

The London practice of physic : wherein the definitions and symptoms of diseases, with the present methods of cure, are clearly laid down : to which are added proper tables, exhibiting the doses of medicines, and the quantity of purgatives, opiates, and mercurials, in the compositions of the London Dispensatory : and complete indexes of the diseases and medicines : the whole calculated for the general use of young practitioners.

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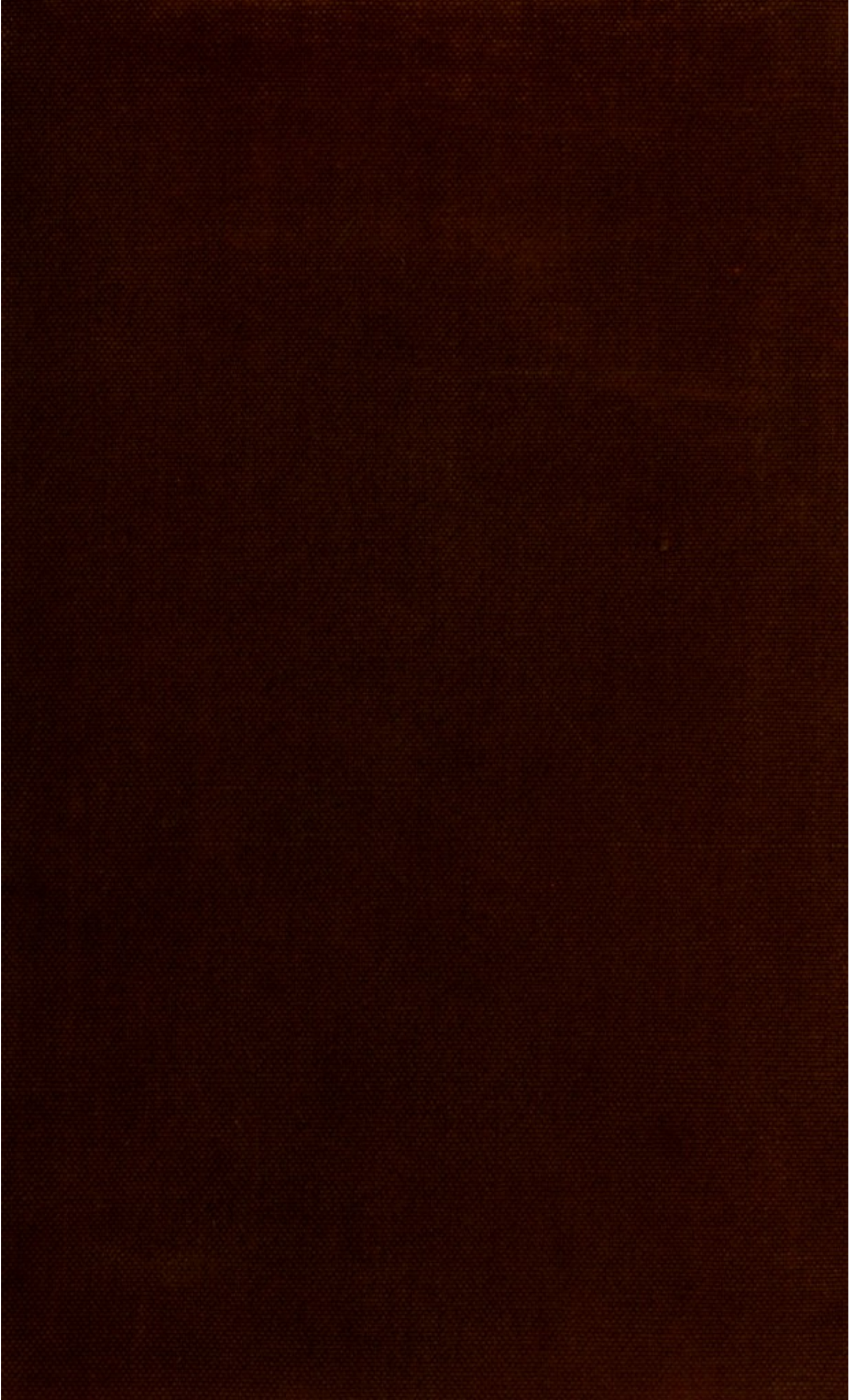
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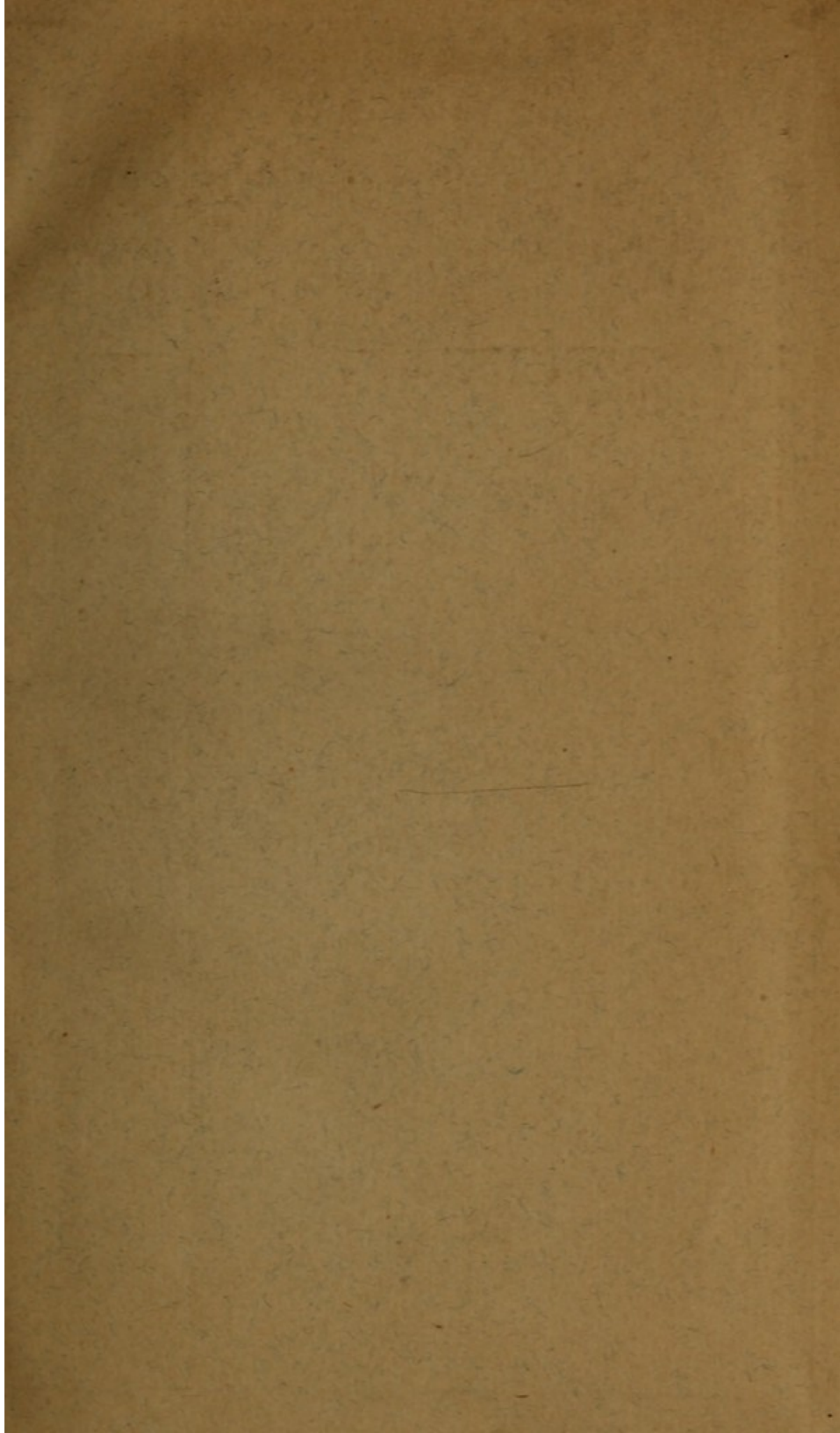
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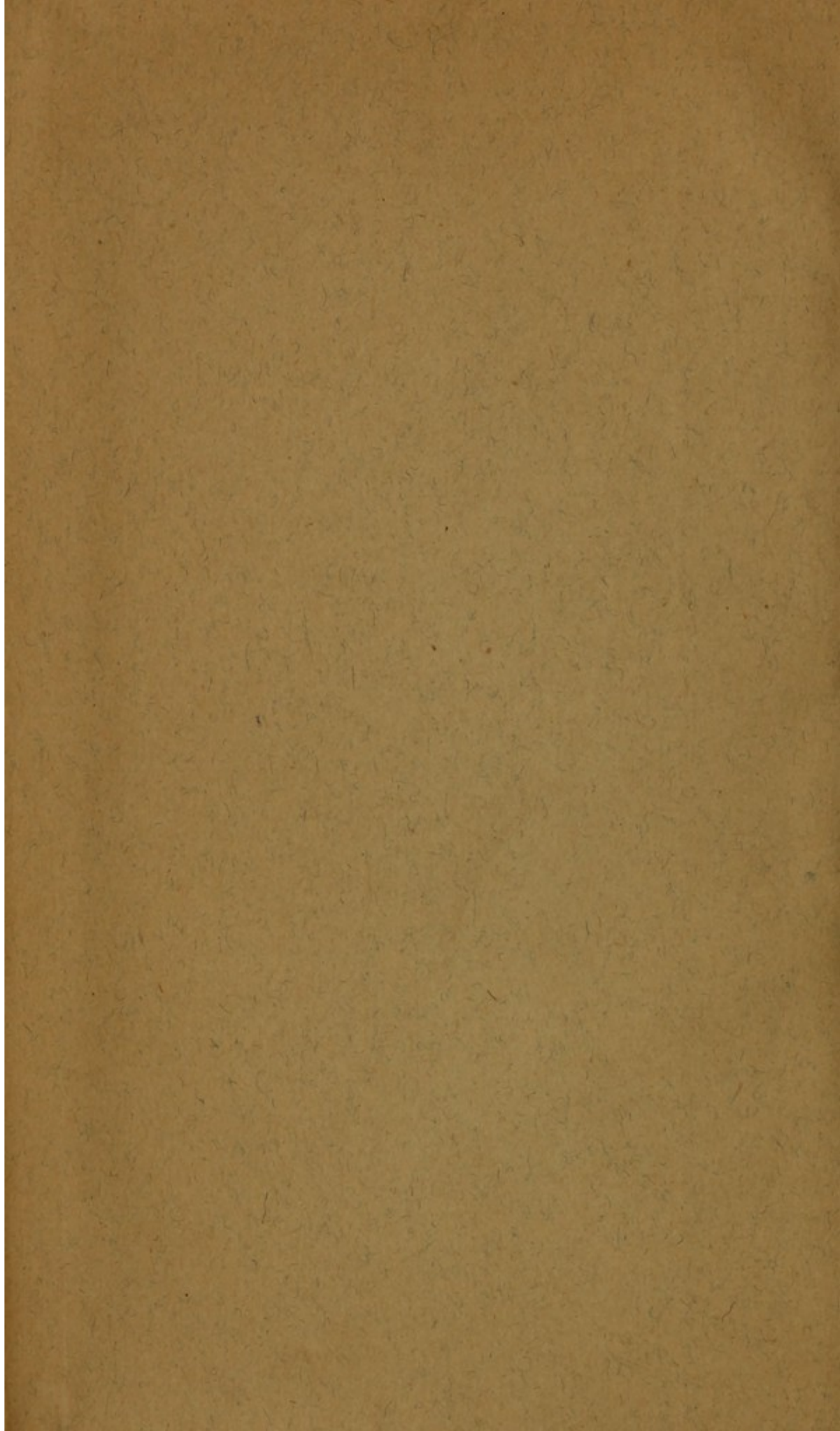
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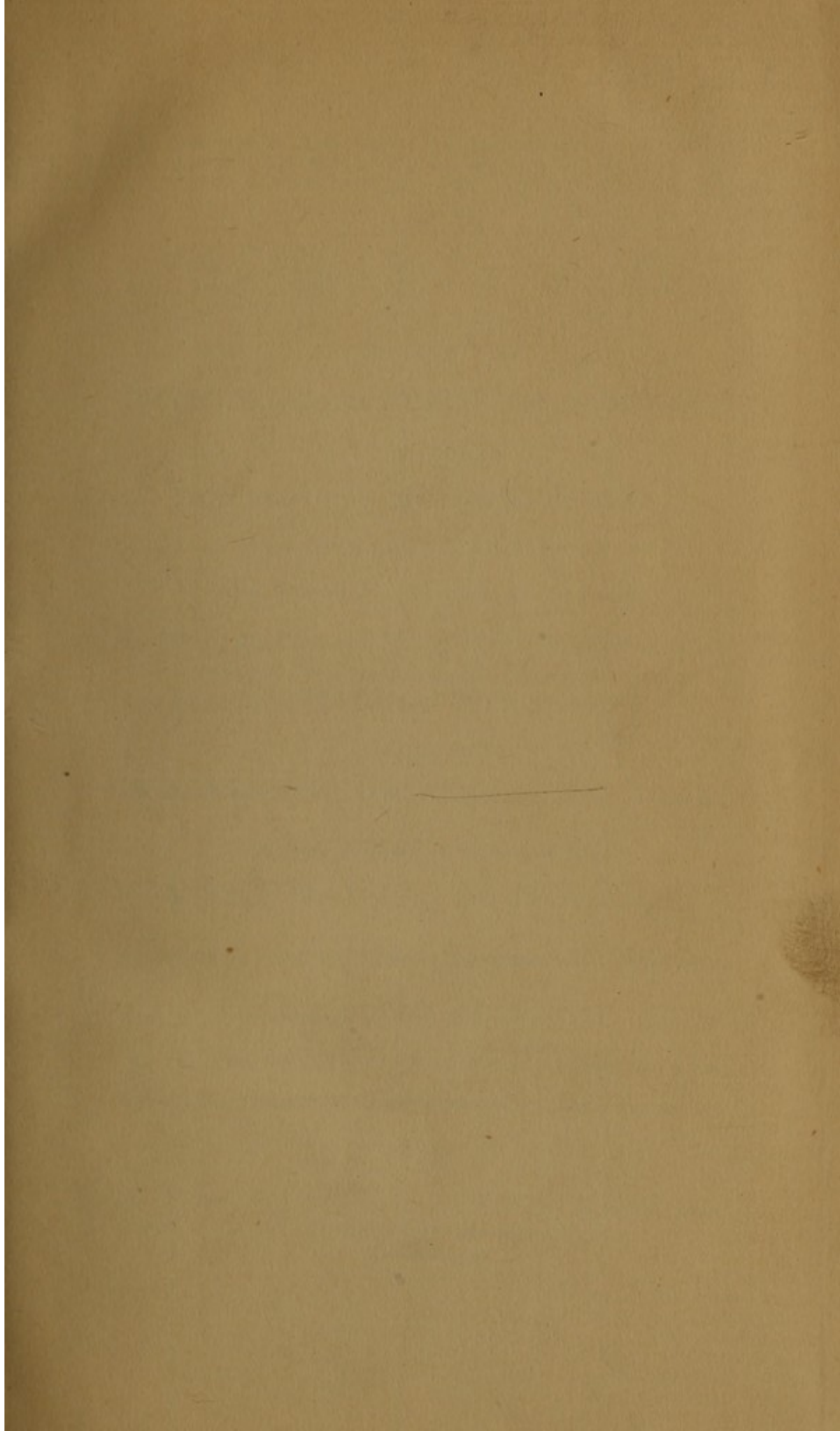


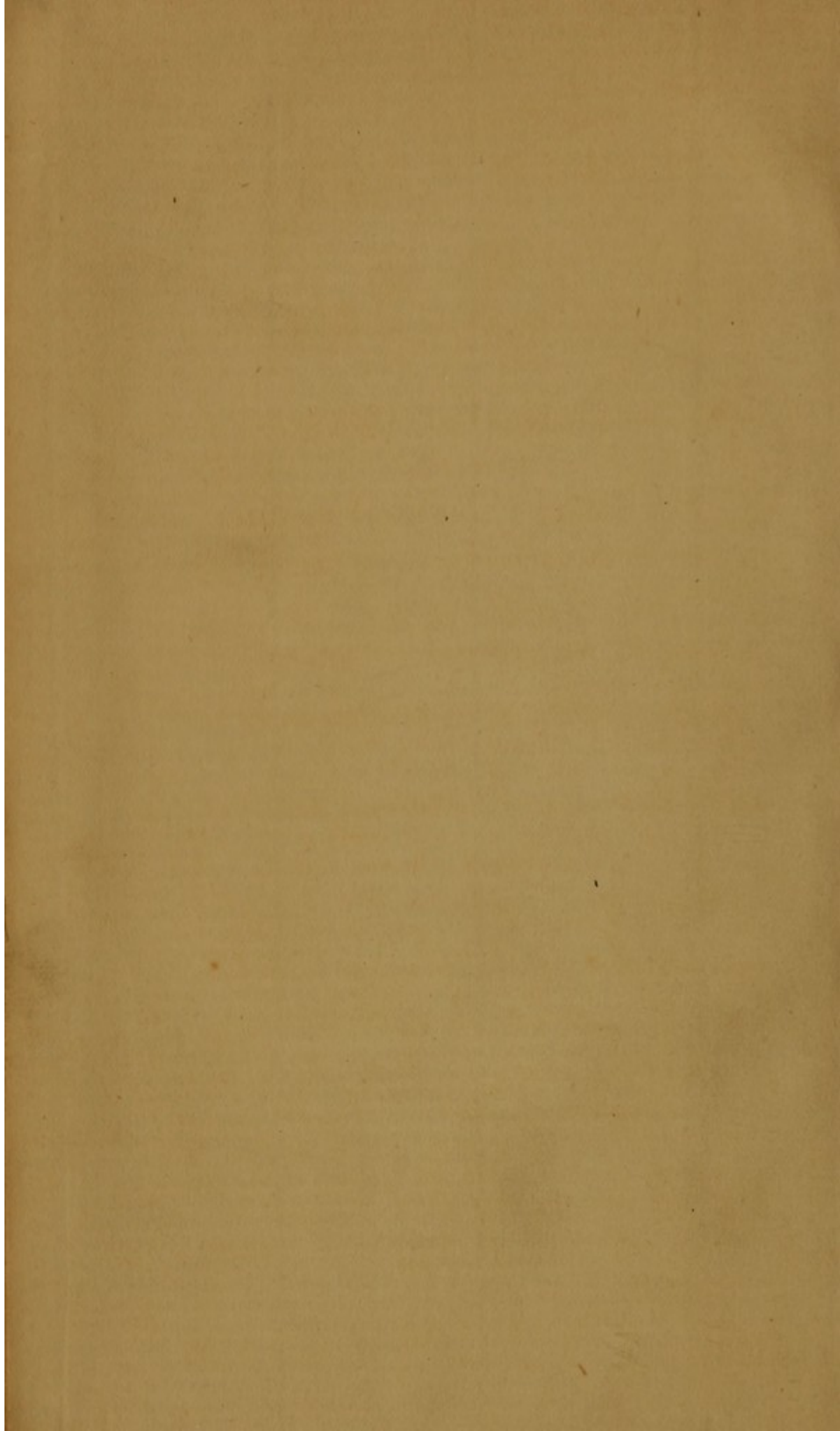
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The Mass. Med. Soc.









THE
LONDON PRACTICE
OF
P H Y S I C.

WHEREIN THE
DEFINITIONS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES,
WITH
THE PRESENT METHODS OF CURE,

ARE CLEARLY LAID DOWN:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED PROPER TABLES,

Exhibiting the DOSES of MEDICINES, and the QUANTITY
of PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MERCURIALS, in the
Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY;

AND COMPLETE

INDEXES of the DISEASES and MEDICINES.

The whole calculated for the General Use of

YOUNG PRACTITIONERS.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

L O N D O N,

Printed for G. G. J. and J. ROBINSON, R. BALDWIN, and W. GOLD
SMITH, in Paternoster-Row.

MDCXCII.

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS OF THE ARTS

THE PRESENT METHODS OF CURING

AND CLIMATE AND DRESS

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following Work, the result of many years experience, owes not its present publication to lucrative views, or the vanity of becoming an author. The only motive which induced the editor to this undertaking, was his sincere desire of making himself useful to the young practitioner. On this occasion, the learned physicians, and authors of the present age, have been consulted, and the latest improvements, in the art of healing, introduced.

Health is so great a blessing, that every attempt directed towards its preservation, must, at least, deserve some small share of public approbation. The air we breathe has a great effect upon our bodies; it is well known that we can exist much longer without food than without air; and the salubrious quality of this element redounds greatly to the well-being of the human frame; it is therefore of the utmost consequence, in all our investigations of diseases, to inquire very minutely into the state of the atmosphere; since we may probably have more occasion to recommend a change of that, than of diet; the latter of which we sometimes consider as the immediate cause of indispositions, when, in reality, it may from a fault in the air.

The seasons, in our climate, vary so much and so suddenly, that it requires the greatest attention to guard against their effects, in the care of our cloathing, and in a proper regard to the non-naturals

North and north-east winds are esteemed bracing and healthy; yet, to the valetudinarian, south and south-west winds are much more comfortable. Dry seasons are more healthy than wet: in winter we eat with keener appetites, and digest better, than in summer. The temperaments of the air have a great influence over the tempers and dispositions of the human body; and I have known persons of a gay, chearful, and easy turn, who, in consequence of long-continued easterly winds, have become irascible, peevish, and morose.

We should be particularly careful in the choice of our food: perhaps many of the complaints, so frequent in this city, arise from our inattention to this article. The luxury of the age, and the fashionable mode of high and expensive eating, are not only a disgrace to our reason, but are destructive also of our fortunes and constitutions.

A variety of dishes introduces a variety of diseases. Those are the wisest men who live the most simply and eat moderately. Rich sauces, spicy ragouts, and *entremets* heightened with the fragrant aromatics of both the Indies, however savoury and pleasing to the taste, are most assuredly the destroyers of the very best constitutions. The beauties of a *desert* may be admired by the eye; but beware how you indulge your palate with too many confections, and sweet-meats: nothing palls the appetite so much, nor is so hard of digestion.

Full and hearty suppers, even though we may have had little or no dinner, are of dangerous tendency: they cannot well be too light and sparing.

Bread well baked, made of pure flour, and one day old, is the best. The flesh of animals, in the the vigor of age, is the most proper; mutton is preferable to any other butcher's meat, but more especially if the animal be about six years old.

INTRODUCTION.

GALEN has observed, "That pork is the most-nourishing food for strong and robust men, who are much used to strong and violent exercises." The Athletæ, who were trained up for the Olympic games, fed upon it; and whenever they altered their method of living, became less vigorous, and less fit to enter the lists. Notwithstanding this, it is remarkable that pork, fed in London, is far from being wholesome diet.

Fish taken out of stagnant or standing waters, and such as are of a fat or slimy nature, are not easily digested: sea-fish, on the contrary, are light and nutritious. They are best, and easiest of digestion, when boiled; fried and roasted, they are not quite so salutary and nutritious; and if cooked soon after they have been caught, they are better than when kept for some days.

Water, which constitutes so great a part of our drink, and which is, the most natural, as well as the most wholesome beverage, should be limpid, and pure; light, with respect to its specific gravity, and without taste or flavour. Our common water in London, should be strained through a filtering stone, or remain for some considerable time in earthen jars or vessels, so that it may be purged of its impurities, which will, by this means, subside to the bottom. In general, if water mixeth uniformly with soap; or if peas are soon boiled to softness in it, no inconveniences need be feared.

Our sleep, as well our exercise, should be moderate.—Ease and luxury are the banes of health; many evils have arisen from an inactive life, and an indulged appetite.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, "That the passions of the mind have a very great influence on our bodies, and are of infinite consequence in the regulation of our health."

Every excess is an enemy to Nature: too great a plenitude,

nitide, as well as too violent an evacuation is dangerous:—Habits should not be too suddenly changed: the great secret of preserving health, lies in a just knowledge of proportioning our way of living to our exercise; for as moderate aliment nourishes, so does violent exercise debilitate: we must therefore keep up the due equilibrium.

More dangerous and more acute diseases happen in consequence of repletion, than from a contrary state. The symptoms of a plethoric habit, a heavy, and interrupted respiration; a sense of weight and fullness in the day and restlessness at night; uneasy frightful dreams; pain, lassitude, flatulency, attended in some habits with a diarrhoea, and in others with troublesome dysenteries, a florid complexion inclining to red, a heavy pain of the head, and inclination to sleep during the day, are likewise symptoms of this habit. Temperance, exercise, and gentle evacuations, are in general, the best cure.

Immoderate exercise is generally followed by loss of appetite and loathing of food. This will sometimes be attended with a pain and heat in the bowels, costiveness, rigors, or shiverings, weakness, lassitude, and even with a syncope or fainting. In this last case we may have recourse to a glass of wine, but with moderation: warm bathing, quiet and comfortable sleep, and a moist nourishing diet, will have very happy and desirable effects.

There remains a greater evil, and yet not attended to, which is more alarming as it affects the fair sex; and which, I am persuaded, is very distressing to them; I mean, the little regard they have to keeping their legs and feet warm.—This salutary measure is unhappily neglected by them, when, at the same time, their heads are frequently loaded with wool, and artificial and unnatural curls, to the disgrace of nature and of their own charms, as well to the ruin of their health and constitutions.

We may easily account for the *puny race* so frequently seen in the families of our nobility and rich citizens, when we consider that dissipating and pernicious custom of *tea-drinking*; nay, what is of still more dreadful consequence, the too great indulgence in wine and spirits, card-playing, and late hours; than which nothing can be more prejudicial. Hence chiefly arises that long and dismal catalogue of complaints which accompanies chronical diseases. It is a pity that coffee is not substituted for tea, since it is a much more wholesome, especially when it is boiled over-night, with an equal proportion of milk. This not only renders it a palatable, but a very desirable breakfast. Coffee strengthens the stomach; tea, on the contrary, relaxes it.

They who indulge themselves much in hearty meals of high seasoned meats, should drink largely of cold water, either during dinner or afterwards; this might save many the trouble and expence of going to Bath, Buxton, Tunbridge, or other places where that element is found to restore the health and appetite lost by intemperate living.—Old men should eat less, and drink more than young men. Too free an use of the bottle is destructive, especially to young people. BACCHUS and VENUS are deities to whom they should by no means too ardently devote themselves: they enervate both the body and mind.—Sobriety, Temperance, and Virtue, insure vigour to the constitution, and keep the understanding free and undisturbed.—This happy state cannot but be the wish of all men, for, as JUVENAL rightly expresses it.

Grandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

Before we conclude the introductory part, to THE LONDON PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, it may not be amiss to observe, that the Work hath received, in its present state, great additions and improvements; among the
the

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

F I F T H E D I T I O N

IN an age like this, where Science and Arts are making large strides towards perfection, the Professors of Medicine have a just claim to no small share of public approbation: their assiduity in expunging former errors, clearing away doubts, and making improvements in every department, merit the highest praise; particularly, as they have laid aside all hypothetical reasoning, and depend chiefly, if not altogether, on experiment and practical observation for establishing their doctrines.

These truths are readily evinced to every common reader; when he observes the modes practised in different medical seminaries; when he views men of the first abilities forming

themselves into societies, and communicating to the world the various improvements which occur to them in the routine of private practice; all which to collect, and of them to give clear and succinct views, is the business of the following sheets.

It cannot on this account be expected that the diffuse reasoning, and the various arguments, however well founded and strongly supported, on different subjects, should have place in a work where simple recitals of facts, and conciseness, form its excellence: those things therefore can only be considered which constitute the basis of a sound and rational practice.

Hence has particular attention been paid to the description of diseases; and those symptoms which most commonly make their appearance, enumerated; and from thence such a selection in each complaint taken, as form the pathognomic or certain signs of their existence: to which succeed the most approved methods of treatment, whether preventive, palliative, or curative,

Such then the nature of this performance, there can little doubt remain of its meeting with general support; and notwithstanding, from the great increase of its size, much may be expected; on the perusal, it is hoped, the improvement will be found fully adequate,

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The first part of the work is a
general account of the nature and
of the various kinds of
and the manner of
the different kinds of
the various kinds of
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A second part of the work
contains a description of the
various kinds of
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T H E
L O N D O N P R A C T I C E
O F
P H Y S I C.

C L A S S I.
O F F E V E R S.

So denominated, because they run on without any intermission, or considerable remission, for a number of days or weeks.

S E C T. I.

C O N T I N U E D, O R C O N T I N U A L F E V E R S.

AS fevers are the most frequent of all diseases, in a work of this kind they claim our first attention: and before we enter into specific accounts of different fevers, it may be useful to give a general idea how they may be discovered at their approach: for in this state of the disease, great good may be done by the gentlest means, and often prevent the alarming mischiefs which are too apt to succeed a

careless inattention at this period. They sometimes invade gradually, sometimes suddenly.

When they come on in the first mode; a languor, debility, with soreness of the flesh, such as people feel after severe exercise or labour, attend: pain also, and heaviness of the head; loss of appetite, or nausea, with a clamminess of the mouth: these are succeeded by excessive heat, violent thirst, and inability to sleep, perhaps without any previous sensation of excessive cold, or with only slight and transient shiverings.

When in the second, they always make their attack with an uneasy sensation of excessive cold, attended with weakness and loss of appetite: the cold is frequently accompanied with rigor, or shivering, oppression about the præcordia, and with nausea or vomiting. Hence we may define a fever a combination of excessive heat, thirst, loss of appetite, weakness, and inability to sleep.

We shall now speak of those of the continued form, which are of five kinds; the simple, inflammatory, nervous, putrid, and mixed: and first, of the simple, and inflammatory fever.—The simple continued manifests itself by no distinguishing signs of in-
flam-

flammation, no very distressing nervous symptom, nor any evident corruption of the fluids; and where the heat cannot be said to be either of the truly inflammatory or of the putrefactive kind, the oppression, nausea, and weakness, are not extreme; and the head, though usually much pained, remains tolerably clear; the pulse, though frequent, is uniform, and without any remarkable hardness.

But where there is great vascular strength, and firmness in the constitution, the blood dense and copious, replete with the red cruor, should the continued fever here make the attack, the heat and dryness will be raised to the highest degrees; and the gross particles being forced into vessels which only suffer the finer and more subtile fluids to pass naturally, by the force of the stimulus applied to the heart and arteries, will distend the vessels, and, distracting the sensible fibres, produce redness, and flushing of the face and eyes, accompanied with violent pain in the head and other parts of the body. This species of fever, from the full, strong, hard, and rapid pulse, and the remarkable excess of heat which distinguishes it, is termed the inflammatory fever. By these descriptions we shall readily

judge how to distinguish one of these from the other, though they both belong to one class.

CH A P. I.

Of the simple continued, and inflammatory Fever.

IT was necessary to make the distinction above, as some slight difference may be observed in the treatment; but some authors concisely set down the symptoms of both unitedly, making them only form one fever; as follows:

The signs are, first, a shivering; which, if great, is succeeded by a proportionable degree of heat, and a quick pulse; sometimes the pulse is sluggish, sometimes full and strong; the heat soon becomes universal, and varies according to the degree of fever; there is great uneasiness and anxiety; pain in the back and head; a dryness of the tongue, mouth, and fauces; and unusual thirst.

The Cure in general.

Where the symptoms are in the milder degrees, in the simple continued fever, the af-
fair

fair may often be trusted to nature ; enjoining abstinence in the patient, free dilution, and keeping in bed to encourage perspiration : but if there is a good deal of oppression and heat, the pulse full, and rather hard, some few ounces of blood must be taken away.

Dr. Mead lays it down as a rule, that all fevers require bleeding in the beginning ; but instances daily occur where great mischief arises from this practice. Bleeding may be necessary at the beginning, in young persons particularly ; and the more so, if the pulse be full and strong ; though this requires caution, more especially in London, where inflammatory diseases soon assume a different appearance, and require a management different from what they do in the country. The pulse will best direct us how much blood may be taken away, and when and how frequently it may be repeated. It is to be remarked, however, that persons lately come from the country require larger and more frequent bleeding than those who have been resident in London for any time. Care however is necessary, in all cases, not to reduce the patient too much, lest he should want strength to carry him through

the disease. After this, if the body is costive, a solution of some of the neutral purgative salts with manna, in weak white wine whey, should be taken once in three or four hours, till it procures three or four alvine evacuations, and at bed-time a gentle anodyne; such as the following :

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
 Sp. ætheris nitrosi gutt. xl.
 Træ opii, gutt. xv.
 Syrupi papav. err. ℥iij. m.

For this will not only tend to compose and quiet any little disturbance that the constitution might have experienced, but assist in taking off the spasmodic constriction, which we conclude exists in fevers.

If in the succeeding day the febrile symptoms still continue, such as the heat and oppression; the skin remains dry, the tongue foul, and the night has been restless; let the subsequent mixture be had recourse to:

℞ Aquæ menth. sativæ ℥vj.
 Antimonii tartarifat. gr. i℥.
 Syrupi cayrophill. ℥i℥. m.
 F. julepum, Vel,

℞ Cretæ pp. ℥ij.
 Antimonii tartarifat. gr. i℥.
 Sacchari puriss ℥i. m.
 F. pulvis.

These may be so divided, that a sixth, a
 fourth

fourth, a third, or half a grain, may be given, according to the age and constitution of the patient, once in three or four hours.

Small diluting liquors are to be used freely; and where there appears a putrid tendency, they may very properly be acidulated. Barley-water, baum and sage-tea, whey, &c. are very proper drinks. For food, panada, barley-gruel, or light puddings; but all kinds of animal food should be absolutely forbidden; even light broth, though made of the lean part of fresh meat.

An emetic will be very proper, especially where a nausea, or the suspicion of a foul stomach, indicates it; bleeding being, however, first premised, especially in full plethoric habits.

Hauftus Emeticus.

℞ Vin. ipecacuanh. ℥i. f. haustus vesperi sumendus.
Bibat largos decoctionis flor. chamæmel. haustus vel aquæ hordeatæ, ad ciendas vomitiones.

Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Pulveris Ipecac. gr. xv. ad xxv.
Antimonii tartarifati, gr. i. vel ij. m.

Vel, Pulvis Antispasmodicus.

℞ Antimonii tartarifati, granum unum, pulv. e chel. c.
c. ℥ß m. f. pulvis sumendus e cochlearibus duobus
cujusvis vehiculi idonei.

This last frequently vomits, procures a stool, produces a diaphoresis, and terminates the dis-

ease. After the operation is over, and three or four hours allowed for the stomach to settle, let the antimonial julep or powder be again returned to, and continued in the same manner, allowing the patient to drink freely of diluting liquids.

Some recommend the subsequent powder, to be repeated every two, four, or six hours :

Pulvis Febrifugus.

R Crem. tartar. p. iij.

Nitri p. ij. m. f. pulv.

Dof. gr. x. ʒß.

If this course is applied in time, we shall generally succeed; but should the symptoms increase, the head-ach grow more distressing, and no sleep be procured, more blood must be taken away, unless the patient be remarkably weak, and the pulse sinks; the antimonial continued in small doses, and if the body is not kept open by this remedy, a glyster should always be thrown up in the evening.

But notwithstanding these efforts, should the fever run on beyond the fourth or fifth day, the symptoms encreasing in violence, we may look upon it as established, and will continue for some days longer: however the simple-continued fever seldom exceeds the fourteenth day; during which time the pa-
tient

tient must be supported by sheathing subacid drinks; and such thin diet, as the stomach can relish, and bear with ease. As to medicine the following julep is recommended:

R. Kali. \mathfrak{z} iss.

Succ. limon. recens expres. q. s. ad perfectam saturationem, deinde adjiciantur. Aq. menthæ fativæ. \mathfrak{z} ijj.

Antimonii tartarif. granum.

Sacch. purif. \mathfrak{z} ij. m.

Sumantur cochlearia duo. vel tria, tertiâ quâvis horâ.

This will generally keep the bowels free, and dispose the cutaneous pores for giving way to the sweats when the time comes for their being thrown off. If the head becomes much affected, and the pain there very distressing, blistering between the shoulders, and bathing or fomenting the feet, will bid fair to procure ease, and dispose the patient to rest. In case of acidities in the stomach and bowels, magnesia alba may be given with the julep above; and towards the close of the fever, if the pulse begins to flag, and there appears a necessity for rousing nature, give wine-whey, wine and water, or sometimes pure wine, and prescribe the following julep:

R. Aquæ menth. pip. \mathfrak{z} vj.

Sp. nuc. mosch. \mathfrak{z} i.

Sp. ammon. comp. gut. lx. ad c.

Confectionis aromat. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Syrup. croci \mathfrak{z} ss. m.

If the urine lets fall a copious sediment, the pulse becomes full, equable, soft, and less frequent, whilst the pores of the skin give way to a plentiful and general sweat, and, at the same time, the patient's senses return, after having slept, we may expect a favourable termination, which is generally completed from the eleventh to the fourteenth day, the force of the disease being first broken on the former, gradually subsides to the latter, the pulse falling four or five strokes in a day, till it gets even below its natural rate.

The inflammatory fever differs little from this, except in the violence of the symptoms, and the peculiar diathesis of the constitution, which is of an inflammatory nature. Hence, the heat in this case is much increased, the pulse is frequent, strong, and hard, the urine high-coloured, and the functions of the sensorium a little disturbed. In the beginning of this fever we must bleed, and estimate the quantity of blood to be taken away, from the degrees of strength and violence of the symptoms; and if the pulse, in six or eight hours, be little or not at all softened, and the febrile symptoms do not abate, it must be repeated a second time, though not in the same quantity; and,

and, indeed, a third, if the symptoms continue to be urgent. But when the fever is advanced beyond the fourth or fifth day, bleeding is deemed improper, lest nature should be disturbed in her operations in forming a crisis. However, there are cures which will require a repetition in the more advanced stages of this disease, and those in full and strong habits, where the lungs are threatened with inflammation, which we may infer from the oppression, and great difficulty of breathing; or where the brain is in danger of being surcharged with a load of blood, which will manifest itself from the severe pain in the head, with high delirium, succeeded by a coma. In these cases, bleeding at any time of the disease will be proper, and may possibly relieve the patient.

But, however, if the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms continue, to the pulvis febrifugus add acids and gentle laxatives.

In case of nausea and sickness, give antimonials to create vomiting; and procure alvine evacuations, so that the primæ viæ may be cleared from any acrid saburra, or bile, or indigestible food; then persist in small doses, as before

before directed; and should these symptoms continue, give

Hauftus Salinus.

℞. Aq. menth. fativæ simp. ℥i.
Succ. limon. ℥℥.
Kali p p. ℥i.
Spiritus nuc. moschat.
Syr. tolutani āā ℥i ℥. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, when a cough attends,

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) ℥℥.

And if it be required more sudorific,

Vin. ipecacuanh. gt. xxx. vel vini antimonii gt. xv.

In case of costiveness, inject the following clyster :

Enema Laxativum.

℞. Decoct. pro enemate ℥x.
Ol. olivar. ℥ij.
Sal. amar. ℥ij. m.

If a cough be accompanied with pleuritic symptoms, repeat the bleeding, then blister, and give

Mixtura Oleosa.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.
Ol. amygd. d. ℥vi.
Sal. c. c. ℥i.
Syr. tolutani ℥℥ m. et capiat cochlear. j. tussi urgente,

To this may be occasionally added,

Tinctura opii camphorata, gutt. xxx. ad l.

If a diarrhœa comes on, provided it be not critical,

Mistura ad Diarrhœam.

℞ Aq. cinnamom. ℥iv.
 Elect. e scordio, ℥ij.
 Spiritus nuc. moschat. ℥iij. m.
 Sumat cochlearia duo post singulas sedes liquidas.

It should be observed with respect to diarrhœas, that they should never be too suddenly checked in fevers, more especially in the beginning.

But, if urgent, small doses of ipecacuanha, of two or three grains, may be very proper ; or,

Mistura Astringens.

℞ Mistura cretac. ℥iv.
 Tinctur. cardam. comp.
 ——— Catechu. āā ℥ss. m.

If these fail, add tinctur. opii, or give it from gutt. ij. to gutt. xx. occasionally in aq. cinnamom. or any other suitable vehicle ; or,

Bolus ad Diarrhœam.

℞ Conf. arom. theriac. Androm. āā gr. xv.
 Pulv. rad. contrayer. ℥ss.
 Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bol.

Vel, Haustus ad Diarrhœam.

℞ Aq. cinnamom. ℥i.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.
 Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

Broths of all sorts, and malt liquors, should be here avoided.

In coliquative sweats, from too relaxed a state of the solids, and at the end of fevers, attended with a turbid lateritious sediment in the urine, the following may be used with great advantage :

Hauftus Peruvianus.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. crass. ℥i.

Coque leni igne in aq. fontan, ℥i℥. ad ℥i.

Sub finem coctionis adde canell. alb. contuf. ℥i.

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i℥.

Acidi vitr. dilut. gutt. x.

Spiritus nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Hauftus Rosaceus.

℞ Inf. Rosæ. ℥i℥.

Spirit. cinnamom. ℥ij. m. f. haustus.

Every thing which is drank should be cool, the bed-cloaths not weighty, nor the air of the room warm or close.

If a delirium should come on with watching, the pulse will then be the best guide to direct us in our future measures ; if it proceed from inflammation, give a clyster, and cooling and nitrous medicines, and bleed. Leeches applied to the temples often do more service than general evacuations. But if it be attended with spasms, with a *subfultus tendinum*, and with a low, depressed pulse, blister the neck

neck and arms, and apply the following plasters to the feet, after bathing the legs and feet very well in warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes :

Emplastrum Stimulans.

℞ Emplastr. picis burgund. p. ij.
 ——— cantharidis p. i. m. ut f. emplastr. plantis
 pedum applicanda.

Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

℞ Pulv. e. myrrh. c.
 Confect. Damocrat. āā ʒi.
 Castor. pulv. gran. iv.
 Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
 Syr. tolutani ʒi. ut f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ su-
 mendus.

Should a diaphoresis succeed upon this, and the urine deposit a turbid, well-charged sedi-ment, such as is observed in intermittent fevers, the bark will properly come in to finish the cure, especially if any remission appears ; in which case it is our sheet-anchor, and may be given in the form just now men- tioned.

In case of bloody urine,

Pulvis Astringens.

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ʒi.
 Nitr. gr. v.
 Bol. Armen. ʒʒ. f. pulvis omni secundâ vel quartâ
 horâ e cochl. iij. Infus. rosæ sumendus, in quibus
 instillentur tinctur. opii guttæ tres, in singulis
 dosibus.

The bark and dilute vitriolic acid is here also very requisite.

A singultus may be relieved by blistering the back, the *mistura è moscho Ph. Lond.* vel. *mist. seq.*

Mistura Juniperi.

R Ol. Juniperi ℥i.
 Sacch. alb. ℥iij.
 Sp. vini Ten. ℥iſs.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥vij. m. cap. cochl. ij. urgeat singultus.
 Interdum fit cum tinct. opii gutt. lx.

When the skin continues dry, and the fever has got to a dangerous stage, the warm bath may be useful; as there have been instances where this has brought on a favourable crisis; but a vapour-bath is better, as it may be applied when the patient lies in bed.—Hence all the inconveniences of the former will be avoided, and every good purpose answered. See a pamphlet of Dr. Denhman's on this subject.

Many of these fevers run on to a considerable length, without any remarkable or uncommon symptoms. Our business, in this case, is to watch and assist nature in her motions and intentions; to check the impetus of the blood; and to moderate it so as to keep it, as much as possible, within its due bounds.

C H A P. II.

Of the Milk Fever.

THIS fever generally arises about the second, though oftener on the third or fourth day after delivery; at which time the patient's sleep becomes more disturbed, attended with unpleasant dreams; and sometimes does not sleep the whole night through; an inquietude comes on, and sometimes pain in the head, the pulse rises and becomes quicker, a chillness is also felt through the course of the spine of the back, between the shoulders, and often through the whole machine, which is succeeded by an increased heat. The breasts begin to be painful, distended, and tumified, shooting frequently to the axillæ. Respiration becomes in some degree more laborious, the lochia decrease, and, at the same time, on account of the tension of the neighbouring parts, the arms are moved, not without some inconvenience. If the patient is permitted to rest quietly, take freely of thin diluting liquids, and thin diet; in four and twenty hours these inconveniences

subside by a general sweat, sufficiently copious, particularly about the chest, and the breasts fill with milk; or it continues a day or two, and ends spontaneously on the inflammation ceasing in the breasts, and the milk flowing freely, at which time there are often profuse sweats, or large quantities of pale urine. Or, if the milk is suddenly repelled, the patient is sometimes relieved by a diarrhœa.

In some women, indeed, of good constitutions, this fever is found so slight, that except passing rather a restless night, there is nothing of any moment occurs, especially if the infant is put to the breast.

If it should prove violent, especially in young women of a plethoric constitution, we should abate the inflammation by bleeding: however, this is rarely necessary. But, in every constitution, the body must be kept open by gentle cooling cathartics, or clysters. The breasts may be drawn by the child, in preference to any other person, or contrivance; but if the mother does not design to give suck, by some proper person, by whom no pain will be given by sucking, and only so as to lessen (not empty) the fullness the breasts.

But

But this is rarely required.—If the breasts are hard, very turgid, or inflamed, emollient fomentations and cataplasms may be applied to them. The common poultice of bread and milk, with the addition of a little oil, may be used on this occasion; and warm milk, or a decoction of elder-flowers, for a fomentation, or such as are made partly of emollients, partly of discutient aromatics, in which a proper proportion of Venice soap has been dissolved; all these should be boiled in milk, by which they lose much of the volatile stimulus of the aromata, and are particularly useful, when there is an infarction of the breasts, along with an inflammation, not very violent. But where there is great heat, redness, and pain, then the most emollient remedies are to be preferred. The patient should use a thin, slender diet, consisting only of panada, or some other farinaceous substances. Her drink may be barley-water, milk and water, weak tea, or the like. See *Inflammation of the Breasts.*

C H A P. III.

Of the nervous, or slow Fever.

AS the inflammatory fever consists in an affection of the vascular system, in which there is an intenseness of motion; this is founded on the nervous, which experiences those morbid affections constituting fever. Hence, in constitutions where the blood is poor and thin, and the nervous system remarkably susceptible of impressions, when a fever seizes, the heat is seldom high, the pulse neither full nor strong, though quick and irregular, and the thirst seldom so violent as to create any great degree of uneasiness: but as the solids are in general in a state of morbid relaxation, the pores of the skin, for the most part, allow the subcutaneous fluids to ouze forth in clammy sweats, while the weakness is still more remarkable than in the inflammatory fever; and there is a much greater tendency to spasm, and to the other symptoms, which depend on disorders of the nervous system. Hence this fever is not so rapid in its progress, nor of so short duration as the inflammatory species; therefore called slow or nervous.

This

This fever is brought on by excesses of any kind, bad food, too thin clothing, a moist air, grief, &c.; and is frequently epidemic, after warm and moist weather; and prevails most in low and damp situations. People who drink freely of wine are observed to be the least subject to this complaint.

It may be distinguished by dread of dying, which is sometimes so great that the patient fears to shut his eyes; a pale and despondent look, light chills and shiverings, great lassitude and weariness all over the body, a sighing, amazing anxiety, and dejection of spirits, pain, load or giddiness in the head, loathing of food, a white tongue, with a brownish or yellow mucous list running along the middle of it, sometimes covered over with a thin white mucus; and after the fever is formed, and has continued some days, grows dry, red, and chapped, but little or no thirst; the lips are dry; there is a nausea, sometimes encreased so far as to occasion retching, which brings up nothing but insipid phlegm, difficulty of, or oppressive breathing; a weak, quick, and unequal pulse; the pulse, heats, and chills, are very fluctuating and unequal; sometimes a sudden glow and florid colour in the cheeks,

while the tip of the nose and ears shall be cold, and the forehead perhaps in a dewy sweat; pale, limpid urine, with a dull sense of pain and coldness in the back part of the head, and drowsiness, but without sleep; at the first, better when in the air. All the complaints generally encrease towards night. About the time the patients have been confined in bed seven or eight days, the pain and heaviness in the head becomes much more distressing and severe, and they are tormented with a noise and buzzing of the ears, which are the prelude to a delirium, which is seldom violent, but rather a continual muttering and faltering in their speech, which, as the fever advances, encreases, and, in some cases, the power of pronouncing is lost altogether. Sometimes miliary eruptions, and profuse sweats, strike out in this fever, but seldom give any relief. When the ears, face, and head are cold, the face seems flushed. The extremities are cold, while the blood is determined to the head. And there is great sensibility to light and noise.

The nervous fever hath no regular critical days, nor is there often any thing completely critical happens. On the seventh day symp-

toms increase. If the patient dies, it is usually on or before the fourteenth day; if they can be supported to the twentieth, or thereabouts, they commonly escape. A continuance of this fever occasions idiotism, which goes off as the strength returns.

An erect posture causing fainting, is, with cold, clammy sweats, a sign of great debility. In the advanced stages of this fever, if the tongue and hands tremble when moved, weakness is extreme; if aphthæ appear numerous and crop after crop, or if they are confluent or large, or brown; if swallowing becomes difficult; if profuse sweats break forth all at once, without bringing any relief, but, on the contrary, still weakening more and more; and loose watery stools; or if an hiccuping comes on; if the pulse sinks considerably; or if miliary eruptions appear, there is great danger: if the extremities grow cold; the nails become pale or livid; and the pulse so quick, that it may be said to tremble and flutter rather than to beat; if from being exceedingly susceptible of impressions, fearful and starting at the least noise, they become quite insensible and stupid, so as scarcely to be roused by the loudest noise, or affected

with the strongest light, we may expect a fatal termination, for the delirium now ends in a constant dosing, the stools, urine, and tears steal off involuntarily, general convulsion ensues, and soon closes the scene. On the contrary, an early moisture on the skin, a salivation without apthæ, or a constantly moist tongue, deafness, swelling of the parotid glands, angry eruptions about the nose and mouth, a moderate diarrhœa, &c. are favourable symptoms.

As in the inflammatory, so in this kind of fever, the fate of the patient usually depends on the management during the first few days. The cure is effected by a gradual change in the moving power, not by discharge of blood, &c. as in inflammatory fevers; or by stool, as in putrid ones.

A more generous diet than is allowed in inflammatory fevers, should take place here; thin chicken broth, beef tea, or panada, and light jellies, should be allowed. The drink may be light cordial liquors, increasing gradually from the weaker to the stronger; mustard whey is useful; and toward the height of the disease, wine and water, cool wine-whey, or even pure wine, may be plentifully allowed;
when

when we find the pulse soft, and full upon its use, it may be indulged in considerable quantity, for it has been known to allay delirium and procure sleep in these fevers, and has been taken with success to the quantity of some quarts in the course of twenty-four hours: the indications for giving it with such freedom, are, when we find the pulse soft and low, and the patients in a comatose delirium. If the patients long *exceedingly*, as is sometimes the case, for cold water, they may be indulged; for it is only in cases of topical inflammations that cold drinks may be hurtful. Avoid every kind of fatiguing exercise. In the beginning, a gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, or a lenient clyster, may be very useful. Avoid costiveness by small doses of P. rhab. tinct. Rhœi kali tartarifatum. manna, &c.

Remedies of the mild, diaphoretic, and cordial kind, seem to promise the best success: give them throughout; but avoid hot stimulants.

Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

℞ Rad. Serp. V.

Contray. āā ℥ii.

Coque parum in aq. font. ad ℥xij.

℞ Hujus

℞ Hujus Infus. ℥ij.

Aq. pimento ℥℥. m. f. Haust.

Quarta vel sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Ut opus erit. adde tinct. opii gutt. v.—x.

℞ Sp. ætheris nitrosi ℥i. (cum vel sine camph, gr. x.)—

℥℥. cujus cap. cochl. parv. inter singul. Haust.

It is of great consequence in this disease to keep the patient in bed, to keep him calm, in the dark, and never, if possible, to let sleep be wanted in the night. Order him to drink freely, yet not so as to promote a profuse sweat; pedilaves three or four times a day are useful; much sweating in these fevers is not only very improper, but extremely hurtful, and might often prove of fatal consequence. If the skin is dry, give the aqua ammonia acetata. & mistura camphorata.

But we are to expect the greatest relief from blisters; and their early application, if they are applied before the patient keeps his bed, so much the more proper; for, if we wait till there is great disturbance in the nervous system, the sense of hearing, feeling, and seeing, grow more acute than natural; the stimulus of blisters may increase the distress; if not therefore applied in the beginning, they must be postponed till there appears some degrees of insensibility. They should first be applied to the legs; suffered to lay on till they have produced their effects; then taken off; the blisters

blisters snipped, but not dressed with any acrid plasters; for it is the stimulus here wanted, not the ferous evacuation. If the head should be affected with stupor and drowsiness, and the use of blisters become requisite, they should be applied to the head; some think, if laid on the back, they answer every purpose.

Light antiseptic drinks to support nature, are of the utmost consequence throughout, especially in summer. Wine is the most powerful cordial and specific; old hock or Rhenish are the best. It should always be moderately diluted with water. During the use of wine, attend to the pulse, and direct it more or less freely, as it renders the pulse slower, firmer, and more distinct. Made into negus is perhaps the best mode of giving wine in these cases. If pains come on like the colic, bleeding, evacuations are injurious; for, in general, such pains are spasmodic, and yield best to cordials and small doses of anodynes.

Bolus Cardiacus.

R Castor, ℥i.

Croci, gr. vii.

Pulver. arom. gr. iii.

Conf. alk. q. s. ut fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis sumendus superbibendo haustum, misturæ e moscho vel comphorata.

Haustus

Haustus salinus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. ammon. acetat. ℥℥.—ʒvj.

Conf. aromaticæ ʒi.

Syr. Tolutani ʒi. m. f. haustus sextis horis fumendus.

Adde confect. damocrat. ʒi. loco confect. aromaticæ, si occasio indicaverit; horis intermediis sumat sequentis mixturæ cochl. ij.

Mistura Cardiaca fœtida.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.

Spirit. nuc. moschat.

— ammoniæ fœtid. āā ℥℥.

Syr. Tolutani ʒij.

Adde pro re natâ, tinct. opii camphoratæ, ʒi vel ʒi℥.

If restless, with a dry skin, and delirium, much relief may be expected from fomenting the extremities.

If a diarrhœa attends, small doses of the Pulv. rhab. vel vinum Rhæi. cum tinct. opii gut. ij.—v. & ut opus erit repetend.

The subsultus tendinum is best relieved by tinct. opii, gut. x. This may be repeated every four hours, until the patient sleeps. It may be given in the mistura e Mosch.

If a remission should appear after the fever has continued a week or longer, the bark will be found essentially serviceable, infused in claret, either alone or with an equal quantity of water,

It

It is useful in preventing mortification, which in the latter end of fevers are sometimes apt to occur in the place where blisters have been applied, or where there has been much pressure from lying so long. It also stops colliquative sweats.

If an intermission appears, with turbid urine, &c. throw in the decoction of the bark with cordials. Or,

Infusum Corticis Peruviani Vinosum.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥i.

Vin. al. Grub. (Claret) ℥i.

Stent simul per horas duodecim, deinde cola, et ca-
piat æger cochl. ij. secundâ quâque horâ.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

℞ Pulv. cort. Per. ʒʒ.

Aq. cinnam. ℥i.

M. f. haust. secundis vel tertiis horis sumendus.

If the bark should not fit well upon the stomach, it may be given in glysters.

If convulsions should supervene, musk is the chief remedy.

Hauftus Moschatus.

℞ Mosch. gr. x. ad ʒi.

Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Tinct. valer. simp. ʒiij.

Syr. zinzib. ʒij. m. haust. quartâ quâque horâ su-
mendus.

Vel,

℞ Mosch. gr. x. ad ʒi.

Infus. valer. ʒiʒ.

Tinct.

Tinct. valer. simp. ℥iij.
Syr. zinziberis ℥ij.

When aphthæ appear, accompanied with ulcerations in the throat, emollient and detergent gargles are proper. Be careful not to interrupt or disturb the aphthæ; instead of stimulating gargles, employ soft ones.

Gargarisma Rosaceum.

℞ Decocti ficum ℥iv.
Mel. rosæ ℥i.
Tinct myrrh. ℥ss. m.

If viscid phlegm should disturb the swallowing or breathing, gentle emetics of ipecacuanha, or oxymel, scillæ are advisable, though the stage be a late one.

If these do not operate sufficiently, we should have recourse to small doses of tartarised antimony.

At the decline of the fever, the bark and snake-root should be joined to the cordial medicines, interposing now and then a little rhubarb, to carry off the putrid matters in the first passages.

Blisters, some advise and affirm, may be applied at any time of the disease, with safety and advantage. Their stimulus is wanted, not their discharge. Apply them first on the lower extremities, then on the upper; heal
the

the first immediately, and apply others: thus a proper stimulus will be continued. When this fever is neglected, to raise it to a proper type let the common drink be rum and water, wine and water, and good wine-whey; give nourishing spoon-meats, and apply blisters to each arm and each foot. Thus a kindly perspiration comes on, the patient feels lighter to himself, and the disorder begins to vanish.

In order to restore the patient, a light nutritious diet, (such as chocolate, jellies, sago, and salop; which last should be always boiled some minutes before it be taken, as it is of a crude heavy nature without boiling; broth of lean mutton and beef, whittings, flounders, soals, &c.) should be advised, and taken judiciously, often in small quantities at a time. The patient should get into the country, where he can enjoy a healthful air, moderate exercise on horseback, and drink asses' milk in its greatest perfection.

C H A P. IV.

Of the putrid malignant Fever.

THOSE fevers on which we have before discoursed seem not to have had much injury done to the crasis of the blood, at least previous to, or at the commencement of the disease: but we frequently meet with appearances and symptoms that manifest high degrees of corruption and acrimony, and shew the crasis of the blood to be much dissolved or broken as the fever advances, particularly those which begin with high degrees of inflammatory heat: for from these causes the blood often transudes through the pores of the subcutaneous arteries, or perhaps corrodes them, and escapes into the cellular parts of the skin, raising up the cuticle, and forming spots of various hues. But there is another species of continued fever, which, from the very onset, appears to have the fluids in a corrupt or depraved state: hence the name of this fever which we are treating of, called putrid, from the evident tendency to putrefaction. The morbid matter which gives rise to putrid fevers appears in some cases to be generated

gra-

gradually in the body, and is deemed the consequence of feeding on ill-cured animal food, without a sufficient quantity of sound vegetables to correct the putrescent tendency. At other times putrid fevers are caught by infection, and are caused by those subtile matters called miasmata, which take their rise in different ways, and are capable of being conveyed to distant places. The most distinguishing symptoms of this fever are,—more remarkable degrees of weakness, oppression, and nausea, either from the first attack, or very soon ensuing, than what are met with, in any other species; and this extreme and sudden prostration of strength is, for the most part, accompanied with as remarkable a despondency, or dejection of mind; or, what is still more alarming, with an uncommon degree of insensibility, and want of apprehension.

Putrid malignant fevers are preceded by a vertigo, or giddiness, and confusion in the head: the head is sooner attacked in this than in nervous fevers, and often is affected with a pain in its fore-part, which shoots into the eye-brows, one or both, and the bottom of the sockets; the eyes at the same time appearing full, heavy, and as it were inflamed; at other

times they have a yellowish cast : both proofs of the dissolution of the blood. The patient from the first attack feels an excessive burning inward heat, which far exceeds the cold that alternates with it, attended with nausea and vomiting ; great and sudden prostration of strength ; he is heavy, very much dejected and watchful ; and in case of any sleep, is not at all refreshed by it : the pulse is sometimes at the first hard, tense, and quick, but soon becomes languid, slow, small, and unequal ; the pulsation of the carotid and temporal arteries inconsiderable ; there is great oppression at the præcordia, *tinnitus aurium*, *subfultus tendinum*, *delirium*, *coma* ; the tongue in some is clean throughout the disease ; but in general, though only whitish and moist in the beginning, grows daily more dark-coloured and dry, until at length it becomes almost black ; and this blackish tinge does not disappear for some days, even when the fever terminates in a favourable crisis. The urine is equally various with the pulse, both depending on diversity of constitution, especially in cases where the fever originates from infection, and where the putrescent diathesis is very prevalent, the urine is thin, crude, and often very offensive in its smell,

the nausea and oppressive sickness never abate, and it is usual for the patients to fetch deep, heavy sighs often, and seem, as it were, to pant for breath : there is also an aversion to animal food sooner and greater than in any other fever. The thirst at first is but moderate, but increases every day as the fever advances : no kind of drink pleases, but all seem either bitter or mawkish. But when the case grows very bad, the patient loses the sense of thirst ; notwithstanding the tongue, together with the lips and teeth, are at this time parched up, and covered with dark-coloured scordes. On the fourth, fifth, and seventh day, *petechiæ* often appear without relief, which are therefore rather symptomatical than critical. The nearer they approach to a livid or blackish colour, the more alarming their appearance ; though, if they continue of a brighter red, the more favourable the prognostic.

The pain, heaviness, and confusion of the head, which are among the first symptoms, are soon followed by delirium, different in degree in different subjects, in some accompanied with tossing and restlessness, in others with a dazing and lethargic disposition ; and it is observable, that in these cases, where the patient is in this

comatose state, the pulse is sometimes not quicker, weaker, or more irregular, than in the time of perfect health. Fevers of this kind are mostly accompanied with remissions in the beginning, which become less perceptible in their increase: they are ever attended with considerable danger, even when the symptoms seem most favourable.

Some epidemic fevers are originally putrid; others, though arising from common causes, degenerate, by continuing beyond a certain time, into a putrid state, especially where bilious humours prevail. Though contagion is said to be a general cause of putrid and malignant fevers; yet the bad management of inflammatory and nervous fevers is a very frequent one.

At the onset of putrid fevers, from the fullness and strength of the pulse, sometimes they put on the appearance of those of the inflammatory type; but the pulse soon flags, especially after bleeding, and sometimes sinks so low, that it can never be raised. Hence, where great debility is observable at the first attack, and the patient seems scarce able to support himself, blood should be taken away, if necessary, *with extreme caution*; for this ex-

treme

treme weakness is a sure sign of a putrescent diathesis.

A griping in and swelling of the belly are sometimes early symptoms: whenever they occur, if they abate not in proportion to the stools, a mortification takes place in the bowels, and the event is fatal. Numerous and dark-coloured apthæ, hiccup, cold sweats, foetid urine and stools, are amongst the threatening symptoms.

Sometimes an itching angry rash, or scabby eruption, appears about the nose, lips, and corners of the mouth; both which are favourable. A deposition from the urine, if not high-coloured, is good: and deafness coming on in the decline is also favourable.

These fevers are different in point of their duration, some terminating in death in the course of seven or fourteen days; but when they surpass twenty-one, recovery is the common consequence; yet there are instances of putrid fevers running on to six weeks; but these could not be attended from the first with a putrescent state of fluids.

The favourable signs are—when the pulse grows stronger, and more equable; the senses begin to clear up; warm sweats break out in

moderate quantity, and the patient lies under them without tossing or raving, the urine at the same time shewing marks of concoction, by depositing a whitish sediment.

The unfavourable or fatal signs are, when the pulse sinks, grows more quick, and intermits; the tendons start; the tongue falters; the features change; the sick person lies on his back in a comatose state, slides down in the bed, and is constantly fumbling with his fingers, and picking the bed-clothes; when cold clammy sweats break out; the urine and fæces come away involuntarily; the hypochondria being tense, and the extremities cold.

All food must be avoided here that has not a tendency to acidity; plentiful dilution with small red wine, old hock, and orange-juice, mixed with water, whey, barley-water, small beer, &c. with a very free use of acids, will be proper.

Bleeding in general is hurtful in this fever, unless particularly indicated by the pulse and constitution, shewing a tendency to inflammation.

Some eminent practitioners think that there is one period, at the beginning, for taking away blood; but the pulse in these cases will
always

always be the best guide. *No time is to be lost in these kinds of fever; for whatever is to be done, should be done immediately and in the beginning.* After the operation of bleeding, if that be found necessary, on account of the hard pulse and head-ach, we should begin the cure by giving small doses of emetic tartar, with neutral salts, or senna, and repeating them every third or fourth hour, till they either vomit, purge, or throw the patient into a plentiful sweat: but as the patient is to be supported throughout, if at the first attack the debility should be so great as to forbid bleeding, all other profuse discharges are also to be avoided. Vomits and purges are most directly proper to evacuate the putrid matter, which seems first and principally to be in the first passages. Besides laxatives by the mouth, during the first stage, give a glyster every twenty-four hours, of the common decoction, or, in want of it, warm water. After these, give as follow:

Haustus Camphoratus.

- ℞ Misturæ Camphorat. ℥i.
 Tinctur. serpent. ℥i.
 Aq. Amm. acet. ℥iij.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. ut f. haustus sumend. sextis horis.

Haustus Theriacalis.

- ℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥i℥.
 Nitr. gr. vi.
 Milturæ camphoratæ ℥i.
 M. f. haustus ut jam dictum sumendus.

A gentle diaphoresis is to be encouraged and kept up, by very small doses of antimonium tartarificatum, or vinum antimonii; or,

Haustus Sedativus Diaphoreticus.

- ℞ Aq. Amm. acet,
 Aq. distill aā ℥vj.
 Liqueur miner. anod. Hoffm. gut. xv. syr, papav. alb.
 ℥i. m. f.
 Haustus bis vel ter in die sumendus.

After the necessary evacuations from the primæ viæ this effectually supports the cuticular discharge; but still, if necessary, a stool must be daily procured by a few grains of rhubarb or other gentle laxative.

Blisters in the beginning of this fever are of no use; but when patients begin to grow comatose and insensible, then they are often succeeded by happy effects.

London porter has been lately recommended in this fever for drink, and apparently with good success: the patient may drink it at pleasure, and particularly before being exposed to a cooler air. Some physicians advise their

patients to be carried into the open air (during the height of the fever) or otherways exposed to it, as is practised in the small-pox, and that particularly when a profuse colliquative sweating is brought on by bad management; and have thereby occasioned a favourable change sooner than could otherwise have been expected; with which, a free use of the bark and cordial liquors, they have rarely failed to effect a cure. Due evacuations being made by vomit and stool, the bark is to be given freely, without waiting for either intermission or remission. It acts in a double sense, both as a tonic to brace up the debilitated fibres, and as an antiseptic, to correct the putrescent state of the fluids; and must be given as soon as the dissolution of the blood is perceived, either from numerous petechiæ, or hæmorrhages. In the latter of which it is usual to give the vitriolic acid along with the bark; if this does not check the bleeding, give the following:

Bolus Aluminosus.

℞ Pulv. stypt. Ph. Ed. gr. xv. pulv. tragacanth. gr. xx.
Syr. croc. q. s. ut fiat bolus, 4â vel 6â quavis horâ
sumendus.

The

The following may possibly be very useful :

Mistura Febrifuga.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. fortior. ℥viiij.
 Conf. aromaticæ, ℥ij.
 Tinctur. serpent. ℥ß
 Aq. alexet. spirituof. cum aceto ℥iß.
 Syr. croc. ℥ß. m. sumat. coch. iv. larga tertiâ
 quâque horâ.

If the stomach cannot bear the bark in substance, a very strong decoction, in which some of the finer part of the powder is retained, should be given; but if the patient can take it, less than two ounces of the powder, in twenty-four hours, cannot be depended on. Some, who cannot keep either the powder or the decoction, will drink three or four pints of the cold infusion in a day and night, with sensible advantage. During this free use of the bark, a stool should be procured every day.

In stupors, attending this fever, blisters may be applied advantageously to the head. Though blisters are not thought to be so useful in these as in nervous fevers, yet the violent head-ach which attacks in the beginning is relieved by a blister on the back. The following preparation of the bark deserves attention :

Tinctura

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
 ——— aurant ℥i.
 Rad. serpent. Virg. ℥ij.
 Croc. Anglic. ℥i.
 Spirit. vin. ten. vel
 Spir. vin. Gallic. ℥i℥. stent simul per dies aliquot;
 deinde coletur liquor.

- ℞ Hujus infusion. ℥i. ad ℥℥. -
 Acid. vitriol. dilut. gutt. x. vel. xij. ex quovis ve-
 hiculo idoneo, secundâ quartâ vel sextâ quâque
 horâ.

The following forms of giving the bark
 have been praised by eminent authors :

Mistura Peruviani.

- ℞ Rad. Serp. Virg. cont.
 Cort. Per. pulv. āā ℥ij. coque in aq. font. ℥i. ad
 dimidium; colaturæ adde.
 Sp. cinnam. ℥i℥.
 Syr. e cort. aur. ℥ij. m. capt. coch. iv. quartâ vel
 sextâ quâque horâ.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviana Alexipharmaca.

- ℞ Cort. Per. pulv. ℥ij.
 Flav. cort. aur. ℥i℥.
 Rad. serp. Virg. ℥ij.
 Croci Ang. ℥iv.
 Coccinel. ℥ij.
 Spt. vin. gal. ℥xx. fiat infusio, clausa per dies aliquot
 (tres saltem quatuorve) deinde coletur. Of this may
 be given from ℥i. to ℥. every fourth, sixth, or eighth
 hour, with ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of dilute
 vitriolic acid, out of any appropriate draught, or
 diluted wine.

There are some symptoms in this disease
 which require particular attention when they
 make their appearance.

If

If violent vomiting comes on, it may be restrained by the succeeding draught :

Hauftus Salinus Effervescens.

℞ Kali pp. ℥j aq. menth. fativ. ℥j syrup. croci ℥ij. m,
& adjiciatur succi limonum ℥℔. dum effervescit
deglutiatur haustus, & horâ quâvis quârta vel
sextâ repitatur.

This is considered as correcting the collu-
vies in the stomach, and flexure of the duode-
num ; and thus may be of use in removing
part of the source of the fever, and shorten-
ing the disease.

If a profuse diarrhœa should supervene,
and threaten to sink the patient's strength, it
must not be restrained suddenly ; we should
therefore try only small doses of ipecacuanha
every third or fourth hour, in order to pro-
mote a diaphoresis, and by that means relieve
the bowels ; for sometimes this diarrhœa
proves critical. Mild opiates are recommend-
ed ; and a few drops of tinctura opii, properly
repeated, will check a symptomatic colliqua-
tive diarrhœa. Wine, and panada, with
orange juice, and a free generous regimen,
must be ordered, and closely adhered to, ac-
cording to the exigences of the case.

After these fevers, people sometimes be-
come dropfical, or have œdematous legs :
tonics

tonics and strengtheners, not purgatives, as in other dropics, are the remedies in this case.

Towards the decline of all fevers, as to what kind of food is most proper, the taste of the patient is generally the best guide.

In eruptive fevers it is commonly allowed that the patient should be kept in bed, for fear of checking the eruption. But this does not always prove true, for sometimes the contrary will happen; and sitting up out of bed has even been found favourable thereto.

The air of the patient's room should be kept as pure and well ventilated as possible, and the floor be frequently sprinkled with vinegar. And after the sickness is over, the place of confinement may be best cleared from infection by fumigating it with brimstone, or gunpowder.

To prevent a relapse, it may be proper first to give a lenient purge, or two, by which an accumulation of any offensive matter in the primæ viæ will be avoided, and then we must attempt to recover the tone of the viscera, and to strengthen the habit in general, by means of light and easily-digestible food, moderately taken; by exhibiting aromatic bitter
infusions

infusions of orange peel, calamus aromaticus, chamomile flowers, or lignum quassia, together with the use of chalybeate waters, and gentle exercise.

S E C T. II.

MIXED FEVERS.

IN practice we very often find, that violent continued fevers are so indistinctly marked, and accompanied with the symptoms both of the inflammatory and nervous, or putrid kind, so equally blended, or running into one another by such imperceptible gradation, that there is no particular species they can be referred to. Thus extreme nausea, and total loss of strength, which are distinguishing signs of the putrid fever, are often found along with great heat, and a quick, hard, and strong pulse, which are pathognomic signs of the inflammatory fever. These symptoms appearing at the same time, are obvious proofs of both the nervous and vascular system being morbidly affected; and hence such fevers are properly stiled mixed fevers; hence, however, the symptoms are combined.

We

We must take the indications of cure from those symptoms which are most pressing, and appear to demand most the antiphlogistic, the cordial, and antispasmodic, or the strengthening, and antiseptic course: according as we happen to find the signs of inflammation, nervous disturbance, or putrefactive diathesis to be chiefly prevalent.

S E C T. III.

R E M I T T E N T F E V E R S.

Remittents are those kinds of fevers, which, from the beginning to the end, never totally disappear, but in every stage return at determinate times; indeed, many of them, with chilliness, or yawning, coldness, or some similar spasmodic effort, with a subsequent encrease of heat and other symptoms, without any evident cause, or procatartic principle. But sometimes in their course they often so nearly resemble continued fevers that they are not to be distinguished but by the most attentive and accurate observation. They are indeed of a middle nature, between the con-
 tinued

tinued and intermittent, partaking perhaps more of the nature of the last than first, from their yielding to nothing with so much certainty as the bark, from their arising from the same cause, marsh miasma; in the same places, at the same season of years, each of them being epidemic together; and very often in the same man, the same disease which appears, sometimes exhibits an intermittent type, sometimes that of a remittent.

These fevers generally proceed in the following manner:—They begin with yawning and stretching; nausea, or bilious vomiting, and a sensation of cold; then succeeds extreme heat, thirst, pain of the head, back, and stomach; restlessness; difficulty of breathing, and generally delirium. The pulse is now hard, though seldom very full; the tongue white and moist; with a yellowness very perceivable in the whites of the eyes, and sometimes over the whole body. These symptoms continue for two or three days; sometimes for five or six; at length, a sweat breaking out preserves the patient, and renders him tolerably easy for a few hours; but the fever again rekindles, sometimes with, some-
times

times without the cold fit. After the continuance of a certain number of hours, different in different subjects, this second fit spends its force, and again remits; to which a third accession of the usual symptoms succeeds; and in this manner the disease proceeds, till death, or perfect recovery. This will furnish a general idea of remittents, which practical utility divides but into two species, inflammatory and putrid. In the first the symptoms of excessive heat, thirst, and pain, all run remarkably high, attended with a dry skin, and a strong, full, and hard pulse. In the last, the symptoms of nausea, vomiting, oppression, extreme weakness, and dejection; with discolouring of the skin, and weak pulse, shew plainly the putrefactive diathesis.

C H A P. I.

Of the simple Remittent Fever.

THE most perfect of the fevers called remittents, is that which has received several names, viz. bilious fever, marsh fever, autumnal remittent; yellow, West Indian, Bengal,

Bengal, and camp fever. It generally comes on suddenly, and begins with a sense of debility, and a very great lowness of spirits. These symptoms are attended with a greater or less degree of chilliness, a giddiness, nausea, pains in the head and loins, and trembling of the hands; the countenance is pale, or has a yellow cast, the skin is commonly dry, the eyes dull, and sometimes yellow, the pulse quick and small, and the breathing generally difficult: as the paroxysm increases, the nausea becomes more violent, or there is a vomiting of bile. Sometimes bile is also voided by stool. The tongue becomes foul, a delirium follows; a slight moisture appears on the face, and from thence spreads to the other parts, and a *remission* ensues. On the fever's remitting, the pulse returns almost to its natural state.

This is the mildest degree of this fever; but when the disorder gains strength, or is very violent, the remission is scarcely obvious, and is immediately followed by another paroxysm, wherein all the symptoms are increased. The mouth, teeth, and inside of the lips, are not only covered with a black
8 crust,

crust, but the tongue becomes so dry and stiff, that the patient's voice can scarcely be heard. And when the disease proves fatal, the matter of the different excretions becomes almost cadaverous; the stools are involuntary, the pulse quick, small, and irregular; a cold sweat is diffused over the whole body; the face becomes convulsed; the patient is employed in feeling and picking the bed-cloaths; then comes on a *subultus tendinum*, and convulsions, with which the scene closes. The more favourable symptoms are, livid or inflammatory spots in the last stage of the disease, particularly on the breasts, arms, or belly: the greater the number of petechiæ, the more hope of an happy issue. A copious and universal perspiration; and the repeatedly voiding great quantities of urine, are very beneficial. To these, as favourable prognostics, the absence of the dangerous signs may be added.

Men of strong rigid fibres, and valetudinarians, are very liable, in the hot dry months, to severe bilious fevers. In both the danger is great, but greatest and most speedily so in the robust. Women, children, and those of a

tender habit are more rarely affected; nor are the symptoms in these patients so alarming.

If the pulse be full and hard, and the heat intense, bleeding may be performed; but this is to be ordered with some caution. Though the strong tense pulse, with laborious breathing, may indicate bleeding, and the patient feels himself more light and easy, his pulse more soft and open, yet in a few hours, the symptoms will be more or equally violent, and the patient low, feeble, and very dejected, with rigors and an insupportable load in the precordia, &c. This should be peculiarly attended to in hotter climates. But when there is a staring wildness of the eyes, with redness in them, inattention to the attendants, a profuse bleeding at the nose, a proneness to action, the pulse low and feeble, pain in the hypogastric region, &c. a few ounces of blood may safely be taken away.

After this operation, if required, or if not, give the

Mistura Laxativa.

℞ Decocti hordei. ℥iij.

Mannæ ℥ij.

Pulp. tamarind. ℥ss. solve, et adde,

Antim. tartar. gr. ij, ut f. mistura, cujus capiat cochl.

iv. omni horâ donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

After

After the evacuations, which should be first upward, then downward, the saline draughts may be given, in order to bring the fever sooner to a crisis, or to regular intermissions. Every mitigated period should be watched, and not a moment neglected, in which proper medicines may be given, to secure complete, though short, remissions. To promote perspiration, give the tartarised antimony, in small doses with nitre, in any convenient vehicle; if this fails, after giving a few doses, add to each, a small quantity of camphor; or join the mild antimonials with ipecacuanha and camphor; and, if needful, immerse the patient in a tepid bath of water and vinegar. As soon as a remission is perceived, the bark is to be thrown in, repeated very frequently, and in a sufficient large quantity, during each remission, in such a manner and form that a dram, or two scruples, may be given, and repeated every second or third hour, so that five or six drams may be taken in the course of ten or twelve hours, lest the opportunity should be lost of giving a sufficient quantity of the medicine; as the fits

about this period, that the bark is admiffible, are apt to become double, and the fever to run into a continued form.

Infufum Peruvianum.

℞ Vin. Rhenan. ꝑi.
Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥j.
Stent fimul per xij. horas, deinde cola, et capiat
æger cochl. iv. omni horâ.

Vel, Haufus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoët. hordei. ℥iſſ.
Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥j.
Tinc. cort. Pera. ſ. ℥ſſ.
Syr. ſimp. ℥ij. m. ut ſ. haufus, omni horâ ſu-
mendus, inter paroxyſmos.

Haufus Peruvianus.

℞ Aq. cinnam.
— diſtill. ſing. ℥vi.
Pulv. cort. Per.
Syr. e cort. aur. ſing. ℥i. m. fiat haufus omni horâ
ſumendus.

If the bark ſhould vomit, or purge, a few drops of tinët. opii may be added to each doſe. One ounce and an half of the bark is generally ſufficient to put a ſtop to the fever; but it is to be continued daily, though in ſmall doſes, till the patient has recovered his ſtrength.

The bark, though it does not always imme-
diately put a ſtop to the progreſs of the fever,
yet

yet it invigorates the system, prevents the more dangerous symptoms, and brings on the crisis much sooner, and with less distress than where things are left to themselves.

It is a mistaken notion which has prevailed relative to the bark exerting too much of a restraining power, and thus suppressing natural discharges; for its exhibition has been succeeded evidently by a laudable separation in the urine, with warm, profuse, universal sweats, and plentiful bilious stools; though it effectually restrains all those premature and colliquative sweatings, which are common in these and intermitting fevers.

The patient's drink may be pure water, toast and water, or barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, cream of tartar, or spirit of vitriol. The air in the patient's room should be kept as pure and cool as possible, and he should be as much exposed to it, as he can well bear.

A frequent repetition of some proper laxative is necessary, to clear the alimentary canal from indurated, &c. colluvies, which are always generating during the progress of this disease. If the milder laxatives fail, give five

grains of calomel with half a drachm of rhubarb for one dose, which, if necessary, may be assisted with oily glysters. Costiveness must be opposed with resolution.

Before we quit this subject, it is necessary to observe, that in cold climates, a too early use of the bark, in this fever, is hurtful; but that in hot climates, such as the East or West Indies, unless recourse be had to the bark on the very first intermission, though imperfect, the fever is apt to assume a continued and dangerous form.

In the remittents of an inflammatory type, too early an exhibition of the bark may be dangerous. Their cure should be begun with bleeding, cooling purges, and small doses of antimonials, to break the force of the fever, and procure a remission; then the bark may be given with advantage; but in those of a putrid form, after proper evacuations have been made with mild purgatives, such as manna, sal polychrest, tartarised kali, &c. and the nausea and vomiting have been relieved by repeated doses of anti-emetic mixtures, the bark may be freely exhibited, which generally completes the cure.

If

If this fever attacks a female patient, on or near the time of the menstrual evacuation (which is most frequently the case) and either suppresses or prolongs that discharge, the event is generally fatal, unless relieved by free bleeding, or such medicines as promote or restrain the discharge, (as one or the other is required.) Bleeding therefore is more necessary in the first part of the disease, in such cases, than ever is observed with respect to men, and the more vigorous of either sex, who labour under this disorder.

Cleanliness is a great promoter of health, and a strict observance of it in all instances is peculiarly refreshing to the sick, in this and all other disorders of the putrid and the bilious kind.

C H A P. II.

Of the Angina Maligna, or Putrid sore Throat.

THIS fever is a putrid remittent of the eruptive species, accompanied with an ulcerated sore throat. It is epidemic at times in the different countries in Europe, very fatal
 7 among

among children, and for the most part has for its associate a scarlet efflorescence on the skin. The inflammation is here more of the erysipelatous than of the phlegmonic kind. It comes on with a giddiness of the head, chilliness, or shivering, followed by great heat; and these interchangeably succeed each other during some hours, till, at length, the heat becomes constant and intense. There is at the same time a languor, sickness, and vast oppression; the pulse is small and depressed, but extremely quick; the breathing frequent, and laborious; the skin excessively hot, but not perfectly dry; the tongue moist, especially toward the root, covered with a whitish, soft mucus, like cream. Sometimes a nausea, a vomiting, or purging, or both, attend; there is a pain in the head, soreness of the throat; the eyes are inflamed and watery, as in the measles; there is a faintness and anxiety, together with a florid colour on the inside of the throat and tonsils. Instead of this redness, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, is sometimes to be seen surrounded with a florid red; and on the second or third day of the disease, the face, neck, breast, and hands, to the fin-

ger ends, become of a deep eryfipelatous colour, with a fenfible tumefaction ; a great number of fmall pimples, alfo, of a more intense colour than that which furrounds them, appear on the arms, and other parts ; though the efflorefcence on the fkin does not always accompany this difeafe ; when it does it generally appears on the third day, but brings no relief ; on the contrary, the oppreffion, difficulty of breathing, and naufea, increafe oftentimes with purging ; and the patient, who by this time begins to grow delirious, is either constantly toffing in bed, or lies in a comatofe ftate ; the ftrength, which hitherto has kept up more than might be expected, now entirely fails ; the breathing becomes more laborious, and fwallowing difficult ; and, before the fixth day, life ends by fuffocation.

The forenefs of the throat is attended with floughs, and ulcerates, different from what happens in the apthofe fever ; the parotid glands commonly fwell, and are extremely painful ; a delirium frequently comes on, with heat and reftleffnefs, efppecially towards night ; and a gentle and agreeable fweat breaks out towards the morning, and a remiffion enfues, which

which sometimes gives this disease the appearance of an intermittent : a faintness, nevertheless, still attends ; the pulse is quick and small ; in some soft and full, but seldom hard. An offensive bad taste in the mouth is perceived in this disease, and (in the otherwise weak and infirm, who are chiefly the subjects of it) an acute pain affects the head. —The breath is infectious, and should therefore be guarded against.

This fever most frequently occurs in the latter part of the autumn ; and attacks children and people with lax habits.

We should allow strong whey made with mountain, or any other rich wine, very freely ; sage tea ; and, in case of great sickness at the stomach, mint tea, negus, or other acidulated drinks, will be useful, if they do not run off by stool.

The patient should be kept in bed moderately warm.

Bleeding should be attempted with the greatest caution, and nothing should induce us to prescribe it, without the inflammatory symptoms run at the beginning extremely high ; for it disposes the blood to run too rapidly into

a pu-

a putrescent diathesis, and hurries on the fatal symptoms dependent on that cause. Indeed all evacuations, except gentle sweats, are generally injurious in this disorder; and therefore, if a looseness and vomiting should come on, and prove violent, notwithstanding the complaints in the throat, and other symptoms, may seem to indicate their utility, they should be checked by stimulants and opiates. On the first attack of the disease, a vomit is highly salutary, not only in cleansing the stomach and intestines of any sordes which may be lodged there, and assist in aggravating the complaint, but by very often putting a total stop to the disease. An emetic, therefore, should be exhibited, and chamomile tea drank plentifully, by which means you may, in a great measure, stop the sickness, and prevent a supervening looseness, which very frequently attends in this disorder; and then order thus:

Hauftus Alexipharmacus.

R Aq. alexet. simp. ℥iſs.

———— spir. cum aceto ℥iij.

Pulv. rad. contrayerv. ℥ſs.

Confect. aromat. ℥ſs.

Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥i℥.
Syr. croc. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus tertiâ, vel quart
quâque horâ repetendas.

If loose stools should come on :

Mistura Sedativa.

- ℞ Aq. cinnam. ℥vi.
Elect. e scord. ℥iij. m. et sumat cochl. ij. post sin-
gulas fedes liquidas.

If the tonsils are much swelled, rub the throat with the lin. volat. or blister behind the ears, or round the throat, and between the shoulders, and prescribe the following gargle :

Gargarisma Detergens.

- ℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℥i.
Rad. contrayerv. contus. ℥ij. coque per semi horam ;
colaturæ adde.
Acet.
Tinctur. myrrh. āā ℥i.
Mel. optim. ℥ij. m.

This should be often used, and the parts be cleansed with it, by injecting with a syringe ; and if the sloughs do (which are a species of gangrene) not soon separate, touch them with the following, by means of a probe, armed with a piece of soft rag :

Gargarisma Detergens.

- ℞ Gargarism. prescript. ℥ij.
Oxymellis æruginis, ℥i. m.

Vel,

Vel, Gargarisma Acidum.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.

Acidi muriatici gut. vi. vel q. s. ad grat. aciditat.
sæpius utend. pro gargarismate.

By this method the sloughs will separate, and the symptoms in general abate; but will leave the patient languid, weak, and low, with some hectic appearances. At this time it will be proper to order the cortex, with the addition of acid. vitriolic. dilutum, and prescribe asses milk, a country air, generous diet, and gentle exercise.

S E C T. IV.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS, or AGUES.

1. *Quotidian.* 2. *Tertain.* 3. *Quartan.*

THIS fever takes its name from there being a total cessation of all febrile affection between the paroxysms: as in remittent fevers, there is only an abatement or mitigation of the symptoms; so in this, there is a total freedom, and the patient feels, during that interval, as if not oppressed with the disease. This fever
has

has three regular stages, viz. the cold fit, the hot fit, and the sweating.

The first begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the back, and at the ends of the fingers; to these succeed great coldness and shivering, which last is sometimes very violent. There is also a difficulty of breathing, with great oppression, nausea, and frequent vomiting; the lips and cheeks are pale; the nails livid, and the whole skin shrivelled up, and contracted; the pulse is weak but quick; and the urine, if any is made during this stage, is thin, crude, and diaphanous.

This cold fit will sometimes continue four or five hours, in other cases not last longer than half an hour, but in general it remains between one and two hours; afterwards the hot fit commences, in which the sickness, anxiety, and difficulty of breathing remain, but go off by degrees as the pulse gets fuller and stronger; along with the heat there is excessive thirst, violent head-ach, and frequently delirium; sometimes, in very dangerous cases, a degree of stupidity, or coma. The breathing is quick, but free; the pulse strong, full, and rapid; the urine high coloured.

How

How long this fit will continue is not certain, it has no determinate period, but as a sweat comes on, which generally does, all the febrile symptoms vanish, and appear to be carried off by this cuticular evacuation. Then succeeds the interval of ease, which is different according to the species of the intermittent, which is commonly divided into the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan. In the *quotidian*, there is a fit once in every twenty-four hours; in the *tertian*, there is an apyrexia, or intermission, for at least twenty-four hours; and it is called a *quartan*, when the patient is two days free from the fever; and this is more difficult to cure than a tertian or quotidian, which last are often cured by $\zeta\beta$ of good bark. Quartans frequently extend from autumn to spring. An autumnal ague is more difficultly cured than a vernal. Quotidians, and double tertians, especially when they anticipate the hour of their return, are apt to change into continual fevers, and are then attended with greater danger.

Profuse sweats must never be promoted in the course of intermitting fevers; for by such methods you weaken your patient to such a

degree as to render the distemper dangerous, and the cure difficult.

At the beginning of fevers, it is very often, nay almost always, impossible to tell whether they will turn out continual, remittent, or intermittent; and, therefore, if any thing is necessary to be done, the state of the constitution will point of what nature it must be. If the pulse is full, and the habit plethoric, bleeding will be required; if the stomach appears loaded, or foul, an emetic should be exhibited; and should it fail to clear the intestines, some proper purgative should be given; or an emollient glyster thrown up. Indeed a vomit should scarce ever be omitted, when the fever has put on, and manifested its intermittent type. Four spoonfuls of the following may be given, and continued at proper intervals, till it has produced its effects:

Julepum Laxativum.

℞ Infus. fen. ℥ij℥.

Tinctur. fen. ℥℥.

Syr. rosæ ℥i.

Vel,

Pulv. rhubarb. g. xxx. nuc. mosch. ℥℥. m.

If no nausea or sickness attend, some think the tinct. aloes, vel pil. ex aloec̄ myrrha, preferable

ferable to an emetic; the aperient medicine though must be given in the intermission, immediately after the fever hath ceased, so that its operation may be over before the return of the next fit.

Then let the following draughts be administered:

Hauftus Salinus.

℞ Aq. menth. sativæ ℥i.
 Sp. nuc. mosch. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥iij.
 Kali præparati, ℥i.
 Syr. tolutani. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel, Haustus Diaphoreticus.

℞ Aq. amm. acetat.
 Aq. cinnam. āā ℥vi.
 Sp. ammon. comp. gut. xxx.
 Syr. papav. albi ℥i.
 F. haust. h. f. fumendus, superbibendo libram dimidiam feri lactis.

By these means, very often the disorder will be conquered; but should they fail, and the febrile affections still keep their ground, antimonials, as in cases of continued fevers, may be had recourse to. Let the fever be of what nature it will, the method here laid down will be proper; but, if in some time it clearly shews it to be a species of intermittent, if the paroxysm appears regular, passing through the

cold, hot, and sweating stages, and the intermission is attended with an even, steady, soft pulse, and a well-charged urine, we may boldly venture to throw in the bark; but otherwise it is of great consequence to be wary in the exhibition of it; as it, if not well timed, might be productive of very dangerous obstructions.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Decoct. cortic. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Tinctur. cort. Peru. f. ℥ij.
 Pulv. cort Peru. ℥i. ad ℥j.
 Syr. simp. ℥i. adde si opus fuerit tinctur. opii guttas duas.

Electarium Peruvianum.

- ℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Conserv. corticis aurant. ℥℥.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. electarium, cujus sumat n. m. molem, secundâ quâque horâ absente paroxysmo.

Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Ammoniacalis.

- ℞ Pulv. cortic. Peruv. ℥iij.
 Cinnam. ℥℥.
 Sal. ammon. purif. ℥i. f. pulv. vi. quorum sumat. i. quart. quâque h. cum haust. seq.

Hauftus Cardiacus.

- ℞ Aq. cinnam. ℥vi.
 Sp. cortic. aurantior. syr. croci. āā ℥ij.
 Tinct. lavend. c. ℥i. m. f. haustus.

Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Aluminosus.

- ℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥℥.
 Alumin. rup. g. iv.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.
Sacchar. alb. q. s. f. pulvis.

Vel, *Hauftus Peruvianus Alexiterius.*

R Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. ℥iſs.
Aq. alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus. Adde tinctur. opii guttas duas ad præcavendam diarrhœam.

It is necessary to observe, and should be considered as a practical rule, that patients should, during the intermission, take as much bark as is sufficient for the prevention of the return of the paroxysm. Adults generally require from six to eight drams; and the continuance of the apyrexia will point out the times in which it ought to be taken. In a quotidian, the bark ought to be given every second hour; in a tertian, every third or fourth; in a quartan, the first day free from febrile affection, the medicine may be omitted; but the second and third should be taken every second or third hour.

This medicine, properly administered, seldom fails to stop the return of the fever in a short time; then, in order to prevent a relapse, after this has happened, the medicine should still be continued every fifth or sixth

hour for two or three days; then twice a day for one week; and once a day for another; the patient avoiding night air, and refraining from any sort of food that is cold, flatulent, and watery.

Some stomachs will not bear the bark either in substance or decoction; in which case it may be agreeably taken in the following manner:

Infusum Peruvianum.

℞ Cort. Peruv. optim. pulv. ℥i infunde frigide per 24 horas in aq. distill. ℔i. Colaturæ ℥i℥, adde spirit. cinnamom. syr. tolutani āā ℥i. f. haustus, pro re nata sumendus.

In gross habits, it is often necessary to mix hydrargyr. ē sulph. with the bark.

If a chlorosis attends,

Bolus Peruvianus Chalybeatus.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥i.
Ferri rubig. præp. gr. vi.
Pulv. rad. serpent. Virgin. gr. viij.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should the bark agree in no form by the mouth, inject the following clyster:

Enema Peruvianum Opiatum.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ij. coque in aq. font. ℔i. ad ℔℥. Colaturæ turbidæ adde elect. e scordio ℥℥, m. f. enema.

The

The following forms have perfectly succeeded in particular cases :

Electarium Peruvianum Tartarifatum.

- ℞ Cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Conf. flor. rorismar. ℥℥.
 Kali prep. ℥ij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

Infusum Peruvianum Vinosum.

- ℞ Vin. rub. ℥iv.
 Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij.
 Flor. centaur. minor. mfs.
 Lign. sassafras ℥i℥. infunde hæc omnia per 24 horas super cineres callidas in vase optime clauso, deinde cola; sumat ℥iv. hujus infusi. mane & vespere.

Electarium Peruvianum Amarum.

- ℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel.
 — e Myrrh. c. āā ℥℥.
 Sal. ammon. crud. ℥iij
 Ferri rubig. præp. ℥ij.
 Cort. Peruv. optime & recentur pulv. ℥i℥.
 Syr. e cort. aurant, q. s. ut f. elect.

Decoctum Peruvianum Chalybeatum.

- ℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij. coque in aq. pur. ℥iv. ad ℥i℥. colatur, cui adde.
 Vin. ferri ℥iv. m.

Much depends on the goodness of that excellent drug the bark, with which such mighty things are done in medicine: its taste and colour are the chief signs by which to distinguish its goodness; its inside should be of a yellow-

ish, reddish, or rusty iron colour; its outside of a light ash colour, and its rolls should not be much larger than goose quills; it should break close and smooth, and prove friable between the teeth; its taste should be very bitter, astringent, and in some degree aromatic.

When bark fails of curing, it has been said to be owing either to its not being taken a sufficient length of time, given in too small doses, or in an improper form. Six drams of bark in a julep, warmed with some spirituous water, is the most effectual mode; but if this cannot be submitted to, and a quantity requisite cannot be taken, bark glysters may be given.

Enema e Cortice.

℞ Extracti cortici. ℥ss.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥iv.
 Ol. olivar. ℥ss.
 Tincturæ opii gut. vj. vel viij. injiciatur enema quartâ quâque horâ vel sæpius si opus fuerit.

For children the dose of the extract, and tincture of opium must be proportionably lessened.

When the bark is prepared by decoction, and kept in the shops, a little spirit should always be added, and the bottle shaken when

used ; it should not be kept above four or five days in summer, nor above a week in the winter season.

After an ague is cured by the bark, no purgative, or even laxative, must be given for a great length of time.

Pyrmont water, and riding on horseback, will assist much in securing the body from farther attacks ; and where the viscera are perfectly sound, cold bathing may be of great use in preventing a return of these fevers ; and the bark should be taken at the end of every two or three weeks, and repeated at proper intervals occasionally.

When the Peruvian bark has failed, the following method has been known to succeed in the cure of a tertian ;

Bolus Amarus.

℞ Pulveris flor. chamæm. ℥j.

Syrupi simp. q. s. f. bolus tertiâ quâque horâ deglutiendus, absente febre.

Small doses of rhubarb and calomel have also been found very serviceable in intermittents. Vomits, likewise, given at intervals, have proved often an effectual cure.

Bitters joined with chalybeates have frequently had the desired effect.

Haustus Amarus Chalybeatus.

℞ Infus. gentian. comp. ℥i℥.

Vini ferri. ℥ij.

Tinct. arom. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Tormentilla given in substance, and in large quantities, by itself, or joined with gentian, has cured intermittent fevers. Alum, also, administered in a large dose an hour, or little more, before the coming on of the fit, has prevented it.

The following have been prescribed to great advantage in some intermittents, where the fits have been irregular :

Haustus Amarus Stomachicus.

℞ Flor. chamæm. pulv. gr. xv.

Aq. alexet. simp. ℥i℥.

Tinct. stomach. ℥i℥. m. ut f. haust. ter in die sumendus per quatuor dies ; & deinde sumatur haustus infra præscriptus mane & vesperi per decem dies.

Haustus Peruvianus Acidus.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peru. ℥j. coque ex

Aq. font. ℔i℥. ad colatur. ℔bj.

℞ Colat. liquoris ℥ij.

Elix. vitr. acid. gutt. xxx. m.

In general, in an irregular ague, the first indication of cure is to bring it to be regular.

This

This is done partly by time, and by saline, or emetic and laxative medicines.

Opium has been found very effectual in removing intermittent fevers. The proper time of giving it is half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit.

Hauftus Anodynus.

℞ Dec. hordes ʒiʒ.
Tinct. opii gut. xv. ad xx.
Sp. nuc. mosch.
Syr. papavi alb. āā ʒij. m.

The opium relieves the head-ach and fever, and promotes a profuse sweat.—Dr. Lind, (who introduced this practice) gives the opiate in about two ounces of the tinct. sacra, when the patient is costive, ordering the bark immediately after the fit. Thus the fit is shortened, and the intestines cleansed before giving the bark.

For children labouring under this disease, a waistcoat with powdered bark quilted between the folds of it has been of service: also bathing in a semicupium, made of a decoction of the cortex; or rubbing the spine, at the approach of the fit, with a mixture of equal parts of tinctura opii and linimentum saponis. If these should not produce the desired effect,

two or three tea-spoonfuls of the syrup. papav. alb. may be given in the hot fit. And for the entire removal of the disease, after purging with the magnesia alba, one drachm of the extract. cort. Peru. with a few drops of the tinct. opii, may be given in a clyster, and repeated every three hours, for a child of about a year old.

Pills made of cobwebs have been known to cure the ague. Indeed there are few disorders that have such a multiplicity of empirical remedies recommended for the cure; Dr. Lind has collected no less than forty, in his *Essay on Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates*, p. 297.

S E C T. V.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

C H A P. I.

Of the Small Pox.

THE small-pox are commonly divided into two sorts; the distinct and confluent.

The

The first symptoms of the distinct sort are like those of most other fevers, a sensation of cold, shivering, great oppression, nausea, and vomiting, with pain in the head and back, excessive heat and thirst, straightness about the præcordia, drowsiness, sometimes a degree of delirium, and, in young children, convulsions, which in them are considered as a favourable symptom. In strong plethoric patients the pulse is frequent, full, and hard; the eyes red and sparkling, the skin moist and soft.

About the second, third, or fourth day from the first seizure, little red spots are seen, like flea-bites, which feel hard in the skin, when pressed with the finger; which hardness distinguishes them from other eruptions, particularly the measles, which at their first appearance can seldom be felt in this manner, being rather efflorescences, not elevating the cuticle; and these spots appear on the face, hands, and fore part of the arm, neck, and upper part of the breast, successively, attended with restlessness.

The pain, sickness, oppression, and febrile affections, decrease as the eruption appears,

pears, and, except the skin continuing hot and moist, go off in a day or two. About the sixth day from the attack, the pustules begin to swell, grow hot, and painful, and round their basis the colour of the skin appears of a florid red; the whole face, and particularly the eye-lids, are soon after so puffed up that the eyes are often closed; and the whole countenance so changed and inflated, as to have scarcely any resemblance of the natural features. Now the febrile symptoms begin to be rekindled, and encrease until the ninth, tenth, or eleventh day, according to the particular circumstances respecting the quantity of eruption, and severity of the disease. The pustules on the ninth day are at their state; and now the face and eye-lids swell; and, if numerous, the eyes close up; the hands also begin to tumefy; the pustules having many of them acquired the size of peas, and being arrived at complete maturation, and filled with yellowish pus, begin to turn of a dark colour, to dry, and become rough; on the tenth day, on the face; on the eleventh the swelling subsides, and, as that happens, the hands and feet puff up, and the pustules do not fall till
the

the fourteenth or fifteenth, when the pustules begin to scale off.

In the confluent kind all the above signs are greatly aggravated; the spots are more red, thick, and close, and the spaces between them much more inflamed; livid spots also frequently attend. This kind of pock first appears about the fourth or fifth day, and comes to its state about the fifteenth. The fever does not give way on the eruption, as in the distinct. A spitting, in adults, is a regular symptom in the confluent small pox, from the sixth day till after the crisis, the sudden stoppage of which is attended with dangerous circumstances, unless it be succeeded by a remarkable swelling of the hands. A diarrhoea, in children, often precedes this kind of small pox.

In cases where the surface of the body is, in a manner, entirely covered over with the eruption, and this hardening into a continued crust, what with the absorption of the purulent matter, what with the offensive fordes from the intestinal canal, and what with the obstruction of the cutaneous discharges, the blood again appears to be affected with a mor-
bific

bific acrimony, which raises a new fever, that frequently destroys the patient, in spite of every effort to avert the fatal catastrophe.

This secondary fever ought, perhaps, rather to be attributed to the incomplete separation and expulsion of the variolous matter; and from hence, also, proceed nausea, and want of appetite, hectic heat, inflammations of the eyes, œdematous swellings of the hands and feet, abscesses, and untoward ulcers, especially in scrophulous habits, and foolishness, a degree of delirium, without fever, a cough, and other phthifical symptoms. The surest remedy for every one of these complaints is the cortex, as a tonic, an antiseptic, and corrector of acrimony, and grand restorative, joined to a proper course of diet, change of air, and the prudent interposition of cathartics.

The danger of this disease is generally estimated by the number and nature of the pustules, and chiefly by those on the face; also, by the manner of their coming out; the more slow and regular their appearance, the more universal will be the separation of the variolous matter. The fewer there are in the
face,

face, and about the throat, or on the breast, or the neck, the better.

Where it is fatal, the patient generally dies on the eighth or ninth day, in the distinct kind; and on the eleventh in the confluent.

The regimen should be determined by the symptoms and seasons of the year: the patient for instance, must be kept warmer in winter than in summer: a hot regimen, at all times, is now justly and universally exploded.

The diet should be light, and not heating; the apartment should be kept cool, and the patient sit up some hours every day, if the strength will permit.

The drink should be cold water, or barley-water, milk and water, milk-porridge, barley-gruel: small white-wine whey, in some cases, may be allowed. Attenuating drinks cannot be too much inculcated in either the distinct or confluent pock; but, above all, the free admission of pure air.

It appears obvious, that the small pox is to be treated according to the nature of the fever which accompanies it; if the disease should seize people whose constitution labours under an inflammatory diathesis, and have the symp-

toms of an inflammatory fever, copious bleeding, and that repeated if the symptoms do not abate on the first evacuation, is necessary; antimonials in small doses, with nitre, and cooling sub-acid drinks; and glysters to empty the bowels. If, on the contrary, those of an opposite temperament, who have been exhausted by previous disorders, or who have weak and relaxed fibres, with a poor and thin state of fluids, and should steal on in a gradual way, like a nervous fever, we must endeavour to rouse the languid animal motions, by giving warm wine, or strong sack-whey, with some drops of compound spirit of ammonia in each dose; and, on no account, to attempt to lessen the quantity of blood, or give any thing that may bring on a number of loose stools: a gentle emetic will be beneficial, as its action may not only tend to promote the eruption, but, also, by unloading the stomach, may remove the heavy sickness, and relieve the anxiety.

R Antimonii tartarificati. granum.
Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
Syr. simp. ℥i. fiat haustus.

But

But should we know the fluids to be in a putrescent state, and a putrid fever be the associate, bleeding must, by all means, be avoided, and such steps taken as have been before advised, in fevers of that type.

In case of a looseness, decoct. cornu cervi cum cortic. cinnamom. will be a proper drink; but we should be very circumspect how we check the diarrhœa, unless it be too violent.

Hauftus Absorbens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ. ℥i ℥.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. f.) ℥i.
 Pulv. e chel. cancr. g. xv.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. tolutani. āā ℥i. f. haustus fumendus sextâ, vel octavâ quâque horâ. Adde pro re nata, nitr. purissimi gr. v. ad ℥℥.

If the symptoms go on properly, and a costiveness attends, many choose to procure a stool by an emollient clyster every second or third day; others omit it till the ninth day; but this last cannot surely be maintained as a reasonable practice; since experience evinces the propriety of keeping the bowels gently and regularly open.

After the eruption is complete, syr. papav. albi ℥i. with aq. distillat. ℥i. for a child of

four years old, and so in proportion, every night, is strongly recommended by many practitioners; provided the body be not costive; a circumstance, as just now remarked, which should be carefully guarded against.

If a vomit hath been omitted in the beginning of the disease, a nausea, and sickness at the stomach, will frequently be the consequence; in this case, let the patient drink plentifully of warm water to empty the stomach, or give a gentle emetic; or a little white-wine whey, under such a circumstance, will afford relief; or,

Hauftus Salinus.

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥iij.
 Kali. pp. ℥i.
 Syr. tolutani,
 Sp. nuc. moschat. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque
 horâ sumendus.

If a diarrhœa continues troublesome,

Mistura Restringens.

℞ Aq. cinnamom. ℥iij.
 Elect. e scordio ℥ij. f. mixtura cujus sumat cochl.
 i. vel ij. pro re natâ.

In some cases of the confluent pox, anodynes are by no means indicated in a diarrhœa, as it
 may

may be a critical discharge of part of the variolous matter by the bowels. If the suppuration does not go on kindly, and petechiæ appear, the bark should be given.

In case a delirium and lethargic symptoms come on towards the crisis, with restlessness, and difficulty of breathing, blisters must be immediately applied to the legs and arms; but, above all, there should be a full admission of pure air, with as much cold water for drink as the thirst requires, and the bowels should be constantly kept open.

Gentle cardiacs, in almost all cases of this kind, should not be omitted.

Hauftus Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.

℞ Aq. distillatæ. ℥i.
 Alexet. spirituof. cum aceto ℥ij.
 Spirit. ætheris nitrosi gutt. xxx.
 Syr. tolutani ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, in the room of the spirit. ætheris nitrosi, kali acetati. vel sal succin. from five grains to half a scruple; or lac. ammoniacum with the oxymel scillæ.

By all means support the patient, about the time of the crisis, with plenty of diluting liquors.

An anodyne should, in this case, be given to a full dose.

In case of bloody urine,

Bolus Aluminofus.

- ℞ Alum. ℥ss.
 Conf. ros. q. f. bolus tertiis vel quartis horis sumendus bibendo libere, infusam ros.

Haustus Peruvianus Astringens.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Alum. rup. gr. v. ad ℥ss.
 Tinct. cort. Peruv. f.
 Syr. balsam. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Astringens.

- ℞ Alum. ℥ss.
 Gummi & rubri astring. ℥i.
 Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv.
 Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv. sequentis.

Julepum Stypticum.

- ℞ Infus. ros. ℥viiij.
 Tinct. styptic. ℥ss. m.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus Opiatus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Spir. cinnam. ℥i℥.
 Acid. vicriol. dilut. gutt. x.
 Syr. croc. ℥i.
 Tinctur. opii gutt. quatuor, f. haustus statim & quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Mistura Restrings.

- ℞ Infus. rosæ. ℥viiij.
 Spirit. cinnamom. ℥i℥.

Confect.

Confect. Damocrat. ʒiſs. f. mixtura cujus ſumat
 cochl. ij. ſubinde. Bibat libere de emulſione
 communi cum duplici gum. Arab. quantitate.

This ſymptom (viz. bloody urine) ſometimes attends the beginning of the ſmall-pox, and is joined with great pain in the back; in ſuch the eruption never riſes. All which I have ſeen under theſe circumſtances have died. —Bleeding in this caſe is eſteemed injurious, though the pain may ſeem to indicate it.

Some phyſicians have lately recommended mercurials in the confluent ſmall-pox, ſo as to raiſe a gentle ptialiſm; this practice undoubtedly merits farther conſideration.

Gentle purgatives are recommended towards the decline of this diſtemper; ſuch as infuſ. ſen. tinctur. ſen. ſal. Rupellenſ. vel kali tartar. then ſtronger cathartics, ſuch as the extract. colocynth. cum aloe gr. xv. vel, ʒi. pro doſi, & repetend. ad quatuor vel ſex vices.

Some greatly diſapprove of ſevere purges after the ſmall-pox, ſuppoſing that they bring on various diſeaſes; ſuch as ſcrophulous tumors, &c. It is moſt certain we often find, where they have been neglected at proper in-

tervals; that many troublesome disorders ensue; such as strumous ophthalmies, swellings, &c. which, when they do happen, are best removed by alteratives and mild evacuations, —But if such complaints should arise, in tender habits, from too severe purging, or should not submit to the former method, we must have recourse to the cortex, and to asses milk: perpetual blisters, and, in gross, scrophulous subjects, issues, at the decline of this disorder, will be of infinite service.

Small doses of calomel are very successfully used after the small-pox, and injure the tender constitution less than profuse purging.

Of INOCULATION.

INoculation is the happiest method of communicating the small-pox: yet, notwithstanding the great success that generally attends it, it requires preparation, with respect to the subject of inoculation, and discretion, with respect to the operator. The patients should be sound and healthy, or at least free from acrimonious humours.

The

The best age is from two years, and upwards; as the proportion of children dying before that period shews how much they are liable to diseases of other kinds. Indeed very young children are subject to have a great number of pustules, which always indicate danger.

As to the seasons for inoculation, there is no reasonable objection to be made to any, unless some epidemic state of the air prevails.

With regard to the preparation, the great point is thought to lie in reducing the patient if in high health, and in strengthening him if weak; also to clear the bowels from all crudities. In order to effect this, it is proper to abstain from all animal food, broths, butter, cheese, eggs, spices, and fermented liquors; and enter upon a diet of puddings, gruel, sago, milk, rice, fruit, greens, potatoes and vegetables; with the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate. This course is to be pursued for a week or ten days; during which time he is to take three preparative pills; or the medicine may be given in the form of a powder, and taken in currant-jelly or syrup, going to rest; and the next morning purged
off

off with a dose of Glauber's salt dissolved in barley-water or water-gruel.

The first dose should be given at the entrance of this course; the second, three or four days after; and the third, on the eighth or ninth day; and the inoculation should be performed the day after the last dose has been taken. Some cases may occur, of weakly patients, where the above plan, both as to diet and medicine, may be dispensed with; and boiled chicken or any light food may very judiciously be administered: and where a few alteratives, such as æthiops, for some days, with a gentle purge or two, may be sufficient.

The preparative medicine is to be composed of prepared calomel, and crabs' claws, of each eight grains, and one eighth part of a grain of tartarised antimony. These should be intimately mixed in a glass mortar. This quantity is a full dose for a healthy man or woman; and it must be regulated in proportion to the age and constitution.

For girls of ten or twelve years I have commonly given three grains of calomel, and three of crabs' claws, and one sixteenth part of a grain of tartarised antimony.

Notwithstanding what has been said on preparation, previous to inoculation, it must be acknowledged that many eminent practitioners now doubt its efficacy, and boldly inoculate all persons in health without any previous preparation. Perhaps this method is not less successful, but it will scarcely ever be so acceptable to the patients or their friends, simplicity and want of mystery being always disliked by the majority of mankind.

As to the manner of communicating the infection; a little of the matter is to be taken from the place of insertion, if the patient is under inoculation, or from a pustule, if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet. This is to be introduced in that part of the arm where issues are cut, deep enough to pass through the scarf-skin, and just to touch the skin itself. It is in general proper to make two of these punctures, close to each other, in order to render the infection more certain. Neither bandage, plaster, or covering is to be applied.

Many recommend the taking the matter in a crude state, or during the eruptive fever; and it seems indifferent whether it be from a
patient

patient who has the small-pox in the natural way, or by inoculation.

About the third day after the operation, the small punctures appear inflamed. At that period it will be proper to give three grains of prepared calomel, and as much crabs' claws, with one-tenth part of a grain of tartarised antimony, very intimately mixed, going to rest, in the form of a powder or pill; purging the patient next day briskly with jalap or vitriolated natron. This should be repeated about the sixth or seventh day, and by many is again practised during the eruption. About the sixth or seventh day, pains come on in the arms, which indicate the eruption; then follow pains in the head, back, loins, &c. with a fœtid breath, and bad taste in the mouth. And now, the eruption being completed, little remains to be done, but to give a gentle laxative draught of infusion of senna and manna with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. of tartarised kali, provided the feverish symptoms run high.

Should the small wounds not appear inflamed, but remain pale and flat about the edges, with other unfavourable appearances, then the
powder

powder or pill first ordered must be given over-night, and purged off next day.

At this period it is indispensably necessary to keep the patient out of bed, and to let him have as much free air as possible, either by walking out, or (if the weather forbids that) by having the windows up, and that he be kept in gentle motion. Frequent cases have occurred of very tender, delicate girls, who chuse rather to sit by the fire than move about; yet, upon their having a window thrown up, and a glass of cold water given them, even when the fever ran high, pleasing sensations of relief were the immediate consequence.

The success of inoculation depends greatly upon this method of keeping the patient out of bed, and exposing him to the cold air during the eruptive fever.

I have inoculated with matter during the eruptive fever, and with matter taken in the mature state; but am not able to determine which is preferable, both having answered equally well.

I have never had a boil or swelling of any kind so much complained of in this new method of inoculation: yet have had frequent
experience

experience of very troublesome swellings in the old way.

Three doses of physic, after the eruption is gone, seem necessary to be given at proper periods.

After the completion of the eruption, the mercurial antimonial medicine is recommended to be taken at proper intervals, till the pustules are brought to their height; and any light, purging apozem may be used to procure a stool or two every day.

The patient, during this stage, if he be so unfortunate as to have many pustules, a thing which happens but rarely with skilful operators, should not be rashly carried into the open air, because nature may stand in need, and often does, of rest and nourishment; therefore, lying on the bed, and being at ease, must be the business of this state. A pleasant drink is ordered, at this period of the disease, by some experienced inoculators, to be made with one part of diluted vitriolic acid, and two parts of *sp. ætheris vitriol.* Half an ounce of this is to be added to three pints of barley-water, or as much pectoral decoction,

decoction, and is used to much advantage as common drink.

To conclude ; the preparation in full habits of body seems mostly necessary ; but in others it may be omitted : and inoculation has been as successful, where it has been performed after one calomel pill and a dose of physic, as after the long course. The laxative state of the body, with pure and cool air, during the eruptive period, appear always necessary : and these, contrary to former practice, are intended to abate any feverish symptoms, which are now looked upon as the greatest enemy, instead of nature's friendly agent as heretofore.

C H A P. II.

Of the Swine and Chicken Pox.

THE swine and chicken-pox are of a milder nature than the small-pox, and differ but in the name.

These pocks break out in many without any illness, or previous sign ; in others they are preceded by a little degree of chilliness, lassitude, cough, broken sleep, wandering pains,
 loss

loss of appetite, and feverishness for three days. Most of the eruptions are the common size of the small-pox, but some are less; they are not confluent or numerous. On the first day they are reddish; on the second, on the top of most of them, there is a very small bladder about the size of a millet-seed: this is sometimes full of a watery, colourless, sometimes of a yellowish liquor, contained between the cuticle and skin. On the second, or at the farthest on the third day from the beginning of the eruption, as many of these pocks as are not broken, seem arrived at their full maturity; and those which are fullest of that yellow liquor very much resemble what the genuine small-pox are about the fifth or sixth day, especially where there happens to be a larger space than ordinary occupied by the extravasated serum. When the little bladder is burst by accident or rubbing, as happens sometimes on the first day, there forms a thin scab, and the swelling of the other part abates without its ever being turned into pus, as it is in the small-pox. The few which escape being burst, have the little drop of liquor contained in the vesicle

at the top of them turn yellow and thick, and dries into a scab. On the fifth day of the eruption, they are almost dried, and covered with a slight crust. The patients scarce suffer any thing through the whole progress of the illness, except some languidness of strength, spirits, and appetite. A proper regimen, with plenty of dilution, seems to be the chief intention necessary for the cure, with a few mild purges. The principal marks by which the chicken-pox may be distinguished from the small-pox are, the appearance on the second or third day from the eruption of the vesicle full of serum upon the top of the pock, and the crust which covers the pocks on the fifth day; at which time those of the small-pox are not at the height of their suppuration. Those who have once had the chicken-pox are not capable of having it again. It is proper to remark here, that they sometimes are so large, and come to such maturity, as to be mistaken for the small-pox. These instances have given rise to the supposition of some persons having had the true small-pox a second time; and where inoculators have been so unwary as to take infection from them, have,

besides injuring the reputation of the practice, occasioned some falling sacrifices to a fatal security. The predominant epidemic, and the way in which the infection had been received, should ever be enquired into before infection is taken from a natural small-pock, attended with a very few eruptions.

There is a cutaneous disease believed to be a more malignant kind of chicken-pox, and thus described: the disorder is preceded for three or four days by all the symptoms which forerun the chicken-pox, but in a much higher degree; on the fourth or fifth day the eruption appears with very little abatement of the fever; the pains likewise of the limbs and back still continue, to which are joined pains of the gums. The pocks are redder than the chicken-pocks, and spread wider, and hardly rise so high; at least not in proportion to their size. Instead of one little head or vesicle of a serous matter, these have from four to ten or twelve. They go off just like the chicken-pox, and are distinguishable by the same marks; besides which, the continuance of the pains and fever after the eruption, and the degree of both these, though there be not above
twenty

twenty pocks, are what never happen in the small-pox. The mode of cure is similar to what has been delivered above.

C H A P. III.

Of the Measles.

THE measles are known by the appearance of small eruptions, resembling flea-bites, over the face and body; but particularly about the neck and breast, not tending to suppuration. Many of these spots soon join, and form red streaks, or suffusions, larger or smaller, which inflame the skin, and produce a very perceptible swelling of the face; each small spot is raised a little above the surface, especially in the face, where they are manifest to the touch; in the limbs and trunk they form only a roughness.

The signs are a general uneasiness, chilliness, and shivering, pain in the head, in grown persons; but, in children, a heaviness, and soreness in the throat, fever, sickness, and vomiting, as happen in most fevers; but the chief characteristic symptoms are, a heaviness about the eyes, with swelling,

inflammation, and a defluxion of sharp tears, and great acuteness of sensation, so that they cannot bear the light without pain, together with a discharge of serous humour from the nostrils, which produces sneezing. The heat, and other febrile symptoms, encrease very rapidly; to which succeeds a frequent and dry cough, a stuffing, great oppression, and oftentimes retching to vomit, with violent pains in the loins, and sometimes a looseness; at other times there is great sweating, the tongue foul, and white; the thirst very great, and in general the fever runs much higher than in the milder sort of the regular small-pox. The eruptions appear about the fourth or fifth day, and sometimes about the end of the third. On the third, or fourth day, from their first appearance, the redness diminishes, the spots, or very small pustules, dry up, the cuticle peels off, and is replaced by a new one. The symptoms do not go off on the eruption, as in the small-pox, except the vomiting; the cough and head-ach continue, with the weakness and defluxion on the eyes, and a considerable degree of fever.

On

On the ninth, or eleventh day, no trace of redness is to be found, but the skin assumes its wonted appearance; yet without there have been some considerable evacuations, either by the skin, kidneys, or by vomiting, the patient will not recover strength, but the cough will continue, the fever return with new violence, and bring on great distress and danger. A similar method nearly as in the small-pox is here requisite; only in this case the patient should be in a moderately warm air, keep in bed, use great quantities of weak tepid drink, dilution being very requisite, as the disease is attended with inflammation; especially of the lungs.

Bleeding is absolutely necessary, if the fever be high, the pulse hard, the load and oppression heavy, and all the symptoms violent, and, if possible, before the appearance of the eruption: however, if it has not been done before, it must nevertheless by no means be neglected, or must be largely repeated, according to the urgency of the case; for as the lungs are chiefly concerned in this distemper, great regard must be had to them; and if the head and chest are much affected, blood ought to

be drawn from the feet in preference to the arm.

Vomits are to be used with great caution here, as the blood is much agitated, and the pulmonary vessels much weakened by coughing. Though small doses of antimonials should be given every six or eight hours, and thin acidulated liquids be drank freely, and if costive, a glister given every day; and, indeed, the measles, in their dangerous state, ought in general to be considered merely as a peripneumony.

The pediluvium is sometimes of use to relieve the head and chest; and steams of hot water received into the lungs, are often of service in relieving the cough and soreness of the throat.

Pulvis Sedativus.

℞ Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.
Nitr. purif. gr. x. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Potus Nitrosus.

℞ Decoct. hordei compositi, ℥i.
Nitr. pur. ʒij. sit pro potu ordinario.

After the appearance of the eruption, give an anodyne every night.

Linctus Balsamicus.

℞ Ol. amygd. d. ʒij.
Syr. violar.

Syr.

Syr. tolutani āā ʒi.

Sacchar. cand. alb. pulv. ʒij. m. f, linctus de quo sæpius lambat urgente tuffi.

Vel, Linctus Anodynus.

℞ Syr. pector.

— papav. erratic. āā ʒi.

Ol. amygd. d. ʒβ.

Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ʒij.

Acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. x. m.

Vel, Linctus Oleofus.

℞ Ol. amygd. d.

Syr. violar āā ʒi.

Sperm. cet. pulv. ʒij.

Conserv. ros. rub. ʒiv. m.

Emulſio Sedativa.

℞ Aq. diſtillatæ ʒiv.

Sal. c. cerv. gr. xii.

— nitr. ʒij.

Ol. amygd. dulc. ʒi.

Syr. tolutani ʒβ. m. ſumat cochl. ij. ſubinde.

At the turn of this diſeaſe, when peripneumonic ſymptoms come on, gentle purging is neceſſary: if the cough be conſiderable, and the fever attended with a difficulty of breathing, bleeding ſhould be again repeated, eſpecially if the ſymptoms be urgent.

The belly ſhould be kept ſoluble, and a bliſter applied between the ſhoulders, and made perpetual, if the cough continues obſtinate. Iſſues between the ſhoulders, or a

seton, are also of infinite service; and the antimonial powder should be often repeated, as prescribed in the whooping-cough. Repeated small bleedings are here also necessary.

An anodyne draught should be given every night, of syr. papaveris albi pro ratione ætatis.—If all these methods prove ineffectual, order the following decoction:

Decoctum Peruvianum Nitrosum.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi.

Nitr. ℥℥.

Spir. nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should livid eruptions appear, especially in adults, and after the pernicious use of a hot regimen, bleed, and give the bark with the dilute vitriolic acid.—Where the blood is in a weak dissolved state, abstain from bleeding; and give asses milk, provided the hectic heat be not too great; also prescribe the bark, country air, butter-milk, goats whey, and order small doses of the tinctur. opii every night going to rest.

A looseness succeeding the measles will often give way to bleeding. It is by some ingenious

ingenious physicians reckoned a great error to purge immediately after the measles, as this disease is supposed by them to be occasioned by a light active poison thrown on the skin; and which, after the disappearance, ought rather to be carried off by a natural perspiration, or gentle diaphoresis. Cooling lenitive medicines are always necessary after this malady, to carry off the remaining inflammatory state of the humours; and perhaps no disease requires a longer continuance of laxative or gently purging medicines. Others depend much on an early use of blisters, and generally observe that, by the following treatment, the usual bad consequences are entirely prevented: Apply a blister, and continue its discharge from the first appearance of the disease; keep the bowels lax, also from the beginning and throughout; and for common drink give a small proportion of brandy with water. The blister is said to prevent the eyes from being affected, to moderate the cough, and prevents the disease from settling on the lungs.

C H A P IV.

Of the Scarlet Fever.

THIS fever takes its name from the scarlet efflorescence which appears on the skin of the whole body, not rising above the surface, attended with heat, dryness, and itching. It commences with a chillness and shivering like other fevers, but without great sickness; and these are succeeded by heat, thirst, and head-ach; sometimes in a very moderate degree, at others more violent.—The skin is covered with red spots, more numerous, much broader, of a fuller red, but less uniform than those of the measles. After two, three, or four days, the efflorescence disappears, the cuticle peels off, and there remains a kind of branny scales, dispersed over the body, which sometimes reappears two or three times.

It generally appears towards the end of summer, and particularly attacks children,

Where the disease appears in this simple state, there is little required from art, but
the

the kindly warmth of the bed, confining the patient to diluent drinks, abstaining from all flesh, and giving a gentle cathartic or two at the close of the distemper, when the skin is entirely peeled off and the symptoms vanished.

But SYDENHAM observes, “ that at the beginning of the eruption epileptic convulsions, or coma, sometimes happen to young persons and children ; then it is highly proper to apply a large and strong blister to the neck, and immediately exhibit a paregoric of syrup of white poppies, which is to be repeated every evening during the illness, and milk boiled with three times the quantity of water must be given for ordinary drink, and abstinence from animal food enjoined.” Sometimes also the red eruption is intermixed with itching blotches like the stinging of nettles. The fever here is not usually more severe nor distressing than where these do not make their appearance, and requires no interposition, except the fever runs high ; then bleeding and the antiphlogistic method may be had recourse to.

But the scarlet fever sometimes puts on a very malignant appearance. It then attacks
with

with a chilliness, languor, sickness, and oppression; these are succeeded by great heat, nausea, and vomiting, with a soreness in the throat, a small quick pulse, and a frequent and laborious breathing. The tonsils appear inflamed and ulcerated, though not much swelled; and on the third day the efflorescence appears, but without any relief. When it proves fatal, it generally terminates, by a suffocation, before the sixth day.

This dangerous kind of the scarlet fever requires great caution and judgment in the method of cure. Bleeding can hardly be ordered with safety, but if inflammatory symptoms should prevail so as to indicate that evacuation, it must be made by scarifying, and afterwards applying cupping-glasses betwixt the shoulders, and repeating the operation as occasion requires. The same precaution is also necessary in promoting stools; for antimonials, which are frequently so successful in other fevers, in this frequently bring on violent and dangerous purging: however, the body, if costive, must be kept open by gentle and emollient clysters. A blister should be applied between the shoulders, and another
round

round the throat, if necessity requires it. If a putrescent diathesis be highly predominant, the chief dependence must be on the cortex, joined with snake-root, and cordials. If the bark should run off by stool, three, four, or five drops of tinct. opii may be added to each dose. See Angina Maligna.

C H A P. V.

Of the Erysipelatose Fever.

TH E erysipelatose fever is a superficial inflammation, caused by a sharp, hot, acrid humour in the blood; and begins with a shivering and loss of strength, and may arise from a too sudden cooling after great heat. In general it is termed *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire; and is called by some a *blight*.

This fever is generally preceded by cold and shivering, and succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, and other febrile symptoms. The face, if that should be the seat of the complaint, swells suddenly with great pain, and a glossy, shining redness, inclining to yellow; abundance of scurf or small pimples appear, which often rise into little blisters, and spread

considerably over the whole head, the eyelids in the mean time being closed up by the swelling, which is puffy; a difficulty of breathing sometimes attends. The pain, swelling, and other symptoms, conduce to the increase of the fever, till both are taken off by judicious management. The hot stage is frequently attended with a confusion of the head, and some degree of delirium; almost always with drowsiness, and perhaps a coma. The surface of the skin in the blistered places sometimes become livid and blackish. The inflammation usually continues for eight or ten days, with the fever and other symptoms. In the progress of the complaint, the delirium and coma attending sometimes go on increasing, and the patient dies apoplectic, on the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day of the disease; but if not, the inflammation, after having affected a part, commonly the whole of the face, and perhaps the other internal parts of the head, ceases, as does also the fever; and without any evident crisis the patient recovers.

Great care and attention is required in the cure of this complaint; not to sink the fever

too low by immoderate evacuations, nor prevent the discharge of the morbid matter by the imprudent application of cold or astringent substances, as there is evidently an acrimonious humor thrown off from the blood, and deposited in the inflamed vessels of the skin, from whence it ought to exude.

Though if attended with much fever, which it frequently is, bleeding is requisite; but in the common milder sort, gentle lenient purging will be sufficient, but must be repeated. There is not, perhaps, an acute distemper, which allows of these purges more freely than this, more particularly where the swelling has seized the head and face. After which,

Hauftus Nitrosus.

R Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. ʒ℥.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

But should the swelling suddenly sink, and the acrid humor appear to strike in, oppression or anxiety come on, and the pulse grow weak; or when it is in the face, attended with a low pulse and a degree of malignancy, blister the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders. Wine should be given with freedom; and the following:

Hauftus

Haustus Cardiacus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
 — alexet. spirituos. ℥ij.
 Confect aromaticæ.
 Pulv. contrayerv. c. āā ℥i.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. ut f. haustus sumendus sextâ quâque
 horâ.

Or,

℞ Aq. menth. pip. ℥i℥.
 Sps. n. mosch. ℥ij.
 Sal. e. e. gr. v℥.
 Conf. aromat. ℥j.
 Syrupi croci ℥i℥. m.

But if, on the contrary, notwithstanding the subsidence of the tumefaction, should the pulse and fever continue high, we must have recourse to bleeding, according to the exigencies of the case; and a purge be given, particularly if it affects the brain; blistering the lower extremities, and applying sinapisms to the feet, should not be omitted.

Once a day, or every second day, a stool or two must be procured.

Beware of topical applications. Camphor, perhaps, would be no contemptible medicine here, prescribed to be used both internally as well as externally.

Flannels wrung out of a strong decoction of elder-flowers, with the addition of a little
of

of the liniment. saponac. and applied warm, have been recommended strongly, but at present it is generally allowed that it may be the safest and the best to apply a piece of smooth linen rag only over the part, impregnated with flour, or dry meal, particularly when a thin watery humour weeps from the little vesications attending erysipetalose inflammation; and all greasy and resinous applications are to be carefully avoided.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Miliary Fever.

THE miliary fever takes its name from the pustules or bladders, resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet. There are two kinds of miliary eruption, the white and the red, termed by medical writers, *purpura alba*, & *purpura rubra*: but the two are often intermixed; though in both the contained fluid has a sourish smell, and is said to have a very acrid taste. This fever, like other eruptive fevers, may be of different kinds, either of the simply continued, the inflammatory, pu-
I
trid,

trid, or nervous ; when accompanied by the first it is generally of the mildest sort, for in this, before the eruption, the symptoms are moderate, no great pain, thirst, or sickness ; the pulse rather depressed and hard ; till the third or fourth day these increase, when the eruption makes its appearance, chiefly on the neck, back, and breast, preceded by a copious sweat, of a sourish smell, a tingling sensation in the skin, particularly in the fingers, and an itching in those places where the miliary eruption is most plentiful. The eruption, replete with serum, having an inflammatory appearance, round the bottom of the small vesicles, is generally completed in thirty hours. The patient, all the febrile symptoms now subsiding, sweats plentifully, makes higher coloured urine, the pulse becoming at the same time gradually full, soft, and equal ; and at the end of seven days the eruption dies, and falls off in scales. But when the fever is of the inflammatory type, the inflammatory symptoms, notwithstanding the eruption, go on increasing, the pulse continues quick and hard ; the urine pale and watery ; the tongue dry and white ; the face puffed up, and the head tormented

mented with severe internal pain, incessant tossing, and inability to sleep. When of the slow nervous, the pulse is weak, quick, and unequal; urine sometimes turbid, sometimes clear; the voice trembling, the tendons start, the head is confused, the sweats are clammy, with a disagreeable smell, the eruption never coming out, but appearing to lurk in the skin, without any sign of inflammation, or remarkable degree of heat. This fever continues at least three weeks, and is very apt to return.

When of the putrid, it is often attended with petechiæ, and always with such symptoms, as have been described in cases of putrid fever. (Page. 32.)

The miliary fever frequently attacks delicate women after lying in. Some think that the miliary eruptions are merely accidental, not produced by any specific acrimony, whilst others maintain the contrary opinion, and consider it a distinct species, and not to be confounded with the petechial or spotted fevers, which are only varieties of the putrid. However, with respect to the cure, we must advert to the nature of the symptoms.

If the febrile symptoms run high, bleeding in the beginning, before the eruption, will sometimes be necessary, which must be proportioned to the different circumstances of the patient's case; and then,

Hauftus Salinus Antimonialis:

℞ Succ. limon. ℥ss.

Sal. corn. cerv. ℥ss.

Vin. antim. gut. xxx. ad lx.

Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Syr. tolutani ℥ij. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

If, on the contrary, the fever should appear of the low nervous kind, cordial medicines are indicated, such as mixtures with confectio aromatica, ammonia pp. camphora, &c. but they must be given with great caution and moderation, and wine-whey may be allowed for drink: but the patient must not be kept too warm.

When a violent pain in the head, coma, or delirium, attends, a blister should be immediately applied betwixt the shoulders, it may be repeated as in the cure of nervous fevers, for it is allowed that in no febrile affection do blisters answer every good purpose more perfectly than in this species of the miliary; but

in that accompanied with putridity, they cannot be expected to be of any material service, for when this happens, the cortex and wine are the chief remedies.

There is one symptom which often accompanies this fever, and requires great sagacity in properly conducting the patient under it; that is a purging; for though its continuance to excess may contribute greatly to imbecillitate the constitution, still if it is improperly checked by astringents, all the febrile symptoms will certainly be aggravated. In this situation we are to support the strength by vinous cordials, and divert the fluids to the surface by small doses of ipecacuanha, united with some absorbent.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Aphthose Fever, or Thrush.

THIS disease makes its appearance by little ulcerations in the mouth and fauces, of a white colour, affecting much the tonsils and uvula; and sometimes they have a yellow appearance. They are very frequently met with in young children, and are

perhaps generally owing, in those tender subjects, to acidities in the primæ viæ. In adults this complaint is frequently accompanied with miliary eruptions ; and may properly be said to be an effect of this fever ; but the true aphthous fever may be thus described. There is a phlyctænanous eruption seizing the internal superficies of the mouth, but the spots are small and roundish, very painful in the palate, in the tongue of the same colour ; the apex perforated, which little ulcers, the cuticle being abraded, creep, and are very painful ; thence in swallowing, sucking, and with adults in chewing, give great uneasiness. There is very often no fever, or a very small degree, unless the aphtha should be complicated with the small pox, &c. The colour of these is various ; commonly they are white in the middle, red in the circumference ; in the tongue of the same colour. But in the malignant aphthæ, the papulæ are brown, yellow, black, livid.

In this disorder, for infants, nothing avails more than a little magnesia and rhubarb, with thin chicken-water. And the ulcers may be touched

touched with infus. rosæ to prevent their spreading.

Emeticum pro Infantibus.

℞ Vin. ant. gutt. v. ad. xij.
Lactis fæm. q. s. m.

Enema Laxativum.

℞ Juscul. pul. ℥ij.
Pulv. jal. gr. ij. ad iiij. cum
Sac. alb. gr. v. trit. m.

If this malady should be complicated with a venereal taint, regard must be had to that as a primary cause, and keep the mouth clean with the under-written :

Gargarisma Hordeata.

℞ Decocti hord. c ℥ij.
Syr. moror. ℥vi. m. et adde mel. rosæ. vel acet.
pro re nata.

Gargarisma Vitriolicum.

℞ Zinci vitriol. gr. x.
Dec. hordei ℥vij. m.

Gargarisma Detergens.

℞ Rap. fativ. rad. q. s. coquantur in aqua fontis dein
exprimatur succus.

℞ Hujus succi q. v. mellis vel sacchari pauculum m.

For children, after the primæ viæ have been cleansed, the following may be prescribed :

Mistura Absorbens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥ij.
— alex. spir. ℥j.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥j,
 Liquoris corn. c. gutt. x.
 Syr. tolutani ℥j. ut f. mistura, & sumat puer cochl.
 minim. j. vel ij. subinde.

Mistura Tartarea.

℞ Aq. font. ℥iv.
 Aquæ kali gutt. xxx.
 Sacc. alb. ℥ij. m.
 Sumat cochl. j. quarta quavis hora.

Mistura e Magnesia.

℞ Magn. alb. gr. x.
 El e scord. ℥ij.
 Aq. menth. fativæ.
 — cin. āā ℥i℥.
 Syr. croci. ℥℥. m. sumat cochl. j. parv. quartis
 horis.

In adult subjects, the apthæ in the mouth, and the ulcerations on the tonsils and uvula, attending this complaint, are distinguished from those in the *angina maligna*, by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by there not being a shining redness all over the fauces, and other symptoms common to the malignant angina.

For the cure, the use of detergent and softening gargles are very proper.

Gargarisma Detergens.

℞ Decoct. hordei comp. ℥viiij.
 Mel rosæ. ℥j.
 Acet. distil. ℥iiij.
 Tinct. myrrh. ℥ij. ut. f. garg. sæpe utend.

The

The vitrum antimonii ceratum has been recommended as very powerful in this disorder. The dose to a sucking child is half a grain; to a child of three or four years, two or three; to a boy of ten, three or four; and to an adult, ten grains.

S E C T. VI.

HECTIC FEVERS.

C H A P. I.

THIS is a kind of continued fever, which gradually, after the manner of chronic diseases, and without any remarkable prostration of strength, and with a slight encrease of frequency in the pulse, is apt to run on for many weeks, nay months, with the pulse becoming quicker after eating. This fever has been called irregular intermittent, symptomatic, and the fever of suppurations; though it does put on the appearance of an intermittent, and by common observers is sometimes mistaken for it, yet it is clearly different; for even in the clearest remission, and during the
state

state of the greatest quietude between the fits, there is usually a feverish quickness perceptible in the pulse, which seldom fails to exceed the utmost limit of a healthy one, by at least ten strokes in a minute, hence the distinction is discoverable. The chillness of this fever is sometimes succeeded by heat, and sometimes immediately by a sweat, without any intermediate state of heat, and the heat will sometimes come on without any remarkable chillness previous to it; and the chillness has been observed to go off without being followed by heat or sweat. The duration of these stages is seldom the same for three fits together.—The hectic patient is little or not at all relieved by the coming on of the sweat, but is often as anxious and restless in the sweat, as in the chillness and heat. When the sweat is over the fever will sometimes continue, and in the middle of the fever the chillness will return, which is a most certain mark of this fever. This hectic will return with great exactness, like a quotidian, tertian, or quartan, for two, perhaps three fits together, seldom or never for four; and the fit will now and then keep off for ten or twelve days, and at other times, especially

cially when the patient is very ill, it will return so frequently on the same day, that the chillness of a new fit will follow immediately the sweat of the former. Pains like the rheumatism will often afflict hectic patients, even so strong as to require opium. Swellings of the neck, trunk, and limbs, will rise up almost instantaneously, but they are not painful, hard, or discoloured, and they continue for several hours.

Sometimes it will attack those in apparent tolerable health, in a violent and sudden manner, like a common inflammatory fever, bringing the patient into eminent danger, then abate, and little fever remain; but that has never ceased but with life. This though is rare. It commonly creeps on so slowly, that for some months people scarce think themselves ill, complaining only of being sooner than usual tired, of want of appetite, and of falling away, but if the pulse beat ninety, perhaps an hundred and twenty times in a minute, there is the greatest reason to be apprehensive of the event.

Though there perhaps is no disorder, where the pulse is of more use to direct our judgment,

ment, without great caution, once in twenty times we may be deceived, if we trust entirely to it; for in that proportion, a patient with all the worst signs of decay, from some incurable cause, which irresistibly goes on to destroy his life, will not shew the least degree of quickness, nor any other irregularity of the pulse, to the day of his death. The cure of fevers of this class depend on artificial management, as scarce any is to be expected from nature, and as they are of such long continuance, the dietetic regimen is thought preferable to the pharmaceutic. Hence courses of goat's whey, asses' milk, and fresh butter-milk, with the Seltzer and Bristol waters, are recommended, and oftentimes the bark is given with advantage, as it is found to moderate the sweats, and prevent the violent paroxysms of the fever; but country air, cheerful company, and riding, or sailing, contribute most speedily to a recovery. Indeed there is little doubt, but if, before the disease is gone too far, patients would take a sea voyage, many who are threatened with, or labour under a hectic fever, would have their lives prolonged.

This

This affords a general survey of the hectic fever, and the mode of management; but in some cases, other means will be found necessary, which we shall consider in the two following chapters, under the titles of phthisis pulmonalis, and tabes.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Pulmonary Consumption.

A Pulmonary consumption is attended with a cough, dyspnoea, a remitting fever, a total wasting of all parts of the body, and very often a spitting up of pus, proceeding from an ulcer or tubercles in the lungs. An effort of nature to clear the lungs from any purulent matter irritating them, appears to be the cause of all the symptoms.

It may arise from intemperance, from a very tender and delicate habit of body, hæmorrhages, pleurisy, long continued coughs, bad digestion, hard study, grief, scrophula, sometimes from a particular formation and straitness of the thorax, or an hereditary taint in the habit.

The

The occasional cause is almost always cold caught from exposure to cold, damp, or night air, or from wet clothes.

It is discovered by the succeeding symptoms. In the beginning there is a dry obstinate cough, with a tone of voice more acute than usual; clangous; a weight and oppression of the breast, with difficult respiration in walking, flying pains and stitches, with uneasiness about the diaphragm, a fever which is constant, encreasing after eating, with a circumscribed rosy redness of the cheeks, while the rest of the face looks pale, and as it were dirty, and grows thin. The fever is attended also with a small, frequent pulse, in the evening and night encreasing; whence watching, much heat, and early in the morning a sweat. But the fever sometimes makes the attack like a peripneumony, with greater difficulty of breathing, sometimes with spit rather bloody, and afterwards with a more copious expectoration, which is purulent; hence thirst, high-coloured urine, and emaciation encreases.— The spits in the beginning are few, difficult to be expectorated, viscid; then the fever remitting, they become more copious, of an
ash-

ash-colour, rather sweet, or salt and acrid to the taste, fœtid, yellow when dry, and very viscid; when thrown into water they fall to the bottom, unless supported by froth. Sometimes the spits are in the form of little, white, round lumps. When these symptoms are violent, an hæmoptoe soon attends, in which the blood thrown up appears thin, florid, and frothy; and afterwards it becomes paler, and then the discharge is gradually changed into pus. At length a colliquative diarrhœa comes on, suppressing expectoration; the nails grow curved, the ends of the fingers bulbous; the hair falls off, the body becomes extremely thin; and death, scarce ever foreseen by the patient, closes the scene.

The phthisis may be considered of three kinds; 1st, where the cough is not attended with any expectoration, but of a white frothy phlegm, in small quantities, until near the close; 2d, where there is a remarkable expectoration of uncoloured viscid mucus at first, but in the progress changes to a yellowish, fetid, grey, or greenish matter; 3d, where large and frequent hæmorrhages happen from the pulmonary vessels.

The

In our mode of cure, the diet should consist of mild, light, nourishing food; jellies, viper-broth with eringo roots, thin chocolate, and milk; and above all, a milk diet should be directed, with country air, gentle riding on horseback, sailing in a ship, agreeable company, and Bristol waters drank on the spot.

Small repeated bleedings will be proper in the beginning, and even during the whole course of the disease, especially in young subjects. If the vessels are not tender, and no preceding hæmorrhage contraindicates, frequent ipecacuanha vomits, about ℥ss taken thrice a week, with an anodyne at night, of pil. e styrac. gr. v. ad viij. with as much pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ, if necessary, and a constant use of butter-milk, or goat's whey, in the country, may, perhaps, succeed better in this disease than any other method: and a decoction of the bark given at noon and evening, will greatly tend towards removing the fever, and strengthening the habit of body. I have seen its happy effects in a variety of instances; and even when the lungs were ulcerated, the symptoms have been restrained, and life rendered, in some measure, comfortable by it.

In

In a spitting of blood, treat it as directed under that article.

Pulvis e Tragacantha.

℞ Nitri.

Pulv. e trag. c. āā ʒi. m. fiat. pulv. quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Potus Restrings.

℞ Infusi ros. ʒi.

Tinct. opii gutt. xii. m. bibat pro potu ordinario.

Here it is more requisite than in any other species of pulmonary consumption, to live in a pure and settled atmosphere, to observe extreme temperance of every kind.

If tubercles are not actually formed, and a fever attends, bleed in small quantity and often, and give aq. ammon. acetata, and gum ammon. combined with soap, and ferrum ammoniacale, and order issues and setons.

If there is little or no fever, you may prescribe chalybeate waters, and

Pilulæ Balsamicæ.

℞ Pulv. milleped. præp. ʒiij.

Gum. ammon. opt. ʒi.

Flor. benzoës, ʒij.

Extract. croc.

Balsam. Peruv. āā ʒß.

Balsam. sulphur. anisat. q. s. f. pilulæ nō lx. sumat. iij. ter in die cum haustu decoct. pectoral.

Several have found benefit from Seltzer water, and the sulphureous springs; and if with

these courses they use riding, and live temperately, probably the mischief in the bronchial glands may be prevented; but as people in this complaint are apt to apply too late, still these remedies we are obliged to have recourse to as palliatives to prolong life.

If the heat be considerable, we must have recourse to butter-milk, or goats whey.

Here small bleedings repeated, with the use of the following draughts, have been much commended:

Hauftus Refrigerans.

℞ Mucilag. fem. cydon. ℥i.

Sps. nuc. m. ℥i.

Aq. amm. acet. ℥iſs.

Syr. papav. alb. ℥ij. f. haust. ter die sumend. addendo haust. noct. tinct. opii gutt. vi ad x. Venæsectio autem ad ℥iij. interim repetatur pro re natâ.

If the phthisis be confirmed, and ulcers formed, or if it proceeds from a vomica or an empyema, and the matter be discharged, light balsamics, such as balsam. Gilead, with the cort. Peruv. anodynes, asses milk, and a healthful country air, are the only resources left.

Hauftus Balsamicus.

℞ Bals. Per. (vit. ov. sol.) gutt. x. ad ℥i.

Aq. cin. ℥i.

Sps. nucis mosch.

Syr. e cort. aur. sing. ℥i. m. f. haustus ter die sumend.

Mistura

Mistura Peruviana Balsamica.

℞ Pulv. cort. Per. ℥i.
 Bals. Tolut. ℥i℥. coque ex.
 Aq. font. ℥ij. ad ℥i. colaturæ adde syr. lim. ℥ij℥.
 m. capt. ℥ij. ad ℥iv. ter quaterve de die.
 Huic aliquando addatur tincturæ opii camphoratæ
 ℥℥.

Should the disease originally arise from a cough, proceed as directed under that article, &c.

And here we must remark, that nothing is more useful towards the relief of this disease, than perpetual blisters, issues, and setons, especially if there be a scrophulous diathesis.

In colliquative sweats give this :

Julepum Absorbens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vj.
 Cinnam. ℥ij.
 Margarit. præp. ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. ℥℥. f. julep. cujus sumat. cochl. iv.
 subinde.

Where there are large discharges of discoloured mucilaginous or purulent matter, the cortex also united with strengthening gums, and balsams, and the dilute vitriolic acid, with chalybeate waters, pure air, moderate exercise, chearful company, and particularly swimming or sailing, will be infinitely service-

able. Gentle emetics, frequently repeated, are attended with great advantages.

In almost all cases of hectic fever, the following draughts have been highly recommended :

Hauftus e Myrrhâ.

℞ Pulveris myrrh. ʒi.

Solve terendo in mortario cum

Aquæ alexeter. ʒvjß.

Sps. menthæ fat. ʒvj.

Dein adde,

Kali p. p. ʒß.

Ferri vitriolati, gr. xij.

Syrup. simplicis ʒij. m.

In haustus quatuor dividatur mistura quorum capiat unus ter in die.

These were given, where not any great degree of heat, or thirst, nor any manifest sign of inflammation attended.

But where these were concomitants, and also flushings in the face, a hard pulse, a hot and dry skin, a hard and dry cough, with difficult expectoration, then from thirty to forty grains of nitre were added to the same mixture, and the kali omitted; and bleeding was occasionally repeated, according to the exigency of the symptoms.

In case of a diarrhœa,

Electarium

Electarium e Succino,

℞ Conserv. rosar. ℥iſs.
 Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
 — e cretâ sine opio ℥ij.
 Syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect. cujus fumat n. m. molem
 h. s. & summò manè vel pro re natâ.

The columbo root has here been found singularly serviceable, and small doses of cerussa acetata with an opiate,

If griping pains and bloody stools come on, inject the starch glyster cum opio, or chicken broth with anodynes.

Vel, Enema Anodynum,

℞ Decoct. corn. cervi ℥vj.
 Elect. e scord.
 Theriac Andromach. āā ℥ij. m. f. enema.

If there be a vomiting, order forty drops of the tinctura benzoës composita, with five drops of the tinctura opii in mint-tea.

In consumptions the following have been serviceable :

Bolus Opiatus.

℞ Pil. e Styrace, gr. viij.
 Syr. tolutani q. s. ut fiat bolus omni nocte hora decubitus fumendus.

Mistura Ammoniacalis.

℞ Lact. ammon.
 Aq. cin. sing. ℥iij.
 Sperm. ceti (vit. ov. fol.) ℥ij.
 Syr. tolutani ℥i. m. capt. ℥ij. mane & vesperi.

C H A P. III.

Of the Tabes.

THE tabes is a general wasting of the whole body, attended with a feverish quickness in the pulse, but without any cough, or spitting: these last distinguish it from the phthisis. It is generally occasioned by a collection of matter in some part of the body, but more particularly attends upon the inflammation of a scirrhus gland.

When it arises from an infarction, or supuration of the liver, it may be discovered by a yellow, bilious, or brownish sediment in the urine; a fallow, or sometimes a yellowish complexion; with a fulness, pain or sense of weight in the right hypochondrium.— Sometimes also, and very frequently, a cough accompanies these symptoms; but if the belly is tense, and there should be a frequent diarrhoea, with the common hectic symptoms, we may be pretty certain that it is the mesentery which is similarly affected. When it arises from excessive indulgence in libidinous pleasures,

fares, it discovers itself by frequent nocturnal emissions, and a constant discharge of mucus and seminal fluids from the urethra, pain in the small of the back, with a sensation of crawling down the spine, costiveness, and difficulty in making water, joined to the other symptoms of tabes. In order to form a cure, total abstinence from those lascivious excesses which first induced the complaint is absolutely requisite; and before the fever comes on, a course of asses milk, chalybeate waters, and the cold bath, may be successful; but after the hectic heats, and colliquative sweats have made their appearance, little is to be expected.

In the cure of this malady, a wholesome air, gentle exercise, and a proper course of mild diet, are particularly necessary. The body, if costive, must be kept gently open by eccoprotic medicines; but in case of a colliquative diarrhœa, it must be moderated by opiates, and the testaceous powders. When a scirrhus in the liver, or mesenteric glands, gives rise to it, the cure must be attempted by the deobstruent gums, with soap and mild chalybeate medicines, assisted by goats whey,

asses milk, and the like. The myrrh draughts, as recited when speaking of phthisis, seems here to be an useful medicine. Small doses of calomel and cicuta should be tried, and mineral waters which abound with fossile alcali, such as Seltzer, Tilbury, Clifton, &c. If the scirrhus gland, or abscess, be situated externally, the cause is to be removed by opening the fistulous sinuses which confine the purulent matter, or by extirpating the part which supplies the fomes of the disease. The bark, in some of these hectics, is often of great service, to which may be joined other dietetic remedies proper in these cases, in order to attempt to correct the acrid and putrefactive nature of the offending matter, if the cause should be so situated as to admit not of extirpation. It is observed, that the Bath waters are particularly hurtful in this species of hectic fever, as also in the phthisis, which they never fail to increase.

Pilulæ Ammoniacales.

℞ Gummi ammon.

Sap. dur. sing. ʒiʒ.

Ol. jun. gutt. xx. m. fiant pil : granorum trium sumat tres ter de die.

C H A P IV.

Of Worms, and the Worm Fever.

WORMS, which infest the human body, are of four kinds; the round, like the common earth-worms; the flat and short white worm, like a gourd-seed; the tænia, or long tape-worm; and the ascarides, or small white worms, with sharp-pointed heads. They are most frequently found in children, more especially when they are sucking, and are at the same time indulged with meat; for their tender stomachs cannot digest solids. Such food, therefore, will corrupt, and produce worms.—They are known to exist by a nausea, with an inclination to vomit, looseness, whitish and turbid urine, flushing of one cheek in a circumscribed spot, hectic fever, faintings, intermitting weak irregular pulse, itching of the nose and of the anus, fits, and convulsions: they also may produce hunger, loss of appetite, sometimes one, sometimes the other, voracity, costiveness, paleness, fœtid breath, grinding of the teeth, and even death;

death; add to these, the stomach and abdomen are sometimes much inflated. Besides these general symptoms, it has been observed, that sudden gripings about the navel denote the presence of the round worms; a weight in the belly, as if a ball were rolling about in it, is held as a sign of the tænia; and an itching about the anus, with a tenesmus, are signs of the ascarides.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion, with a moderate allowance of red port wine diluted. A pint of water in which ℥i. argent. viv. has been boiled, is an useful drink. The lumbrici, or those like earth-worms; the flat short white worm, and the tænia, may be dislodged by some of the following remedies: Æthiops and rhubarb is chiefly proper for children, especially after purging, if they can bear that operation.

For adults,

Electarium Anthelminticum.

℞ Rasur. stan. (non pulv.)

Conserv. rorismar. āā ℥ij.

Pulv. rhabarb. ℥ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect. ter vel quater in die sumend. cum haust. infus. rutæ. Semel quoque in septimana sumat seq. potionem:

Potio

Potio Purgans.

- ℞ Infus. fenæ ℥ij℥.
 Tinctur. fenæ.
 Syr. ros. solut. āā ℥℥. m.

Pulvis Anthelminticus.

- ℞ Aur. musiv. ℥℥. ad ℥i℥. sumatur bis terve de die e
 quovis vehiculo.

Pulvis Anthelminticus cum Rheo.

- ℞ Hydrargyri cum sulphure ℥j.
 Pulv. Rhei ℥iv. m. & divide in chartulas viginti
 octo. Sumatur una quartis octavis vel duodecimis
 horis.

A grain of calomel taken in a pill going to
 rest, is very proper, which, in a day or two
 after, may be purged off with a few grains of
 rhubarb, proportioned to the patient's age and
 strength.

Pulvis contra Vermes.

- ℞ Hydrargyri cū cretâ.
 Magnes. alb. āā gr. vi. f. pulv. h. f. fumendus.
 Mane seq. & meridie sumat. cochl. ij. decoct.
 cort. Peruv.

Or, Pulvis Anthelminticus.

- ℞ Corallin. ℥i.
 Æthiop. mineral.
 Pulv. sem. fanton. āā ℥ij.
 Sabinæ ℥i. f. pulv. n^o xij. sumat unam horâsomni
 & mane ex quovis vehiculo.

Solutio Ferruginea.

- ℞ Ferri vitriolati ℥iv. solve in
 Aq. cin.

Aq. distillatæ sing. ℥ss.
Sumat. ℥ij. ad ℥iv, bis de die,

Pilulæ Aloeticæ,

℞ Aloes Socot.

Sap. duri sing. gr. xvi.

Mellis q. s. fiant pilulæ ix. sumatur una duæ vel tres
ter de die.

India pink-root, *anthelmia*, in powder to ℥ss. for children of three years old, has been found a powerful medicine.

When given in infusion or decoction, ℥i is a dose for a child of three years old.

A decoction of the bark of the West-India wild cabbage, or bulgewater tree, has been found very effectual. Some make a syrump with this bark.

The hairy substance of couhage, or cow-itch, made into an electary with treacle, and given from one to two tea spoonfuls fasting, often cures.

So does soap from ℥ij. to ℥i. in grown people; and lime-water, where the stomach has been chiefly concerned.

Sea-water has been experienced to be effectual in destroying worms in general in children; and, for adults, perhaps nothing exceeds

ceeds the virtues of the sulphur springs at Harrowgate, when drank upon the spot.

Against the ascarides in particular, a decoction of the leaves of favin in water, is very useful; as are likewise clysters composed of decoctions of wormwood and rue, in oil, or milk, with a small quantity of aloes dissolved; or, what is as efficacious, blowing the smoke of tobacco, by a proper contrivance, into the rectum, as none of the remedies above recited are capable of dislodging these worms, without the use of these glysters.

Hauftus Oleofus.

R Ol. amygd. dul.

Aq. font. fing. ℥ss.

Spir. c. c. gutt. xv. m. fiat haustus omni mane jejuno ventriculo sumendus.

In the tape-worm, garlic has been found a kind of specific, by swallowing a clove or two of it in the morning, and drinking Spa water after it. The couhage mentioned above has been here recommended as particularly serviceable, as has also the polypodium filix mas LINNÆI. The male fern, given in a large dose early in the morning, and about two hours after a strong purgative with calomel, scammony,

scammony, gamboge, or some such strong purgatives mixed together. Brisk purges likewise are very proper; such as the extract. colocynth. comp. calomel, or tinctur. aloes: or ʒij. of the limat. stann. may be given every morning, for six or seven days, and then be purged off with sal cathart. amar. dissolved in water.

Whatever medicines have been made use of to destroy and expel the worms, it will always be of great use afterwards to prescribe a course of the bark, in decoction, or otherwise, to strengthen the whole habit, by lime-water and bitters, with steel, to prevent a relapse.

In the worm fever, bleeding and blisters are often very necessary. Fomentations, and poultices of rue and wormwood, are also recommended to the abdomen; or rubbing the belly with ox gall.

CLASS

CLASS II.

OF INFLAMMATIONS.

SECT. I.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

CHAP. I.

Of the Phlegmon, or superficial Inflammation.

AS all inflammations have for their immediate cause an excess or encrease of oscillatory motion, and a diminution of the resisting power of the coats of particular sets of the smaller blood-vessels, which occasions a distension of these vessels, a transudation of the red part of the blood through pores in their coats, and its progress into the minuter branches, which in health appear to carry only the ferous fluids; we say that the phlegmon is occasioned by an extravasation of the blood, or by its stagnating in the capillary vessels of the skin and parts adjacent, which being pressed on, at the same time, by the blood from behind, accumulates there.

The signs are a circumscribed swelling and hardness, heat, tension, pain, and redness in the part, with a sense of throbbing, attended with a quick, full, and hard pulse; which increasing, the inflammation, if not ending in resolution, terminates either in suppuration, a gangrene, or scirrhus.

It arises often from external causes, as wounds, bruises, &c. and when not critical, should be, if possible, resolved. For which purpose the diet should be slender and sparing, with refrigerating and diluting drinks, accompanied with rest.

Bleeding, in general, is highly necessary, and should be repeated occasionally; and afterwards stools must be procured, by cooling purges.

Potio Solutiva.

℞ Infus. fen. com. ℥iij.
Tinct. fen. ℥ss.
Kali tartarificati ℥iij. m.

Apozema Laxativum.

℞ Lact. Amygd. ℔i.
Mannæ ℥i.
Kali tartarificati ℥ss.
Nitri ℥ij. m. fiat apozema sumat ℥iv. omni horâ
donec satis purgaverit.

Haustus Cartharticus,

- ℞ Natri vitriolati, ℥i.
 Mannæ ℥℥.
 Tinct. card. ℥i℥.
 Aq. font. ℥iij. m. fiat haustus mane sumendus.

Pulvis Alterans.

- ℞ Antimonii tartarifati. gr. ℥ vel gr. i.
 Pulv. e chel. can. c. ℥i. m. ut f. pulvis mane sumendus in lecto ex cochl. ij. feri lactis.

Afterwards,

Haustus Diaphoreticus,

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ. ℥i.
 Aq. ammon. acetatæ ℥iij.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos.
 Syr. simp. āā ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Venæsection should be repeated till the pulse contraindicates the use of the lancet; then you may add sal. c. c. if necessary, to assist nature: in the mean time, fomentations and emollient cataplasms of bread and milk, with a little oil, may very properly be applied to the part affected. Lees of claret, thickened with bran, or bean-meal, and simple oxymel, softened with oil of roses to the consistence of a poultice, have been much recommended.

Vel, Cataplasma e Cicuta.

- ℞ Fotus e cicuta ℥℥.

℥

Farin.

Farin. fem. lini, & cicutæ, avenæ. q. f.
Ol. olivar. ℥ij. m. ut f. cataplasma.

Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

℞ Ol. hyperici,
Aq. ammon. acetatæ, āā ℥ij. ut f. linimentum.

Fotûs Discutiens.

℞ Fotûs comm. ℥z.
Salis amm. crud. ℥iij.
Aceti.
Sp. vini. rect. āā ℥ij. ft fotûs.

Enema Laxativum.

℞ Dec. com. pro enem. ℥viiij.
El. fennæ.
Ol. oliv. *ſing.* ℥i.
Vin. antim. ℥iij. m. fiat enema.

Vel, Enema Saponaceum.

℞ Aq. tepid. ℥x.
Sap. mollis ℥ß. m. pro enemate.

But if, notwithstanding all this, matter should begin to form itself, all evacuations must be laid aside, and the suppuration be encouraged, by adding linseed-meal, and white lily-root, to the common poultice, if thought necessary; or applying the cataplasma maturans. When the abscess is formed, it should be opened at the proper time of maturation, and the wound dressed with dossils of dry lint, laid on gently, and covered with pledgets of the ointment of yellow wax; or ung. Arcæi
may

may be used. In a few days, if the sore appears not clean, red precipitate, mixed with ointment of yellow wax; or the green basilicon, may be applied, to clean away the sloughs that often fill the bottom of the sore, which, when effected, the red granulated flesh will sprout up, and then dry lint and proper bandages will almost always complete the cure. But after opening the abscess, should there be found a thin acrid discharge, with slight hectic symptoms, the cortex must be administered, to bring on a kindly suppuration, and facilitate the healing of the sore. In some cases, mercurial alterants, and dietetic decoctions, are requisite to correct the acrimonious state of the humours, and meliorate the discharge.

Inflammations arising from contusion are the most successfully treated by immediate and large bleedings, applying vinegar to the part injured, and procuring stools; this last caution is particularly necessary to be attended to, especially in blows on the head, or legs.

But no external application, in the beginning, exceeds the cataplasm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar; or the following mixture:

Embrocatio Acida.

℞ Acet. distil. ℥i.
 Acidi muriatici.
 Sp. lavend. c. āā ℥ij. ut f. mistura, quâcum embro-
 cetur pars affecta, bis vel ter die.

Vel, Embrocatio Discutiens.

℞ Sal. ammon. crud. ℥i.
 Acet. acerrim. ℥ij. m.

This last may be used alone, or mixed, with an equal, or double quantity of water, as may seem most suited to the circumstances attendant.

Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥ij.
 Spir. ammon. comp. ℥ij.
 Linim. Sapon. ℥i. m.

Vel,

Liniment. ammon. utendum est.

If the inflammation should be dispersed by any of these means, it will be necessary to strengthen the vessels, and brace up the parts; let the following be applied:

℞ Aq. calcis.
 Aceti.
 Sp. camph. āā ℥ij. m.

Let

Let cloths be dipped in this composition, and laid on the parts which have been inflamed, two or three times a day.

C H A P. II.

Of the Furunculus, or Boil.

THE furunculus, or boil, is a small circumscribed tumor, or pointed tubercle, attended with redness, pain, and hardness, arising promiscuously in all parts of the body; these are seldom capable of being discuffed; they commonly ripen, or turn to matter, in the space of seven or eight days, and after the discharge of their contents, which is not the pus of a common abscess, not so fluid, but consists chiefly in firm sloughs, that form a core, frequently heal without much trouble.

The common bread and milk poultice may be applied, or, in some cases, gently adhesive and maturing plasters, such as the emplastrum commune, & commune cum gummi; and, when the suppuration is complete, if the pus does not make its own way, the tumor must be opened. In this kind of inflamma-

tory tumor the slough, or core, must be cast out before the sore will heal.

Cataplafma Hordeata.

℞ Hordei Gallici p. iij.

Sem. lini.—p. i. tere simul & coque ex lact. vaccini,
f. q. ad. debitam consistentiam, & adde unguent.
flor. samb. q. f.

In some constitutions boils are repeatedly breaking out, and give great uneasiness and trouble; when this is the case, besides healing these by external applications, from time to time, a radical cure can only be expected from a course of proper alterants; for these depend upon a vitiated state of the fluids, which require to be corrected.

C H A P. III.

Of the Paronychia, or Whitlow.

THIS is a painful tumor, appearing on the finger ends, owing to an inflammation affecting the periosteum, and tendons adhering to it, from an acrid, very corrosive humour fixing itself there. It is sometimes attended with a fever, restlessness, great throbbing in the part, and a quick pulse; and the whole

whole arm is frequently affected by it; the inflammation runs on to maturation, and sometimes to a gangrene.

Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and if the disorder increases, with a violent inflammatory tension on the parts, apply emollient cataplasms, and use the following liniment:

Linimentum Anodynum.

℞ Unguent. althææ ℥ij.

Sp. vin. camphorat. ℥ij.

Opii gr. vi. m. f. linimentum.

The cataplasms should be repeated, and opiates given at night to prevent a fever.—If, notwithstanding all these methods, the humour lies deep, and the part continues painful, open it with a lancet, and dress it with liniment. Arcæi for some days; then heal it with the ceratum epuloticum, &c. The sooner it is brought to maturation, there is the least danger of a caries of the bone.—In the simple whitlow a suppuration is readily procured, and very easily healed, the laudable pus being let out. But there is another called the malignant whitlow, or *Felon*; this is ex-

tremely dangerous, and is almost never cured, except by very early incision down to the bone.

CHAP IV.

Of the Pernio, or Chilblain.

CHilblains are small shining tumors on the fingers, toes, and heels, which form a whitish appearance at first, incline to a bluish cast, they itch violently, grow painful, and, at length, go off, sometimes with, sometimes without ulceration. When they break in the heels, they are called *Kibes*.

These seldom appear but in the winter time. On the fingers they come in lumps, like a silver penny, (sometimes less) and are red, though they turn livid or blue; and when they break in the hands they are termed *Chaps*.

Linimentum ad Perniones,

℞ Ol. palmæ ℥i.

— macis per express. ℥β.

Camphoræ ℥ij. m. quo illinantur manus digiti, vel pedes, h. s. & mane pro re nata.

Warm spirit of rosemary, mixed with spirit-terebinth. will be very proper to wash them with,

with. In kibes nothing is better than the unguent. deficcativ. rub. with a little camphor, and the emplastrum e minio over all. If the parts affected are rubbed with petroleum, it often preserves, and cures them. Diluted muriatic acid has been recommended for bathing the parts with before they break; and after they have broken, the steams of vinegar, and the common digestive ointment. It will be proper, now and then, to give some gentle purgatives; and, if the complaint is very violent, an alterative course of medicine might be useful before the approach of winter. Keep the feet and legs warm, avoid getting wet, and being much exposed to severe cold.

CHAP. V.

Of the Inflammation of the Breasts, and Nipples.

WHEN the breasts begin to be uneasy and tumefy, a few days after delivery, from the milk stagnating, a shivering is generally a preceding symptom; then succeeds inflammation, with febrile affections, sometimes

times more, sometimes less,; a quick pulse, thirst, head-ach, and difficult respiration. If the pulse is full and hard, and the other symptoms violent, we may have recourse to the lancet, and mild purgatives. Gentle diaphoretics may be prescribed, and spir. vin. camph. applied, or warm cloths, or emplastr. commun. cum camph. or rags dipt in brandy and put to the axillæ. Should pain, with inflammation, come on, apply a poultice with bread, milk, and oil, and an emollient fomentation. The following, which is generally, if applied in time, effectual :

Fotus Anodynus Discutiens.

℞ Caputum papav, albor. cont. quatuor coq. in aq. fontanæ. ℥ij. ad ℥j. coletur & adjiciantur, Sal ammon. crud. ʒvj. m.

If it does not yield to this method, and suppuration cannot be prevented, it must be treated accordingly. But, in general, it is much better to let the tumor break of itself, than to open it, either with the lancet, or caustics. The ulcer is afterward to be treated according to the common rules enjoined in disorders of that kind.

If

If there be only a hardness in the breast, from coagulated milk, emollient cataplasms and fomentations are to be used, as likewise fresh-drawn linseed oil by way of liniment.

Chapped, or sore nipples, are very frequent with those who give suck; in this case the ol. ceræ is a very proper application; or fresh cream spread upon fine linen; or a solution of gum arabic in water. If the nipples be lax and moist, and more astringent applications be necessary,

Linimentum Astringens.

R Ung. adipis suillæ. ℥β.
 Pulv. bol. arm.
 — amyl.
 — sacch. alb. āā. ʒi. m. ut f. linimentum.

The oleum ovorum has been much recommended,

It is almost needless to observe, that, whatever applications be made use of to the nipples, they ought always to be washed off before the child is permitted to suck.

If an inflammation of the breasts be attended with a fever, the treatment must be the same as hath been already described under the head of *milk-fever*.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Hernia humoralis.

THE hernia humoralis is an inflammation first of the epididymis, and afterwards of the testicles, with pain and hardness, which often continues for a considerable length of time. It may be produced by the same causes as other inflammations, but it most commonly arises from the venereal infection.

Bleed plentifully, repeat it as occasion may require, and treat the patient as in other cases of topical inflammation; suspend the parts in a bag-truss, and confine the patient to bed; apply Goulard's saturnine water, cold, or a mixture of vinegar and brandy; and, if the swelling and inflammation be great, foment with the *fotûs communis*, with the addition of a little *spir. vin. camph. & sal ammoniac*, and apply the bread and milk poultice with about $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ of the *unguent. cærul. mit.*

If it should arise from the sudden stopping of a virulent gonorrhœa, that should be recalled again, if possible; for which purpose, after bleeding, if necessary, and a glyster, should

should the patient be costive, he must sit in a warm bath, or the steams of warm water, his testicles being properly suspended. From thence he should go to bed; a dry bag truss being put on to support the testes, a warm bread poultice must then be applied to the penis, to solicit the discharge, and a full dose of opium should be given by the mouth, or the following glyster:

Enema Anodynum.

℞ Olei. lini.
Decoct. hordei. āā. ℥iv.
Tinct. opii. gut. xl. vel lx.

The patient should be kept low. If the running returns, relief is proportionably obtained; and, should it be requisite, the opiate may be repeated every twenty-four hours; and two or three times a day the parts should be exposed to the steams of hot water.

If these fail, vomit with ipecacuanha, and repeat it as necessity may require: and, in all cases, give now and then a few doses of some brisk cathartic. But if matter does form, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, it must be discharged by a sufficient opening, and proceed in the cure as in other cases of abscess; observing,

erving, that in those which arise from venereal virus, the mercurial course should not be omitted.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Phimosis, and Paraphimosis.

WHEN the præputium cannot be retracted beyond the glans, the disorder is called *phimosis*; and when retracted, and cannot be drawn over the glans again, it is then termed *paraphimosis*.

These will generally yield to emollient cataplasms, unguent. hydrargyri, emetics, and brisk purgatives. Sometimes it may be proper, in the phimosis, to throw up an emollient or saturnine injection between the glans and prepuce, to keep the parts clean, prevent the matter from corroding, and heal the ulcerations which are sometimes the cause.

It often happens that these diseases become so obstinate, from mismanagement, as not to yield to any medicines or external applications. In these cases the hand of the surgeon becomes necessary to slit, or even amputate, a part of the prepuce.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Ophthalmia.

AN ophthalmia is an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eyes, especially the tunica albuginea, and is attended with a pricking pain, heat, and redness. This is only when the disorder is in a slight state, but, when it is more violent, it is attended with great pain, tension, tumors, heat, and redness; sometimes with a pricking so great as if the eyes were stimulated by a needle or thorn fixed therein; they are filled with a hot humour, and a pituitous discharge, sometimes smaller, sometimes very copious in quantity, succeeds; and also a certain kind of fordes fill up the larger angles; and, when the disease is still more violent, the parts, even to the cheeks, swell, the arteries all round beat violently, the small vessels become turgid, and are conspicuous, which before were imperceptible in health, in the white portion of the eye. It sometimes extends itself to the retina, and very often makes the sight intolerable. It is most to be dreaded when an original

ginal disease ; when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body sweats in the night.

It may be occasioned by any internal cause whatever, capable of producing an inflammation, though it frequently proceeds from accidents. When attended with long head-achs, it is bad, and portends blindness.

All hot aromatic food, and wine, is bad : a low diet, rest, and keeping the part covered from the light, with plenty of dilution, will be here very requisite. When slight it may often be cured by external applications alone, but when considerable we must bleed plentifully and repeatedly, more or less, according to the degree of inflammation. After copious general depletion, if the inflammation does not yield, apply leeches also to the temples, and the external angle of the eye, and cupping glasses between the shoulders ; or, in children, bleed in the jugular ; purge gently with infusion. kali tartarizat. &c. and order perpetual blisters, setons, or issues. If great heat, dryness, and severe pain, shew that the disease is produced and supported by the increased oscillatory motion, and want of sufficient resistance in the coats of the vessels, emollients,
and

and sedatives must be had recourse to ; if the moisture of the eye, slight degrees of heat and pain, with an apparent flabby state of the vessels, shews it is from relaxation, astringent applications are our remedies. From these, therefore, according to the circumstances of the case, we must apply

Collyrium Camphoratum.

℞ Spirit. camphorat. ℥iij.
Aq. rosæ. ℥ij m.

Vel, Collyrium Vitriolicum.

℞ Aq. ros. ℥iij.
Zinci. vitriolati purif. ℥ss.

Collyrium Anodynum.

℞ Aq. ros. ℥iij.
Træ Thebaicæ. Ph. Lond. 1745. ℥ij. m.

Or, let a drop or two of the Thebaic tincture alone be dropt into the eye affected two or three times a day.

Foment the eye with warm milk, or anodyne fomentations, and apply a poultice of white bread and milk over it twice a day. If an astringent application be indicated, the coagulum aluminosum, spread on a soft rag, is very proper. A thin solution of gum arabic has been recommended as an useful colly-

M rium ;

rium; and, at the same time, large doses of nitre to be given frequently. The pediluvium may also be tried.

If it arises from a blow or bruise, and the eye be swelled and black, after bleeding, use the following:

Cataplasma Ophthalmicum.

℞ Conserv. ros. ℥iij.

Liniment. sapon. ℥ss. m. f. cataplasma oculo affecto applicandum.

Or, apply oatmeal, oil, and vinegar.

In case of a very considerable bruise or contusion,

Collyrium Repellens.

℞ Spirit. camphorat.

Acet. distillat. āā ℥ij.

Spirit. ammon. ℥i℥ss. m.

There is an inflammation of the eye very different from the common ophthalmia, which depends on, or arises from a laxity of the vessels, and is, for the most part, scrophulous, or rheumatic, and sometimes venereal; which last is said to be distinguished by having the cornea more affected than common. If it arises from a venereal cause, mercurials must be directed.

Haustus Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. ſ.
Solve in aq. cin. ℥iſſ. fiat haustus bis de die sumendus.

But in the strumous or rheumatic ophthalmia, no evacuations will answer: if any, it must be by small perpetual blisters; and internally.

Haustus Peruvianus Guaiacinus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iſſ.
Tinctur. guaiac. gut. xxx.
—— opii camph. gut. xx.
Sp. nuc. moschat.
Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Rosaceus.

℞ Infus. ros. ℥ij.
Sp. cinnamom ℥ij. m. sumat. sextis horis. Urgente dolore adde haustui nocturno tinctur. opii gutt. x.

Bark, in any form, does much service in this case. Sir HANS SLOANE'S liniment has also been of service, as well as in the diseases of the eye-lids depending on such complaints. Millepedes taken alive in a large quantity, hydrargyrus cum sulph. the decoct. sarsaparillæ have all been advantageously exhibited; and so have the following powders:

Pulvis Viperinus.

℞ Viper. siccat. pulv. ℥i.
M 2 Cinnab.

Cinnab. antimon. præp. ℞. f. pulvis bis in die
fumend. ex haustu decoct. sarsaparill. & rasur.
guaiac. āā p. æ.

Issues in the arms, or a seton in the neck, are sometimes necessary in these cases. Or perforations through the lobes of the ears, passing a skein of silk through them, and treating them like setons, by that means keeping up a continued discharge, which is thought more efficacious.

Small tubercles sometimes appear in the corners of the eyes and eye-lids, resembling a barley-corn, or a hail-stone, and affect them with inflammation; they are generally of long continuance, and very slow in their progress.

The best method of cure will be to discuss them with the unguent. hydrargyri fort. and give calomel. gr. i. in a pill at night for ten days, and repeat or desist just as you find it necessary.

An ophthalmy is sometimes occasioned by the eye-lashes turning inwards; and is then easily removed by plucking out the inverted hairs.

If there be ulcers on the eye-lids, the following liniment is recommended by Sir JOHN PRINGLE:

Lin.

Linimentum Ophthalmicum.

℞ Unguent. ceræ. ʒv.

Ceruf. acet. ℥i. quibus super porphyrite simul tritis,
instillentur tinct. benzoës comp. ℥ij. Hujus paulu-
lulum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolente omni nocte
imponatur.

In watery eyes, apply spir. rorismar. and give gentle evacuants, and alteratives.

The eye-lids frequently adhere together in children, which may become very troublesome. In order to remove this complaint, perhaps nothing will be better than to foment the eye-lids with warm milk and water, with a small spoonful of brandy; and afterwards apply a little unguent. tutiæ, with the addition of two grains of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum to ʒij. of the former.

If a sharp serum attends, correct it by proper alteratives, and gentle evacuations.

Here extract. corticis Peruvian. in small doses, is of great use.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Angina, or Quinsy.

AN angina is an inflammation of the throat, with burning heat, pain, tumor, and redness; a constant inclination to, and diffi-

culty in deglutition, attended with a fever. Frequently the uvula and parts adjacent are highly relaxed and inflamed, and liquids often rejected by the nose, with redness in the face.

This is the common inflammatory sore throat, where the tonsils are chiefly affected; but sometimes the inflammation seizes the muscles of the larynx, and membranes lining the upper part of the trachea; then no great degree of inflammation appears in the fauces, nor any remarkable external swelling, which, in the other case, sometimes happens; the internal heat and pain are extremely violent, the breathing very painful and difficult, and the voice becomes shrill and rattling. Sometimes the inflammation spreads from the parotid and maxillary glands, affecting also the ligaments and muscles, which raise up and connect the lower with the upper jaw. Hence, though there is seldom any remarkable degree of fever, the external swelling is very large, and very often severe pain in opening the mouth; here the complaint is called the Mumps.

When the inflammation affects the membrane lining the upper part of the trachea, and
the

the passage of air is almost filled up with a thick slough, having a fibrous or membranous appearance. It commonly makes its appearance with the ordinary symptoms of catarrh, but sometimes the peculiar symptoms shew themselves at the onset, which are a hoarseness, with a shrillness and ringing sound both in speaking and coughing, as if the noise came from a brazen tube. At the same time there is a sense of pain about the larynx; some difficulty of respiration, with a whizzing sound in inspiration, as if the passage of the air was straightened. The cough is generally dry, and if any thing is spit up, it is a matter of a purulent appearance, and sometimes films resembling portions of a membrane; there is also a frequency of pulse, a restlessness, and uneasy sense of heat. The internal fauces are sometimes without inflammation, but frequently a redness, and even a swelling appears; sometimes there is an appearance of matter like that rejected by coughing; this disease is called the Croup. So that we find the quinsy, or angina, may be divided properly into four varieties, viz.

1. Angina parotidæa, or Mumps.
2. Tonfillaritis.
3. Trachealitis.
4. Trachealitis muscosa, vel suffocatio stridula, or Croup.

The first of these is easily removed; bleeding once or twice, a smart saline purgative or two, with the application of some volatile on flannel, applied to the throat, is commonly sufficient. But, in going off, if a swelling of the testicles in men, or in the breasts in women, should come on, and, on their receding, febrile symptoms of any consequence should attend, and threaten an affection of the brain, it will be proper to apply warm fomentations to solicit back the swelling, and, in case of failure, to have recourse to vomiting, bleeding, or blistering.

The second requires that the diet should chiefly consist of water-gruel, weak whey, barley-water, and chicken-broth, drank warm.

Large bleedings, if the violence of the symptoms or fever require it, and repetitions according to the exigency of the case: then

Potio Purgans.

℞ Infus. senæ ℥iij.
 Tinctur. senæ ℥vi.
 Kali tartarifati ℥℥. f. potio statim sumenda.

If the symptoms are severe, apply blisters as near as possible to the parts affected, and to the back, and use this gargle :

Gargarisma Ammoniacale.

℞ Decoct. hordei comp. ℥vi.
 Spirit. ammon. ℥℥. m.

A flannel well moistened with the liniment. ammoniæ is recommended by some; or the bread and milk poultice, with ℥ij. or ℥iij. of camphor.

Through the whole course of the disease purge gently, or throw up lenient clysters till the inflammation abates; then prescribe the following gargarism :

Gargarisma Vitriolicum.

℞ Infus. ros. ℥vi.
 Mel. ros. ℥i℥.
 Acidi vitriol. dilut. gutt. xx. m.

Antimonials have frequently been of great service in this disorder.

If a suppuration should come on, forbear evacuations, and order the vapour of emollient

lient plants to be received into the throat through a funnel; and when the maturation is complete, puncture the abscess so that the matter may be discharged.

After which tincture of myrrh may be added to the last-mentioned gargle, and the cure finished by prescribing the bark, a milk diet, and gentle exercise.

In cases of great danger, where the respiration is much affected, the steam of hot vinegar, drawn in with the breath, does vast service; and where a suppuration has taken place, a vomit of ten grains of vitriolated zinc purified sometimes breaks the tumor, and snatches the person from the jaws of death.

In the third the same method must be pursued vigorously to prevent suffocation, of which, should great danger appear, bronchotomy must be had recourse to, in order to give the only chance for securing the patient from death. Which modes must also be followed in the last, giving a vomit immediately after bleeding, instantly applying a blister across the throat, and frequently having recourse to laxative glysters.

S E C T. II.

INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

C H A P. I.

Of the Phrenitis.

APHRENITIS is an inflammation of the brain, or its membranes, with a constant delirium, and an acute continual fever.

The signs are, difficult but slow respiration, violent pain in the head, continual watchings, fierce delirium, redness of the eyes and face, a quick, hard, full pulse, black and dry tongue, thin and diaphanous urine, sudden startings out of bed, pulling and fingering the bed-cloaths, &c. It is distinguished from a common delirium attending fevers, by its coming on suddenly, and preceding, as it were, the fever. It is rarely met with in temperate climates, but very frequent in hot ones, after having been exposed much to the burning heat of the sun.

Bleeding largely is here absolutely necessary, ad deliquum, together with stimulating clysters,

ters, smart purges, sinapisms for the feet, with blisters on the legs and arms; warm pediluvia, and embrocations for the head, it being previously shaved very close, should likewise be made use of.

Embrocatio Volatilis.

R Acet. distillat.

Spirit. camphorat.

— ammon. compos. āā ℥ij. f. embrocatio.

Or the head may be washed with cold vinegar, or cold water poured upon it; or even ice applied.

Three or four leaches may be set to the temples after venæsection in the arm; and large and repeated doses of nitre should also be made use of.

A large blister should be applied to the head.

If this disorder happens in consequence of blows or accidents, bleeding will, in that case, be more particularly useful.

Smart purges are also necessary in this disorder, because they carry off the morbid humours lodged about the præcordia; lessen the too great impetus of the arterial blood; derive it from the head towards the extreme parts;

parts ; and, at the same time, diminish the too great quantity of the fluids distending the vessels.

Opiates are sometimes necessary in this disease.

Promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux, in this case, as well as in all diseases of the head, is also salutary ; the hæmorrhoidal vessels and carotid arteries convey the blood in different directions ; and therefore we may expect, by this means, a very great revulsion.

When we find the raging delirium subside early, before the vessels have suffered much injury, the patient will recover in a few days, and the debilitated parts return gradually to their former standard of health ; but if relief comes, later, so that over-distension of the vessels of the brain has been suffered to take place, and continue for that time, the senses for the most part never perfectly return, and some degree of idiotism too frequently remains.

C H A P.

C H A P II.

Of the Pleurisy.

A PLEURISY is an inflammation of the pleura, attended with a high fever, short dry cough, and an acute pain or stitch, increasing always upon inspiration, in the side, most commonly the right, under the fleshy part of the breast, attended with a difficulty of breathing.

It chiefly attacks the strong and laborious country people. It begins with a chilliness and shivering, which is succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, and a most sharp pungent pain is felt on one side near the ribs, which extends itself towards the shoulder-blades, spine, and breast, and to the back. The pain is most violent when the affected side is laid upon: it is also attended with a difficulty of respiration, nausea, redness of the cheeks, and a dry cough. When matter is expectorated it is either phlegm, bloody, or yellowish. The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating like a stretched cord, full and strong. Spitting is not a constant symptom of this disease; though,

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when

when it happens, it is considered as a more favourable symptom, provided it be well concocted.

Nitre should be given plentifully in the common emulsion, linseed-tea, barley-water, pectoral decoction, &c.

The body should be kept neither too soluble nor too lax. Bleeding is most absolutely necessary, and that repeatedly, from a large orifice. Cupping on the part affected, with scarification, is very often attended with success; and so are blisters, laid on the part, or between the shoulders, which should be applied immediately, whether the heat and fever be great or not.

Leeches are serviceable applied to the part, after the patient cannot bear to have more blood taken from the arm. Æther may likewise be externally applied.

Frequently a cooling emollient clyster prevents great mischief, and anticipates the necessity of farther bleeding; though these remedies are properly repeated till the fourth day.

Small doses of antim. tartarif. may be given after venæsection, so as not to create any strong vomiting;

vomiting; for emetics should be given with very great caution, if at all; and the clyster thrown up, which often resolves the inflammation.

Hauftus Nitrosus.

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i℥.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. tolutani āā ℥i.
 Nitr. ℞. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

For the cough,

Linctus Oleosus.

℞ Ol. amygd. ℥ij.
 Syr. simp.
 — tolutani āā ℥i. m.

Also,

Hauftus Oleosus Volatilis:

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i℥.
 — alexet. spirituof.
 Syr. tolutani. āā ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. ℥iij.
 Sal. c. c. ℞i. f. haust.

Fomentations to the part, or bladders filled with warm water, and the volatile liniment, with æther, have been successfully applied in these cases; the vapour of warm water, or of the decoct. hordei comp. may be drawn in with the breath; and these draughts have been known to be of some service also:

Haustus Camphoratus.

℞ Misturæ camphorat. ℥i℥.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. pectoral. āā ℥i.
 Nitr. ℥℥. m.

Some add tinct. opii camphorat. but opiates should be given with very great precaution in pleurifies, especially while there remains any difficulty of breathing, and where the pulse is hard: but when the fever is much abated or entirely gone off, and a thin defluxion on the lungs becomes troublesome, they may then be allowed with advantage; and in case the head should be affected by them, sal. c. c. in small doses may very conveniently be added.

There are some eminent physicians who avoid promoting expectoration in this disorder, and think it requires no other treatment, except timely and copious bleeding, with plenty of diluting warm drinks, emollient fomentations, nitre and camphor, with opium to ease the pain. But if the expectoration be yellow and streaked with blood, and comes up freely, by keeping it up with pectoral drinks, all will end well: and here bleeding should be avoided, which would rather obstruct the design of nature.—To promote the expectoration,

Potus Expectorans.

℞ Decoct. hordei comp. ℥i.
 Lact. ammon. ℥i.
 Oxymel. scil. ℥ss. m. & capiat. cochl. iij. vel iv.
 tertiâ quâque horâ.

If this goes on well, is copious, and free for a few days, relief is constantly perceptible, and, in a short time, will complete the recovery; but if it should stop, and not be succeeded by some other evacuation, things will begin to wear an unfavourable aspect, we must, therefore, if the pulse will bear it, bleed, direct warm steams to be drawn in with the breath, apply blisters, and give antimonials in such doses as to bring on gentle vomiting, in order to renew expectoration and prevent suffocation from the lungs being overloaded.

If, after repeated bleedings, the pulse should flag,

Emulsio Volatilis.

℞ Sperm. cet. (vit. o. f.) ℥ij,
 Sal. corn. cerv. ℥i. ad ℥ijss.
 Aq. distillat. ℥vij.
 Syr. tolutani ℥i. m. & capiat cochl. ij. tertiis horis.

If the pleurisy be attended with a violent fever, burning heat, dry cough, and parched tongue, the case generally will soon terminate either in a suppuration, or gangrene.

The disorder is most dangerous when the pain affects the right side, or strikes through to the back.

It is worth observing, that there are few pleurifies met with now in this city, such as were described by, and known to that candid and great physician SYDENHAM: nor will the cases we see here in general bear large and repeated venæsections; for if the body be weakly, and the pulse sinks on the first bleeding, you must stop directly: and if, at the same time, the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, then sal. c. c. with blisters will be very useful.

In case of a diarrhœa; apply emollient fomentations to the whole body; and, if an abscess appears, it must be promoted by fomentation, &c. it should be opened before maturation, and kept running as long as possible.

A metastasis happening, and manifesting itself by pain in the shoulder, back, &c. apply emollient fomentations, gentle frictions, stimulating and drawing plasters, e gum. labdani and empl. melilot.

If there is much expectoration, steams of warm water should be received into the lungs,

the air should be warm and moist, the legs should be bathed in warm water; light diluting diet, saponaceous medicines, expectorants, as honey, ox. scillit. rob. samb. &c.

If there is a scirrhus, or callus, &c. at the wound, no cure but from hard exercise, constant riding, and country air, external emollients, soap, juice of quick-grass, and whey.

If a gangrene appears, treat it as gangrenes in general.

After the loss of much blood in this disease, we should be very circumspect and careful that the body be again filled with healthy juices.

Sometimes this disorder terminates in an abscess, in the substance of the lungs, which is called a *vomica*. It is known by the cough and difficulty of breathing continuing, though the pain has ceased; by slight shiverings, succeeded by heat; by a quick weak pulse, hectic fever, a general wasting of the body; and by the patient not being able to lie down but on the side affected.

From this there will be little or no prospect of escaping, unless the apostem should discharge itself into the branches of the trachea so gradually as not to occasion suffocation,
then,

breath, cough, fever, and a florid redness in the countenance. There is a sighing, sobbing respiration, with great anxiety and prostration of strength. The pulse sometimes is hardly perceptible before bleeding; but afterwards beats strong; sometimes it is full and soft, at other times slender and unequal. The cough in the peripneumony is commonly more moist, the pain not so acute, or superficial, nor the pulse so full, or hard, as in the pleurisy, though the difficulty of breathing, anxiety, and oppressive weight be more distressing.

A white and uniform sediment in the urine promises safety to the patient, and shortness of the disease: and so does a red sediment changing gradually to white; because it is a sure sign of a perfect concoction, and change of the morbid matter.

The treatment of the peripneumony is, in general, to be the same as in the pleurisy.

All viscid food is very improper. Give panada, water-gruel, green tea, and milk, barley-water, butter-milk, whey, and pectoral decoctions.

The room in which the patient lies should, if possible, be large and airy. Bleed in the
beginning

beginning from a large orifice, and repeat it according to the exigency of the symptoms: but great attention and care is required, with regard to this operation; for if the habit of body be strong, the pulse full, firm, and hard, it may be repeated the more boldly; but otherwise we should be cautious in the repetition.

Emollient clysters are also immediately indicated, with blisters on the back and sides.

Gentle purgatives, or eccoprotics, will often be necessary to keep the body open.

In order to promote expectoration, and assist nature in her work,

Hauftus Pectoralis.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
Sperm. ceti, vit. ov. sol. ℥℥.
Nitri pur. ℥i.
Syr. pector. ℥i. m. fiat, haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Hauftus Expectorans.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
Sperm. cet. (solut.) ℥℥.
Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
Spir. nuc. moschat.
Syr. tolutani āā ℥i. m. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

Vel, Emulfio Oleosa.

℞ Syr. tolutani ℥vj.

Gum. arab. pulv. ℥i. m. et adde,
 Ol. amygd. ℥i℥.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥vj. tum capiat cochl. iij. vel iv.
 quintâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

In case the symptoms run high, give a scruple of nitre every six hours in a draught of the decoct. hord. comp. with a little juice of Seville orange.

If the pulse flags, add ℥i. confect. aromat. to the sal. c. c. draughts: or if the blood appears pale and jelly like, without the true buff, this with other symptoms contraindicate the use of the lancet; and if a spitting comes on, bleeding will be greatly injurious.

Should florid frothy blood be spit up freely, bleed as far as the patient's strength will admit, and give plentifully of the lac amygdalæ with nitre.

Should it put on a putrid appearance, and bring on a thin defluxion on the lungs, with the blood like the lees of red wine, black and fœtid, with a loose crassamentum, and reddish-coloured serum, forbear the lancet. Acetum camphoratum, conserv. lujulæ, red wine and water, with orange and lemon juice, infus. rosæ, hartshorn jelly, &c. are at this time very proper. All volatiles must be entirely omitted,

omitted, and opiates very cautiously prescribed, if at all.

Blisters, issues, and setons, are very frequently of great use in these cases.

We should be very circumspect in this disease, and not disturb nature. In case the breathing be difficult, and the pain continues without any signs of expectoration, we must endeavour to promote it; but be at the same time very careful not to bring on a diarrhœa, by being too free with the squills, &c.

In this critical disease, a sound and very distinguishing judgment is highly required, since the parts affected are so essential to life.

When a suppuration comes on, we may expect that a vomica pulmonum will be the consequence.—See *Phthisis*, p. 91.

C H A P IV.

Of the Gastritis, or Inflammation of the Stomach.

IN this disorder the patient perceives a heat and pulsation in the part, with a most acute pain, which is always increased upon
swal-

swallowing even liquids the most mild; a tension at the pit of the stomach, extreme anxiety, and internal burning heat: there is a retching and frequent hiccough, with a small, quick, and intermitting pulse.

The treatment depends in a great measure on the cause; if it arises from the retrocession of any febrile exanthemata, little can be done without resoliciting the eruption to the skin, which must be attempted by the instantaneous application of blisters. If from swallowing poison, little in this cure is to be done without we are called immediately at the commencement, almost before the inflammatory symptoms can be said to have taken place, at least in any degree. Then the stomach ought to be emptied of its contents, and large quantities of new milk or fresh butter given; if arsenic has been the poison used, the alimentary canals should be filled with sheathing liquids; and if the corrosive sublimate has been taken, or any poisonous metallic salt, we ought to aim at its decomposition by the use of alkaline salt, which will prevent an inflammation from taking place, if administered in time. Should wounds or
other

other external violence be the cause, we must proceed in the antiphlogistic method, and attempt the resolution as soon as possible, in the very beginning; else will there be very little hope.

Give warm emollient drinks; for nothing acrimonious can have a place in this disease.

Whatever is drank must be very small in quantity at a time, so as not to distend the stomach.

Bleeding is generally very requisite; and order emollient oily clysters, and gentle anodynes, with fomentations; blisters may also be proper; and a healing medicine, something like the following, may be prescribed to be taken frequently:

Hauftus Mucilaginosus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Mucil. gum. arab. ℥β.

Nitr. pur. gr. v.

Syr. ex alth. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus cui pro re nata adde tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iv. ad xx. ad mitigandos dolores, vel vomitus.

CHAP. V.

Of the Hepatitis, or Inflammation of the Liver.

IN case the liver be inflamed, though it is considered by many not as a very common case, except in the East Indies, it may be known by a pungent pain in the region of that viscus shooting up towards the throat and clavicle, a dry cough, vomiting, loss of strength, quick pulse, and a tension of the hypochondrium: sometimes also the eyes and skin will be yellow, the urine saffron-coloured, with a difficulty of breathing, watching, and costiveness: and it should have been observed, that if the patient attempts to lye on the left side, there is an increase of pain; and to the touch also there is a sense of soreness. These attend when the convex or superior part of the liver is the seat; when the concave, the patient can turn with more ease, and the pain is not so severe. Here the greatest danger is to be apprehended, should a suppuration come on; in which case, the patient generally dies tabid. Therefore we must have recourse to bleed-

bleeding repeatedly and early, in which the pulse, and other attendant symptoms, are to be our guide, with blisters on the part: these promise the speediest and most certain relief, together with such antiphlogistics as are recommended in inflammatory disorders in general; such as small doses of antimonium tartarizatum, or oleum Ricini, with rhubarb, to keep the bowels gently open, saline draughts, cooling clysters, diuretic emulsions, emollient topical applications, and the pediluvium.

An inflammation of the liver is a very frequent disease in the East Indies. After the fever is somewhat abated by venesection, and gentle purgatives, they have immediate recourse to quicksilver, as a specific for this disorder, raising a gentle salivation of fifteen or twenty days continuance, by means of the mercurial ointment, rubbed upon or near the affected part, together with the use of mercurial pills, or calomel taken occasionally.

When, in spite of the above methods, an abscess forms in this malady, the liver frequently adheres to the peritonæum, and a tumour appears externally, which may commonly

ly be opened with success, after forwarding the suppuration by emollient cataplasms. If the adhesion is perfect; if the abscess bursts internally into the cavity of the abdomen, death must be the inevitable consequence. Or, if this disease should terminate in a scirrhus, which mostly happens from too free an use of wine or spirituous liquors, very little hopes of a perfect cure are left; it generally ends in a fatal and incurable jaundice or dropsy. Perhaps the following may be somewhat useful:

Emplastrum Resolvens.

R Empl. e. cicut. cum ammon.

— hydrargyri.

— cumini āā p. æ.

Camph. ʒij. m. ut f. emplastr. hepatis regioni applicandum.

The attenuating medicines which will be prescribed for the cancer, may also be tried here; together with soap, rhubarb, and preparations of quicksilver.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Nephritis, or Inflammation of the Kidneys.

THIS disorder is attended with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidneys, the small of the back, together with a fever, and a frequent discharge of urine, which is small in quantity, red, and high-coloured; yet in the highest degree of the disease, limpid and watery: the thigh feels numb, and there is a pain in the groin and testicle of the same side, which is retracted, and in the ilium, with bilious vomitings and continual eructations.

The regimen, and indeed the whole method of cure, should be very nearly the same as recommended in all other disorders of the inflammatory kind.

Bleed repeatedly, in which you are to be directed by the pulse and other symptoms; throw up emollient broth clysters; and let the patient drink freely of the following decoction.

Warm

Warm fomentations to the part, or the *ſe-*
micupium, are likewise highly neceſſary.

Potio Nephritica.

℞ Rad. gramin.

— Petroselin. āā ʒiʒ

Contunde & coque in aq. pur. ℥ij. ad colatur. ℥i.

℞ Hujus decoct. ℥i

Lact. amygd. cum duplici quantitat. gum. arabic.

℥i. m. & ſumat. hauſtum tepefactum ad libi-
tum pro potu ordinario.

But this complaint, though it may proceed from hard riding, ſtrains, ſome external injuries, or other ſources of inflammation, it often ariſes from a calculus, or gravel. In theſe caſes the urine is often mixed with blood and mucus, is gravelly, and the pain increaſed by ſevere motion, or riding or jolting in a carriage. Here alſo are recommended nitrous medicines, warm bathing, and terebinthinate glyſters.

Enema Terebinthinatum.

℞ Decoct hordei ʒviij.

Terebinth. Venet. (vit. ov. fol.) ʒij. ad ʒʒ.

Natri vitriolati ʒvi.

Olei olivarum ʒiʒ.

Tincturæ opii gutt. xxx.

F. enema.

Should a ſuppuration happen, which is known by the abatement of the pain, a re-

maining sense of weight in the lumbar region, with frequent shiverings succeeded by heat, and whitish turbid urine; then order whey, and balsamics, together with gentle diuretics;

Pilulæ Terebinthinatæ.

℞ Tereb. chi. ʒi.
Pulv. enulæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xv. sumat v. ter de die.

Electarium Canadense.

℞ Sac. purific. ʒiij.
Pulv. Rhei ʒiʒ.
Nitri ʒi.
Bals. Canadens. ʒʒ. m. fiat. elect. dof. m. n. m. ter de die.

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞ Conf. ros. rub.
Sacchar. purificat. āā. ʒiij.
Rhabarb. pulv. ʒi.
Nitr. pur. ʒij.
Bals. copaiv. ʒʒ.
Syr. ex alth. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat. n. m. molem ter in die, superbib. haustum decoct. præscript.

In cases of purulency, and all ulcerations in the urinary passages, the uva ursi has been esteemed a sovereign remedy, given in doses from ʒʒ to ʒʒ, twice or thrice a-day.

To complete the cure, the Peruvian bark is advisable.

If there be a sudden remission of pain, cold sweats, a weak intermitting pulse, with sin-

gustus and stoppage of urine, which when discharged is fœtid, you may conclude a mortification is at hand, and that death will shortly follow.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Cystitis, or Inflammation of the Bladder.

IF the bladder be inflamed, an acute burning pain and tension will be felt in the region of the pubis, with a fever, a frequent inclination to go to stool, and a constant desire to make water, a difficulty in making it, or total stoppage.

In this case, the same method is to be attempted, as prescribed above for the nephritis, with warm bathing, &c.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Hysteritis, or Inflammation of the Uterus.

THIS disease, besides the common causes productive of inflammation, often happens after abortion and child-birth, especially when the lochia are prevented, by cold or other
affec-

affections; and is then attended with other symptoms than those which appear from an uterus not lately impregnated.

In the first case, there is a pain at the bottom of the belly, which in general is neither throbbing nor acute; the pulse is frequent, especially after child-birth; often small; sometimes irregular; in strong habits, and after early abortion, hard; the patient is afflicted with delirium, subsultus tendinum, and other symptoms of irritation; the womb mortifies, and death closes the scene.

In the second, the pain is more constant, limited, and throbbing; there is a heat in the uterus, attended with tumour; as also in the vagina: the pulse is hard, full, and strong, with other symptoms of general inflammation; there is a heat, and difficulty in micturition, great costiveness, and pain in going to stool. If the disease rises to a great height; and increases, the pulse becomes small and frequent, the symptoms of irritation attend, and suppuration is more liable to happen. In both, some of these symptoms make their appearance, viz. strangury, or suppuration of urine, tenesmus, swelling, and heat.

An inflammation in the uterus, arising from common causes, as in this last case, should be treated like that of any other part, with bleeding, gentle emollient clysters, a light diet, and warm diluting liquors, with rest; and apply fomentations, and afterwards the milk and bread poultice, with oil, to the pudenda. In case it should degenerate into a cancer, the palliative cure is all that can be expected; perhaps frequent bleeding, gentle anodynes, and a due regard to the non-naturals, may do as much as can be expected. But when it is the consequence of abortion, or labour, if the pulse is hard, not very frequent, nor the patient much weakened, one bleeding may be advantageous; it scarce can be repeated; therefore relaxants must be our resource; as the pulvis antimonialis, with saline draughts, taking care not to produce purging: to which may be added anodyne and antispasmodic fomentations and poultices.

In delicate and feeble constitutions, after childbirth, and when there is no hardness, but great frequency of the pulse, little can be done but keeping the patient in bed, moderately warm; exciting, if possible, by farina-

ceous decoctions, in small quantities at a time, but frequently repeated, gentle perspiration, and constantly applying fomentations and poultices, the bowels may be occasionally emptied, by repeated emollient clysters, and the water drawn off, if necessary. Blisters promise less in this than most other local inflammations, because they quicken the pulse too much. If the pain continues, opiates may be safely and advantageously given: but stimulants, aromatics, and emenagogues should not be administered till the fever and spasms abate; and at best, indeed, they are a dubious and uncertain remedy. But, notwithstanding all our efforts, should suppuration come on, an exit must be procured for the pus as soon as possible, which will sometimes point to the perinæum.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Puerperal Fever.

THE puerperal fever is a disease peculiar to lying-in women; and though it happens so frequently, yet it hath, till of late,

been strangely overlooked by authors, even those who have written professedly on fevers.

It commonly begins with a rigor or chilliness, on the first, second, or third day after delivery, followed by a violent pain and soreness over the whole hypogastric region. There is much thirst; pain in the head, chiefly in the forehead and parts about the eye-brows; a flushing in the face; anxiety; a hot dry skin; quick and weak pulse, though sometimes it will resist the finger pretty strongly; a shortness in breathing; high-coloured urine, and a suppression of the lochia. Sometimes vomiting and purging attend from the first; but in general, in the beginning, the belly is costive: however, when the disease proves fatal, a diarrhœa generally supervenes, and the stools at last become involuntary.

There have been several treatises written lately upon this disorder; but as the authors are not agreed as to the cause of the complaint, nor the proper mode of treating it, I shall not pretend to give any precise method of cure. In general, the good sense of the physician will teach him that, when the pulse is
strong,

strong, and the pain, heat, and thirst, are great, bleeding, laxatives, and the antiphlogistic regimen will be requisite: on the contrary, when there is great debility, the patient must be supported, and all evacuations carefully avoided.

It is pretty obvious, that as this fever in different stages seems to partake of the inflammatory and putrid type, or may even commence with the latter, practitioners should be extremely cautious what method they adopt; nor can any other rules be laid down for its cure than what has been specified when treating of the inflammatory and putrid fever, which must be separately pursued, according to the symptoms; only taking especial care not to push on the antiphlogistic too rapidly, nor to be too hasty in bleeding, or repeating that operation in the inflammatory state; lest the patient should be hurried too hastily, and too fatally, into the putrid; nor enter upon the corroborating and antiputrescent course too early, lest the inflammatory ones should be heightened thereby.

CLASS II.

OF PAINFUL DISEASES.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Gout.

THE gout is an hereditary disease, arising without any evident cause, but for the most part has an unusual affection of the stomach preceding.

There are febrile affections attendant, pain in some joint, and most commonly attacking the great toe; certainly the joints of the feet and hands. It returns at intervals, and often alternates with affections of the stomach, and other internal parts. There is one species only of this disease: but some alterations, in particular circumstances, relative to the apparent symptoms, have occasioned authors to make some divisions into varieties. Thus, when the gout comes on, attended with a pretty strong inflammation of the extremities, or some part of them, continues for some days, and recedes gradually with tumor, itching, and de-

desquamation of the part affected, it is called **REGULAR GOUT**: when it makes its attack with atony of the stomach, or some other internal part, and even without the expected and usual inflammation in the limbs, or with only slight pains; and these fugitive, and often suddenly alternating, with dyspepsia or other symptoms of atony, it takes the name of **ATONIC**. When the inflammation in the limbs, suddenly receding, and atony of the stomach, or some other internal part, by-and-by succeeds, it is then denominated **RETROGRADE**; and **ERRATIC**, when with an inflammation of some internal part, the inflammation of the joints have either not preceded, or, having preceded, suddenly disappears.

Thus the first of these being styled the **REGULAR**, the three last, conjunctively considered, are called the **IRREGULAR GOUT**.

This disease may be acquired; and when that is the case, it proceeds from high living, a sedentary life, excess in venery when young, drinking hard, sitting up late, close application to study, anxious and intense thinking, &c. It chiefly affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments, and comes on at
first

first suddenly, about the end of the month of January or beginning of February. The patient is sometimes troubled with crudities and indigestion before the attack. The pain resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with a sensation as if water just warm was poured upon the membranes of the part affected; and these symptoms are succeeded by a chilliness, shivering, and a slight fever. About two in the morning the fit generally attacks the patient, who is disturbed by the vehemence of the pain, which usually seizes the great toe; at other times the heel, calf of the leg, the ankle, and metatarsal bones; at others, the gnawing of a dog, or of a weight and constriction of the parts affected, increasing often to an exquisite degree. After much tossing and anxiety, towards morning the pain is somewhat more tolerable, a breathing sweat comes on, and the part swells. If there be much gouty matter, the pain will return again on the next day, as the evening approaches. In a few days after, it often seizes the other foot; and thus it goes on, till all the gouty virus is spent. This is called a regular fit; and this is certainly an effort of nature to free the
habit

habit from the morbid matter; yet however painful may be the exertion, the sharper it proves the sooner the fit terminates, and the longer and more perfect is the intermission. The fit generally returns once, sometimes twice a year, spring and autumn: it seldom attacks before the thirty-fifth or fortieth year.

This distemper is more fatal in the decline of life, when it frequently seizes upon the nobler parts; such as the head, stomach, and bowels.

The affected parts should be kept moderately warm; the patient ought to go to bed early, and not to rise soon: he should rather keep in bed entirely, until the symptoms abate; abstain from flesh, fish, and high-seasoned food. A slender light diet is best. Of liquids, London small-beer and toast may be allowed, together with weak sack-whey, Bath-water-whey, water-gruel, and a little wine.

During the paroxysm, little is to be done by medicine. The safest external applications are, to wrap the parts affected in new-combed wool, or in the softest flannel. If there be a sickness at the stomach, the patient may drink plentifully of chamomile, or carduus tea, so

as to excite vomiting; and the body should be kept gently open by clysters, or with tinct. aloës, or magnes. alb. but should the fit be very violent, a gentle anodyne may be administered.

Bleeding, though recommended in very full habits, and recent attacks of the gout, and said to be advantageous, and indeed justly, should be studiously avoided in the aged, the weak, and those who have had repeated paroxysms.

The nature of this disease, and its irregular appearances, are not in general well understood; and to investigate it thoroughly, requires perhaps as much sagacity as any disorder incident to the human frame. In short, the gout seizes all parts of the body at different times; but in general the stomach participates more or less of its attack.

After the declension of the fit, the disorder is more easily eradicated when confined to the extremities, than when the viscera is affected; in which last case the stomach is so infirm as hardly to perform its office.

The following may be given as a good strengthener:

Haustus Roborans.

- ℞ Infus. amar. simp. ℥i℥.
 Tinctur. cinnam. comp.
 Vin. Ferri.
 Syr. croc. āā ℥i. ut f. haustus bis in die sumendus,
 circa meridiem scilicet & horā quintā pomeridianā.

The Bath-waters, and proper exercise, bid the fairest to restore the patient, and prevent a return of the complaint.

The tinctur. rhabarb. or vini aloës, is very proper, in order to keep the body soluble. A decoction of guaiacum has been known to do service, taken for two or three months successively, to the quantity of a pint a day. The following is likewise useful :

Electarium Stimulans.

- ℞ Conserv. aurant. ℥ij.
 Theriac. Andromach. ℥℥.
 Pulv. ari comp. ℥ij.
 Nuc. moschat. pulv. ℥i.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat q. n. m.
 bis in die superbib. cochl. iij. julepi sequentis.

Julepum Stomachicum.

- ℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ℥vi.
 Tinctur. styptic.
 ——— cardam. comp. āā. ℥i.

Should the gout seize upon the lungs, treat it as a peripneumony; if on the head, cup and blister the arms, legs, and ankles, and order the feet to be bathed in some spirituuous fomentation; to which add a quantity of
 com-

common salt and flour of mustard; and give a large dose of the vinum aloës, and bleed if the patient be plethoric. If on the stomach, prescribe wine boiled with spices, or burnt brandy with spices, or brandy with garlic; and if these should be thrown up by vomiting, add a few drops of tinct. opii at proper intervals.

Musk has likewise been praised in this case.

Hauftus Antipodagricus.

℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ℥iſſ.
 — sem. cardamom. ℥ij.
 Pulv. serpent. Virg. gr. vi.
 Confect. aromaticæ ℥i.
 Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus, quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Serpentariæ.

℞ Pulv. serpent. Virg. ℥ſſ.
 Confect. aromaticæ ℥i. f. bolus sumendus cum
 cochl. ij. seq. misturæ:

Mistura Serpentariæ.

℞ Aq. menth. piperitid. ℥vi.
 Confect. aromaticæ ℥ij.
 Tinctur. serpentar. ℥vi.
 Sal. c. c. ℥i.
 Syr. tolutani ℥iij.

The following pills are useful in gouty habits, attended with griping flatus:

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ.

℞ Pil. e. gummi ℥i.

Pil.

Pil. aloës e myrrhâ ʒʒ.

Ferri muriati ʒi.

Confect. Democrat. ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pilulæ, n^o xxx. sumat tres horâ
somni.

Rye-meal poultices to the feet have lately come much into esteem, and may, perhaps, in many cases, prove beneficial.

Cataplasma Farinaceum.

℞ Farinæ fecalis, q. v.

Cerevisiæ fortioris veteris q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

Topical applications, however, in the gout, are not advisable, but under the most strict circumspection, lest the gouty matter be translated, and attack the more vital parts.

In persons subject to frequent gouty attacks in the head, and where the fits are not regular and critical, an issue in the neck or thigh, made pretty large, has been found to be of great efficacy.

Soap and lime-water, with the use of stomatic medicines, proper diet, and exercise, with Bath-water, and daily friction of the feet with flannels, bid fairest to relieve, if not prevent the returns of the gout.

The powder called the Duke of Portland's, has been much recommended to keep off the gout. It is composed of equal parts of the
roots

roots of round birthwort, and gentian ; of the leaves of germander, and ground-pine ; and of the tops of the lesser centaury. These are all to be well dried, pounded, and sifted, so as to make a fine powder. The dose is a drachm every morning for the first three months ; for the ensuing three months, three quarters of a drachm ; and half a drachm for the next six months. The second year requires only half a drachm every other day. But it is to be remarked, that as this powder may, in some cases, be very serviceable, so an indiscriminate use of it may do a great deal of harm.

A milk diet, with a total abstinence from fermented liquors and flesh meats, has, in many instances, cured effectually the gout ; but then it may be questioned whether it does not bring on worse complaints. The stomach, in particular, is so much weakened by it, as never afterwards to bear any solid food. Besides, the young and vigorous, or those of very strong constitutions, should make the attempt ; for the weak or aged, or such as are much broken down with the disease, cannot bear to live so low. And it must also be observed,
that

that the diet must be persisted in during the course of life ; for, on a return to the former mode of living, the gout generally returns with increased violence.

C H A P. II.

Of the Rheumatism.

THE rheumatism is either acute, or chronic. The acute is that which is attended with febrile symptoms ; and the chronic, that which is without fever. The former can only be relieved by conquering the inflammation ; the latter generally proceeds from a defect of the glandular and mucilaginous humour in the joints, instead of which a sharp irritating acrimony prevails. A local rheumatism is to be distinguished from a more general one.

The acute rheumatism commonly affects those who are in the prime of life, and is known by wandering pains, with swelling and redness in the part, which increase towards the evening, and when the patient grows warm in bed, and is preceded by a rigor, shivering,

and thirst. A fever attends, with anxiety and costiveness.

The pain generally pursues the course of the muscles, and attacks the larger joints, rather than those of the hands and feet; sometimes one part is attacked, while another is quite free from pain; sometimes different parts are seized at the same time; and indeed sometimes all parts at the same instant.

There is scarce a disease more hereditary than this.

That it proceeds from a serous humour, is evident from many symptoms which attend this complaint.

Bleeding is necessary, and should be repeated, especially when the disease is attended with great inflammation.

After this, if the patient be of a strong habit of body, nitre may be given in as large quantities as the stomach can bear. It is best exhibited in water-gruel, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to a quart, and a tea-cupful taken every second hour. If the stomach should reject it, when taken in such quantities, it may be exhibited in smaller doses, and combined with other things; as,

Haustus Nitrosus Volatilis.

- ℞ Misturæ camphorat. ℥i℥.
 Aq. alexet. spirituos. ℥ij.
 Sal. c. c. gr. viij.
 Nitr. purif. ℥i.
 Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ
 fumendus.

Vel, Haustus Antimonialis Camphoratus.

- ℞ Misturæ camphorat. ℥i.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥℥.
 Vin. antimon. gutt. xl.
 Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus.

Vel, Julepum Salinum.

- ℞ Kali p. p. ℥i℥.
 Succ. limon. q. f. ad perfect. saturationem. De
 inde adjiciantur,
 Misturæ camphorat. ℥v.
 Nitri purif. ℥i.
 Antimonii tartar. gr. i.
 Syr. croci, ℥℥. m.

At the same time, should the bowels not be kept open, we must have recourse to clysters, or proper doses of the neutral purgative salts.

If the pain be violent, give pil. sapon. ʒ℥. h. f. but by no means if the fever is high.

Apply warm cataplasms in case of tumor. Warm steams, conveyed to the parts affected, are often of great service. Or the warm bath may be made use of, after the proper evacuations. And when the patient can bear fric-

tions, camphorated oil, or the linim. ammon. may be ordered to be rubbed in warm, and the parts to be afterwards wrapped in flannel; and as the matter of the rheumatism is best carried off by the cuticular pores, diaphoretic and sudorific medicines are beneficial; and in this mode the cure is commonly completed. Hence decoction of seneka may be given in such large quantities as to raise a sweat.

Bolus Sudorificus.

- ℞ Camph.
 Nitri sing. gr. x.
 Opii. gr. iij.
 Antimonii tartarifati.
 Calomel. sing. gr. iſs. m. tritulantur simul optime
 & cum syrupo fiat bolus.

The body must be kept open with gentle purges or lenient clysters; and whey made of cyder or wine should be freely used.

When the violence of pain is abated, and a diaphoresis comes on, with a plentiful sediment in the urine, the bark claims the highest place:

Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

- ℞ Extr. cortic. Peruv. ʒij.
 Gum. guaiac. pulv. ʒi.
 Kali tartarifati ʒſs.
 Balsam. guiac. q. s. ut f. pil. xlv. sumat. iv. ter
 in die, cum cochlearibus iv. seq. julepi.

Julepum

Julepum Camphoratum.

- ℞ Misturæ camphorat. ℥vi.
Aq. alexet. simpl. ℥ij. m.

Haustus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Dec. cort. Per. ℥ij.
Tinct. ejusd.
Syr. cort. aur. āā ℥iſſ.
Extract. cort. Per. ℥ſſ. m. fiat haustus tertiis ho-
ris sumendus.

Haustus Peruvianus Compositus.

- ℞ Dec. cort. Per. ℥iſſ.
Tinct. guaiac.
Syr. croci ſing. ℥i.
G. guaiac. (vit. ov. fol.) ℥i. m. fiat haustus sext s
horis sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Guaiacinus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iſſ.
— alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xxx.
Tinct. opii camphor. gutt. xl.
Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haust. sumendus h. f.

Vel, Haustus Antimonialis Opiatus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iſſ.
Vin. antimon. gutt. l.
Tinct. opii gutt. xxv.
Aq. alexet. spirituof.
Syr. croc. āā ℥i.

Vel, Haustus Arthriticus.

- ℞ Gum. guaiac. (v. o. solut.) ℥i.
Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
Aq. ammon. acetatæ ℥iij.
Aq. alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
Syr. ex altheâ ℥i.

Blifters and setons, long continued, are of infinite advantage in this complaint.

Sometimes, though rarely, sharp humours deposited on the legs, occasioning blisters, terminating in small ulcers, form the crisis; these are not to be too hastily dried up by external applications, but cured by a course of alteratives.

If it be complicated with the reliques of a venereal taint, prescribe the following :

Bolus Rheumaticus.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinati granum unum.
Sulphur. antimon. præcipit. grana quatuor.
Extract. opii semigranum.
Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumendus; superbib.
haust. decoct. sarsaparil. tepefact.

The chronic rheumatism, which shews itself in various parts of the body, without fever or inflammation in the part, is sometimes the effect of the inflammatory species; but chiefly attacks those who are advanced in life. The pain seldom attacks so many places at a time as in the acute species, neither are the parts affected so liable to become red or tumified. A milk diet, properly attended to, has great efficacy; so has bleeding, if the pulse will admit of it: if not, begin with calomel, in small doses; or with a gentle purge of infus. fenæ.

Pilulæ Pacificæ.

- ℞ Gum. guiac. ʒβ.
 Opii ʒij.
 Calomel. ʒi.
 Sulph. præcipitat. antim. gr. x.
 Syr. simpl. q. s. ut f. pilulæ triginta, fumat duas
 omni nocte & una mane insequenti.

Vel, Haustus Purgans Vinosus.

- ℞ Elect. e scammon. ʒij.
 Vin. alb. ʒiʒ. m.

When the fever is gone, a dose of DOVER'S powder, perhaps ʒi. or ʒβ. bids very fair to relieve :

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus.

- ℞ Extract. opii gr. ij.
 Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iij.
 Nitr. ʒβ.
 Theriac. Androm. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bol. h. s. f.

The following method of giving the kermes mineral, in the chronic rheumatism, has been found remarkably successful :

Bolus Kermesinus.

- ℞ Kerm. mineral. grana tria.
 Camphor. gr. iv.
 Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. ʒβ.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo h. s. fumend.

In case it purges, give the confect. Damocrat. in the room of the conserv. cynosbat.

Apozema alterans.

- ℞ Rad. farfaparill.
 — ginseng. incis, āā ʒβ.

Rad. Chinæ ℥i. Coque leni igne in aq. fontan.
℥iv. ad dimidiæ consumptionem, ut f. apozem.
cujus bibat ℥viij. modicè tepefact. post bolum,
et mane repet. in lect. ad urgendam diaphoresin.

Electarium Antimoniale.

℞ Conserv. aurant. ℥i.
Cinnab. antimon. lævigat. ʒß.
Gum. guiac. ʒiij.
Canel. alb. pulv. ʒi.
Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect.

Vel, Bolus Guaiacinus.

℞ Gum. guaic.
Cinnab. antimon. āā gr. xv.
Confect. Damocrat. ʒß.
Syr. ex altheâ q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die su-
mendus; superbib. cochl. iv. seq. julep.

Julepum Alexipharmacum.

℞ Aq. lact. alexet. spirit. ℥vi.
Spirit. nuc. mosch. ℥ij.
— ætheris nitrosi ʒij.
Syr. ex altheâ ʒß. f. julep. Vel, haust. seq.

Hauustus Guaiacinus Volatilis.

℞ Misturæ julep. camph. ʒiß.
Aq. alex. spirit. ʒij.
Tinct. guaiac.
Syr. croci āā ʒi. m. adde tinct. opii camph. ʒi. pro
re natâ.

Expressio Millepedarum.

℞ Milleped. viv. ʒiß.
Nuc. moschat. ℥ij. contusis affunde vini Rhenan.
veteris ℥i. f. expressio cujus sumat ʒij. ter qua-
terve in die, addendo cuilibet haustui ʒß. sac.
char. alb.

Hauustus Alexiterius.

℞ Aq. alexet. simp. ʒiß.
Spirit. nuc. mosch. ʒiij.

Nitr.

Nitr. purif. gr. xv.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.
 Syr. ex alchæâ ℥ij. f. haustus ter in die fumendus.

Topical applications are sometimes of use in chronic rheumatisms, such as rubbing with the liniment. volat. or saponac. and applying plaisters to the places where the pain is fixed, such as the empl. e sapon. with the addition of a little of the empl. vesicator.

Cataplasma Farinaceum.

℞ Farinæ fecalis ℥i℥.
 Ferment. vet. ℥vij.
 Sal. com. ℥ij.
 Aq. tepid. q. v. fiat cataplasma parti dolenti applicandum.

Obstinate rheumatic cases frequently require change of climate, from a cold to a warm one, and the use of the Bath-waters. Bathing in the sea, or the common cold bath, are often excellent preservatives against returns of the rheumatism; as also wearing a flannel shirt.

C H A P . III.

Of the Lumbago, and the Sciatica.

THE *lumbago* is a fixed pain in the small of the back, particularly upon stirring, or endeavouring to raise the body; without
 nausea

nausea, and other symptoms peculiar to the nephritis. They may belong either to the gout or rheumatism, but most commonly the latter. When the sciatica is of the arthritic species, the pain is more deeply seated than when to the rheumatic. Hence they seem to be the same complaint, only varying their seat, and from thence take their names. The *sciatica*, termed also *ischias*, is a fixed pain in the hip, and by some is called the *hip-gout*.

We should be careful to distinguish the acute from the chronic; for, like the rheumatism, they may be of either species, because of the former, bleeding is necessary, and repetitions occasionally; nitre, plentiful dilution, saline purges; and in the lumbago, terebinthinate glysters, &c. Indeed they both demand very nearly the same treatment as the rheumatism, but are much more tedious and difficult to cure. The *pilulæ terebinthinatæ*, and those described in p. 215, are particularly recommended; and blisters near the part affected, and on the thigh, have often proved efficacious; also issues above or below the knee, though not always to be depended upon; the cause of the disease lying too deep to be affected by such superficial

perificial applications as vesicatories. Volatile remedies, such as ol. terebinth. æther. given in the quantity of thirty or forty drops in decoct. guaiac. seems to bid the fairest, together with an outward application of the epithema volatile. A Burgundy-pitch plaster, with one eighth part of euphorbium, and terebinth. Venet. q. s. is also well adapted to the disorder.

Electarium Guaiacinum.

℞ Elect. lenitiv. ℥iſs.
 Æthiop. mineral. ℥ſs.
 G. guaiac. pulv. ℥ij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
 Syr. ex althæâ q. s. ut f. elect. in dosi communi cum
 decoct. sarsapar. sumend. bis in die.

The balsam, guaiacin. taken to the quantity of ʒj. twice a day, has been of great use in the lumbago and sciatica; as also balsam, copaiv. and balsam Canadens.

Rubbing the pained part with flour of mustard until it becomes inflamed, has often a good effect. As has likewise mustard whey drank plentifully.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Head-ach.

THE head-ach is a painful sensation seated in the contents of the cranium, as the brain, dura or pia mater, or in the muscles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. It is called a *cephalalgia*, if the head appears full, and as it were overloaded with a dull pain, attended with heaviness; *cephalæa*, if inveterate, or extremely acute, having a spasmodic tension, a soreness of the exterior parts for its associates; and a *hemicrania*, if only one side or part of the head is affected. If the pain be fixed to a point, it is called *clavus hystericius*. As these affections arise from such a variety of causes, which may require different treatment, it will always be useful, if possible, to distinguish the acting one, as it may arise from rheumatism or gout, from a plethora, or inflammatory diathesis, an intermittent fever, venereal virus, foulness of the stomach, or some other nervous affection of the primæ viæ, a distension of the nervous fibres, convulsions, or a sudden translocation of matter. Where the
stomach

stomach is in fault, which it generally is in the hemicrania, vomits will be very proper, and bitter purges, &c.

If these pains take their origin from a plethora, which the symptoms of a full pulse, florid countenance, and heaviness of the head, will discover; bleeding, cupping, blisters, and gentle purgatives, are to be prescribed.

When they arise from gouty or rheumatic humours, blisters to the back and legs, putting the feet in warm water, and vinum aloës given now and then, answer very well.

Pulvis Cephalicus.

℞ Pulv. rad. valer. ʒʒ.
Cort. Peruv. ʒi.
Nitr. purissimi gr. vi. f. pulvis bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Emplastrum Calidum.

℞ Empl. lythargyri cum gum. ʒiʒ.
Cantharidis ʒij.
Gum. euph. ʒiʒ. m. fiat emplastrum capiti raso applicandum.

Æther has been frequently known to remove the pain: and in a clavus hystericus, or spasms, the fœtid pills, with valerian in large doses, and blistering the part, accompanied with small doses of opium; at the same time using externally æther ʒi. with gutt. x. ol. n.

mosch. a little being applied with a warm hand to the part, has often relieved.—The body must be kept open.

Stimulating cataplasms, applied to the feet, have been found very serviceable, together with the emplastr. cantharidis & cephalic. &c. When the pain is removed, the patient should be always very careful to keep his feet warm.

In habitual head-achs, vin. antimonii, with valerian, has been found useful.

A little of the following essence may be poured into the palm of the hand, and applied to the pained part.

Essentia Volatilis.

R Spir. vin. rect. ℥ss.
 Alum. pulv. ℥ss.
 Spir. ammoniæ ℥i.
 Ess. lim. ℥i℥. digerant. simul.

Letting the hair grow, and combing it very frequently, has been experienced to be of singular use in this last sort of head-ach.—Cold-bathing has also been of great use in these cases.

Where the gout is the cause of these pains, we should have recourse to blistering the arms and legs, and prescribe as follows :

Hauftus

Haustus Cardiacus Volatilis.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iſſ.
 — alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
 Confect. aromaticæ ℥β.
 Sal. c. c. gr. vi. ad gr. x.
 Pulv. serpent. Vir. gr. x.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumen-
 dus.

In case of costiveness, the vinum aloës should be given over night.

When the complaint is found to depend on the relics of an intermittent fever, or to be periodical, the cortex, with valerian, is the chief remedy; interposing now and then a gentle emetic. If the venereal taint gives rise to it, then mercurials and sudorific diet-drinks are the only things to be depended on.

If a weak stomach be the cause, joined with any uneasiness of the mind and relaxed nerves, pil. gummof. Spa-waters, and riding on horse-back, are of the greatest use. Should it be foul, and it or the intestines be loaded with saburra, after a gentle emetic, or a purgative, stomachic bitters, joined with chalybeates, will be serviceable, taking care to avoid costiveness, and promoting all the due secretions properly. Hence aloetic pills occasionally should be had recourse to; and the menses, or
 piles,

piles, should they be obstructed, must, if possible, be recalled.

It is worth observation, especially to the studious, never to write on low desks or tables, or to tie their stocks or neck-cloths tight, as many inconveniencies have arisen from thence. Some have fallen within the author's notice, where various nervous medicines have been used, together with cupping, neutral salts, &c. all to no purpose.

It may be proper also to observe here, that people who are much subject to headaches should always lie high with their heads; sleep in thin night-caps: if they eat supper, it should be very light; avoid costiveness; go always to bed with their feet warm, and well rubbed: for by observing these directions, many have found great benefit, in complaints of this kind, which have long evaded the power of medicine, where attention to these particulars have been disregarded.

C H A P. V.

Of the Tooth-ach.

THE tooth-ach is often occasioned by an impure acrimonious serum, which corrodes the membranes and nerves; very frequently brought on by colds and rheumatic complaints, more particularly after a sudden change of weather, or from a caries: sometimes it is merely sympathetic, as in hysteric and pregnant women.

If the tooth be rotten or hollow, burn the nervous chord, if possible, which is the seat of the pain, and the cavity may be filled up with lead, wax, or mastich.

The best radical cure is to extract the tooth, if it can be conveniently effected.

If the tooth affected be not one of the grinders, it may be replaced by one drawn fresh from a healthy person, which often becomes as useful and lasting as the original one could have been.

Touching that part of the ear called the antihelix, with a hot iron, has also sometimes been found to remove the tooth-ach.

The following forms may be tried :

Pilulæ Opiatæ Camphoratæ.

℞ Camphor.
Opii āā grana decem ; f. pilulæ n° viij.

Vel,

℞ Hydrargyri calcinati.
Opii āā gr. i. f. pilula.

One of which must be put into the hollow part of the tooth, and repeated pro re nata.

Vel, Tinctura Opiata.

℞ Rad. Pyrethr. contus. ʒβ.
Opii.
Camphor. āā ʒij.
Spirit. vin. rectificat. ʒviij. digere per quatuor dies, & f. tinctur.

Apply a few drops of this on a piece of lint, to the tooth or gums ; or a drop of the ol. caryoph. vel ol. menth. piperitid.

If the patient be plethoric, and the gum swells, bleed, scarify the gums, or apply leeches : or these failing, apply blisters behind the ears, and give gentle purgatives. The same remedies are of service, when the tooth-ach is a symptom of pregnancy.

If a rheumatic complaint seems to fly about the patient, with pains in the face and jaws, the bark may be of use : or,

Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒi.
Gum. guaiac. pulv. ʒ ʒ.

Kali acetatum ℥i.

Balsam guaiac. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n^o xxiv. sumat tres
horâ somni et mane superbib. cochl. iv. julepi e
camphorâ.

If the pain be exquisite, to the night-pills
six grains pil. saponac. may be added.

In order to prevent the teeth from becom-
ing carious, wash them constantly with cold
water morning and night, and after meals.

The following tincture, where the gums
are scorbutic, is very proper :

Tinctura Antiscorbutica.

℞ Infusi rosæ. ℥iv.

Tincturæ myrrh. ℥i. m.

Clean the teeth with the following denti-
frice :

Pulvis Dentrificus.

℞ Crem. tartar pulv. ℥i.

Rad. irid. florent. pulv. ℥ij.

(Rose pink) ℥β.

Ol. Rhodii gutt. ij. m. f. pulvis.

Use this three times a week, and cleanse
the mouth after it with the decoction of rasur.
guaiac. A decoction of the bark, with the
tincture of myrrh, will strengthen the gums
when loose and spongy.

Persons afflicted frequently with the tooth-

Q 2

ach,

ach, should be particularly careful to take nothing into their mouth warmer than new milk.

Where the mouth and gums are sore,

Lotio pro Gingivis.

R Fol. salv. ℥i. coque in
 Aq. font. ℥ij. ad ℥i. cui adde
 Acet. vin. alb. ℥iv.
 Mel. ros. ℥i.
 Alum. rup. ℥i. m. & colluantur os & gingivæ.

The acidum muriaticum, well diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, answers extremely well, where the inside of the mouth, lips, or tongue, are ulcerated; and more particularly so in a putrescent state of the body.

When the pain is merely sympathetic, the cause which gives rise to the nervous affection must be struck at; so that if either hysteria, pregnancy, &c. should be the occasion, the cure depends on antispasmodics, bleeding, &c. as the particular cause may require.

A *fætid breath* may proceed from carious teeth, putrid gums, bad lungs, or may sometimes be constitutional: it is often attendant on weak nerves; and frequently owing to mercurials.

If

If constitutional, it is not to be remedied. Elegance and care, however, may palliate and render it less offensive: and the state of the stomach and primæ viæ deserve great attention in this case.

Pulvis Aromaticus.

℞ Rad: angelic.

— irid. florent. ana ʒʒ.

Sem. coriand.

Cardam. min. ana ʒi. m. ut f. pulvis.

This mixed in a paste, or in lozenges, may be kept in the mouth occasionally.

C H A P. VI.

Of Dentition.

WHEN children are about cutting their teeth, they flaver much, are feverish, hot, and uneasy; their gums swell, and are very painful; they are sometimes loose, and at other times costive: now and then convulsions come on.

If the child be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn, or leeches are often of use, applied behind the ears, as also blisters; and give the following:

Mistura Sedativa.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iij.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥ij.
 Spiritus nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
 Spirit. corn. cerv.
 Tincturæ opii camph. āā gutt. xx.
 Syr. simp. ℥ij f. mistura cujus capiat cochl. parvum
 lum pro re natâ.

The gums should be cut through to the teeth, or scarified with a lancet, and blisters laid on, in case of fits or convulsions. The body, if costive, should be kept regularly open.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Otagia, or Ear-ach.

THIS complaint may be occasioned by an inflammation of the internal ear, which is sometimes so violent as to render the patient delirious; by a purulent discharge; by insects, or hard bodies getting into the ear, or by catching cold.

If inflammation gives rise to it, venesection, cooling and smart purges; cupping, leeches, and blisters, to the back part of the head, and behind the ears, and the pediluvium, are necessary.

Puru-

Purulent matter appearing in the meatus auditorius, detergent injections are to be made use of; which may be composed of soap and water, tinct. aloes comp. and water, or decoctum hord. cum mel. ros. et tinct. myrrh.

If from living insects, the most effectual way to destroy them is to blow in the smoke of tobacco, and then pour in warm oil. Hard bodies getting into the ear, are to be extracted by proper instruments, assisted by emollient injections.

Pains in the ear, occasioned by colds, require mild diaphoretics, and the patient to be kept warm; and cataplasms of bread and milk, with roasted onions, will be of service. If the disorder gives not way to these methods, bleed, and blister behind the ears, and give an anodyne going to bed. The rheumatism may sometimes produce these complaints; a bladder, filled with warm water, and applied to the part, will be of use; also the spir. camphoratus. Should the pain be merely spasmodic, or arise from a defluxion of acid serum, cupping, and blistering the back of the head, will be serviceable; and soft doffils must at the same time be put into the ear, dipped in

oil of almonds ; to which a little oleum fucini, and tinctura opii, may be added.

A noise in the ears may be relieved by the vapours of aromatic plants conveyed thither through a funnel ; or drop the following into the ear :

Mistura Saponacea.

R Ol. amygdal.
Tinct. lavend. c.
— castor. āā ʒi. m.

C H A P VIII.

Of the Cardialgia, or Pain and Uneasiness in the Stomach.

THIS complaint is commonly termed the *heart-burn* ; which is an uneasy sensation in the stomach, with anxiety, a heat more or less violent, and sometimes attended with oppression, faintness, an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of clear lymph, like saliva.

This pain may arise from various and different causes ; such as flatus ; from sharp humours, either acid, bilious, rancid, or empyreumatic ; from worms gnawing and vellicat-
ing

ing the coats of the stomach; from acrid and pungent food, such as spices, aromatics, &c. as also from rheumatic and gouty humours, or surfeits; from too free a use of tea, watery fluids relaxing the stomach, &c. from the natural mucus being abraded, particularly in the upper orifice of the stomach: this mostly happens with those whose blood abounds with scorbutic salts.

In all pains of the stomach, particular attention should be paid to the offending cause, as the cure will entirely depend upon that being conquered.

The diet should be of a light animal kind; the drink brandy and water, toast and water, Bristol or Tilbury-water; no vegetables should be allowed; and very little bread, and that well toasted.

The cure of a common cardialgia, if it proceeds from indigestion, or an acid acrimony, should be,

Hauftus Roborans.

℞ Infus. Gentianæ comp. ℥i℥.

Tinctur. cinamomi comp. ℥i℥.

Vin. ℥i m. f. haustus circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ sumendus, per septimanam integram vel ulterius si opus fuerit.

But,

But, previous to the use of this draught, an emetic is necessary, very often, and occasionally

Hauftus Cretaceus.

℞ Misturæ cretæ. ℥i℥.

Tinct. cin. ℥i. m. fiat haust. pro re natâ fumendus.

Pulvis Absorbens.

℞ Test. ostr. pp. ℥ij.

Sac. alb. ℥ij.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. ij. m. fiat pulvis ter quaterve die fumendus.

If attended with costiveness,

Pulvis Absorbens.

℞ Magnes. alb.

Trochisc. e sulphur. āā ℥i.

Ol. carui. gutt. i. m.

Pulvis Absorbens Laxativus.

℞ Magn. alb. ℥ij.

Rhei. gr. xij.

Spec. arom. gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesp. fumendus.

Hauftus Amarus.

℞ Vin aloet. alcal.

Aq. cin. āā ℥i. m. pro re natâ fumend.

Cold water, with a little gum Arabic, often gives relief: as does Spanish juice or liquorice. Both fixed and volatile alcalies are serviceable, by neutralizing the acid.

If from a foul stomach, vomits are absolutely necessary, the vinum aloes may be given in the quantity of an ounce, going to bed.

Vel, Haustus Aloeticus.

℞ Vin aloet. alkal. ℥i.
Aq. menth. fativæ ℥ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Roborans.

℞ Theriac. Andromach.
Conserv. aurant. āā ℥vi.
Pulv. rhab. ℥ij.
Limat. ferr. præp. ℥iij.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

This joined with the mineral waters of Bath or Pyrmont, where the cause arises from laxity or indigestion, has been found very effectual. If from a sharpness and exuberance of bile, emetics are first necessary, drinking a pint of cold spring water every morning is extremely serviceable, as a preventive remedy.

If from any excoriation, or ulceration, the pain will be constant, but greatly exaggerated by swallowing any thing hot or acrid, mucilaginous substances in this case are most proper; but probably no remedy so effectual as a milk diet.

If it is attended with a discharge of clear lymph, like saliva, sometimes insipid, sometimes acrid, it is called the water-brash. Tincture of bark in lime-water is recommended as very useful, and often given with success.

If

If the coats of the stomach have their tone weakened, and cannot protrude their contents in proper time, and thus occasions this complaint, moderate living is absolutely necessary. Vinum amar. with the vitriolic acid diluted, or the etherial spirit of vitriol, will be serviceable: if costive, the aloetic pills are adviseable. Occasionally riding; but sailing is preferable as most efficacious.

CHAP IX.

*Of Pains in the Stomach and Bowels from
Poison.*

A R S E N I C.

THIS substance taken inwardly, produces violent gripings in the stomach and bowels, distension, vomiting, great heat, thirst, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, inflammations, gangrene, and finally death. A mortification of the pudenda is said to be peculiar to the poison of arsenic.

Give large quantities of milk, honey, and sugar mixed, of warm water and oil, and add

ipecacuanh. or, what is much more brisk and certain in its operation, zinci vitriolati purificati ℥i. to be repeated so as to promote as quick a discharge upwards as possible, and inject oily clysters. In a word, fill the whole tract of the alimentary canal with softening emollient liquids, such as new milk, fresh butter melted, chicken or veal broth, sweet oil, to dilute and sheathe the poison, giving them largely, both by the mouth and clysters. And when you have obtained a free evacuation both ways, let the person continue to drink very plentifully of decoctum hord. cum g. Arabic. sperm. cet. pulv. tragacanth. fat veal and mutton broths, milk, oil, &c. not forgetting to keep the body open for several days, in order to carry off the poison.

These rules hold good, as to poisons in general, when taken into the stomach. If there be a plethora, or the pulse be strong and full, it will be very necessary during the above cure to take away blood.

When the mouth and fauces appear excoriated and ulcerated, as they will do sometimes when corrosive sublimate, nitrous, vitriolic, or muriatic acid have been taken, little doubt remains

remains of the cause; but when they are wanting, and death has ensued, and on opening the body, erosions, livid and mortified spots, appear on the coats of the stomach, we are not rashly to conclude that poison has been taken, because these may originate from internal causes; therefore the contents of the stomach should be examined. If a white powder is found in the stomach, and that arsenic, it has a milky whiteness, is gritty and insipid: part of it swims on the surface of cold water, like a pale sulphureous film; the greatest portion sinks to the bottom and remains there undissolved; thrown on a red-hot iron, it does not flame, but rises entirely in thick white fumes, which have the stench of garlic, and cover cold iron held just over them with white flowers. If it be inclosed between two plates of copper, and put into the fire and made red hot, the copper will become white. Ten grains boiled in \bar{z} iv. of clear water, and then passed through a filter, I divided into five equal parts, and put into as many glasses.—In one I poured a few drops of spirit of sal ammon. into another some of the aqua kali, into a third strong vitriolic acid, into the fourth some muriatic acid, and

into the fifth some syrup of violets. The first threw down a few particles of pale sediment, the second gave a white cloud, which hung a little above the middle of the glass; the third and fourth made a considerable precipitation of a lightish-coloured substance, which in the former hardened into glittering crystals, sticking to the sides and bottom of the glass. Syrup of violets produced a beautiful pale green tincture, &c. These are methods we must make use of for the certain discovery of its existence, and consequently its effects.

Another method is to soak a piece of bread in the liquid contents of the stomach, and give it to a dog, and then from the consequences it produces form our conclusions. It is necessary to be as certain in these points as possible, that when called before a bar of justice, in the unhappy cases of people being poisoned, to give evidence, we may act with clearness and precision.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Besides the general cure for expelling poisons delivered above, the antidote for corrosive sublimate is a weak solution of any mild alkaline

line

line salt; about one ounce of salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, or common pearl-ashes, may be dissolved in a gallon of water, and the stomach filled with the solution, which will decompose the sublimate, and destroy its saline spiculæ.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

The plants which chiefly produce unhappy effects are, some kinds of *mushrooms*; *hemlock* gathered for parsley, and eaten in fallads; the roots of the *hemlock-dropwort*, eaten instead of carrots, and the berries of the deadly *nightshade*, which children eat by mistake for wild cherries.

All the poisons of this class seem to prove mortal rather from a narcotic or stupefying, than an acrimonious and stimulating quality. A staring wildness in the eyes, confusion of sight, palpitations, giddiness, loss of memory and voice, stupor or fury, convulsions, and reachings to vomit, are the chief symptoms.

The patient should immediately take a solution of the *zincum vitriolatum purificatum*, and repeat it till it causes him to vomit plentifully, assisted by a large quantity of warm water, and other softening fluids, as above re-

com-

commended. After the operation of the vomit, and the evacuation of the intestinal canal, by oily and emollient clysters, the patient should continue to take large quantities of water, or whey, sweetened with honey or sugar, and medicated with a considerable quantity of vinegar, which is esteemed a specific, or antidote, against this sort of poisons.

O P I U M.

This excellent drug, when taken by mistake, or otherwise, in too large a quantity, is converted into a poison. The cure is to be the same as already described, except that there may be a greater necessity for speedy venesection, as the effect of this poison is to produce symptoms similar to those of the sanguineous apoplexy. Blisters may be applied betwixt the shoulders, and to the ancles, and vinegar to the nostrils, and dilute vitriolic acid, cream of tartar, lemon-juice, or any convenient palatable acids may be added liberally to whatever liquor the patient drinks. The common saline mixture is here particularly recommended, and that to be given freely.

Much depends upon keeping the patient

R from

from sleeping until the effect of the opium be over.

After the poison is evacuated, gentle aloetic purges are very proper to be given at stated intervals.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

℞ Pil. ex aloe c. myrrhâ
Kali acetati ana ʒi.
Tinct. aloës compositæ q. f. ut f. pil. n^o iv. statim sumendæ & repetendæ pro re nata.

Vel, Haustus Purgans.

℞ Vini aloës ʒiʒ.
Tincturæ jalap. ʒi. m.

Vel, Haustus cum Sena.

℞ Infus. sen.
Tinct. sen. ana ʒʒ.
Elect. e scam. ʒi. m.

C H A P. X.

Of the different Species of Colic.

THE colic is an acute pain, and obstruction in the intestines. When the colic-pain is accompanied with vomiting of bile, it is called a *bilious colic*. When the pain arises from flatus, without any inflammatory or bilious symptoms, it is termed the *flatulent* or *windy colic*. If it takes its origin from hysterical

steric complaints, it is named the *hysteric colic*. When it is accompanied with tension in the abdomen, soreness to the touch, heat, thirst, quick pulse, and other inflammatory symptoms, it gets the name of *inflammatory colic*. When it is attended with an obstinate constipation of the bowels, and a vomiting of every thing that is taken, indicative, from the nature of what is discharged, that the passage through the intestines is entirely closed, the disease is termed the *iliac passion*. When the pain is violent, and seated in the umbilical region, striking through to the back, with obstinate costiveness, and a retraction of the navel, succeeded by spasmodic contraction, or palsy of the lower extremities, it is called the *nervous colic*.

Bilious Colic.

The bilious colic generally seizes the patient about the beginning of summer, with a vomiting of a yellow greenish cast; a bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat; circumscribed pain about the region of the navel; sometimes with most excruciating pain all over the abdomen; then shifting from place to

place; little or no discharge of urine; a pulsation in the abdomen, with a sense of cold about it: frequently it is attended with a hoarseness, which continues during the whole stage of the distemper, with thirst, fever, and costiveness; and sometimes terminates in the iliac passion.

Bleed repeatedly, if the pulse will admit of it, and avoid every thing that will tend to increase the vomiting.

Pilulæ Anticolicæ.

℞ Extract. cathartic. ℥i.

———Thebaic. gr. i.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. i. m. f. pil. n^o iv. statim. deglutiendæ.

Vel, *Pilulæ Catharticæ Opiatæ.*

℞ Pil. ex colocynth. cum alœ ℥i.

Opii purificati. gr. i.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. i. f. pil.

Vel, *Mistura Natri Tartarificati.*

℞ Natri tartarificati. ℥i.

Aq. menth. sativæ ℥vi.

Spf. cinnam. ℥ij. ut f. mistur. cujus sumat cochl. ij. om. hor. donec respondeat alvus.

In the mean time, give small thin broths, gruel, whey, or warm water, to be drank very plentifully; and order emollient and opening clysters to be frequently injected. If these do not give speedy relief, the patient must be put
into

into a warm bath, and continued there as long as he can well bear it. The vomiting, in this colic, is often very distressing. Give a saline draught every hour, in the act of effervescence, till the complaint ceases; and add to each a few drops of tinct. opii. if occasion requires. Mithridate confectio opiata, in the form of a cataplasm, may be laid to the pit of the stomach. The leaves of common mint boiled in red wine, and applied to the scrobic. cord. are also sometimes effectual in this case, when other things have failed in stopping the vomiting. After stools have been obtained, and the symptoms abate,

Hauftus Salinus Cardiacus.

R Aq. menth. sativæ ℥i
 Spf. cin. spirituof. ℥℥.
 Succ. limon. ℥℥.
 Kali. pp.
 Confect. aromaticæ. āā ℥i.
 Syr. croc. ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.—Urgente dolore adde tinctur. opii. gutt. v. ad gutt. xx.

The Bath waters, and riding, are proper to restore the patient, and prevent a return of this disease; or a course of Seltzer, or some sulphureous chalybeate water, with a course of aperient gums with soap, ferrum ammonia-

R 3 cale,

cale, and rhubarb. The diet should be such as is light and easy of digestion, not crude and flatulent. Malt liquors should be avoided; and if feverishly disposed, Seltzer-water with Hock, if not with Madeira, Lisbon, or Sherry, particularly if the habit is rather cold and phlegmatic, form the best beverage for drink.

Flatulent Colic.

The flatulent colic is known by a wandering pain in the bowels, following the track of the colon, attended with borborygmi, which abates when the air is set free; the pain is not exasperated by pressure, but rather relieved; there is no extraordinary thirst, and the pulse but little disturbed. The habit is generally, nay indeed almost always, costive; and sometimes so strong, that the peristaltic motion of the bowels is inverted, and the intestinal contents pushed upward, and ejected by the mouth. This, as well as some other species of colic, is sometimes attended with nephritic symptoms; hence the *nephritic* or *stone-colic*. However, they may be easily distinguished from the nephritis, by the pain not being fixed in the
7 kidney,

kidney, and propagated to the genitals, but being more extended towards the centre of the belly, and by the sudden relief after a discharge by stool. In the colic, after eating, the pain increases, but in the nephritis it is rather mitigated. In the nephritis, the urine is first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel or other sediment: in the colic, the urine is generally thicker in the beginning.

Though we know that this disease arises from spasm in some part of the alimentary canal, the most common places are either the valve of the colon, or its flexure, where it turns up under the spurious ribs to the left side, the lower part of the duodenum, the pylorus, or cardia. Yet still it is very difficult to discover what is the cause, there are so many different ones; most of which can only be guessed at: therefore the patient's constitution is to be enquired after with great nicety, respecting its particular nature, as well as conduct respecting the non-naturals previous to the attack. For the obstruction may arise from acrid biles, different kinds of saburra, stoppages of the ductus communis choledochus, from spasm,

R 4 or

or from biliary concretions, hardened fæces, worms, ruptures, remains of undissolved food, earthy or stony concretions lodged in the intestines, compression of the intestines from tumors in any of the contiguous viscera, intussusception or volvulus of the intestine, a thickening of its coat from schirrous, cancer, &c. hence, whatever the cause, we must endeavour in our plan of cure to take off the spasm, and promote a free passage through the bowels downwards.

If the patient be plethoric, or of a strong habit of body, bleeding is generally necessary; after which, order him to drink plentifully of warm water, or chamomile tea, so as to promote vomiting; then procure stools by emollient clysters, which must be repeated, and made stronger, if necessary, till an evacuation is obtained; or to a decoction of fena or colocynth add oil, honey, and common salt, or crude sal ammoniac.

Vel, Haustus Anticolicus.

℞ Tinct. rhabarb. vin. ℥i.

Philon. Londin. ℥ss. m.

Mistura Fœtida.

℞ Aq. pimento. ℥v.

Spf. cin. ℥ij.

Tinct. asafœtidæ ℥ij.

Syr. pap. err. ℥ss. m. sumat coch. iij. subinde.

Vel,

Vel, Mistura Laxativa.

- ℞ Aq. menth. fativæ. ℥v.
 Sacchari purific.
 Natri tartarificati ℥vi.
 Tinctur. castor. ℥ij. m. et. sumat. cochl. ij. omni
 horâ post finitam vomitionis ægritudinem.

Hauftus Laxativus.

- ℞ Tinct. rhab.
 Aq. cin. ana ℥i.
 Tinct. cinnam. comp. ℥ij. m. fiat haustus.

Vel, Haustus Oleosus Aperiens.

- ℞ Olei Ricini ℥β.
 Sp̄s. menthæ. pp. ℥β. vel. ℥i. m.

Mistura Purgans.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ. ℥vi. in quibus solvatur manna ℥i.
 Natri tartarificati ℥vi.
 Tincturæ senæ vel vini aloes ℥i.
 Olei amygdalæ. v. o. sol. ℥vi.
 M. deglutiantur cochlearia ij. vel. iij secundâ qua-
 vis horâ donec alvus libere dejicerit.

Where liquids are rejected, pills or boluses should be tried, made up of the brisker cathartics, as scammony, extract. colocynthidis c. aloe mixed with calomel, or pilulæ ex aloë c. myrrhâ; and when the pain is very severe, opium should be joined with the cathartics; or should there be any suspicion of an attendant inflammation, give

Solutio Cathartica.

- ℞ Salis amari. ℥iij.
 Aquæ distillat. ℥iij. solvatur sal. & sum. grada-
 tim.

After which direct carminatives with opi-
 ates.

Bolus Opiatus.

℞ Philon. Londin. ℥i.
Pulv. castor. gr. vi. m. f. bolus.

Vel, Bolus e Myrrha.

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.
Opii purificati gr. ℞.
Syr. aurant. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Daffy's elixir, or tincture of senna, is likewise an useful purgative.

Julepum Paregoricum.

℞ Aq. puleg. ℥vi.
Spf. junip. com. ℥ij.
Tinctur. castor.
Spirit. ammoniæ. fœt. āā ℥iij.
Tincturæ opii camphor. ℥ij.
Syr. aurant. ℥℞. m. et sumat cochl. ij. sæpe præfertim urgente dolore.

Vel, Pulvis Aromaticus Opiatus.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæm.
— anis. ana ℥℞.
— angelic.
— zedoar. āā gr. vi.
Ol. carui gutt. i.
Opii purificati gr. ℞. ut f. pulvis pro re nata sumendus cum cochl. iv. julepi prescripti.

Fomentations, or bladders filled with warm water, common salt, or oats heated, may be frequently applied to the parts affected; as also cupping-glasses.

Vel, Linimentum Anodynum.

℞ Bals. anod. Bat. ℥i.
Ol. mac. per. express. ℥℞.
Ol. menth. ℥ij. m. f. linimentum.

Vel,

Vel, Embrocatio Spirituosa.

- ℞ Spirit. vin. rectificat.
 Sp̄s. ammon. comp.
 Sp̄s. menth. piperit. āā ℥ij.
 Ol. caryoph.
 —nuc. moschat. āā gutt. xl. m. f. embrocatio
 abdominalis.

If nephritic symptoms attend, prescribe the following clyster :

Enema Terebinthinatum.

- ℞ Decoct. pro enemate ℥x.
 Terebinth. Venet. (v. o. f.) ℥vi.
 Ol. olivar. ℥iij.
 Sal. amar. ℥iij. m. ut. f. enema.

Hauftus Opiatus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. ℥iij.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat.
 Syr. althææ āā ℥ij.
 Tinct. opii gutt. v. ad xx. ut f. haustus, urgente
 dolore sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Opiatus:

- ℞ Pil. saponac. ℥ss.
 Gum. guaiac. gr. vi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus.

In all colics there is danger, where the passage downward is much obstructed. If the pulse sinks, upon evacuations, it is bad. Strengthening bitters, with bark, exercise, and steel, are great preservatives against colic complaints.

The

The following have been known to prevent returns, where there was any suspicion of gall-stones in the biliary ducts being the occasion of colic pains :

Pilulæ Saponacæ.

- ℞ Sagapen. ʒi.
 Sapon. optim. ʒij.
 Pulv. rhab. ʒß. m. f. pilulæ n^o xlv. sumat. iij.
 manè & vesperi, superbib. cochl. iij. seq. misturæ.

Mistura Salina.

- ℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ʒx.
 Spirit. cinnam. ʒij.
 Kali pp. ʒi.
 Succ. limon. ʒi.
 Tinct. cinnam. comp. ʒij.
 Syr. tolutani ʒß. m.

Vel, Pilulæ Fœtidæ.

- ℞ Ass. fœtid. pur. ʒij.
 Balsam Peruv. gutt. v.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
 Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n^o xxviiij. quarum sumat tres primò manè, & horâ decubitus, cum haustu aquæ Pyrmontanæ.

Hysteric Colic.

Women of a gross and lax habit of body, of an irritable disposition, and those who have just recovered from very difficult labours, are particularly subject to it. It attacks the region of the stomach, and sometimes the parts
 just

just below it, with violent pain, and is accompanied with exorbitant vomitings of green or yellow matter, succeeded by great lowness of spirits. The pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again, in a few weeks, with as great a violence as ever. It is sometimes attended with a jaundice, which vanishes spontaneously in a few days.

When the symptoms are all gone off, and the patient is pretty well recovered; grief, anger, walking, or any other exercise used too soon, will occasion a relapse.

Bleeding and purging, in this species of colic, generally do harm; unless the woman be of a sanguineous constitution and robust make, and then they are very proper.

The patient must drink a large quantity of warm posset-drink, whey or carduus tea, till there be a thorough evacuation of the contents of the stomach; after which,

Bolus Anticolicus.

℞ Confectionis opiatæ ℥i.

Rhab. gr. viij.

Pulveris aromat. gr. iij.

Bals. per q. s. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

Hauftus Anticolicus.

℞ Mannæ ℥ss solve in

Aq. font. ℥ij. adde

THE LONDON

Ol. amygd. ꝑ̄ss.

Tinct. opii gutt. x.

— cinn. gutt. iv. m. fiat haustus sextâ quâque
horâ sumendus.

Hauſtus Opiatus.

℞ Spirit. junip. comp. ꝑ̄i.

Aq. diſtillat. ꝑ̄ss.

Tinct. opii gutt. xx.

Syr. ſimp. ꝑ̄ij. m. ut f. haustus, ſtatim ſumendus.

The opiate muſt be repeated till the ſymptoms go off entirely, allowing a proper interval between each doſe; for this is chiefly to be depended upon. Aromatic bitters with the cortex, country air, and riding, will be the beſt means to recruit the ſtrength, and prevent a relapſe. When a colic ſimilar to this attacks hypochondriac ſubjects, it is termed the *hypochondriac colic*. The cure is the ſame as juſt now deſcribed.

Inflammatory Colic.

In the inflammatory colic, a vehement burning fixed pain is felt in thoſe parts which are moſt affected, alſo accompanied with a preternatural heat of the whole body, quick pulſe, loſs of ſtrength, anxiety, and inquietude.

When

When the inflammation is in the upper part of the intestines, the stomach will be distended with wind; and where it is very violent, convulsions will succeed in the diaphragm, attended with vomiting, painful inflation, rumblings, and sharp griping twitches, which may at last be productive of the *passio iliaca*.

When the sharp pain, attended with fever and nausea, appears to be betwixt the navel and the pit of the stomach, it may then be suspected that *that* part of the colon is affected which lies under the stomach. If it be in the right hypochondrium, under the spurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium, may be inflamed: but when the pain is in the middle of the abdomen, about the navel, it indicates the small intestines to be affected.

In the inflammatory colic, bleeding largely and repeatedly will in general be absolutely necessary; especially if the patient be plethoric, and the symptoms urgent: in this, the pulse will be the surest guide; also warm softening emollient drinks and clysters should be prescribed. After these, if the vomiting be
violent

violent, an anodyne may be proper, given in the saline draught in the act of effervescence, and repeated occasionally. Warm fomentations are also useful, and the skins of newly-killed animals, applied warm to the abdomen; or bags filled with common salt, or oats, heated; and if these should fail, we must have recourse to the semicupium, and warm bath. Blisters are likewise advised, and directed to be applied to the part affected, immediately after bleeding, be the cause either inflammation or flatulence.

Fresh weak broths are the best for drink, as well as for nourishment.

After bleeding, stools must be procured.

Solutio Laxativa.

℞ Laet. Amygd. ℥i.
Mann. ℥i.
Kali tartarificati ℥i℥. m. et sumat cochl. iv. secundâ
quâque horâ, ad alvum movendum.

Vel, Solutio Cathartica.

℞ Sal amar. ℥ij.
Aq. distillatæ ℥i. solve, & capiat cochl. ij. om.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hor. donec alvus responderit.

Vel, Mistura Eccoproptica.

℞ Mann. ℥i.
Natri tartarificati.
Ol. amygdal.
Tinct. fen. aa ℥℥.
Aq. distillatæ ℥viiij. m.

Vel;

Vel, Haustus cum Oleo Ricini.

- R Ol. ricin. ℥i.
 Spirit. menth. pip. ℥℥. m. ut f. haust. statim sumend. et pro re nata repetendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ Anodynæ.

- R Extr. colocynth. cum aloë gr. xxv.
 Opii purif. gr. i℥.
 Calomelanos præp. gr. v. m. f. pil. x. quam primum, vomitu absente, assumendæ.

Vel, Pilulæ e Scammonio.

- R Scammon. pulv. ℥ij.
 Conf. opiata q. s. ut f. pil. viij. quarum capiat. 1. om. hor. donec alvus solvatur.

In the mean time, clysters are to be thrown up, composed of fresh broth, ol. oliv. and the sal amarus.

Quicksilver, where these fail, to the quantity of two or three ounces, given every second hour, or swallowing leaden bullets, have been recommended, with intent to force through the intestinal obstruction: also taking the patient out of bed, and dashing cold water on his extremities, whilst he stands barefooted on a cold flag: and in desperate cases, tobacco glysters, either by infusing a dram or two in the decoctum pro enemate, or blowing the smoke into the rectum by means of an instrument made for that purpose. Should any of these means succeed, the patient must

continue for some time his course of cathartics and opiates occasionally, till all the symptoms perfectly vanish, and the freedom of the alvine evacuation convinces us all the hardened fæces are entirely removed. To prevent a relapse, crude flatulent vegetables, animal food of difficult digestion, should be avoided, costiveness always prevented, and riding persisted in; for in this case it is singularly serviceable.

But if, notwithstanding the helps above prescribed, the fever should continue, and clammy sweats come on, with paleness, diarrhœa, fœtid black stools, or like the washings of flesh, with a small intermitting pulse, and at last a total cessation of pain, you may prognosticate a gangrene coming on, and that death is near at hand.

Iliac Passion.

THE iliac passion is owing to an inflammation and obstruction in the intestinal canal, so as to allow no passage for either the fæces or flatulence. It may be occasioned by hardened fæces, violent vomitings, ruptures, earthy

or stony concretions lodged in the intestines, tumors, intorsusception, or volvulus of the intestine, a thickening of the coats of the intestines, &c. and is attended with an acute pain of the bowels, an oppression at the stomach, tension of the belly, bilious or even stercoraceous vomiting, great thirst, heat, fever, and at last with singultus, cold sweats, delirium, convulsions, gangrene, and death.

The method of cure is nearly the same as prescribed in the inflammatory colic, the iliac passion being only the greatest degree of that disease.

The common drink should be weak chicken-broth, beef-tea, chamomile-tea, or the decoct. hordei comp. the lac amygdalæ may likewise be drank freely; and a quantity of nitre may be added to it.

Bleed largely and repeatedly, more particularly if it arises from a strangulated rupture; next inject emollient oily, and stimulating clysters; and give oily aperient remedies, by the mouth: but the chief hope here is in bleeding, cathartics, and opiates.

Give ʒß extract. colocynth. cum aloë, with

S 2

one

one or two grains of the opium purificatum, and wait its effects :

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ.

℞ Extr. colocynth. cum aloë ℥i.
Sap. amygd.
Pil. sap. āā ℥i.
Hydrargyri calc. gr. iv. m. fiant pilulæ xv. sumat
tres omni hora donec purgaverint.

In case of an hernia, you must never fatigue your patient by attempting to reduce the intestine, till the spasm and tension be entirely removed : when that is done, and the part reduced, keep him quiet for some days, and prescribe a soft, easy, and low diet.

The warm bath, with the smoke of tobacco blown into the rectum by means of a proper instrument, are often of the greatest service ; and also the following tobacco-clyster, and pills :

Enema Nicotianæ.

℞ Fol. nicotian. Virg. ℥ij.
Aq. pur. ℔i. coq. ad colat. ℥xij. et adde,
Sal. amar. ℥i.
Ol. olivar. ℥iij. m. ut f. enema.

Pilulæ Purgantes Opiatæ.

℞ Extract. colocynth. cum aloë ℥i.
Calomelan. præp. ℥i.
Ol. carui gutt. ij.
Opii purific. gr. iij. fi in pil. n^o xij. sumat iij. pro
dosi, et repetantur pro re natá cum cochl. uno
mistræ salinæ.

The following apozem, drank freely, may also be of very great advantage :

Apozema Catharticum.

℞ Aq. Dulwic. ℥iij.
 Semin. cardamom. minor. contuf. ℥i. coque ad
 colat. ℥i. et adde,
 Mann. optim. ℥ij.
 Natri tartarifati ℥i. m. et fumat cochl. iv, omni
 horâ pro re natâ.

If all these fail, we may have recourse to crude quicksilver ; two or three ounces of which may be swallowed in a little broth, every second hour, till it takes effect : the warm bath, tobacco clysters, &c. being nevertheless continued.

Nervous Colic.

This disease is also called *colica Pictonum*, *colic of Poictiers* ; *Devonshire colic* ; *convulsive colic* ; and in the West Indies, where it is endemic, they term it the *Dry belly-ach*.

It begins with a sensation of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight degree of sickness, and constiveness. A vomiting succeeds of acrid slime, and porraceous bile.

The pain will frequently descend to the region of the navel, and shoot from thence to each side with excessive violence. Its seat seems to be the centre of the mesentery; and the intestines seem as if drawn in towards the spine, with convulsive spasms; so that it is sometimes impracticable to throw up glysters. The pain does not, as in most colics, abate and increase several times in a few minutes; but generally observes the same tenour, for several hours together. The pulse is commonly low, and as quiet as in health, without any appearance of fever or inflammation; but rather, on the contrary, a faintness and lowness of spirits. When the pain has continued long and violent, and begins to abate, the patient commonly feels an unusual sensation and tingling along the spina dorfi, which extending to the arms and legs, they thus become weak and paralytic.

Before the disorder is confirmed, its progress may perhaps be stopped by glysters of the decoction of colocynth, sena, and the carminative seeds, dissolving therein common salt or crude sal ammoniac, with a proper quantity of oil, especially oleum ricini, and
keep-

keeping the body open with mild aperients, of which the castor oil is the most effectual. The patient should avoid catching cold, and be careful that he takes nothing acid or indigestible by way of diet.

This colic is often the effect of lead accidentally taken in drinks, such as cyder, &c. and too frequently eating and drinking things of an austere acid quality. It is common in cyder counties; and often happens to plumbers, painters, and those who attend the smelting of lead, or making of white lead.

When it is confirmed, the following method has been found successful: order the patient to drink warm chamomile tea, to wash the stomach two or three times, and then have recourse to opium:

Hauftus Thebaicus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Tinct. opii gutt. xx.

Syr. simp. ℥ij. m. ut f. haust. statim sumend. & secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ repetend. donec alvi dolor minuitur.

Vel,

℞ Opii purific. gr. i. f. pil.

If laudunum given by the mouth does not

suffice, the following glyster should be injected, and repeated, if the pain returns :

Enema Oleosum.

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥iv.

Tinct. opii. gutt. xl. m. ut. f. enema,

Vel, Emplastrum Anodynum.

℞ Ther. And.

Pulveris arom. sing. ℥ij.

Ol. mac. exp. ℥i. m. fiat emplastrum umbilico applicandum.

When the pain is removed, the tension of the belly gone, and other salutary symptoms appear, purging medicines, of the gentlest kind, are to be given.

Haustus Catharticus.

℞ Infus. sen. com. ℥i℥.

Sal. amar. ℥ij.

Syr. zingib. ℥i℥. m. ut f. haust. secundâ quâque horâ sumend. donec alvum movet.

Vel, Bolus Sulphureus.

℞ Sulph. præcipit. ℥℥.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s. ut f. bolus quartâ quaque horâ repetendus.

Vel, Haustus ex Oleo Ricini.

℞ Ol. ricin. (vit. ov. permixt.) ℥i.

Spirit. menth. pip. ℥℥.

— nuc. mosch. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus statim sumendus.

Vel, Mistura Lenitiva.

℞ Elect. lenitiv. ℥℥.

Ol. amygd. (v. o. admixt.) ℥℥.

Decocti hordei ℥iij.

Syr.

Syr. rosæ ℥i. ut f. mistura, cujus sumat cochl. ij.
omni horâ, ut opus erit.

Vel, Pulvis Tartarifatus.

℞ Crystal. tart. pulv. ℥iij.

Kali tartarifati ℥ij.

— vitriolat. ℥i.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. iij. m. ut f. pulv. n° vi. quorum
sumat unum, secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ, ex
cyatho aquæ in qua folia menthæ vulgaris infusa
fuerint.

Fifteen grains of alum every fourth, fifth,
or sixth hour, has sometimes had the most
happy effects.

After stools have been procured, and the
pain is abated, the following bolus may be
exhibited :

Bolus Anodynus.

℞ Valer. pulv. ʒβ.

Castor. Russ. ʒβ.

Opii purific. gr. i.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bol. pro re natâ sumend.

Or camphor, joined with laudanum, might
be given in a bolus ; or the balsam. Peru drop-
ped on sugar and mixed with whey, to the
quantity of xv, or xx. drops, may be frequently
drank.

In case the pulse rises, and feverish symp-
toms with inflammation come on, take away
ten or twelve ounces of blood ; but in this be
very cautious.

If

If after the purging the pain returns, purging medicines must be laid aside, and recourse must again be had to opium.

The patient is to use a thin spare diet, such as weak chicken-broth, panada, or gruel; but after some time, bread and boiled chicken, and sometimes a little rum well diluted with water, may be allowed; but all fermented drinks and acids are strictly forbidden.

The oleum ricini seems as well adapted to this disease as any in the whole materia medica.

If paralytic symptoms should come on, the limbs and the spine may be rubbed with the following liniment:

Linimentum Barbadiense.

℞ Liniment. saponis. ℥ij.

Ol. petrol. Barbadienſis. ℥i. m. ut f. linimentum.

Vel, Linimentum Camphoratum.

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥i.

Spir. ammon. cum calc. vivæ ℥℥.

Camp. (ol. solut.) ℥ij.

Ol. succin. ℥i℥. m. ut f. linimentum.

If convulsions should attack the patient, give musk with opium.

Pilulæ Moschatæ Opiatæ.

℞ Moschi ℥℥.

Opii purificat. gr. i.

Balf.

Bals. Peru. q. s. f. pilulæ ij. statim sumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ.

The bowels should be regularly kept open with some gentle purgative; and to confirm the cure and recruit the debilitated patient, the Bath-waters are particularly serviceable, assisted by riding, dry frictions, perpetual blisters, and the following medicated wine:

Vinum Peruvianum.

R Cort. Peru. pulv. crass. ℥i.

— aurant. sicc. ℥ss.

Rad. rhabarb.

Rad. casumun.

Bals. Peruv. āā ℥ij.

Vin. Madirens. ℥ij.

Digere leni calore per xxiv. vel. xxx. horas; deinde cola, & sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

As a preventive, in the West Indies and on the coast of Guinea, it has been found of great use to wear a flannel round the waist, and to drink infusion of ginger by way of tea.—And in this country they enjoin bleeding; then the colocynth glyster, as above specified, is injected, and repeated two or three times at the intervals of half an hour, till a stool is procured. If after this the pain continues, twelve ounces of warm milk and six grains of opium, or a decoction of white poppy-heads in milk, is injected. The following morning a solution of
blue

blue vitriol is given in the proportion of one grain to an ounce : of this two or three spoonfuls are taken fasting, and repeated every half hour till it operates. Next morning it is to be repeated, and so on for nine successive days. The diet is broth, gruel, or panada, though about the seventh or eighth day bread and boiled chicken are allowed, and sometimes rum well diluted with water, but all fermented drinks and acids are forbid.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Colica Meconialis ; or, Retention of the Meconium.

THE first diseases of infants generally arise from a retention of the meconium. This may be productive of pain, gripes, and convulsions ; which may be relieved by the following :

Enema Commune.

℞ Juscul. recent. ℥ij.

Sacchar. fusc. . ℥ij. m. ut f. enema.

Vel, Mistura Laxativa.

℞ Ol. amygd. ℥ij.

Syr. rosæ

Aq. distillatæ āā ℥i. ut f. mixtura, cujus capiat
cochl. minim. ij. vel. iij. subinde.

Vel,

Vel, Pulvis Absorbens.

℞ Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. vi.

Rhab. gr. iv.

Sacchar. gr. vi.

Ol. anisi gutt. i. f. pulvis, pro duabus dosibus.

Vel, Pulvis Rhabarbarinus.

℞ Rhab. subtilissime trit. gr. iv.

Sem. anisi minutissime pulv. gr. ij. f. pulvis.

I have frequently given the following powder to children the moment they were brought into the world, and repeated it every other day for three or four times, and always found it of great use in preventing their gripings, &c. by emptying their tender bowels of their load:

℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv. ad ℞.

Water, wherein fresh mutton is lightly boiled, is of great advantage here; being food and medicine, and opposite in its nature to acidity, the great source of children's diseases. This, with the use of the above powders, seldom fails of success. If vomiting and looseness attends this tender age, give gr. ij. ad gr. iv. pulv. ipecacoan. in two or three spoonfuls of mutton-broth in a clyster, and repeat it pro re nata. Perhaps adding Theriac. ℞. may be useful. I have known four grains of ipecacoanha given to an infant seven days old in a clyster with great advantage.

CHAP.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Stone and Gravel.

THE stone and gravel are calculous concretions in the urinary passages, occasioning pain in the back, pubes, &c.—When in the kidneys, they are attended with a nausea and vomiting; urine at first made in small quantities, and watery; afterwards more copious, turbid, and also bloody, if the stone be pointed and rough, strangury, costiveness, a painful retraction of the testicle of the affected side, and a numbness down the thigh and leg. When the obstructing matter is got into the bladder, the pain in the kidney abates, but is perceived in the bladder, especially about the neck; the urine becomes turbid, and is discharged in drops, with a frequent inclination to make water, and it is oftentimes bloody in consequence of riding, or being jolted in a carriage; there is also a frequent desire to go to stool, a sense of weight in the perinæum, an itching in the penis, and a mucous sediment in the urine. If from the stimulus occasioned

in

in the kidney, or in the ureters, an inflammation should be induced, it must be treated as set down in the nephritis.

Bleeding is, in general, very necessary; the urva urfi to ℥i. or ʒʒ in powder, has done good; and the following drink is very proper with it:

Potio Arabica.

℞ Lactis amygd. (cum duplici quantitate
Gum Arabic) ℥iʒ.
Vin. alb. ʒiv.
Syr. ex alth. ʒij. m.

Potus Anodynus.

℞ Lact. amygd. ℥i.
Syr. papav. albi ʒx. m. pro pot. ord.

Inject the following clyster:

Enema Balsamicum.

℞ Decoct. pro enemate ℥ʒ.
Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt) ʒij.
Ol. olivar. ʒij.
Tinctur. opii gutt. xxx. m. ut f. enema.

Enema Anodynum.

℞ Balf. Per. (vit. ov. sol.) ʒiʒ.
Dec. pro enemate ℥ʒ.
Ol. oliv. ʒij.
T. opii ʒij. m. fiat enema.

Bolus Anodynus.

℞ Pil. sapon. ʒʒ.
Gum guiac. gr. xij.
Syr. ex alth. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Nephriticus.

- ℞ Decocti. hordei ℥iſſ.
 Spſ. junip. comp. ℥ij.
 Ol. amygd.
 Mucilag. gum. Arabic.
 Syr. alth. āā ℥ij.
 Spirit ætheris nitroſi gutt. xxx. f. haustus pro re
 nata fumendus.

Vel, Haustus Millepedatus.

- ℞ Milleped. vivent. ℥ij. contuſ. affunde
 Vin. alb.
 Aq. hord. āā ℥ſſ.
 ℞ Hujus colatur. ℥ij.
 Syr. alth. ℥ij. f. haustus ter in die fumendus:
 haustui nocturno add. pil. saponac. ℞ſ.

The semicupium, where the fit is violent,
 is very necessary; after which, on going to
 bed, exhibit ℞ſ. or ʒi. of the pil. saponac.

If the nausea and vomiting are troublesome,

Haustus Anodynus Salinus.

- ℞ Aq. menth. fativæ. ℥i.
 Succ. limon. ℥ſſ.
 Kali pp. ʒi.
 Tinct. benz. comp. gutt. xxx.
 Tinct. opii gutt xx.
 Syr. alth. ℥i. m.

When the fit is somewhat off,

Pilulæ e Sapone.

- ℞ Sapon. Hispan. ℥i.
 Ol. amygd. ℥ij.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥ſſ.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. xx. m. f. massa pilularis; sumat
 pil. iv. tertia quâque horâ; superbib. haustulum
 lactis amygd. jam præscript.

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Balsamicus.

℞ Balsam. Gilead.

Sperm. cet. ana ℥i.

Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ
sumendus cum seq. haustu.

Hauftus Oleosus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.

Spir. nuc. moschat. ℥ij.

Sal. c. c. ℥℥.

Ol. amygd. ℥iij.

Syr. alth. ℥i. m.

When there is any gravel to be taken off,
take as follows :

Apozema Eccoproticum.

℞ Aq. Dulwic. ℥iij.

Sem. cardam. min. contuf. ℥i. coque ad colatur.
℥i. adde,

Mann. opt.

Spf. nuc. moschat. ana ℥ij. m. apozem. cujus bi-
bat cochl. vi. tepefact. secundâ quâque horâ,
donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

If there should symptoms attend similar to a
flatulent colic, it must be treated with terebin-
thinate glysters, warm bathing, castor-oil, and
opiates, as laid down when treating of the colic
from flatulency.

Where the stone is become so large as not
to give way to medicine, the only resource is
cutting.

Soap, and oyster or cockle-shell lime-water,
long persisted in, have sometimes been attend-

ed with much success, as solvents for the stone. The kali purum, or aqua kali puri, is generally thought to be the most efficacious. The patient must begin with small doses, such as x. xx. or even xxx. drops, to be taken in half a pint of veal-broth, or new milk, and gradually increase the quantity of lixivium as far as the stomach and urinary passages will bear.

An infusion of the seeds of daucus sylvestris, or wild carrot, sweetened with honey, is greatly extolled by some in complaints of the stone and gravel. And a decoction made by boiling thirty berries of raw coffee in a quart of water till it becomes of a deep greenish colour; and taken night and morning to the quantity of eight or ten ounces, with spir. ætheris nitrosi gutt. x. and occasionally purged with castor oil, has been known to bring away gradually a large quantity of calculous matter. Acids are also said to be as powerful solvents in some kind of calculous concretions as even the pure kali. The acidum muriaticum may be made use of for this purpose.

The uva ursi has likewise been much recommended as a lithontriptic.

During the use of all solvent medicines,

the body should be kept open now and then with ol. ricin. or some other gentle cathartic. But it sometimes happens that the attempt at dissolving is not only impracticable, but may be dangerous; we have then no other resource but palliatives: hence the body should be kept open occasionally with some eccoprotic; and mild diuretic infusions and decoctions, such as are pleasant and the stomach will easily bear, and will pass freely, should be administered.

With respect to diet, heavy and flatulent food should be avoided, as also high seasoned viands, or such as are apt to turn rancid; likewise butter, fatty substances, and acids. The diet should be of the lightest kind, easily digestible, and such as will rather prove laxative.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Ischuria, or Suppression of Urine.

A Total suppression of urine is called by authors *ischuria*, and differs in its symptoms according to the parts affected: when

the KIDNEYS, some disease having preceded, there is a pain and uneasy sensation of weight in the renal region, without any tremor of the hypogastrium or stimulus to micturition. When the URETERS, some disease of the kidneys having preceded, there is a sense of pain or uneasiness in some part of the ureter, without any tumor of the hypogastrium or desire to make water.—When the BLADDER, there is a tumor of the hypogastric region, with pain at the neck of the bladder, and a frequent stimulus to make water.—When the URETHRA, there is a swelling of the hypogastric region, with a frequent desire to make water, and pain in some part of the urethra.

A partial and painful suppression of urine is called dysuria, or stranguria, which have different symptoms according to the causes; and is either attended with heat of urine without any evident disease of the bladder, or a spasm communicated from other parts with the bladder, or with signs of calculus in the bladder, or with a large excretion of mucus; or it is occasioned by pressure from the neighbouring parts affecting the bladder, or from those parts being inflamed.

As there are so many causes which give rise to these complaints, we must particularly advert to them in our modes of cure. If it is caused by inflammation, we must depend upon the antiphlogistic method as laid down in nephritis and cystitis. If from spasmodic affections, to opiates, terebinthinate glysters, and the warm bath. If from superabundance of mucus, to saponaceous medicines and stimulating diuretics, viz. horse-radish, mustard-seed, squills, with alcalescent substances, and terebinthinate balsams as attenuants. If from gravel or calculus, no inflammation being attendant, to lithontriptics.

Total suppression of urine, when from causes existing in the kidneys, or ureters, is seldom cured, unless they arise from spasmodic affections; but when it is partial our hopes may be more flattering. If urine gets into the bladder, and is there suppressed, should the common methods fail of success according to the cause, the catheter should be passed with caution, and be had occasional recourse to till the original defect be cured, whether it arises from inflammation, weakened tone of the coats of the bladder, paralytic affection, a stone plug-

ging up the neck, an ulcer there, or the womb pressing upon its neck, which happens in cases of pregnancy. But as suppression most commonly proceeds from spasms or inflammations of the neck of the bladder, bleeding, fomentations, and clysters must be pursued.

Enema Opiatum.

℞ Decoct. pro enemate ℥ss.
 Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) ℥ij.
 Ol. Olivar. ℥ij
 Tinct. opii ℥i. f. enema; repetatur pro re natâ.

Hauftus Diureticus Opiatus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
 Spir. ætheris nitrosi gutt. xxx;
 Spf. nuc. moschat.
 Ol. amygd. āā ℥ij.
 Tinctur opii gutt. v. ad xx.
 Syr. alth. ℥i. f. haust.

If the suppression still continues, repeat the bleedings, have recourse to the warm bath, and give solutions of gum Arabic, &c.—Sometimes the introduction of the bougie, first oiled, may assist much in removing these complaints by its slight irritation, and gently dilating the passages.

When there is a total suppression of urine, the catheter or bougie must be used to draw it off. If we try the latter, it must be allowed to remain in the passage for a length of time, and

on

on its being drawn away, the water mostly follows; it gives less pain, and is easier introduced than a catheter, but is not so certain.

If it arises from paralytic affection of the coat of the bladder, during the use of the catheter, the cortex and cold bath are advisable, with cantharides, or probably a blister to the sacrum might be attended with advantage.

If from an ulcer in the neck of the bladder, detergent bougies and injections we must depend upon, and a course of sulphureous waters may be beneficial. If from pregnancy, the pressure must be removed occasionally by elevating the uterus, inflammatory affections prevented from coming on, the body kept constantly cool and open, and in a recumbent posture as much as may be till nature removes the cause, which will happen in due course, and bleeding must be now and then submitted to.

If a painful discharge of urine arises from caruncles in the urethra, they are most effectually removed by bougies, which should at first be used with lenity and caution; and if on their first introduction (being previously smeared with oil) any inflammatory symptoms

come on, bleed and purge, and confine the patient to his bed; and when these complaints are gone off, let him continue to use them constantly till the disorder be removed.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Hæmorrhoids, or Piles.

THE piles are painful tumors in the lower part of the intestinum rectum.

Those who lead sedentary lives, are of a loose texture of fibres, high feeders, hard drinkers, and such as are constitutionally costive, or have used themselves to aloetic purges, &c. are more particularly subject to these disorders.

Sometimes they are internal, and occasion great pain in going to stool: when external, they are likewise very painful, and apt to bleed: after which, the pain generally abates.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and order a light cooling diet, such as broths, gruels, whey; and avoid liquors, which are heating and inflaming.

Foment with the fofus commun. and in
case

case they bleed much, with a decoction made of flor. rosar. p. ij. sambuc. p. i. vin. rub. Florentin. ℥i℥. gently simmered to ℥i.

Fotus Anodynus.

- ℞ Aq. calc. simp. ℥viiij.
T. Theb. ℥vi. m. pro fotu tepide appl.

Vel, Fotus Astringens.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥viiij.
Vit. alb. ℥℥ m. pro fotu.

Linimentum cum Sedo sempervivo.

- ℞ Succi sedi sempervivi ℥i℥.
Vitelli ovi q. s. ad prop. crassitudinem; deinde ad-
jiciantur.
Opii gr. vi. app. tertia pars, supra linteum pan-
num extensa.

Cataplasma Emolliens.

- ℞ Cataplas. e micis panis & lactis ℥vi.
Crocī ℥i.
Vitellum ovi unum. m.

Bolus Hæmorrhoidalis.

- ℞ Æthiop. mineral.
Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ℥i.
Elect. e fena ℥℥.
Pil. saponac. gr. iv.
Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus h. s. & summò manè su-
mendus cum seq. haustu.

Haustus Absorbens.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.
Spirit. nuc. moschat.
Syr. althææ āā ℥i.
Magnes. alb. ℥i. m.

In case of great pain, add tinct. opii gutt.
v. ad xx.

Haustus e Casia.

- ℞ Elect. e casia ℥ij.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. ℥iſs.
 Aquæ distillatæ ℥ij. f. haustus h. f. & mane sumendus.

Electarium Hæmorrhoidale.

- ℞ El. e senâ ℥i.
 Sulph. præcipit.
 Nitri sing. ℥i.
 Syr. ros. q. s. fiat electarium sumat m. n. m. mane & vesp.

Vel, Electarium Nitrosum.

- ℞ Elect. e senâ ℥iſs.
 Flor. sulphur. ℥iij.
 Nitr. pur. ℥ij.
 Magnes. alb. ℥iſs.
 Ol. carui. gutt. iij.
 Syr. alth. q. s. f. elect. cui adde pil. saponac. ℥i. ad ℥ij. pro re natâ; et sumat q. n. m. bis in die.

- If they bleed or are painful, direct the elect. e casia in the room of the elect. lenitiv.

Vel, Haustus Sedativus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iſs.
 Spirit. nuc. mosch.
 Syr. simp. āā ℥i.
 Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ℥ſs.
 Nitri purif. ℥i.
 Tinct. opii gutt. iv. f. haust. sextâ h. f.

If costive, add magnesia.

Or, externally,

Unguentum Saturninum.

- ℞ Ung. samb. ℥i.
 Ceræ albæ, ℥i.
 Cerussæ acetatæ ℥ii. (cum olei pauxillo triti) m.

Un-

Unguentum Hæmorrhoidale.

- ℞ Unguent. ex alth. ℥i.
 Ceruffæ acetatæ ʒʒ.
 Opii.
 Camphor. (ol. folut.) āā gr. x.
 Balsam. tolut. q. f. ut f. unguent.

Vel, Fotus Anodynus.

- ℞ Aq. calcis f. ℥viiij.
 Balsam. anodyn. Batean. ℥ij. m. pro fotu tepidè
 applicand.

Vel, Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale.

- ℞ Adipis fuillæ ℥i.
 Ol. bux. ʒi. m. pro linimento.

This last has been found very useful.

Some commend a solution of vitriol. cærul. to be applied externally ; but the greatest caution is necessary how we repel the piles, the habit of body being, in general, much relieved by their appearance, and they certainly free it from many acute diseases ; and a sudden suppression of any habitual evacuation has been the primary cause of the worst and most dangerous diseases ; such as apoplexies, epilepsies, madness, &c.

The following alterative may sometimes be of use :

Electarium Alterans.

- ℞ Rad. enulæ.
 Sem. fænic. āā ℥iiij.

Pip.

Pip. nig. ℥i. separat. in pulverem redig. dein misce
& adde,
Sacch. alb.
Mell. despum. āā ℥iij. fiat elect. sum. m. n. m. bis
terve de die.

In order to prevent a relapse, and give strength to the parts, washing the parts every morning with cold water is very serviceable in bracing up the coats of the varicose veins, or hardening the fungous excrescences.

CLASS IV.

OF SPASMODIC DISEASES.

CHAP I.

Of the Tetanus.

TETANUS is a rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and trunk of the body. It is divided into two species: the *opisthotonus*; and the *episthotonus*, or *emprosthotonus*. In the former, the whole trunk of the body is convulsed and drawn backwards in a curve, with the head bent towards the shoulders; in the latter the trunk of the body is drawn forwards, with the chin

to the breast. This disease is most frequent in hot climates, and is said to be endemic in South Carolina, especially among the negroes. It sometimes comes on suddenly; then the patients rarely survive more than forty-eight hours; sometimes gradually; first affecting the back part of the neck, and about the shoulders, with an uneasy stiffness, the rigidity of the muscles in general gradually increasing. From the manner of the attack must the danger of the disease be estimated; the more gradual and slow, the better; and if nine or ten days are got over, the patient generally recovers. A painful drawing in under the sternum is the distinguishing characteristic of this disease.

In this dreadful spasmodic case, bleed, if the pulse will admit of it. If it should happen in consequence of an irritation from a wounded nerve, or tendon, divide it directly, and dress the wound to bring on a proper digestion and cicatrix. But the cure principally depends upon a liberal use of musk, opium, and the warm bath. Prescribe twelve grains

of musk, and one, two, or three grains of so-

lid

lid opium, with theriaca, in a bolus; and let them be repeated every four or six hours, with the julepum e camphora. If the patient cannot swallow, opium must be given in clysters, with the addition of oil, or turpentine dissolved in the yolks of eggs: the body at the same time should be kept open by manna, sal. amar. ol. ricin. &c. or by clysters. In the mean time, the warm bath must be made use of, and when the patient is taken out, he must be wrapt up in warm flannels, and put in bed; the belly must be fomented, and a bladder half-full of warm water, must be applied to the pit of the stomach.

Mistura Fœtida.

℞ Gum. aff. fœt. ℥i. solve in
Aq. cin. ten. ℥viij. & adde,
Tinct. val. vol. ℥i. sum. coch. ij. tertiâ quâque
horâ.

Cataplasma Stimulans.

℞ Sem. finap. pulv.
Rad. raph. rust. cont. āā ℥i.
Acet. q. s. fiat. cataplasma plantis ped. appl.

Emollient fomentations to the limbs, and other parts, should not be omitted; and the following application may be of service.

Linimentum Opiatum.

℞ Liniment. saponis.
Ol. petrol. Barbado. āā ℥ij:

Balsam.

Balsam. Peruv. ʒij.

Ol. rorismarini.

— lavend. āā ʒß.

Opii drachmam unam. m. ut f. linimentum.

If the pulse, during the convulsive spasm, is first small, languid, and slow, then quick, intermitting, and irregular; cordials should be interposed, such as castor, spir. amm. fœtid. sal. cornu cerv. &c. and fœtid glysters injected occasionally.

Where you suspect a tetanus coming on in children, evacuate gently by stools, and give small doses of musk and opium, and you may frequently prevent the bad consequences of the approaching fit.

To restore the patient, after the tetanus, a course of the cortex and the balsam. Peruv. is to be tried, and the spine is to be rubbed with some spirituous liniments. But blisters, and all other stimulants, during the fit, are reckoned injurious.

C H A P. II.

Of the locked Jaw.

THIS disease is termed, by SAUVAGES, *trismus tonicus*, and is a rigid contraction of the muscles, which raise the lower jaw. It may be either primary, or secondary; that is, either arise spontaneously, without any evident cause, or be the consequence of wounds, or other morbid affections.

The true species are divided into that which affects infants within the first fourteen days from their birth; and that from a wound or cold attacks all ages.

The treatment is nearly the same as that prescribed for the tetanus. A blister may be applied between the shoulders, or across the throat, and the jaw anointed with the oleum lateritium; and purgatives given by the mouth, or opening glysters injected, and repeated occasionally. On the intermediate days the following draught may be given:

Hauftus Antispasmodicus.

R. Ol. succin. gutt. vi.
Tinct. asafœtid. gutt. xxx.

Ol.

Ol. amygdal. ꝑi. m. ut f. haustus, quintâ quâque horâ assumendus.

Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Pulv. ipecac. ʒß.

Antimonii tartarifati gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis.

Hauſtus Emeticus.

℞ Vit. cœrul. gr. ij.

Aq. diſtillatæ ꝑiß.

Syr. ſimpl. ꝑi. m. fiat hauſtus.

A flannel moiſtened with camphorated oil, and tinct. opii may alſo be frequently applied to the neck and jaws; and muſk and opium ſhould be given internally, as propoſed in cures of tetanus.

Mercury has been lately given internally with ſucceſs in this dangerous diſorder; and the unguent. hydrargyri, rubbed externally, has been found ſerviceable.

This may be conſidered as a ſpecies of tetanus; only the affections are more partial; and alſo may that diſeaſe, called CATOCHUS, wherein there is a general rigidity and ſtiffneſs of the muſcles, accompanied with inſenſibility, or without the pain and difficulty of breathing, which are peculiar to the tetanus; though this is of the chronic kind, whilſt the other is a diſeaſe belonging to thoſe of the moſt acute claſs.

C H A P. III.

Of the Hydrophobia, or Canine Madness.

WE may easily distinguish a dog to be mad, by his dull and heavy look, endeavouring to hide himself, and seldom or never barking; and yet he is angry and snarls at strangers, and fawns and leaps on his owner; by refusing meat and drink, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and laying often down as if going to sleep.—This is the first stage of madness, which is dangerous, though, perhaps, not so infectious.

Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep, flies suddenly at the bye-standers, and runs forward in a curve line.—As these symptoms increase, he knows not his owner; his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them; his tongue is of a lead colour; he grows faint and weak, and often falls down; then rises and attempts to fly at something, grows mad and furious.—This is the last stage, in which he seldom lives above thirty hours. The nearer to this state, the more

more dangerous is the bite, and the more direful its effects.

The general symptoms, attending the bite of a mad dog, are,

A little time before the distinguishing symptoms make their appearance, the patient is affected with languor, a general uneasiness and heaviness, disturbed sleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with tossings of the body, sudden starting and spasms, sighing, a love for solitude, and anxiety. These symptoms continue through the whole course of the distemper, increasing daily. Pains begin to shoot from the place where the skin was torn, all along up to the throat, with a straitness and sensation of choaking, and a horror or dread at the sight of water or other liquids, (and some say on seeing a looking-glass), great tremor, and loss of appetite. The persons affected can, in general, swallow any thing which is soft and solid; but when their lips come but in contact with a fluid, they start back in the greatest fury and agony, though this does not always attend the inability to swallow from the first: there have been instances where people have been extremely desirous to drink, and have made the attempt in

various ways; they vomit a bilious matter; a fever with great heat comes on, attended with a continual watching, sometimes with a priapism; the tongue becomes dry and rough, and often lolls out of the mouth; the voice becomes hoarse; the thirst is very considerable, and yet they cannot drink; they endeavour to spit at the by-standers, even involuntarily, with an apparent desire of biting those they can come at; and yet have sense enough to beg they would keep from them, for fear of an accident of that kind; they rage, and foam at the mouth; they cannot bear to see a dog come into the room, and dislike a person in scarlet; their pulse sinks, and their breathing fails; cold clammy sweats come on, with convulsions, which finish the melancholy tragedy.

This disease has been known to come on spontaneously, sometimes; and in hysteric cases it has been met with in an inferior degree, the patients finding such extreme difficulty in swallowing, that they can hardly be prevailed upon to take any liquid.

The wound should be immediately enlarged, or the part entirely cut out; then apply a cupping-

ping-glass with a scarification; after which, cauterize the wound, washing it daily with salt-water and vinegar, and keep it open with escharotics. Some prefer rubbing the wound daily with the unguent. hydrargyri fortius.

Bleeding is recommended, by some, to eight or twelve ounces; but that is not necessary, unless the patient be of a plethoric habit.

Emetics, especially the hydrargyrus vitriolatus, may be very proper; and at night,

Bolus Moschatus,

- ℞ Mosch. optim. gr. xvi.
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri ʒʒ.
Pil. sapon. gr. viij.
Camphor. gr. vi.
Balsam. Peruv. q. s. ut f. bolus h. s. sumendus,

Next morning,

Potio Purgans.

- ℞ Infus. senæ ʒiij.
Tinctur. sen. ʒʒ.
Natri vitriolati ʒiij.
Syr. rosæ ʒij. m.

The same evening, or next day, put the patient into a cold bath, or dip him in the sea, rub him dry, and put him to bed, repeating the musk bolus, with ʒʒ. of the infusion of valerian and saffrafas, with as much warm small white-whey as you can get him to drink, to encourage sweating.—This should

be repeated, together with bathing, &c. successively, for four, six, or seven nights, if the animal was raving mad; and for three or four nights at the next full moon, and the change.

The hydrargyrus vitriolatus has been of late recommended as an excellent preservative against the hydrophobia. There are several examples given by Dr. JAMES, in his Treatise of Canine Madness, of its preventing madness in dogs that had been bitten; in some, of its performing a cure after the madness was begun. From six or seven grains to a scruple are to be given every day, for a little time, and repeated at the two or three succeeding fulls and changes of the moon. Some few trials have likewise been made on human subjects, bitten by mad dogs; and in these also the vitriolated quicksilver, used either as an emetic or alterative, seemed to have good effects. Quicksilver, applied externally, is also proposed as an efficacious preservative against this malady. The unguent. hydrargyri fort. may be rubbed in gradually, so as to excite a slight salivation, which should be continued for some weeks.

In case the hydrophobia has seized the patient before assistance has been had, bleed freely,

freely, then proceed on the same principles as laid down by the ingenious Dr. NUGENT, in his Essay on the Hydrophobia. Opium and musk are what we are chiefly to rely upon. Solid opium, to the quantity of gr. iſs. may be directed to be given, in the form of a pill, every three hours ; and a bolus, with mosch. gr. xv. cinnab. fact. ʒi. every six hours. At the same time sponges dipt in hot vinegar, may be constantly put to the mouth and nostrils ; and a piece of thin flannel, moistened in the following liquor, may be applied to the throat, three or four times a day :

Linimentum Opiatum.

℞ Tinct. opii ʒij.
Camphor. ʒi. m.

Mercurials also, without opium, have been found efficacious after symptoms of the hydrophobia have come on. After plentiful bleeding, the parts about the place where the bite was received, the limbs, and the spine from the top to the bottom, are to be rubbed very frequently with mercurial ointment ; and the following bolus is to be given once in twenty-four hours :

Bolus Hydrargyri Vitriolati.

℞ Hydrargyri vitriolati.

U 4

Camph.

Camph. āā gr. iij. misce bene, & adde,
 Conf. cynosb. q. s. ut f. bolus.

These are to be continued till a salivation comes on, which is to be kept up for some weeks.

A case has lately occurred, where the greatest benefit has been derived by the application of oil thrown into the habit, by every means, by the mouth, by the anus in form of a glyster, and by general frictions frequently repeated: the last mode we should recommend to be most depended upon, as the largest quantity of oil may be thrown into the habit by these means, in the shortest space of time; and perhaps it is to this that the efficacy is most to be attributed. Though the application of oil in this dreadful malady is mentioned by Celsus, who recommends a bath of warm oil, still that mode has proved inefficacious; therefore we should have recourse to friction and the other methods, when practicable, in preference.

C H A P. IV.

Of Spasms and Convulsions.

WHEN muscles continue in a state of contraction like the former, they are termed TONIC; when there is violent agitation,

tion, and they do not remain in that permanent state, they are called CLONIC; hence these we are now to treat of are involuntary contractions of the muscles, which invades accidentally, the patient remaining sensible; owing to an irregular influx of the nervous fluid, irritation, weakness, pain, &c.

Spasms are now and then attended with a fever, thirst, costiveness, asthma, anxiety, pain; thin, pale and crude urine; restlessness and diarrhœa. Bleeding should not be prescribed in these complaints but with the utmost caution; when they arise from inanition, occasioned by pressure, discharges, or evacuations, medicine is of little use, except such as is esteemed dietetical: a light nutritious diet, with plenty of warm suppers, should be recommended; and these are to be varied according to the strength and other circumstances of the patient. If they succeed wounds or external injuries, after bleeding, according to the circumstances of the case, emollient cataplasms and liniments are to be applied, and opiates with antispasmodics are to be had recourse to.

Bolus Fœtidus.

℞ Ass. fœtid. gr. xv.

Camphor. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Castoreus.

℞ Pulv. e. myrrh. c. gr. xv.

—castor. Russ. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus ut jam dictum sumendus, cum cochl. iij. seq. julepi.

Julepum Volatile.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit. ammoniæ foetid. āā ℥iij.

Pulv. castor. Russ. ℥ij.

Saccar. alb. ℥iij. m.

Bolus e Moscho.

℞ Mosch. gr. xij. ad ℥ss.

Conf. ros. q. f. fiat bolus.

Mistura e Moscho.

℞ Mosch. (sacch. alb. trit.) ℥ss.

Aq. cin. ℥v. m. fiat mistura sum coch. ij. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Vel, Bolus Moschatus.

℞ Confect. Paulin. ℥i.

Castor. Russ.

Mosch. āā gr. v.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

Emollient and gently opening clysters may be occasionally thrown up: should the spasm affect the intestinum rectum, you may add two grains of opium dissolved in the clyster.

If worms should be the cause, as will very often happen, or any stimulus in the intestines, these must be cleared away by such remedies

as are prescribed in these cases. If the stoppage of any accustomed evacuations, we are to attempt to unload the habit, and re-produce the usual discharge, viz. as menses, piles, &c.

However, as it sometimes happens that the cause cannot certainly be discovered, we must then pursue the general method of relieving these spasmodic affections by the use of anti-spasmodics and opiates, as the symptoms may require, chusing such as are found to be most agreeable to the patient's constitution: we may also apply blisters, they have been found serviceable; and in local spasmodic complaints externally, you may apply æther, with a few drops of the ol. nuc. moschat. or essence of lemons; or the following liniments:

Linimentum Anodynum.

R Bals. anod. Bat ℥i.

Ol. mac. express. ℥℥.

Ol. menth. ℥i. m. ut f. linimentum, quocum inungantur partes affectæ.

Vel, Linimentum Opiatum.

R Linim. saponis. ℥ij.

Tinct. opii ℥℥. m.

Vel, Linimentum Ammoniacale.

R Linim. saponis. ℥i.

Spir. sal. ammon. (cum calc.) ℥℥.

Ol. fuccin. ℥ij. m.

In convulsive spasms or fits musk has been given with great advantage, to a young lady,

in

in the form of a bolus, containing ʒʒ. every four hours, and washed down with a volatile julep.

CHAP. V.

Of the Chorea Sancti Viti.

THE *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus's Dance*, is a spasmodic disease, chiefly incident to children of both sexes, but more especially girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

In this malady, the legs and arms are in constant convulsive agitations; and so is the head: lolling out the tongue, inarticulate speech, and a ridiculous drawing of one of the legs after them like ideots, attend these patients. If a glass of liquor be put into their hands to drink, they cannot direct it properly up to their mouths, but use a thousand odd gestures, and when it reaches their lips they drink it very hastily, as if they meant to divert the spectators. It is concisely described: convulsive motions, partly voluntary, for the most part on one side, in the motion of the hands and arms, resembling the antic gestures of buffoons;

foons; attacking the younger part of each sex, from ten to fourteen most frequently, who also in walking rather drag one foot after them than raise it up.

Cold bathing and steel medicines are in general of use in this case; and if the strength of the patient will admit, bleeding, though that is seldom necessary: vomits and purgatives are also occasionally useful, but after them an opiate should be administered: chalybeates and cortex are extremely beneficial. If worms be suspected, prescribe thus:

Pulvis Musivus.

℞ Aur. Musiv. ℥i. ad ℥i.

Rhei. gr. viij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus.

Bolus e Stanno.

℞ Lim. stan. ʒʒ. ad ʒiij.

Conf. Rutæ q. s. fiat bolus bis de die sumendus.

Bolus Stannatus.

℞ Limat. stann. ℥i. ad ʒʒ.

Rhabarb. gr. iij. vel vi.

Syr. simp. f. f. bolus mane & vesperi sumendus.

Vel, Pilula Alterans.

℞ Calomel gr. i.

Terebinth. q. s. f. pilula ad duas vices repetenda; tunc sumat potionem purgativam.

Volatile tincture of valerian, or the tinctura fuliginis, may be given by tea-spoonfuls, in any convenient vehicle, very frequently.

Sea-bathing, and the valerian in substance, given to the quantity of two or three drams aday, have been very successfully used. Millepedes, Æthiops mineral, the cortex, and Bath-waters, have also been prescribed to advantage, according to the different circumstances of the case. But when the fetid gums and chalybeates have been taken in great abundance, along with the use of the cold bath, without success, the disease has yielded to the flores cardamines, from ℥i. to half a dram, twice a day, or more occasionally, continued for a month.

CHAP VI.

Of the Epilepsy.

THE epilepsy, or *falling sickness*, is a convulsive motion of the body, in which all or many parts of it are violently contracted and variously agitated; owing, perhaps, to the too great action of the brain upon the motory nerves. It is attended with a deprivation of all sense. This symptom, its returning periodically, though not always at regular intervals,

vals, and its being a chronic disease that often lasts for a number of years, without proving fatal, distinguishes it from a convulsion. Indeed, it is the total loss of sense which distinguishes the true epilepsy; and though those who are affected with this disease fall down suddenly, like those struck with an apoplexy, they do not lie quiet like these, as if in a profound sleep: hence the distinction between the two. If it be hereditary, it is most difficult to cure; if it arise from other causes, or be symptomatic, it may be remedied.

The fit is commonly preceded with a languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head; then a stupor and drowsiness, and the patient suddenly falls down, gnashes his teeth, froths at the mouth, and uses many ridiculous and disagreeable distortions and gesticulations; followed sometimes by involuntary emissions, and discharges by stool as well as urine; yet the patients are frequently seized without any previous knowledge of a fit coming on. The duration of the fit is various; but when the agitation ceases, the patients lie quiet as if asleep: after an hour or two the senses are recovered, they

are insensible of what has passed, and feel extremely sore and fatigued. It is probably an effort to disengage those humours that oppress the brain and its ventricles; and, in the intermediate state, requires nervous warm medicines to increase the moving powers.

Hippocrates observes, that a quartan fever succeeding an epilepsy, is salutary. It is often purely nervous and sympathetic, or morbus sine materia; and proceeds, in some cases, from a bad formation of the cranium.

Hysterical women are extremely subject to a complaint similar to this, though it may be distinguished from the true epilepsy by the sex of the patient and constitution, being liable to many hysterical symptoms previous to the attack; for though they fall down suddenly and struggle violently, they are seldom so totally insensible. They generally shriek, laugh, or utter some incoherent words during the paroxysms; besides they generally come on at the time the menses should appear, and are consequently caused by the catamenia being obstructed.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion;

tion; and the mind kept as free as possible from all turbulent emotions.

Where there is a plethora, bleed: vomits should be given, and now and then repeated, and the body be kept open; then,

Bolus e Cinnabare.

℞ Cinnab. antimon. ℥i.
 Pulv. castor. ℥β.
 Conserv. rorism. gr. xv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus octavâ quâque horâ
 sumendus cum. seq. haustu.

Hauſtus Fœtidus.

℞ Aq. Fontan. ℥iβ.
 Tinctur. fuligin.
 ——— valer. vol.
 Syr. simp. āā ℥i. m.

Vel, Hauſtus Volatilis,

℞ Castor. ℥β.
 Sal c. c. gr. viij.
 Aq. cinnam. ℥iβ.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i. f. haustus.

Vel, Bolus Peruvianus.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Ol. roſismarin. gutt. ij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ fu-
 mend. cum ſequenti haustu.

Hauſtus Amarus.

℞ Infuſ. amar. ſimp. ℥iβ.
 Vin. chalybeat. ℥ij.
 Tinctur. cinnamom. comp. ℥i. m.

The fœtid animal oil, or oleum animale, is ſometimes ſerviceable, given from two to ten drops thrice a day.

Cold bathing is of great use in this disorder, with setons, or perpetual blisters.

A few grains of rhubarb and magnesia, with a drop or two of ol. anisi, and blisters, generally relieve children under these complaints. — Sometimes they may be eased by the following mixture, rubbed on their head, temples, and behind their ears; and by a few drops now and then blown up their nostrils, or put into their ears :

Mistura Volatilis.

℞ Tincturæ lavend. c.

Ol. amygd. āā ʒij.

Aq. ammon.

Ol. succin. āā ʒi.

Ol. rut. essent. gutt. x. m.

Due regard should be had to the times in which these fits come on; and when they are present, care must be taken to prevent the patient from bruising himself; and especially that he does not get his tongue between his teeth.

Flores zinci have been much recommended in this disorder, from one to ten grains thrice a day; as has likewise the cuprum ammoniacale, in such doses as not to excite vomiting.

Str-

Stramonium has, in some instances, effected a cure.

The following is strongly recommended for the cure of this distemper, and should be continued for two or three months :

Pulvis Valerianæ.

℞ Pulv. valer. silv. ʒij.
Cinnab. factit. ʒi. m. ut f. pulvis mane & vesp̄ri sumendus.

The cort. Peruv. regularly persisted in, is a very good and efficacious medicine in epileptic cases. Mistletoe of the oak; the oleum animale; the leaves of the orange-tree, a handful boiled in a pint of water for two doses, or in substance powdered, ʒß. twice a day, are also recommended. The vitriolum cœruleum in doses of a grain or two, has sometimes done service; and likewise the sal vitrioli, given from gr. iij. to ʒß. twice a day, has been found effectual in this malady.

Flores cardamines, or ladies-smock, have been prescribed advantageously, from half a drachm to a drachm thrice a day. During the fit, or previous to its attack, musk given freely has been serviceable.

C H A P VII.

Of the Hysterical Disease.

THIS complaint, called also the *hysterical passion*, appears under various shapes, and is attended with a variety of symptoms which denote the animal and vital functions to be greatly disordered. It is often owing to a lax tender habit, obstructions of the menses, fluor albus, &c.

In the fit, the patient is seized with an oppression of the breast, and difficult respiration, accompanied with a sense of something like a ball ascending into the throat, which puts the patient under great apprehensions of being suffocated: there is a loss of speech, and generally violent convulsive motions. These, with the train of hypochondriac symptoms, may be sufficient to determine the disease; to which may be added, frequent laughing and crying, and various wild irregular actions: after which a general soreness over all the body is felt; the spirits are low and the feet are cold. The

urine

urine is clear and limpid and discharged in great quantity. The hysteric fit may be easily distinguished from a syncope; for in this the pulse and respiration are entirely stopped; in that they are both perceivable. A syncope seizes the patient at once, without any previous notice; but the hysteric passion is preceded by symptoms which denote the approach of the disorder; the face is paler in the syncope, but in hysteric fits there is generally a higher colour in the cheeks; moreover, in the first the fit is short, and soon determined; but in the latter it may sometimes (short intervals interposing) last two or three days. This distemper is seldom fatal, though it often continues for a considerable time, and may very properly be called a chronical one.

This disorder is concisely marked by the following appearances: a rumbling of wind in the belly; a sensation of a ball rolling in the abdomen, ascending to the stomach and fauces, and there strangulating; drowfiness; convulsions; profuse discharges of limpid urine; the mind involuntarily whimsical and mutable. The remote causes are generally too sparing a flux

of the menses ; too profuse sanguinary catamenia ; the whites ; obstructions of the viscera ; some fault in the stomach ; or too great lasciviousness. But the species the most exquisite and frequent is that which attacks up-grown women who live luxuriously, of sanguineous, plethoric, and strong constitutions ; and who, being free from any other disease, have this originating from mental affections alone.

In general, a light animal food, red wine, cheerful company, and a good clear air, with moderate exercise, are of great importance in this disorder. Drinking tea, and such like tepid relaxing fluids, should by no means be indulged. Bleeding in the plethoric may be sometimes necessary, but the cure consists chiefly in whatever tends to strengthen the solids, and the whole habit in general ; and nothing will effect this more successfully than a long continued use of the mineral chalybeate waters, riding on horseback, frictions, ligatures, &c.

The body should be kept soluble with vinum aloes in small doses, or the pil. aloes myrrhâ,

myrrhâ, joined with the fœtid gums; then prescribe the following:

Pilulæ Fœtidæ.

℞ Afæfœtid.
 Camphor. āā ʒi.
 Mosch. ʒiʒ.
 Tinctur. opii gutt. xxx.
 Syr. tolutani. q. s. f. pilulæ n° L. sumat quinque
 bis in die.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

℞ Pil. ex aloe c. myrrhâ.
 — gummi.
 Sal. ferri. sing. ʒʒ.
 Ol. jun. gutt. xv.
 Syr. e cort. aur. q. s. fiat pil. mediocres sumat
 iv. mane & vesperi.

Hauftus Roborans.

℞ Inf. gentianæ comp. ʒiʒ.
 Vin. ferri. ʒʒ.
 Tinct. lav. com. ʒij m. fiat haustus bis de die su-
 mendus.

Vel, Bolus Ferruginosus.

℞ Ferri. præp. gr. vi.
 Extract. cortic. Peruv. ʒi. m. f. bolus bis in die
 sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Myrrhæ.

℞ Conf. rutæ ʒi.
 Pulv. e myrrh c ʒʒ.
 Ol. succin. gutt. ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Ferruginosum.

℞ Conserv. aurant. ʒiʒ.
 Ferri præp. ʒij.
 Pulveris aromat. ʒiʒ.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. f. electarium; cujus sumat quant.
 n. m. bis in die; superbib. haustum aq. Pyrmont.

The spirit. ammon. fœtid. and tinct. opii camph. āā p. æ. taken from thirty to fifty drops occasionally, may be of use.

Opiates must be used in these cases often, but, at the same time, with great circumspection and caution, and should generally be joined with volatile and fœtid medicines.

The Pyrmont, Spa, Bath, Tunbridge, Islington, and all chalybeate waters, with the asa fœtid. pills, have been found very useful; and so have issues, which have been frequently known to give great relief. Mild emetics now and then have also had their happy effects in these disorders.

Nothing recovers a person sooner out of the hysteric fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

When low spirits arise from the nerves of the stomach and bowels being weak, tincture of bark and bitters, and chalybeates, with exercise, are the best remedies.

Bolus Vitriolicus,

℞ Extr, cort, Per. ʒ β,

Colcoth, vit.

Lim, ferri rec. āā gr. xxv.

Pulveris arom. gr. x.

Syr, simp. q. s. fiat bolus mane & vesp. sumendus.

Elec-

Electarium Roborans.

℞ Conf. absyn. mar. ℥i.
 Ferri ammoniacalis ℥iij.
 Pulv. ari. comp. ℥i℥.
 Syr. e cort. aur. q. s. fiat elect. sum. q. n. m. bis
 de die.

When they arise from obstructions in the hypochondriac viscera, or a foulness of the stomach and intestines, vomits, aloetic purges, Horrowgate-waters, and kali tartarifatum, are proper; viz.

Julepum Solutivum.

℞ Kali tartarifati ℥ij. solv. in aq. distill. ℥iv. deinde
 adde aq. cinnam. simpl. syr. violar. ana ℥i. m. et
 sumat partitis vicibus, pro re nata.

When low spirits proceed from a suppression of the piles or the menses, these evacuations must be encouraged, or repeated bleedings substituted.

When they take their origin from long-continued grief, anxious thoughts, or other distresses of mind, nothing has done more service, in these cases, than agreeable company, daily exercise, and especially long journies, and a variety of amusements.

It must be observed, that the antispasmodic medicines should only be given during the hysteric paroxysms: in the intervals, tonic ferru-

ferruginous substances, &c. should be adhered to; the former alleviating the spasmodic affections, whilst the latter are calculated to prevent their return.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Palpitation of the Heart.

A Palpitation of the heart is a quick, strong, and irregular motion of that organ; and is generally occasioned by violent and sudden passion, by hectic heats, by an aneurism, polypus, &c. Indeed various causes occasion this disorder, which must be attended to, and, if possible, found out before we can expect to lay down rules for a successful practice. If it arises from aneurism, or polypus, or in plethoric constitutions; bleeding often and freely is the chief and only remedy in such cases: if from weak nerves or a lax habit, then corroborants will be proper; such as the cortex, mineral waters, &c.

In case of an asthma, blister and give some volatile drops in an infusion of valerian, twice or thrice a day.

In

In a polypus, the patient ought to be very regular in diet, moderate in exercise, and to make use of the chalybeate waters, though there can be very little expected under such a circumstance.

Upon the whole, when the palpitation arises from a weak stomach, rendered extremely irritable, the best remedies are gentle vomits, the bark, bitters, exercise, and vinum aloes: for present relief, spirit. c. c. tinctur. castor. æther, &c.

Julepum e Castoreo.

R Tinct. cast. ℥ss.

Aq. alex. simp. ℥vi.

Syr. croci ℥ss. m. coch. i. pro re nata.

Julepum Valerianæ.

R Tinct. val. vol. ℥i.

Aq. puleg. ℥viiij.

Syr. croci ℥i. m. sumat coch. i. sæpius.

When palpitations arise from gouty spasms affecting the heart, volatiles, blisters, and warm pediluvium for the feet, with bleeding, if the patient is plethoric, will answer best. Indeed, when it is occasioned by any other disorder in the human machine, by curing that, we can only expect to be useful in this complaint. Thus if it arises from hysterics,

green

green sickness, gout, &c. our endeavours must be to remedy these diseases, by such rules as are laid down in treating of them particularly.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Singultus, or Hiccough.

THE hiccough is a convulsive motion of the stomach, œsophagus, and muscles serving for deglutition: the diaphragm is generally thought to be principally affected in this case, but perhaps without any just foundation.

The particular cause of this complaint is very difficult to discover; for in some, custom is only necessary to produce it, as a hiccough may be voluntarily excited, so as to become natural, or occasioned at pleasure: nor is there greater irritation required to bring on this than is required towards yawning and stretching; and as great nausea often may be brought on and renewed by the power of imagination, so may a considerable hiccough. However, the general principles are, whatever irritates or disturbs the stomach, particularly

larly the upper orifice, the extremity of the œsophagus, or the diaphragm itself, with or without pain.

HIPPOCRATES observes, that it may proceed either from too much emptiness or fullness, particularly of the brain. Much depends on its being a symptomatic, or a primary disease.

It is frequently a very dangerous symptom in diseases, particularly after large hæmorrhages or other evacuations.

The musk julep has proved serviceable in this disorder, when symptomatic, and attended with flatus; also the following :

Elixir Fœtidum.

R Spir. ammon. fœtid.

Tinct. succin. āā ʒij. m. et sumat gutt. L. subinde
e cochl. ij. julep. e moscho.

Add some drops of tinct. opii, as you think proper, to the above medicines.

Sternutatories frequently give relief; and emetics, when it arises from noxious humours lodged in the stomach. Retaining the breath for a considerable time; any sudden surprize or fright; swallowing water very slowly, holding the breath at the same time as long

possible, often put a stop to it, when it arises from an accidental cause.

The emplast. ladani, or a quantity of the-riac. Androm. spread upon cloth, may be applied to the pit of the stomach.

CHAP. X.

Of a Cough.

THIS is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax and abdomen, occasioned by any thing that irritates the oesophagus or lungs, and puts these muscles into sudden and repeated action.

DURETUS, that admirable commentator of HIPPOCRATES, says, "A cough is nothing else than a concussion of the thorax, endeavouring to shake off what is offensive to it; but this concussion arises from nature, irritated by a morbid cause: for there is a peculiar faculty in all the official parts, of agitating themselves to throw off what is to them offensive; as, what is sneezing, from the nostrils; from the stomach, hiccoughing; that is coughing from the thorax: and also nature

has

has invested the kidneys, bladder, spleen, liver, and diaphragm, with the same faculty."

It is often caused by change of weather, shifting one's cloathing, damps, what is called catching cold, &c.

In phlegmatic and relaxed habits, the cough is moist; and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry. The discharge is frequently viscid, and lodges in the glands of the trachea: when its more fluid parts evaporate, and the nerves of the trachea are left bare, a hoarseness and tickling, &c. ensue.

A regular warmth is here of use. Malt liquors, spices, high meats, and wines, ought to be omitted; instead of which, recommend linseed-tea, barley-water, bran-tea, light puddings, &c.

Bleeding is necessary, unless extreme weakness and old age forbid it. A vomit of ipecacuanha is often indicated, especially in case of nausea, or where tough phlegm is lodged in the stomach or bronchia.—Stools may be procured, and the irritation on the lungs, so troublesome at night, may be allayed, by the followed method:

Bolus

Bolus Sedativus.

- ℞ Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.
 — ex aloe cum myrrhâ gr. x. ad xv.
 Conserv. ros. rubræ q. s. f. bolus horâ decubi-
 tus fumendus.

Linctus Demulcens.

- ℞ Ol. amygdalæ.
 Syr. papaveris albi āā ʒi.
 Sac. alb. ʒiij. m. fiat linctus sumat coch. i. ad li-
 bitum.

Mistura Salina Volatilis.

- ℞ Aq. dillatæ ʒiʒ.
 Succ. limon. ʒiij.
 Sal. c. c. gr. viij.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ʒʒ.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. ʒiij.
 Syr. balsam. ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ fu-
 mendus : haustui nocturno adde tinctur. opii gutt.
 vi. ad xx. si inquietus fuerit æger.

If the cough be dry, lay a blister to the
 shoulders, and keep it open ; and

Haustus Volatilis.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ.
 Ol. amygd. ʒiij.
 Spirit. c. c. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. tolutani.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat āā ʒi. f. haustus ut supra dictum
 fumend. adde,
 Tinct. opii gutt. xxx. ad lx. horâ somni urgente
 ruffi vel inquietudine.

In case the cough should be occasioned by
 obstructions in the pulmonary glands, of long
 standing, oily medicines should by no means
 be administered. In this case gentle vomits,
 blisters,

blifters, and the following method, may be more useful :

Linctus Balsamicus:

- R Conserv. rosæ rubræ ʒiij.
 Syr. papaveris albi.
 ——— tolutani āā ʒi.
 Oliban.
 Myrrh. pulv. āā ʒi.
 Balsam. sulphur. anifat. ʒij. m. f. linctus.

Pilulæ Opiatæ.

- R Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.
 Extract. glycyrrhiz. ʒi. m. f. pil. iv. horâ somni
 deglutiendæ.

Here the myrrh draught may be useful.
 See page 132.

If a fever attends, treat it by bleeding and gentle purgatives, and do not entirely depend upon pectorals.

In sharp, thin, hot, catarrhus defluxions, owing to catching cold, a lubricating nourishing diet of hartshorn jellies, linseed tea, &c. will be proper : and

- R Pil. e styrac. gr. vi. vel,
 Tincturæ opii camphoratæ gutt. xxx. ad lx. omnî
 nocte sumend.

Trochisci Emollientes.

- R Extract. glycyrrhiz. ʒij.
 Myrrh. pulv. ʒi.
 Gum. tragacanth. ʒss.
 Sacchar. puriss. ʒij.
 Aq. pur. q. s. ut f. trochisci.

Pulvis Nitrosus.

℞ Pulv. e tragacanth. c. ʒi.

Nitr. ʒß. f. pulv. sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In these cases it is usual, at bed-time, to give a few grains of the pulvis antimonialis, in order to bring on a gentle diaphoresis, or breathing sweat, particularly in the beginning.

In a hoarseness, with thick viscid lymph,

Haustus Scilliticus.

℞ Aq. cin.

— puleg. āā. ʒvi.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi.

Oxymel. scillæ ʒij. m. f. haustus sumend. sextâ quâque horâ.

Vel, Linctus Oleosus Balsamicus.

℞ Ol. amygd.

Syr. toltan. āā ʒij.

— e succ. limon.

Sacchar. alb. āā ʒij. m.

Oleum sulphuratum pulv. rad. Enulæ, lac ammoniac. &c. are likewise proper in these cases.

Pulvis Expectorans.

℞ Sperm. cet. ʒi.

Flor. benzoës ʒi.

Pulv. myrrh.

Sal. succin. āā ʒß.

Opii granum unum; m. ut f. pulvis in iv. partes dividend. quarum sumat unam octavâ quâque horâ, vel horâ somni & primo mane, superbib. haustum decoct. rad. alth. cui gum. arabic. adjectum est.

The

The balsams of Tolu, Peru, Gilead, Canada, and Capivi, are often serviceable where there is little fever, as millepedes, gum ammoniac, &c.

When the feverish heat is entirely gone off, you may secure your patient from a hectic disposition by a decoction of the bark, country air, riding on horseback, and asses milk.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Tussis Convulsiva, or Hooping-Cough.

CHildren, upon account of the weakness and laxity of the viscera, are particularly subject to this distemper.

It is a quick, violent, convulsive cough, attended with an acute sonorous inspiration like the crowing of a cock, together with an effort to vomit, by a viscid and thick matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea, and fauces, which, sticking close, cannot be easily expectorated; and therefore the poor infants, in endeavouring to bring it up, strain most violently, till they become almost suffocated, and convulsed.

For the most part it begins with slight fe-

brile affections, the cough gradually increases, with a sound like the crowing of a cock; then a clear mucus is only expectorated; a tickling of the throat, or a kind of sense of suffocation, precedes the paroxysm: in the fit the veins swell, the arteries beat forcibly; there is a pain in the head; the eyes look prominent; tears trickle down the cheeks; the eye-brows swell; the face appears turgid, red, or livid; the patient, as if suffocated, would soon expire, unless there was an hæmorrhage from the nose, or the breast, or he vomited. Those who vomit are in the best state. If neither occurs in the violence of the coughing fit, convulsions or apoplexy are to be feared, and, from the length of the disease, a phthisis. This cough is epidemic, and is thought to be contagious. Once in life it attacks most people; but oftener infants.

Hence we are plainly taught the indication, which should be attempted, first, by antispasmodics, attenuants, and dissolvents; and, next by corroborants. It is of great consequence, in the cure of this disease, to prevent children

men cramming themselves so much as they generally do.

Bleeding may sometimes be useful, to prevent inflammation of the internal membrane of the trachea and lungs; though I should prefer cupping between the neck and shoulders.—Oxymel vomits should be given, and repeated.

Vel, Mistura Ipecacoanhæ.

R Aq. cinnam. ℥iij.
 Pulv. ipecacoanh.
 — rhab. āā ℥i.
 Tincturæ opii camphoratæ ℥i.
 Syr. rosæ ℥ij. m. et fumat cochleare minim. unum
 vel alterum subinde.

Vel, Haustus Ammoniacalis.

R Lac ammoniac. ℥ij.
 Syr. tolutani ℥iij.

Vel, Mistura Expectorans.

R Cinnab. fact. ℥ij.
 Syr. pector.
 — rub. idæi, ana ℥i℥.
 Oxym. scillæ ℥ij. m.

A strong solution of millipedes in aq. pulg. seldom fails of being very useful. Peruvian bark with castor is also found very efficacious. If the bark should disagree with the patient, join the pulv. contr. c. with the castor.

Laxatives are often useful; as are the following:

Mistura Moschata,

- ℞ Misturæ e mosch. ℥v.
Tinct. opii camphoratae ℥℞.
T. val. vol. ℥i. m. capt. coch. ij. vel iij. ter de die,

Mistura Ammoniacalis,

- ℞ Aq. cin.
Lact. am. āā. ℥iij.
T. cast. ℥iij.
Syr. tolutani ℥i. m. coch. i. subinde,

The following powder has been repeatedly found successful in the chin-cough:

Pulvis Emeticus,

- ℞ Pulv. e chel. cancror. ℥℞.
Antimonii tartarifati gr. ij, accurate misceantur.

Each grain contains one-sixteenth part of emetic tartar; and from one grain to two is a sufficient dose to be given in the forenoon, between breakfast and dinner, in currant-jelly, or milk and water. Give such a dose always as will vomit, and repeat it as you find needful. One grain, or half a grain, with nitr. and pulv. contrayerv. c. given at night, commonly promotes sweat, and abates the fever. If costive, mix magnesia with it. A light softening diet is the most proper,

Blisters, issues, and setons, may be occasionally prescribed, with mercurials, asses milk, and country air.

Extract of hemlock hath been lately praised for this complaint, as has likewise tincture of cantharides, in the following forms :

Mistura in Pertussi.

℞ Dec. cort. Per. ℥vi.
Tinct. opii camph. ℥vi.
— canth. ℥i. m. sum. ℥℞. ter de die.

Elixir in Pertussi.

℞ Tinct. cort. Per. spir. ℥i.
— opii camph. ℥℞.
— canth. ℥i. m. capt. ℥ij ter de die.

Infusions of pennyroyal, hyssop, and coltsfoot, have been recommended for common drink: also the lichen pyxidatus boiled in milk, and two or three grains of acetated cerufs. However, it is right, during the violence of the disease, to have recourse to bleeding, and vomits occasionally, with proper purging, and the use of the cicuta, &c. with expectorants; and after its violence has abated, the bark and other tonics may be serviceable.

CLASS V.

OF INABILITIES AND PRIVATIONS.

CHAP. I.

Of the Apoplexy.

AN apoplexy is a sudden privation of all the senses and motions of the body, except those of the heart and lungs. It may be divided into two species, the sanguineous and ferous. They are distinguished by attending to the different signs of the sanguineous and phlegmatic temperaments. The first is caused by the blood distending the vessels, and compressing the brain; or by an extravasation of blood. The second arises from a collection of ferous or pituitous humours in the ventricles of the brain.

In this disease, the patient falls down suddenly, with a total and instant privation of all the powers of sense and voluntary motion; the mouth is generally open, and a spontaneous discharge

discharge of urine and stool frequently attends. The face is red and bloated; a pain or giddiness of the head commonly precedes the fit; the vessels are full and turgid about the temples; the eyes swell and sparkle; the heart beats quick and strong; the pulse at first is strong and full, and then often languid and slow; respiration is high, and sometimes, though rarely, the patient foams at the mouth; but a stertor, or sonorous breathing, generally attends. The chief difference between a person in an apoplexy and one asleep is, that you can wake the one, and not the other.

We should very carefully attend to the distinction between the sanguineous and serous apoplexy: the latter of which is often followed by a palsy. The sanguineous apoplexy is supposed to attack more suddenly than the serous; without much oppression, or unusual sleepiness, the face appears red and flushed, the veins turgid, the eyes half open but not transparent; the respiration tolerably free, though accompanied with snoring and rattling in the throat, and the pulse full and strong. The serous apoplexy is apt to be preceded by unusual heaviness, giddiness, and drowsiness; and
after

after the stroke the face is not remarkably red or flushed, the veins are not turgid, the respiration is more straitened, and there is more of the rattling and snoring, with a working of froth from the mouth: the pulse is not strong, nor remarkably full, and inclines to intermit.

In the sanguineous bleed plentifully and boldly from the jugular, by a large orifice; also cupping the back part of the head, with deep scarification, in order to open the occipital veins, is of great use. Bleeding in the foot is also proper; indeed nothing but extreme weakness can contraindicate a loss of blood.—Next, inject stimulating and sharp clysters.

Enema Antimoniale.

R Decoct. pro enemate ℥xij.
 Vin. emetic.
 Syr. e. spin. cervin. ana ℥i. m. f. enema.

Enema Stimulans.

R Fol. rutæ.
 — tabaci.
 — pulegii sing. man. i.
 Colocynth. ʒij. coque ex aq. font. q. s. ad ℥x.

You may also order a proper dose of the pil. ex duob. or extract colocynthid. c. aloë, or a strong purging portion of the vinum aloës, with tinctur. jalap. Apply blisters to the
 head,

head, back, legs, and thighs, and sinapisms to the feet; and if none of these means should rouse the patient, put an actual cautery to the soles of the feet. After he returns to his senses, the body should be kept open with vinum aloes, or some other gentle cathartic.

As emetics are highly dangerous in the sanguineous apoplexy, so they are often essentially necessary in the apoplexy arising from a pituitous or serous humour.

The zincum vitriolatum antimon. tartarifati. or vin. antimon. are proper on this occasion.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortissimus.

℞ Antimonii tartarifati.
Hydrargyri vitriolati. sing. gr. v.
Vit. cærul. gr. iij. m. No liquid is to be drank during the operation of this vomit.

And,

Pulvis Sternutatorius.

℞ Afari.
Helleb. alb. ana ℥i. f. pulv. sternut. cujus paululum infletur in nares frequenter.

Huic sæpius addatur.

Hydrargyri vitriolati. gr. ij. ad v.

Hauftus Volatilis.

℞ Lact. ammon. ℥i.
Spf. Puleg. ℥ij.

Spirit.

Spirit. ammoniæ fœtid.

Syr. tolutani. ana ʒi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Stimulans.

℞ Castor. ʒß.

Pulv. ari. c. ʒi.

Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die su-
mendus, cum cochlearibus tribus julepi se-
quentis.

Julepum Fœtidum.

℞ Aq. puleg. ʒvj.

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit. ammoniæ. fœtid. ana ʒiij.

Syr. croc. ʒij. m.

In gross habits, mustard-seed swallowed down whole, a spoonful at a time, twice a day, with a free use of horse-radish and warm purgatives, will be very useful, together with warm nervous remedies.

To prevent relapses, due care should be taken to keep the body open with some aloetic medicine, the feet warm, and the neck never too tightly bound, and no meat suppers should by any means be allowed. Issues, setons, and perpetual blisters are of great advantage in these cases. If the recovery is from a sanguineous apoplexy, the patient should carefully avoid malt liquors, and all salt acrid diet; such as salted and high-seasoned meats, mus-
tard,

tard, onions, spices, generous wine, &c. and should confine himself chiefly to a soft, mild, opening vegetable regimen.

But this kind of diet will be very proper after a recovery from the cold pituitous apoplexy; assisted with emetics and cathartics, repeated at proper intervals, and a course of chalybeate waters, brisk exercise, and dry frictions.

When apoplexies are known to be occasioned by blows upon the head, or from falls, occasioning a concussion of the brain, we must have recourse to large and repeated bleedings, with brisk purges; when from excessive drinking, or taking too much opium, acids are chiefly to be relied on, as lemon-juice and vinegar, which should be poured freely down the throat, and persisted in occasionally till the stupor abates; or the saline mixture may be copiously administered.

C H A P. II.

Of a Coma, Lethargy, and Carus.

THESSE diseases have a great affinity to the apoplexy: indeed by some nosologists they are arranged with apoplexy. They seem but to differ in some slight appearances; and the modes of cure are similar to what we have before laid down under that head. In a *coma*, the patient sleeps profoundly; but when called, awakes, opens his eyes, answers, and immediately falls asleep again. A *lethargy* is a more profound sleep, attended sometimes with a fever, and sometimes with delirium. A *carus* is only a slighter degree of apoplexy, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient; when called, he scarce opens his eyes; yet, if he be pricked, he has feeling.

These disorders should be treated by stimulating clysters, volatile fœtids, blisters, cauteries, cupping, and vomits. Out of the fit, if the patient be plethoric, or the pulse be full and strong, bleed.

Haustus Volatilis.

℞ Ammonizæ.

Salis succiniana ℥i.

Vin. alb. ꝑ℥ss. m. fiat haustus om. nocte sumend.

Elixir Volatile.

℞ Tinct. guai.

————— val. vol. sing. ꝑ℥ij. m. sumat coch. ij. parv. ter de die.

Coma vigil. coma somnolentum, & cataphora, are all the lesser species of the carus; and differ only in degree as that differs from the apoplexy.

C H A P. III.

Of a Vertigo.

A Vertigo is the appearance of objects which are at rest, turning in a circular direction, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. This disease may arise from plethora, affections of the stomach, and too great irritability in the nervous system; as it is a complaint hysteric people are very subject to. If it owes its origin to the first cause, or should a sanguinary plenitude attend the second or third, bleeding in the jugulars,

or cupping with scarification between the shoulders, or rather in the back part of the head, demand the first attention; then apply blisters and setons, which should by all means be kept open. Vomiting is necessary when it proceeds from a foul stomach, and afterwards a few drops of the acidum vitriol. dilutum may be taken two or three times a day. Lenitive purges are generally advisable in all cases of this malady.

Hauftus Laxativus.

R. Vini aloës ℥i.

Tinct. lavend. c. ℥i. m. ut f. haustus.

Beside evacuants, all medicines proper for epileptic and nervous cases, may, in general, be judiciously prescribed in this disorder. The waters of Tunbridge, Islington, Spa, and Pymont, may also be drank to advantage.

The bark, bitters, and volatiles, are here also highly useful.

C H A P. IV.

Of a Catalepsy.

A Catalepsy, called also *catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepsis*, and *congelatio*, is a very rare and uncommon distemper, in which the patient

tient remains stiff, senseless, and motionless as a statue, in whatever posture he be seized in, or put into. He neither hears, nor sees though his eyes be wide open; neither does he feel, though ever so severely pricked or burnt. He generally swallows voraciously whatever is offered him, his countenance appears florid, and towards the close of the fit, he sighs very deep, and thus recovers himself.

Blisters, cupping, vomits, and cathartics, with the most active nervous stimulants, seem to promise the greatest advantage; setons, and fontanels, are also of use. The following cataplasms may not be improper in the paroxysm:

Cataplasma Seminis Sinapi.

R Sem. sinap. pulv.

Rad. raphan. contus. āā ℥ij.

Acet. acerrim. q. s. ut f. cataplasim. ped. plant. statim applicand.

Mistura Fœtida Volatilis.

R Afa fœtid. ℥ij. solve in

Aq. puleg. ℥iv. et adde

Spir. ammon. fœtid.

Tinct. valer. vol. āā. ℥℥. m. et fumat cochl. ij. secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Where fœtids seem not to be serviceable, the antispasmodic sweets may be tried, parti-

Z

cularly

cularly musk, for in some cataleptic cases, it has been successful, when every other means have failed.

Strong emetics are proper.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortis.

℞ Pulv. ipec. gr. xv.

Antimonii tartarifati. gr. iij. m.

Hauftus Emeticus Cœruleus.

℞ Vit. cœrul. gr. ii. ad iv.

Aq. distillatæ ℥ij.

Syr. simp. ℥i. m.

It is observed by authors, that the catalepsy is a very acute distemper, generally proving mortal in three or four days; and that it sometimes changes into an epilepsy, apoplexy, or melancholy.

C H A P. V.

Of the Palsy.

A PALSY is a diminution or total privation either of some voluntary motion often attended with drowfiness, and sometimes with loss of feeling. When it happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called *paraplegia*; if one whole side be affected, it is termed *hemiplegia*; and

if it be confined to any particular limb, or some muscles, it is considered and called *paralysis partialis*.

When the muscles of the face are paralytic, the source of the disorder is in the brain; but if those be free, the nerves only of the spine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

Palsies may arise from a constant, and excessive use of warm water. Extreme cold is also very injurious to the membranes, and nerves; in the smallest of which it is capable of producing obstructions, and thus give rise to paralytic disorders. Again, moist and cold air may cause this distemper; for by moisture the vessels of the human body are generally relaxed, by which means their action upon the humours is diminished; in consequence of which the true cause of heat in the body will be soon weakened. Palsies succeed the colica pictonum, venereal excesses in elderly men, the fumes of certain metallic substances, such as lead, or quicksilver; also an apoplexy, and different species of coma; the most common is that which follows an apoplectic stroke, which, when that happens,

or comes on in old age, it is seldom cured. The two best symptoms attending a palsy are when a sense of itching is perceived in the parts affected, or a fever coming on, these afford hope of a recovery.

It is only the slighter degrees of palsy in which we can hope for relief, and where the sense of feeling remains, a perfect cure is more likely to be accomplished than where that is lost, as well as the power of motion.

The regimen should be light, nourishing, and strengthening where the sanguinary mass is rather inclined to a watery state.

Clysters, and vomits, seem to be the first and immediate indication; then blisters, freely and long continued.—Mustard should be externally used, the flower of which must be mixed with water, and the parts well rubbed with it; internally, likewise, it should be swallowed whole; stimulating frictions, also, promise success.

Infusum Stimulans.

R Rad. raphan. rustic. ℥ij.

Sem. sinap. contus. ℥ij.

Rad. valer. sylv. ℥ss.

Rhabarb. incis. ℥ij contunde simul & infunde in
in vin. alb. Gallic. ℥ij. sæpius agitetur & coletur
usus tempore. Capiat cochl. iv. pro dosi.

Hauftus

Haustus Volatilis.

℞ Aq. puræ ℥i℥.
 Spir. n. moschat. ℥ij.
 Pulv. castor,
 Sal. c. c. āā ℥i.
 Syr. Corticis aurant. ℥i. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ
 fumendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel, Haustus Camphoratus.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ℥vi.
 Ol. animal. gutt. iv.
 Misturæ camphor. ℥vi. m. f. haust. bis die fumendus.

Vel, Haustus Balsamicus.

℞ Balsam. Peruv. (v. o. solut.) ℥℥.
 Aq. cinn.
 — menth. āā ℥i.
 Spirit ammoniæ fœtid.
 Syr. croc. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ vel sextâ quâque
 horâ fumend.

Vel, Mistura Fœtida.

℞ Lact. ammon.
 Aq. cinn. āā ℥iij.
 Spirit. ammoniæ fœtid. ℥iij.
 Syr. croc. ℥℥ m. sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

Vel, Embrocatio Camphorata.

℞ Ol. Petrol. Barbad. ℥i.
 Spirit camphor. ℥iv.
 — terebinth. ℥℥. f. embrocatio, quâcum foveantur
 partes affectæ, et spina dorsi, mane & vesperi.

Elixir Fœtidum.

℞ Tincturæ lavend. c.
 Tinct. fuligin.
 Spirit ammoniæ fœtid. āā ℥iij. m. sumat gutt. x.
 subinde ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

Stomach purges, fixed alkaline salts, atte-
 nuating gums, and chalybeate waters, must

be occasionally exhibited. Setons and issues are useful: electricity has been also tried to advantage. Dry frictions, and scourging with nettles are also recommended. But the Bath waters have most frequently succeeded, where medicines have been unsuccessful.

Electrifying the paralytic part has often been serviceable, so has likewise been the cold bath.

When the blood seems to be in a state of viscosity, attenuant gums, with fixed alkaline salts, and chalybeate waters, promise to be of the greatest use, accompanying such external applications, as seem likely to stimulate the living solids and nervous system to action. But when palsy succeeds the rheumatism, scurvy, scrofula, lues venerea, or nervous colic, it will be necessary at the same time to advert to the primary diseases, and administer such things as may be serviceable in these cases according to the nature of the complaint.

Tremors, or paralytic shakings or tremblings of the hands and other parts, frequently follow upon hard drinking, profuse venery, or any other excesses in the non-naturals, and
may,

may, in general, be treated as a partial palsy, omitting the evacuations, which would in these cases be injurious. The medicinal waters both of Bath and Bristol, under proper regulations, are very adviseable in these circumstances.

CLASS VI.

OF MENTAL DISEASES.

CHAPTER I.

Of Melancholy and Madness.

THES E are diseases nearly connected, though they are diametrically opposite in some of their symptoms; for the first is attended with great fear and pensiveness; and the latter with great fury and boldness; but they both agree in being accompanied with a constant delirium, without fever.

Melancholia, by some nosologists is defined a partial insanity without any dyspepsia, by which is meant, when a man is in such a situation, that the relation of things altogether false are conceived in the mind, so that his

passions and actions may be excited beyond all natural bounds, or contrary to reason; and as hypochondriasis and melancholy cannot always be distinguished when they are, there appears no other sign but that in the first, dyspepsia is always present, in the last, it is often totally absent. Mania is defined universal insanity.

They may be occasioned by whatever so disturbs the brain as to affect the mind; such as intense thought, anxious cares and troubles, watchings, frights, fearful and shocking dreams, strong passions, profuse evacuations, or an obstruction of them. Whatever renders the blood and spirits too volatile, causes the mirthful and raving; and whatever, on the contrary, depresses them, will occasion the melancholy species. If hereditary, they scarce admit of a cure, or those which grow up with people from their early youth, are incurable; and so, in general, is that which has continued above a year.

The general signs, preceding melancholy, are, sadness and dejection, without any antecedent cause; timidity, fondness of solitude, troublesome nights, fretfulness and fickleness,

costiveness, little or no urine, indolence, and paleness of visage.—On the contrary, in maniacs there is an unusual boldness, with all the strong appearances of irregular passions; rising sometimes so high, as to give room to apprehend the patient may attempt his own life.

In order to the cure, advise travelling, but do not acquaint the sick with the occasion. Introduce new ideas; oppose them to the preceding ideas.

In bold maniacs, a slender and weak regimen is required; such as gruels, thin panadas, whey, water, and fruits, barley gruel, buttermilk. Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and should be frequently repeated in small quantities: but the pulse and other symptoms, will be the best guides. Clysters and vomits should not be spared; for they are most undoubtedly of very great use, and should be either antimonium tartarifatum, vin. antimon. or ipecacoanha, according to the strength of the patient. Purging must not be forgotten; nor issues, blisters, setons, &c.—The hot bath is often of the greatest service, in maniacal

niacal cases; bleeding and nitrous medicines being first premised for promoting the discharge by urine copiously, that by the cutaneous pores are considered of the utmost consequence in these cases. The following may be useful, as general medicines, in melancholic diseases:

Pilulæ Moschatae.

℞ Mos. ʒi.
 Ass. foetid.
 Camphor. ʒij.
 Tinct. opii. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n^o xx. quarum sumat quinque
 hor. som. & manè cum haustu seq.

Haustus Diureticus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒiʒ
 Kali acetati ʒss.
 Syr. Tolutani ʒi. f. haustus; adde tinctur.
 Opii gutt. xx. haustui nocturno.

Pilulæ Sagapeni.

℞ Sagapen. ʒi.
 Tinctur. myrrh. q. s. ut f. pil. iij. hor. som. sum. cum
 haust. supradict. & adde pil. pro re nata, rhabarb.
 gr. v. vel aloes gr. ij. Persistat in usu pilularum &
 haustum per dies triginta.

Sal polychrest. in doses of a drachm, twice or thrice a day, is greatly esteemed by some in these cases.

Valerian ʒi. pro dos. cum decoct. cort. also
 Opii purificati ad gr. ij. pro dos. pro re nata,
 have

have done great service. Acet. distillat. given to the quantity of an ounce and a half every day, for one, two, or three months, has been attended with remarkable success in maniacal cases; the patients being first prepared by bleeding and purging, which must be repeated as occasion requires.

Mistura Laxativa.

℞ Infus. fenæ ℥vi.
Kali tartarificati ℥ss. m. sumat cochl. iij. pro re natâ,

Et, Elixir Nitrosum.

℞ Spirit. Ætheris nitrosi
Tinctur. Hellebori nigri
—— castor. āā ℥ij. m. et sumat gutt. xxx. ter
vel quater in die pro re nata.

In some, shaving the head, cold bathing, with a proper regimen, and confinement, are very essential in the cure of this disorder: and where the patient is young and sanguine, remember to bleed and purge frequently; let the diet be very slender, and give anodynes at night. Though opium has by some practitioners been prohibited, still this disease has been known to give way to large doses; it is therefore worth our while to exhibit a few doses, and persist or desist according to the visible effect.

When

When madness happens in consequence of nervous and long intermitting fevers, nothing will answer better than the bark, with steel, a proper air, moderate exercise, and a good restorative diet : and in order to secure against a relapse, we must endeavour to invigorate the whole system, by the use of the cold bath, and chalybeate waters.

C H A P II.

Of the Furor Uterinus.

THE furor uterinus is a species of madness peculiar to the female sex, arising from too great a sensibility, or inflammation of the pudenda ; or too great an abundance, or acrimony, of the fluids secreted in those parts. Its principal characteristic is, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous gestures and speeches. The signs at first, are melancholy, great taciturnity, though with lascivious casting about of their eyes, and a redness of the face. As the disease increases, they scold, cry, then laugh, &c.

The cure consists in removing the heat and

irrita-

irritation, by refrigerants and evacuants, and interposing gentle anodynes. The diet should be cooling and light; such as whey and vegetables. Bleeding is proper, and should be repeated, especially where the pulse is quick and strong. Cooling purges are also useful; such as crytalli tart. with rad. jalap. sal amar. tamarind. man. elect. e fenâ with nitre dissolved in whey, &c.

Hauftus Sedativus.

℞ Emulf. com. ℥ij.

Kali. acetat. ℥i.

Tinct. Opii gutt. x. f. haustus h. f. sumendus; & repetatur mane, dosin minuendo tinct opii cujus sumat tantummodo guttas quinque.

C H A P. III.

Of the Hypochondriasis, or Hypochondriac Disease.

THIS distemper is likewise called *affectio hypochondriaca*, *vapours*, and *spleen*. It is a chronic disease, in which the patient imagines himself in danger of dying from palpitation of the heart. Eructation, borborygmi, or other disagreeable, though slight and

and mutable symptoms, arising without any evident cause.—Men are known to be hypochondriacal, because they speak to us of multifarious mischiefs connected together by no evident principle, often only to be discovered from the relation of patients, which are delivered with a scrupulous attention to the most minute circumstances, and in the very terms of the medical art ; also, because those inconveniencies which other men would despise, they attack with a thousand remedies, and often change them, wearing out physicians with their complaints, sometimes one sometimes another. Sollicitous about the event, and prognosticating most unfavourably, though their appetites are good, themselves vigorous, having the perfect exercise of all their functions, except the judgment relative to the disease. It affects the imagination, and is attended with great anxiety, melancholy, and fear ; and sometimes uncommon cheerfulness, and defined a dispepsia, or difficulty of digestion, attended with languor, uneasiness of mind and fear, from causes inadequate, in a melancholic constitution, and arises in general,

ral, from a sedentary life, too intense application to study, gross and viscid diet, profuse evacuations, and violent passions.

The signs are, indolence, tremors, despondency, low-spiritedness, dread of dying, costiveness, difficulty of breathing, short cough, flatulence, pale crude urine, spasmodic pains of the head, &c.

The regimen should consist of such food as is light and easy of digestion. Pyrmont water should be recommended to be drank in common, and exercise on horseback. Repeated vomits are very proper here, and a due attention that the body be kept soluble with stomachic purgatives. The cold bath, bark, chalybeates, bitters, and volatiles, seem the best remedies, together with the gums, as assafœtida, galbanum, sagapœnum, and myrrh; and castor, musk, camphor, valerian, &c.

Hauftus Amarus.

℞ Infus. gentianæ comp. ℥iſſ

Tinctur. cinnamoni comp.

Vin. ferri āā ℥i. f. haustus circa meridiem, & horâ quintâ vespertina sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Amarus Ferruginosus.

℞ Infus. gentian. c. ℥iſſ

Tincturæ cinnam. c. gutt. xxx:

Tinct. ferri muriati gutt. xxx. m. & ut supra exhibetur.

Vel;

Vel, Haustus Rhabarbari.

℞ Vini rhab.

Tinct. rhab. ana ℥vi. m. f. haustus bis in septimanâ
sumendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Martiales.

℞ Pil. gummi ℥i.

Pilul. aloes c. myrrh. ℥i.

Ferri vitriolati ℥ss.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n^o xviiij. sumat tres h. f. per-
sistat in usu præscriptorum per menses duos.

Vel, Haustus Roborans.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iſs.

Tinctur. valer. ℥ij.

—— ferri muriati. gutt. xx. f. haustus ter in
die sumendus.

If pain and flatulence, with a head-ach,
attend, the following drops are often service-
able :

Elixir Fœtidum.

℞ Spirit. ammon. fœtid. ℥ss.

Tincturæ opii camph. ℥ij. m. sumat gutt. xl. ex
haustu aquæ Pyrmont.

In case of convulsions and spasms, prescribe
opiates, joined with fœtids, such as,

Bolus Fœtidus Anodynus.

℞ Afæ fœtid. ℥i.

Mosch. gr. vi.

Tinct. opii. gutt. x.

Syr. simp q. s. ut f. bolus pro re nata sumendus.

Cold bathing is highly useful in most hy-
pochondriac cases, proper evacuations having
been first premised. The following tincture

is

is likewise of great service, if used daily, and continued for any length of time :

Tinctura Peruviana.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ℥ij.

— aurant.

Rad. gentian. āā ℥ss. infunde in spir. vin. ten. ℥ij.
per vi. dies ; deinde per chartam cola, et sumat
cochl. i. vel ij. mane & horâ septimâ vesperi, cum
part. æqual. aq. fontan.

The use of this should be principally in spring and winter, accompanied with chalybeate waters, and regularly continued exercise.

In most of these cases, myrrh joined with bitters is very beneficial.

Haustus Myrrhæ.

℞ Infusi quassia ℥ij.

Myrrhæ gr. x.

Sal. polychrest. ℥ij.

Tinctura cinnam. c. gutt. xxx. m. bis in dies administratur.

If there be heat and quickness in the pulse, bitters and steel are improper. But a cold infusion of the bark, with elixir of vitriol, should be used.

CLASS VII.

OF ASTHMATIC DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

Of the Peripneumonia Notha.

THE peripneumonia notha, or *bastard peripneumony*, differs from the *true peripneumony*, or inflammation in the lungs, in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, nor thirst; and by its commonly seizing the old and phlegmatic; and those of weak and lax fibres, and gross habit of body: and particularly hard drinkers. It generally appears at the close of the winter season, and is most prevalent in moist situations, and in foggy weather.

This disease is by some only esteemed a slighter degree of the true peripneumony, and differs from that, in the inflammation being milder, and the afflux of humors into the lungs more copious; whilst others esteem it a very different disease, ranking it under
 those

those of asthma, and allow for its cause an accumulation of serum in the cellular cavity of the lungs, when great oppression in the air-vessels, and some degree of obstruction in the pulmonic and bronchial arteries, thereby hindering the free and regular circulation of the blood.

It comes on with a sense of heat and cold alternately; there is a giddiness, and an acute pain in the head, when the cough is most troublesome; frequent vomiting, sometimes with, and at other times without coughing; turbid urine, with red sediment; a quick difficult breathing, and a remarkable wheezing, whenever the patient coughs. A pain of the whole breast accompanies this disease; but there are no signs of fever, especially in gross habits.

Thin broths, and spoon-meats, with pectoral apozems, are the most proper regimen. Mustard-whey, or decoction of madder-root, may be proper as a common drink. Bleeding, in this disorder, is seldom of any service, but on the contrary generally does harm. If comatose symptoms should appear, with a pretty full pulse, it may be necessary to use

the lancet once, and that immediately; but cupping in this case would be preferable. Blisters applied to the back, sides, and arms; and puking now and then, with small doses of antimon. tartarfat. vin. antimon. and oxy-mel. scillæ, are what we are chiefly to depend upon; and the patient ought not to drink much after the emetic, that the agitation it occasions may be stronger. Emollient opening glysters, and gentle purgatives, are also very proper, and should be repeated according to the circumstances of the case; and the following medicines may be interposed:

Pilulæ Pectorales.

- ℞ Millep. p. p. ℥iij.
 Gum. ammon. ℥i℥.
 Flor. benz. ℥i.
 Extr. croci.
 Bals. per : sing. gr. xv.
 Oleum sulph. q. s. ut f. pilulæ granorum iv. sumat
 tres ter de die.

Hauftus Salinus.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
 Sal. c. c. ℥℥.
 Succ. limon. ℥iij.
 Syr. tolutani.
 Aq. alexet. spirituof. āā ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus, sex-
 tis horis sumendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

- ℞ Gum. ammoniac. ℥i.
 Scillar. pulv. ℥iij.
 Sapon. Venet. ℥ij.

Syr;

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. pilulæ n° lxxii. quarum fumat
iij. mane & nocte.

Vel, Haustus Pectoralis.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥iſſ.
Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ℥i.
Sal. c. c. ℥ſſ.
Spirit. nuc. moschat. ℥ij.
Syr. tolutani ℥i. m. ut f. haustus.

Tinctura opii camphorata may be taken from xx drops to ℥i. in any of the above forms, provided the expectoration be free; but if it be viscid, avoid opiates, and proceed with the lac ammoniac, only; together with oxymel. scillæ millepedes, issues, and perpetual blisters; and, after the patient is somewhat recovered, in order to strengthen the habit, have recourse to a dry country air, exercise, asses milk, and decoct. Peruv.

Powder of benzoin may be thrown upon a hot heater, and the fumes received into the lungs.

In case of swelled legs,

Pulvis Catharticus.

℞ Pulv. jalap.
Calomelanos præp. āā gr. x.
Zinziber. pulv. gr. v. m. ut f. pulvis, pro re nata
fumendus.

Vinum Allii.

℞ Sem. finap. ℥ſſ.
Allii ℥iij.

Vin. alb. ℥ij. stent simul, sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies; tum sumat ℥iv. ad libitum.

But notwithstanding all our efforts, it seldom happens that patients thus afflicted escape. Hence if there is a perpetual laborious wheezing, great anxiety, and intolerable oppression of the præcordia, together with a constant dosing, coldness of the extremities, and a livid colour of the face and hands, we must expect that death will shortly close the scene.

Issues made between the shoulders may be very useful in preventing the disease, by affording a perpetual drain to the serous parts of the humours, and hindering an accumulation in the lungs.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Asthma.

THE asthma is a disease, returning at intervals, attended with a great difficulty of breathing, and wheezing. It is commonly divided into the *humid* and *dry* asthma; according as it happens to be accompanied with expectoration, or not.

It

It is concisely defined in the following terms: there is a difficulty of breathing coming on at intervals, with a sense of straightness in the chest, and a sibilating noise in respiration. In the beginning there is either a difficult cough, or none at all; towards the termination it is free, with very often a copious spitting up of mucus. It is either *spontaneous*, coming on from no manifest cause, or accompanying any other disease; or *exanthematic*, arising from a retropulsion of the itch, or some other acid effusion; or *plethoric*, from a suppression of some usual sanguinary evacuation, or a spontaneous plethora.

However, it is commonly preceded by a disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression and flatulency at the stomach, and frequent eructations. After some time the cheeks become red, the eyes grow prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and is scarcely able to speak or expectorate: when he catches a little sleep, he snores vehemently; during the height of the paroxysm, he is desirous of a free cool air; he sweats about the neck and forehead;

and sometimes, when he coughs, brings up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; there is no fever, the pulse is commonly small and weak, the urine is pale, and discharged in great plenty. As the paroxysm abates, there is more or less of an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and lets fall a copious sediment.

During the fit, venæsection is necessary, unless extreme weakness or old age should forbid it; and as soon as may be the following clyster;

Enema Purgans Fœtidum,

℞ Decocti pro enemate ℥viij.

Sal amari.

Syrupi spinæ cervinæ āā ℥i.

Afæ fœtidæ ℥ij.

Olei lini. ℥i℥. m.

And, should the symptoms not soon abate after the operation, blisters must be applied between the shoulders; or, instead of the clyster, we may have recourse to cathartics, taken by the mouth: then,

Bolus Pectoralis.

℞ Pulv. enul. camp. ℥i.

— e myrrh. c. gr. x.

Nuc. moschat. torrefact. gr. vi.

Ol. menth. gutt. i.

Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus h. f. & summò manè sumend. cum haustu sequenti :

Hauſtus Volatilis Balsamicus.

℞ Aq. diſtillatæ ℥iſſ.
— nuc. moſchat. ℥iij.
Sal c. c. ℥i.
Syr. tolutani ℥i. m.

Vel, Hauſtus cum Sagapeno.

℞ Gum. ſagapen. pur. ℥℔.
Aq. puleg. ℥iſſ.
Spirit. nuc. moſchat. ℥ij.
Syr. tolutani ℥i. f. hauſtus manè & veſperi ſumend.
& adde ſpirit. c. c. gutt. xx. pro re natâ.

If hyſteric or ſpaſmodic complaints attend which are not very unuſual, add : ſpirit. ammoniaæ fœtid. et tinctur. valer. volat. āā p. æ.

Vel, Bolus Balsamicus.

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ℥℔.
Sperm. cet. ℥i.
Balsam, ſulph, aniſat, gutt. vi.
Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus h. f. ſumendus cum hauſtu ſeq.

Hauſtus Paregoricus:

℞ Aq. diſtillatæ ℥iſſ.
Spirit. nuc. moſchat. ℥ij.
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.
Tinct. opii camph. gutt. xxx. ad xl.
Syr. tolutani ℥i. m.

Vel, Elixir Balsamicum:

℞ Balsam. ſulph. aniſat.
—— Peruv. āā ℥ij. m. ſumat. gutt. x. ad xx.
cum fruſtulo ſachari ; ſuperbib. cochl. iij. ſeq.

Miſtura

Mistura Ammoniacalis.

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥vi.
Spf. cin. amomi. ℥ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Pectorale.

℞ Mel. pur. ℥ij.
Pulv. enul. campan.
— sem, anis.
Flor. sulphur. āā ℥ij. f. elect. cujus sumat. q. n.
m. ter in die.

The following pills have been very successfully prescribed ;

Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

℞ Pulp. scillæ recent.
Gum. ammoniac. āā ℥℥.
Flor. benzoës ℥i.
Bals. sulph. anisat. q. f. f. pilul. xxiv. quarum sumat iij. h. f. & mane, ut opus erit.

And,

Apozema Pectorale.

℞ Rub. tinctor. ℥i.
Macis ℥ij. coq. ex aq. distillatæ q. f. ad colatur.
℥ij. adde,
Tinct. cinnam. comp. ℥℥.
Syr. limon. ℥ij. m. ut f. apozem, cujus sumat ℥iv.
ter quaterve de die.

Assafoetida, gum ammoniac, tinctura opii camphorata sal. c. c. and squills, with blisters, issues, and setons, are the chief general remedies in asthmatic complaints. In the paroxysm a strong infusion of roasted coffee has been found very beneficial. Emetics are
very

very dangerous during the paroxysms; but in the intervals are very proper to prevent a relapse; and should be occasionally had recourse to; as should also the lac ammoniaci, with the oxymel scillæ, and vinum antimoniale; or pills may be made of ammoniacum, squills, or any other expectorants, and washed down with some wine in which some ingredient possessing similar powers have been infused. If the patient be advancing in years, and gouty, blisters to the legs, with the fetid gums and camphor, are proper to prevent a return; so are also bark, steel, &c. and the patient should be careful never to overload the stomach, or eat late suppers; and costiveness should be prevented by taking from time to time a few grains of pil. aloës c. myrrhâ, rhubarb, or the like.

The humid asthma is accounted the same with the peripneumonia notha, requiring exactly the same treatment—But the spasmodic, or dry asthma, is different, attacking nervous, relaxed, and often young people. It requires principally the use of nervous medicines and opiates, added to those already mentioned, together with the use of the warm bath, and
the

the vapour of warm water drawn into the lungs during the fit.

If this complaint should depend on some other disease, that must be paid attention to, viz. the gout; sinapisms to the feet, or blistering, are immediately requisite, and such other things as will solicit the gout to the extremities: *the remains of the ague*, occasioning irregular attacks; bark is our remedy: *retro-pulsed* eruptions; issues and blisters are required, to afford drains for the acrid matter; courses of sulphureous waters, and goats' whey; diet drinks, and mercurial alteratives to correct the acrimony of the fluids.

The regimen of asthmatic people should consist of a light diet, void of flatulency; the air should be such as the patient finds best to agree with him; the exercise moderate, but that of riding is infinitely the most preferable, and absolutely necessary: malt liquors are to be avoided.

CLASS

CLASS VIII.

OF CACHEXIES, OR HUMORAL DISEASES.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Dropsy.

THE dropsy is a preternatural collection of water or serum in some particular part of the body; attended most frequently with swelling, thirst, difficulty of breathing, and a discharge of very little urine. Before this disorder is perfectly formed, the patient is generally said to labour under a *cachexia*; and agreeable to the parts affected it receives different denominations: when there is a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system, it is called *leucoplegmatia*, or *anasarca*, and is defined a soft inelastic swelling or intumescence of the whole body, or a part of it; and may be either *serous*, from a serum being retained on account of some accustomary suppressed evacuations, or from an increase of serum, on account of too much water taken into the habit:

bit: or it arises from *obstruction*, from a compression of the veins; or it is *exanthematic* after eruptions have arisen, and particularly after an erysipelas, or from a *thinness of the blood* produced by hæmorrhage, or from *debility* in patients who are weakened by long continued diseases; or any other causes. When there is a collection of watery fluids in the abdomen, it is termed an *ascites*, which is a tense, scarce elastic, but fluctuating intumescence of the abdomen, called *abdominal*, when there is a regular uniform tumor of the whole abdomen, with a sufficiently evident fluctuation, which proceeds either from obstruction of the viscera, from debility, or thinness of the blood. Or it is named *saccated*, when there is a partial tumor of the abdomen, at least in the beginning, attended with an obscure fluctuation.

When in the scrotum, *hydrocele*, distinguishable by a tumor not painful, increasing by degrees, soft, fluctuating, and pellucid. When in the uterus, *hydrops uteri*, known by a tumor in the hypogastric region, in women, gradually increasing, resembling the form of the uterus, yielding to pressure, or fluctuating,
without

without ischuria or pregnancy. When in the breast, *hydrops pectoris*, or hydrothorax, which shews itself by a dyspnoea, pallid countenance, œdematous swelling of the feet, small quantity of urine, difficulty of lying down, sudden and spontaneous rousing from sleep, with palpitation, and water fluctuating in the chest. When in the head, *hydrocephalus*, in which there is a soft inelastic intumescence of the head, with the sutures of the cranium gaping. This though is the *hydrocephalus externus*; the called *internus* will be explained in the latter end of this chapter. The proximate cause of dropfies is evidently an ouzing out of lymph into the cellular membrane or cavities, in greater quantities than the absorbent system can take up; or from a rupture of these vessels, or from their loss of power; hence is the accumulation formed, and from hence will the more remote causes be understood. In most dropfical cases the legs swell and pit towards night, the appetite decays, the face either becomes bloated or grows thin, emaciated, and pale, and a slow fever and thirst attend.

In all dropfies the diet should be dry and
solid;

solid, liquids sparingly used; and these should consist of good old rich wines, or medicated beer, in order to strengthen the solids, and promote the renal discharges. Though it sometimes happens by indulging the patient, when urged with excessive thirst, in drinking freely of weak liquors, such as pure water, small beer, or cyder, to the quantity of four or five quarts a day, that a cure hath been brought about when all medicines have failed; and perhaps if these liquids were impregnated with some of the saline diuretics, their efficacy would be increased.

The following forms, varied as the symptoms indicate, will be found very serviceable for the general cure of this malady, assisted by frictions and proper exercise. And first, where it can be complied with without danger, vomits should be prescribed.

R Antimonii tartarificati gr. iv. ad vi.

Vel,

R Ipecacoanh. ℥i.

Vel, Haustus Emeticus Scilliticus.

R Ipecacoanh. ℥℥.

Oxymel. scillæ ℥i.

Aq. cinnam. ℥℥. m. ut f. haustus.

Bohus

Bolus Emeticus Mercurialis.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipec. ℥ss.
Hydrargyri vitriolati gr. v.
Syr. simpl. q. s. fiat bolus.

Next purge.

Haustus Purgans.

℞ Syr. e spin. cerv. ℥i.
Pulv. jalap. ℥i.
——zingiber. ℥ss.
Salis tartar. ℥ss.
Aq. menth. piperitid. ℥i. m. ut f. haustus.

Vel, Pulvis Purgans.

℞ Pulv. scammon. ℥i.
Gum. guaiac. ℥ss. m. ut f. pulvis.

Vel,

℞ Pulveris jalap.
——nitri. āā gr. xxv. m.

Though in delicate subjects whose stomach will not very well bear this,

Mistura Salina cum Jalapio.

℞ Kali pp. ℥iſs.
Succ. limon. q. s. ad perfectam sat. deinde adjiciantur.
Aquæ menth. pip. ℥v.
Spf. juniperi. ℥i.
Tincturæ jalap. ℥ss.
Syrupi rosæ ℥vi. m. sum. coch. iv. ter quaterve in dies.

Vel, Bolus Purgans.

℞ Jalap. pulv. ℥i.
Calomel. gr. viij.
Pulveris aromat. gr. vi.
Syr. simpl. q. s. f. bolus.

B b

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Elaterii.

- ℞ Elater. g. s. ad gr. ij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
 Sacchari ℥ss.
 Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus.

Vel, Haustus cum Gambogia.

- ℞ Jalap. pulv. ℥i
 Gambog.
 Zingiber. pul. āā ℥ss.
 Syr. simpl. ℥ij.
 Aq. menth. ℥i. f. haustus.

Or take from a drachm to half an ounce of expressed juice of the root of iris luteus, night and morning.

Then use diuretics :

Elixir Cupri.

- ℞ Limatur cupri gr. xx.
 Aquæ ammoniæ ℥i℥. digere ut f. tinctura cœrulea; cujus sumat guttas quatuor ex hydromel. mane & vesperi, & augeatur dosis ad xxx. gutt. vacuo ventriculo.

The following has cured a confirmed ascites :

Tinctura Millepedarum.

- ℞ Milliped. ficcat. & pulv. ℥ij.
 Coccinel. pulv.
 Nuc moschatæ āā ℥i.
 Aq. juniper comp.
 Spir. ammoniæ composit. āā ℥i. vitro arcte clauso digere in calore arenæ per hor. xij. deinde per chartam cola, ut fiat tinctura; cujus sumat gutt. lx. ex vini albi haustu, diebus a purgationibus liberis.

Haustus Diureticus.

- ℞ Infus. Gentianæ comp. ℥i℥.
 Kali acetati. ℥℥.
 Spiritus raph. c. ℥℥. m. f. haustus ter in die fumendus; cui adde aquæ ammon. acetat. ℥iij. si opus fuerit.

Vel, Haustus Scilliticus.

- ℞ Spiritus cinnam. ℥i.
 Acet. scillæ ℥℥. ad ℥ij.
 Tincturæ lavend. c.
 Syr. croc. āā ℥i. m.

Mistura Diuretica.

- ℞ Kali ℥i.
 Acet. scill. ℥i℥.
 Aq. menth. pip. ℥vi.
 Vin. ant. ℥ij.
 Tinct. opii. ℥i.
 Syr. cort. aur. ℥℥. m. sumat ℥i. subinde.

Vel, Bolus Diureticus.

- ℞ Pulv. scillæ ℥℥.
 Pulv. aromat.
 Nitr. pur. āā gr. vi.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.
 Syr. zingiber. q. s. f. bolus h. f. fumendus.

Cerevisia Diuretica.

- ℞ Sem. dauc. fyl. ℥i.
 Rad. Enulæ.
 Bac. junip.
 Sem. fænic. dul. āā ℥℥. m. fiat species infun.
 in cerevisiæ fortis cong. x. per decem dies dos.
 ℥℥s. bis terve de die.

And in most hydropic cases, we may very freely recommend mustard-seed, horse-radish, &c.

In persons of a robust constitution we may prescribe as follows, in an anasarca :

Pilulæ Catharticæ.

- ℞ Pil. ex colocynth. simp. ℥i.
 Gambog. gr. v.
 Calomelanos g. iij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iij. f. pil. vel bolus, horâ somni
 fumendus.

Infusio Cinerum Genistæ.

- ℞ Ciner. genist.
 Milleped. vivent, āā ℥ij.
 Rad. raphan. rustic.
 — — jalap.
 Kali āā ℥i. infunde in vin. Rhenan. ℥iv. leni ca-
 lore per xxx. horas ; deinde cola pro usu ; sumat
 cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

A spoonful of unbruised mustard-seed may be taken morning and night ; or, ℥ij. to ℥fs. of ciner. genist. in a decoction of juniper ; or garlic, and the squill pills, with some proper julep. DOVER'S powder, given to the quantity of ℥ij. over night, for three or four nights successively, has been sometimes found very efficacious.

Scarify or blister the legs where it is necessary ; and administer the following

Bolus Diureticus.

- ℞ Sapon. Venet. ℥i.
 Gum ammoniac. ℥ß.
 Pulv. scillæ ficut. gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Where

Where squills are given as a diuretic, that dose is by some esteemed the best which fits most easy on the stomach, without creating a lasting nausea, which very small doses of this medicine are sometimes very apt to produce, still it has been observed that they seldom are attended with any good effect without producing nausea, and indeed sometimes vomiting.

Sudorifics are also very proper.

Bolus Scilliticus,

- ℞ Scillæ pulv. gr. v.
 Pulv. ari comp. gr. x,
 Pulv. zingiber. gr. v.
 Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus bis in die sumendus,

Vel, Bolus Cardiacus,

- ℞ Confect. aromaticæ ℥i.
 Sal succin. g. v.
 Ol. juniper. gut. ij. m. ut f. bolus,

Vel, Haustus Diureticus.

- ℞ Ciner. genist. ℥i.
 Vin. amar. ℥ij. m. ut f. haustus,

Vel, Pulvis Emeticus,

- ℞ Antim. tartarif. gr. i.
 Antimonii calcinati ℥ss. m. & sumat vesperi,

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus,

- ℞ Pulv. castor. gr. xv,
 Sal succini gr. v,
 — c. c. gr. vi.
 Opii gr. i.
 Syr. sim. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Ammoniacalis.

- ℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacoan. gr. iv.
 Opii purificati. gr. i.
 Ammoniaë ℥i.
 Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus sumendus horâ decubitus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Antimonialis.

- ℞ Antimonii tartarifati gr. ii.
 Opii purificati. gr. i.
 Gum guaiac. ℥i.
 Camphor. grana iv.
 Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus.

Vel, Haustus Diaphoreticus.

- ℞ Spir. raphan. c. ℥i.
 Tinct. opii gutt. xxx.
 Vin. antim. ℥i. f. haust. h. s. sumend. & repetend.
 pro re natâ.

Emetics and cathartics, in small doses, frequently and alternately repeated, have been often given with success in an ascites; and diuretics, together with corroborants, should be always joined and used at intervals during the course of purges.

Crystals of tartar, dissolved in a large quantity of water, have been successful. An ounce to twenty, and taken during the day; it acts as a purgative and diuretic; and the digitalis purpurea has been recommended as one of the most certain diuretics in the materia medica, which may be given in form of powder or decoction,

Pulvis Digitalis purpureæ.

- ℞ Digitalis purpureæ gr. ij.
 Chel. cancrorum pp. gr. vj.
 Pulveris aromaticæ g. iij. m. sumatur bis in dies.
 Infusum. digitalis purpureæ.
- ℞. Digitalis purpureæ ficcæ ℥i.
 Aquæ ferventis ℥viii. stent donec refrixer. Deinde
 adjiciatur,
 Spirit. juniperi ℥i. sumatur uncia una bis de die.

The colchicum is no insignificant medicine in these cases.

Haustus c. Colchico.

- ℞ Aquæ cinnamomi ℥i.
 Spirt juniperi. ℥iij.
 Oxymellis colchici. ℥β. m. sumatur primo semel
 quotidie deinde bis vel ter in dies.

If a dropſy happens in conſequence of an obſtructed perſpiration, or drinking large quantities of cold water, diaphoretics are very plainly indicated.—If from hard drinking, exerciſe on horſeback, and the uſe of wine under proper reſtrictions, may be recommended; if from a conſumptive diathēſis, diuretics and corroborants will be moſt proper: if it happens after large hæmorrhages, or long continued fevers, purge ſparingly. The chief dependence is then on bitters and chalybeates.

The following pills have been uſed ſucceſsfully, drinking largely during their operation.

Pilulæ ex Helleboro.

℞ Extr. helleb. nig.

Myrrhæ āā ℥i.

Card. bened. ℥x. m. & fiant pilulæ mediocris sumat
tres ad decem omni hora donec purgetur.

The following medicines have given great relief in the dropfy, where the legs and thighs were much fwelled and water in the abdomen, even in old age, after premising an antimonial vomit :

Haustus Aloeticus Alcalinus.

℞. Vin. aloet. alkal. ℥i.

— Rhenan. ℥ij.

Sacchar. alb. ℥i. m. ut f. haustus, omni vesperi sumendus.

Pilulæ e Cicuta cum Mercurio.

℞ Hydrargyri, gr, iv.

Mucilag. gum Arab. q. s. optime misceantur ; et
adde extract. cicutæ g. v. f. pilul, iij. hor. som.
& mane sumendæ.

Sometimes an ascites accompanies an anasarca, and these cases are rarely cured ; but we should attempt to evacuate the water by every means, taking care not to weaken the constitution, by too powerful or strong applications ; and if all the medicines fail, the only chance left is to have recourse to the paracentesis, or tapping, which ought to be oftener performed than it is, and much more early

early in the disease; and not be deferred till the abdomen become greatly distended, and the viscera spoiled by long soaking in the extravasated fluids. After the waters have been evacuated, and the patient somewhat recovered, the bark, steel, frictions, and exercise in a dry country air, bid the fairest to prevent a relapse.

In a cachexia, the kali acetatum, gum. ammon. oxymel. scil. tinct. aloes comp. pil. ammon. decoct. juniper, &c. with proper evacuants, riding on horseback, and German Spa-waters, are of great use.

In the hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, the water is contained in the tunica vaginalis, and the disease confined to the part. The tumor here may be opened with a trocar in the most depending part of the scrotum; and though this is not properly a radical cure, yet it sometimes proves one, and is to be preferred to any other method.

The radical cure of this disease, when the patient falls under the hands of a surgeon, has been attempted in three methods. The inner part of the cyst, or tunica vaginalis, was formerly entirely dissected away; but
this

this painful, tedious, operation is now mostly disused, and either a large opening is made with a caustic into the part, and the cyst encouraged to slough or suppurate away; or it is opened with the knife, and the cyst filled with lint, whence is brought on an inflammation, and an adhesion produced; or a seton is made into and through the lower part of the cavity, by which means the water is let off, or effects similar to the former produced.

When water is contained in the cellular membranes of the scrotum, it is to be treated as an anasarca, and scarifications in the skin of the legs will answer as well as upon the part.

In a dropsy of the uterus, use fomentations, and vapour-baths, and give attenuant and resolvent medicines, such as soap, gum. ammon. pulv. e myrrh. comp. pil. ex hydrargyro. &c. with stimulating clysters, and emetics.

The hydrops pectoris requires perpetual blisters on the legs, and the exhibition of diuretics; purgatives are seldom of service in this case, but rather tend to weaken the body
than

than to evacuate the water. If these prove ineffectual, the last resource recommended by authors is to puncture the thorax, which demands the assistance of a skilful and experienced operator.

The hydrocephalus externus is a distemper in a manner peculiar to young children; perpetual blisters, issues, setons, cauteries, and discutient applications, are what are commonly advised externally, in this fatal disease; and internally, small doses of calomel, rhubarb, &c. with strengthening medicines, and a carminative diet.

The hydrocephalus internus, or dropfy of the brain, happens frequently to children, but sometimes adults are its subjects also. Many of the symptoms are so common to worm cases, teething, and other irritating causes, that it is difficult to fix upon any which particularly characterise the disease. The most peculiar seem to be pains in the limbs, with sickness and head-ach incessant, which, though frequent in other diseases of children, are neither so uniformly nor so constantly attendant as in this. Another circumstance observed to be familiar, if not peculiar to this distemper,

is,

is, that the patients are not only costive, but it is with the greatest difficulty that stools can be procured. These are generally of a very dark greenish colour, with an oiliness, or glassy bile, rather than the slime which accompanies worms, and they are for the most part extremely offensive. In complaints arising from worms, and in dentition, spasms are more frequent than in this disorder.

This disease has been termed, by some authors, hydrocephalic fever, from the attendant symptoms; and to prevent us from having the idea of a chronic disease, which that of a dropy gives. Besides what has been mentioned above, this disease has some other peculiarities: the patients fall into convulsions, and expire in a few hours, when there have not been the appearance of symptoms, which usually foretel the fatal termination. Also the pulse, from being small, hard, and frequent, becomes suddenly full, soft, and slow, but intermittent; and this points out the melancholy change which is approaching; and when we find this the case, we are not to be deceived by many appearances, which are apt to flatter the unwary into a false security; for the patients feel
little

little or no pain or distress; they are not delirious, and are free from oppression or sickness; they have no great thirst, scarce any præternatural heat; indeed they have been known to speak cheerfully, and even to eat with an appetite a few hours before the fatal convulsive attack. To this complaint children and young women are most subject.

When the hydrocephalus internus proceeds from the rupture of a lymphatic vessel in the brain, which some suppose to be the proximate cause of the disease, it cannot admit of a cure. If worms are the cause, anthelmintics soon relieve; if otherwise, there is very little hope.

As the symptoms are so similar to those said to be from worms, and often may not be idiopathic, but symptomatic, it will be proper to use anthelmintics, and such means may free the bowels from an irritating cause; those medicines are calomel, rhubarb: if the stomach seems to be overloaded, give an antimonial emetic. Clysters of aloes dissolved in milk, or decoct. sem. fantonic. cum ol. tereb. gut. xxx—xl. Small doses of opium may occasionally be given. Heating medicines and
warm

warm rooms are hurtful. This treatment may be successful in the symptomatic hydrocephalus: in the idiopathic, the reabsorption of the lymph accumulated in the brain is to be attempted. Blisters applied to the head, and the use of mercury, even to the producing a ptyalism, have been recommended, and also the vapour-bath. In desperate cases, every remedy ought to be tried which seems calculated to effect the desired purpose; though the disease hitherto has almost ever eluded the power of the medical art.

CHAP. II.

Of the Tympany.

THE tympany is a flatulent tumor of the abdomen. It may arise from a variety of causes, and is sometimes the consequence of the unseasonable use of opiates in the dysentery, or of the bark in intermittents; by which means the colon becomes greatly distended with air, and forms a true *tympanites*. But it is properly of two kinds; 1st, *Intestinal*, in which there is a tumor of the

abdomen, often unequal, with frequent rejection of wind, alleviating both the tension and pain. 2d, *Abdominal*, discoverable by a more evident resounding noise than in the former, a more equal tumefaction, and the emission of flatus less frequent, and not giving such evident relief. In the former we can only hope to be successful, and that by endeavouring to discharge the flatulencies by the anus, and giving the coats of the intestines proper strength, by increasing their tone. Hence must we, in the first intention, have recourse to antispasmodics, anodynes, and laxatives: in the second, to aromatic corroborants and tonics. If it be attended with febrile symptoms, bleeding may be premised. The body is to be kept regularly open with rhubarb, or some other gentle cathartic, joined with a few grains of the spec. aromat. All strong purging medicines, and carminatives without laxatives, are generally hurtful. An electary of camomile flowers with ginger, and a small proportion of steel, may be given as a corroborant, and the patient may wash it down with a draught of the infus. gentian. composit. Spirit. ætheris nitrosi, with tinctura opii,

opii, and flight doses of the pilula ex aloë cum myrrha, will be useful, and also a course of bitters, joined with aromatics; such as zedoary, quassia, ground-pine, orange-peel, lesser centaury, &c. Frictions of the abdomen, swathing it with a small flannel belt, and a regular course of exercise, are what are particularly serviceable in this disorder.

C H A P. III.

Of the Chlorosis, and Obstruction of the Menses.

THE chlorosis has been defined by Dr. Cullen, a dyspepsy, or a desire for things not esculent, a paleness or discolouration, a defect of venal plenitude, a soft tumefaction of the body, loss of strength, and a retention of the menses; which last symptom, he thinks, always attends a true chlorosis: where it does not, the disease should be referred to cachexy. However, the two complaints here specified are said to be commonly attended with a plethora, a listlessness to motion, a heaviness, paleness of the complexion, pain in the back and loins, with a depravity of all the func-

functions, hæmorrhages at the nose, pains in the head, with a great sense of weight across the eyes; loathing of food, a quick and weak pulse, fluor albus, hectic heats, coughs, hysterical fits, florid colour at times, tension of the uterus, and turgid veins.

It may be doubted whether this obstruction is so often the cause as the consequence of other disorders, as in general the cure depends upon remedying the indisposed habit of body, whence very opposite methods of treatment are often requisite.

If a viscosity of blood be the cause, attenuants; if a plethora, bleeding in the feet will be proper. They generally arise either from a defect of fluids, or obstructions and plenitude of the uterine vessels. In the former case, active deobstruents will not prevail till the digestions are mended, and the blood is determined to the uterus in a sufficient quantity.

Hence we should first have recourse to nutritious, easily digested food; afterwards, an emetic, gently aperient medicines, and a course of aromatic bitters, with suitable exercise, in a clear fine air; then emagogues may be pre-

C c

scribed,

scribed, as procuring a flux of the menses generally completes the cure, which will be confirmed by continuing them in their natural periods.

Hauftus Emmenagogus.

- ℞ Vini aloës.
 Ol. amygd. āā ℥vi.
 Aq. puleg. ℥i.
 Tinct. hellebori nigri gutt. xx. f. haust. h. f. fumend. & per tres vices repetendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Ecphrasticæ.

- ℞ Pil. ex aloë cum myrrha ℥i.
 Ferri ammoniacalis grana tria, m. f. pil. h. f. fumendæ.

In pale cachectic habits, chalybeates may be freely used; but by no means in the plethoric. Pediluvia, in both cases, are very proper.

Obstinate chloroses have often given way to the following treatment, when the humours have been sluggish and cold, from a spontaneous gluten:

Pulvis Ferruginosus.

- ℞ Pulv. aromat.
 Ferri ammoniacalis āā ℥β.
 M. f. pulvis horâ somni sumendus ex cochl. i. syr. simp.

Mustard-seed, swallowed whole twice or thrice a day, to the quantity of a small spoonful,

ful, has often promoted the menses, when other means have failed.

The tinctura hellebori nigr. has been greatly recommended, from $\zeta ij.$ to $\zeta \beta.$ three or four times every day.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ.

- ℞ Pil. ex aloë cum myrrhâ $\mathfrak{z} i.$
 — fœtid.
 — gummi āā $\zeta \beta.$
 Calomelan. præp. g. x. f. pilulæ n^o xx. capiat unam
 hora decubitus.

Bolus e Myrrha.

- ℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. $\mathfrak{z} i.$
 — castor. gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus cum haustu sequenti :

Hauustus Hellebori nigr.

- ℞ Aq. puleg. simp. $\zeta i.$
 Tinct. helleb. nigr. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. croc. $\zeta i.$ f. hauustus.

In case of indigestion, and in cachectic constitutions, vomits may be given, also small doses of pilul. ex aloë cum myrrha, and calomel. Occasional venesection is of use in those of a plethoric habit.

Electarium Ferruginosum.

- ℞ Conserv. absinth. marit. $\zeta i.$
 Rubig. ferri præp. $\zeta vi.$
 Hydrarg. cum sulph. $\zeta \beta.$
 Canel. alb. $\zeta ij.$
 Castor. pulv. $\zeta i.$

Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. mē-
lem ter in die cum cochlearibus duobus sequentis
vini medicati.

Vinum Ferruginosum.

℞ Limatur. ferr.
Cort. Peruv.
Canel. alb. āā ℥ij.
Rhabarb. ℥β. digere in vin. Rhenani veter. (*old
bock*) ℥iij. per dies aliquot: tum cola pro usu.

Vel, Haustus Ferruginosus.

℞ Tinctur. ferri muriati gutt. xx.
Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
Spir. nuc. mosch.
Syr. aurant. āā ℥i. f. haust. bis in die sumend.

Vel, Electarium Ecphrasticum.

℞ Ferri vitriolati (vel vitriol. virid. vulg. ad albedinem
torrefact. et in tenuissimum pulverem reduct.)

℥β.

Pulv. crystal. tart.

— fenæ.

— jalap.

— zingib. āā ℥β.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. vi.

Syr. cort. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. molle, ad magn.
n. m. bis in die sumend. superbib. haust. infus.
saly. vel vin. tepid. cum zingiber. mist.

Bathing the feet in warm water, at the
same time using tight ligatures about the
thighs, has brought an immediate flow of the
menses. Electricity has likewise sometimes
succeeded.

The following pills and julep have been
given with success in bloated habits, and ob-
structed menses:

Pilulæ Ephrasticæ Gummosæ.

- ℞ Pulveris aloet. cum ferro. ʒi.
 Pil. gumm. ʒß. f. pil. xvij. quarum sumat. iij. hor.
 sum. et mane cum cochl. iv. julep. sequent.

Julepum Diureticum.

- ℞ Spirit. junip. comp. ʒiß.
 Aq. puleg. ʒiv.
 Syr. croc. ʒij. m.

Bolus Deobstruens.

- ℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. ʒi.
 Ferr. amon. gr. vi.
 Extr. fabin. gr. iv.
 Syr. croci q. s. fiat bolus ter de die sumendus.

The radix rubiæ tinctorum has been considered by some as a specific in obstructions of the catamenia, taken for some time before the expected period :

Pulvis cum Rub. Tinct.

- ℞ Pulv. rub. tinct. ʒß. ad ʒss.
 Chel. cancrorum pp. gr. x. m. sumat bis in dies.

And it would assist the efficacy of this medicine, if a smart purge was administered as near the expected return as possible :

- ℞ Extracti colocynth. cum aloë gr. xx. ad ʒss.
 Calomelanos gr. v.
 Pulveris helleboris nigr. gr. iv.
 Syrupi croci q. s. ut fiant pilulæ vi. sumantur tres horâ decubitus, et reliquæ primò manè.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Atrophia, or Nervous Consumption.

WHEN there is a wasting of the body without a fever, cough, difficulty of breathing, and other hectic symptoms, but at the same time there is an aversion for food, and weak digestion, the disorder is called an *atrophia*, or nervous consumption.

There perhaps never is an atrophy without some fever; at least without a quicker pulse than usual: but the absence of a hectic fever almost always distinguishes this from a tabes. There are different species, which arise, 1st, from too copious evacuations: 2d, from want of milk in nurses suckling young children: 3d, from corrupted nutriment: 4th, from the function of nutrition being depraved, no evacuation, or very trifling, or cacochymia having preceded. In the beginning of this disease, the habit is œdematous, the face pale, squalid, and a loathing of all kinds of food, except that which is liquid. There is also a languor, which continually afflicts the patients

tients while in bed ; the urine is often small in quantity, and high-coloured ; sometimes pale, and copious ; there is no fever, or scarce any, nor difficulty of breathing, unless that which arises from extreme debility. In the beginning of this complaint, such things are required as can restore the tone of the solids, such as stomachic and ferruginous medicines ; the body should be purged every third or fourth day with rhubarb ; the common drink, wine, or ale medicated with bitters, aromatics, and steel ; and pills made of cascarilla, calamus aromaticus, and bark, should be administered ; also volatile spirits dropt upon sugar : the mode of living should be varied, and agreeable, in a pure air, and with chearful company.

If the appetite and digestion be bad, and the legs swell, vomit with ipecacoanha, and then prescribe as follows :

Hauftus Ferrugin.

R Infus. gentianæ comp. ℥i.

Tinct. ferri muriati gutt. xx.

Spirit. nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani āā ℥i. f. haustus ter de die sumendus.

If it is accompanied with other complaints, and arises from that cause, they must be at-

tended to, and such things prescribed as are useful in those cases.

If scrophulous symptoms appear, give the steel drops in a draught of the decoct. cort. Peruv.

If the wasting of the body be occasioned by the fluor albus, and large evacuations, nothing will answer better than a decoct. farfaparil. milk, Spa-water, gentle riding on horseback, country air, and the cortex.

If it be attended with a scorbutic putrid diathesis, avoid giving opiates. Pectorals, and the scorbutic juices, the decoct. cort. and goat's whey, will in this case be the most rational treatment.

If worms be the cause of an atrophica, we must have recourse to anthelmintics.

If asthmatic symptoms prevail, prescribe the pil. scil. spirit. ammon. fœtid. blisters, oxymel scillæ, &c.

If hypochondriac and hysteric affections are the cause, apply chalybeates, fœtids, exercise, gentle vomits; and those frequently repeated.

If the disease proceeds from a venereal taint, which is indeed often the case, treat it with
the

the decoct. sarsaparil. pil. hydrargyri, small doses of calomel, a solution of hydrargyri muriati; and in some cases with a milk diet and pectorals: but here, as in most confirmed consumptive cases, very little is to be expected towards its radical cure.

A constant use of gentle laxatives is requisite in most species of this complaint.

C H A P. V.

Of the Jaundice

THE jaundice is an universal yellowness tinging the skin, chiefly observable in the whites of the eyes; owing to the bile mixing itself in too great a proportion with the blood; it may be occasioned by obstructions, viscid bile, small stones, or spasms in the biliary ducts, inflammation, or scirrhus.

Hence from the causes arise the following species: the *calculous*, attended with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after eating, and with dejections of biliary concretions: the *spasmodic*, unattended with pain after spasmodic diseases and mental affections:

the

the *hepatic*, where there is also no pain, but arises after diseases of the liver: that of *gravid women*, arising from pregnancy, and going off after delivery: and that of *infants*, appearing not long after they are born.

Nature has made a great apparatus for the formation of bile; and its use is justly considered of infinite consequence in the animal œconomy. Many diseases depend on its viscidness, which are apparent in the lives of the sedentary by costiveness, &c. as the contrary happens to free livers, where the salts being exalted, diarrhœas and fevers frequently attend.

The symptoms of a jaundice are, inactivity, lassitude, anxiety, sickness, oppression at the breast, difficult respiration, pain about the pit of the stomach, dry skin, costiveness, hard, white, or greyish stools, yellow and high-coloured urine, with tinging things thrown into it of a yellow colour: in its progress the saliva acquires a bitterish taste, the yellow cast of the complexion becomes livid, intolerable itching succeeds, the legs swell, and the abdomen at length filling with water, destroys the patient by a dropsy; which symptoms arise from

from the crasis of the blood being destroyed. A jaundice from an obstruction in the gall-bladder is not so bad as that from a scirrhus liver; for those owing their origin to the former causes, are sometimes capable of being perfectly cured, or relieved from time to time; whilst such as proceed from scirrhusity afford us little hope: however such things ought to be tried as seem calculated to remove or palliate it; amongst which perhaps cicuta stands the foremost.

The diet should be attenuating. In the beginning, especially if an inflammation of the liver be suspected, bleed, and then purge with the following:

Hauftus Purgans.

℞ Infus. sen. ℥ij β.

Tinctur. sen.

Vini. rhab. āā ℥iij. m.

Vel, Haustus cum Taraxico.

℞ Taraxaci c radicibus. ℥iv.

Uvarum passarum deacin. ℥iij.

Coq. in aquæ distillatæ ℥xii. ad ℥vi.

Deinde colantur,

℞ Decocti supra præscr. ℥iij.

Teæ senæ. ℥vi.

Tinct. lavend. c. ℥i β. m. sum. his in dies, & repetetur per tres vices successive.

Vel, Pilulæ cum Calomelan.

℞ Calomelanos pp. gr. v.

Conservæ rosæ rub. q. s. vel f. pilulæ duæ, horâ decubitus,

decubitus fumendus, & mane exhibeatur haustus
purgans.

Hauustus Salinus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i℥.
Succ. limon. ℥℥.
Kali ℥i.
Aq. alexet. spirituof. ℥ij.
Syr. althea ℥i. f. haustus sextâ vel octavâ quâque
horâ fumendus.

Bolus Diureticus.

℞ Sapon. optim. ℥℥.
Kali acetati ℥℥.
Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus fumendus ter in die cum
haustu supra præscripto.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

℞ Sapon. optim. ℥ij.
Scillæ pulv. ℥i℥.
Magnet. alb.
Pulv. rhab. āā ℥℥.
Syr. alth. q. f. f. pilulæ n^o xl. quarum sumat tres
ter in die; superbib. ℥ij. sequent. tinct. vinos.

Vinum Ictericum.

℞ Rad. curcum.
Rubix tinctur. āā ℥i.
Milleped. viv. contus. ℥℥.
Canel. alb. ℥ij. digere in vin. Rhenan. ℥iij. per
hor. xxiv. et cola.

Hauustus Aloeticus.

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal.
Aq. puleg. āā ℥i.
Tinct. rhab. ℥i. m. fiat haustus h. som. fum.

In case a sickness at the stomach should
harrass the patient,

Mistura Cretacea.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.

Spf.

Spf. nucis mosch. ℥vi.
 Magnesiæ albæ ℥ij.
 Cretæ pp. ℥ß.
 Syrupi althææ ℥iij. m. sumat cochl. iij. subinde.

In cases of viscid bile, what has been above advised will almost always be successful; but where bilious concretions are formed, which may be expected from a fixed pain in the region of the liver, and is sometimes, though not always, succeeded by the jaundice; and where they are to pass, opium and the warm bath are the two chief remedies, the opium is required in large doses, and frequently to be repeated. When the pain abates, an emetic sometimes relieves, by pushing the gall-stone back, or bringing it forward; but after two or three evacuations upwards, give an opiate. Though vomiting in this case may be useful, it must be cautiously produced, for it procures not the passage, or retrocession of the con- creted bile, it may be detrimental, if violent: the gentler emetics should only therefore be exhibited. Purgatives, by increasing the mo- tion of the intestines, and soliciting the flow of the bile, are useful; the best are the mildest, as sea-water, neutral salts, in a weak infusion

of some bitter vegetable; these may be taken for months every day, or every other day, and not hurt the stomach: but if the disease be of long standing, we shall have reason to suspect the calculus to be large; or when the pain attendant gives us room to suspect an inflammation existing, vomits should be prohibited altogether; nor can strong purgatives be proper; the body should only be kept gently open, and on account of the pain, fomentations applied to the epigastric region. Ætherial oil of turpentine has been considered by some as a solvent of these concretions: out of the body they certainly are, but otherwise the circumstance seems highly disputable.

If a jaundice succeeds colics, it generally goes off spontaneously in a few days, and seldom requires the application of any remedies; but should it continue, after gentle purging with infus. sen. &c. order the saline draughts with confect. aromat. ʒi. or soap and rhubarb joined with some of the antispasmodic gums; these will generally answer every purpose. If it be accompanied with violent pain about the pit of the stomach, it must be assuaged by giving repeated doses of opium.

If it be attended with a fever, bleed moderately, and prescribe a decoction of hemp-feed. If it proceed from sluggish viscid bile, frequent vomits will answer better than any other method, together with mercurial purges, or small doses of calomel, with a free use of kali acetatum, squills, gum ammoniac, &c.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

℞ Extr. colocynth. c. aloë.

Sap. amygd. āā ʒi.

Hydrargyri calc. gr. iij.

Ol. jun. gutt. xij. m. fiat pilulæ xxiv. sumat iij. vel iv. om. nocte.

In an inveterate jaundice, good effects have been found from ʒi. of ammonia pp. given three or four times a day: and the following has also been found successful in a very obstinate case:

Pilulæ e Calomelano.

℞ Calomelanos præp. gr. i.

Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. ij.

Conf. cynosbat. q. s. f. pil. i. h. s. f. — Sumat etiam ʒiv. decoct. sequentis ter die.

Decoctum Juniperi.

℞ Summit. juniper. ʒij.

Bac. juniper. contus. ʒi.

Coque in ʒi s. aq. font. ad. ʒi. adde

Vin. antimon. ʒij.

Spf. nuc. mosch.

Syr. alth. āā ʒi. m.

Riding on horseback, with the use of mineral

neral waters will be very proper in this case ; particularly Harrowgate, or Bath waters. They should be drank, however, at the fountain-head, and in the proper seasons, viz. the spring, and in the beginning of summer ; but if there be a necessity for their use, they may be drank at all times.

Madder-root, either in powder or decoction, is esteemed serviceable in this disease.

If hæmorrhages attend this disorder, be cautious how you order attenuants, aloetics, volatiles, or chalybeates. The acid and demulcent methods, with gentle evacuations, will in this case be the most proper ; among which the oleum ricini, formed into an emulsion, and decoction of hemp-feed, are recommended.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Lepra Arabum, or the Elephantiasis.

THE leprosy of the Arabians is also known in the West Indies by the name of the *black scurvy*. It is contagious, and an African disease,

disease, and comes on gradually. The skin grows thick, rough, wrinkled, and unctuous: numerous spots appear on the body, of a yellow brown cast, which soon after turn purple, and of a copper colour. They chiefly appear on the forehead and chin. These increase, and grow thick and rough, with hard scales; a numbness succeeds in the fingers and toes; the hair falls off; the breath becomes difficult and fœtid, and the voice hoarse and nasal. The lobes of the ears grow thick, the cheeks large, and the face acquires a livid hue: rest is disturbed. These symptoms increase until the parts crack with dry fissures and knots; then follow ulcers of a virulent kind, affecting the hands and feet with a fever, which closes the fatal scene.

Persons labouring under this terrible malady are much disposed to venery.

Most of these symptoms are also observed in the elephantiasis.

Bleeding and antimonial vomits seem to be proper here, especially in the beginning.

Pilulæ Alterantes.

℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. ℥iv.

Hydrargyri calcinati lævigat. ℥ij.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. ℥ij.

D d

Ol:

Ol. fassafras gutt. xx.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n^o lxxx. sumat iij. omni nocte h. s. superbib. haustum apozem. seq. tepifacit.

Apozema Alterans.

℞ Decoct. sarsaparil. ℥i℥.

Spirit. juniper. c. ℥iv.

Kali acetati ℥ij. m. Sumat etiam ℥viiij. hujus mane in lecto cum vin. antimon. gutt xl.

This should be continued for two or three months at least, with a due regard at the same time to a proper regimen. All fat or pickled and dried meats should be avoided, as well as pork, high sauces, butter, cheese, beer, spirits, and wine of all sorts. Use sub-acid diluents, aperient infusions, and gentle cathartics.

This disease sometimes terminates in the arthritic, or joint evil, depriving the patient of all sensation; and by degrees corrodes the tendons and vessels, so as to occasion the dropping off of the joints; and at last ulcerating the whole body, becomes highly infectious and fatal.

The kermes mineral, with camphor, may probably be of use in these cases, with a decoct. sarsaparil. At Madeira the following applications proved curative:

Applicetur

Applicetur empl. cantharidis nuchæ
Electarium cum cort. Peruviano.

℞ Corticis Peruv. pulv. ℥iſſ.

Cort. rad. sassiafr. pulv. ℥ſſ m. capiat moles nucis
moschatae majoris bis indies.

Embrocatio Volatilis.

℞ Spir. vini tenuioris ℥viij.

Lixivii tartari. ℥i.

Sps. ammoniæ ℥ij. m. hâc inung. partes affectæ
nocte maneq.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Lepra Græcorum.

THE *leprosy of the Greeks* is a disease much more known in hot countries than in our parts; and is very desperate and deplorable in its effects, and not easily to be thoroughly eradicated. It appears in white, dry, fissured, scurfy scabs and eschars, and is deeper rooted in the skin than that of the Arabians. It is attended with great itching, and often destroys not only the cuticle, but even the excretory vessels and surface of the skin itself, and discharges a thickish sort of liquor, which forms itself into crusts and scales, which is the pathognomonic symptom of this most hideous disease.

The diet should be very sparing, light, and easy of digestion; the body kept lax, and frequent use made of warm baths, in which emollient herbs may be boiled.

The following, persisted in for five or six weeks, will be often effectual:

Bolus Alterans.

℞ Antim. crud. ʒʒ.
 Conf. cochl. hort. ʒi.
 Syr. simp. q. s. fiat bolus bis terve de die sum.

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinat. gr. vi.
 Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. xxiv.
 Pil. e styrac. gr. xxv.
 Syr. papav. albi q. s. f. pil. vij. non deaurandæ;
 sumat unam omni nocte h. s.

Perhaps the following cannot be exceeded in this disease:

℞ Pil. Æthiop. gr. x. sumat omni nocte h. s. & omni alter. mane sumat ʒij. sal. polychrest. in ʒi. aq. fontan. solut. cum paululo syr. simplicis mist. Persistat in usu horum pro re nata.

Sea-water is also useful.

Vel Bolus Antimonialis.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinat gr. i.
 Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. iij.
 Conserv. cynosbat. ʒi. s. bolus horâ somni sumend.
 superbib. haustum decoct. sarsaparillæ.

Vel, Electarium Alterans.

℞ Hydrargyri cum sulphure.
 Antimon. levigat. āā ʒiʒ.
 Conserv. cochl. hortens. ʒi.

Syr.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. elect. sumat. n. m. molem ter
in die superbib. haustum decoct. sarsaparillæ;
vel interior. cortic. ulmi; vel aq. benedict. comp.
℥iv.

Vel, Pulvis Alterans.

℞ Sulphur. antimon. præcip.
Calomelanos āā ℥ij.
Calomelas in crassum pulverem redact. lævigetur
super marmor. per vices addendo paulatim sulphur.
antimon. & diuturno tritu fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

Vel, Pilulæ Alterantes Guaiacinæ.

℞ Hujus pulveris ℥℞.
Gum. guaic. ℥iij.
Refin. guiac. ℥ij.
Balsam. copaiv. q. f. f. massa pilularis ex cujus sing.
drachm. formentur pil. n° xxi. sumat. duas vel
tres h. f. & mane.

This method, closely followed for five or
six weeks, has often cured the most obstinate
skin diseases; and I should, at the same time,
strongly recommend the decoct. lignorum to
be drank very plentifully.—The following
medicated wine may likewise be of use:

Vinum Antiscorbuticum.

℞ Acetos.
Becabung.
Nastur. aquatic.
Cochl. hortens. āā m. iij.
Rad. enul. campan.
—— Râphan. rustic. āā ℥i℞.
Sem. cochlear. hortens. ℥i. vini alb. ℥iv. digere
per duos dies & cola; sumat ℥iv. bis in die.

Linimentum Saturninum.

℞ Adipis suillæ. ℥ij℞.
Cerussæ acetatæ ℥ij. m. f. lin. p. aff. appl.

The leprosy, commonly met with in England, seems to be a local disease of the cutis, and its vessels and glands; and may sometimes be owing to what the common people call a surfeit, or cold. Of nine cases in ten of the leprous patients who frequent the waters of Bath as is found by long experience, the stagnating humours seem to have acquired various degrees of acrimony, and to give a preternatural hardness and thickness to the cutis. —Mercurials, and the remedies recommended above, with warm bathing, will contribute greatly to cleanse and soften the cutis; and afterwards the cortex, sea-bathing, exercise, and a milk diet, will be proper to strengthen the whole body, and restore a natural and plentiful perspiration.

Scabby eruptions on the skin, which are so frequently met with in common practice, require the same kind of treatment which hath just now been prescribed for the lepra. These sorts of cutaneous diseases are commonly called *scorbutic eruptions*; but are carefully to be distinguished from the real *scorbutic spots*, which are not of a scabby or scurfy nature, as in these cases, but are purple, yellow, or livid

livid spots, not raised above the surface of the skin, but greatly resemble bruise-marks, and flea-bites. A mistake here might be of very dangerous consequence; for the true *scurvy* is a putrid disease, which requires lenient and antiseptic remedies, and where mercurials and rough medicines might prove fatal; whereas in the cutaneous foulnesses, we are now speaking of, they are frequently of the greatest service.

In some obstinate cutaneous eruptions, the following medicated drinks have been found very useful:

Decoctum Scorbuticum.

℞ Summit. junip. incis. ℥ij.

Baccar. junip. contus.

Zinzib. incis. āā ℥ij.

Caryoph. aromat. contus. ℥ij. coque in aq. pur. cong. ix. ad colatur cong. viij. paulo ante finem cocturæ adjiciatur caryoph. et addatus sing. cong. liquoris colati, spum sacchar (*molasses*) ℥i. tum ponatur in loco tepido, & spum. cerevis. (*yeast*) ℥℥. adjunct. fiat fermentatio, quâ peractâ repnatur liquor lagenis vitreis, bene clausis, ad usum; et bibat æger ℥i. quotidie horis medicis.

Cerevisia Scorbutica.

℞ Fol. cochl. hortens. ℥i.

—— nasturt. aquat.

—— becabung.

Summit abietis.

—— genistæ, āā m. x.

Rad. rapan. rustic.

Rad. lapath. acut. āā ℥i.

Aurant. incis. n^o xx. m. adde cerevisiæ non lupulataæ, tempore fermentationis, cong. x. & quando ad maturitatem pervenerit, sit pro potu ordinario.

To this may be occasionally added.

Rad. rhabarb.

Sem. sinap.

Canel. alb.

The unguentum e sulphure is applicable to a vast number of cutaneous eruptions, which are not suspected to be the true itch.

In very viscid habits gum gaiac. millepedes; hydrargyr. cum sulphure, and steel will be advisable.

In a variety of cases, where the skin has been over-run with a watery, itchy, spreading eruption, more particularly incident to old people, nothing has been more effectual than a strong decoction of the juniper tops and berries long persisted in, and drank to the quantity of a quart a day. Should this fail, the pil Æthiopic. will be worth trying.

A decoction of the inner-bark of the common elm, gathered fresh from the tree, has likewise been found of service in cutaneous foulnesses;

Decoctum Ulmi.

R Cort. ulm. interior. recent. ℥iv.

Aq. font ℥iv. coque ad colatur. ℥ij. cujus bibat. ℥℥. bis in die.

It

It should be continued for a length of time to answer any good purpose; and if the efflorescence of the skin should be increased after its first taking, it is rather a circumstance in its favour.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Scurvy.

THE scurvy is a putrid disease common in cold countries after living on putrid salted animal food, where there is a want at the same time of fresh vegetables. It is very fatal to seamen, and to people shut up in garrisons and besieged places, who experience the same deficiency, and also of fermented liquors, and a sound nourishing diet. It commonly begins with heaviness, weariness, and a disinclination to move or stir about; these are succeeded by spongy putrid gums which bleed, or ouse out blood on slight pressure, an offensive breath, a fallow and bloated countenance; hæmorrhages from the nose; difficulty of breathing, especially on motion; dejection of spirits; swelling of the legs; purple, yellow,

or

or livid spots on the skin, particularly at the roots of the hair, not rising above the surface, greatly resembling bruise-marks, and flea-bites; tumors in various part of the arms and legs; and a contraction in the flexor tendons of the ham; the catching of the breath on motion, with the loss of strength, dejection of spirits, and rotten gums, are held as the essential, or distinguishing symptoms of this disease.

The cure of this disease depends entirely on the use of fresh vegetables, particularly lemons, oranges, limes, apples, citrons, scurvy-grass, cresses, endive, lettuce, purslain, dandelion, fumitory, &c. These are to be taken in such forms as will allow the patients to consume the greatest quantities. If costiveness is not prevented, nor the skin becomes soft and moist by the use of these, stewed prunes must be given, or a decoction of tamarinds with cream of tartar to keep the body open: a light decoction of the woods, and warm bathing prescribed, in order to soften the skin, and relax the pores, which greatly contribute towards the recovery of people thus afflicted. With regard to particular symp-

symptoms, mouth-waters of decoction of bark, and infusion of roses, with tincture of myrrh must be used occasionally; swelled and indurated limbs with stiffened joints, must be bathed in warm vinegar, and relaxed by vapor-baths, confining the vapor to the parts by means of close blankets. To ulcers of the legs, lint, impregnated with bark decoction, must be applied in preference to greasy or oily applications, which are detrimental.

The method of cure, in other cases, ought to be adapted to the circumstances of those who are most subject to this disease; that is, sea-faring people, during long cruises, and tedious voyages; for it would be ridiculous to prescribe plenty of vegetables and fresh broths for the cure of such patients as these, where neither vegetables, nor broths, are to be had.

For the prevention of this disease at sea, some have advised malt to be carried abroad, and a wort fresh made from this to be used daily, which may likewise cure the complaint after it has appeared, of which there have been many successful experiments. Some have recommended sour crout, or sour cabbage. Others advise an allowance of sugar, melasses, and

and orange or lemon-juice to the men, and others the impregnation of the water, which is drank, with fixed air. But this is an important subject not to be fixed by mere speculation, requiring more trials than has yet been made, before the most beneficial method of conducting ourselves can be absolutely determined.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Scrophula.

THIS disease is mostly hereditary, though it is capable of being communicated by the nurses; it generally arises before puberty; nor is it certainly settled among authors whether or no it may be transmitted by contagion; however, if it is capable it is not equally so with the itch, and lues venerea. When it makes its appearance, it is attended with scirrhous unequal tumors, which chiefly affect the conglobate glands, especially about the neck, and under the jaws. In the eye it creates inflammation; in the eye-lids, a soreness and small ulcerations; and in the canthi, a fistula lachrynalis: there is a thickness of
the

the upper lip ; and chaps in the lips ; the columna nasi tumid, and sometimes it even ulcerates the nostrils ; the face florid, the skin smooth and shining, and the abdomen swelled. There are different species of this disease, the *common*, which is simple, external, and permanent ; the *mesenteric*, a simple internal scrophula, with paleness of the face, want of appetite, tumor of the abdomen, and unusual fætor of the fæces ; *fugitive, or flying*, the most simple of all, and only arises about the neck, produced, for the most part, from a resorption from ulcers of the head ; and the *American*, joined with the yaws.

These affections generally are not attended with pain, neither do the tumors readily suppurate ; but in process of time their contents acquire acrimony sufficient to irritate and corrode the living solids, the parts affected grow red, hot and painful, and end in suppuration. The matter of this abscess is thin, and mixed with a whitish, curdly substance, and this curdly matter, together with the hard lumpy feel, which these tumors have before suppuration, are the distinguishing marks of these from others. Sometimes the humor does not
shew

shew itself externally, but settles on the interior parts, which the thickness of the upper lip indicates, and in this case, wasting, hectic fever, and death ensue. Sometimes the same kind of matter settles on the lungs, producing cough, with phthisis.

In children these tumors may proceed from bad diet, which time, exercise, and a proper course of alteratives, may possibly relieve; without which care and circumspection the malady increases, and they become truly scrophulous.

The diet should be light and of easy digestion, with a due attention to the non-naturals. Exercise in moderation will be very conducive towards the re-establishment of health.—Pork, cheese, butter; all smoked and dried meats; fish, pickles, and high aromatic sauces, are by no means to be allowed.

Bleeding in the beginning, under proper restrictions, may be necessary; then,

Bolus Purgans.

℞ Rad. jalap. pulv. gr. xv.

Calomelanos præp. gr. iij.

Ol. carui gutt. i.

Syr. rosæ q. s. f. bolus summo mane sumendus cum debito regimine.

Vel, Bolus Rhei cum Hydrargyro.

℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥i.

Calomelanos præp. gr. v.

Ol. carui. gutt. i.

Syr. ros. q. s. m.

Then the following :

Pulvis Spongiosus.

℞ Spong. ust. ℥i.

Pulv. rhab. gr. iv. f. pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus superbib. haustum feri lactis.

The cort. Peruv. and millepedes have been found very serviceable in scrophulous cases. Sea-water drinking, and immersions in the same element, have of late years much prevailed, and with some success, adhering to a course of alteratives at the same time. The use of sea-water will answer best before there are any suppuration, or symptoms of tabes; the cortex when there are running sores, and a degree of hectic fever. The sea-water should only be taken in such quantities as to render it aperient, and when it creates great thirst it may be mixed with common water. When scrophulous tumors, it must be observed do suppurate, they ought never to be opened, till all the lumpy hardness is melted down; but these abscesses generally do better when left

to

to themselves, than when opened by art.—
Alga marina, or common sea-wrack, and ap-
plying the same by way of cataplasm; also
liniment of fresh gall with soap liniment, are
recommended as resolvents.

Electarium Scrophulosum.

℞ Æthiop. mineral.
——— vegetab. āā ℥ij.
Milleped. præp. ℥℥.
Spong. ust.
Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ℥iij.
Conserv. lujulæ ℥vi.
Syr. alth. q. s. ut f. elect. de quo sumat n. m. mo-
lem mane & vesperi superbib. decoct. sarsaparil.
℥℥. vel aq. marinæ eandem quantitatem.

The æthiop. antimon. has done great things
in these cases.

Madder-root has been advantageous in some
cases; as has even mercurials, though repro-
bated by many. But it must be observed,
that hitherto we know no certain remedy for
the disease, and that it often baffles the most
skilful treatment. The following washes
have sometimes resolved scrophulous tumors.

Lotio Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ʒ℥. solve in
Aq. distillatæ ℥℥. adde
Tinct. canth. ℥iij. cubitum itura tumoribus usur-
panda.

Vel,

Vel, Lotio Discutiens.

℞ Aq. ammon. acetatæ. ℥i℥.
 Spir. vini r. ℥℥.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥ij. m.
 Embroc. cochl. mag. tepid. utend. omn. noct.

Sea-water is chiefly serviceable where the obstructions of the glands of the neck and viscera are recent; also in obstructions of the liver, and in tumors of the joints in general, not suppurated. When the glands become softened by the internal use of the water, then bathing, with a course of the cortex, will prove efficacious.

The Sydenham-waters drank on the spot, where the glands were ulcerated and the habit highly diseased, have been much extolled.

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

℞ Sulph. antimon. præcip. ℥i℥.
 Milleped. ℥i.
 Sagapen. ℥i.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. vi.
 Syr. tolutani q. s. ut f. pil. n^o xxiv. quarum iv. sumat mane & horâ somni superbib. haustum sequentem.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
 Tinct. lavend. c. ℥i.
 Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xx.
 Syr. tolutani ℥i. m.

Unguentum ad Strumas.

℞ Olei oliv.
 Ceræ albæ.
 Mellis opt. ſing. p. æ. m. fiat unguentum ulceribus
 appl.

The juice of the gladiolus luteus, or yellow water-flag, rubbed upon the part, has often an excellent effect.

Sir HANS SLOANE'S liniment. ophthalmic. has' been known to do ſervice in a ſcrophulous ophthalmia.

I knew one inſtance where a quarter of a pint of Seville orange-juice, drank at noon, reſolved glandular obſtructions under the maxillæ, in one week's time, and improved the conſtitution in every other reſpect.

Extract. cicutæ ſeems worthy of trial in this diſeaſe, and is beſt given in old inveterate caſes, approaching to the ſchirrous, or cancerous ſtate. Begin with ſmall doſes, and increaſe them with caution. It may be given as follows :

Pilulæ e Cicutæ.

℞ Extract. cicut. ʒij. f. pil. xxx. non deaur. ſumat ij.
 h. f. mane & meridiæ.

This remedy appears to be moſt proper for adults, as I have ſeen bad effects from the extr. cicut. in young people.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Rickets.

THIS disorder affects the bones of children, and causes a considerable protuberance, incurvation, or distortion of them.

It may arise from various causes, but more particularly, when proper care has not been taken with children; when they have been too tightly swathed in some parts, and too loose in others; keeping them too long in one and the same position; not keeping them clean and dry. Sometimes it may proceed from a lax habit; at others, from want of proper motion.

It usually appears about the eighth or ninth month, and continues to the sixth or seventh year of the child's age. The head becomes large, swelling much anteriorly, and the fontanelle keeps long open; the countenance is full and florid; the joints knotty and distorted, especially about the wrists: less near the ancles.—The ribs are depressed, and grow

crooked; the abdomen and hypochondria swell; the rest of the body grows thin; a cough and disorders of the lungs succeed; and there is, withal, a very early understanding, and the child moves but weakly, and waddles. It may be simple, unconnected with any other disease; or it has sometimes other diseases for its associate.

This requires nearly the same treatment as the former; its cure depending upon dissolving the viscidities of the juices, opening the obstructions, promoting a free circulation, and then strengthening the solids. Lying on a hard bed or matras is proper.

The regimen should be light, and properly seasoned; broth in which craw-fish are boiled is excellent, or beef tea; spiced meats are useful; rice also with wine, and a little cinnamon; the air dry and clear. Exercise and motion should be encouraged, and bandage, as well as instruments, contrived to keep the limbs in a proper situation; but we should take care that they be so formed as not to put the child in pain, or restrain it too much. It also should be kept dry and clean.

Cold bathing is of infinite use if it is found to excite a glowing warmth ; it may be continued with advantage ; if the child shivers in its use, it should be put between blankets till it grows warm and sweats a little ; after this trial use warm water, and gradually proceed to the colder ; after which we should not omit friction, and placing the child between two blankets, so as to encourage a free diaphoresis. The back should be well rubbed with spir. rorismar. spir. vin. camphor. or good old rum every night.

Vel, Linimentum Rachiticum.

- ℞ Ol. palmæ ʒij.
 Balf. Peru.
 Ol. nuc. mosch. express. āā ʒi.
 — caryoph.
 — succin. āā gutt. xi.
 Spir ammon. ʒij. m. et inungantur partes affectæ
 quotidie.

Before the use of this liniment, if the parts are rubbed before the fire with a flannel cloth, it will become more efficacious.

A few grains of ipecacoanha may now and then be proper ; and afterwards the following :

Pulvis Rachiticus.

- ℞ Hydrargyri e sulphure.
 Rhab. pulv. āā. gr. v.
 Pulveris aromat. gr. ij. f. pulvis ter in septimana
 repetendus.

Chalybeates are very serviceable :

℞ Vin. ferri gutt. xx. ad lx. ex coch. ij. decoct. cort.
Peruv. bis in die.

Vel,

℞ Tinct. Ferri muriati gutt. v. to xx. e coch. i. infus.
amar. simp. circa meridiem et vesperi.

Millipedes may be of service ; a decoction of the bark, with red wine, in moderation, after dinner, is also very proper.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

℞ Pulv. cort. per. ℥℥.
Infunde in aq. distillatæ ℥℥. per tres dies & cola.

℞ Hujus colaturæ ℥i.
Syr. e cort. aur. ℥i℥. m. fiat haustus ter de die
sum.

If this infusion make the patient costive add to it a proper quantity of rhubarb, soluble tartar, or solutive syrup of roses.

Bark and steel are excellent tonics, and invigorators of the system ; but if there is any feverish disposition, the acidum vitriolicum may be used instead of steel. Kali has been strongly recommended in this complaint, with cort. Peruvianus or madder in decoction ; as has also the osmund royal, or flowering fern, given either in decoction, powder, or extract.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Lues Venerea.

THE lues venerea is a contagious disease coming on after impure coition, and affections of the genitals, as chancres and buboes, and ulcers of the tonsils, and commonly makes its appearance with scabby eruptions. These kinds of eruptions are generally of a tawny yellow hue, and not attended with much itching, and the skin underneath is of a reddish brown, or copper colour. They chiefly occupy the roots of the hair about the forehead and temples, they are at first small in clusters, running into scabs and scabby ulcers. Nocturnal pains affect the shins, bones of the arms and head; then nodes appear on the skull and tibiae, which are very painful, and the bones at length become rotten and carious; if the throat continues ulcerous, the disease creeps towards the nose, which these ulcers sometimes destroy. It will be necessary to distinguish these venereal ulcers from scorbutic ones, which may be

done, for the most part, by observing that venereal ulcers frequently spread to the nose—scorbutic ones never; venereal ulcers are callous in their edges, scorbutic ones not so;—venereal ulcers are circumscribed and commonly circular; at least they are confined to certain places; scorbutic ones are of a more irregular figure, spread wider, and frequently affect the whole mouth; venereal ulcers are in general hollow, and commonly covered at the bottom with a yellowish or white slough; but scorbutic ones are apt to grow up in loose fungi; venereal ulcers are red in their circumference, but scorbutic ones are always livid; venereal ulcers frequently rot the subjacent bones, scorbutic ones seldom or ever; venereal ulcers are generally combined with other symptoms which are known to be venereal, scorbutic ones with the distinguishing signs of the scurvy.

Sometimes the lues is attended with chops in the inside of the lips, palms of the hands, and behind the ears; and deafness; at other times the eyes are painful, red, and itch.—Various, in short, are the symptoms under which these miserable patients languish.

Salivation is the radical cure of this confirmed state, bleeding being first premised, especially in plethoric persons, and the most effectual way of raising it seems to be by unction.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati ℥i.

Adipis suillæ ℥ij. m. ut f. unguentum.

Of this let the patient rub in ʒij. every night with his own hands, from the ancles upwards to the knee, then all round the joints, and so on successively to the thighs, all which parts are to be covered with flannel drawers and worsted stockings. But there is no necessity for this progress if a salivation is to be raised, it is done by rubbing from half a dram to two drams on the inside of the thighs, above the knee, every night, or every other night, till a spitting comes on, which, should it be tardy in doing, the quantity of the ointment may be increased, or mercurials given at the same time internally in moderate doses, so that the salivation may be raised slowly and gradually; for this is much more efficacious than producing the effect too rapidly. And when the mouth begins to be sore and swell, lessen the quantity
of

of the ointment used, and apply it once in twenty-four hours.

It happens sometimes that, to raise the spitting, it will require more than one ounce of the hydrargyrum purificatum. Examine the mouth carefully, by which means you will be better enabled to determine concerning the force of the mercury already used; and it is certainly more eligible to effect a spitting without occasioning the head to swell, if it can possibly be done. If no symptoms of a salivation appear after some few days, vomit with hydrargyrum vitriolatum gr. v. and give very plentifully of warm gruels, whey, or chicken-broth.

In case of diarrhœa prescribe the following :

Bolus e Scordio.

℞ Elect e scordio ℥i.

Pulv. e cretâ comp. s. o. ℥ss. f. bolus sumend. statim & repetendus ut opus fuerit, cum cochl. ij, julep. seq.

Julepum Japonicum.

℞ Aq. cinnam. ℥vi.

Spf. cinn. ℥i.

Tinctur. catechu ℥iij. m.

Order the patient the decoct. corn. cervi for common drink. If the looseness be attended with a violent pain and griping,

Enema

Enema Opiatum.

℞ Decoct. corn. cervi ℥ viij.
 Opii purificati grana duo f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

℞ Juscul. vervecin. ℥ β.
 Confect. fracast.
 Theriac. Andromach. āā ℥ iij. m. f. enema.

Order at the same time some red wine with spices.

Should the salivation be too suddenly raised, and endanger the patient, bleed largely, and throw up brisk cathartic clysters repeatedly.

If the salivation is too violent, or continues too long, it is often found difficult to abate or remove: however, the best mode is, if the season be cold, to keep the patient in a room moderately warm, and exhibit a gentle purge, if the strength of the patient's constitution will permit.

Haustus cum Senâ.

℞ Infus. senæ ℥ ij.
 Tinctur. senæ ℥ iij.
 Kali acetati ℥ β.
 Syr. ros. ℥ i f. haustus summo mane sumendus, & pro re natâ cum regimine repetendus.

Then for four or five days every evening he should be put into a warm bath, rubbing his body at the same time with a flesh-brush,

or

or flannel gloves, and when he comes out be dressed in flannel cloaths: if inflammatory symptoms occur, bleeding will be necessary: he should be confined to a low diet, to drink barley-water, or some other mucilaginous liquid; but should his strength be much reduced, a nourishing diet, with the use of wine, in infusion of bark, or quassia wood in wine or cinnamon-water, with some preparation of iron, and a free country air, are certainly proper; and should the air be dry, he should go a little abroad, unless at the same time it be very cold.

When the salivatory ducts are very relaxed, the mouth not very painful, and the spitting continues undiminished, an astringent gargle may be proper, used with caution: common sulphur has now and then a good effect, and sulphur of antimony. In obstinate ptyalism, a blister, seton, or issue in the neck, together with the use of purified sulphur and camphor, and the volatile liniment applied to the throat, sometimes prove serviceable; and in desperate cases we might try the effect of pouring cold water over the head and face, letting the patient

tient in the mean time sit with the rest of the body immersed in a warm bath.

To raise a salivation by calomel, give five grains in a bolus at night, and repeat it every other night till the patient has taken about one drachm; then stop, and proceed with caution. Nothing requires more attention than the exhibition of mercury; since men, differing greatly in their constitutions, will be variously affected by its use. The discharge of about two or three pints of saliva a day is a sufficient quantity; and this should be continued and kept up from three to five weeks, according to the exigency of the distemper: after which, gentle purges, and the decoct. sarsaparil. drank to the quantity of a quart a day for four weeks, will be of great service:

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.

℞ Rad. sarsaparil. ℥iv.

—gingeng. ℥ss. coque leni igne in aq. fontan.
℥iv. ad ℥ij. cola pro usu.

The following gargle will be proper to wash the mouth with:

Gargarisma cum Myrrhâ.

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ss.

Tinctur. myrrh.

Mel. commun. āā ℥ss. m.

Vel.

Vel,

℞ Tinct rosæ rubr. q. v.

Where it is not too sharp.

Vel, Gargarisma Rosaceum.

℞ Mucilag. sem. cydon. ℥iv.

Infusi rosæ rub. ℥ij. m.

In case of an ulcerated fore throat, use the acidum muriaticum, lowered with water ℥i. to ℥ij. but a more effectual application is cinnabarine fumigations, to the quantity of ℥i. of the cinnabar at a time.

When those particular tumors of the periosteum, or bones called gummata, tophi, nodi, or nodes, arise, many things have been recommended, though few have proved successful, as mercury, blisters, or incision, but the saline mercurial preparations, together with a decoction of the woods, are most to be depended upon, particularly that of mezereon, see p. 433, and the æthiops antimonialis of Huxham: and to relieve those excruciating nocturnal pains which attend them, opium, according to circumstances, given in large doses in obstinate cases, may be tried, till a radical cure can be effected.

When any complaints ensue from a salivation

tion imprudently stopped, or cold caught during the use of mercury, nothing is so effectual as a fresh course of mercury cautiously administered.

Though I have already said so much on salivation, yet I must observe that few patients in private practice are now salivated, it being much more common to use mercury in small doses, with purgatives properly interposed, or such medicines given with it as may determine the medicine to the skin or kidneys.

Bolus Mercurialis.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinat. gr. i. ad duo.
Sulph. antimon. præcipit. grana quinque.
Opii purific. semigranum ad granum unum.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus omni nocte sumendus horâ somni.

Decoctum Mezerei cum Sarsaparilla.

℞ Rad. mezerei ʒij.
— Sarsaparil. ʒiij. coque in aq. font. ℥iv. ad ℥ij. sumat ℥ß. ter vel quater in die.

This method should be closely pursued till there appear no more symptoms of the infection; and even for a fortnight at least after they have disappeared. Warm bathing would certainly assist this method greatly.

Some give the hydrargyrum muriatum in solution, from half a grain to one grain twice a day,

a day, joined to a decoction of sarsaparilla. The way to prepare the solution is, to dissolve as much muriated quicksilver in brandy, or spir. vin. ten. as will give half a grain to an ounce of solution. Some mix the solution with the decoct. sarsaparil.—We are told of much success attending this method of curing the lues. How far the constitution may or may not suffer from it, must be determined by time and experience.

Small doses of calomel joined with rhubarb, or some of the powerful alteratives judiciously given, may be very efficacious in the lues of children.

Ulcers in the throat are cured better by equal parts of calomel and myrrh, by way of fumigation, than by cinnabar. Hydrargyrum muriatum given to gr. ℥. every day, also, tends much towards a radical extirpation of these kinds of ulcers.

Sometimes indeed venereal *nodes* and nocturnal *pains*, depending on a venereal cause, may be happily relieved by the decoct. mezer. alone.

Decoct.

Decoct. Mezerei.

℞ Cort. mezer. rec. ℥i.

Aq. font. cong. i℥. coque ad cong. i. sub fin. adde
glycyrrhiz. incif. ℥i. hujus bib. ℥℥. ter quaterve
in die.

It must be persisted in for two or three months; if other venereal symptoms attend, mercurials must be joined with the decoction.

In order to prevent a return of the disease, the whole of the venereal virus must be eradicated; but unfortunately we have no criterion on which we can found this knowledge with certainty.—It has been therefore wisely recommended to continue the exhibition of mercurials for a fortnight or three weeks after the symptoms have ceased to appear; and then we may be pretty confident the cure is completed. It has been, though, observed in several patients who bore the internal use of mercury very well, as long as the disease took place, that on the moment the poison was eradicated, they began to nauseate it, which proved the standard of their being radically cured.

CLASS IX.

OF FLUXES.

SECT. I.

ALVINE FLUXES.

CHAP. I.

Of a Diarrhœa.

A Diarrhœa is too frequent a discharge of the contents of the intestines, without violent degrees of pain or sickness. It is not a contagious disease, nor has any primary febrile affections; though by its continuance are brought on fever, loss of appetite; sometimes a nausea, weak pulse, dry skin, and a continual thirst.

It is divided into different species: the *crapulous*, in which the fæces are more liquid than natural, and voided in greater quantity: *bilious*, wherein the fæces are yellow, and voided too copiously: *mucous*, in which either from things too acrid taken into the stomach,

or

or from cold, particularly applied to the feet, a copious evacuation of mucus is occasioned: *cæliac*, wherein a milky humour like chyle is voided: *lienteric*, when our food quickly passes, without being much altered: *hepatirrhæal*, when a sero-cruentous fluid is ejected per anum, without pain.

In the common diarrhœa, which arises from a surfeit, or eating something indigestible, or irritating the intestinal canal, if it proves violent, the patients should drink plentifully of weak veal, or mutton-broth: and should this not be effectual; if the patient is plethoric, and in the prime of life, bleed; then give an emetic of vin. ipecacoan. which should be occasionally repeated: and,

Bolus e Rheo.

℞ Pulv. rhabarb.

Elect. e scordio āā ʒi.

Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Rhabarbarinus.

℞ Vini rhabarb. ʒi.

Pulv. rhabarb. ʒß.

Tinct. opii gutt. x. f. haustus h. f. sumend.

Or a dose of rhubarb, mixed with a grain or two of tartarised antimony, should be administered: should not these succeed, and

with the looseness much griping should come on, small doses of ipecacuanha, with a purgative in the evening, will be proper: or, if the diarrhœa be occasioned by obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifics and warm cloathing are necessary, and the following bolus, which are more particularly useful to American and West Indian constitutions:

Bolus ex Ipecacoanha.

R Pulv. ipecacoan. gr. iv.

—— aromatic. gr. vi.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus manè primo deglutendus.

And when every thing acrid seems to be removed, astringents, absorbents, and sedatives, may be had recourse to.

Mistura Cretacea.

R Misturæ cretac. ℥vi.

Tinct. cardamomi comp. ℥i.

Conf. Damocrat. ℥i. f. mistura cujus sumat cochl. iij. larga subinde, præsertim post singulas sedes liquidas

Hauftus Cretaceus.

R Mistura cretac. ℥i℥.

Tinct. cardamom. comp. ℥ij.

Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. vi. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

Vel, Haustus cum Amylo.

R Amyli ℥i℥.

Aq. cinnamom. simp. ℥x.

Tinct. opii gutt. iij.

Sacch.

Sacchar. ʒʒ. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Mistura Anodyna.

℞ Aq. menth. fativæ ʒvij.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. ʒi.
 Sperm. cet.
 Gum. Arabic.
 Amyli pulv. āā ʒiʒ.
 Tinct. opii gutt. quinquaginta.
 Syr. papav. albi ʒʒ. f. mistur. cujus sumat. cochl. ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

These will be extremely proper, if acid saburra appear to subsist in the primæ viæ, or any sharp acrid humor of a different nature. If the relaxed state of the vessels should require more powerful astringents, we may have recourse to decoctions of logwood, alum, &c.

The diet should be, through the course of the disease, rice-gruel, sea-biscuit, panada, gum Arabic dissolved in common drink, decoctum cornu cervi, &c.

In case bad digestion has occasioned this disorder, the Peruvian bark may be prescribed to advantage, the primæ viæ having been previously cleared. Riding on horseback, when the season and strength of the patient will admit of it, is an exercise by no means to be neglected: and here, again, I must repeat the usefulness of the Tilbury-water, given as fol-

lows : Take two or three lumps of triple refined sugar, and the white of a new laid egg ; beat them well up together into a fine froth ; then mix it with a gill-glass full of the Tilbury-water, and half a gill of fresh cows-milk made warm. Drink this twice or thrice a day.

Great caution should be used in stopping diarrhœas, especially in full habits, as they are mostly salutary efforts of nature to throw off an offending cause, and the obstructing this course mostly brings on a fever.

In those diseases called lientery, and cœliac passion, the treatment most effectual consists of vomits, with stomachics, and warm corroborants, a due regulation of diet, and riding. Indeed, in these cases, the mode of cure is similar to that employed for those serous fluxes, which continue very obstinate after dysentery. Besides what has been above advised, to divert the humours from the intestines, increase the cutaneous discharges, and strengthen the vessels of the intestinal tube, stronger astringents will sometimes be necessary.

Pulvis Astringens,

℞ Gallarum.

Amyli āā ʒi.

Nucis mosch. ʒi. m. sum. a ʒi. ad ʒij. bis terve
in dies.

Log-

Logwood and cinnamon macerated in lime-water form a powerful and grateful astringent; simple lime-water, mixed with milk, makes a proper drink, and sometimes most efficacious: exercise on horseback, sailing, or swinging, are all of them useful. The bilious diarrhœa often comes on and carries off the fomes of a remittent and intermittent fever; and sometimes happens in a continued one, when the stomach and bowels have not, at the commencement, been cleared by an emetic. In this, as in all intestinal fluxes, which are considered secondary, they must be regulated according to the nature of the primary disease. In hepatirrhœa, succeeding putrid dysentery, we must give lime-water with astringents: when it attends the paroxysm of a malignant intermittent, bark is our remedy: if it proceeds from the liver, the milder balsams, with other remedies, as advised in a tabes from an affection of the liver, are what we must depend upon.

C H A P. II.

Of the Dysentery.

A Dysentery is attended with violent gripings in the bowels; bloody, mucous, or purulent discharges; excessive pain in the anus, with frequent inclination to go to stool, and different degrees of fever. If the small intestines are the seat of the disorder, it is known by the pain being a little above the navel, and the blood being more perfectly intermixed with the fæces. It differs in its appellations, according to the appearances it affords, or with what it is accompanied; as, *verminous*, when it is attended with worms; *carnous*, when small fleshy sebaceous substances are evacuated; *white*, when without blood; *intermittent*, when accompanied with an intermittent fever; and *miliary*, when with miliary eruptions. However, the two which we are here to take notice of are, the inflammatory and putrid; the former of which is allied to the inflammatory fever, attended with great heat and thirst, violent pain in the head
and

and loins, as well as abdomen, with a quick, hard, and full pulse.

Bleeding will be very necessary in this case; then a vomit, allowing the patient to drink freely of weak beef, or chicken broth, to encourage the operation; after which a paregoric will be necessary: this may be repeated occasionally, as the symptoms require.

Bolus Dyfentericus.

℞ Pulv. rhab. tost. ℥i.
Elect. e scordio ℥ss.
Opii purif. gr. ss.
Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus post emetici operationem deglutiendus.

Vel, Haustus Dyfentericus.

℞ Misturæ cretac. ℥i ss.
Conf. Democrat. ℥i. m. f. haust. quartâ quâque horâ sumend.

Give fresh unskimmed broth for drink, and inject the following clysters:

Enema Opiatum.

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.
Opii purific. grana duo, m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

℞ Ther. Androm. ℥iij.
Lact. vaccin. recent. ℥iv. m.

Vel, Enema Peruvianum.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥iv.
Elect. e scordio ℥ss. m.

Vel,

Vel, Enema ex Amylo.

℞ Gelatin. Amyli ℥iv.
Theriac. Andromach. ℥ij,
Ol. amygd. ℥i. m.

In general, it is best after a vomit to use large doses of opium, as a grain or more, two or three times a day, and to make the patient abstain from all broths and malt liquors.

Balsamics are of more use in this disorder than in the diarrhœa.

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞ Sperm. cet.
Ceræ flavæ āā ℥ij.
Pulv. e tragacanth. comp.
Elect. e scordio āā ℥i.
Syr. diacod. q. s. ut f. electarium.

An epidemic dysentery, attended with great pain in the bowels, and large discharges of blood, has been happily treated by free and repeated venæsection, vomits, and pil. styrac. from gr. vi. ad gr. viii. omni nocte.

Nitre and antiphlogistics are highly commended for the dysentery, in the West Indies, where the fever runs high. The most judicious manner of exhibiting the nitre for the dysentery, is with small doses of the balsam. Locatelli, or elect. e scordio. Two grains of the ipecacoanha root fresh powdered, with ℥i, theriac.

theriac. Andromach. has also been found a useful medicine.

When the pain and fever is removed, or greatly abated by bleeding, &c. a few doses of the vitrum antimonii ceratum, from five grains to half a scruple, given at proper distances, and with an opiate after each, have been very successfully tried.

But, perhaps, small doses of the pulv. ipecacuanh. from gr. i. ad gr. ij. would be as effectual; and the more so, as it generally tends to promote a diaphoresis, a most desirable circumstance in this disease; especially if it happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration.

The following electaries may be very useful, where the pain and foreness of the bowels are urgent:

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞ Balsam. Locatell. ℥i.
 Theriac. Andromach. ℥ss.
 Sperm. cet. iij
 Pulv. e cretâ. c. cum opio ℥ij.
 Syr. simp. q. s. pro electario.

Vel, Electarium Cereum.

℞ Sperm. cet.
 Cerae flavæ āā ℥ij.
 Pulv. e tragacanth, c.

Elect.

Elect. e scordio āā ℥ij.
Syr. diacod. q. s. ut f. elect.

If attended with a *tenesmus*, order emollient fomentations, and balsamic clysters; clysters of mutton broth, without salt, may be injected to the quantity of a pint, with xxx. or xl. drops of the opii purific.

Enema cum Amylo.

℞ Gelatin. amyli vi.
Elect. e. scordio. ℥ij.
Ol. amygd ℥ij. m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema cum Scordio.

℞ Decoct. cornu cervi ℥ss.
Elect. e. scord. ℥ss.
Ovi vitellum unius; m. f. enema.

Though we have said bleeding ought to be prescribed at the commencement of the disease, it is only in the inflammatory species, and in strong plethoric habits: in those who are weakly, or where the constitution of the disease is truly putrefactive, it ought wholly to be omitted; and in this last species we shall find appearances differ from the former species: for in this, the attack begins with a continued chillness for some hours, attended with sickness, vertigo, and general debility; the countenance becomes pallid, and is afflict-

ed

ed with sharp pains in the abdomen before the flux comes on ; the pulse is small, little if at all feverish : the stools, from being thin and yellowish, become viscid, slimy, and commonly tinged with blood. If it comes in streaks, we conclude the vessels of the rectum are affected ; if more intimately mixed, those situated higher up. The stools have always a peculiar præternatural smell, more offensive towards the latter end than at first ; but if the disease proves fatal, the fœtor is cadaverous and intolerable : before every evacuation the pain increases, the stools grow frequent, even to fifteen in an hour, attended with perpetual tenesmus, forcing down the rectum, which oftentimes mortifies, and hastens the unhappy catastrophe, which otherwise might be deferred till an inflammation came on, which soon terminates in gangrene, and death. This is the progress of the most violent degree of putrefactive dysentery ; but where the acrimony of the humors runs not to so high a degree, the debility, nausea, and dejection, are not so great, the stools not numerous, or attended with such severe pain. The cure of

this

this is similar to what we have before recited. Clearing the bowels with doses of rhubarb, from 15 to 20 grains, and three grains of calomel, and afterwards persisting in small doses of ipecacuanha, joined with opium, if necessary. If these do not succeed, but the distressing symptoms continue, fomentations should be used to the abdomen, and anodyne glysters made of broth; decoction of linseed or milk with starch, and tincture of opium should be thrown up the intestines. Should it be accompanied with a putrid fever, we must try, dubious as is our success, infusions of bark and snake-root in claret or port, with a few drops of tincture of opium in each dose, and let the patients eat plentifully of ripe fruit which may be in season; and impregnate the liquids which they drink with their juices.

In cases of dysentery, some think the cortex eleutheriæ a specific; and, besides what has been advanced above, where the pain continues violent, some advise femicupia, and blistering the abdomen.

In old dysenteries I have known the drinking plentifully of rough cyder have an excellent

lent effect; the same has happened from porter. All astringents are here useful.

Potus Astringens.

℞ Lign. campech. raf. ℥ij. Coque ex aq. font q. f. ad colat. ℥i. & adde

Tinct. japon. ℥i.

— Theb. gutt. xl.

Syr. e cort. aur. ℥i. m. dosis, coch. iv. post sing. sed liq. vel quartâ quâque hor.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Cholera Morbus.

THE cholera morbus is a violent vomiting and looseness; from the bile regurgitating into the stomach, and descending liberally into the bowels; attended with acute sharp pains, gripings, and inflations in the upper intestines; great thirst, heat, and anxiety; a quick and unequal pulse; cramps of the thighs and legs; cold sweats; and in the last stage, a syncope, and coldness in the extremities. It is divided into two species; *spontaneous*; that which arises in a warm season, without any manifest cause; *accidental*, when the cause is acrid substances taken internally. This disease is most frequent in summer, and

in the autumn; and more particularly attacks young persons and children; old people seldom; but when it does, is very formidable. It is a very bad sign, when what is discharged by a vomit has an excrementitious smell.

Chicken-broth should be freely drank to the quantity of six or eight quarts, and as fast as possible; milk, and warm water, new-churned butter-milk, decoctions of rice or barley; or, what is preferable, an infusion of oat-bread toasted brown, in water; or of oatmeal made brown like coffee, which will lay on the stomach, and generally stops the vomiting; but should that not be the case, we must try the saline draught; or columbo root, cataplasms of mithridate, or of the leaves of common mint boiled in port or claret should be applied to the wrists, or præcordia; mint tea given to drink, or infusions of cloves or cinnamon.

If the patient be plethoric, bleeding is absolutely necessary; and in cases of severe pain, a semicupium, or fomentations of the warm spirituous kind, are apt to alleviate the symptom.

When

When the purging begins to abate, and the stomach is settled, an opiate may be given.

Hauftus Sedativus.

℞ Aq. cin. ℥i.

Spirit. cinnam. ℥℞.

Tinctur. opii gutt. x. vel xx. pro ratione ætatis.

Sacchar. alb. cum ol. menth. gutt. ij. contrit. vel q.
f. ad gratum saporem.

Likewise clysters of broth should be injected as fast as they are returned, till the pain abates.

There is no disease in which a person seems nearer death, and yet afterwards recovers, than this. When it has continued for some time, large doses of opium, in a solid form, become absolutely necessary, and the patient must be directed not to swallow more than a table spoonful of any liquid at a time. The drink should also be of a generous kind.

Columbo root, from half a drachm to two drachms, every four hours, has been found of great service in this disease, as well as in the dysentery and bilious colics.

Should the vomiting and purging not return on the second day, little is necessary to be done; but on the third or fourth a rhubarb draught should be administered, and at

G g night

night an anodyne : after which, the patient, returning to his usual mode of living gradually, and using riding exercise, should take some stomachic bitter, with ten or twelve drops of the diluted vitriolic acid, an hour or two before dinner every day. And thus will the cure be perfectly completed.

S E C T. II.

HÆMORRHAGES.

C H A P I.

Of Bleeding at the Nose.

HÆmorrhages at the nose may arise from a plethora, or be occasioned by a thin, sharp, acrimonious humour, lacerating the tender fibrillæ of the sanguineous vessels. In young people they are attended with signs of an arterial ; in old, of venal plethora : hence the two varieties. The concomitant symptoms are, a pain or heaviness of the head, flushing of the face. They happen sometimes as a critical discharge in fevers ; or may be

peri-

periodical: if violent, they bring on faintness, pain, and pulsation in the temples.

Young people are most liable to hæmorrhages, and they frequently end in consumptions.

The diet should be cooling and balsamic; for drink, milk and water, barley-water, rice-gruel, and tinctur. rosæ. Claret may also be sparingly allowed.

Bleed in the arm, especially if the patient be plethoric. The strength and pulse of the patient will determine how much you may draw off; and the body should, at the same time, be kept soluble: then,

Haustus Nitrosus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥i.

Nitr. ℥ss.

Syr. papav. albi ℥iij. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vinegar snuffed up the nostrils, or tinctur. rosæ with a small portion of vitriol. cœrul. dissolved in it, and dossils moistened therewith, and introduced into the nostrils, may be of service; as also cloths dipped into a solution of sal nitr. either in water or vinegar.

The powder of burnt cork, snuffed up the nose, has a powerful effect in stopping hæ-

morrhages. Cold things may be applied to the back of the neck or genitals.

Bolus e Succino.

℞ Pul. e succin. c. ℥i.
Nit. ʒβ.
Syr. tolutani q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel, Haustus Astringens.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiβ.
Tinctur. catechu ʒij
—— opii. gutt. iv.
Syr. simp. ʒi. f. haustus sumendus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Aluminosæ.

℞ Alum. ust pulv. ʒβ.
Gum. rubr. astring. pulv. ʒi.
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. pil. n° xviii. sumat. iij. ter in die. Vel capiat tinctur. Saturnin. guttas viginti ad quadraginta.

℞ Pil. e styrace gr. sex h. s. sumend.

We must here observe that if the hæmorrhage be of the active kind, which is known by the intenseness of motion of the vascular system, the antiphlogistic method must be persisted in; but if from a debilitated state of the vessels, or a dissolution of the sanguinary mass, antiseptics and corroborants ought to be our remedies, particularly bark and vitriolic acid.

But should what we have advised fail, small doses of antimonials or ipecacoanha to excite
nausea

nausea and vomiting must be exhibited. After the hæmorrhage has ceased, the patient should be kept quiet, and if costive, a glyster, or the mildest eccoprotics administered.

C H A P. II.

Of Vomiting of Blood.

A VOMITING of blood frequently proceeds from the same causes as those which produce nasal hæmorrhages. The discharge is often so easily brought up, that it is supposed to come from the lungs; the stomach under these circumstances is often distended, and a sense of an oppressive weight precedes the vomiting. There is no cough where the stomach alone is concerned. This is a disease much more frequent in women than men, and owes its origin commonly to obstructed catamenia. When it occurs in men, it is generally to be attributed to suppressions of hæmorrhoidal flux, or infarctions of the liver; and indeed it is most commonly a symptomatic disease, very seldom idiopathic.

In this complaint copious bleedings does not answer, as the pulse is apt to sink under them; therefore they must be made sparingly, and repeated according to the urgency of the case. If the pulse be strong and full, we may bleed, and repeat that operation pro re nata; and give the following:

Hauftus Nitrosus.

℞ Aq. distill. ℥ij.

Nitr. pur. ℥i.

Syr. papav. albi ℥ij. m. f. haustus sumend. quartâ quâque horâ.

The body should be kept open by glysters, and small doses of rhubarb, if the stomach does not reject them; the drinks should be of light broth, with chervil, ground-ivy or plaintain boiled therein, weak infusion of roses, acidulated with dilute vitriolic acid, &c.

The methods, in general should be pursued as already prescribed in the preceding chapter.

Potus Nitrosus.

℞ Lactis Amygd. fßiß.

Aq. cinnamom. ℥ij.

Nitr. ℥iij. m. pro potu ordinario.

Bolus e Succino.

℞ Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. ʒß.

Camphor. gr. ij.

Syr.

Syr. sim. q. s. f. bolus fumendus pro re natâ cum
infusi rosæ ℥ij post singulos bolos.

No disorder requires greater care to avoid all strong, acrid, heating things.

C H A P. III.

Of an Hæmoptoe, or Spitting of Blood.

A PULMONIC hæmorrhage happens from a rupture of the vessels of the lungs, occasioned by a plethora, weak vessels, hectic fevers, coughs, wounds, irregular living, hard drinking, a suppression of the menses, hæmorrhoids, &c.

An hæmoptoe is attended with a cough and short respiration; the blood thrown up appears pure, liquid, frothy, and florid. If the patient be consumptive, you may, in general, judge it to come from the lungs. Sometimes matter is intermixed with it, or follows after it. If it be occasioned by a bruise or fall, it will be attended with pain. It is concisely defined a flushing of the cheeks; a sense of uneasiness, or pain, and sometimes of heat in the breast; dyspnœa; titillation of the fauces; and a cough, more or less, occasioning a re-

jection of florid, sometimes frothy blood. It is divided into five species, *Plethoric*, when there has been no external violence, or preceding cough, or suppressed evacuations to occasion it.—*Violent*, when some external force has been applied.—*Phthifical*, when it comes on after a long continued cough, attended with emaciation and debility. *Calculous*, where little calculous, for the most part calcareous substances are rejected.—And *Vicarious*, if it succeed the suppression of any accustomed evacuation.—It is easily distinguished from a spitting of blood from the fauces, or a vomiting of blood. In the first case, the blood is small in quantity, dark coloured, and without froth. In the second, there is an effort to vomit, whilst in this the blood is frothy, florid, and coughed up in large mouthfuls.

A slender, nourishing, and cooling regimen is necessary under this complaint; such as milk, butter-milk, medicated whey, jellies, sago with milk, &c.

The same treatment is of use here as is recommended for a bleeding at the nose, to be assisted occasionally with pediluvia, and gentle purging.—Bleeding may be repeatedly allowed,

lowed, provided the pulse, age, and strength of the patient will admit of it.

An oily emulsion, with the addition of a large quantity of nitre, is extremely proper in this disease.

Pulvis Arabicus,

- ℞ Pul. g. Arabic,
 ——— tragacanth. c.
 ——— amyli, āā ʒʒ
 Nitr. gr. vi.
 Mastic. ʒʒ. m. f. pulvis sumendus ter in die cum
 cochl. iv. tinctur. rosar. sine acido.

Apozema Balsamicum,

- ℞ Rad. eryng. condit. ʒij.
 Gum. Arab. ʒi.
 Corn. cerv. ras.
 Extract. glycyrrh.
 Balsam. Tolut. āā ʒʒ. Coque simul in aq. calc. et
 hordeat āā ʒʒi. ad quadrantem horæ. Coletur,
 & adde syr. balsam. ʒij. m. pro potu ordinario.

Potus Arabicus,

- ℞ Rad. eryng. condit.
 Ras. corn. cerv. āā ʒʒ.
 Coq. in aq. hord. ʒʒij. ad ʒʒij. sub finem addend.
 Rad. glycyrrh. ʒʒ.
 G. Arab. ʒi. adde
 Colaturæ syr. bals. Tolutani m. pro potu ordinario.

The causes in the cure are to be considered : what has been laid down is chiefly for this complaint arising from plethora or acrimonious humours ; but where the lungs are weak, and the crasis of the blood previously injured,
 to

to the use of agglutinants vomits are recommended, and small doses of ipecacoanha, vitrum antimonii ceratum, or antimonium tartarifatum. In all cafes rest and filence should be enjoined, the body must be kept open by glysters, or mild aperients; and opiates occasionally administered to procure rest.

The general directions for treating cafes attended with *bloody urine*, or *an hæmorrhoidal flux*, have been already delivered in p. 86, and in pag. 280, &c. to which the reader is referred.

CHAP IV.

Of an immoderate Flux of the Menses.

WHEN the menses continue too long, or come on too frequent for the strength of the patient, they are said to be immoderate; and are generally occasioned by weak vessels, thin acrimonious blood, or a plethoric habit. This often happens in soft and delicate women, who use liquids too freely, especially tea. It also arises in consequence of abortions, violent passions, particular medicines, or diet, &c. and sometimes attends
women

women who are obliged to work hard, and is accompanied with pains of the back, loins, and belly, similar to those of labour; in its approach there is a general languor and debility of the whole body, swelling of the hypochondria, pallid countenance, horripilation of the skin, with dorsal and lumbar pains also. And to these may be added a train of symptoms which indicate an impoverished blood.

When it happens in plethoric habits, and the pulse will allow it, venesection is necessary; and where the hæmorrhage is excessive, opiates are of great use. A dry cool air is most agreeable. The mind should be kept at ease, the body at rest, and the hips laid higher than the head.

Hauftus Sedativus.

R Infusi ros. rubræ ℥ij.

Nitri gr. xv.

Tinct. opii gutt. x. m. fiat. haustus sextis horis sumendus.

Hauftus Astringens.

R Seri aluminosi ℥ij.

Sp. cinn. ℥ij.

Tinctur. opii gutt. iij.

Syr. simp. ℥i. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus; vel pro re natâ.

Pulvis Sedativus.

℞ Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

—— e tragacanth. c. ℥ss. m. f. pulv. cum. cochl.
tribus vel quatuor tinctur. ros. sumendus.

Haustus Peruvianus Opiatus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥iſs.

Tinctur. cort. Peruv. f. ℥i.

—— Opii gutt. ij.

Syr. Tolutani ℥i. f. haustus, ut jam dictum, su-
mendus.

Applicetur spinæ dorsi emplastr. roborans.

Astringent fomentations may very properly be prescribed. Cloths dipped in decoct. cort. Peruv. with the addition of a small quantity of brandy, or red wine and vinegar, will answer the purpose extremely well.

Some commend tinctur. Saturn. gutt. xx. ad l. bis vel ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo. —But we should be very cautious not to check this evacuation too suddenly.

The vitriol. cærul. in the following form, has been recommended ;

Pulvis Vitriolicus.

℞ Vitriol. cærul. ℥ss.

Pul. e succin. c. ℥iij. f. pulv. cujus sumat ℥ss. ad gr. xv. quotidie.

This, however, requires great circumspection. The following has been advised by some eminent physicians :

Decoctum Restringens.

℞ Cort. aurant. recent. n^o vij.
 Coque in ℥iij. aq. fontan. ad ℥ij. Colatur. adde
 sacch. alb. ℥i. acidi vitriolici diluti. gutt. lx. m.
 et sumat. cochl. vi. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Tinctura Vitriolica.

℞ Aq. cinn. ℥iiss.
 Vitriol. cœrul. ℥i. solve ut f. tinctura, cujus su-
 mat. ℥ij. ad ℥iss. ter in die.

In *floodings*, decoct. cort. Peru. cum tinct.
 opii with rest, and a nutritious diet, are ge-
 nerally proper.

Vel, Bolus Astringens.

℞ Alum. ℥ss.
 Gum rubr. astring.
 Colcoth. vitriol. āā. gr. vi.
 Pulveris aromat.
 Rhabarb. āā gr. iv.
 Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus ter in die sumendus,
 cum haustulo tinct. rosæ r.

Small doses of cerussa acetata, or a few
 drops of aqua lythargyri acetata composita,
 joined with opiates, have been efficacious.

To confirm the cure and prevent a relapse,
 the body should be strengthened by proper
 exercise, mineral waters, a light balsamic
 nourishing diet; such as light broths, salop,
 red Port wine in moderation, and an easy
 chearful mind. Frictions and ligatures may
 likewise be conveniently tried.

When

When an immoderate flux of the menses, or floodings after abortion, is either attended with, or preceded by an acute pain, not inflammatory, in the lower part of the back or belly, and returns with greater violence, as the discharge comes on, opium will, in such a case, answer better than astringents; and may be given in clysters, composed of decoct. flor. sicc. rosar. cum tinct. opii ʒi.

This disease often arises from a cancerous affection of the uterus, in which case little can be done. Powder of hemlock leaves may be given from five grains to ten or twelve, thrice a day.

C H A P V.

Of Abortion.

ABORTION, or a premature birth, most commonly happens between the second and third, and between the third and fourth months. Sometimes it may happen later.

The signs preceding *miscarriage* in general are, a flux of blood from the uterus, shiverings, pain in the loins, extending to the bot-

tom

tom of the belly, anxiety, nausea, palpitation of the heart, syncope, an opening and moisture of the os tincæ.

If the pulse will bear it, and the patient be young, strong and vigorous, some blood may be taken away, and she should be put to bed, and kept very still and quiet. Her diet should be light broths, and clysters of the same may be injected, if there be occasion,

Hauftus Anodynus.

℞ Infusi rosæ rubræ ℥ij.

Aq. cinnam. ℥i.

Tinct. opii gutt. quinque; f. haustus quartâ vel quintâ quâque horâ sumend. ut opus fuerit.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.

Spir. cinnam.

Syr. Tolutani āā ℥i.

Tinct. opii gutt. v. m.

Vel, Bolus e Succino.

℞ Pul. e. succin. c.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ℥℥.

Syr. Tolutani q. f. ut f. bolus quintâ q. h. sumend.

It seldom happens after any flux of blood appears that the woman does not miscarry. Abortion often happens from too great irritability of the system; in this case a milk and vegetable diet, together with the greatest quiet both of body and mind, are necessary.

If

If the waters break, desist from the use of astringents, and order the following :

Hauftus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥ifs.
Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) ℥fs.
Spir. puleg. ℥i.
Tinctur. opii gutt. v.
Syr. Tolutani ℥i. f. haustus pro re natâ sumendus.

Whatever tends to strengthen and invigorate the Solids and fluids ; such as an easy and chearful disposition, the cold bath, where it can be complied with, gentle exercise on horseback, a dry clear air, an analeptic regimen, avoiding too violent exercise and motion, and every strong passion of the mind, bid fairest towards preventing this complaint in many cases.

C H A P. VI.

Of Accidents attending Delivery.

DELIVERY is always followed by a greater or less discharge of blood from the uterus, which is called the *lochia*. When there is an *immoderate flux of the lochia*, it must be restrained by the same methods which have been already described for an immoderate flux of the menses.

If there be a *suppression of the lochia*, give
 ℞i. pulv. e myrrh, c with ℞fs. confect. Da-
 mocrat. tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re nata.
 But a suppression of this discharge is gene-
 rally attended with a fever, called the *puer-
 peral fever*, a description of which hath been
 given above, and if neglected, or injudiciously
 treated, may soon prove of fatal consequence.
 It may not be amiss also to remark here, that
 the puerperal fever is frequently mistaken for
after-pains, or those pains after delivery which
 resemble labour-pains, or else for the *milk
 fever*, or some *colic complaint*; and to this is
 ascribed, in some measure, the great fatality
 attending it. Let it, therefore, be ever re-
 membered, by all those attending on childbed-
women, that pain and soreness of the belly,
 coming on soon after delivery, unless speedily
 relieved by judicious assistance, will frequently
 prove mortal in a few days!

In general, after the woman has been deli-
 vered, and the placenta safely and gently
 brought away, some of the following forms
 may be occasionally used :

Hauftus Anodynus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥ifs.

Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) ʒfs.

H h

Confect.

Confect. alkermes ℥i.

Tinctur. opii gutt. quinque; f. haustus sextâ quâ-
que horâ fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Castoreus.

℞ Pul. castor. Ruff. gr. vi.

Sperm. cet. ℥i.

Confect. alker. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vel, Haustus cum Spermate Ceti.

℞ Aq. puleg. ℥iss.

Sperm. cet. v. o. f. ℥i.

Confect. Damocrat. ℥ss. f. haustus.

Vel, Mistura Paregorica.

℞ Aq. puleg. ℥vi.

Sp. nuc. mosc. ℥iss.

Tinctur. castor.

Tincturæ opii camp. āā ℥ij.

Syr. simp. ℥iij. f. mixtur. cujus sumat cochl. duo
pro re natâ.

Remarkably easy quick labours in this town are as liable to the puerperal fever and other complaints, as the more lingering and difficult. Perhaps this may be owing to the same cause as the accidents following the paracentesis, and be relieved in a similar manner by the compression of tight bandages. In some places, I am assured, after such lyings in, they roll the abdomen very tight with a napkin dipt in vinegar.

A spare diet and chicken-broth, with warm caudle, seem to be the most proper regimen;

and

and from the many bad consequences of colds, fevers, and sudden deaths, which happen at this time, too much care cannot be inculcated.

S E C T. III.

H U M O R A L D I S C H A R G E S.

C H A P. I.

Of the Diabetes.

A DIABETES is a copious, frequent, chronic and quick discharge of the liquids we drink, by the urinary passages, with little or no change, being crude, thin, and aqueous, somewhat insipid, and sometimes sweetish to the taste and smell. The other signs are, great and continual thirst, hectic heat, quick and weak pulse, and wasting of the body; in some a swelling of the loins, hips, testicles, and feet.

It has been divided into two species, *mellitus*, when the urine has the colour, smell, and taste of honey; *insipidus*, when the urine is limpid but not sweet. It has also been

divided by a late writer into *aquosa*, when the urine is of a diaphanous watery colour; and *lactea*, when it is of a milky whiteness; and defined an increase of quantity of urine, rather sweet, attended with continual thirst, the skin dry, and for the most part squamous. Various are the immediate causes, assigned by authors, of this complaint. Some say, it is an affection of the liver, some attribute it to spasm of the secretory organs, others to perspiration being diminished, or the inhalation increased. The generality have thought it to arise from a laxity of the secretory organs of the kidneys; but our latest writers attribute it to a defect of the animal, and assimilatory process, by which the aliment is converted into the nature of our body. If of long standing it almost always terminates fatally.

However, the following mode must be pursued, and in recent cases may be successful.

The regimen should be strengthening; milk, jellies, sago, salop, infus. ros. drank freely with Bristol-water.—The methods recommended for the fluor albus, in the following chapter, will, in general, also succeed here. Bark, with cinnamon, also small doses of
tinctur.

tinctur. gent. comp. cum vino, and exercise on horseback.

Electarium Restrings.

℞ Pulv. oliban. ʒiij.

— rhabarb. ʒi.

— tormentill. ʒij.

Balsam. copaiv.

Conf. rosæ rubræ ꝑꝑ ʒβ.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. electarium cujus nuc. moschat. magnitudinem sumat bis in die cum cochlear. iv. sequentis misturæ.

Mistura Restrings.

℞ Tinctur. ros.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. ꝑꝑ ʒviij. m.

The tinctura saturnina, from gutt. xxx. ad ʒij. may be taken thrice a day, in any convenient vehicle.

It hath been lately experienced that a solution of vitriol. cœrul. has been given very successfully to the quantity of half a grain twice a day in draughts. I have known very happy effects from the drinking the Nevil Holt waters. Taking ʒss. of alum-whey night and morning, for a length of time, has likewise proved very advantageous.

Sometimes a flannel shirt succeeds, by helping perspiration, for this should by all means be supported: a tight belt wore about the loins, and a strengthening plaster, have also

been useful. Perhaps nothing exceeds the following :

Pulvis Amarus.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ℥i.

Pulveris aromat. gr. iij.

Pulv. rhab. gr. ij. ad iv. m. sumat bis vel ter die
ex haustu,

Decoct. corticis, vel, flor. chamæmeli.

The tinct. cantharid. has been found of great service in this disease. The patient must begin with gutt. x. and increase the quantity as occasion requires. This medicine must be assisted by drinking plentifully of the emuls. commun, aq. hordeat. &c.

Elixir Cantharidum.

℞ Tinct. catechu.

— canth. āā ℥iij. sumat. ℥i. ad ℥β. bis terve
de die.

Tonics joined with stimulants and astringents bid the fairest for performing the cure; and these should be begun in small doses, and pushed to the utmost extent gradatim, such as bark, cascarilla, and chalybeates, coupled with the cantharides in powder, or tincture; infusions of oak-bark in lime-water, alum, &c. There have been instances of cures performed by Dover's powder, or the pulvis ipecacanhæ compositus,

Pulvis

Pulvis cum Ipecacoanhâ.

℞ Pulveris Doveri, vel

Ipecacoanhæ compositi. gr. xx. horâ somni administranda & augeantur dosis gradatim.

This persisted in for three weeks, at which time a profuse sweat broke out, and continued for thirty-six hours, alleviated all the symptoms, and procured the wished-for event.

C H A P. II.

Of the Fluor Albus.

THE fluor albus is a flux of matter from the vagina, of different consistencies, of a pellucid or white colour; sometimes it is greenish or yellow, sharp, and corroding, often foul and fœtid; especially if it be of any long standing. It is owing either to a general relaxed state of the solids, or a dissolution of the fluids, or may be particularly local, and have its seat in the uterus, but more commonly in the vagina.

In a natural state, the exhaling vessels become blood-vessels at the menstrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly discharged, contract to their former dimension and

tone. But when by immoderate menſtrua, or any other cauſe, their elastic power is much weakened, they never fully contract, but ſeparate the ferous part of the blood, which, by its ſtagnating, or particular ſtate of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and conſiſtence.

If this diſeaſe is moderate, it may be borne a long time without much inconvenience; but if it is in any violent degree, the face becomes pallid, the digeſtive powers are weakened, and a general bad habit produced, whence women become cachectic; in ſome it occaſions ſterility, in others a propenſity to miſcarry. The indications of cure are to encrease the digeſtive powers, invigorate the ſyſtem, and reſtrain the preternatural diſcharge.

The diet ſhould be nourishing: milk, with iſinglaſs boiled in it, jellies, ſago, red Port wine in moderation, Pyrmont water, and moderate exerciſe ſhould be recommended.

A ſtanding poſture of body long continued, violent dancing, or much walking, muſt be forbid,

After

After a gentle puke, if the stomach is foul, proceed to such methods as may invigorate and strengthen the cachectic diathesis of the blood.

Bolus ex Olibano.

- ℞ Oliban. puriff. pulv. ℥i.
 Cort. aurant. Hispan. pulv. gr. iv.
 Syr. tolutani q. s. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus & mane
 sumendus cum haustu sequenti.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥i℥.
 Tinct. benzoës comp. gutt xl.
 Syr. Tolutani ℥i. m.

Vel, Haustus Balsamicus.

- ℞ Balsam. copaiv. (mucilag. gum Arabic. solat.) ℥℥.
 Decoct. hordei ℥i.
 Spir. cinnamon. ℥iij.
 Sacchar. ℥i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

Pilulæ e Succino.

- ℞ Pulv. e succin. c. ℥ij.
 — rhab.
 — oliban. āā ℥ij.
 Syr. Tolutani q. s. f. pilulæ ex fing. drachm. n° xij.
 sumat iv. horâ somni cum cochl. iv. sequentis ju-
 lepi.

Mistura Cretacea.

- ℞ Misturæ Cretac. ℥vi.
 Trochisc. e sulphur. ℥i℥.
 Tincturæ cardamom. com. ℥i℥. m.

Powder of crabs-eyes, to the quantity of half an ounce in the day, has been said to have cured this disease.

Haustus Roborans.

- ℞ Infus. gentian comp. ℥x.
 Tinctur. cinnam. comp. ℥i℥.
 Vin. chalyb. ℥i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem sumendus.

Vel, Elixir Balsamicum.

- ℞ Balsam copaiiv. ℥℥.
 Tinctur. catechu.
 Tinct. Benzoës comp. āā ℥i. m. sumat, gutt. lx.
 bis vel ter in die ex saccharo.

Vel, Bolus Aromaticus Martialis.

- ℞ Pulveris aromat. gr. vi.
 Ferri vitriolati gr. i. vel ij. (pro re nata.)
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥℥.
 Syr. simp. q. f. pro bolo h. f. & mane sumend.

Vel, Electarium Theriacale.

- ℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥i.
 Conserv. aurant. ℥℥.
 Angelic. Hif. pulv. ℥i.
 Gum Arab. pulv. ℥iij.
 Syr. Tolutani, q. f. ut f. electarium, de quo deglutiat. nuc. moschat. molem ter in die suberbib,
 cochl. iv. sequentis misturæ.

Mistura Styptica.

- ℞ Aq. menth. ℥iv.
 Tinctur. styptic. ℥i℥.
 Sacchar. ℥ij. m.

Elixir Cantharidum.

- ℞ Tinctur. cort. Peruv. simp.
 ——— cantharid.
 Balsam Guaiacin. āā ℥ij. m. sumat. gutt. xxx. ex haustu aquæ Spadensis circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ.

Bolus Peruvianus.

- ℞ Extract. cort. Peruv. ℥i.
 Ferri præp. gr. vi.
 Pulveris aromat. gr. iv.

Syr.

The extract of cicuta has done great service in this disease.

℞ Extract. cicut. ℥ij. f. pil. xxx. sumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane, augendo dof. pro re natâ.

Astringent injections have often excellent effects in this disease when all other medicines have failed. The aqua aluminis composita may be used for this purpose.

A very common symptom in this disease is, a troublesome weakness and pain in the small of the back; for this the following plaster may be used.

Emplastrum Roborans.

℞ Empl. lytharg. cum refinâ.
Thuris.

Myrrhæ sing. ℥β. m. lumbis applicetur.

Some practitioners have recommended, and with success, after an emetic, a course of mercurial alteratives, particularly the following;

Pilulæ alterantes Mercuriales.

℞ Hydrargyri pur. ℥ij.

Terebinth. Venet. ℥ij. ad hydrargyrum fixandum, deinde adjicantur. pulv. rhæi ℥ss. Tinct. aloes. q. s. ut fiant pilulæ mediocres, sum ij. vel tres nocte mane; adio ut alvus non nimis moveatur.

After these have been persisted in for some time, then chalybeates, closing the course with bark, and cold bathing.

C H A P. III.

Of a virulent Gonorrhœa.

A Gonorrhœa virulenta is a flux of virulent matter from the urethra, in consequence of an impure contact and coition with an infected person.

It generally appears in a few days, about the third or fourth after receiving the infection, with a titillation about the glans penis, and a sensation of heat, attended with a pricking pain in making water. The running is at first small in quantity, and whitish: as it increases, it appears yellow or green; nay, even bloody, according to the degree of virulence, infection, and disposition or habit of the body. Hence arise inflammation, excoriation, and painful erection, swelling of the testicles, phimosis, paraphimosis, chancres, and buboes. This disease, with more propriety, is called *bleno-rhagia*, because there is no flux of semen, as the word gonorrhœa imports, but a puriform mucus, such as generally

nerally flows from inflamed surfaces, and is described in men, a titillation in the anterior part of the urethra, in the lacunæ Morgagni, under the frænum; a local inflammation after the second or fourth day, succeeding with heat and pain in making water; a weeping of purulent or puriform matter coming on from the urethra, the corpus cavernosum of the urethra being preternaturally swelled, attended most commonly with erections of the penis more frequent than usual, and painful. In women, a titillation at the external orifice of the vagina, pain, redness, and præternatural tumor succeeding after the second or fourth day, particularly near the lower part of the aperture of the labia, heat and pain of the same part coming on in making water, with a weeping of puriform matter from the passages.

Whey and small diluting drinks are to be plentifully taken, together with a light diet, free from high and stimulating fauces.

At the first onset of the disorder it may with great ease be stopped by astringent injections, but not after it has lasted one or two days.

Bathe the parts frequently with warm milk
and

and water. Bleeding is very necessary in the beginning, from ℥vi. to ℥xij. more especially in full plethoric constitutions, and in proportion to the degree of virulence and inflammation; then inject ol. amygd. recent. twice a day for the first week. Afterwards, when the virulence of the disease is gone,

Injectio Astringens.

℞ Zinci vitriolati purific. ℥i.
Lapid. calamar. gr. v.
Aq. distillat. ℥ijß. m. f. injectio.

Vel, Injectio Æruginosa.

℞ Ærug. ℥i.
Ol. amygd. ℥ij. m. ut f. injectio.

But we should not be too precipitate in prescribing astringent injections. Those of the sedative class are most proper, and more safe to begin with, which should be continued till the heat and pain is abated, or totally gone off; then astringent ones will be useful, and unattended with any degree of danger.

Potio Laxativa.

℞ Decoct. hord. ℥ij.
Natri tartarifati ℥ß.
Syr. rosæ ℥ij. m. sumat semel vel bis in septimanâ:
vel pro re natâ.

Bolus Hydrargyri.

℞ Calomel. præp. gr. v.
Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus,

duſ, & proximâ nocte repetendus; deinde ſumat
 potionem catharticam ſequentem cum debito re-
 gimine.

Potio Cathartica.

℞ Infuſ. ſenæ ℥iij.
 Kali tartariſati ℥iij.
 Tinctur. ſenæ ℥ij. m.

Repeat this twice or thrice, or as there may
 be occaſion; then rub the glans penis and pe-
 rinæum well with unguent. hydrarg. fort. yet
 ſo as not to occaſion a ſoreneſs of the mouth.
 Perſiſt in the uſe of this for about ten or twelve
 days; after which the following electary may
 complete the cure:

Electarium Balfamicum cum Rheo.

℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥ij.
 — e tragacanth. c. ℥iij.
 Balfam. copaiv. q. ſ. ut ſ. elect. cujus ſumat. n. m.
 molem bis in die.

After the ſimple oily injection, and a few
 lenient purges, the following method may
 alſo prove effectual:

Solutio Hydrarg. Muriati.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ℥ſſ.
 Solve in aq. font. ℥i.

Injeſtio Hydrargyri Muriati.

℞ Hujus ſolutionis ℥ij.
 Aq. diſtillatæ ℥iv. m. ſ. injeſtio.

This

This has in a few days removed all the symptoms of a fresh infection in women.

The following is in much esteem :

Pilulæ Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati ℥i.

Mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. ad extinct. globulorum.

Adde sulph. antim. præcipit. ℥ij. f. pil. xvi. sumat
ij. h. s. & mane.

Injectio Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri ℥ss.

Mucilag. g. Arabic. ℥iv. m. bene & cum ℥vi. De-
cocti. hordeat. f. injectio bis die utend.

Some, after the running and heat of urine are a little abated, give the sublimate to the quantity of half a grain, dissolved in aq. menth ℥i. twice a day, and finish the cure with it; or order the same, with some variation of the dose, throughout all the stages of this disease. Others recommend balsam. copaiv. mixed with a little tinct. lavend. comp. to be given from the very beginning of the complaint, from gutt. lxxx. ad cxx. to be taken in a glass of water, three times a day, after meals. This, after a few days, is to be assisted with the vitriolic or æruginous injection above described.

Many again pretend to a speedy cure by giving an injection zinc. vitr. purific. only,

complying with the humour of their patients rather than with the dictates of common honesty, and dismiss their patients as found, though they often return worse than they were before. Nay, many are often imposed upon by these evil minded men, the bane of many a good constitution, and are treated as infected, where probably there was not the least taint of infection.

The heat of urine may be mitigated by plenty of diluent liquors with gum Arabic and nitre: the chordee, by opiates taken at night, and chancres, by mercurial ointment.

In the common virulent gonorrhœa, there is seldom occasion for the use of any mercurials, the complaint is certainly only a local inflammation arising from stimulus, which being taken off, the cure will be completed by giving afterwards tone to the vessels, by the use of proper astringent applications. But if mercurials are insisted upon, some of the preceding forms will answer every purpose.

CHAP.

C H A P IV.

Of a Gleet.

A GLEET, or gonorrhœa simplex, is the flux of a thin matter, something like the white of eggs, from the urethra, owing to relaxation. It is distinguished from a gonorrhœa virulenta by the colour and consistence of the matter, and by the complaints that precede its appearance. It comes on generally after a virulent gonorrhœa, and is attended with little or no pain in making water.

A strengthening astringent regimen is the most proper to remove this disorder. Cold bathing, riding on horseback, and Pyrmont waters, will contribute greatly to that end. The medicines prescribed should be such as the following :

Bolus ex Olibano.

R Oliban. pulv.

Extract. cort. Peruv. āā ʒi.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus ter in die sumendus; superbib. haust. aq. Pyrmont. in quo instillentur gutt. xxx. tinctur. saturnin.

This method should be continued for ten days,

Vel, Electarium Siftens.

℞ Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥iij.

—— rhabarb. ℥i.

—— resin. alb. ℥ij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem bis in die cum haustu aq. Pyrmont. hōis intermediis sumat guttas xl. seq. misturæ ex paululo sacchar. alb.

Elixir Siftens.

℞ Balsam. guaiacin.

—— copaiv.

Tincturæ benzoës comp. āā ℥ij. m.

Vel, Pilulæ Siftentes.

℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥ss.

—— e succin. comp. ℥i℥.

Resin. alb. pulv. ℥i.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n° xxxvi. sumat ij. vel iij. bis die.

Vel, Elixir Catechu.

℞ Acidi vitriol. diluti ℥ij.

Tinctur. catechu. ℥vi. m. sumat gutt. xl. ter. in die ex decoct. cort. vel vin. rubro.

A decoction of sarsaparilla, or the decoctum lignorum, is often very serviceable.

Tinctura Cœrulea.

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. ℥i.

Aq. cinnam. ℥i.

Sp̄. cinamom. ℥℥. solve & f. tinctura.

Haustus Cœruleus.

℞ Hujus tincturæ ℥i.

Aq. menth. ℥i. f. haustus bis in die sumendus.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Rosaceus.

℞ Infusi rosæ rubræ ℥ij.

Tinct. opii gutt. duas; f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ
quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Injunctio Zinci vitr. pur.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.

Pulv. e ceruss. comp. ℥i.

Zinci vitr. purific. gr. x. m. f. injunctio.

This may be made, omitting the white ceruss, and adding more of the white vitriol, as there may be occasion. The aq. calcis may also be added to this injection. The lime-water may likewise be used very successfully, by putting ℥ss. of the vitriol alb. to ℥vi. of the water. Blistering the perinæum has cured an obstinate gleet, as we are told by very great and undoubted authority.

The following is much in use; and has been very efficacious:

Injunctio Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrarg. purificati ℥i℥.

Solut. gum. Arab. crass. ℥iv, probe terantur in
mortario donec globuli hydrargyri evanescerint;
tunc adde aq. commun. ℥viiij. ut f. injunctio, bis
in die utend. agitâtâ phiala.

This injection will, in general, succeed in the cure of a gleet, after two or three doses of gentle physic have been premised. Local cold bathing is oftentimes very serviceable.

CLASS X.

OF TUMORS.

CHAP. I.

Of a Bubo.

A BUBO is a tumor in the glands of the groin. When buboes become painful and inflame, the suppuration may be assisted by adhesive plasters, or the bread and milk poultice; and when completely matured, should be opened either by the caustic or incision. A venereal bubo in its first appearance, unaccompanied with other symptoms, may in general be carried off by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguent. hydrargyri fort. But if it be farther advanced, and matter formed, encourage the suppuration by laying aside all evacuations, and apply the galbanum plaster, or cataplasma maturans warmed, twice or thrice a day, and open it in due time by caustic. Then finish the cure with the hydrargyrum

gyrum muriatum, joined with the decoct. far-
saparill.

C H A P. II.

Of a Cancer.

A Cancer is a round unequal schirrous tu-
mor, of a livid colour, surrounded with
varicose vessels, and seated in the glandular
parts of the body, running on to a foul ulcer,
mali moris.

Some of these tumors are fixed, others move-
able; some pale; others, again, inflamed.
They sometimes remain harmless and indo-
lent for many years; at other times they in-
crease hastily to a large size, ulcerate, and dis-
charge a fetid sanious ichor, and soon prove
mortal.

There is, perhaps, no disorder of the whole
body, which more absolutely requires an easy
disposition of mind, and a slender light regi-
men, than this. Bleeding, in general, is in-
dicated in the palliative cure, which is all the
encouragement that sound reasoning and in-
tegrity of heart can give; after which, some

such as the following medicines may be administered :

Potio Eccoprotica,

- ℞ Mann. optim. ℥i.
 Aq. distillatæ ℥ij.
 Spiritus nuc. moschat. ℥iij.
 Natr. tartaris. ℥ij. f. potio manè sumenda & repetenda bis in septimanâ.
 Capiat millepedarum viventium cochlear. ℞. manè & vesperi diebus à purgatione vacuis, cum julep, seq. cochl. iv.

Julepum Nitrosum,

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.
 — cinn. simp.
 Spirit. nuc. moschat. āā ℥ij.
 Nitr. purissimi ℥ij.
 Sal. c. c. ℥i.
 Syr. toltan. ℥℞. m.

Salt-water has been found a very efficacious alterative in many cancerous cases. The following I have known of admirable use in rendering the symptoms easy, and perhaps lessening the virus of the disease imperceptibly ;

Bolus Saponaceus.

- ℞ Sapon. Venet. gr. xij.
 Kali vitriolat.
 Pulv. rhab. āā gr. vi.
 Ol. carui gutt. i.
 Syr. toltani q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus cum julep, seq. cochl. ij.

Julepum Stypticum.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥vi.
 Tinctur. styptic. ℥i℞.
 Syr. simp. ℥ij. m.

Vel, Haustus Salinus.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ʒx.
 Spirit. puleg. ʒi.
 Gum. ammoniac. gr. viij.
 Kali tartarifatī gr. xv.
 Syr. tolutani ʒi. f. haustus primo manè & circa
 meridiem fumendus.

The aperient bolus may be taken twice a-week, or pro re nata; the draught should be continued for a month or six weeks at a time.

The following receipt comes from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Ireland, as Mr. PLUNKET'S celebrated remedy for extirpating cancerous tumors; but I must candidly confess, that I have hitherto wanted sufficient courage to give it a trial:

“ Take crows-foot which grows in low ground, one handful; dog-fennel, three sprigs, both well pounded; crude brimstone in powder, three middling thimbles full; white arsenic, the same quantity; all incorporated in a mortar, and made into small balls the size of a nutmeg, and dried in the sun: These balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the sore or cancer upon a piece of pig's bladder, or stripping of a calf when dropped, which
 must

must be cut to the size of the fore, and smeared with the yolk of an egg. This must be applied cautiously to the lips or nose, lest any part of it get down; nor are you to lay it on too broad on the face, or too near the heart, nor to exceed the breadth of half a crown; but elsewhere as far as the fore goes. The plaster must not be stirred till it drops off of itself, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

Topical and external applications in general, are not advised by many in cancers. If they break, dressing with dry lint, and being kept quiet and easy is all that is generally done. If they are moveable, and in a proper state for extirpation, with a good habit of body, the knife is the most sure and effectual method, and stands fairest to effect a cure. Water in which cabbages have been boiled is praised by some for washing the part, and a poultice of raw carrots grated, and gently warmed, has afforded great relief to many.

The following electary will be found very useful to keep the body properly soluble, which must be carefully attended to:

Elec.

Electarium Solutivum.

- ℞ Elect. e fennâ ʒiʒ.
 Magnes. alb.
 Flor. sulph. āā ʒij.
 Pulv. rhab. ʒij.
 Ol. carui gutt. ij.
 Syr. rosæ q. s. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem
 horâ somni & summo mane ubi alvus fit nimium
 astricta.

It may be very worthy of observation, that extract. cicutæ has afforded great relief in many desperate cases of the cancerous kind, and bids much fairer than any external applications, however much the public may be deluded by the accounts given of them. It may be used as follows :

- ℞ Extract. cicutæ ʒij. f. pil. xxx. non deaurandæ ;
 sumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane : persistat in usu earum
 augendo dosin pro re nata.

Some tender habits cannot bear the cicuta without its affecting the head ; but its usefulness will fully compensate some slight inconveniencies. We should begin with very small doses in young people.

Arsenic has been lately recommended internally, by a physician for this dreadful malady.

Solutio Arsenica.

- ℞ Arsenici albi gr. iv. solve in
Aq. distil. ℥i.
- ℞ Hujus solut.
Lactis vac.
Syr. papav. albi sing. ℥ ℞. m. fumatur omni mane
duplicando dosin omni septimana.

Vel,

- ℞ Arsenici subtilissimi pulverisati.
Kali pp. āā gr. lxiv.
Aq. distillatæ ℥viiij.— Immittantur in ampullam
Florentinam, qua in balneo arenæ posita, aqua
lentè ebulliat. donec arsenicum perfectè solutum
fuerit; deinde solutioni frigidæ adjiciantur tinct.
lavend. c. ℥ ℞. aquæ distill. ℥viiij. plus vel mi-
nus, adeo ut solutionis mensura libra una accurata
sit, vel potius pondere unciaë quindecim cum di-
midia.

Of this solution a few drops, according to the age of the patient, may be given two or three times a day: in young subjects, from two to six drops; in adults, from six to twelve may be begun with, and gradually increased. This solution has been known to be extremely efficacious in many cancerous cases, particularly those of the occult kind. Local bleeding near the part with leeches has been much recommended, where they can be properly applied; where not, more general sanguinary depletion: but this evacuation must be often repeated,

peated, as circumstances require: to which must be joined a milk and vegetable diet, avoiding all wine, and spirituous as well as fermented liquors.

C H A P. III.

Of Warts and Corns.

WARTS may be taken off with a pair of scissars, and the roots touched with vitriol. Roman. or acidum vitriolicum; or if they be pendulous, tie an horsehair round them, or a piece of wax-thread, which being straitened, will occasion their dropping off insensibly. Or the warts may be slightly touched with lunar caustic, or acidum nitrosum dilutum, once every day, till they be gradually destroyed; but we must be cautious, when they are seated on the joints or knuckles. The juice of celadine, of esula, the gall of pike or eels, have been recommended. On the face, lips, or eyes, there are oftentimes a sort of bluish or livid warts, which have a near tendency to become cancerous. These are best left to themselves; for if they are tampered

tampered with, they are apt to degenerate into cancers. The same care is to be observed in those affecting the knuckles and joints, lest in our applications the tendons should be injured.

Corns are callous tumors on the toes, principally on the joints. They are mitigated by bathing the feet frequently in warm water, wearing easy shoes, and a little soft cotton over the parts, to prevent attrition. The following plasters may likewise be found useful :

℞ Emplastr. anodyn. Edinburg.

Vel, Emplastrum Resolvens.

℞ Emplastr. lythargyri cum gum.

————— cum merc. āā p. æ. m.

The best mode of preventing pain from these cuticular indurations, is to bathe the feet often in warm water, cut off the surface of these tumors, and wear some softening plaster. By this attention they will always be kept easy, and sometimes almost entirely removed; particularly if we avoid pressure, by wearing tolerably large shoes.

CLASS XI.

SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.

CHAP. I.

Of Bites and Stings of venomous Creatures.

IN the *bites of the viper*, common fallad oil, first warmed, then rubbed well into the part, has been found to be a sufficient remedy.

In all venemous bites and stings, it will be proper to relax the skin by emollient fermentations, and cataplasms of bread, milk, and oil; and sometimes with the addition of the-riaca.

The *rattle-snake bite* is said to be cured by the following method :

Take of plantain and hoarhound (if in the summer) the roots and branches together, a sufficient quantity; bruise them, and express the juice; of which give one large spoonful. If the patient swells, you must force it down his throat. This generally answers; but in

case it should not, give another spoonful in about an hour after, which seldom or never fails. If the roots be dry, moisten them with a little water.—A leaf of tobacco steeped in rum may be applied to the wound.

Milk is counted an universal remedy against all poisons that kill by inflammation; and more especially with the addition of oil. Would not plentiful bleeding in many cases of poison from the bites of animals, be the likeliest means of abating the inflammation?

Against the stings and bites of *wasps*, *bees*, *buggs*, &c. oil, honey, and vinegar, are the chief applications; the application of volatile substances is also very useful.

The *pediculi* which infest the head, groin, and other parts of the body, may be effectually destroyed by the unguent. hydrargyri mit. or,

Lotio Hydrargyri Muriati.

R Aq. rosar. ℥iv.

Hydrargyri muriati ℥i. m. f. lotio h. f. et manè utenda.

Vel, Unguentum Calcis Hydrarg. albi.

R Ung. simpl. ℥ij.

Calcis hydrargyri alb. ℥i. m.

C H A P. II.

Of the Guinea Worm.

THE Guinea worm is chiefly met with upon the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies, and is from one to two feet long, of a tape-like appearance, with a blackish head. Little pain is perceived till it occasions a troublesome boil or tumor in the leg or thigh, where it generally takes up its seat. As soon as the boil breaks, its head makes its appearance. These worms are produced from ova contained and swimming in the waters in hot climates.

Aloetics are by some recommended to promote their discharge from the body; but the usual method is, to gently tie the head of the worm to a piece of lead, beat into the head of a small wire, and roll the worm gradually every day as it advances out of the body, round this piece of lead, till the whole be entirely drawn out. A small splinter of wood, lint, silk, or cotton twisted, or a piece of linen rag,

K k

spread

spread with sticking plaster, and rolled up, will answer just as well.

CH A P. III.

Of Burns and Scalds.

BURNS, or scalds, require bleedings to prevent inflammation: and the body should be kept open: before the blisters rise, or to prevent their rising, apply the following:

Linimentum Camphoratum.

R Ol. lini ℥vi.

Spir. camph. ℥ij. m. et applicetur pro re nata.

Indeed we should at first attempt to prevent the effects, and take off the force of irritation. Cold water, rectified spirits, should be absorbed in linen, and repeatedly applied till the pain abates: after which, camphorated spirits may supply their place. If membranous or tendinous parts be affected, oil should be mixed with spirits, to prevent the parts from being crisped or contracted. The white of eggs beat thin; a handful of common salt, dissolved in a quart of vinegar; oil of turpentine, volatile spirits, may be had recourse

course to, for the above purposes. Oil of olives, or fine linseed oil, applied warm, is recommended; or holding the part to the fire as long as the patient can bear it.

If blisters be risen, they must be opened and dressed with the cerat. spermatis ceti, or cerat. lapidis calaminaris.

No medicine has perhaps equal effects with a wash made with aqua lythargyri acetati, or a ceratum lythargyri acetati.

Burns in the face should be treated nearly in the same way; bleed, and lay soft paper, or rags, over the face, frequently besmeared with linseed oil fresh drawn. Where the burns are very considerable, opiates are very necessary, as they take off the pain and irritation by their sedative power.

C H A P. IV.

Of Pimples and Tetter.

PIMPLES, and tetter, and those sebaceous concretions in the glands of the skin, resembling *grubs*, are very troublesome; the last appear commonly in the face and suppu-

rate; though oftener in the nose than elsewhere, and are very difficult to get rid of.

Perhaps touching them with the ung. hydrargyri mitius, going to bed, may be the best way of treating them; and, in the morning, order as follows:

Lotio Kali.

- ℞ Spir. rorismar.
 Aq. kali āā ʒβ.
 Ol. amygd. ʒi.
 Succ. limon. ʒij. m. cum spongia imbuatur pars affecta bis in die.

If this should be too painful and smarting,

Lotio Camphorata.

- ℞ Lactis amygdalæ, cum aq. rosæ præparat. ʒiv.
 Spir. rorismar. ʒij.
 Camphoræ ʒβ. m. f. lotio.

When pimples become obstinate, as they are very often apt to do, the alteratives may be attempted with great probability of success. Aq. calc. magis & minus composit. with ʒβ. or ʒi. of the Æthiop. antimon. twice a day, or a grain of calomel made into a pill, with terebinth. e Chio, to be taken at bed-time, and now and then a draught of any of the purging waters, are highly advantageous.

The mind should be kept easy, the body open,

open, a proper regimen be carefully observed, and wine drank in great moderation.

I once knew an accidental vomiting and looseness, brought on by an excess in eating plumbs, entirely remove a red pimpled face in a lady, who had in vain tried various means of cure.

The *tetters* have red edges, and are spreading eruptions. The following liniment is of use to extirpate them :

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

R Liniment. alb. ℥ β.

Calcis hydrargyri alb. gr. x.

Ol. rhodii gutt. i. m.

C H A P. V.

Of Ringworms, Shingles, and Chops.

Ringworms, if not attended with inflammation, may be touched with the following :

Lotio Hydrarg. Muriat.

R Spir. rorismar. ℥ iv.

Hydrargyri muriati ℥i. m. f. lotio partibus affectis applicand.

But in general, the less we make use of external applications, the better. Gentle alte-

ratives and a regular course of life, promise the best success.—Above all, abstain from meat, especially pork; also beer, ale, cheese, &c.

The waters of Scarborough are very happily calculated for service in most eruptive affections.

Shingles are a species of erysipelas, owing to a hot humour thrown out on the surface of the body, and chiefly the waist, in form of thick set eruptions.

The person is generally sick and faint before the eruption; a symptom which universally happens in most eruptive cases antecedent to their appearance. Here gentle sudorifics are advisable.

Pulvis Contrayervæ.

℞ Pulv. contrayerv. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. gr. iv. m. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus cum cochl. iv. seq. julepi.

Julepum Alexiterium.

℞ Aq. distillatæ ℥iij.

— alexet. spir. ℥iij.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. ℥i.

Syr. Tolutani ℥ij. m.

In *chops* of the face, lips, nipples, &c, apply the ol. ceræ.

If the swelling of the lips happen in consequence of a scrophulous taint, regard must be had

had to the original complaint, as external forms will do but very little.

Unguentum Labiale.

℞ Cort. anchuf. ℥ifs. infunde in

Ol. amygd. ℥i. Colaturæ adde

Ceræ alb. ℥ij.

Sperm. ceti ℥i.

Ol. mac. per express. ℥fs.

— lavend. gutt. ij. m. & f. unguentum labiale.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Tinea, or Scald-head.

THIS consists of little ulcers in the skin of the hairy scalp, which pour out an humour which dries into a white brittle scab, or thick scales, and has an offensive smell; when it affects the face it is called *crusæa lactea*, often proceeds from bad treatment after the small-pox; though it may sometimes be an hereditary taint, &c.

Alterative medicines, such as the hydrargy-
rus cum sulphure, and antimonials, with aq.
calc. min. comp. and issues, are, in general,
the most proper. The head may be shaved,
and the following fodus made use of:

Fotus Discutiens.

℞ Fol. absinth.

— abrotan. āā ℥i. coque in aq. fontan. ℥iv. ad
℥i℥. adde.

Spir. camphorat.

Aq. kali āā ℥ij. f. fotus.

Then,

Unguentum Nicotianæ.

℞ Unguent. Nicotian. ℥i.

Petrol. Barbad. ℥℥.

Balsam. Peruv. ℥i. m. f. unguent. post fotum uten-
dum.

The unguentum e sulphur. of the London Pharmacopeia, applied for a length of time, seldom fails to cure this disease. Saturnine washes have likewise a good effect, as also an oil-skin cap, and blisters to the nape of the neck.

One grain of calomel going to rest, and repeated at due intervals; also the use of salt-water externally and internally, as an alterative, have been found very useful. Cleanliness is essentially necessary, and keeping the body moderately open; the unguentum e pice is a proper application; frequent use of the warm bath is beneficial; but if the case proves obstinate, alteratives with issues are chiefly to be depended for their efficacy and safety.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Scabies, or Itch.

THE common itch is probably owing to animalcula in the skin, and appears in moist or dry itching pustules, which spread from the joints, and disfigure the greatest part of the body; the disease is contagious, and chiefly affects the hands. Children are mostly subject to the moist, thin and old people, to the dry. The eruption appears chiefly between the fingers, underneath the arm-pits, under the hams, and round the waist.

Where there is an inflammation bleeding should be recommended; and, next, purge a few times with the following:

Potio Laxativa.

℞ Infus. senæ com. ℥ij.

Tinct. senæ ℥ij.

Kali tartarifati ℥i.

Syr. ros. solutiv. ℥i. m.

℞ Unguent. e sulph. ℥iv. cum quo libere inungantur partes affectæ omni nocte per septimanam integram.

Vel, Unguent. Calcis Hydrarg. Alb.

℞ Adipis suillæ ℥iv.

Calcis hydrargyri alb. ℥iij.

Ol. lavend. gutt. ij. m. & divide in partes octo æquales, alternâ quâque nocte utend.

Vel,

Vel, Ung. Sulphurat.

℞ Flor. sulph. ℥i. pulveris radice hellebori albi. ℥ij.
vel falis ammon. crudi ℥ii. adipis fuillæ. ℥ij. m.

Some make use of the weak quicksilver ointment, but the cure with the sulphur-ointment, is by far the safest, and most certain. The mercurial *girdle*, as it is called, should be applied with great circumspection, and may be made as follows :

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

℞ Hydrargyri pur. ℥ij.

Succ. limon. ℥ij. conquassentur in phiala per horas duas, deinde simul in patinam effunde, & succus extrahatur. Pulveri cinereo, sive mercurio manenti, adde albuminis ovi unius dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth. ℥i. & cum virga apta agitentur in spumam, quâcum fasciam justæ formæ factam illinito, et coram lento igne sicca, ut fiat cingulum.

Washes are much less offensive than ointments.

Lotio Calcis Hydrargyris Albi.

℞ Calcis hydrargyri albi, ℥i. m. fiat lotio spongii ope part. affectæ bis de die appl.

The pulv. hellebor. alb. nitr. zingiber. &c. may be occasionally joined with the sulphur-ointment : and internally we may exhibit the following :

Pulvis Sulphureus.

℞ Pulv. sulph. lot. ℥℥.

Magnes. alb. ℥i.

Ol.

Ol. carui gutt. i. m. ut f. pulvis horâ somni & mane
sumendus, ex cochl. iv. aq. commun. vel lactis,
vel feri lactis.

Vel, Bolus Alterans.

℞ Hydrargyri c. sulphure. ʒi.

Nit. gr. v.

Conf. rosæ rubræ, q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vel, Bolus Antimonialis.

℞ Æthiop. antimon ʒβ.

Conf. rosæ. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vitriolic acid often cures the itch.

Mistura Vitriolica.

℞ Acidi vitriolici ʒi.

Aq. distillatæ ʒv. post effervescentiam adde

Syr. rub. id. ʒij. sumat ʒi. ad ʒij. e poculo aquæ
fontis ter de die.

CLASS XII.

LOCAL DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

Of the Gutta Serena, and Leucoma.

THE gutta serena is a species of blindness,
wherein the eyes remain fair, and seem-
ingly unaffected; owing to some defect in the
optic nerves, which may proceed from a palsy
or a relaxed habit; also from an epilepsy, or
old ulcers too hastily dried up, &c. It has
for

for its principal symptoms a suppression of light, and immobility of the pupil without any sensible opacity of the eye. If the sound eye is shut, and the blind one opposed to the light, the pupil is in no wise contracted, sometimes it is dilated, and this is the only motion which remains, and indicates a perfect amaurosy, or gutta serena.

The diet should be light and attenuating; evacuations in general, are necessary; and blistering the head, and such things are proper as have been prescribed in the ophthalmia, particularly in a full plethoric constitution: next, have recourse to alteratives; such as millepedes, decoct. sarsaparil. small doses of calomel, &c. continued for some time; though the patient must not be brought to a spitting, to prevent which gentle purges must intervene. Vapour of hot spirit of wine, or coffee, passed through a tube two or three times a day, have been successful. Some advise volatiles, chalybeates, mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines. Electricity has been singularly useful, by carrying a stream of electric fire through the eye, and afterwards drawing sparks from all the parts which surround

round it. In recent cases it promises to be most efficacious, but in those of two or three years standing it should be tried, and persevered in, as we have an instance of one being relieved by it, which had remained for the longest term above specified.

Where a rheumatism or relaxation has given rise to this complaint, the bark will be of use; as also sternuatories and cephalic snuffs; though, in general, this distemper may be regarded as not easily, if at all, curable.

The following forms, however, may be tried:

Bolus Valerianæ.

℞ Pulv. valer. filv. ℥i.

Cinnab. fact. ℥ss.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus h. f. et summo manè sumend. cum coch. iv. julepi sequentis:

Julepum Calcis.

℞ Aq. calcis simp. ℥viiij.

Spir. nuc. moschat. ℥ij.

Syr. aurant. ℥iij. m.

The patient may take, twice a day, forty drops of the tinctur. fuligin. with a draught of rosemary tea.

The *leucoma*. This is a spot or speck of the cornea, where the membrane grows either white, yellowish, or loses its transparency.—

Of this there are two species: one appears prominent above the cornea, and requires external applications for the cure; the other is attended with no such phænomenon, but seems diffused within the lamina of that membrane, making, as it were, a part of the eye. In this species external remedies are of no use, except in case of an attendant ophthalmy, a gentle but long continued mercurial course, with smart purgatives occasionally administered, to promote absorption, and a seton in the neck are most proper. In the former,

Pulvis Caliminaris.

℞ Lap. calamin. præp. ℥i.

Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒβ.

Os. sepiã ℥i. m. ut f. pulvis subtilissimus.

Vel, Pulvis Vitriolicus.

℞ Sacchar. alb. ʒij.

Zinci vitriol. purific. ℥i. m.

Vel, pulvis Vitreus.

℞ Vitri communis ʒβ. teratur in mortario vitreo, ut fiat pollen tenuissimum, tum adde,

Sacchar. cand. alb. ʒβ. et super marmor. simul bene lævigentur, ut fiat pulvis ocularius.

These may be blown into the eye through a quill, or a little may be taken up by a fine hair pencil, moistened with saliva, and applied immediately upon the part affected; which

which perhaps will be a more effectual, and less painful operation, than that of blowing through a quill. A weak solution of the causticum lunare, is also recommended as effectual in removing specks from the eye; and may be applied by means of a piece of fine sponge, fixed to the end of a quill. Nitrated quicksilver, or verdigrise, finely levigated, and mixed with three or four parts of fine sugar; calcined alum, and vitriolated zinc purified, united with a proper proportion of sugar, or with egg-shells in fine powder; or the same formed into thin ointment with hog's lard; or washes of a solution of verdigrease, vitriolated zinc, or corrosive sublimate much diluted, are recommended; the powder or ointment to be used night and morning, and the lotions two or three times a day at the same time.

CHAPTER II.

Of Freckles and Sunburn.

FRECKLES and sunburn are frequently owing to the action of the sun, and exposing the body too much to the open air; and

and may sometimes happen in consequence of the jaundice. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and hands, and are most frequent in the finest and fairest complexions. They may be removed, in a great measure, by the following applications.

Lotio Alkalina.

R Aq. fontan. ℥iij.

Kali ʒß vel ʒi.

Ol. saffrafras gutt. iij. m. et applicetur partibus affectis mane & hora somni.

The juice of lemons, mixed with sugar and borax finely powdered, are likewise said to be of use in these cutaneous discolourations; some use oxycrate; others wash themselves with paste made of bitter almonds, or with rose-water with a little camphor; or the gum of the cherry-tree in vinegar, or the fresh leaves; or with elder, or bean flower water; or that made from cabbage-feed.

C H A P. III.

Of Baldness.

THE hair sometimes falls off after fevers, and other distempers, and produces more or less of a baldness. To correct or prevent this defect, the following may be applied:

Lini-

Linimentum Rorismarini.

℞ Spir. rorismar.

Mellis opt. āā ℥β.

Adipis fuillæ ℥i.

Ol. rhodii gutt. iv. m. ut f. linimentum quocum il-
linentur partes denudatæ bis quotidie.

Vel, Unguentum Peruvianum.

℞ Unguent. simpl. ℥β.

Balsam. Peru. ℥i.

Ol. nuc. mosch. gutt. x. m. eundem finem.

A quantity of burdock-roots may be bruised in a mortar, and then boiled in white wine till there remains only as much as will cover them. This liquor carefully strained off is said to cure baldness, by washing the head every night with some of it warm. A fresh cut onion rubbed on the part till it becomes red, and itches, is likewise recommended for the same purpose: viperinum sal, also turnip juice, and that of squills, are in these cases prescribed.

C H A P. II.

Of Deafness.

DEAFNESS may be occasioned by any injury to the external ear, or by whatever causes an obstruction in it; such as wax, colds, falls, the venereal disease, &c. The

worst species of deafness arises after acute inflammatory diseases of the head, when the small vessels become impervious, from the inflammation of the greater ones. It is divided into two species; *organic*, when it arises from any defect in the organs transmitting sounds to the internal ear; *atonic*, when it happens without any evident defect of the same organs.

Wax, appearing in the ear, is a good sign: if it be hard, syringe with a decoction of sage and rosemary flowers, or a little soap and water made warm; afterwards a little wool, moistened with the following, may be worn in the ears:

Mistura Amygdalina.

℞ Ol. amygdal. ʒij.
 Spirit. lavend. c.
 Tinct. castor. āā ʒi. m.

Vel, Linimentum Fellis.

℞ Fel. bovin.
 Linim. saponis āā ʒiij. m.

A salivation has been known to cure deafness.

In case of any insects having got into, or bred in the ear, inject warm oil into the ear, and if this does not bring them away, extract them carefully by a proper instrument.

When

When it arises from relaxation of the membrana tympani, a little warm brandy, or rosemary water, may now and then be dropt into the ear; when from a defluxion of humours,

Injunctio Camphorata.

℞ Aq. lythargyri acetat. gr. xxv.

Spir. camph. gutt. l. aq. distill. ꝥss. m. f. injunctio nocte maneque utenda.

when from an obstruction of the Eustachian tube, sometimes relief has been obtained by chewing a crust of bread every morning and evening. Sometimes when the cause has not been known sternutatories have been useful; musk has also been beneficial, and the juice of onions, or garlic dropt into the ear.

C H A P. V.

Of the Anorexia, or Loss of Appetite.

AN anorexia is a want of appetite, frequently joined with a loathing of food, and is often owing originally to a relaxed state of the stomach, or may arise from hard drinking.—Tea has a bad effect in this disorder, and indeed any other warm liquors habitually taken. And here, by the by, it may not be amiss to caution the ladies against the free use

of warm wine and water at meals ; by which custom they relax the stomach, and gradually bring on terrible disorders, as well as confirm bad habits. A sedentary life produces viscid phlegm, from whence proceeds a want of appetite. Indeed, every species of this disease seems to be only symptomatical, and varies according to the difference only of the disease which accompanies it. However it generally arises from viscid phlegm, bile, or saburra, loading the stomach, or from its coats having lost their tone.

A vomit of ipecacoanha, and then the following course will often be effectual :

Pilulæ Laxantes.

℞ Rhabarb. pulv.
 Kali pp. āā ʒʒ.
 Bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n^o xxiv. quarum sumat
 iv. horâ somni, bis vel ter in septimana.

Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. serpent.
 — Cinâm. comp. āā ʒi.
 Acid. vitriol dilut. ʒiʒ. m. sumat cochl. parv. ij.
 duabus horis ante prandium, ex haustulo aq. Spadan.

If it proceeds from free drinking of spirituous and strong liquors, it will not easily give way to medicines.

The

The diet should be light ; and animal food of the easiest digestion, and moderate exercise must be enforced ; the drink should be Bristol waters, with a tea-spoonful or two of brandy.

In the relaxed state of the stomach, give an ipecacoanha vomit ; and where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea.

Hauftus Stomachicus.

- ℞ Infus. gentian. c. ℥iſſ.
 Tinct. cinam. c. ℥i.
 Vin. ferri. gut. l.
 Syr. Tolutani ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ
 fumendus.

Pulvis Magnesiæ.

- ℞ Magnes. alb. ℥i.
 Sulphur. præcipitat. ℥ſſ.
 Ol. carui gutt. i. f. pulvis horis intermediis fumen-
 dus ex cochl. ij. seq. julepi.

Mistura Roborans.

- ℞ Aq. distillatæ, ℥vi.
 Tinctur. styptic. ℥ij. m.
 ℞ Tincturæ benzoës comp. gutt. xl. cum fructulo sac-
 char. fumend.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

- ℞ Pil. gummi. ℥i.
 —ex aloe cum myrrhâ.
 Ferri vitriolati āā ℥i.
 Sapon. optim. ℥ſſ.
 Syr. simp. q. f. f. pilulæ n° xxx. quarum sumat
 iij. nocte & mane.

Mineral waters, such as those of Spa, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Islington, with the bark, dilute vitriolic acid, and exercise, are very proper in these stomachic disorders.

In case this complaint owes its origin to hard drinking.

Hauftus Stomachicus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥i℥.
 Acidi vitriol. diluti. gutt. xx.
 Tinct. cort. Peru. f.
 Syr. aurant. āā ℥i. f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ
 sumendus.

Vel, Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. aloës comp. ℥℥.
 Tinctur. cinnamom. comp.
 Acid vitriol. diluti. āā ℥i. sumat. gutt. xl. ex in-
 fusione cort. aurant. siccat, circa meridiem &
 tempore vespertino.

Drinking simple water during dinner, is useful to many, as are the warm stomachic purgatives at intervals, and a few drops of the dilute vitriolic acid, taken every morning fasting in a cup of fair water.

I have known mustard-seed of great advantage in relaxed habits, and where the appetite was in a manner gone; particularly to the studious and sedentary. It may be taken to the quantity of a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Vel, Vinum Amarum.

- ℞ Rad. gentian.
 — zedoar. āā ʒiʒ.
 Sem. cardamom. minor. ʒʒ.
 Cort. aurant. siccat. ʒʒ.
 Croc. ʒi.
 Vin. alb. ℥ij. stent simul sine calore, per tres vel
 quatuor dies. Cola, & sumat ʒij. bis in die.

If the patient be subject to costiveness you may add ʒij. rad. rhabarb. to the vinous infusion.

As a warm stimulant, the fresh roots of arum may be given in the following form :

Elect. Ari.

- ℞ Rad. ari recent. bene contus. & pulv. gum, arab. ā
 p. ij. pulv. sp. cæti p. j. fyr. q. f. f. electarium cu-
 jus cap. q. n. m. bis vel ter in die.

A continued use of this electary, first warms the stomach, and afterwards the remoter parts.

Vomiting with a decoction of horse-radish, is of service here ; but this liquor is not to be drank in too large draughts : then order as follows :

Pilulæ Gummosæ.

- ℞ Oliban. ʒi.
 Myrrh.
 Asce. fœtid. āā ʒʒ.
 Balsam. Peruv. q. f. f. pil. xxiv. quarum capiat iij.
 mane & vesperi. & post pilulas matutinas bibat
 aq. Spandanæ ℥i. partitis vicibus.

But above all other things, the Bath-waters will be of the greatest service; though temperance is the most certain way towards recovering the patient.

When the fault is in the digestion, it is termed dyspepsia, which discovers itself, by loss of appetite, vomiting, flatulence, eructations, heart-burn, pain in the stomach; a greater or less number of these symptoms at least concurring at the same time, the body being for the most part costive, and without any other disease of the stomach itself, or of any other parts; avoid all flatulent food, use exercise, and after a vomit, when necessary, take the gum pills, with chalybeates, strengthening bitters, &c. as follows:

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

℞ Afæ feet. ʒij.

Aloes.

Ferri vitriolati.

Zingib. pulv. āā ʒi.

Tinct. aloes comp. q. s. ut f. pil. mediocres, quarum capiat iv. h. s. & mane.

Where the patient is hysterical, vomits will not do; but rather substitute light infusions of the bark, with rhubarb, kali, exercise on horseback, and chalybeate waters. Also,

Bolus Amarus.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xx.

Spec.

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Rhab. gr. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut. f. bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Where acids in these cases are prevalent in the stomach and first passages, the rubigo ferri is considered as the best chalybeate; and this, joined with bitters, and aloetic aperients occasionally, is generally efficacious.

Electerium Ferruginosum.

℞ Rubiginis ferri ℥iſs.

Extract. flor. cham. ℥ij.

Pulveris arom. ℥iſs.

Conservæ aurant. ℥iſs.

Syrup. croci q. s. ut fiat electarium, sum. q. n. m. bis in dies, in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

An infusion of quassia-wood, with light aromatics, is peculiarly serviceable.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fames Canina.

THE fames canina may be a natural misfortune. In this case the appetite requires a greater quantity of food than can be digested. There are three species; that of *gluttons*, where there is a desire for a greater quantity of food than is natural, without any disease of the stomach: *syncopal*, when this

2

desire

desire, or sense of hunger, brings on swooning: *emetic*, when a large quantity of food is taken, and soon rejected by vomiting. If it be attended with vomiting, and a coldness of the extreme parts, it is dangerous.

Oils, fat meats, broths, milk, and a farinaceous diet, are most likely to be of use when the cause is not very manifest. Opiates may, now and then, be exhibited with propriety. If an acid be in fault, vomits, and then the testaceous powders, and fixed alkaline salts, should be given; and aloetic purges are adviseable, with bitters, and such other medicines as warm and strengthen the stomach; or the aqua kali and filings of steel. Frequent smoaking tobacco is said to have proved beneficial to some labouring under this malady. From fainting, the patient is recovered by applying to his nose a toast dipped in wine, or letting him smell of roasted meat. Afterwards food should be given, such as cools and nourishes, but is not easily digested; as carrot, beet, parsnip, with soft, fat, and farinaceous substances.

C H A P. VII.

Of Vomiting.

Vomiting is a disease of the stomach, frequently proceeding from a relaxation of its fibres, by hard drinking; where that is the cause, there will be, almost always, a pain in the soles of the feet at the same time. It may likewise be occasioned by inflammation, worms, the colic, poisons, stone and gravel, sailing on the sea, &c.

We must refer our reader here to what has been said on dyspepsia, p. 520.

The regimen should consist of mint-tea, chicken-water, sago, burnt wine with spice; but these should be sparingly allowed, if at all, where it arises from inflammation. If hard drinking has brought it on, a gentle vomit and some of the following forms may be found of some efficacy:

Haustus Stomachicus.

℞ Decoct. cort. Peru. ℥i.

Acidi vitriolici diluti. gutt. xv.

Tinct. catechu ℥ij. m. ut f. haust. bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

- ℞ Pul. nuc. moschat. torrefact. ℥ss.
 Confect. aromaticæ. ℥i.
 Syr. Tolutani. q. f. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus &
 mane repetend. cum cochlearibus quatuor sequen-
 tis julepi.

Julepum Menthæ.

- ℞ Aq. menth. piper. ℥vi.
 Spirit. menthæ pip. ℥i℥.
 Salis c. c. ℥ij.
 Syr. Tolutani. ʒss. m.

Vel, Pulvis Amarus.

- ℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ℥ss.
 Kali pp. gr. v.
 Antimon. calcin. gr. v. m. f. pulvis sumendus oc-
 tavâ quâque horâ; superbib. cochl. iv. julep.
 præscript.

Vel, Bolus Rhei.

- ℞ Pulv. rhab. ℥ss.
 Nuc. mosch. torrefact. gr. vi.
 Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.
 Syr. Tolutani q. f. f. bolus, hor. som. sum.

Vel, Haustus Anodynus.

- ℞ Aq. cinnam. ℥i.
 Conf. opiatæ ℥ss. m. f. haust. sumendus pro re natâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Opiatæ.

- ℞ Opii purific. gr. ℥. vel gr. i.
 Pulveris aromat. ℥ss.
 Ol. cin. gutt. i. m. f. pil.

Saline draughts are often of very great use, drank in the very act of effervescence, and tinct. benzoës comp. either alone, or joined with dilute vitriolic acid, in the following manner :

Elixir

Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. benz. com. ℥ij.
Acidi vitriol. diluti. ℥β. m. sumat gutt. xxx. cum
saccharo.

Emplastrum Anodynum.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. ℥ij.
Ol. macis per express. ℥iij.
— nuc. moschat.
— menth. āā gutt. vi. m. f. emplastrum ventriculo
applicandum. Vel, ejus loco applicetur emplastr.
ladani cum ol. menth.

The Bath waters are of infinite advantage in these cases, when occasioned by hard drinking.—When other disorders are the cause, the cure must depend upon their removal.

In all cases of habitual vomiting, it is of great importance not to fill the stomach. The food or drink should therefore be taken frequently in a small quantity.

In vomitings, where acidity prevails, nothing has been found more useful than magnesia given in veal broth, about ℥i. pro re nata; and afterwards, to strengthen the stomach, order decoct. cort. steel medicines, &c.

When vomiting is occasioned by *sea-sickness*, it is scarce ever got the better of, especially in short voyages, till the ship gets into har-

harbour, and the patient is put on shore. In long voyages indeed, use frequently wears it off. Many things are recommended for removing it, but, I apprehend, to very little purpose. Sea-water may be drank; and the following anti-emetic mixture often stops sickness and vomiting, when other things fail:

Mistura Salina.

R Succ. limon. recent. ℥ij.

Kali pp. ʒi.

Aq. cinnam.

Spirit. cinnam. āā ℥iʒ.

Sacch. alb. ʒiij. m. et snmat cochl. iij. pro re nata.

C H A P. VIII.

De Procidencia Ani, et Uteri.

THE procidencia ani is a falling down of the rectum in straining, or going to stool. This happens frequently to children who cry much, or have had a diarrhœa; and to women who have had many births. If it proceed from costiveness, give lenitive clysters. In case the rectum be swelled, or inflamed, foment with warm milk, or the fofus communis, and apply the bread and milk poultice. After which,

Fofus Afringens.

R Cort. querc. ʒi.

— granator.

Rad.

Rad. bistort.

Ros. rubr. āā ℥ss. coque in aq. fontan. ℥iv. ad
colaturæ ℥iſs. tum adde vin. rub. ℥ſs. ut f.
fotus.

After this keep the body soluble, and make use of a proper truss or bandage.

In case of a *proidentia uteri*, or falling down of the uterus, after it has been replaced, and the parts have recovered a little strength by rest, &c. the following injection may be made use of :

Injectio Astringens.

R Cort. granator.

— Peruv. āā ℥i. coque in

Aq. fontan. ℥ij. ad ℥i. colatur. adde,

Tinct. rosar.

Vin. rub. āā ℥ſs. m. ut f. injectio.

The same may likewise be applied by way of fomentation. If astringent injections and fomentations be not sufficient to retain the parts, pessaries must be applied, and should be worn for a considerable time ; various kinds of them have been recommended, but perhaps those made of ivory, in the form of a simple ring, or sponge, are preferable to all others. These are to be assisted by the Peruvian bark, chalybeate waters, and the cold bath. Those pessaries made of sponge are the best ; for they

do no harm from hardness, are themselves elastic, may be easily introduced by the patient, and occasionally removed, and impregnated with any astringent liquid that may be thought most proper.

Use of a proper size of bandage. The bandage should be applied with care, and the parts have recovered a little strength by rest &c. the following injection may be made use of:

[Faint, illegible text, likely a medical recipe or list of ingredients.]

[Faint, illegible text, likely a medical recipe or list of ingredients.]

AN

[Faint, illegible text, likely a medical recipe or list of ingredients.]

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

DOSES OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS.

- A**CET. scillæ gutt. x. ad ℥β.
 Acid. vitriol. dilut. gutt. ij. ad ℥i.
 Ammoniaæ pp. gr. iij. ad ℥i.
 Aquæ ammoniaæ gutt. vi. ad ℥ij.
 Antimonii tartarifati gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ par. ad gr. vi.
 Antimonii calcinati gr. v. ad ℥β.
 Balsam. guaiac. gutt. x. ad ℥ij.
 ——— sulph. anifat. gutt. ij. ad ℥i.
 Benzoës tinct. c. gutt. x. ad ℥ij.
 Camphor. grana iij. ad ℥i. bis die.
 Cinnab. antimon. præp. grana ij. ad ℥β. bis die.
 Conf. aromaticæ, grana v. ad ℥β.
 ——— opiatæ, gr. vi. ad ℥β.
 ——— Damocratis grana ij. ad ℥β.
 ——— Paulinæ grana ij. ad ℥iβ.
 Cort. Peruvian. grana v. ad ℥ij.
 Electar. e fennâ ℥i. ad ℥ij.
 ——— e scammon. ℥β. ad ℥β.
 Ferri rubiginis p. gr. i. ad ℥i.
 ——— vitriolati gr. ij. ad ℥β.
 Hydrargyri cum sulph. gr. v. ad ℥i.
 ——— ——— purif. gr. xx. ad ℥ij.
 ——— ——— sulph. rubri gr. ij. ad ℥i.
 Infusi rosæ rub. ℥i. ad ℥ij.
 Kali pp. gr. vi. ad ℥i.
 ——— acetati gr. vi. ad ℥ij.
 ——— tartarifati ℥β ad ℥i.

T A B L E.

- Liquor. c. c. gr. v. ad ʒij.
 Natr. vitriolati ʒij. ad ʒij.
 Oliban. pulv. grana x. ad ʒi.
 Opii purific. gran. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. ij.
 Oxymel. scillæ ʒß. ad ʒiij.
 Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloë, grana ij. ad ʒi.
 — ex colocynth. simplic. grana ij. ad ʒij.
 — e gummi grana, x. ad ʒij.
 — ex hydrargyro grana ii. ad ʒi.
 — aloës cum myrrhâ gr. ij. ad ʒi.
 — saponac. gr. ij. ad ʒß.
 — e styrace grana ij. ad ʒi.
 Pulv. antilyff. ʒß. ad ʒij.
 — aloetici cum guaiaco gr. x. ad ʒß.
 — cum ferro gr. iij. ad ʒi.
 — aromat. gr. iij. ad ʒfs.
 — ari comp. grana vi. ad ʒß.
 — e Cretâ comp. cum opio grana vi. ad ʒij.
 — fine opio grana x. ad ʒij.
 — e scammon. comp. grana ij. ad ʒi.
 — contrayerv. comp. grana vi. ad ʒi.
 — e myrrh. comp. grana iij. ad ʒfs.
 — e fena comp. grana iv. ad ʒfs.
 — e succino comp. grana ij. ad ʒij.
 — e tragacanth. comp. ʒfs. ad ʒfs.
 — rhabarb. grana iij. ad ʒij.
 — valerian. silvest. ʒfs. ad ʒfs.
 Sal. corn. cerv. gr. ij. ad ʒij.
 — succin. gr. iv. ad ʒi.
 — vitriol. gr. i. ad gr. vi.
 Seri aluminos. ʒij. ad ʒij.
 — scorbutic. ʒfs. ad ʒiv.
 Sem. finap. integr. cochl. i. omni mane.
 Spec. e scord. cum opio grana v. ad ʒij.
 — fine opio ʒfs. ad ʒij.
 Spirit. aceti gutt. xx. ad ʒi.
 — ætheris vitriolici gutt. x. ad ʒifs.
 — ætheris nitrosi gutt. x. ad ʒiij.
 — ammon. gutt. x. ad ʒiij.
 Spong. ust grana vi. ad ʒi.
 Sulph. antimon. præcipitat. grana ij. ad ʒi.
 — præcipitat. grana x. ad ʒij.

Syrup.

T A B L E.

- Syrup. papav. albi, pondere, grana xx. ad ʒi .
 — e spin. cervin. ʒij . ad ʒij .
 Theriac. Andromach. ʒfs . ad ʒfs .
 Tinctur. aloës comp. gutt. x. ad ʒi .
 — myrrh. comp. gutt. vi. ad ʒj .
 — opii camph. gutt. vi. ad ʒfs .
 — lavend. c. gutt. x. ad ʒij .
 — cardamom. gutt. x. ad ʒij .
 — castor. gutt. x. ad ʒij .
 — guaiac. gutt. vi. ad ʒfs . ter die.
 — jalap. gutt. x. ad ʒij .
 — fuligin. gutt. x. ad ʒij .
 — catechu, gutt. xx. ad ʒij .
 — Ferri ammoniacalis, gutt. ij. ad xx.
 — Ferri muriati, gutt. ij. ad xx.
 — hellebori nigri, gutt. xx. ad ʒij .
 — rhabarb. ʒi . ad ʒij .
 — Saturnin. gutt. iv. ad xxx.
 — serpentar. gutt. xx. ad ʒfs .
 — cardam. comp. ʒi . ad ʒij .
 — styptic. gutt. xx. ad ʒi .
 — opii gutt. i. ad ʒi .
 — valerian. ʒi . ad ʒfs .
 — valerian. volat. gutt. xx. ad ʒij .
 Vin. aloet. alkalın. ʒi . ad ʒfs .
 — amar. gutt. xxx. ad ʒi .
 — antimonii gutt. v. ad ʒfs .
 — ferri gutt. vi. ad ʒfs .
 — croc. gutt. x. ad ʒfs .
 — ipecacoanh. ʒfs . ad ʒij .
 — veperin. ʒfs . ad ʒiv .
 — rhabarbari ʒi . ad ʒij .
 — aloes ʒi . ad ʒij .

T A B L E

FOR COMPUTING THE

QUANTITY OF PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MERCURIALS, in the Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY.

- I**N xliij. gr. pulv. e cretâ composit. cum opio, there is of opium gr. i.
- In vii. gr. pulv. e scammon. comp. there is of scammony gr. iv.
- In xxi. gr. pulv. e fena comp. there is of fena gr. viii. crem. tart. gr. viii. scammon. gr. ii.
- In xl. gr. pulv. e succin. comp. there is of opium gr. i.
- In xlv. gr. spec. e scord. cum opio, there is of opium gr. i.
- In ʒss. pil. colocynth. simplic. (vel pil. ex duobus) there is of scammony and colocintida each ʒss.
- In ʒss. pil. ex colocynth. cum aloe, there is of aloes gr. viii. scammony gr. viij. colocintida gr. iv.
- In gr. xxviij. pil. hydrargyri, there is of quicksilver gr. xv.
- In ʒss. pil. saponac. there is of opium gr. i.
- In gr. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pil. styrac. there is of opium gr. i.
- In ʒiss. elect. e scammonio, there is of scammony gr. xv.
- In ʒiij. elect. e scord. there is of opium gr. i.
- In gr. xxxii. conf. Paulin. there is of opium gr. i.
- In ʒss. Mithridat. there is of opium gr. i.
- In xxxvi. gr. confectio opiata, there is of opium gr. i.
- In ʒss. tinct. opii camph. there is about gr. i. of opium.
- In gr. lxxv. ther. Androm. there is of opium gr. i.
- Emplast. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, contains of quicksilver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.
- Emplast. lythargyri cum hydrargyro, contains of quicksilver nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.
- Unguent. hydrargyri fort. contains of quicksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.
- hydrargyri mitius, contains of quicksilver $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole.
- Cerat. mercurial. contains of quicksilver nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.

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