

Outlines of a course of lectures on the practice of medicine : as delivered in the medical school of Guy's Hospital, / By William Babington, and James Curry.

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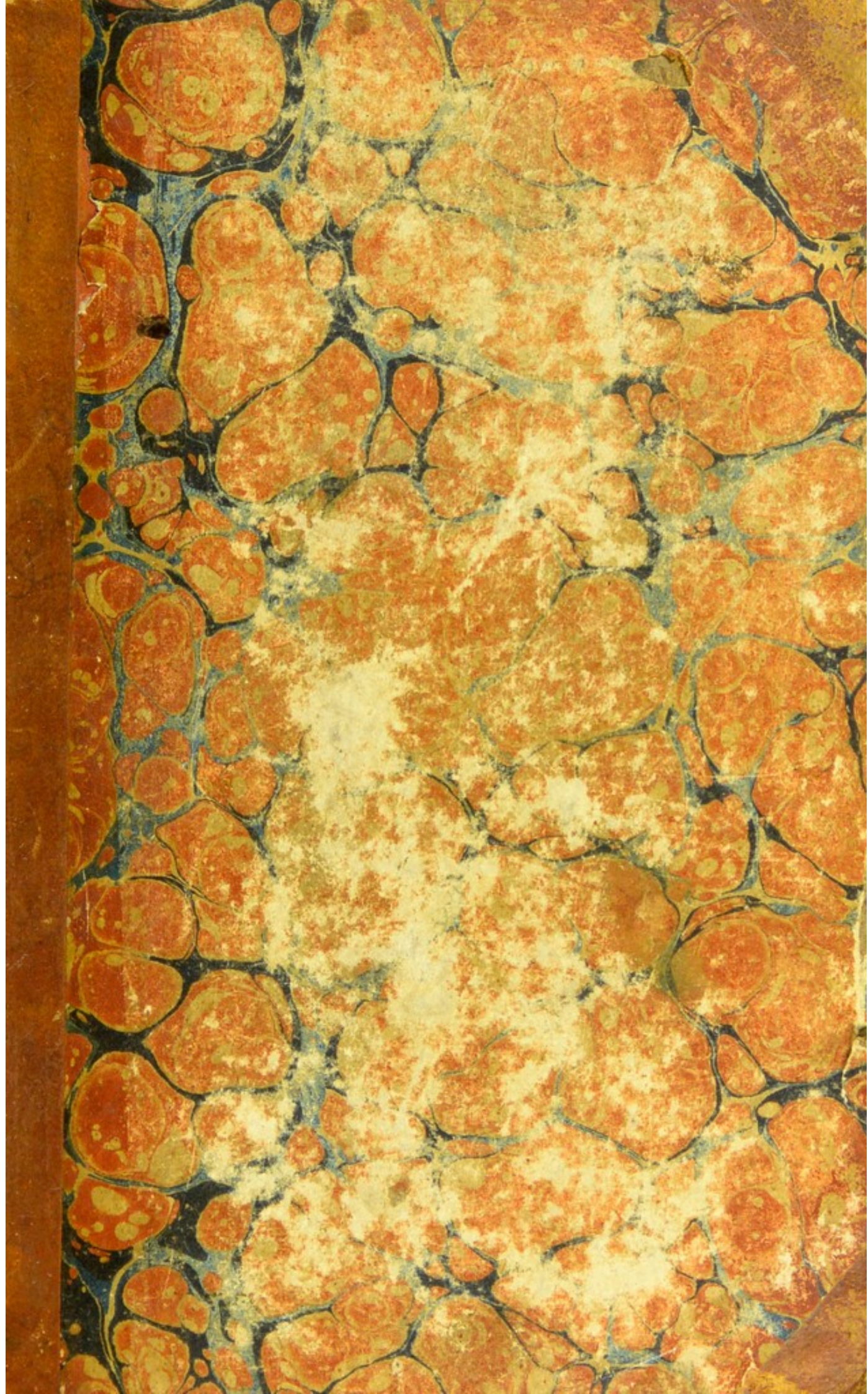
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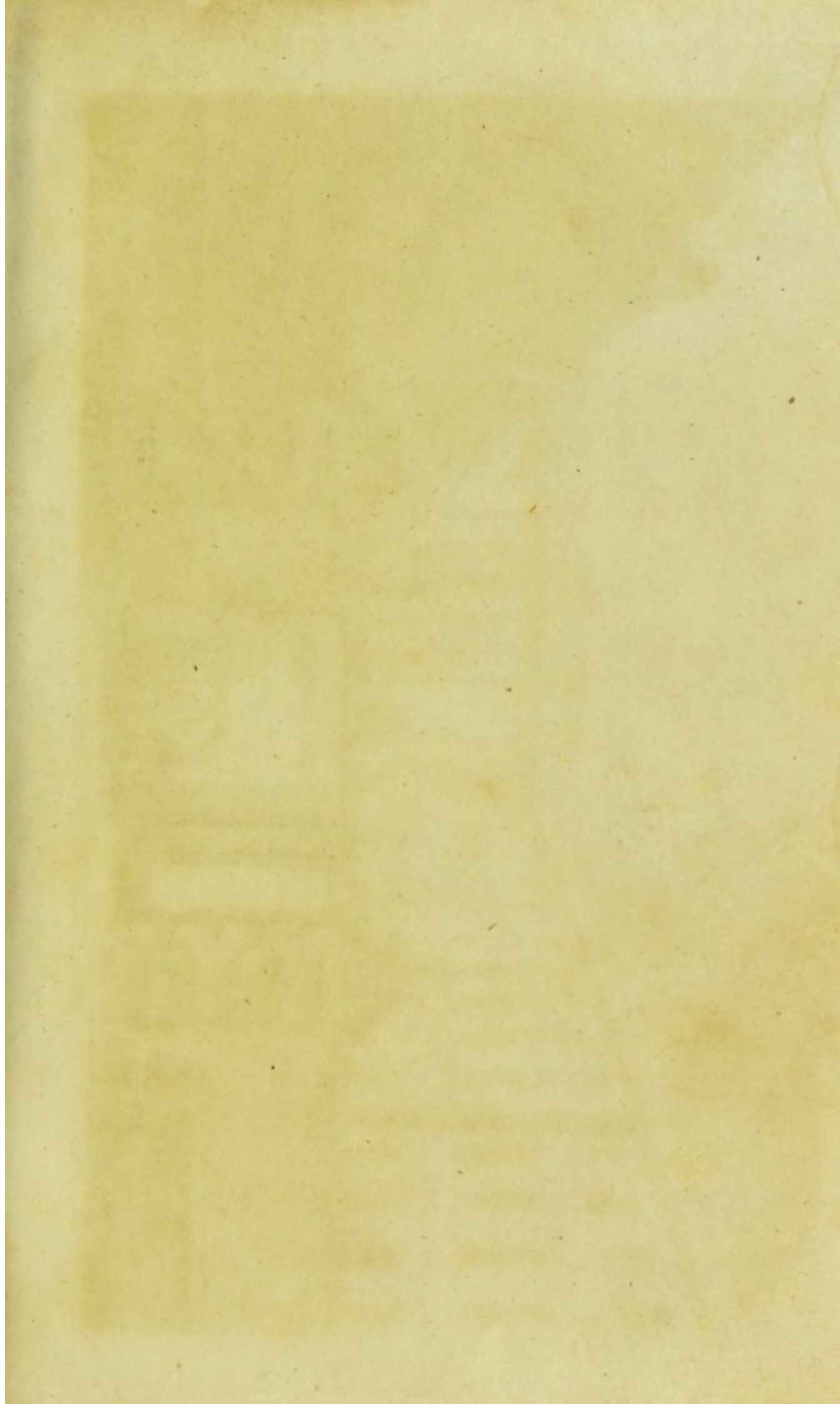
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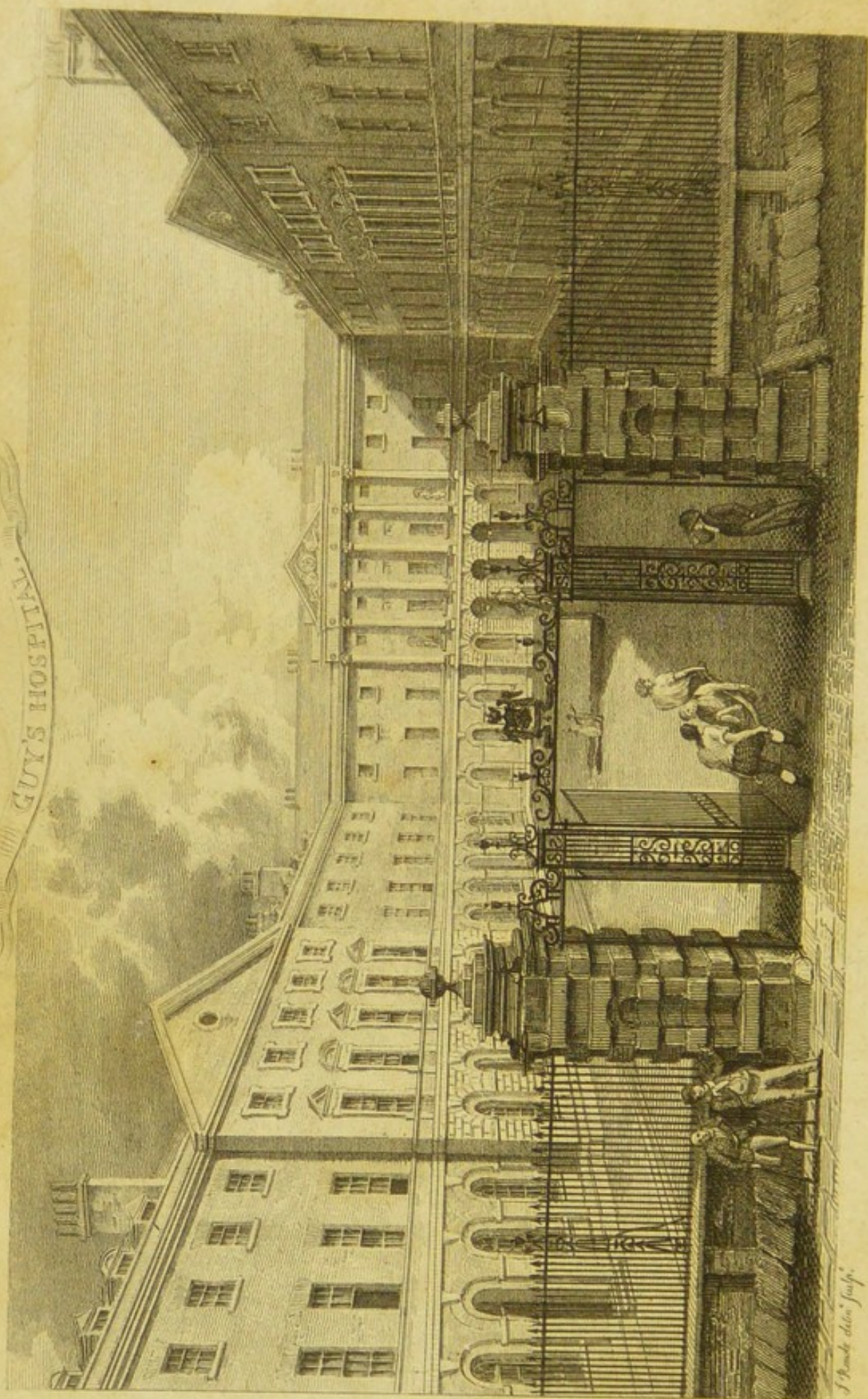
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OUTLINES

1019

OF

A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

AS DELIVERED IN

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

OF

Guy's Hospital,

BY

WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

AND

JAMES CURRY, M.D. F.A.S. &c.

PHYSICIANS TO THE HOSPITAL.

Forsan et hoc olim meminisse juvabit. VIRG.

London :

PRINTED BY J. M^cCREERY, BLACK-HORSE-COURT,
FLEET-STREET.

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A COURSE OF LECTURES

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

St. George's Hospital

BY

WILLIAM B. RICHMOND, M.D., F.R.C.P.

AND

JAMES CURRY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

LECTURERS TO THE HOSPITAL

London: Printed by W. B. RICHMOND, at the College of Physicians, 11, St. Andrews Place, Regent Street. 1881.

LONDON

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1881

1881

TO
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.D. F.R.S.
&c, &c, &c.
THE FIRST INSTITUTOR
OF
The Medical School of Guy's Hospital;
THESE OUTLINES ARE DEDICATED,
IN TESTIMONY
OF THAT RESPECT, ESTEEM, AND GRATITUDE,
WITH WHICH HE MUST EVER BE
REGARDED BY,
HIS SUCCESSORS, AND OBLIGED SERVANTS,
WILLIAM BABINGTON
AND
JAMES CURRY.

12
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.D., F.R.S.

NO. 40, ST.

THE FIRST INSTITUTE

OF

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS

THESE OUTLINES ARE INDICATED

IN TESTIMONY

OF THAT RESPECT, AFFECTION, AND GRATITUDE

WITH WHICH HE MUST EVER BE

REMEMBERED BY

HIS DISCIPLES, AND OTHERS ASSOCIATED

WILLIAM BARRETT

AND

JAMES CROCK

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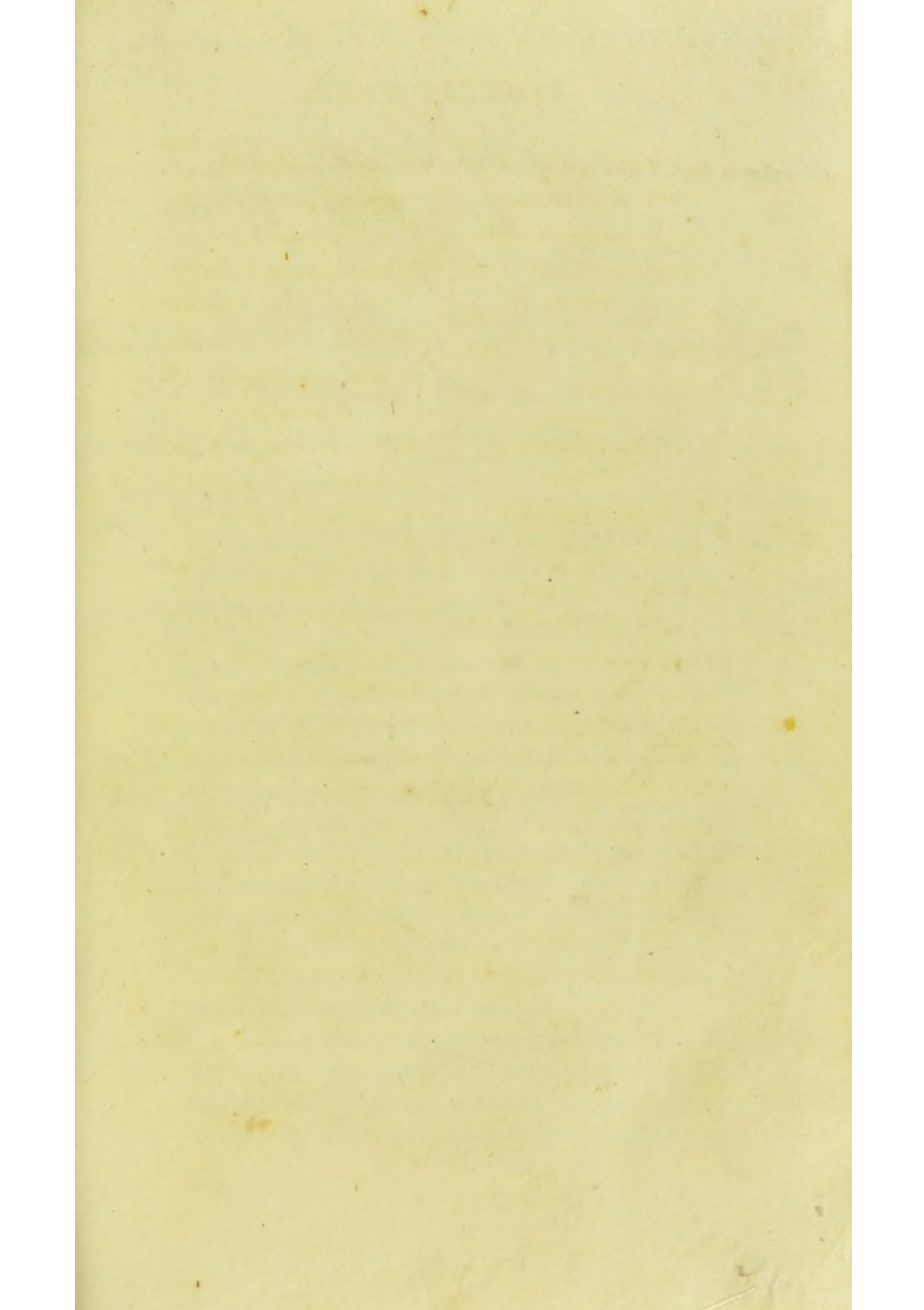
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Probably there are two kinds of
lectures, and I intend to

arrangements of the lectures by the
this is the first of the series of lectures
of the series.

SERIES OF LECTURES
to be attended with respect to it

for the first time. The lecture to be given
on the subject of the series is

the first of the series of lectures
on the subject of the series is

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on the subject of the series is

the first of the series of lectures
on the subject of the series is

Debility divided into two kinds viz
direct, and Indirect - &c -

Arrangement of Diseases by Dr Cullen.
This object is to facilitate the study
of Medicine.

Cachexia. is when ^{Blood} fluids are supposed
to be alter'd with respect to its
quality - the Blood &c - Dr Cullen's
arrangement of Diseases is proved
to be in some instances incorrect -
as for Inst. Hemorrhage - eczema & order -
but his order is considered prefer-
able ^{to} any other we know of -

No individual is considered entirely
free from Disease - tho' differing
considerably with respect to their form.

OUTLINES

OF

A COURSE OF LECTURES.

&c.

1. **DISEASE** commonly defined to be,—*Any variation from the most perfect and healthy state of the several organs and functions of the living body.*—Such definition shewn to be too general;—few if any persons having every organ and function in the most perfect state.—Remarkable disparity between mental and corporeal powers in the same person, shewn in the examples of many celebrated men.—Considerable variety even in *bodily* functions, compatible with health.

2. *Health and Disease*, then, *relative* rather than *positive* terms;—and respect the individual as compared with the generality of men, and with himself at different times.—Practical definition of disease,—*An uneasiness,—excess,—or defect, in one or more of the functions of the body or mind,—recurring so often, or continuing so long, as to demand medical assistance.*

3. Organs of the body numerous, and their connexions various;—of course, many different *forms* and *degrees* of disease,—each requiring appropriate treatment.—Hence the necessity of accurately distinguishing them from each

other by certain *signs* or *characters*; which constitutes the science of *Nosology*.

4. Different modes of arrangement proposed by different Nosologists,—each possessing certain advantages.—Dr. Cullen's arrangement preferred, as being on the whole most adapted to practical application.—General outline of this, with remarks upon its merits and defects.

OF FEVER IN GENERAL.

5. Fever the most general of all morbid states;—being common to both sexes,—to every period of life,—and to all climates and countries:—hence Sydenham's calculation of the proportion who die of it, probably under-rated.

6. Has claimed the attention of practitioners and writers in all ages.—Opinions concerning it, of course, extremely different.—Very universally, however, divided into *primary* and *secondary*;—the first arising from general causes, operating on the body at large;—the other depending on inflammation or other local affection:—hence distinguished into *Idiopathic* and *Symptomatic*.

7. General symptoms of *Idiopathic* Fever;—increased frequency of pulse,—preternatural heat, preceded by sensation of cold,—feeling of languor, lassitude, and general uneasiness:—pain of head, back, and limbs:—memory and judgement confused and indistinct;—senses of taste, smell, touch, &c. altered or impaired:—want of appetite,—defect of saliva,—thirst;—discolouration of the tongue;—respiration frequent and anxious:—changes in the urine.

8. Many other symptoms occasionally attend;—but those enumerated *general* and *characteristic*.—Great

Being the most common it is the most im-
portant, Sydenham said that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the disease
under which Mankind Labour'd were
fever, taking it in its most extensive sense
probably undecated.

b. There are varieties of each Primary
or Idiopathic, as Remitting-Intermitting &c.
Secondary or Symptomatic attendant on
Injuries. Inflammation Abscesses
Phthisis &c. Gunshot Wounds &c. &c.

8 It is desirable to get the essential symptoms
well ascertained, but this is difficult in such
a complicated Machine as the human body,
the disturbance of the Functions affects
another. An Eruption by 3^d patients
of being sore all over. Urine higher
coloured if 3^d temperature of 3^d body
is increased than when cold is felt.
chillings, quickness of Pulse, &
increase of Heat are 3^d essential
symptoms,
for you to look for - & another

all over 2. Body.

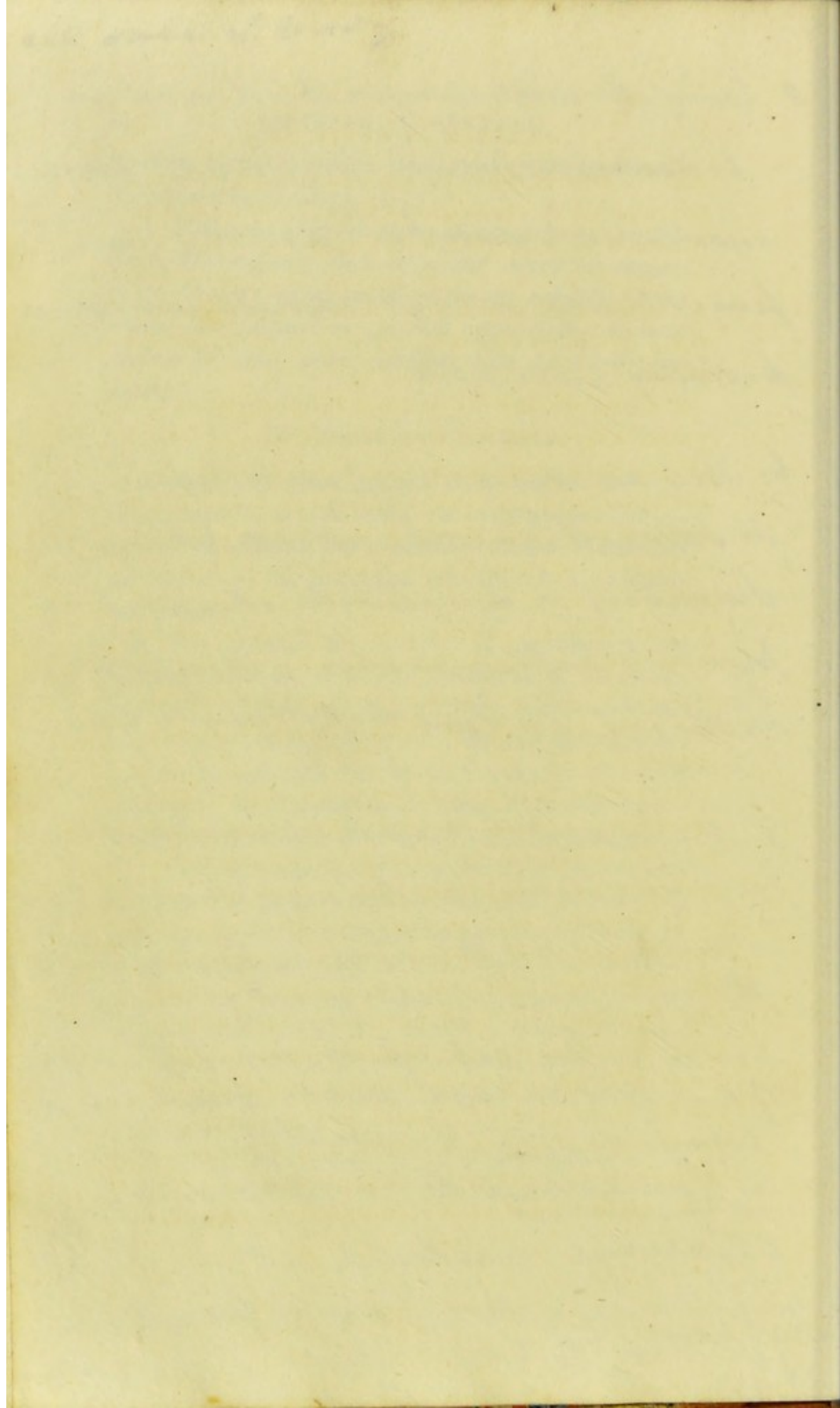
variation even in these;—hence a desideratum to ascertain some one as characteristic, and always present.—Reasons why we ought not to expect this.—Pain the only symptom that of itself amounts to disease;—but pain is common to almost every disease;—in that when alone, it requires a negative character to distinguish its nature.

9. Besides to state the various notions entertained respecting fever by different writers, from the time of Hippocrates down to the present age.—Boerhaave the first who investigated the subject rationally;—found three symptoms to occur in every fever during its course, viz. chilliness, quickened pulse, and increased heat;—but fixed on the second as the single essential symptom uniformly present.—His error pointed out.—Slight chilliness often passes unnoticed by patients.—Frequency of pulse readily ascertained, and therefore not overlooked by the physician;—but not necessarily present.

10. Increase of heat considered by the ancients as the characteristic of fever;—proved by their names *pyrexia* and *febris*;—and certainly necessary to complete the febrile paroxysm, though often absent for some time.

11. *Chilliness*;—*quickened pulse*;—and *increased heat*, then, common to all idiopathic, and to many symptomatic fevers, especially in their commencement;—and generally occur in the order mentioned.—Observations on this subject.—Shivering case related by Morgagni.—Excitation of remitting fever often without chilliness;—but the disease then, however fully formed, and approaching to the state of continued fever;—which may be considered as having only one paroxysm during its course.

12. Another symptom not less essential to the paroxysm



variation even in these ;—hence a desideratum to ascertain some *one* as *characteristic*, and *always present*.—Reasons why we ought not to expect this.—Pain the only symptom that of itself amounts to disease ;—but pain common to almost every disease ;—so that when *alone*, it requires a *negative* character to distinguish its nature.

9. Useless to state the various notions entertained respecting fever by different writers, from the time of Hippocrates down to the present age.—Boerhaave the first who investigated the subject rationally :—found *three* symptoms to occur in every fever during its course, viz. —chilliness,—quickenèd pulse,—and increased heat ;—but fixed on the *second* of these as the *single essential* symptom uniformly present.—His error pointed out.—Slight chilliness often passes unnoticed by patients :—frequency of pulse readily ascertained, and therefore seldom overlooked by the physician ;—but not *constantly* present.

10. Increase of heat considered by the ancients as the characteristic of fever—proved by their names πυρετός and *febris* ;—and certainly necessary to complete the febrile paroxysm, though often absent for some time.

11. *Chilliness*,—*quickenèd pulse*,—and *increased heat*, then, common to *all* idiopathic, and to *many* symptomatic fevers, especially at their commencement ;—and generally occur in the order mentioned.—Objections to this noticed.—Singular case related by Morgagni.—Exacerbation of remitting fever often without *chilliness* ;—but the disease then fully formed, and approaching to the state of continued fever,—which may be considered as having only *one* paroxysm during its course.

12. Another symptom, not less essential to idiopathic

fever, is—*general uneasiness*, pervading every part :—this strongly portrayed in the countenance in some fevers ;—in others shewn by perpetual restlessness and change of posture.

13. Difficulty attending *definition* of disease, from the different views of writers and teachers respecting it.—A strictly logical definition perhaps impossible.—Practical distinctions alone of use ; and disease to be characterized only by the *concourse* and *succession* of symptoms.—Illustration of this in the examples of small-pox, measles, and epidemic catarrh.—Accurate distinction particularly necessary in febrile disorders, from the great variety of their kinds, and from the appropriate treatment necessary even in the different stages of the same case.—Efficacy of opposite remedies reconcileable with the belief of there being something in common to all fevers.

14. Difficulty of framing any definition,—or *short character*,—which will include every variety that may occur :—yet such character necessary, especially for the young practitioner, till rendered familiar with the varieties in fever, and expert in distinguishing them.

15. Paroxysm of intermittent the most perfect example of the febrile state, both in distinctness and order of symptoms.—Description of its symptoms :—indolence—yawning—and stretching ;—diminution of muscular force ;—paleness and dejection of countenance, —hands cold to the touch ;—features contract, and extremities shrink, and become livid :—constriction of skin, producing *cutis anserina* and *horripilatio* :—*feeling* of general coldness,—and soon after actual diminution of temperature—accompanied with frequent chills,—and occasional shudders,—which become more

3. It is impossible to know causes but their effects, you cannot distinguish Small pox & Sin in their early stages, they are rendered cognizable only by their subsequent symptoms.

No Disease varies so much in its nature as Simple Fever, therefore your Treatment must vary accordingly, there is no specific remedy. There is nothing so improper to give as \bar{g} . Peruvian Bark in the early stage of Fever.

15. A cold chilliness begins at the nape of the Neck & extending down the Limbs. The Duration of these symptoms depends on the Type and Degree of the Disease.

During the cold Paroxysm the external parts of the body are contracted considerably by actual measurement, & rings \bar{g} . before fitted tightly fall off during this stage. The Sense of cold runs all over the body.

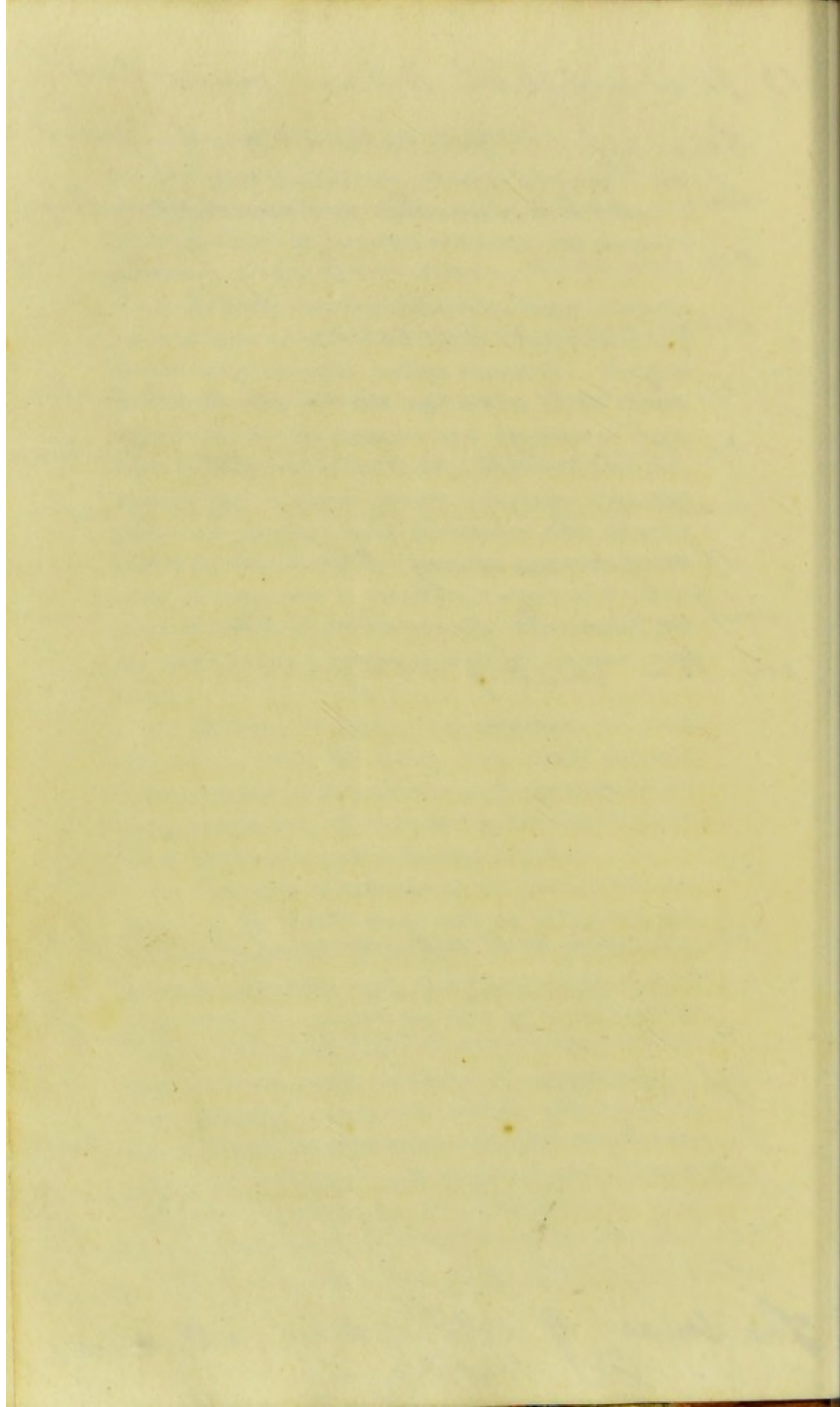
frequent and considerable,—and at last end in universal shaking.

16. After longer or shorter continuance of cold and shivering, the heat gradually returns; and rises even above 98°, though the patient still feels a sensation of cold; but soon perceives transient flushings,—beginning in face and neck, and alternating with chills,—but gradually extending, and growing more considerable and universal, and at last becoming dry burning heat all over, with great restlessness, and often violent head-ach.—During this progress in temperature, the surface not only acquires natural colour, and shrunk parts their usual size, but become even redder and more torpid than natural.

17. Lastly, moisture begins on face and neck, gradually extending, and becoming general perspiration or sweat.—As sweat flows the heat abates; and when ended, body restored to natural temperature, and functions in general to nearly their usual state.

18. Symptoms connected (15, 16, 17) as constituting entire paroxysm, obviously divide themselves into three stages, viz.—the cold,—hot,—and sweating stages—these accompanied by various other phenomena; that illustrate the several changes, and throw light on the nature of fever in general.

19. Torpor of brain and nerves during cold stage—shown by diminished sensation of eye, ear, taste, touch;—by impaired state of recollection and judgement;—by state of pulse at first slow, always weaker than ordinary, and often irregular;—by diminished secretion,—want of saliva,—scanty, colourless, and in small amount;—dryness of nose, throat, &c.;—by short and anxious respiration;—by loss of appetite, and occasionally sickness and vomiting.



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17. Lastly, moisture begins on face and neck; gradually extending, and becoming general perspiration or sweat.—As sweat flows the heat abates; and when ended, body restored to natural temperature, and functions in general to *nearly* their usual state.

18. Symptoms enumerated (15, 16, 17) as constituting entire paroxysm, obviously divide themselves into *three stages*, viz.—the cold,—hot,—and sweating stages:—these accompanied by various other phenomena, that illustrate the several changes, and throw light on the nature of fever in general.

19. Torpor of brain and nerves during cold stage—shewn by diminished sensation of eye, ear, taste, touch;—by impaired state of recollection and judgement;—by state of pulse at first slower, always weaker than ordinary, and often irregular;—by diminished secretion,—want of saliva,—scanty, colourless, and inodorous urine;—dryness of issues, ulcers, &c.;—by short and anxious respiration;—by loss of appetite, and occasionally sickness and vomiting.

20. With return of warmth, sensibility also returns, and becomes even more acute than before, especially to light and noise:—ulcers and other diseased parts grow more painful.—Mental faculties likewise restored; but thought hurried and confused, sometimes even to delirium; and patient's attention absorbed by his general sufferings.

21. Pulse in the mean time becomes regular, distinct, and full:—and in robust habits, or when pain or inflammation attend, often hard;—but still frequent, though less so than in cold stage.—Respiration also more free and full,—but still rather frequent and oppressed, till sweat takes place, which carries off the heat of skin, and with it the restlessness and oppression of breathing.

22. Such the assemblage and train of symptoms that *usually* occur in intermitting fever; but subject to great variety both in degree and number.

23. Change in Urine also requires notice, as anciently connected with theory of *concoction*; and still much attended to by some, as assisting to form judgement of solution or termination of the disease:—Urine during cold stage, nearly devoid of *colour*, *smell*, or *taste*,—and shews no cloud or sediment on standing.—As heat comes on, arterial action increased, and urine assumes high colour; though still scanty and without sediment.—But when sweat has continued some time, and arterial action abates, the colouring matter deposited in red or *lateritious* sediment.

22. After a long time, and without intermission,
Bringing down down on the middle of the
between the remaining more continued, on
which the general symptoms never alter
a greater length in time yet there is a better
exacerbation, however not a regular one
of chills. If there is no diminution of heat it is
called the Continuit. As to the heat,
that there is not a Disease but of slight
account, during the whole of a day, the
heat is more generally increased in
the evening, continuing.

23. Paleness and redness of urine may be
accounted for by considering the relative
proportional quantity of urine & sweat.
If the Person has perspired profusely the urine
will be small in quantity, the colouring
matter of the urine left diluted consequently
of a higher colour. Perspiration from
hard exercise will have the same effect.

25. Intermitting Fever has distinct intervals.
Remitting Fever is an intermediate state
between the remitting and continued, in
which the feverish symptoms never alto-
gether cease or leave yet there is a distinct
exacerbation, however not a regular degree
of chilliness.

If there is no diminution of Fever it is
called the continued. The Dr. Curry thinks
that there is not a Disease but y^t. slightly
remits during the whole of a day. This
Form is more generally attendant on
Fever from Contagion.

27. With respect to the opinion of some Authors on Fevers running into another of a different Type, Dr. Babington is of opinion it is not strictly the case for their causes are perfectly distinct & there is no analogy between them. May it not be that the system becomes predisposed to receive any new impression from y.^e debility produced by the preceding disease.

The Character of the Fever attacking y.^e Army to which Sir J. Pringle was attached became changed when they went into y.^e winter quarters from the Intermitting into the continued.

28 It is evident y.^e we sh^d if possible be acquainted with the occasional or exciting causes of Fever - you won't always find the distinction between the predisposing and these quite clear or the same cause y.^t puts one man out of temper will have no effect upon another.

Whatever diminishes the power of y.^e constitution renders it susceptible of Disease particularly Fever. Exciting causes are not always capable of producing the disease instantly. The Venereal Disease may be dormant for some time until the constitution to high excitement as Crunkness & then the Disease makes it appearance.

General Divison of Fevers.

24. Fevers variously divided; ex. gr. 1. into *endemic*, *epidemic*, and *sporadic*;—2. from their causes, into *marsh* fevers, *contagious* fevers, &c.:—3. from the nature and violence of their symptoms, into *inflammatory*, *bilious*, *nervous*, *putrid*, and *malignant*;—4. from the greater or less distinctness of their paroxysms, into *intermitting*, *remitting*, and *continued*, fevers.—Explanation of these terms:—all have their use; but several too vague to found any distinction upon.—*Endemic*, *epidemic*, and *sporadic*, occasionally applicable to most fevers.—*Putrid* and *malignant* not exclusively appropriate to any one kind.—*Intermitting*, *Remitting*, and *Continued* the least ambiguous denominations: these again distinguished by their particular symptoms.

25. Explanation of the terms *intermitting*, *remitting*, and *continued* fever.—Chilliness at each exacerbation not necessary to constitute true *remittent*.

26. *Continent fever* of authors,—their description of it.—Its existence denied by Cullen, De Haen, and the best modern authorities,—and in itself shewn to be improbable.

27. Individual nature of idiopathic fever argued from the spontaneous change of quartan into tertian,—tertian into quotidian,—quotidian into remittent,—and remittent into continued fever;—together with the occasional reverse of this.—Such changes, however, when complete not merely spontaneous; but occasioned by the co-operation of their respective causes, as heat, contagion, marsh-miasmata, &c.—Dr. Cullen's observations on this subject, and his candour pointed out.

General Causes of Fever.

28. These usually divided into *remote* and *proximate*—The former again distinguished into *predisposing* and *occasional*.—The *predisposing*, however, rather facilitate the operation of the *occasional*, than of themselves capable of inducing fever;—such are—*constitution*,—*errors in diet*,—*fear*,—*cold*, &c.:—while the *occasional* seldom fail to excite fever, when applied in a high degree, however slight the predisposition,—ex. gr. *marsh-miasmata*, and *contagion*.

29. This distinction useful, though not always clear;—several of the *predisposing* causes being, in certain cases, capable of inducing actual fever;—while the *occasional* ones sometimes lie dormant, till roused into activity by the accidental occurrence of fear, cold, grief, &c. which thus become *exciting* causes.

30. *Original constitution*—marked especially by *vascular* irritability:—much aided by a certain cachectic state of solids or fluids,—as scrophulous and scorbutic, occasioning acrimonious state of the secretions, especially of the intestinal canal.—Proofs of this in the rapid progress and malignant form of febrile state in such persons, even when arising from common causes.—Hence certain denominations of fever, such as—*gastric*,—*intestinal*, &c. used by some authors.

31. Certain constitutions, though not marked by any external signs, appear peculiarly liable to be affected by *particular* causes of fever.—Daily examples of this in the instance of *contagion*.—Remarkable example of the same with respect to *marsh miasmata*, in the case of two young physicians.

your search after a Proximate Cause is gene-
rally a search after a Phantom.

when in perfect health-

30. There are in reality what may be called
feverish constitutions arising from the blood
not being properly elaborated & you cannot rens-
= vate its whole Mass, & its tendency to secrete
is great, it is arising from a diminution of
nervous Energy on the branches spread out on
the coats of the Arteries. Dr. Babington
says if febrile commotion is more easily
excited in the strumous habits, when your
first care sh^d be to clear the Bowels, the
best medicine for this is Calomel.

Dr. Babington knew an old Matron in Ply-
= mouth Hospital who was the subject of
Fever regularly 4 times in the Year.

Some constitutions on the other hand seem incapable of being acted by it, the famous Phylanthropist Howard was never the subject of Fever, 'till that which caused his Death in the 74 year of his age & yet the greatest part of his life was spent in visiting the very most contagious such as Prisons and other confined places, the state of his mind probably added to his security.

There is great difference in the time of Fever appearing in different Persons, in relation to the time of receiving the Infection.

31. Dr. Marcet & his friend Dr. De La who were studying together at Leiningborough took a walk a short distance from the City by the side of a Lake and remained there until the cool of the evening after 4 days had elapsed Dr. De La was seized with Symptoms of Intermittent fever, Dr. Marcet was not seized with it 'till the third week. Fever will often lie lurking in the System for some time only requiring an exciting Cause.

32 Plethora not only relates to the quantity but to
the quality of the blood, the more rich it is & more
the heart is stimulated, in these kinds of con-
=stitutions the Hepatic system is very much
deranged ~~overthrown~~ or a Fever supervening; those of
a Plethoric Habit are the first which are
attacked with Yellow Fever. Before
we recommend any regimen to visit
any particular climate, we sh^d see what
kind of habit we have to deal with.
Under inanition the Nervous System is
peculiarly affected & the system is far
more susceptible of contagion, the
avidity of y^e Absorbents is very considerable.
There is great difficulty in saying whether
contagions are absorbed or make some
particular impression on y^e Nerves.

33. Excess in eating & drinking renders people more susceptible of disease, but an habitual Drunkard is less liable to an attack of fever than an ordinary person, but if once he becomes the subject of it he is soon carried off. Food in Fevers cannot be digested therefore it excites great commotion in y.^e System and in the end vomiting or Purging.

Management is requir'd according to the state of health and constitution to keep up a Medium or Ballance ^{of action} in the System. The Depression experienced after Debauch is a frequent exciting cause of fever.

34. Alterations of Temperature ^{affect} ~~excite~~ the surface of y.^e body very much. If the Body is excessively heated, the Dress sh^d not be changed as too frequently, the Case, the heat and perspiration sh^d be allowed to subside gradually. If cold water has been drank incautiously when in this state, give Opium liberally & ~~at~~ immediately. The Climate tho' variable in England, the alterations are still more sudden and violent in China, but there the Native very wisely changes his Dress several times a day.

32. *Plethora* and *inanition*, though directly opposite, yet both favour the operation of certain causes of fever ;—*plethora* predisposing to fevers of the inflammatory and bilious kind,—while *inanition* predisposes to *intermittents*, and to the *low* or *nervous* fever from contagion.

33. *Errors in diet*.—Excess in animal food predisposes to fevers of high action ;—while vegetable food, especially if poor in kind, favours those of the intermitting and contagious sort.—Effects of these different kinds of food considerably dependant upon original constitution, and also upon present habit of body ;—so that each may be useful under certain circumstances in preventing fever.—These circumstances pointed out, and the kind of food and management proper under them, shewn.—Food of difficult digestion universally injurious :—exemplified in the febrile state taking place after its use in delicate persons,—and in that which follows a debauch even in the strongest.—Power of *custom* in lessening the effects of excess in the use of strong liquors ;—hence temperate persons more liable to fever from *occasional* debauch, than habitual drunkards are.

34. *Sudden or considerable alternation of temperature*—of all others the most frequent *obvious* cause of feverish indisposition of the catarrhal kind, especially in this variable climate : hence the denomination of a *COLD*, usually given to such indisposition.

35. *Cold* merely a relative term, and strictly signifying a greater or less privation of *HEAT* ;—but its meaning in ordinary language, founded on the common feelings of men,—and therefore, as far as respects the living body, must be referred to these as a standard.

36. The living human body endowed with power of generating or evolving a degree of heat considerably

above the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere;—and, during health, this degree is pretty uniformly 98° of Fahrenheit, though external temperature varies greatly.—Hence evident power in the living body, of *regulating* the evolution of heat, according to the demand made from without.

37. In physical sense, every temperature of the air or other surrounding medium below 98° , might be denominated *cold*; but not so with regard to *feeling* and to health; and a degree much lower, viz. from 60° to 70° , the most grateful and invigorating.—This wisely ordered, to suit the *general* temperature of the habitable globe, and to allow the evolution of heat consequent upon man's exertions, and necessary to his well-being.

38. General denominations of temperature:—From 60° to 64° admits with ease and safety every exertion necessary either to man's subsistence or pleasure; hence named *temperate*:—the higher degrees up to 70° , called *warm*; and all above that, *hot*.—Of the inferior range, a few degrees under 60° is termed *cool*;—and all below, *cold*.—Considerable difference, however, among men in health, in assigning names to particular *degrees* or *portions* of thermometric scale,—according to their respective power of evolving heat, as depending on original constitution, and on habit.—Illustration of this in the effects of sudden and considerable change of *climate*, or of temperature.—The *natural* power of regulating animal heat limited; and considerable change to be safe should be gradual.

39. Power of cold on living body twofold, viz. *absolute* and *relative*.—*Absolute* power of cold that by which it uniformly tends to reduce the temperature of the body below the standard of 98° , by abstracting heat faster

36. The internal Heat is always the same whether in Siberia or the Banks of the Nile.

37. The proper exercise of the calorific function is very intimately connected with the welfare of the System.

We perform bodily exertion much more comfortably when the Temperature is about 60, the Mental and Corporeal faculties are sharper at this point. This function or process is most powerfully deranged under fever.

38. There is an essential difference in different people with regard to the sensations of heat & cold the skin of the negro is cool under a Tropical sun while in newly arrived Europeans it is burning hot except when diminished a little by perspiration.

39. In the Modern Doctrines of animal heat the Brain and Nerves (or their influence) seem to have been too much left out.

Damp Air +

41. The perspiration is certainly suppressed in the first instance in a degree, tho' in a small degree, but if was immediately to place your hand over a looking glass you would find a hal on it is not the retention of perspirable matter, but a deranged and change of balance of action in the system. What is the nature of the peculiar ~~deranged~~ ^{retained} matter? it really is not cognizable by any human test. Sweat itself is merely a quantity of water impregnated with saline substances —

42 Damp Air is by far the most likely to produce fever than Frosty from a quantity of water being in a state of commixture with the atmosphere

43 - In coming out of crowded rooms into the cold, there is in reality a double cause impressed viz.) impure air and sudden alternation. The effects of cold air imperfectly modified according to the predisposition of individual organs or peculiarity of constitution producing either Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ophthalmia, or Diarrhoea; A Person is better prepared for change when in a temperate degree as above

60

than it can with ease be evolved.—Balance readily maintained at temperature of 60° ,—but very low temperatures exhaust the calorific powers.—Example of this *partially*, in *frost-nipping*; and *generally*, in death of whole body, from intense cold;—proving, that animal heat is not merely a *chemical* process, but depends also on the *living principle*.

40. *Absolute* and *relative* power of cold, or its *sedative* and *stimulant* effects, illustrated by the operation of the cold bath upon a *delicate* and upon a *vigorous* man:—producing in the latter glowing warmth and increased strength;—in the former chilliness and shivering, followed by burning heat,—in short, febrile paroxysms.

41. Such paroxysm the simplest example of febrile state:—generally subsides like *ephemera*,—or if it remain, assumes the continued form of *catarrh*, with inflammatory constriction of exhalant vessels, and diminished discharge from skin.—Explanation of the common opinion—that such feverish state depends on the perspirable matter being retained.

42. Similar febrile disorder the usual consequence of a person being exposed to *air* of considerably different temperatures, in quick succession; and especially if change from *hot* to *cold*.—Is generally accompanied with local inflammatory affection of one or other part, according to circumstances of exposure, or particular susceptibility;—occasioning different degrees and forms of *catarrh*,—*ophthalmia*,—*angina*,—*pneumonia*,—*rheumatism*, &c.

43. Morbid effects of cold greatly increased, if applied to the body when overheated and in copious perspiration.—Hence the serious disorder often caused even by grateful coolness of atmosphere under such state of

body ;—but mischief still more violent when the transition is sudden and great,—as from drinking very cold liquors.—Examples of this from Dr. Rush, Dr. Currie, and others, with the most effectual means of lessening or preventing the dangerous consequences.

44. *Sensation* of cold generally felt when change of temperature produces morbid effects. Neither *sensation* nor *effects* of cold proportioned to its absolute degree,—but rather to previous sensation of heat, and to capacity of bearing the change.—Hence opposite sensations from same temperature at different times,—or even at same time in different parts ;—illustrated by experiment with two vessels of water of different temperatures.

45. Such sensations, however, not permanent, unless the higher temperature be *above* 62° , and the lower one *under* that degree :—illustrated by the Buxton water, which becomes either a cool or tepid bath according to the time of immersion.

46. Power of Cold different according to circumstances either in respect to the cold itself, or to the person to whom it is applied.—Difference from—1st, the intensity of the cold ;—2d, from period of its application ;—3d, from its being accompanied with moisture, and evaporation ;—illustrated by Dr. Currie's account of shipwrecked mariners ;—nevertheless, bad effects of moisture denied by some ;—4th, from cold being applied with current of air ;—*lastly*, from its being a sudden vicissitude.—Dr. Wintringham's opinion,—that epidemics arose from vicissitude alone,—examined, and shewn to be erroneous.

47. Circumstances respecting the person himself, which render him more liable to be hurt by cold ;—1st, defect of calorific power from—fasting,—evacuations,

44 Illustrated by 4th different sensations
experienced on going into cellars at different
Seasons of y^r Year, it is entirely owing to our
previous relation to external impressions.

45 If in a Russian Bath a short time it
is a cold one, if remaining in it a long time
a ~~tepid~~ tepid one.

46 Long continued applications of cold wears
the Calorific Functions out. Cold is much more
unpleasantly felt in Damp days, it has not
that Elasticity if it may be so called, its morbid
effects are greatly increased by being con-
- nected with Moisture. -

Air when applied in current blows away the
Column immediately surrounding us
which is succeeded by a new one producing
corresponding Sensation of cold. -

47. Depends on the power of 2^d constitution altogether. It shews itself in an irritable state of the vascular system a weak external character.

The effects of cold are much greater when asleep as we can tell in travelling in a stage coach with the windows open, if you fall asleep you are almost certain to take cold. Clothing is warm in proportion as it is a bad conductor of heat.

Rossemen of Barbary on the approach of a storm, dismount their horses, take off their clothes roll it up & get under it.

Horses Breezy 'til it is over, tho' they thus get their skin wet, their clothes are dry. Cold is hurtful according to the extent of surface opposed.

Different parts of the body as for instance the feet are more susceptible than ^{many} other parts.

The cold sensation in the neck experienced in the beginning of fevers Dr C. thinks is owing to some peculiar combination of action between the Brain and spinal marrow.

48. People of a standard Pulse bear cold best,
exercise enables people to bear vicissitudes with
impunity. The cold Bath nourishes the original
powers of the Constitution, the inhabitants of
the Eastern Nations have certainly been
preserved from disease by the constant
use of it kept up by religious prejudices.
The state of the mind has great influence, a Mother
of such a Child is remarkably insensible
to external impressions 'til the case is
determined when they are immediately
taken ill. It is astonishing what passion
- tion, a North American Indian will
undergo to be revenged on an Enemy in
travelling 1000 Miles in the Snow. Dr. Keen
says the state of the mind sh^d be attended to
in using the Cold Bath. —

So. The morbid effects of the Atmosphere
are properly enough termed Latents. it is neither
heat nor cold. moisture or dryness nor is it
cognizable by any chymical test

The Dr. agrees with Sydenham that particular
Types prevail in different years, many
kinds of Fever are prevalent now that
were not known formerly & vice versa.

We never shall be able to ascertain why
Measles, small pox or Scarlatina sh^d be more
prevalent one year than another, any
more than we sh^d have a larger crop of
Plum trees. Atmospheric Air has precisely the
same chymical properties in every
part of the world. Every person ^{is} in
reality an endiometer and effects a
change in the Atmosphere.

A knowledge of y^e Electric state of y^e Atmosphere
w^l throw great light on y^e nature of Contagion.
The Dr. is of opinion y^t an operation in the
bowels of y^e Earth has some influence
or rather between the Earth & y^e Atmosphere
the higher y^e soldiers at ~~the~~ ^{the} Chénine were
from y^e surface of y^e Earth, the longer they
escaped the fever.

—fatigue,—debauch,—excess in venery,—long watching,—much study, and consequently sedentary life ;—rest immediately after violent exercise ;—state of sleep ;—preceding disease :—2dly, from the whole or part of the body being deprived of its usual covering ;—one part being exposed, while the rest are kept warmer than usual ;—the sensibility of the individual, or of the particular part exposed.—Remarks upon each of these circumstances.

48. The power of the circumstances enumerated (47) in *favouring* the operation of cold, confirmed by attending to those which enable persons to *resist* its morbid effects ;—which are,—vigorous constitution, especially with respect to the heart and arteries ;—exercise ;—use of cold bath ;—employment of cordials ;—operation of active passions ;—habit of exposure ;—certain states of morbid excitement of the brain and nerves, as in mania.

49. Sudden and considerable alteration of temperature most readily productive of febrile state,—and especially that from a *high* to a much lower degree of heat.—But continued application of heat considerably above 62°, disposes to febrile condition, and greatly modifies that already present.—Operation of external heat double ;—1st, stimulating the nerves, and increasing the velocity of circulation ;—2d, preventing or lessening certain chemical exchange of principles, made in the course of the circulation under a lower temperature, and found conducive to vigorous health.—Circulation through the hepatic system especially affected by this ; giving rise to certain states of disease particularly noticeable in warm climates, and perhaps too much overlooked by practitioners in the colder ones.

50. Other causes which predispose to, or actually excite fever.—Certain intemperies of the atmosphere, independent of its sensible qualities.—Sydenham's remarks on this; and his consequent division of fevers into *stationary* and *intercurrent*.—Inquires how far the same constitution of atmosphere continuing for a number of years, accords with modern observation:—Each year appears to have certain marked character in its diseases, generally differing from the preceding or following one.—The cause assumed by him, viz. a change in bowels of the earth, was altogether hypothetical in his time, though not improbable now.—Chemical composition of atmosphere now well known;—but its effects on man very different, though its eudiometrical properties the same.—Do not the differences depend rather upon the *mode* or *degree* of combination between its ingredients, than upon their absolute quantities, or their proportions in it as a simple mixture?—Perhaps the particular *electric* state of atmosphere, as connected with nervous or Galvanic influence, may have considerable power in occasioning healthy or morbid effects from atmosphere:—in this view, Sydenham's conjecture may be true.—Accurate register of such changes connected with history of the season and prevailing diseases, still wanting.—Occurrence of catarrh in considerable district, without proof of contagion, or any unusual change in *sensible* qualities of atmosphere.

51. Effluvia of marshes, called *Marsh Miasmata*, the most common cause of intermitting and remitting fever.—These effluvia very different from mere watery exhalations;—many moist situations being free from intermitting fevers. Precise nature of the *Marsh Miasmata* little known;—being void of odour or other sensible

51. By far the most uniform and powerful Cause,
but is never cognizable by any chimerical Test.
Not so powerful when diffused as when concen-
- trated. It does not always depend on moisture
for the Dr. was born on the borders of a large
fresh water Lake in N^e. neighbourhood of an
extensive tract of boggy country. & yet agues were
never known there. ^{except when brought from}
Putrefaction aggravates the malarious Disease,
have certainly more severe characters
after a Country is overflowed.

Putrefaction itself is not sufficient to produce
Diseases, if so it w. be more frequent in the
neighbourhood of Butcher's slaughter
Houses or the Manufactures of Sal Ammoniac
there must be an exciting Cause.

The Dr. never saw Erysipelas produced by
effluvia from Gangrenous Sores. Effluvia
not capable of being conveyed to any
great Distance.

53 Seeing that Vegetable decomposition is constantly going on whole surface of g^{e} Earth, it may become a question why it does not produce Intermittent Fever, the Answer is that it is not concentrated. Intermittent fevers are much more prevalent in moist seasons. Strictly it is in a state of maceration and if the place is quite dry, or if it was drowned as it were, no effect is produced. At the first overflowing of g^{e} Sea, deluge is so sudden that no effect is produced, but when it gradually retires, the Country is converted into a Garden, but is depopulated. It is half moisture half dryness acted on by the Heat of g^{e} Sun.

54 It is astonishing what locality Pestilence
will assume, a mile and a half will often
make all the difference.

Seamen suffer if they go to sleep on the
Tops under exposure to land Winds.

55 A particular Vapour arising from y^e
bodies of persons labouring under Fever,
particularly those called Putrid. It is a
fact acknowledged by all y^t it may be
multiplied ad infinitum. Confined or
dirty situations, bad food & raiment
may generate a particular Disease as
Typhus, Dysentery, or the Plague, the people
living in the midst of these Causes
may not suffer themselves from being
habitually present, but contaminate
those around them.

The exceptions of these y^e may originate de
novo are Small Pox Cow Pox & Measles,
& Whooping Cough & many others.

Sir John Pringle's Army in Brabant when
attacked with fever ran from y^e Intermittent
& Remittent into the Continued from a
change of their quarters. The matter of
Small Pox has been carried across the
Atlantic, sold to an American Indian
& distributed to y^e whole tribe. but this has
never happened from y^e Miasmata of y^e Port of Linch.
Why slaves do not die in y^e same proportion as
civilians do is that y^e slaves are naked, they are
washed singly on deck with buckets of water and
made to dance nolen volen & their whole voyage
lies thro' a more regular atmospheric
temperature.

quality.—Macerating moisture and heat, which favour the rapid decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, especially necessary to its production.—Operation of heat shewn, by the more noxious effects of marsh effluvia in warm than in cold climates and seasons ;—and especially in autumn, when heat is often greatest, and many vegetables spontaneously die and rot.—Animal putrefaction less aiding perhaps than might be supposed ; for alone it has little effect on certain trades, as skimmers, tanners, &c.—Effluvia from gangrenous decomposition, perhaps an exception.

52. Not every kind even of *vegetable* decomposition that yields febrific miasms.—Remarkable exception in peat ; which is antiseptic.—*Septic vegetable decomposition*, then, the cause ;—and hence explanation of fact observed,—that in the autumn of very wet summers, intermittents have occurred in high, and at other times dry situations, though not observed before or since.—Instances of this in certain high parts of Northamptonshire in the year 1782, which was remarkable for its wetness.—Same principle explains why the mud of great African rivers, which abounds in decomposed animal and vegetable matter, becomes, when exposed by drought, remarkable for occasioning remitting and intermitting fevers.—Hence the periodical fevers at Cairo on retiring of the Nile.—Similar effects on the Guinea coast ; but less at the gradual drying up of the rivers, than at the sudden re-moistening of the dried mud, by general fall of periodic rains.—Country often half depopulated then ; and some parts quite deserted from that cause.

53. Marsh or Phytoseptic miasma not capable, like Contagion, of attaching itself to clothes, &c. ; but speedily dissipated and rendered harmless.—Proofs of this at

Batavia, Bencoolen, and other places.—Instances of sensible difference from removing ships only half a cable's length farther off shore.

54. All land winds contain more or less miasmata.—Proofs of this in a remark made by naval officers:—illustrates the observation of sensible difference in salubrity between the windward and leeward side of West-India islands.

55. *Contagion*—defined.—Applied in certain degree, is of itself capable of inducing fever in any constitution.—Question considered, whether contagion is propagated only by communication,—or can be generated *de novo*.—All contagions certainly capable of multiplying themselves under disease;—and some evidently propagated in that way only;—but others appear to be produced spontaneously under certain circumstances.—Great difficulty respecting the origin of certain specific contagions:—appear to have begun in particular countries at very remote periods, and under peculiar circumstances, so that if once destroyed might never again arise.—No ground, however, to hope for this in typhus, plague, dysentery, and other contagious febrile diseases that occur more than once during life.—Can men carry these contagions always about them, and only become susceptible of their influence under certain circumstances?—Sir J. Pringle's observations on the rise of contagion in crowded hospitals.—Circumstances which particularly favour the production or virulence of typhus contagion;—illustrated by comparative mortality in convict transports and in slave ships:—the difference perhaps, in part, owing to the higher temperature through the whole voyage of the latter ships, which dissipates contagion; but not entirely so, as typhus contagion may be rendered highly virulent and

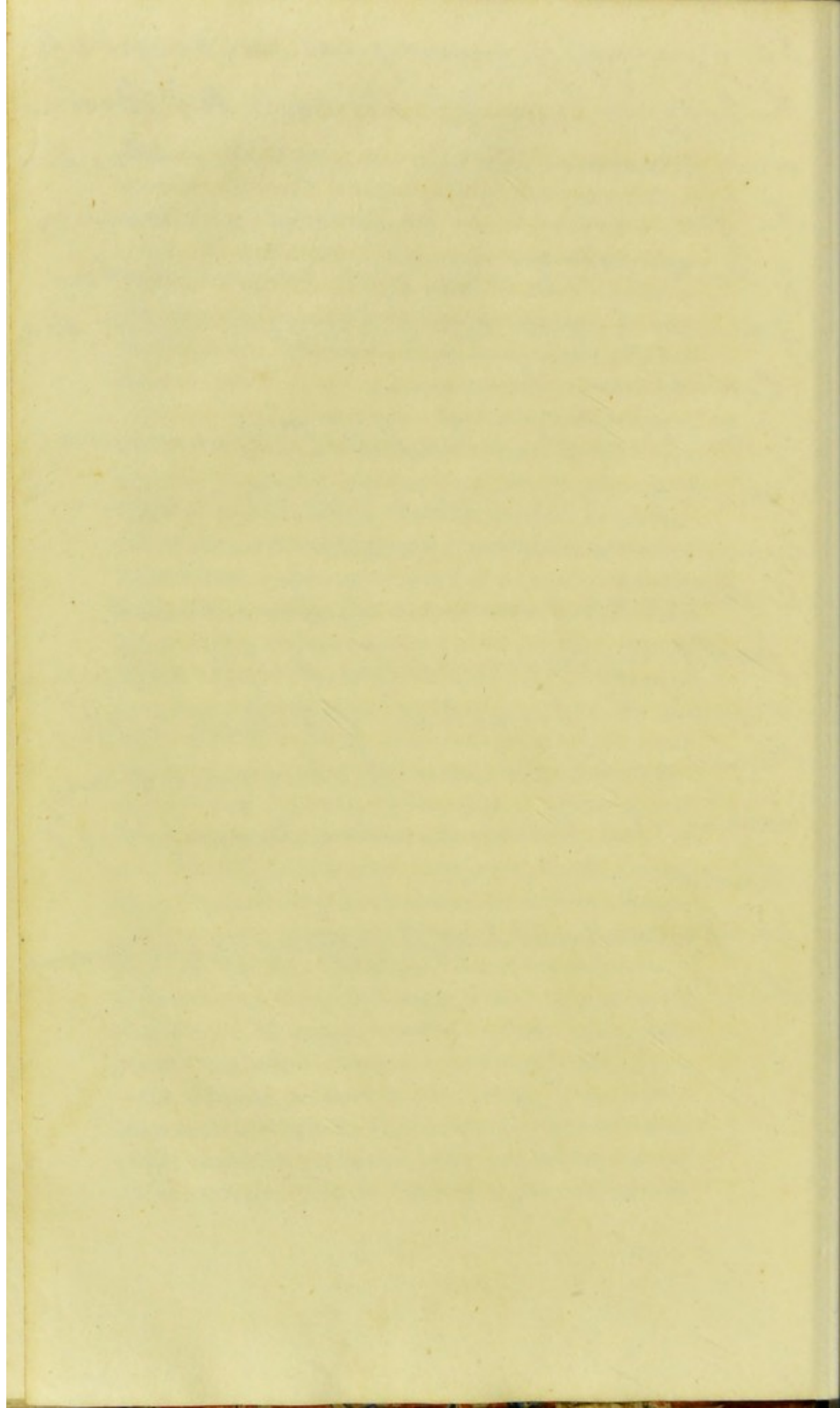
56. Firmness of mind gives tone & vigour to the body at large & particularly to 3^d. Brain and Nerves. The Governor of Maiseles showed the first example in removing a depository of filth which had been accumulating for 30 years & at length gave Birth to a Contagious Disease.

Of the party 3^d he headed 15 died immediately the rest in a few days while 3^d Governor alone escaped.

A Physician mentioned by Diambrook faithfully performed his duty as a Physician during the prevalence of a Pestilential Fever until he saw the Funeral of an intimate friend when he caught it & died.

Newly married people suffered more during the Plague.

35. *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the
Presbyterian Church of the
United States of America
at the City of New York
in the Year 1844
Volume 1
Part 1
Session of 1844
First Week
Monday, September 10th
At 10 o'clock A.M.
The Assembly met in the
City of New York
at the City Hall
at 10 o'clock A.M.
The Session was opened
by the reading of the
Declaration of Sentiments
and the Address of the
General Assembly
to the People of the
United States
at the City of New York
in the Year 1844
Volume 1
Part 1
Session of 1844
First Week
Monday, September 10th
At 10 o'clock A.M.



infectious even in hot climates.—Account of the Boulam Fever,—Malignant Yellow Fever of the West Indies, North America, and Spain.

56. Fear—and excess in venery—also remote causes of fever;—while firmness of mind gives corresponding tone and vigour to nervous and vascular systems, and lessens or prevents the influence of contagion.—Examples illustrating this;—remarkable one related by Dr. Coste respecting the last plague at Marseilles.—Effects of fear, grief, &c. related by Diemerbroeck and others.—Observation made respecting new married people during the plague.

Doctrines respecting Fever.

57. By inquiring into the operation common to the several Causes of fever, we approach towards a knowledge of the febrile state.—The nature of a *proximate cause* ill understood;—hence the search after it rarely successful;—and the circumstance generally assigned as the proximate cause, either a gratuitous assumption, or some one or other of the more prominent symptoms.

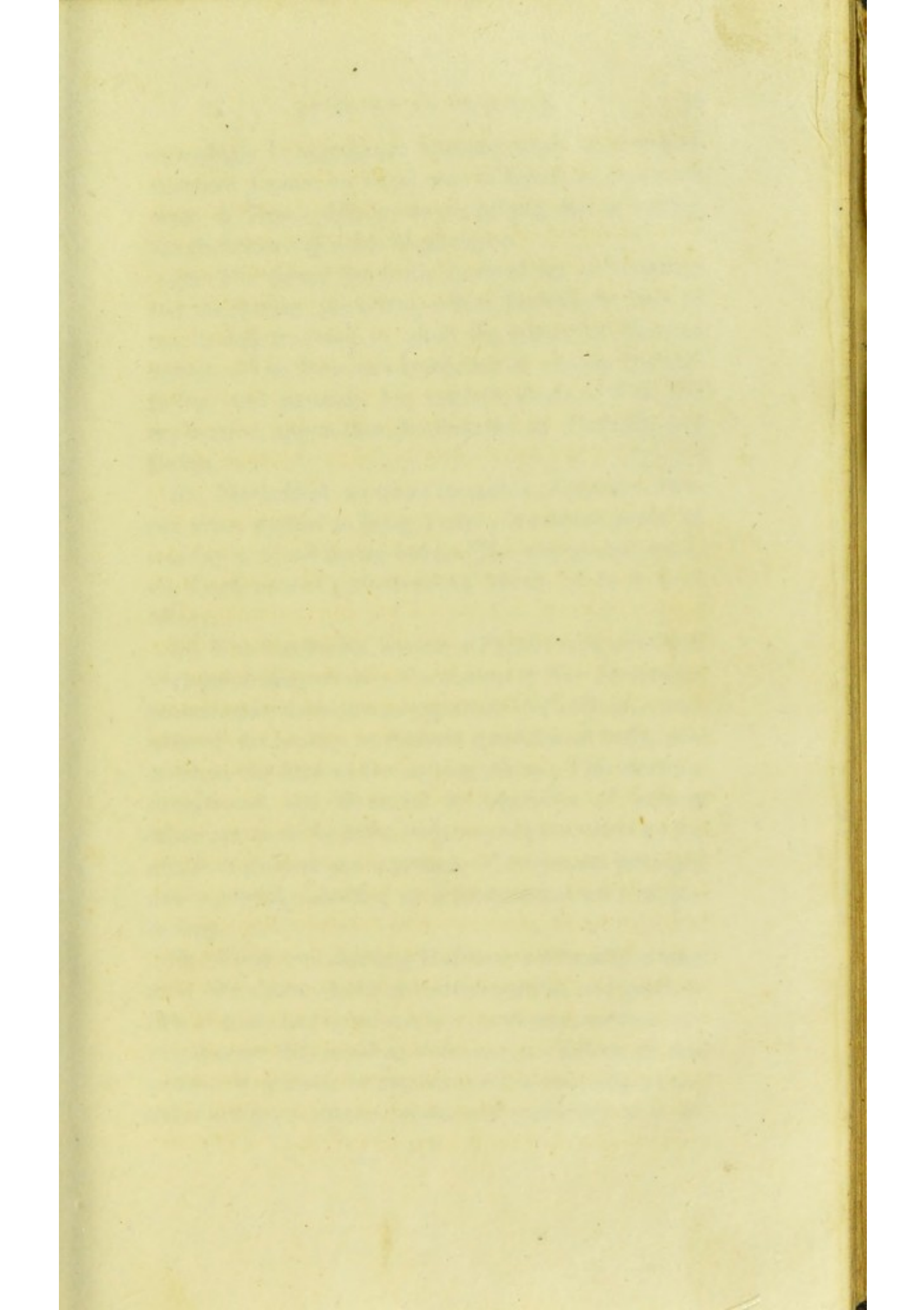
58. Opinion of Hippocrates,—that fever was an effort of Nature to expel something hurtful from the body.—Adopted by Galen and his followers,—and countenanced by various evacuations occasionally attending crisis.—Hence doctrine of *Concoction*, or fermentation and despumation;—and belief that duration and event depended on these being rapid or slow,—imperfect or complete.—Treatment founded on these ideas.

59. These doctrines (58) universally taught for thirteen centuries;—and though now exploded among British practitioners, still exist in the language and opinions of the vulgar.—Humoral pathology fully discussed

in Lectures on the Theory of Medicine.—Not sanctioned in fever,—either by observation,—or deducible from most successful plan of cure.—Though morbid cause absorbed and multiplied in certain diseases,—yet in others, no evidence of its existence.—Comparison of contagious febrile disorders with intermittents;—no proof of a *materies morbi* in the latter;—nor the intermissions in them explicable on such idea.—Fever often cut short without attending to concoction:—why this not practicable in every case of febrile disorder;—and why some admit only of being *regulated* during their progress.

60. Revolutions in physic generally in extremes.—Doctrines of Galen undisputed until time of Boerhaave and Hoffman.—Character of Boerhaave.—His opinions more generally adopted than those of any other modern.—Character of his Aphorisms, and the Commentary on them by Van Swieten.—Like all *systems*, aimed at too much. Prevailing corpuscularian philosophy, and his mathematical education, gave a mechanical turn to his opinions respecting living body.—Adopted Loewenhoeck's notion of decreasing series of glöbular particles in blood; and corresponding series of vessels.—A plausible theory of many diseases founded on this assumption.—His doctrine of *error loci* in inflammation:—seemingly strengthened by his erroneous idea respecting the shape of arteries.

61. Boerhaave's doctrine of Fever, though more gratuitous, yet still plausible,—as agreeing with Loewenhoeck's and his own alledged observations, respecting compounded globules of blood.—Imagined the tendency to aggregation among its particles varied at different times,—and condition or crasis of blood altered accordingly;—occasioning thin and serous, or thick and viscid state,



in *Letters to the Theory of Machines*.—Not only
 does it give a full and complete description of the
 theory of machines, but it also gives a full and complete
 description of the practice of the art. The author
 has been successful in his object, and has given a
 full and complete description of the theory and
 practice of the art. The author has been successful
 in his object, and has given a full and complete
 description of the theory and practice of the art.

Dr. Richardson's history is a history of the
 theory of machines, and is a full and complete
 description of the theory and practice of the art.
 The author has been successful in his object, and
 has given a full and complete description of the
 theory and practice of the art. The author has
 been successful in his object, and has given a full
 and complete description of the theory and
 practice of the art. The author has been successful
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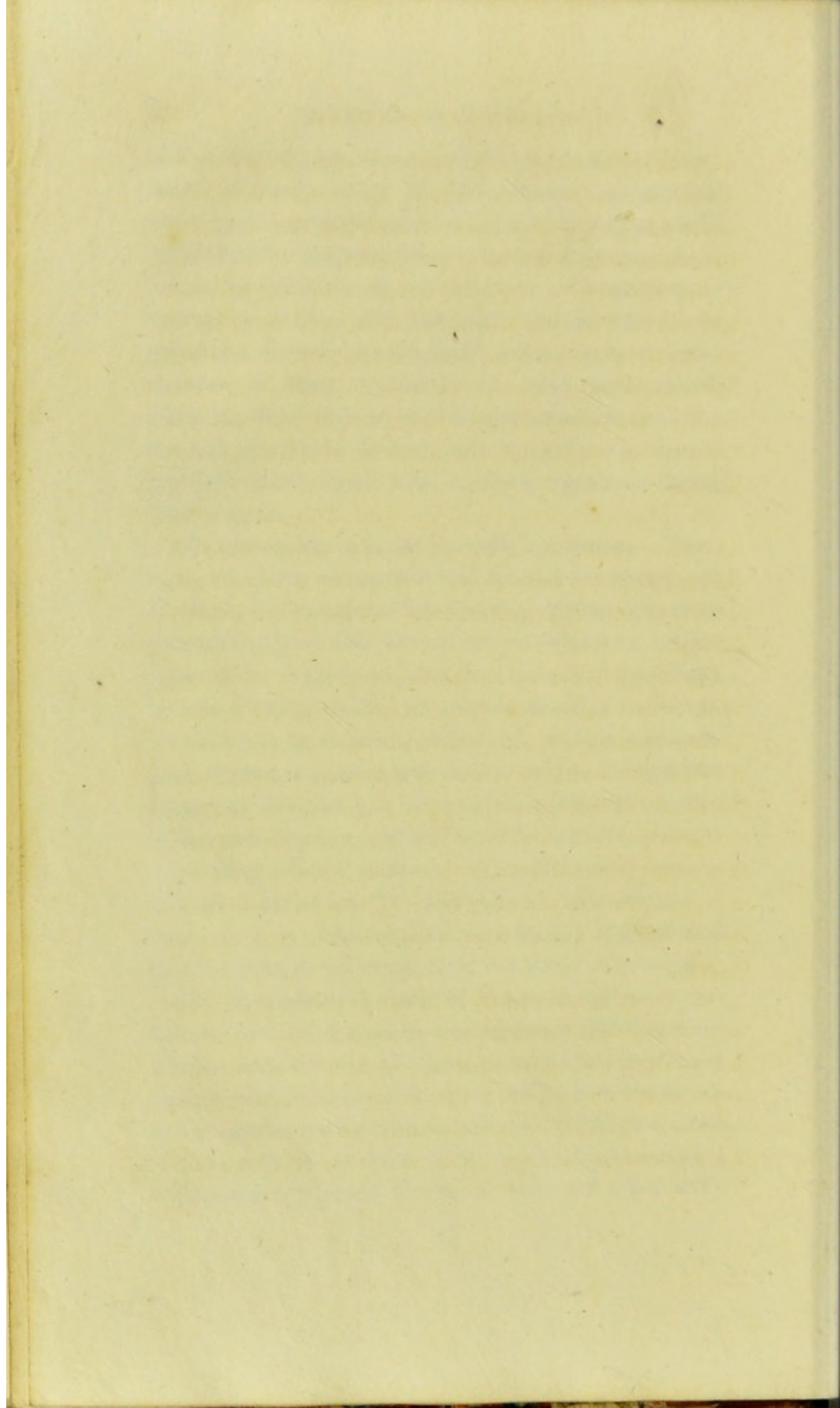
according to its aggregative tendency weak or strong.—Assumed *Lentor*, or viscid state of blood, as prominent cause of *Fever*.—His mode of applying this to explain the phenomena of a febrile paroxysm.

62. His theory implicitly received by contemporary and succeeding physicians.—Was himself the first to see its defects;—and to admit the agency of Nervous System.—Van Swieten's endeavour to explain the difficulty, and maintain his master's credit.—With this explanation, approaches the doctrine of Hoffman and Cullen.

63. Mechanical doctrines incapable of rigorous scrutiny when applied to living body.—No direct proof of viscosity in blood during fever.—The very ground-work, viz. Lovenhock's observations, shown to be a mere fallacy.

64. The Mechanical System of Physicians weakened by chemical discoveries.—Phenomena of Nervous System became more attended to,—especially by Hoffman,—who referred the healthy or diseased condition of body, primarily to the state of the *morving fibres*.—This doctrine supported by observation and buttressed by powerful subtle agents on the living body,—and particularly by the effects of *passion* and *emotion*.—The general principle now universally admitted as a fundamental part of pathology.

65. Fever considered by Hoffman as primarily arising from diminished vigour of nervous system, and particularly of brain and spinal marrow;—where nervous excitement and action supplied with energy.—Effects of this excitement greatest in remote parts,—especially in extensive arteries.—where static and spasmodic state of



accordingly as aggregative tendency weak or strong.—Assumed *Lentor*, or viscid state of blood, as proximate cause of fever.—His mode of applying this to explain the phenomena of a febrile paroxysm.

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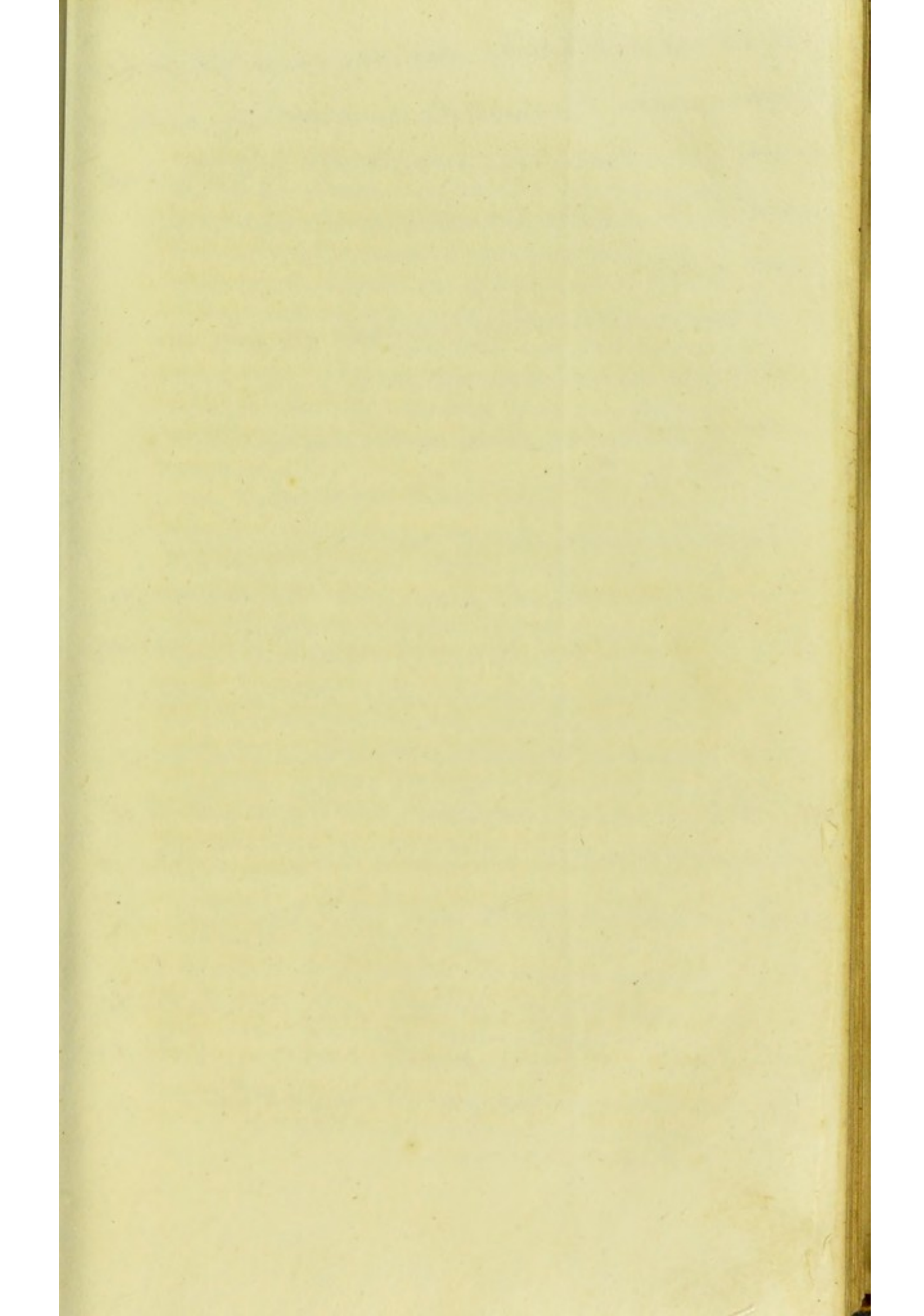
them.—Application of this to explain some of the phenomena in cold stage.

66. That febrile commotion exists primarily in Nervous System, now universally allowed;—unnecessary, therefore, to enter into the discussion of it.—Hoffman's theory adopted by Dr. Cullen, and illustrated with great ingenuity.—Chief merit, however, due to Hoffman, both as first proposer, and as referring the phenomena of fever to an irregularity and disturbance pervading the nervous system,—and present in every stage of fever;—while Cullen assumes a *symptom*, viz.—spasm of extreme vessels,—as the proximate cause.

67. Sketch of Dr. Cullen's theory of fever.—Remote causes of fever all directly sedative,—and their application occasions debility,—as shewn by—general languor,—weak frequent pulse,—coldness and shivering,—want of appetite, &c. accompanying attack of fever.—Intermitting fever selected as the best example.—Considers *three* states, viz.—of debility,—of cold,—and of heat, as essential to idiopathic and primary fever.—From their occurring in the order enumerated, concludes them related as *cause* and *effect*.

68. So far supported by facts.—But proceeds to assume *spasm* as proximate cause of fever.—To do this, recurs to positions neither congruous with one another,—nor warranted by observation.—No proof of spasm in every fever:—though obvious in intermittents, is much less in remittents,—and often undiscoverable in typhus.—This shewn by comparison of these forms.—Reaction of heart and arteries therefore, to be explained on some other principle or law of the animal economy.

69. Other difficulties attending his theory:—spasm



To the Hon. the President of the Senate
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. Calhoun

70. John's Ambition was only equalled by his
impudence. Mathematicians were entrapped
with his Doctrine, admit his premises &
you w^d. be a convert, but send them to the
bed side.

He sets out with a principle, universally
allowed, what he called the excitability
was before his time called susceptibility.

Is this a Substance or quality?

Death he said was the consequence of this
being worn out. At first he starts by saying
there is a certain quantity given to serve a person
thro' Life, then again he says it is variable in
consequence of the agency of external Causes &
y^t. there was no specific excitability & y^t.
Stimuli were all of y^e. same nature, differing
only in their degree with this exception. he
said. agents were precisely alike,
when ~~acts~~ acts on the small Intestines,
whilst cloac acts on y^e. large
Intestines more especially
the Rectum.

supposed by him partly owing to the *VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ*.—Absurd to believe that the preservative power augments the very same state which it was roused to do away.—The essence of a proximate cause, that,—when present, disease also present,—when removed, disease ceases.—Spasm present only in one stage even of intermitting fever.—Is itself dependant on diminished energy of brain and nerves;—and its recurrence prevented by supporting tone and energy.—Spasm, therefore, only *one* among the concourse of symptoms.

70. Outline of Dr. Brown's theory.—Capacity of living body for receiving impressions, termed by him *excitability*.—Agents or Powers acting on the body, termed *stimuli*.—Life,—health,—and disease, the result of *stimuli* acting on *excitability*.—Certain degree or quantity of excitability assigned at commencement of existence:—is worn out by operation of stimuli,—quicker or slower according to their degree,—and death the necessary consequence.—Speciousness of this;—but irreconcilable with another necessary position,—that the *excitability* is accumulated,—is in proper degree,—or is exhausted,—accordingly as *stimuli* are defective,—in due proportion,—or in excess.

71. Other embarrassments attending this theory.—*Excitability* though varying in *degree*, affirmed to be always simple and individual in its *nature*.—Necessary consequence of this,—that *stimuli* also differ only in *degree*,—and consequently, in certain dose, ought all to have same effect.—That such idea absurd, and contrary to fact, proved from original difference of organs in body, each fitted to its respective agent.—Proved also from specific

and peculiar operation of remedies:—excitability increased by Mercury or Alcohol,—diminished or exhausted by Lead, or Digitalis.—These objections fatal to the whole system.

72. Still farther difficulties of his doctrine with respect to Fever.—No primary stimulant effect observable from Marsh Miasmata, or Contagion of Typhus or Plague.—Hence considered poisons and certain contagions as an exception.—Assumed *debility* as proximate cause of fever;—but avoids explaining how occasioned by these, —or ascertaining whether *direct* or *indirect*;—though this before affirmed by him to be indispensable to the knowledge of disease, and to successful treatment.

73. Though Dr. Brown's *theory* the same,—his *practice* greatly changed within a few years.—Doses of opium and brandy first recommended by him in fever, very much diminished latterly, in consequence of doubts suggested by some of his pupils.—His own practice never sufficient either to verify or disprove his system.

74. Dr. Darwin's theory difficult, if not impossible, to be understood;—his doctrines received by very few;—and no superior success in his own practice, to justify the trouble of studying his system.

Of the Nature of Fever.

75. The investigation of this subject difficult:—much novelty not to be looked for,—but unbiassed relation of facts, and conclusions resulting from attentive observation.

76. Febrile diseases, though numerous and varied, have all something of a common nature.—Causes productive of fever apparently very different in their properties.—General similarity of their effect on living body, explicable only from their tendency to injure and destroy it,—

71. He said there was no sedative in nature, they first acted in bringing down 4.th excitability.

Now we know 4.th Digitalis has a direct sedative effect: or if a healthy Lad from 4.th Country is bound an Apprentice to a Painter in London he soon loses his colour becomes Languid & has Palsy of 4.th Wrist, was his excitability ever excited?

72 He excludes Poisons & contagions from the rules he first laid down.

The Essence of 3.rd Disease or 4.th Proximate Cause, he called Debility, many have died suddenly from the instant effects of 3.rd Plague.

73. He was about to cure Diseases as it were
by a charm. A very little practice brought
John's dose of Laudanum down from 120 Drops
to 15 or 20 & this practice had been adopted
before he was known or thought of.

74 The Dr. has read attentively Darwin's ~~the~~
Works over three times, with a determination
if possible to understand it, but could not
he could hardly have patience to go on, you
may as well read Don Quixote.

24 The 1st day of June 1864
My dear friend
I have just received your letter
of the 19th inst. and am
glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope this
finds you the same.

I have not much news to write
at present. I am still
in the same place and
doing the same work.
I hope to hear from you
again soon. I am
very truly
Your friend
J. W. [illegible]

and the body itself being endowed with Preservative Power to resist their operation.

77. This power or principle chiefly resident in the Nervous System.—Functions of this system not fully ascertained.—*Sensation* inherent in it:—*Motion* derived from it.—Calorific function not sufficiently referred to nervous system.—Doctrine of respiration and animal heat treated fully in physiological course:—short sketch of it according to the discoveries of Dr. Crawford, Lavoisier, &c.

78. In process so purely chemical as represented by them, *great* variation necessary, according to *relative* as well as *absolute* quantity of Oxygen, Caloric, and Carbon.—A certain *degree* of variation observed in temperature of body, when person in health made to breathe air considerably more or less pure than that of atmosphere;—but scarcely sensible difference in air of different places and at different times, by eudiometrical tests.—Variation of animal heat, then, while breathing common atmosphere, not owing to difference in the quantity of oxygen it contains; for the whole portion of oxygen gas inspired at once, not converted into carbonic acid.—Of course, the quantity of Caloric evolved under similar *external* circumstances,—to be referred to that particular vital process which effects an exchange of Caloric and Carbon during circulation.

79. This exchange, or *Calorific Process*, ultimately referable to agency of Nervous System.—Proof of this, in uniformity of animal heat during health, under every variety of external temperature;—and great difference of it, even under same temperature, if functions of Nervous System deranged.—Morbid variation of animal warmth, sometimes pretty constantly *below*, at other times rather

above the healthy degree,—but oftenest, repeated alternation of *excess* and *defect*.

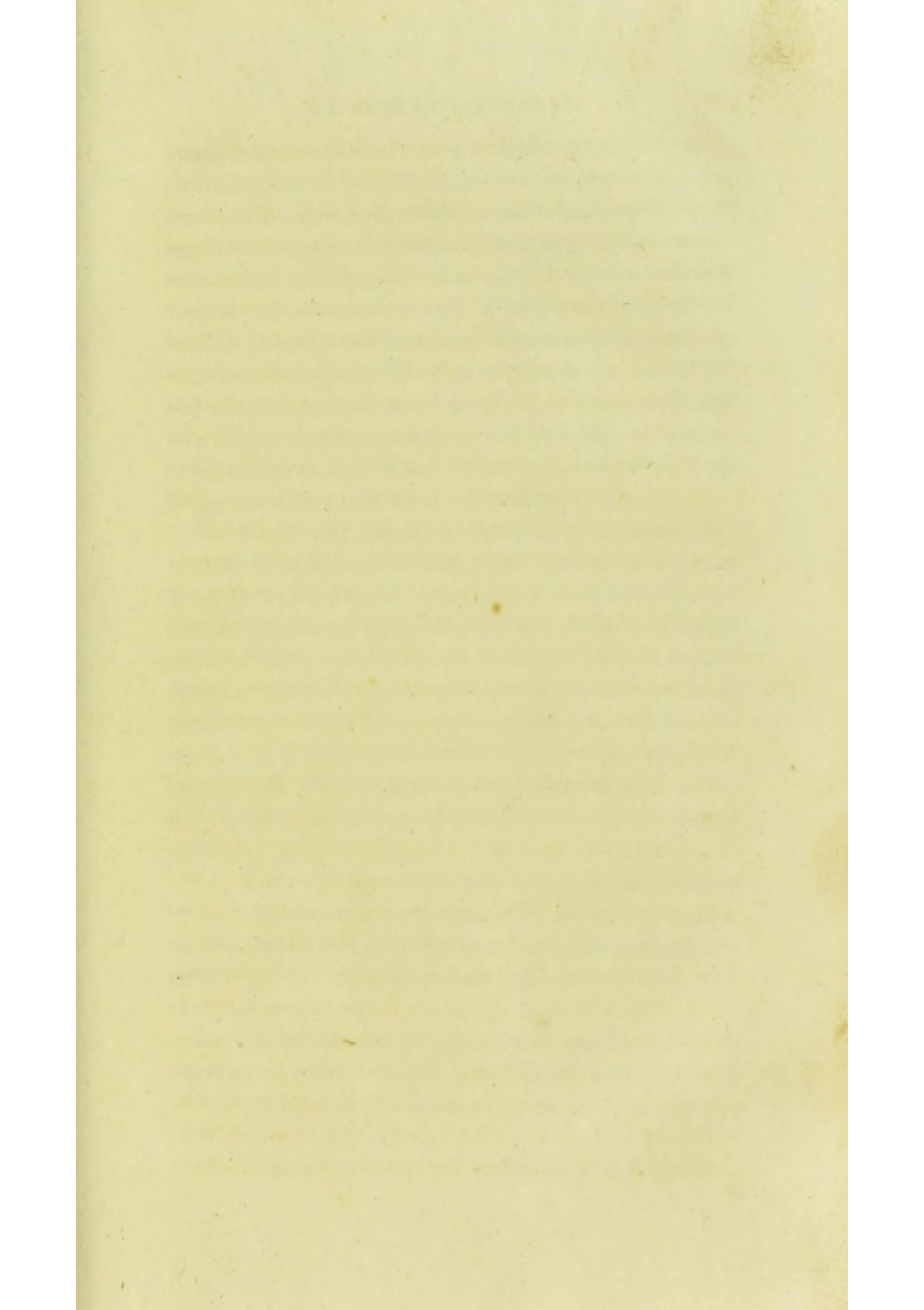
80. When such alternation begins with *deficient*,—then proceeds to *excessive* evolution of heat,—and these changes recur at intervals with more or less violence,—it then constitutes that morbid state termed PYREXIA:—character of this, as accurately defined by Dr. Cullen.

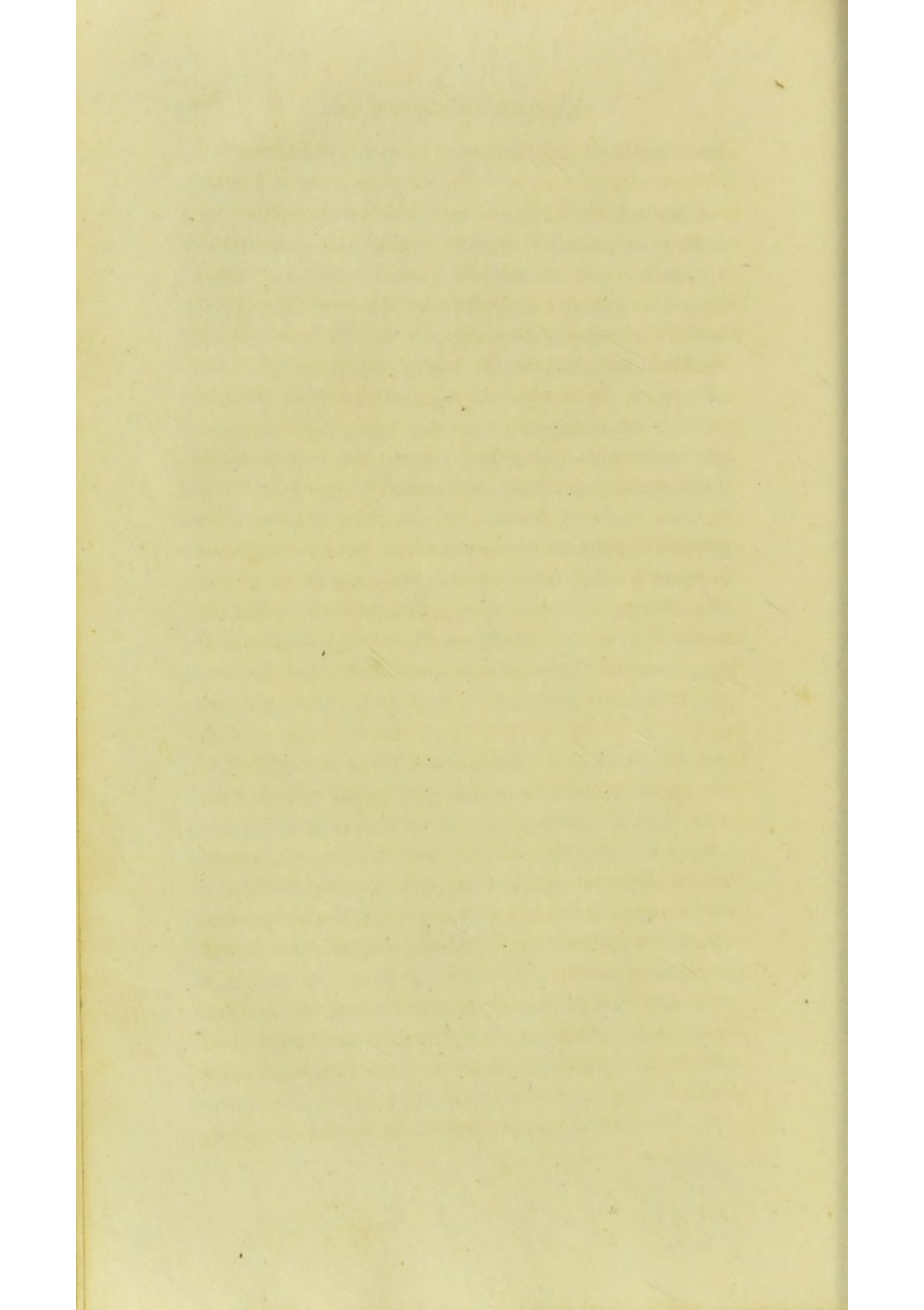
81. Nature of the process effecting separation of Carbon from solids of body, on one hand,—and its absorption by the blood and consequent evolution of Caloric, on the other,—at present unknown;—but ultimately traced to agency of Nervous System;—and immediately and considerably affected by certain disturbed state of this, while external circumstances unchanged.—Striking proof of this in case related by the late Mr. J. Hunter, and farther illustration of it in the ingenious experiments of Mr. Brodie, (Phil. Trans. Part I. for 1811.)—Such disturbed state of Nervous System, if not *the proximate cause* of pyrexia,—at least very intimately connected with it.

82. This particular state, chiefly characterized by deficient and irregular distribution of nervous energy;—hence often described by the term *debility*.—Such term, however, too general,—as comprehending several species of defective power in Nervous System, not productive of *febrile* state.—Term *atony* used by Dr. Cullen.—This term by itself also objectionable,—as denoting more especially want of tone in *muscular fibre*;—but qualified by word *febrile*, appears sufficiently precise and expressive.

83. Chilly and cold state of body marking commencement of pyrexia, proof of diminished energy in nervous system.—This universally followed by increase of heat,—even to 6° and 8° beyond healthy standard.—Such







alternation directly the reverse of what might be expected.—Illustration of this, by comparison of piece of mechanism with living body.—Retardation or irregularity of *machine*, remains the same, as long as first cause continues to act.—Living body also a machine,—but infinitely superior in construction and operations.—Example of healthy man exposed to marsh miasmata :—first effects, —indisposition to bodily or mental exertion,—lassitude and general uneasiness,—loss of appetite,—small and very frequent pulse,—paleness and shrinking of skin,—chilly sensation and actual coldness,—shaking of whole body ;—in short, cold fit of intermitting fever.

84. So far the effects in *machine* and in living body correspond—But these not permanent in latter,—or death inevitable.—After symptoms of *diminished* power and energy lasting some time,—*opposite* train of symptoms arise :—heat gradually returns, and even exceeds natural degree ;—mind becomes quick and irritable,—its ideas rapid even to delirium ;—pulse grows full and less frequent ;—and lastly, perspiration or sweat succeeds, with relief to all these symptoms, and restoration of bodily and mental functions, nearly or entirely to healthy state.

85. This restoration often only temporary,—and same train of symptoms recurs again after interval of 12, 24, or 48 hours ;—but at other times complete and permanent,—or else each recurrence less severe, until they cease spontaneously.

86. Difference between inanimate machine and living body,—evidently owing to the latter being endowed with PRESERVING PRINCIPLE, or *Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*.

87. Objections made to this principle, from its being

personified by its advocates, and compared with Rational Soul, under different names of *Archæus*,—*Autocrateia*,—and *Anima medica*;—but its existence and operation incontestibly proved in a variety of cases :—examples of these.

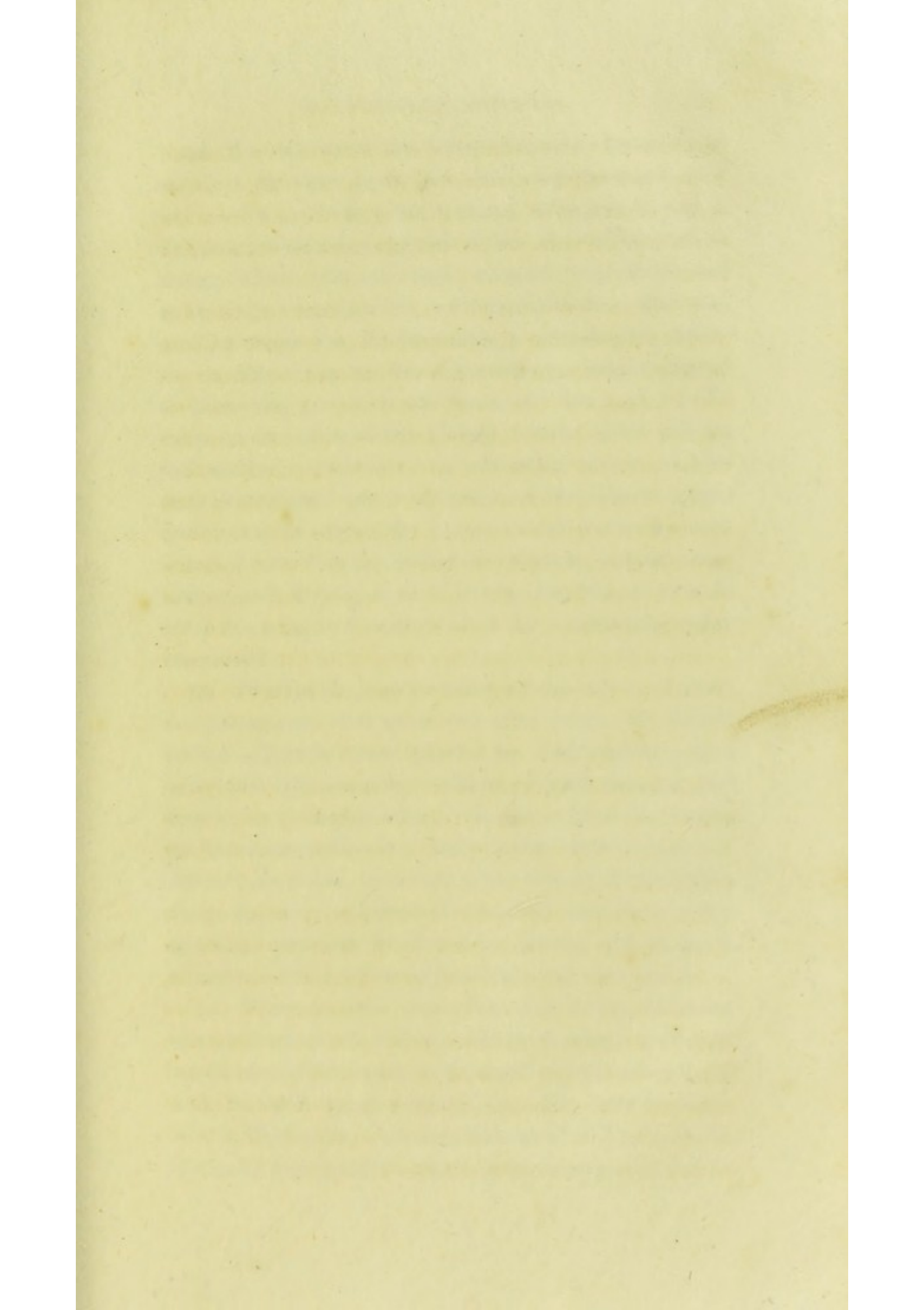
88. Objection—that PRESERVING POWER, instead of simply counteracting the primary effects of morbid Cause in fever, occasions even more distressing or dangerous symptoms,—answered ;—the symptoms of *re-action* being *morbid* only because in *excess*.—Application of this to the definition given of disease (par. 2.) pointed out.

89. Every paroxysm of fever, then, consists of *two* sets of symptoms ;—the first set being the *direct* and *immediate* effects of febrific cause, ex. gr. marsh miasma, —contagion, &c. ;—the second arising *indirectly*, or through operation of PRESERVING POWER.—In the increasing or diminishing this *reaction* of the Preserving Power, then, consists a principal part of the cure of fever.

Of the Crisis in Fever.

90. Original signification of the term *κρίσις* ;—its meaning as applied to change in disease.—Strictly denotes either fatal or happy event,—but generally used in latter sense.

91. Curious fact,—that living power, when nearly worn out by successive paroxysms or exacerbations of fever,—should often suddenly and spontaneously recruit,—remove all alarming symptoms,—and leave the patient with little more complaint than general weakness.—This change most striking in *continued* fever ;—and sometimes so remarkable, as to seem the special effect of divine interposition :—bad consequences of such belief among nurses and patient's friends.



laments this disease, but observes, in his
 Sentences—“*It is a disease which is
 attended with a great deal of
 violence, and is often fatal.*”

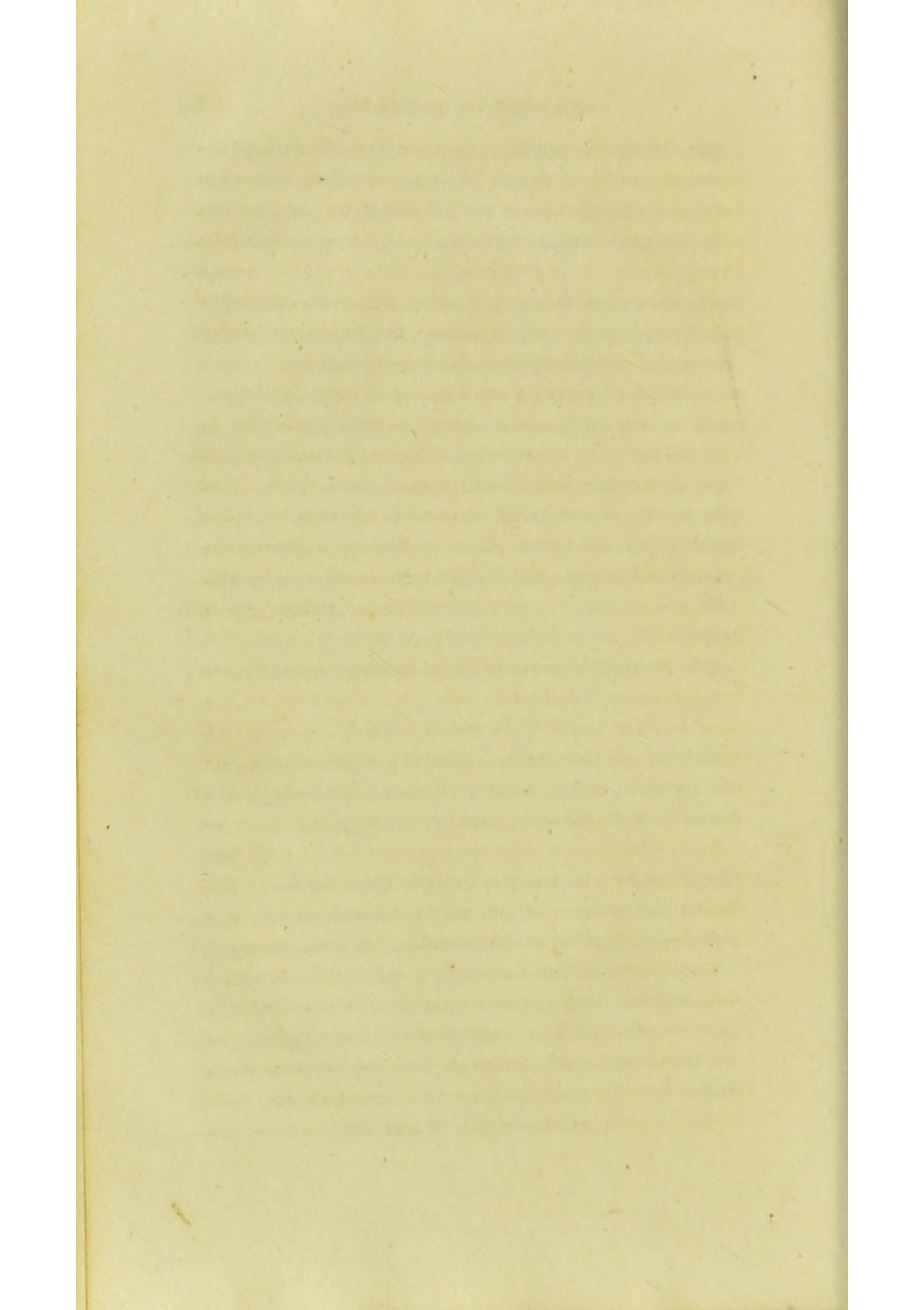
“*It is a disease which is
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“*It is a disease which is
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 violence, and is often fatal.*”

Of the Cause of Fever.

“*It is a disease which is
 attended with a great deal of
 violence, and is often fatal.*”

“*It is a disease which is
 attended with a great deal of
 violence, and is often fatal.*”



92. To understand the nature of crisis,—necessary to recollect the view given (par. 89.) respecting nature of fever.—PRESERVING PRINCIPLE various in degree in different individuals,—periods of life, &c.—Constitution *strong* when PRESERVING POWER *vigorous*,—and *weak* when PRESERVING POWER *defective*.—Force of exciting causes also, viz. Miasmata, Contagion, &c. different on different occasions.—According to relative degree of preserving power on one hand, and force of febrific cause on the other,—the change termed *crisis* will be well marked,—indistinct,—or altogether absent.—Crisis most remarkable, when operation of the febrific agents goes *nearly* to subvert the PRESERVING POWER,—and where it acts directly on Nervous System, without occasioning such derangement of its *organization*, as to unfit it for resuming its functions when the morbid impression has ceased.

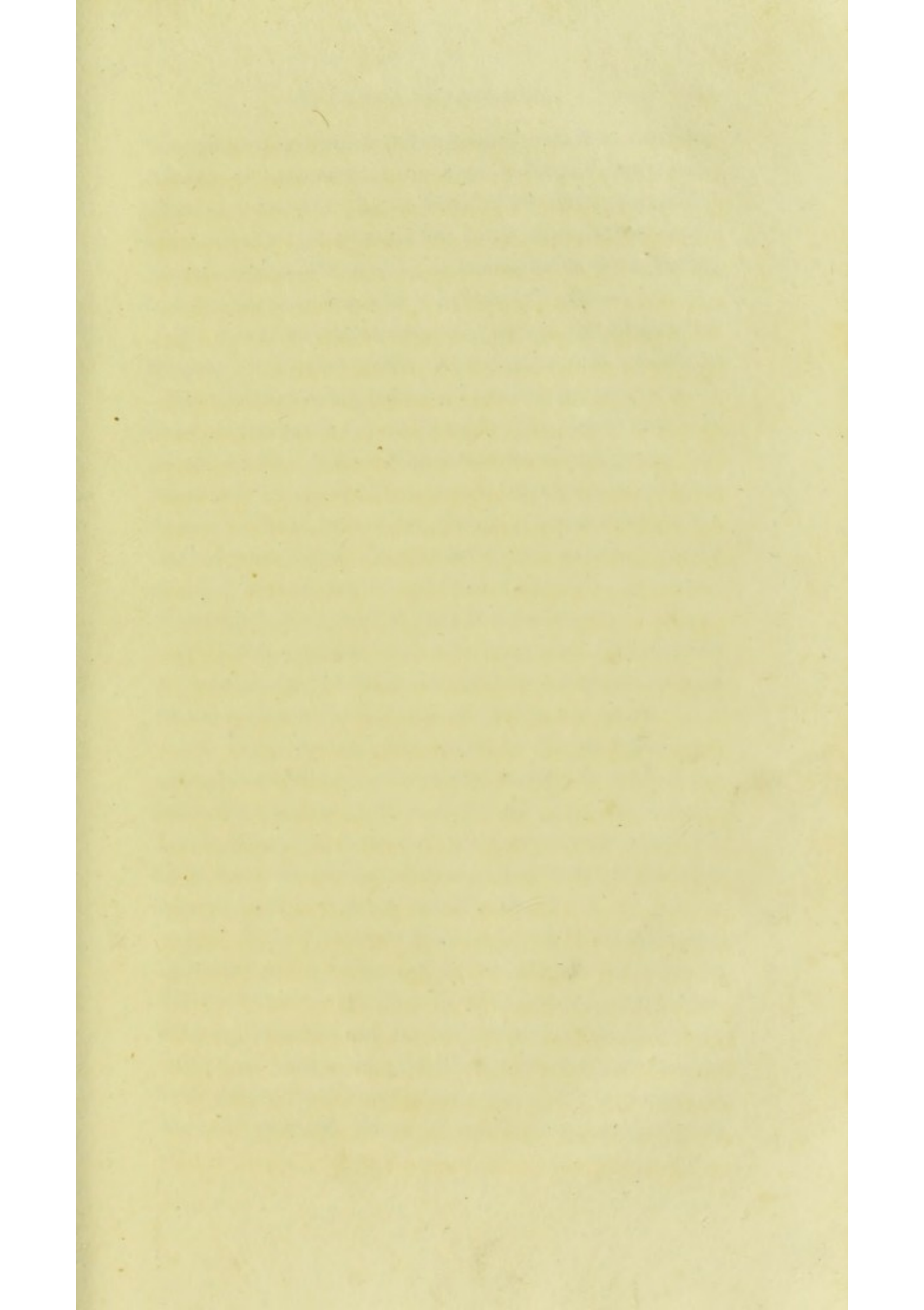
93. Morbid impression made by the causes of fever, not permanent,—but wears out after longer or shorter period.—Febrile state induced by cold (unless joined with local inflammation)—seldom of such duration and degree, as to display critical change.—Morbific intemperies of atmosphere constantly applied while it exists;—difficult, therefore, to ascertain the date of its first *effective* impression.—Effect of miasmata occasionally very speedy;—instances mentioned by Lancisi, and by Sir J. Pringle.—Effect of contagion often still more quick.

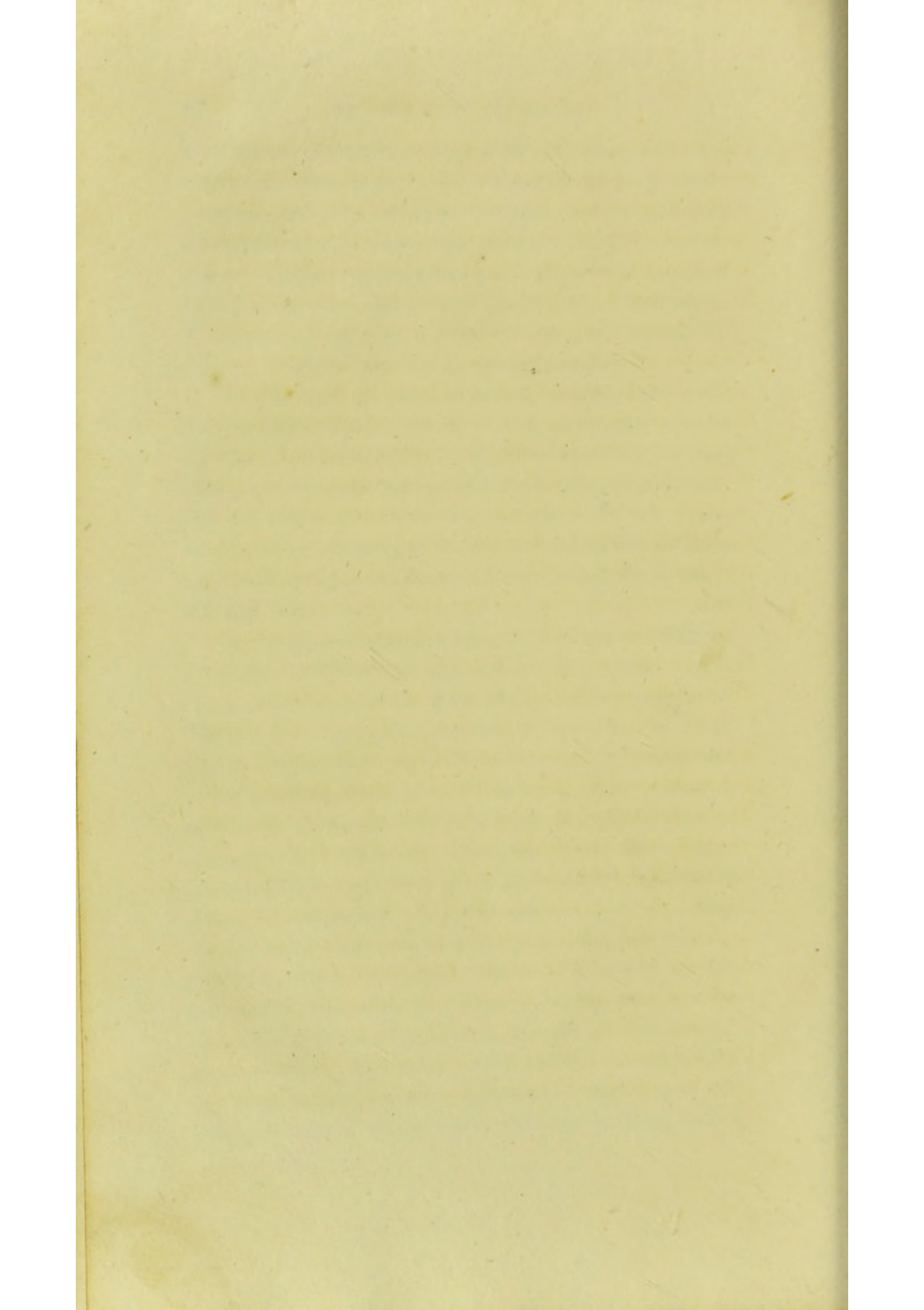
94. When morbid impression not strong, no actual disease immediately follows.—Interval between effective application of Miasmata, and attack of Intermittent, now and then well marked (par. 31);—but between exposure to Contagion, and commencement of Typhus, often distinctly ascertained.—Agree in producing specific *dis-*

position to their respective kinds of fever, which remains for some time;—and either subsides spontaneously,—*gradually* acquires strength,—or is *suddenly* rendered active by concurrent operation of other remote causes.—This property common to all specific causes of febrile state,—as contagion of Small-Pox,—Measles,—Whooping-Cough, &c.—Utmost limits of interval belonging to these respectively, not ascertained.

95. Duration of actual disease from respective febrile agents, also limited.—Period of this known and uniform in some,—as Small-Pox and Measles;—and perhaps uniform also in Intermitting Fever and Whooping-Cough: but difficult to determine this, and why.—Of less consequence to ascertain it, if it exist, in Intermitting fever, as seldom shewing any marked crisis, and very liable to recur through habit.

96. Crisis most conspicuous, and of most practical consequence, in fevers originating from Contagion,—or in those which *assume* the typhoid type in their progress.—Hence the study of it especially important in those fevers.—Illustration of it by case of healthy person exposed to contagion:—often no sensible effect for a week or more.—Difficult to say how much longer morbid disposition will lie dormant;—perhaps never above *three weeks*.—May wear out or expire silently in certain cases;—is rendered active in others, by *Preserving Power* being weakened from operation of cold,—fear,—grief,—anxiety,—loss of blood, &c.—Duration of morbid impression difficult to determine;—but actual idiopathic fever seldom if ever longer than four weeks,—and often short of that.—Objection,—that patients die after 28th day from actual seizure,—answered:—death then not owing to original febrile state,—but to diseased condi-





tion induced in some important organ,—as inflammation, effusion, or suppuration in brain,—lungs,—liver,—intestines,—mesentery, &c.—Proof of this from *general* febrile disorder often subsiding some days before death in such cases.—Protraction of intermittents often owing to local disease,—especially in liver and spleen.

97. Local affections occurring during the progress of idiopathic fever, also render crisis obscure and imperfect.

98. Febrile derangement of functions proportioned to force of contagion on one hand, and to susceptibility of patient on the other.—May terminate at any period between a few days and three weeks, according to circumstances.—Crisis, or sudden change at termination, most marked when febrile derangement considerable ;—when extended towards the utmost limit of morbid impression ;—and when unopposed by any local affection.

99. Critical termination more frequent and complete at certain periods within this limit of duration, than at others.—Hence the doctrine of CRITICAL DAYS.

100. This doctrine first taught by Hippocrates,—generally admitted by his successors among the ancients,—and maintained by many moderns of great eminence.—Much difference, however, between the advocates for them, as to the particular days ;—and their existence altogether denied by many practitioners.

101. Periodical movements in the body clearly shewn by tertian and quartan periods in intermitting fever.—*Diurnal* movements obvious in continued fever ;—but tendency to tertian and quartan movements also probable in it, from change of type in these fevers,—as well as from the nature of fever in general.—This tendency obscure in continued fevers of this country, and marked

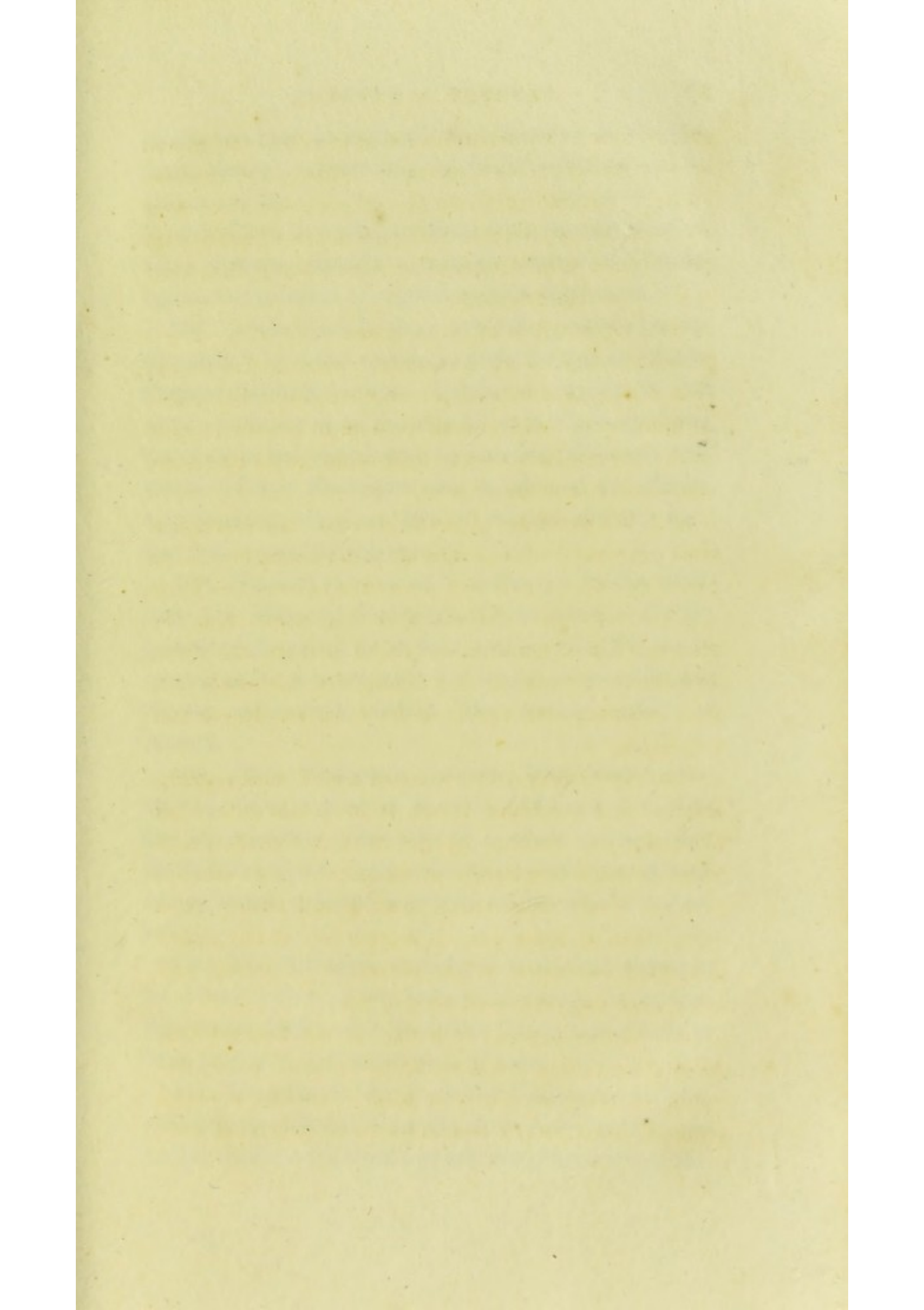
only by greater exacerbation and remission at tertian and quartan periods;—but probably distinct in Greece,—owing to greater uniformity in climate,—and mode of life,—and to inert practice of Hippocrates.—The doctrine also alledged to be influenced by belief in the Pythagorean power of certain numbers.

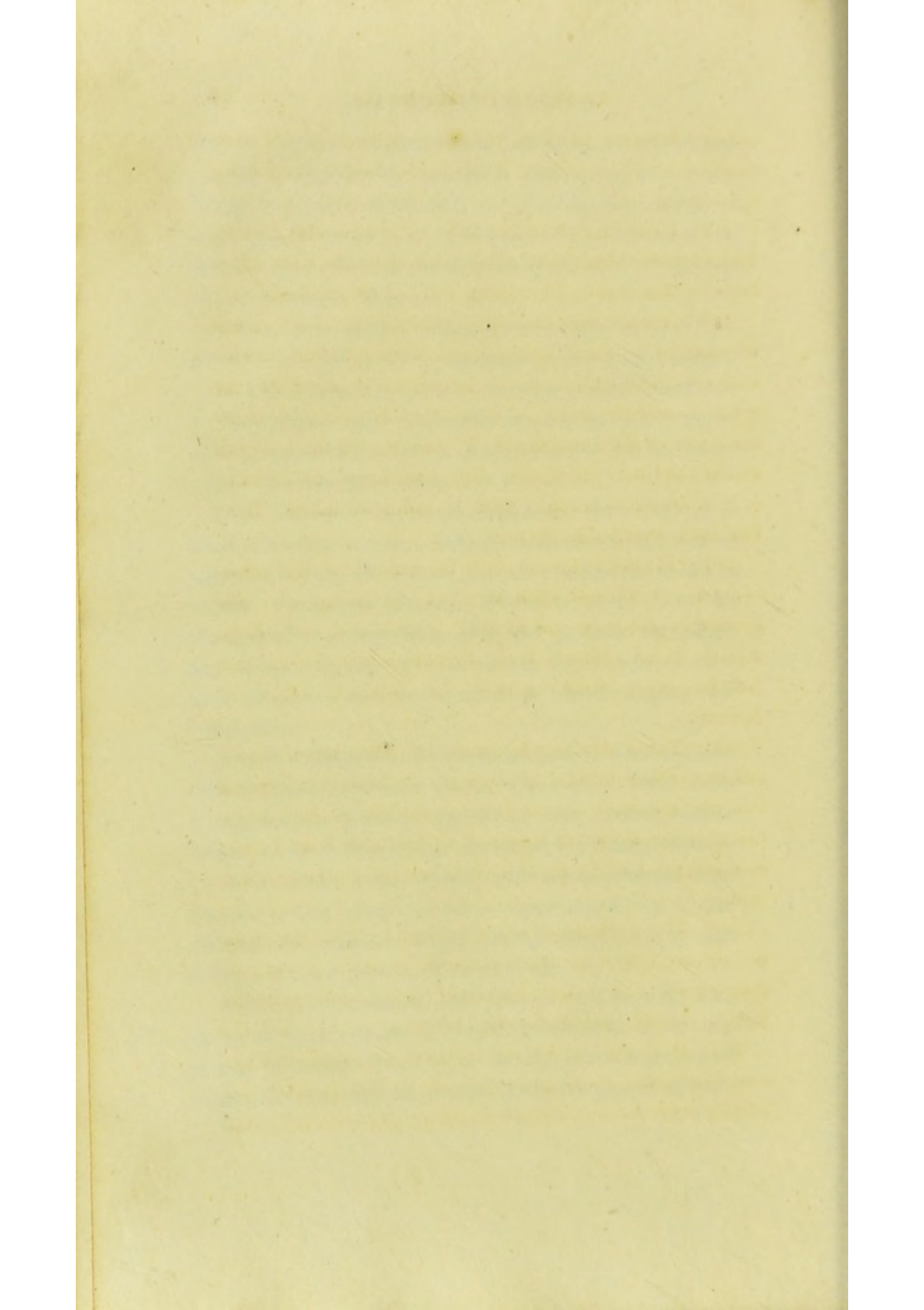
102. Critical days of Hippocrates,—3^d,—5th,—7th,—9th,—11th,—14th,—17th,—and 20th, from actual attack;—or, Crisis most frequent,—complete,—and favourable on these days;—and oftenest incomplete or unfavourable on the intermediate ones.—First fortnight *tertian* intervals;—afterwards *quartan*.

103. The exact day of attack in fevers from Contagion often uncertain:—hence difficult to determine the *odd* or periodical days, till disease somewhat advanced.—Their regular recurrence likewise altered in many cases, by the operation of remedies.—Critical periods, therefore, less distinct among us than among the ancients;—but their existence and operation in a certain degree still cognizable.

104. A septenary or hebdomadal period most remarkable in those continued fevers, which either arise from Contagion; or become typhoid in their course;—such fevers oftenest terminating at the end of *one*,—*two*,—or *three* weeks from attack; and critical change most conspicuous at these periods,—especially at the *second* and *third*;—whence vulgar phrase of—*fourteen*, and *twenty-one day fever*.—Reason of this.

105. Correspondence with this, in the decided tendency of remitting and intermitting fevers of warm climates, to recur especially at lunar,—semi-lunar,—and quadranti-lunar periods:—and hence the ground of par-





ticular practice in such places.—Account of Dr. Balfour's theory ;—evidence in its favour :—has carried his system too far.

106. Crisis in contagious fever most strongly marked, when septenary periodic movement concurs with spontaneous termination of original morbid impression.

107. Amendment in fever generally preceded or accompanied by some spontaneous discharge,—as hemorrhage,—diarrhœa,—sweat,—lateritious deposit in the urine :—whence arose the idea of such discharge being the *cause* of the amendment, by carrying off the *materies morbi*.—Other discharges also mentioned as *critical*, e. g. vomiting,—copious flow of saliva,—abscess, &c. ; but these comparatively rare.

108. Twofold view of such discharges by the advocates for Humoral Pathology, viz. as being,—1st, the ground of *prognosis* as to final event,—and, 2^{dly}, as directing us to procure such discharges *artificially*, and thereby successfully imitate the salutary effort of Nature.

109. These discharges, however, even when spontaneous, often useless or hurtful.—Attempt to explain this by imperfect concoction of morbid matter ;—but the doctrine shewn to be unfounded ;—and even if true, its application to fevers in general neither satisfactory nor safe.

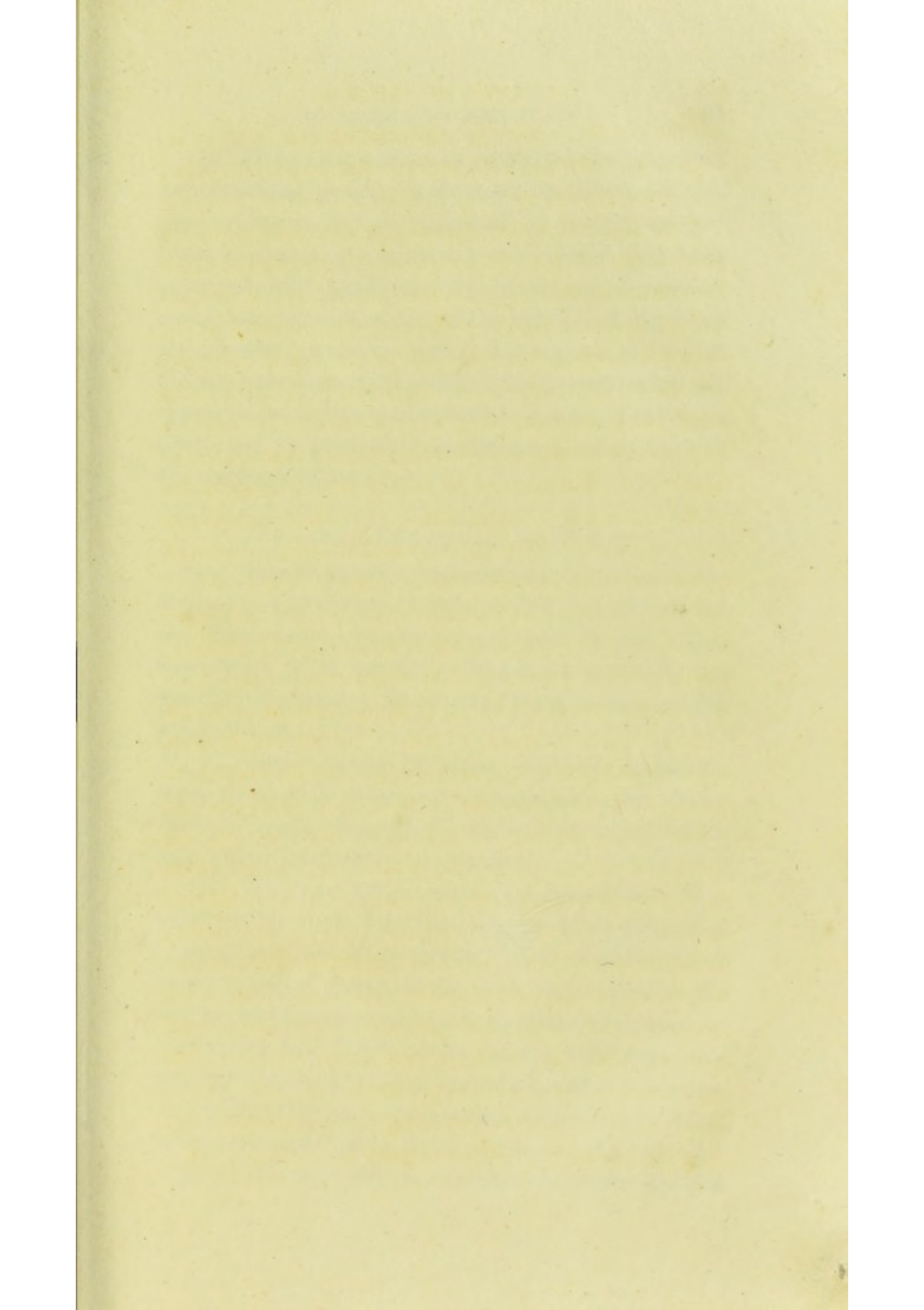
110. The discharges considered as *critical*, shewn to be oftener *effects* of the favourable change in system, than *causes* of it ;—but, in certain cases, assist both to form *prognosis*, and *indications of cure*.

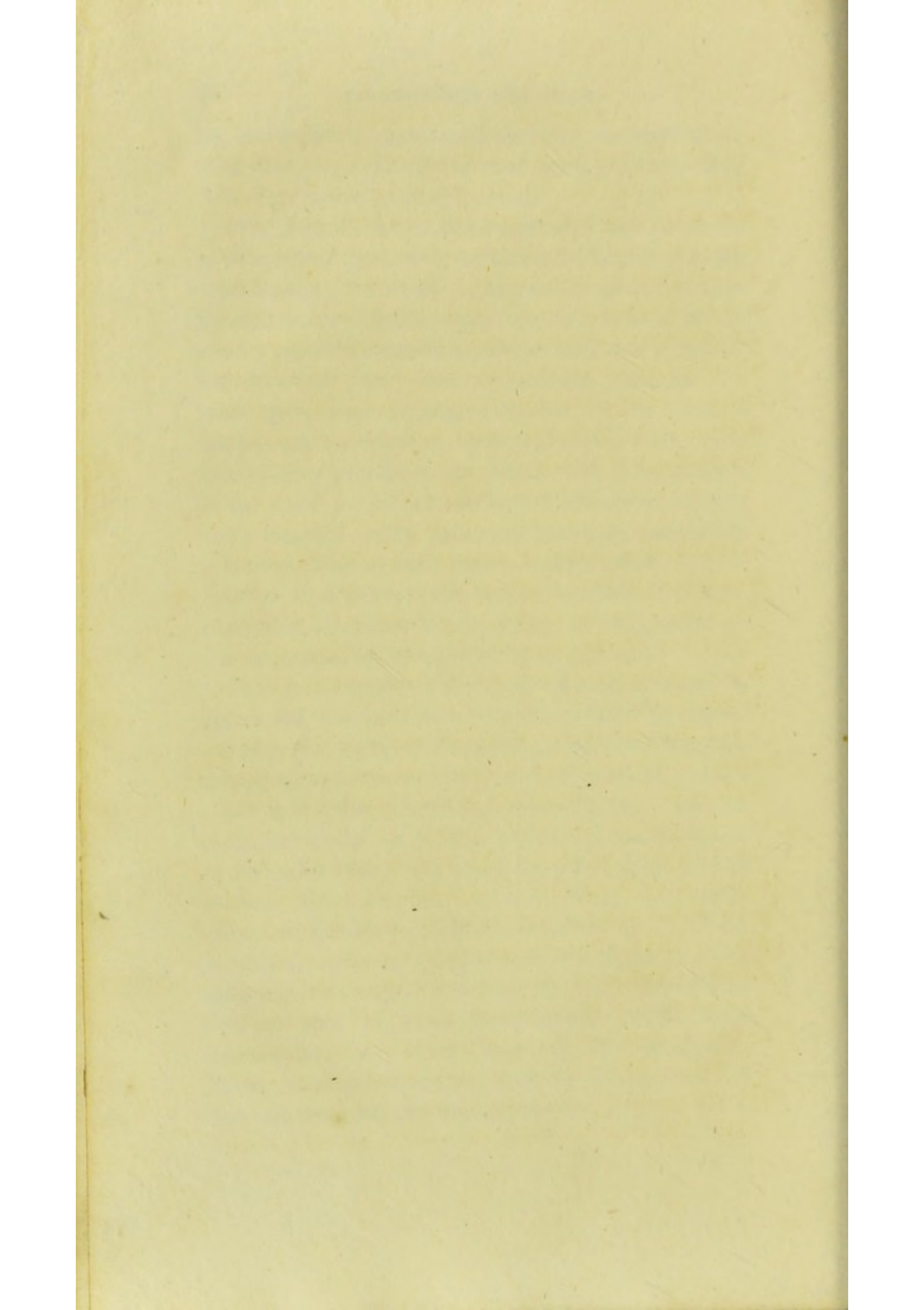
111. Remarks on the particular discharges :—1st hemorrhage ;—oftenest from the nose ;—the quantity generally small ;—the relief it sometimes gives, inexplicable

on the notion of morbid matter being evacuated by it :
—in what stage and kind of fever useful and instructive ;
—in what hurtful and unpropitious.

112. Deposit in the urine occurs after each paroxysm of Intermittent (par. 23.), and also at the decline of Acute Rheumatism, &c.—not unfrequent in gouty persons during ordinary health ;—and may be produced in any one by sudorific medicines.—Hence affords no particular indication of cure ;—but occasionally precedes the other phenomena marking a solution of the fever.—Inquiry into the nature of febrile sediment in urine : contains nothing peculiar to the febrile state.—Appearance of the urine in different forms of fever :—sometimes nearly natural ;—often paler, and like whey, particularly in nervous fever or mild typhus.—High colour of it, —different in different kinds of fever ;—causes of this :—sometimes of a deep brown, sooty, or dusky green.—Conclusions to be drawn from these appearances.

113. Increased discharge by perspiration or sweat, the natural and most common termination of febrile paroxysm.—Infectious quality of the matter perspired in contagious fevers, seems to favour the doctrine of morbid matter ;—but such fevers not noticed by its founder ; and the contagion shewn to be the product of morbid action in the perspiratory vessels.—Sweat often universal and profuse for many days without relief ; and rather unfavourable.—Sudor Anglicus described by Dr. Caius.—Partial, cold, and clammy sweats in fever, never attended with relief, and generally very unpropitious.—What kind of sweat is favourable, either when spontaneous, or when procured by remedies.—Merit of Sydenham in exploding the alexipharmic and sweating treatment of fevers in general.





114. DIARRHŒA seldom critical than perspiration ; but sometimes precedes and causes the latter.—Is also more readily excited or restrained by remedies ;—and hence important in a curative view.—Under what state it proves useful, indicated,—by the degree of vascular action,—by the colour, &c. of the stools, as being black and offensive,—yellow,—green, &c.—Kinds of fever in which certain states of the alvine discharge most commonly appear :—prodigious quantity of bile evacuated in certain fevers, and by particular constitutions ;—importance of this discharge to recovery.

GENERAL PROGNOSIS IN FEVER.

115. Several points connected with this, already noticed (par. 110 - 114.)—Prognosis to be drawn, on the one hand, from *excessive action*,—and, on the other, from *defect of the vis vitæ*.—The first is especially the case in inflammatory fevers,—the other in those of the typhous kind.

116. Simple excess of action not very dangerous, unless particularly violent in some important organ, as the Brain,—Lungs,—Intestines,—Liver, &c. being otherwise within the controul of remedies.

117. *Defect of the vis vitæ* more hazardous.—Ambiguity of the term *Vis Vitæ* from the vague definitions given of it.—Are to understand by it A Principle of Activity and of Preservation, most remarkable in the nervous and muscular substance, but diffused throughout both solids and fluids of the body, and apparently existing in these in different degrees in different persons, and under different circumstances.—The danger, then, to be estimated from its defect in these collectively.

118. Muscular weakness common to all fevers,—but

most sudden and considerable in those from Contagion:—cause of this.—Of itself not alarming.—Defect of *Vis Vitæ* as shewn in the state of the circulation and respiration, more dangerous,—and why.

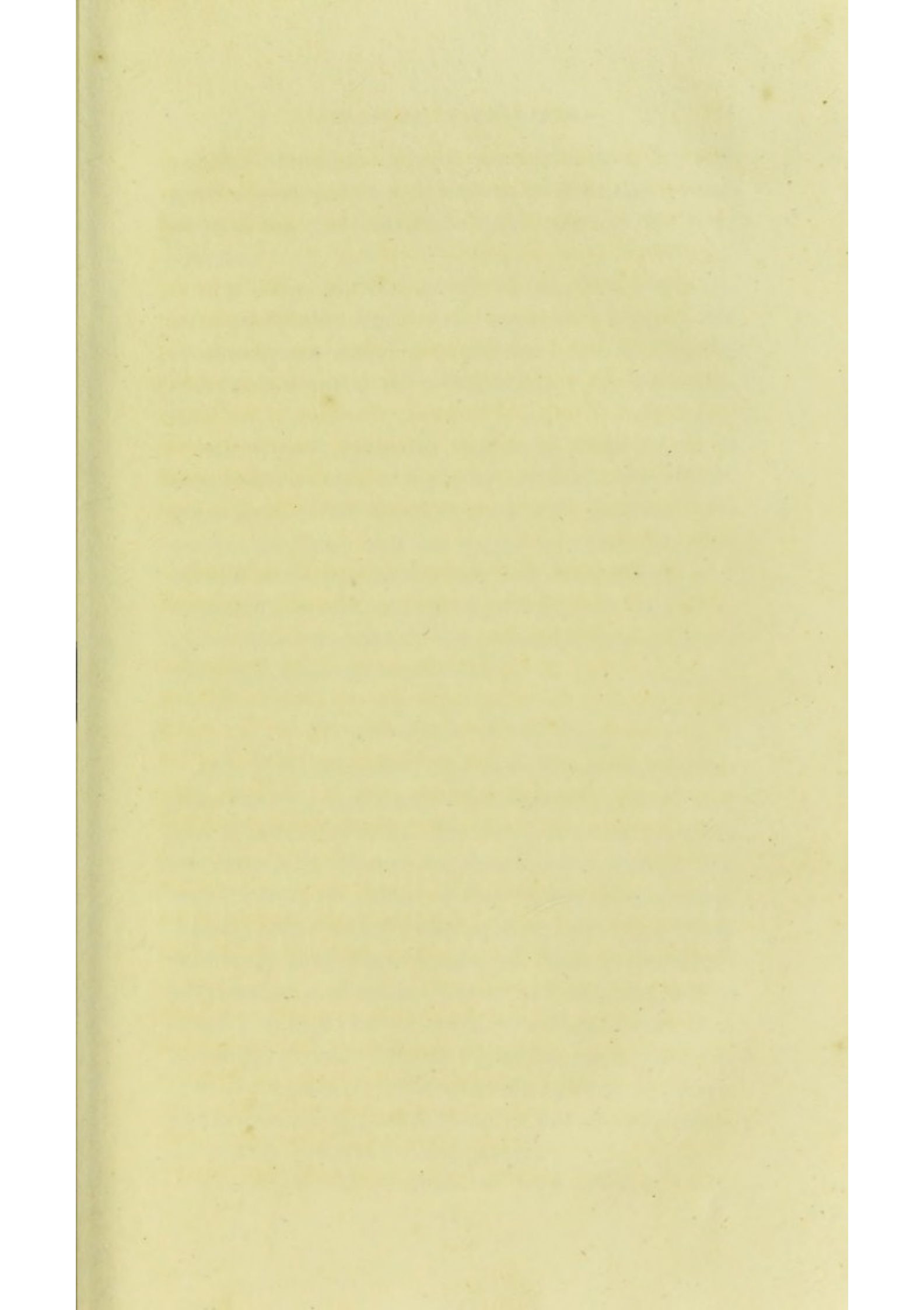
119. Defect of energy in the Brain, as shewn by the weakness of the mental functions,—constituting different degrees of stupor and delirium,—often very considerable in cases which end favourably.—Active delirium *generally* accompanied with inflammatory condition of the brain:—great danger of this in contagious fevers.—Similar combination of *increased action* with *diminished power* in other vital organs, embarrassing, and difficult to treat successfully.

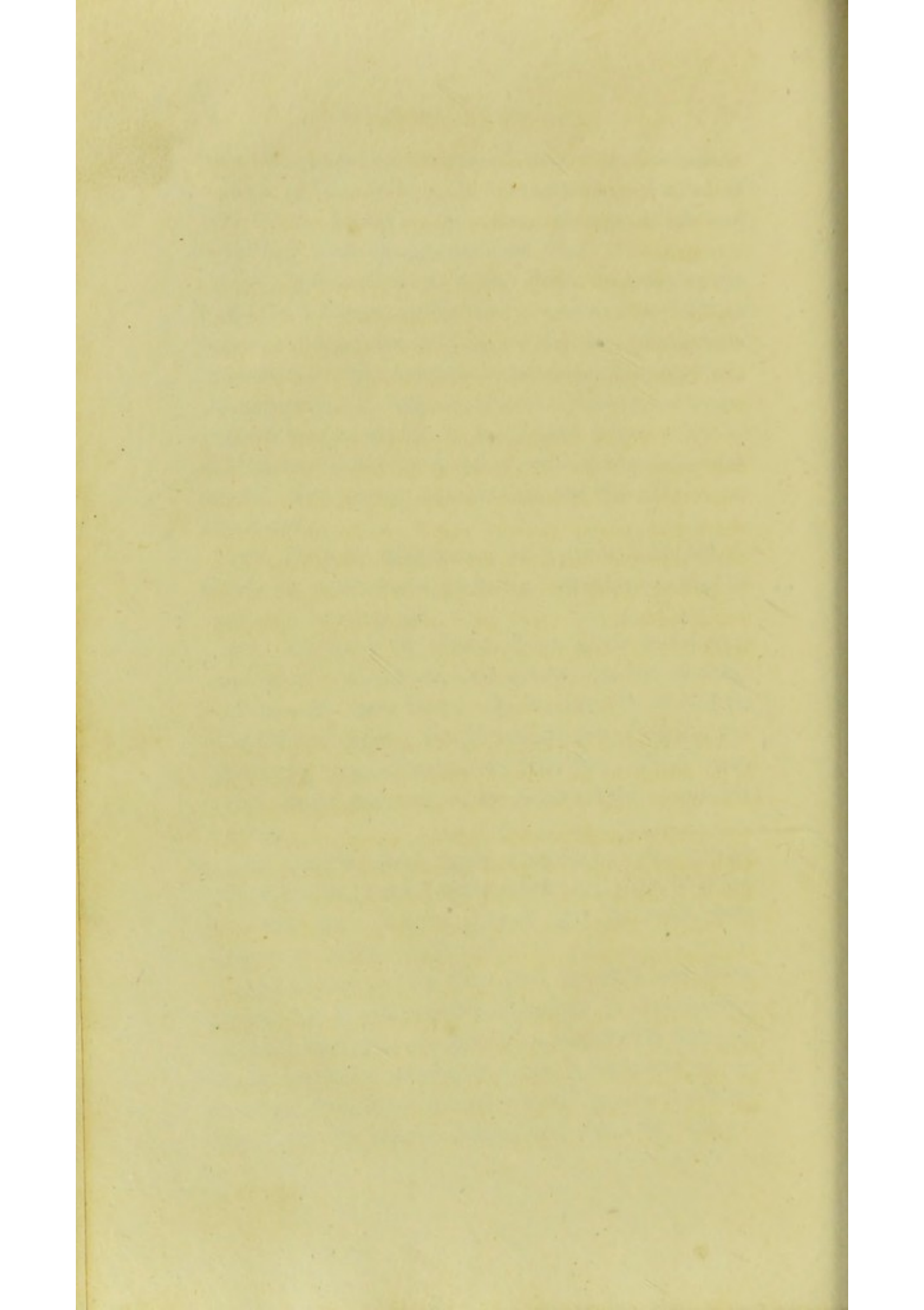
120. Irregular distribution of nervous influence,—shewn in convulsions,—spasms,—tremors,—subsultus tendinum,—hiccup, &c.

121. *Defect of Vis Vitæ* as shewn in the texture and appearance of the blood when drawn: varieties of these, with remarks upon them.—A *tendency* to the septic process often evident; but an actually *putrid* state of the *circulating mass*, incompatible with life.—Much misrepresentation and error on this subject found in medical writings.

122. Septic state most conspicuous in certain secretions,—especially of the mouth and fauces,—of the intestines, &c.; and the proper light in which such changes are to be considered.

123. Defect of *Vis Vitæ* both in solids and fluids shewn—1st, by effusions of blood under the skin forming *petechiæ*,—*vibices*,—*ecchymoses*;—remarks on these;—2d, by particular yellowness of skin in certain fevers;—important distinction between this and icteritious yellowness;—3d, by passive hemorrhage from the nose,—





mouth,—intestines,—urinary passages :—4th, by gangrene of parts inflamed by blisters, pressure, &c.—Gangrene of the feet sometimes takes place as the fever subsides.

124. Prognosis from change of voice and manner,—eager or difficult deglutition,—appearance of eyes, and of countenance in general ;—posture ;—passing of urine and fæces unconsciously ;—temperature of extremities, &c.

125. Correct prognosis only to be formed from a comprehensive view of the living machine,—the relative importance of its several organs and functions,—the number of these, and the degree in which they are affected ;—the species of fever, and the tendency of it *in general*, as well as of the *particular* epidemic ;—together with the patient's age,—constitution,—previous habit of body,—and mode of life.

DIAGNOSIS OF FEVERS.

126. Every idiopathic fever referrible to one or other of the three principal forms of *Intermittent*,—*Remittent*,—or *Continued Fever*.—The two first owing in part to one cause, viz. Miasmata :—hence often change into each other by the change of season, and other circumstances ; and a consideration of these necessary to form an accurate Diagnosis.—*Continued Fever* of the simply inflammatory kind independent of local affection, not so common as might be expected.—Continued Fever, then, *generally* referrible either to Contagion, or to a peculiar state of atmosphere, which occasions a similar depression of the vital energy ;—and therefore commonly assumes the typhoid character in its progress.

127. Accidental symptoms of local affection, to be

distinguished from the fundamental febrile disease, and not made a ground of multiplying names; which tends to confound disorders essentially the same, and to mislead in practice.

GENERAL CURE OF FEVER.

128. Though the treatment of fever varies greatly in different cases and stages of the disorder, yet certain principles of cure are applicable to fever in general; and a knowledge of these, marks the scientific practitioner.

129. Why fever is occasionally cured by *different*, and even *opposite* modes of treatment;—and the consequent scepticism of many with respect to the utility of medicine, considered.—Every fever, however various its cause, shews a sort of common character, as originating from a *certain disturbed state* of the Nervous System.—Essential nature of this morbid state hitherto unknown, and perhaps will always remain so.—Hence the necessity of attentive observation, and cautious conclusion, to successful practice.

130. Living differs from dead body in its power of beginning motion, and producing various *changes*; both necessary to its existence and well-being.—These constitute the mechanism and chemistry of *life*.—Certain *degree* and *order* of these motions and changes, productive of HEALTH;—and any *excess*, *defect*, or *irregularity* of them, beyond a certain degree, causes DISEASE (par. 2.)

131. Hence, the General Principles of Cure in fever consist, in counteracting the operation of the causes inducing it,—by, 1st, *diminishing* those motions and changes which are in *excess*;—2d, *increasing* those which are *defective*;—and above all,—3d, restoring the due *train* or *order of succession* in those which have had it disturbed.

Diminution of strength increased ~~preternatural~~
heat of skin, frequency of pulse
the force & hardness of the pulse showing
that the heart & arteries are increased
in their action - Here you bleed
generally & freely. & strict Anti-
= phlogistic Treatment, by restriction
with regard to Diet. Dr. Babington
never saw any good result by
taking away too much blood in
the beginning of fever - but on 4.
Contrary fatal effects have been
seen by it. besides what was men-
= tioned with respect to inflammatory
diathesis you will have a high
coloured urine & ~~inflammatory~~
~~diathesis~~ ⁱⁿ white crusty appear-
ance of the tongue. Where there
is a high degree of Inflammatory action in
heart & arteries nothing will be more
proper than to take away a sufficient
quantity ^{of blood} to ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~alleviate~~ ^{alleviate} the urgency of the symptoms
Dr. B. the blood to be drawn off ^{efficiently} quick.

appearance of the blood drawn must
be taken into consideration - with
regard to the repetition of bleeding.
If the urgency of the symptoms
continue to run very high & the
blood shewing a buffy coat -
you undoubtedly repeat your bleedings
again & again. To lessen excretive
action 2^{ndly} without lessening power
by purging by Calomel espe-
cially.

Our first indication in the cure of fever
will be to diminish excessive
action -

132. The 1st and 2d indications comprehend all that in general is necessary in fever arising from common causes,—as sudden alternation of temperature,—excess in exercise,—or in eating, drinking, &c.;—but in that produced by specific agents, as Miasmata and Contagion, are properly only palliative, and ward off urgent symptoms, so as to let the specific disease expend itself.—The 3d indication comprises the *essential* cure of fever;—there being no *antidote* to febrile commotion from specific causes.

133. The internal motions and changes of living body too little known to admit of precise definition; but may be expressed by the general term *Actions*.—A fundamental law of these,—that they *naturally* proceed in a certain *train* or *order*, unless disturbed by the operation of hurtful agents;—but that, when so disturbed, they assume *another*, and a *morbid* train or order, and continue this in a *degree*, and for a *period*, proportioned to the *force* of the hurtful cause, and the *permanence* of the impression made by it.—Illustration of this by comparison of fever as arising from *common*, or from *specific* causes.

134. Fevers from Contagion may often be extinguished at their commencement.—Why this not practicable in the advanced stages.

135. In the living body, same *ultimate* effect may arise from different or even opposite causes;—exemplified by the occasional success of *different* and even *opposite* remedies in fever.—But every plan of cure not therefore equally proper;—some one mode being especially suited to the individual *kind*, *degree*, and *stage* of the disease; and the judicious adaptation of it to these respectively, being most uniformly successful.

136. Causes of fever are very generally such as lessen action in the first instance; hence, the increased action which follows, is from the exertion of the Preserving Principle.—Importance of this in explaining the increased action with *adequate* or *inadequate* power of maintaining it;—and in adapting the plan of cure accordingly.

137. FIRST GENERAL INDICATION (par. 131.) divisible into two heads, accordingly as the *power is considerable* or *deficient*:—full illustration of these two states, referred to the doctrine of Inflammation.—In every fever there is a state approximating towards one or other form of inflammation, and ready to assume its corresponding form by the concurrence of certain causes.—Tendency to the *active* form chiefly noticed by authors, and by them denominated the PHLOGISTIC DIATHESIS.

138. Particular condition of the nervous system occasioning this, at present unknown; but its *effects* most obvious in the Sanguiferous System, and our remedies to be chiefly directed to remove these.

139. State of circulation indicating Phlogistic Diathesis, marked by frequency,—strength,—and hardness of pulse, with increased temperature.—Remarks upon these.—Frequency less characteristic than the other states;—and to be depended upon only as accompanied by them.—Circumstances of the patient's constitution, &c. and of the remote causes, in which such diathesis especially prevails.—Hard pulse sometimes ambiguous, and why.—Increase of temperature, likewise, often greatest where no true phlogistic diathesis present.

140. Collateral symptoms marking phlogistic diathesis.

96. Simple Inflammatory Fever may be produced by any Cause that tends to lessen the action in ^{the} first instance & the Vis a tergo producing an increased action in order to preserve Life, but the termination of it must depend on the strength of ^{the} Patient. In Simple Inflammatory Fever you generally have a hard Pulse, urine of a Deep red colour, white tongue, thirst, skin dry, & cough, but in people whose Constitution is weak, the tongue sometimes becomes of a sudden brown the Heat & thirst increased which denotes an approach to Typhus Fever, you may generally succeed by taking away a moderate quantity of blood in the early stage of ^{the} Disease, but you cannot bleed with the prospect of it succeeding after the third day, as it w^{ill} leave the Patient in a very weak state, if not destroy Life.

135. Cause of some very general daily diseases

136. Cause of some very general daily diseases

137. Cause of some very general daily diseases

138. Cause of some very general daily diseases

139. Cause of some very general daily diseases

140. Cause of some very general daily diseases

141. Cause of some very general daily diseases

142. Cause of some very general daily diseases

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144. Cause of some very general daily diseases

145. Cause of some very general daily diseases

146. Cause of some very general daily diseases

147. Cause of some very general daily diseases

148. Cause of some very general daily diseases

149. Cause of some very general daily diseases

150. Cause of some very general daily diseases

151. Cause of some very general daily diseases

152. Cause of some very general daily diseases

153. Cause of some very general daily diseases

154. Cause of some very general daily diseases

140 In Simple Inflammatory Fever the Pulse
is seldom above 108 or 110, whereas in Typhus
you will have a pulse of 130 or 140.

141. ANTIPYREPTIC PLAN consists—consists
of remedies and regimen.—Latter applicable also to other
states of fever.

142. Bloodletting is the most specific and powerful
remedy.—How rendered most effectual.—Circumstances

prevailing epidemic;—nature of the remote cause;—

stage of the fever;—age and general habit of

the patient;—local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

remedies;—Local bloodletting;—other

142 When there is a high action blood taken
from the Arm or the Temporal Artery open'd
have the most powerful effect in diminishing
the action of 3^d Heart & Arteries, 4th Bowels
must at the same time be freely open'd,
& Calomel over night & a dose of Jalap in 4th
morning is in Dr. Curry's Opinion far
better than ^{any} other as it tends much to increase
the Secretions.

Local Bloodletting by Leeches & supp.
have been often of great advantage when
V.S. has been unsafe. Dr. Sydenham's plan
was to take 9th patient out of bed
every day to obviate Heat—

—High colour of the urine:—necessary distinction here.—White tongue:—discrimination of its kind and degrees.

141. ANTIPHLOGISTIC PLAN extensive:—consists of remedies and regimen.—Latter applicable also to other states of fever.

142. BLOODLETTING the most speedy and powerful remedy.—How rendered most effectual.—Circumstances regulating venæsection in idiopathic fever;—nature of prevailing epidemic;—nature of the remote causes;—season and climate;—degree of phlogistic diathesis present;—period of the fever;—age and natural habit of patient;—former diseases and habit of bloodletting;—appearance of the blood;—and the effects of the first venæsection.—LOCAL BLOODLETTING;—often superior to venæsection;—and admissible when the latter unsafe.—Modes of it,—and in what cases and parts each most suitable.

143. PURGING, another mode of lessening the phlogistic diathesis.—More limited in its effects, and why.—Seldom to be pushed far.—Purging likewise applicable to other states of fever.—Distinction between the *kinds* of evacuation procured by it, as adapted to these respectively.—Its utility as merely emptying the intestines—as carrying off a large portion of Serum,—or as discharging bile;—the circumstances under which one or the other is especially proper, denoted by—the fulness of the vessels,—the state of the countenance,—tongue,—urine,—perspiration,—breathing,—particular sensations. Remedies especially adapted to fulfil the indication under certain circumstances.

144. COLD.—Third mode of lessening excessive action, consists in abstracting the stimulus of heat from

the body.—The temperature of the body in fever very various; hence necessary to discriminate the circumstances requiring its diminution, and the extent of this.—

General retrospect of Calorific function (par. 78):—is both a means and an end in the animal economy:—its irregularity essentially connected with fever;—and its restoration an important part of the cure.

145. Balance between *evolution* and *abstraction* of heat in health.—Accumulation of it necessarily results from increase of former, or diminution of latter; and still more from both conjoined.—Hence its reduction twofold; but such division not distinct throughout.

146. Regulation of external temperature—how to be managed;—cautions necessary.—Sydenham's practice animadverted on.

147. Continued abstraction of heat in many instances unsafe, though temperature of body in excess:—reason of this, and explanation of Dr. Currie's remark on the fact.

148. Cooling effect of evaporation—long practically known in particular countries;—proved by Dr. Cullen's Experiments in 1755;—first noticed in living body by Dr. Franklin;—applied to explain certain phenomena observed in the Experiments made in heated rooms, by Sir J. Banks, and Drs. Solander, Blagden, and Fordyce.—Though a principal agent, was not the sole one.

149. Febrile heat generally abated when sweating occurs; but this often the *effect* rather than the *cause*.—Why sweat not proportioned to the force or velocity of the circulation.—Perspiratory vessels, like other secreting ones, liable to diminished function, from excessive action in the adjoining red capillaries:—effect of former in keeping up the latter;—removal of latter

the body.—The temperature of the body is lower, very much, than necessary to destroy the numerous vital functions of the body, and the extent of this.—General exposure of Caloric function (par. 74).—Is both a means and an end in the animal economy.—Is irregularly connected with fever.—And its regulation an important part of the cure.

143. Balance between evolution and absorption of heat in health.—Amplification of it necessary to induce fever; which is accompanied by a diminution of heat; and which is not to be confounded with the heat of fever.—Evolution of heat from the body, but not from the body, is not the same.

144. Regulation of temperature of the body.—Is to be regulated.—Causes of fever.—Symptoms of fever.—Practical considerations.

145. Cardinal character of heat in many instances unaltered, though temperature of body is raised.—Reason of this, and explanation of Dr. Cullen's remark on the heat.

146. Cooling effect of respiration.—Has practically been proved by Dr. Cullen's Experiments in 1754.—And noticed in living body by Dr. Ferriar.—Applied to explain certain phenomena observed in the Experiments made in heated rooms, by Dr. J. Black, and Dr. Ferriar. Elphinstone and Ferriar.—Though a principal agent, it is not the only one.

147. Febrile heat generally absent when sweating occurs; but this often the effect rather than the cause.—Why sweat has proportion to the heat or velocity of the circulation.—Pneumonic sweat, like other sweating, is not a result of the action of the heat, but of the action of the heat on the system.—Effect of fever in keeping up the heat.—Amount of heat

necessary in first instance—why not to be done by the same means in different cases, explained by principle laid down par. 157.—Means proper where both Power and Action strong;—those proper where Action strong, but Power diminished.

150. AFFUSION OF COLD WATER:—history of it;—the practice ancient, but in general empirical and vague, till illustrated by Dr. Currie's experiments, and successful practice with.—The kind of fever to which it is especially applicable.—The time and manner of using it.—kind of water employed;—temperature proper in different cases.—When to be discontinued.—Period of the disease at which it succeeds best.—Particular form of fever in which it failed:—conjectures on the causes of this.

151. Obstacles to the use of cold affusion:—from its novelty;—from popular prejudice;—from the heat not being considerable or universal.—Abstraction of heat by sponging the body with vinegar and water, occasionally employed with advantage.—Its effects compared with those of affusion:—less sudden and powerful:—the frequency and extent of its application. Bleeding, necessary after the affusion.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.

152. Cold Drench.—Abstraction of heat from the body by cold water.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.

153. Cold Drench.—Abstraction of heat from the body by cold water.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.

154. Cold Drench.—Abstraction of heat from the body by cold water.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.

155. Cold Drench.—Abstraction of heat from the body by cold water.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.

156. Cold Drench.—Abstraction of heat from the body by cold water.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.—Effects of its application.

The good effect of Sal Nitr when
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considerable. To g^t. a great
quantity of it may be given
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necessary in first instance :—why not to be done by the same means in different cases, explained by principle laid down par. 137.—Means proper when both *Power* and *Action strong* ;—those proper where *Action violent*, but *Power diminished*.

150. AFFUSION OF COLD WATER :—history of it ;—the practice ancient, but in general empirical and vague, till illustrated by Dr. Currie's experiments, and successful practice with.—The kind of fever to which it is especially applicable.—The time and manner of using it :—kind of water employed ;—temperature proper in different cases.—When to be abstained from.—Period of the disease at which it succeeds best.—Particular form of fever in which it failed :—conjectures on the causes of this.

151. Obstacles to the use of cold affusion ;—from its novelty ;—from popular prejudice ;—from the heat not being considerable or universal.—Abstraction of heat by sponging the body with vinegar and water, occasionally employed with advantage.—Its effects compared with those of affusion ;—less sudden and powerful :—the frequency and extent of its application, likewise, necessarily committed to the attendants, — hence liable to mismanagement, and not always safe.

152. COLD DRINK. — Abstraction of heat from the stomach by *cold drink*.—Use of this necessarily very ancient, as founded on call of nature.—Recommended by Hippocrates, Galen, and Celsus.—Formerly employed by the Italian physicians, under the title of *Diæta Aquea*, to the exclusion of other remedies.—Its indiscriminate use hazardous, and why.—Circumstances indicating its propriety, or the contrary ;—patient's craving not always a sufficient warrant :—temperature of body,—

state of perspiration;—signs of congestion or inflammation in thoracic or abdominal viscera.—Dr. Currie's opinion, as to *when alone dangerous*, appears to admit of some restriction.—Its use in some places among the lower classes, to excite diaphoresis in simple fever from cold:—its *modus operandi*.

153. NITRE:—potentially refrigerant effect of when swallowed:—its *modus operandi* obscure;—not dependant on its absorbing heat during the solution;—most probably from sedative influence on the stomach.—Its operation uncertain, and not always safe.—Circumstances indicating or counter-indicating its employment.—Mode of administration.

154. ACIDS—in general, when diluted, quench thirst and lessen febrile heat;—perhaps do both by a common operation; but this not obvious.—Vinegar rather an exception, especially in certain constitutions.—Choice of acids:—native vegetable the most universally grateful.—Of the mineral acids, the Sulphuric the most frequently used; probable causes of this:—the Nitrous and Muriatic deserving of comparative trial.—The *antiseptic* effect of acids to be considered under the second general indication.

155. OPIUM.—Abstract question of its being *stimulant* or *sedative*, improper here;—its power of allaying excessive action under certain circumstances, incontestible. Doctrines which inculcate its uniform operation as a stimulus, therefore fallacious.—Distinction between *power* and *action* affords the only practical explanation of its effects in different cases:—application of this, and its importance shewn.—Particular circumstances limiting or modifying its use, even where indicated by the general condition of the system; viz. state of the intestines,—of the brain;—idiosyncrasy.—Means of lessening or removing

153. Given in small doses has great power in diminishing thirst, in the proportion of 3i to a pint of Water or Infus. Rosa, a table Spoonful to be swallowed slowly every 2 hours. The Modus Operandi of Water is not at all understood says Babington. however it produces some cooling sedative effect on the nerves of the stomach itself & peculiar effect of its own.
154 Dr. Curry gives the Saline Draught Potassa Carbonas \mathcal{R} V Acid Citric \mathcal{R} i.

155 Opium possesses a power of allaying or excessive action under certain circumstances. Opium is not recommended if you possibly can avoid it. As it is very likely in some Constitutions to do great mischief — if Opium be given freely it sh^d be in a low fever — says Dr. Babington.

153. *Passer in the house with a great number of*
immature birds in the nest.
a bird of the same species as the one in the
nest in the house with a great number of
the same species of birds in the nest.
as well as a great number of birds in the
house in the house with a great number of
birds in the house with a great number of
and a great number of birds in the house.
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the two first—Opposite practice of Dr. Brown and
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the two last—Opposite practice of Dr. Brown and

156. Of the preparations of Antimony
Dr. Balmington prefers y.^e Tart Antimon.
or James's powder &c - when
you deem it necessary to give
such medicines. or the Liq-
Antimonii Tart. may be given
with equal effect. This then
constitutes the first ^{general} indication
in the treatment of fever.

If we are exposed to cold there we
have an instance of inordinary
action immediately excited.

the two first.—Opposite practice of Dr. Brown and Dr. Fordyce; strictures on them.—Extent and frequency of the dose most proper in general.—External application.

156. PERSPIRATION or SWEAT, another mode of *lessening excessive action*;—accompanies the remission or crisis of almost every fever:—hence the importance of inducing it as a means of cure; but the method of doing this different, and even opposite in different cases.—Is always most beneficial when *indirectly* procured, or when it is the *consequence* of a favourable change in the system.—Diaphoretic and sudorific medicines, however, often highly useful, especially as adjuvants.—Antimonials the most powerful of these;—all agree in exciting *nausea*;—erroneous conclusion of Dr. Cullen upon this point. Fallacy of his general doctrine already shewn (67-9); and mischievous effects of its application to low fevers, proved from the result of his own practice.—Under what circumstances antimonials may be freely employed;—great caution and nice management required in others.—Means by which their good effects may be often secured.

157. Of the choice of antimonials;—James's Powder, Pulv. Antim. Ph. Lond.—Tartarized Antimony:—uncertainty of the two first;—causes of this. No specific antifebrile virtue in any of them:—pernicious error of a contrary belief respecting James's Powder.

158. Of the 2d general indication,—viz. *to increase those actions which are defective*.—Most agents applied to the living body, capable of increasing action in it; and hence the *universal* conclusion drawn by some, that *all* powers operate only by *stimulating*, and differ merely in *degree*.—Error of this already demonstrated (71.)—In se

complicated a machine as the living body, *same or similar ultimate effects* often arise from agents differing widely in their primary operation :—proof of this in the opposite causes of febrile commotion.—Hence the *second* general indication sometimes fulfilled *in part* by means chiefly adapted to the *first*.

159. TONICS AND STIMULANTS.—Certain remedies, however, operate very uniformly by supporting or increasing action ;—and hence properly called *tonics* and *stimulants* :—these especially proper where *power*, or *action*, or both, deficient.—Though *power* physically necessary to *action*, the converse also true in the living body,—or *action* necessary to the maintenance of *power*,—Power and action far from commensurate in disease ;—application of this to fever.

160. Distinction between *tonics* and *stimulants*, shewn by the febrile states in which they are respectively found most useful, e. g. intermittents, and low continued fever.—Importance of this, and pernicious error of Brunonian school demonstrated ; with recantation of some who were once its most strenuous advocates.—Cinchona seldom beneficial in *continued* fever of any kind :—symptoms absolutely forbidding its use,—as shewn in state of tongue,—of skin,—of intestines,—of urine.—Circumstances admitting its employment :—answers best in convalescent state, and why.

161. Simple Bitters not powerful in Intermittents, and of little use in Continued Fever.—Stimulants :—Serpentaria one of the best :—Contrayerva of little use.—Sulphuric Æther.—Ammonia, &c.

162. CAMPHOR ;—its *modus operandi* obscure ;—even its taste combines opposite impressions ;—appears to act directly on the Nervous System, and hence per-

159. Tonics ^{do.} possess the means of increas-
ing the power of those actions that
are Defective.

160. Dr. Wilson who wrote a treatise upon febrile
diseases says that Peruv. Bark is in y.^e early
stage of y.^e Disease very apt to disorder the
Stomach & Intestines as in Typhus Fever where
you have a hot skin, tongue furr'd, urine
high colour'd, in this case Bark is very
Injurious, but when the skin becomes moist
& the other symptoms abate, Bark sh.^d then
be given freely.

161. When you want to excite y.^e action of y.^e
Heart & Arteries, apply Stimulant remedies
but not those which have any astringent
qualities; Serpent. in the form of y.^e Infus.
has been prescribed with good effects
nine times out of ten.

Dr. Curry thinks that Contrayerva is of little
use. he gives the preference to the M. A. K.
Sueph. in the dose of 2 grs 3 or 4 times a
day. When the Patient seems sluggish
and the spirits much distressed
he gives the Carb. Ammon: in 4th dose
of ʒv mixed with Aq. Ment. Sativ. ʒij
which he says is in fact 4th restorer
of 3rd Patient's Life.

162. Camphor consider'd by some a
Sedative by others a Stimulant—
Boabington & conceives that if Vinegar
as given in Combination with
Camphor recommended by Kuxham
adds considerably to the efficacy
of the latter.

163. They have a power of
lessening the great thirst attendant
on ^{some} fever. — & the correcting of
putrescency. Hence are con-
sider'd very useful in Fevers
as it is consider'd that there
is a deficiency of Oxygen &c.

164. The Carbonic of Potash gas
recommended by Dr. Babington
in preference to the Sub. Carb. of Soda
Lemon Juice given with $\frac{1}{2}$ Carb.
of Soda is one of the best modes
of giving the Carbonic Acid Gas.

165—

166. Dr. Babington knew cases that are
recovering from $\frac{1}{2}$ liberal use of wine
those of $\frac{1}{2}$ Typhoid form where hopes
were given up.

haps its use occasionally as a stimulant,—sedative,—or antispasmodic :—nevertheless has no considerable or specific febrifuge virtue ; and chiefly useful as an adjuvant to Antimonials, Serpentaria, &c.—Its combination with vinegar highly praised by Huxham ; but his commendation evidently more from theory than experience : improbable too from the smallness of the dose.—Would *native* vegetable acids improve it ?

163. Acids in general *chemically antiseptic* ; and by resisting or correcting septic tendency in fever, may prove *tonic*. But by some affirmed to possess specific febrifuge power :—the fact not yet verified by general observation ; and Dr. Reich's *theory* respecting them, shewn to be highly improbable in itself.

164. CARBONIC ACID GAS, or FIXED AIR, powerfully antiseptic *out* of the body, and highly useful where septic process takes place *within* it.—Different forms of administering it, and their respective advantages.—Perhaps Yeast useful only as containing carbonic acid :—the evidence respecting it contradictory ;—inconveniencies attending its employment, and mode in which these may probably be avoided, without lessening its efficacy.

165. ALKALIES in general, formerly much employed in fevers, to counteract their alledged cause, a predominant acidity. Their use, especially the Carbonate of Potass,—again revived in North America, and highly extolled as most powerfully antiseptic.—Occasionally serviceable, but greatly over-rated.—Circumstances under which they seem indicated.

166. WINE the most grateful of all remedies as a tonic and stimulant in certain states of low fever : reasons for this :—Pernicious error of considering it universally

such, and consequently indicated in proportion as living powers *appear* sunk, or their actions diminished.—Recapitulation of general principles respecting greater or less permanency of febrile impression—from the nature of its causes,—and from its degree or duration; and application of these with regard to wine.—Circumstances limiting or precluding its use, especially state of the brain.—Dose and management most efficacious.—Choice of wines;—Cyder,—Perry,—Malt liquors,—Punch.

167. WARM OR TEPID BATH, a remedy well adapted to lessen morbid irritation in the low state of fever, equalize the circulation, and relieve the oppressed powers of the system.—Obstacles to its employment.—Warm *affusion* may often be usefully substituted.

168. FRICTION WITH OIL.—Strong testimonies in its favour, in preventing and curing the plague.—Its use in fever very ancient—its *modus operandi* inquired into.—Proposed in Yellow Fever, and Typhus.—Circumstances under which it is indicated, and mode of using it in conjunction with cold or tepid affusion.

169. Of the DIET generally proper under different kinds of fever.—Of strong cravings for particular and often unusual articles of food or drink.—Under what circumstances to be considered as indication of Nature, and freely indulged.—Remarkable examples of this.

170. THIRD GENERAL INDICATION, viz. *to restore the due train, or order of succession, in those functions which have had it disturbed.*—This *in part* fulfilled by the means adapted to the two first indications;—but often speedily and effectually accomplished, by exciting *another* commotion, which breaks the *morbid* train, and allows the *natural* one to be resumed.—No specific

167 Acts by recalling sensibility & action on the Skin, its operation is highly soothing & is had recourse to when the heat of 3^d Skin tho' distressing is not so universal or so high as to admit the cold effusion.

168. In Syria the Water carriers & oil dealers are constantly safe from attacks of fever their employment giving them that state of Skin which does not prevent perspiration or transpiration of Vapour.

169. Care sh^d be taken that the Patients Stomach is not overloaded with food while Labouring under fever as the Digestive Organs are at this time weak.

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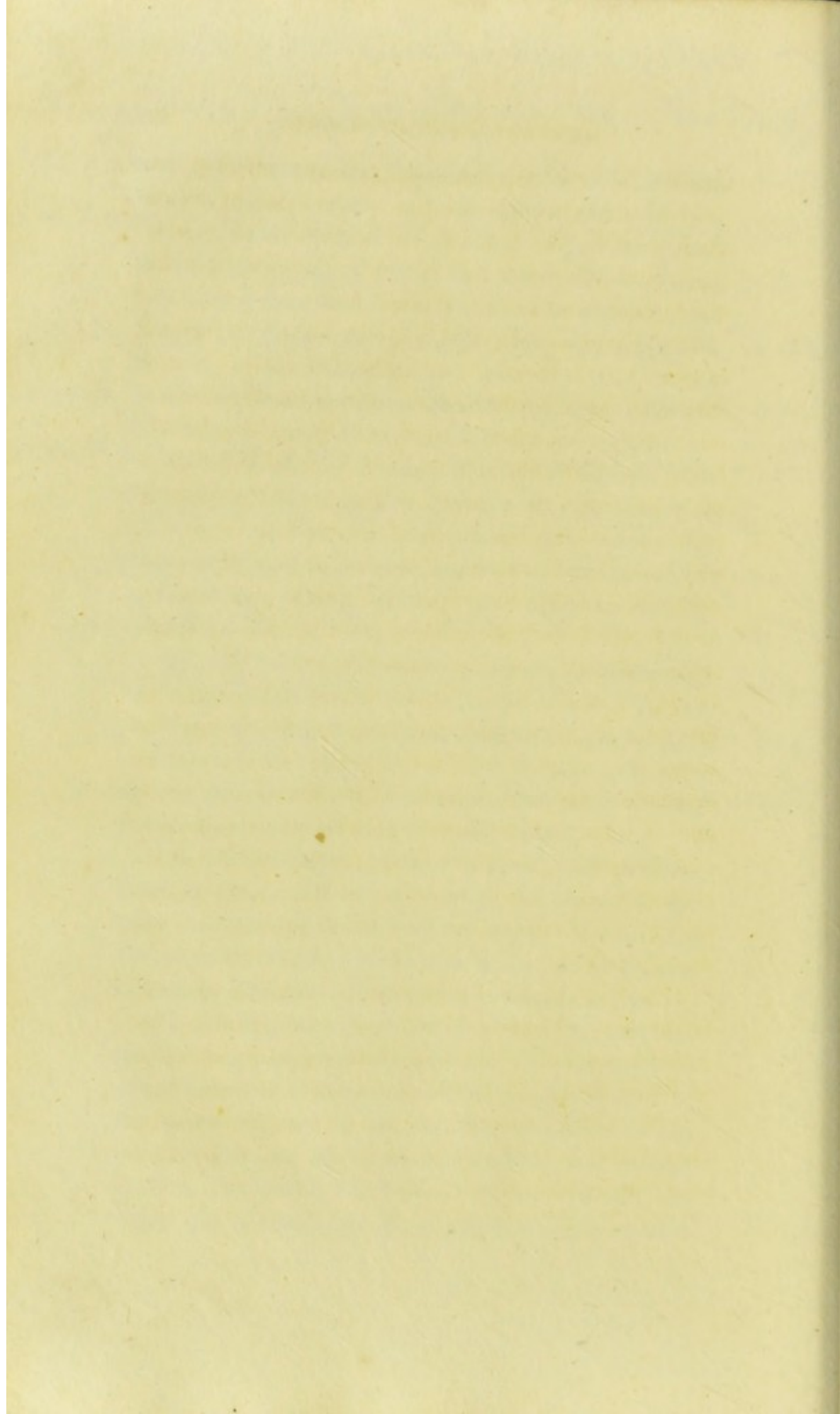
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remedy for this purpose:—occasionally effected by different and even opposite means;—and hence Medicine stigmatized by the ignorant and interested, as merely conjectural.—Injustice of the charge shewn, and its mischievous consequences pointed out.

171. Kinds and stages of fever in which this method of cure (170) is successful or safe.—Often injudiciously attempted by cordials and stimulating diaphoretics;—said to be accomplished in many cases by profuse blood-letting;—is *certainly* so in others by cold affusion;—but most effectually in general by *Emetics*.—Rationale of their operation; some more efficacious than others;—why so.—Occasionally fail altogether, or give only a temporary relief.—Means proper to aid their good effects, or to secure them when attained;—cathartics,—diaphoretics,—diluent, —pediluvium,—blisters.

172. Remarks upon these several *adjuvantia* in the cure of fever,—and the cases to which they are respectively adapted.—Blisters operate doubly, viz. as evacuants,—and as stimulants.—Circumstances to which one or other, or conjoined operation more especially suited;—period, and place of application, regulated accordingly.—Dr. Lind's testimony of their great usefulness in the commencement of fever, subject to some doubt;—why so.

173. *SINAPISMS*:—operation of them, in what different from blisters.—Their use more limited; but sometimes greatly superior.—When especially indicated.—Where best applied, and management of them.

174. Other remedies occasionally employed;—but these rather suited to particular fevers, and to be considered under them respectively.

✎ The symptoms occurring in individual cases of fever, so various in *degree* and *kind*, as to make their combinations at first appear innumerable; but certain limits to these combinations evident on farther observation; and fevers accordingly distinguished into *Genera* by their leading and characteristic marks; and into *Species* and *Varieties* by their secondary and accidental symptoms.—The *purser* forms of each, however, or the *genera* of fever, can alone be described and treated of in a course of lectures;—a discriminative knowledge of the *species* and *varieties*, being acquired only by personal attention to the influence of constitution,—habit of body,—climate,—season,—and other causes, as illustrated by Clinical Practice.

The necessity of accurately investigating the mode of attack, and the probable causes of every individual fever, and also of a watchful attention to its general type and progressive variations, inculcated, as the only means either of justly comprehending, or successfully treating, this multiform and important disease.

OF SIMPLE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

175. The *καῦσις*, or *febris ardens* of the ancients? the *SYNOCHA* of Cullen;—origin and meaning of these names.

176. Characteristic symptoms;—chilliness followed by violent and continued dry heat,—flushed countenance,—suffused redness of eyes and skin,—frequent, strong, and hard pulse;—acute pain of head and loins;—heaviness—and aching of the limbs;—white and dry tongue;—thirst;—costiveness, and high-coloured urine;—vigilance,

General Remarks.

Diseases in general & more especially Fevers are never prophesied, you will have unriddle for yourselves get the History of 3^d Case & survey the Patients constitution. An accurate history of Disease you will find particularly necessary, but very difficult to get it, in fact generally speaking you can hardly trust to the reports of 3^d Patients themselves, yet the Dr. does not wholly disregard them look at the general appearance & previous state of the health of 3^d Patient. Diseases rarely occur precisely as they are laid down for teaching, if you expect to meet with it well defined you will be disappointed. Medical Writers have very much confused and misled young men by leading them to believe that Disease invariably puts on the same Characters, the Diseases which the Dr. was now about to describe perhaps may not be presented as delineated once in a hundred times.

175. *Cynocha* or Simple Inflammatory ^{Fever}
By attending to the symptoms of
this Fever you will understand why
it is called by this term Katoo bel de.
There is great acceleration of heat, pulse
great thirst = The treatment here con-
sists in having recourse to the
antiphlogistic plan - by Blood
letting - purging general &
Topical - purging - regulated
according to the urgency of 3^d
Symptoms —

Nitre acts on 2^d Nervous System by 3^d
Medium of the Stomach - & is highly
applicable to this form of Fever.
In this fever the tongue is furred entirely with
white crust - but in 3^d Subinflam-
= matory. There is a yellowness
of the tongue accompanying the
white. being on 3^d throes —

177. This fever is very easily managed in the beginning & you may with safety in a full Habit employ the full Antiphlogistic regimen. Dr. Babington has never seen above six or seven Cases of Simple Inflammatory Fever, it very seldom takes place.

178. If the Patient continues a long time in this way, he often sinks into another state approaching to Typhus & dies at length under the Symptoms of Typhus. Few persons are so happily constituted as not to have Local determination to some particular Organ or part, the Medical Man is seldom called in ~~at~~ until this is the Case or is degenerated into the Synochus of Cullen.

176. In those Cases where γ^e intolerance of Light is great, Sleep disturbed & γ^e Vessels of γ^e Eyes full, γ^e Practitioner sh^d be on his guard as these symptoms shew that there is a great tendency to inflammation of γ^e Brain. The Sub-Inflammatory ^{Fever} is by far γ^e most General & not Contagious, says Pabington.

179. When there is a great debility, but the action of γ^e heart great, Digitalis may be given in doses of 10 drops every 12 hours to diminish γ^e irritation, large doses sh^d not be here given, as γ^e action is so great & sudden, γ^e it may cause such a prostration of strength as to endanger the Life of γ^e Patient. Before applying the Cold affusion, the head sh^d be first shaved, & Leeches & γ^e Cupping Glasses employed.

Emetics are of little use as they disturb the Patient & derange the system unnecessarily. for in this case the Vascular system is much affected but not γ^e Stomach. In every state of febrile indisposition γ^e *prima via* must not be forgot & can

or disturbed and delirious sleep;—occasionally tightness across the chest, intolerance of light, &c.

177. Why not so common as the other kinds of fever, and why perhaps less so now than in former ages,—shewn from the circumstances of constitution necessary to its existence. What description of persons especially liable to it.—Predisposing and exciting causes.

178. Sometimes terminates in inflammation of the brain, — lungs, — liver, — intestines, — or joints; — or changes its form, and approaches to that of typhus,—thereby constituting the *Synochus* of Cullen.

179. Remedies:—Bloodletting general and topical,—Cathartics,—antimonial diaphoretics.—*Digitalis*.—Nitre. Blisters;—Cold affusion?—Remarks on these, and on certain combinations of medicine which display peculiar powers.—Emetics seldom required or useful in *Synocha*; and why.

OF THE SUB-INFLAMMATORY FEVER OF COLD CLIMATES.

180. The *Synochus* of Cullen:—his definition of it.—Circumstances in which it differs from *Synocha*, illustrated by—the season of the year,—the constitutions and habits in which it chiefly takes place, and the symptoms that attend it; especially by the speedy and great change from the *first* or sub-inflammatory stage, to that of *impaired power*, as marked by—the state of the tongue,—pulse,—excretions,—countenance,—eyes,—and brain.

181. Question—how far connected with Contagion, either as a *cause* or *consequence*;—and therefore, in what sense Dr. Cullen's definition to be admitted.

182. Variation of treatment from that proper in *Sy*

nocha :—an opposite *extreme* too often pursued in the *Second* stage ;—reason of this mistake, and its bad consequences shewn.—Why Venesection *less*, but local bleeding and purging *more* necessary.—Certain purgatives especially useful: proofs of this; and marks whereby to regulate their frequency and strength.

183. Other means proper:—Local bloodletting,—Diaphoretics,—Pediluvium;—and occasionally Emetics,—Blisters,—Opiates,—as indicated by particular symptoms.

OF INTERMITTING AND REMITTING FEVERS.

184. DEFINITION ;—Fever consisting of repeated paroxysms, which seldom recur oftener than once in twenty-four hours, and have a complete intermission, or very considerable remission between them.—Vulgarly termed Agues;—whence the name.

185. The symptoms attending the respective stages of an Intermittent, already described (par. 15.)

186. Phytoseptic Miasmata (51) or the vapour arising from moist soils impregnated with a quantity of vegetable matter in a state of *septic* decomposition,—the *essential cause* of both Intermittent and Remittent Fevers;—hence such fevers *endemic* in marshy districts; and occasionally prevail *epidemically* during very wet seasons, even in high and usually dry places (52), so as to appear contagious.—Reasons for thinking *pure Intermittents* never contagious; but that *Remittents* sometimes are so.—Causes co-operating with Marsh or Phytoseptic Miasmata to give the *remitting* form :—hence shewn why Intermittents and Remittents often change into each other, and both into Continued Fever ;—why reverse of this last change less frequent.

187. Intermittents in temperate and cold climates

100. Dr. Curry considers Synocha as a continuation of Synocha, but now putting on 4th Typhoid type a great prostration of strength, 4th Tongue covered with a brown fur, breathing quick & Weak, Countenance of a dark red 4th brain much disturbed, Eyes yellowish 4th sweat & discharges from the Bowels offensive in Typhus Fever now seldom occurring in this Kingdom. Remittents & Intermittents are now the general forms of fever.

101. In ninety nine cases of a hundred it is sporadic yet when it is long continued a morbid matter may be generated which may induce an impression on those whose constitutions are disposed to a septic state, as exposure after excess in eating or drinking.

103. If there sh^d be any Local inflammation cupping or Leeches sh^d be applied, but no general bleeding as it tends to weaken too much. Pediluvium - Diaphoretic & Emetics are useful but only when employed in 3rd beginning of 4th Fever.

Blisters have been often used to rouse 4th Patient from a state of stertor, but applying them to 4th Neck is preferable to 4th upon 4th head itself as by acting up to the latter, a greater quantity of blood

is accumulated on 4th part, by its
irritation; but what Dr. Curny prefers
is Sinapisms of Mustard & applied to
the Isthmities. Clear 3^d Intestines by
Calomel & saline purges, and give
the Infus. Serpent. quot. quaz. 2 or 3.
& Pil. Opia e. Saponis at night if
there is no congestion on 3^d head.

of Intermittents & Remittents.

104 Exception to the Paroxysms occurring
more than once in 24 hours, a gentleman
arriving from the East India was
taken ill of ague & had three fits
within the forementioned time.

186. It is not a common but a peculiar
decomposition because there are many
watery districts entirely free from it; any
soil may be rendered capable of producing
Intermittents by wet Summers, not
strictly by water itself, but by 4th action
of the Sun on Mud occasioning a
Species of vegetable decomposition
Intermittents may & come on in the
highest and driest grounds in fact
in every alley Lane and Street in
London. It is a general condition of
atmosphere. The Contagion may be

dormant in the System for 6 or 7 Months,
before it comes to light. In stead of γ^e low
Kinds of Fevers as formerly such as the
Typhus or Putrid, the Intermittent and
Remittent are now the more prevalent.
This is ^{more} ~~most~~ especially the Case within
these last 10 or 12 years. Fever between
the Paroxysms constitutes the Remittent
Fever. In Warm Climates γ^e Intermittent
may run into the remittent form by
excess. Continued Fever cannot change
into the Intermittent except the specific
Cause is applied. Pure Remittents are
never contagious, but by bad treatment^{do.}
they may take on the malignant Character,
Excess of Labour in the heat of γ^e Sun, sudden
alternations, depressing passions, these
Causes may operate in Conjunction with
the Miasmata in giving it a new Type -
Dr. Baring. says the Causes of these diseases
are quite distinct & there is no analogy
between them, may not γ^e System become
predisposed to receive a new impression
from the debility induced by γ^e preceding
disease?

187. There is a greater quantity of vegetable
matter in Autumn, this again lies
dormant during the Winter from

evaporation, but in spring begins to be acted on by the heat of 3° sun. Vernal intermittents are alike the diseases of Winter. The Autumnal take a more of 3° Typhoid form. An Easterly wind tends to the productions of Intermittents and it arrives here, it spreads over a vast extent of Continent. it will often act as an exciting Cause the Dr. has seen in a Labourer who has been working in the Fens of Lincolnshire attacked after being in London several months.

100. The distant periods are very rare the Dr. has never known but one. See a Dr. W. Hunter & Dr. Cholmely each have seen a Case. Quotidian attack in 7° morning Tertians at noon. Quartans evening. If we were to take thousand Cases we should find this mode of appearance generally to prevail.

109. The Quotidian fever is most dangerous as it approaches most in its nature to 4° . Continued, Quartan next. Tertian next. Dr. B. says 7° 4° Tertian Intermittents are the most easy of Cure. The Quotidian next. The Quartan by far 4° most difficult, tho' not generally speaking dangerous in this Country. When this Disease continues a long time on a person there is every reason to suppose that some Viscus is affected.

most common in Spring and Autumn:—reason of this, —and also why the *vernal* are milder, with somewhat of inflammatory diathesis, while the *autumnal* are more severe, and rather shew a tendency to the low continued, or typhoid form.

188. Division of Intermittents according to their periods of recurring;—as Quotidians,—Tertians,—and Quartans:—occasional instances of more distant periods, as Quintans,—Sextans,—Octans, &c.;—but these latter very rare, and then seldom steady.—Other divisions into Single,—Double,—and Triple Tertians and Quartans;—Sub-intrants or Sub-Continued, &c.

189. First three types by far the most common, and especially the Tertian.—Their respective characters as to hours of attack,—length and severity of paroxysm,—comparative danger,—and difficulty of cure.

190. Intermittents and Remittents also variously denominated from particular or predominant symptoms; as *Leipyria*,—*Assodes*,—*Elodes*,—*Syncopalis*,—*Carotica*,—*Epileptica*,—*Tetanodes*, &c. accordingly as the paroxysm is chiefly marked by—unusual coldness—excessive heat and dryness,—profuse and long continued sweating,—or is attended with fainting,—stupor,—convulsion,—or violent spasms.—Lastly, they are called *regular* or *irregular*, *mild* or *malignant*, *bilious* or *inflammatory*,—accordingly as their type is steady or variable,—their symptoms moderate or dangerous—or as they appear with redundant or deficient excretion of bile,—or with inflammation of some important part, viz. the liver,—lungs, &c.

191. These distinctions (190) often useful in directing our attention to the relief of certain organs and func-

tions of primary consequence; and especially in those countries where such fevers proceed with great rapidity to a fatal termination,—or to lay the foundation of other slower, though not less dangerous diseases:—But those denoting *the period of recurrence*, most important in general; as marking the time we have to employ with effect some of the most valuable remedies.

192. PROGNOSIS,—to be drawn from the age,—constitution—and habit of the patient;—the season of the year;—the type of the fever,—its degree,—its being sporadic, or epidemic;—and its being simple and regular,—or anomalous, and accompanied with other diseases.

193. Consideration of the question made by several authors—How far it is right to put an early stop to mild intermitting fever.

194. THE TREATMENT of SIMPLE INTERMITTING FEVER consists in,—

FIRST,—*When the paroxysm is approaching*,—(and provided the strength and other circumstances will allow of it) administering near to the period of accession, certain remedies capable of exciting an opposite action or commotion in the system, so as to break through or suspend the morbid train about to take place, and thereby entirely supersede or greatly mitigate the expected attack; e. g. Emetics;—Opiates, either alone or combined with Calomel.—Various stimulating articles taken into the stomach, or applied externally.—Compression of the femoral arteries.—Circumstances under which one or other of these means is more especially proper;—or which give a preference to certain individual articles over others capable of fulfilling the general intention.—Remarks on the operation of various mental impressions

190. If the intermittents proceed on with an invariable type to the end, it is a good sign when they change. Tertian is generally the most regular. Quartan is kept up by habit.

191. When the attack is so severe as to be dangerous, the patient often dies in the second Paroxysm.

192. Is there any organic or functional defect? Has the patient been accustomed to drachm drinking? They scarcely ever die from its immediate effect, but its consequences, at some distant period affects some particular organ or part, it often brings on Jaundice.

193. The only exceptions where the intermittent fever has the effect of taking off epileptic fits.

194. Emetics at the commencement of each Paroxysm or an hour or two preceding 4th fit, will greatly lessen its violence. Opiates are very useful, Opium gr. i with gr. iij of Calomel, the bowels are also to be kept open by gr. i Sulph. Mag. or Infus. Senna. Also Mustard Cataplasms to be applied to the Pit of the Stomach.

When the hot stage is very severe, great headache & even Delirium may be come on in certain habits and situations when you may bleed but never more than 10 or 12 ounces.

194. It is of consequence of course to
look at 1st State of 4th first passages—
and this in the beginning—By
having recourse to Cathartics—
Emetics & C. & C.—and in all
probability you will succeed by
adopting proper means at the
commencement of 4th Disease.
Whether it will be proper to
use the cold water in Cold Stage
is to Dr. Babington a matter
of Doubt—But here you are
to employ 4th Peruvian Bark
& 4th Arsenical Solution.
Nothing 4th Dr. Babington knows
can be more effectual yⁿ 4th
Arsenic & Bark—in 4th Cold
Stage of Intermitents—& 4th
Bark as far as 4th Dr. has ex-
perienced is 4th most effectual
of the three—Anti-fort. cordifol.

Formerly the quill Bark was the
greatest in use - but by far $\frac{1}{2}$
yellow is $\frac{1}{2}$ best sort of any -
says Dr Babington -

The repetition of $\frac{1}{2}$ dose depends
upon $\frac{1}{2}$ form & frequency of the
Complaint. The aromatic con-
= feet may ^{if you will} given or $\frac{1}{2}$ thick.
Opin ab $\frac{1}{2}$. Same time as $\frac{1}{2}$
yellow Bark is given.

Arsenic you are to observe given
under proper management is
not to be feared at all.

195. In the cold fit give small doses of Opium joined with the Carbon Ammon or the following Mixture

R. Aq. Ammon. Acet. ℥ij

U. Antim Tart. gr 40

Aq. Ment. Virid ℥vj M. ft. Mist + ℥vj

196. During the intermission

R. Pulv Cort. Jalap. ℥i to ℥j

in Cinam. q. s. ft Pulv if the

Patient has a great disgust to it give it in a little Milk.

R. Pulv Cinamon ℥j

Decoct. Corted ℥ij

R. Cortea - ℥ij M. ft. Past

to be given during the intermission -

If the Bark does not easily sit on the Stomach combine the Juice of Opium it, & if this does not succeed give it in the form of effervescence -

When we can produce no good by Cinchona

we sh^d try the effects of Metallic Tonics as

some of the preparations of Arsenic, yet

this cannot be resorted to with that freedom

and impunity, as it commonly is the Dr^g

has seen the most destructive effects from

it, if it produces sickness or Giddiness

we sh^d immediately discontinue it -

Sulph^d Zinc with Bitters is a good remedy.

in the cure of Ague;—and conclusions from thence as to the essential nature and primary seat of the disease.

195. SECONDLY,—*When the paroxysm is already present*,—Mitigating the violence of the symptoms proper to the several stages respectively; as—Of the *Cold Stage*, by the warm bath,—pediluvium,—warm diluents, &c.—Of the *Hot Stage*,—by bloodletting (?)—by Cold Affusion (?)—by Opiates,—cool drink,—Nitre,—Antimonial, —Purgatives, &c.—Of the *Sweating Stage*,—by regulation of external temperature,—cooling sub-acid, or diluted vinous liquors.

196. THIRDLY,—*When the paroxysm is over*,—Taking advantage of the intermission, to increase the tone and vigour of the System, and thereby to postpone, mitigate, or entirely prevent a recurrence, as well as to obviate the chance of subsequent diseases;—by—various vegetable tonics,—as Cinchona,—Cort. Salicis,—Cort. Swietenia;—Cascarilla, &c.—by simple bitters, either alone or combined with Vegetable or Fossil Astringents and with Aromatics;—by certain metallic preparations,—as Liquor Arsenicalis,—Sulphas Zinci et Cupri,—different Chalybeates? &c.—Directions as to the choice, dose, and management of these several remedies.

197. Variation of treatment necessary when the Intermittent is accompanied with inflammation or congestion in the—liver,—lungs,—brain, &c.—or attended with diarrhoea or dysentery,—or with obstructed or enlarged liver or spleen, and their consequences,—jaundice,—dropsy, &c.

198. REMITTING FEVER.—A compound disease, made up of Intermittent and Continued Fever combined in various degrees and proportions; and having a

well-marked double or single quotidian, or a tertian exacerbation.—Requires therefore a mixed plan of treatment, regulated by the predominance of the Continued or Intermittent type,—by the nature of the Cause which co-operates with the Miasmata to give an inflammatory,—bilious,—or typhoid form;—and by the case being attended by some prominent and urgent symptom, or complicated with some other disorder (197.)

OF THE ENDEMIC FEVER OF TROPICAL CLIMATES.

199. CAUSES of this fever operating on the natives and long resident inhabitants of such climates, but still more upon new comers; viz.—miasmata,—heat,—fatigue,—occasional intemperance,—certain conditions and sudden changes of the atmosphere.—Assumes the *Continued*,—*Remittent*,—or *Intermittent type*, according to—the season of the year, the constitution of the patient,—and the combination of exciting causes.—Often changes with the season, and other circumstances, from one of these types to another.

200. SYMPTOMS of the two first types, as constituting the *ordinary Bilious Continued*, and *Bilious Remitting Fever* of hot Climates.

FIRST STAGE,—heaviness,—anorexia,—general lassitude,—occasional transient chills, succeeded by hot flushes, and these by continued and often intense heat of skin,—quick and throbbing, or hard pulse;—headach;—glairy, white, or buffy tongue;—nausea,—pain, and often burning heat at stomach,—retching,—vomiting of slimy or bilious matter;—great restlessness,—deep sighing,—excessive anguish and sense of oppression, particularly referred to the præcordia;—flushed countenance;—

199. Fevers of this kind have been found more severe and more multiplied in its attack, within these last ²⁰ years, depending on some peculiar state & condition of \bar{g} . atmosphere.

200. Hiccup is caused by the Diaphragm sympathizing with the weakened state of the stomach. Yellowness is not a bad symptom except it is accompanied with prostration of strength.

201. In no Disease are there more anomalous symptoms depending on peculiarities of Constitution. Dr. Curry.

202. There is often a great determination
of blood to the Head in the first stage -
a Centinel has often been found Dead
at his Post with every appearance of
having died of Apoplexy, to relieve
such alarming symptoms, bleeding has
been found useful, as also Hemorrhage
from the Nose - The Matter if it brought
off resembling Coffee Grounds, is an
exudation of the red particles of blood
from the internal Surface of the Stomach.

203. The Remote Cause of this Disease is
always the same, depending on great heat,
and the action of the sun, giving rise to
exhalations from moist and marshy
grounds.

204 The best preservation is a depletion
of the system, not to go out a complete
Magazine of combustibles.

205 This Disease may be consider'd as
strictly dependant on 4th state of the
atmosphere, it has travelled over
different districts in succession.

An Inhabitant off^r one of 4th states of America
infected, & communicat^g Disease
by returning into another. The Disease is
then only contagious in 3rd affected
district —

The Yellow fever is not abstractly
consider'd in its own nature contagious,
but depending on many colateral
circumstances of soil, temperature
Atmosphere, Constitution &c. &c.

suffused yellowish redness of eyes ; high coloured bilious urine,—strangury ;—partial sweats, of a peculiar faint smell ;—great watchfulness ;—delirium.

SECOND STAGE ;—Pulse becomes weaker, and less frequent ;—heat considerably diminished ;—clammy perspirations ;—tongue black and crusty ;—retching almost incessant, often bringing up a coffee-coloured matter ;—hiccup ;—black and foetid urine and stools ;—death-like sensation of faintness at times : Occasionally, yellowness of the whole body—lethargic stupor or wild delirium ;—tremors,—convulsions,—death.

201. *Anomalous Symptoms* ;—general or partial numbness ;—tetanic spasms ;—suppression of urine ;—syncope ;—great coldness of particular parts, &c.

202. SYMPTOMS especially marking the *aggravated* form of the Tropical Endemic, and constituting the *Causus Icterodes*, or ARDENT YELLOW FEVER.

FIRST STAGE ;—Sudden and violent attack of pain in the head, back, thighs and legs,—with giddiness,—great prostration of strength, and often a fit resembling the stupor of apoplexy or intoxication ;—acute burning pain at stomach, and almost continual vomiting, at first of slimy, but afterwards of dark coloured, and sometimes bloody fluid ;—eyes red and protruding ; face and neck suffused and tumid ;—countenance grim and terrific ;—arid scorching heat of the skin ;—tongue leaden-coloured and glairy, or morbidly clean and red ;—intense thirst ;—extreme restlessness and anxiety ;—hæmorrhage from the nose.

SECOND STAGE ;—After a paroxysm marked by a number of these symptoms, and lasting from a few hours to two or three days, a deceitful appearance of remission takes place ; the vomiting, headach, burning heat, and

delirium, greatly abate, or nearly disappear; the pulse loses its hardness, and falls even below the natural frequency: the patient eats, drinks, and declares himself well or nearly so. But the interval is often short; and either a repetition of the same violent symptoms takes place, with marks of *greatly diminished power*, or the patient sinks at once into a comatose state, only interrupted by hiccup, and vomiting of dark coloured fluid,—with black and fetid stools,—yellow suffusion of the skin, varying in degree from a sallow hue to a deep orange tint,—interspersed with livid blotches, or ecchymoses, and accompanied with discharge of blood from various parts, especially the nose, mouth, and intestines;—the scene closing either in a convulsive struggle,—a state of torpid apathy,—or in a calm and collected resignation of life.

203. Such the general picture; but various anomalies observed in the mode of attack;—and in the number, violence, and duration of the symptoms; arising from—constitution and habit,—the nature and degree of the predisposing and exciting causes,—and the neglect or employment of preventionary measures,—or the mode of treatment adopted at the first onset of the disease.

204. CAUSES tending to produce this aggravated form of the Tropical Fever, and operating especially on newly arrived Europeans; viz.—irritable, tense fibre;—plethora;—rich blood;—sudden change of climate;—imprudent exposure to the sun's heat, or night air, and dews;—continuance of accustomed but unsuitable diet and habits;—anxiety of mind and fear of death,—or despondency and indifference to life.

205. Question—how far depending upon stationary endemic causes of soil and temperature,—or upon occa-

206. The Stomach tho' Sympathetically affected in a violent manner exhibits no mark of disease, never any breach of vessels seen.

The Vessels of Brain & lungs sometimes found turgid. In proportion as parts are weak so they lose their preservative power. Its primary seat like y.^e of every other fever is in the Nervous System.

The yellowness of this Disease is very different from that which appears in y.^e Sanguis Adneta of the Eye, but in the feet, Arm pit, hams and angles of y.^e Mouth. In a dissection at Boston it was found that y.^e Ductus Communis was plugged up. There is a very great necessity for stimulating the Liver & producing bilious evacuations.

207. Diminishing high action in the first instance is saving power, in weak habits with excess of action our means must be moderate in moderating symptoms. People of spare habits struggle better & more successfully than the robust & sanguineous, as the latter are more liable to functional disorder.

209. By active treatment in the early stage
we take off the chance of Local Congestion.
V. S. is proper in the first stage of this
Disease, and also local blood Letting as
Cupping & Leeches &c. &c. -

Let your first Purgatives be any thing
that will simply clear the Bowels, then
steadily follow up your Calomel to rouse
and emulge the whole biliary system,
this will produce a softening on the skin so
much wished for by the Physician, it is
extremely difficult to produce mercurial
action in this Complaint of 20 to 25 of

Calomel given for a Dose. Cold affusion
it is said has not been found to have
the same good effect here as in fevers
of our own Country, but the Dr. thinks
it never had a fair trial, it was
never thought of in the West Indies till
the Disease had become less violent in
If there is a disposition to vomit wash
out the Stomach by with Diluents,
Emetics are hardly admissible especially
in the second stage, if the medicines nau-
= seate they sh^d be discontinued.

210. Second stage. The Patient just before this has a dreadful respite, soon every symptom becomes aggravated. Even Patients have been wrapped in Blankets moistened with Sp. Vin to carry off excessive Heat. Blisters have generally been found not serviceable, they may assist in obviating Local Congestion, but often have a disposition to run rapidly into Gangrene. Spiritous fomentations to the Stomach have been found to allay vomiting. Dr. Curry is of opinion $\frac{1}{2}$ the action of Mercury on $\frac{1}{2}$ Liver is as $\frac{1}{2}$ well marked as its action on the Salivary Glands. carrying it to such an extent as to produce clean Tongue or a gentle Ptyalism. Antimonialls have been universally disregarded, if ever given it sh^d be combined with Opium - Cinchona in any form very seldom settles on the Stomach. Porter & Subacid Ferri &c. It often lays $\frac{1}{2}$ foundation for Morbidity Melancholia & even Insanity.

sional and peculiar influence of atmosphere;—and whether ever contagious: with the variance among writers concerning these points. Proofs of its being occasionally *joined* with contagion, and assuming a new character in consequence, viz. the *Typhus icterodes*, or MALIGNANT YELLOW FEVER.

206. Description of appearances on dissection, and the remarkable discordancy of different writers.—Opposite opinions also respecting the yellowness;—and an attempt to solve the difficulty, and establish some general and consistent views of the disease.

207. PROGNOSIS—extremely uncertain; but, in general, proportioned to the *violence of action* on the one hand,—and the *defect of power* on the other.

208. TREATMENT of the ARDENT or MALIGNANT YELLOW FEVER, hitherto very dissimilar, and extremely unsuccessful:—Causes of this.—Remarks on the different means recommended, and an endeavour to shew, how far they are respectively adapted to the general nature, the present stage,—and the particular predominant symptoms of the complaint.

209. FIRST STAGE:—Bloodletting, general and local:—Cathartics; what kinds best.—Cold affusion:—Oily friction.—Emetics?

210. SECOND STAGE:—Tepid bath or affusion, either alone, or alternated with cold affusion.—Spiritous fomentation.—Blisters.—Mercury.—Opiates.—Antimonial?—Cinchona?—Quassia and other Simple Bitters:—Cusparia:—Cascarilla:—Serpentaria:—Æther:—Ammonia:—Vinous and Malt Liquors.—Essence of Spruce?—Spruce Beer.—Coffee.—Acid Fruits.—Cold Water, &c.

OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

211. The *Febricula* of Manningham,—the *Slow Nervous Fever* of Huxham,—the *Typhus mitior* of Cullen.—Reasons for preferring the name adopted above, as designating a description of fever requiring a particular treatment.

212. SYMPTOMS ;—general languor and lassitude ;—loss of appetite, and depraved taste ;—dulness and confusion of thought ;—sadness of mind, and dejection of countenance ;—respiration short, with frequent sighing ;—general chillness, with occasional transient and partial flushings,—and disturbed or unrefreshing sleep :—these often continuing for several days without confinement, and with but little notice, till followed by—aching in the back and limbs,—dull pain in the head, especially the occiput ;—giddiness, and tinnitus aurium ;—nausea, and vomiting of insipid fluid ;—frequent, weak, and often intermitting pulse, with sense of anxiety and oppression about the *præcordia*, and excessive faintness, especially in the erect posture.—There is still little thirst or heat of skin ;—the tongue is tremulous, moist, and covered with a whitish mucus ;—the urine watery or whey-coloured ;—and the bowels rather costive :—but as the disease advances, the heat increases,—the tongue becomes dry, and brown, or morbidly red,—the urine scanty and high-coloured,—and either considerable sweating or diarrhœa comes on, with deafness, drowsiness, and delirious sleep—or *coma*, *subsultus tendinum*,—cold extremities—clammy sweats, and involuntary discharge of urine and stools take place, followed by slight convulsions and death.

213. PROGNOSIS.—A salutary crisis is often preceded by slight ptyalism, or moderate diarrhœa ; but

211. Dr. C. thinks this Complaint is situated almost exclusively in 7.^e nervous System & is a Complete Example of fever existing without local affection. It steals on in a very gradual & insidious manner & is often perceived by the Patient's Friends than himself. It arises from 7.^e same Causes as Typhus and may gradually slide into it.

212 Bilious & Inflammatory pain is confined more to the Sinciput. Diarrhoea in 4.^e latter stages sh^d be managed properly as it is a morbid symptom. The urine in the first stage is a little changed & resembles whey, when more advanced it becomes high coloured.

The stools towards the close are not unlike Cow Dung & have a peculiar smell.

213 A favourable change will be ~~perceived~~ seen in the tongue, Pulse, evacuations, & skin.

You wish for what is called in 7.^e Vulgar language a mild breathing sweat, let it be nature's operation. Deafness may be said to be a state of sleep of 3.^e Brain & 7.^e Dr. has seen it continue for a week, a Patient must be very much mismanaged who does not recover after this. Nails breaking out abt the Lips & Face are favourable symptoms as they shew 4.th Constitution is undergoing some revolutionary change.

215 Much difficulty in determining accurately the exciting Cause. It is no uncommon thing for it to run through families, as from the Child to y.^e Mother, and a most curious circumstance it is, that it does not appear in the Mother till the Child gets well or dies.

216. It is more a fever of 3.^e young than the old or its characters may be said to be taken from the Character of y.^e Individual. It is strictly a Continued fever.

217. As far as respect Medicine: no Disease requires less. tho you do but little, do y.^t little judiciously. Keep up the Balance of action in the System. As to the Stomach it is always very much affected in this Disease. Give if called in early an Emetic, if don't empty the Bowels follow it up by a Gentle Laxative, but there never sh^d be more than 3 evacuations in 24 hours.

Shave the hair off with a Razor after this the D.^r has seen them go to Sleep immediately. This will be further assisted by the use of Leeches. Your object ~~would~~ be sedulously to endeavour to procure a moisture on the skin, not violent sweating but a ^{gentle} cooling process and this

by making an impression on 4th stomach
with mild Diaphoretics not by nauseating
medicines as they w. weaken 4th stomach,
particularly in this kind of fever & has been
erroneously extended to every other, give
the Mist. Camphorat. & 4th Mind. Patients
feet shd never be suffered to be cold.

The Doses & Combination of Opium shd be
carefully regulated anticipate an evening's
exacerbation by its administration. Wine
is your sheet anchor diluted in 4th form of
Vegus. Sometimes in the advanced stage of
this Disease the living powers are for some
time on a Par. Many a Patient is lost in the
last stage for want of perseverance or ad-
-ministering support you will often be obliged
to act the nurse or lose your Patients in
Dr. Parington's treatment of 4th Mithor & Gravio.
If the Ipecacuanha affects the Bowels as it
very often does, you will have no occasion
for a Purgative. If there is no Delicacy of
Constitution & no Pneumonic affection,
the Pulse quick, skin hot, & headach use
the cold affusion. & keep the Patient's room
and Bed sweet.

In the Nervous Fever give a Combination
of the Infus. Serpent. c. Ag. Ammon. Acet. Wine
sh^d. not be given in the early stage - except
there is great Craving & early prostration
of strength, the quantity must depend
on y^e. particular state of y^e. Case, from One
Glass to a Bottle, if it produces Headach,
restlessness and an increase of Fever dis-
continue it, on the contrary if it acts as
a Cordial on his spirits & lowers fever
it has a good effect, just so with Opium -
if the Patient sleeps by its use, it allays
morbid irritability. Bark is improper
in the early stage of y^e. Fever, but in the
advanced state it may be administer'd
in that form as y^e. Stomach will bear. -
For y^e. Removal of irritability of y^e. Nervous Fever
in the advanced stages combine Opium with
Musk - Castor. also Port. Ammonia & Conf. Arom.
If you think it has any thing to do with Con-
tagion be much on your Guard in drawing
away blood. Cupping & Leeches sometimes
beneficial. In y^e. Typhus Gravior the
Secretions are particularly affected, always
examine the Bowels yourself if I send give
a Clyster for it effectly. Breathe much.
Attend to the Patients feelings, let him drink
be Cyder, Small Beer and Cold Water, & his
food little as the Digestive organs are
weak.

especially by a gentle, warm, and equable perspiration.—Deafness without insensibility is favourable, as are scabby eruptions about the mouth, or boils in other parts:—while profuse evacuations,—partial clammy sweats,—cold extremities, subsultus,—and insensibility,—with tremulous pulse,—portend great danger.

214. The CAUSES *predisposing* to this form of fever are,—a thin, pale, and weak habit of body,—great sensibility of mind,—much study and watching,—vegetable or poor diet,—grief,—anxiety,—profuse evacuations,—excessive venery.

215. The EXCITING CAUSES are,—Cold, especially with moisture;—Occasional Debauch,—Contagion.

216. General character of the disease deduced from these several circumstances.

217. TREATMENT as founded on this character:—Early brisk Emetic:—Gentle laxatives;—Blisters—Diffusive diaphoretics—Pediluvium,—Camphor,—Musk,—Castor?—Opiates;—Wine;—Serpentaria,—Ammonia.—Serum vinosum vel Sinapeos:—&c.

OF TYPHUS FEVER.

218. The *Malignant contagious*,—*Petechial*,—*putrid*,—*Jail*,—*Hospital*, and *Ship Fever* of Authors:—Whence these names;—Derivation of the word TYPHUS,—and reasons for adopting it.

219. SYMPTOMS,—in the beginning occasionally like those of Nervous Fever (212); but the attack in general more sudden and violent, and the progress more rapid and alarming:—usually considerable chillness,—gradually ending in, acrid, and often burning dry heat with little remission;—great prostration of strength, general

anguish of body and depression of spirits;—short and anxious breathing;—nausea, and vomiting, sometimes bilious;—pulse quick, small, and occasionally hard;—distressing headach,—noise in the ears,—and throbbing at the temples;—eyes sunk, dull, and listless, with dusky, sallow, dejected countenance;—or ferrety, red, and rolling, with flushed countenance, and restlessness or fierce delirium;—tongue generally foul, often brown or black, with parched blackness of the lips, and fetid sordes about the teeth:—sometimes considerable thirst, sometimes none.—Urine scanty;—at first little changed, but progressively becoming high-coloured, sometimes greenish, or sooty, and generally of a strong peculiar smell.—Stools dark coloured and offensive, and in the advanced stage often profuse and involuntary:—Occasionally hæmorrhage from the nose, intestines, &c. but oftener extravasations of blood from the cutaneous vessels, producing red, purple, or livid spots, weals, or marks like bruises, on the neck, breast, arms, and other parts; and by their colour and extent shewing the malignity and danger of the disease.

220. Great variety in the symptoms, in number, degree, and kind; arising from—constitution,—habit of body,—climate and season,—prevailing epidemic influence,—and the force and concurrence of the several predisposing and exciting causes.—Account of the chief varieties, as shown in the principal organs and functions affected,—and leading to important steps in the treatment.

221. PREDISPOSING CAUSES—not only those enumerated in par. 214, but many others,—some of them opposite in their nature;—plethora (32),—long continued heat;—excess in animal food and strong liquors;—foul air;—epidemic influence.

in its contagious properties.

Keep this constantly in view, it is ascertained to be of great consequence whether it be concentrated or diluted if 1^{st} latter it is much less likely to affect. Keep y^{r} room well ventilated, & expose y^{r} patient as far as his feeling will permit. Fumigations are of great service. Mixture of Soda Black oxyd. Magn. & Sulph. Acid. are generally used for fumigations.

218. The Septic tendency of 1^{st} last disease is a mere shadow when compared with this. In the early stage of this Disease there is a prostration of action and power are totally different.

219. The violence of the impression gives rise in the first instance to violent reaction, & consequently from the nature of 3^{rd} disease followed by a great degree of exhaustion. The Great Heat of 4^{th} Skin approaches almost to what you meet with in Scarlatina. You never will forget the Countenance after once seeing it. The Mouth looks as if they had been eating Spanish Liquorice. In bad Cases of Typhus the stools get fastid in 24 hours.

Increased action with a loss of power is 4^{th} . Essential quality of this Disease. —

Hemorrhage takes place from Surfaces that are little supported as from the Nose & Intestine.

220. When it makes its appearance in a healthy Constitution arising from a concentrated Contagion, it at first takes a specious appearance of reaction & if V.S. is employed at all it must be in small quantities and very early.

Determinations are shewn more particularly in three situations - Head, Chest & Intestines.

221. Nothing renders the system so susceptible of fever as Plethora, the heart & arteries from their being so loaded cannot convey $\frac{1}{2}$ blood along, consequently producing local Congestion there is also less of $\frac{1}{2}$ principle of Life in Plethoric Blood. Fevers of this kind go infinitely worse with these kinds of Habits.

The term foul air extremely ambiguous. Chemical experiments have been instituted to determine the relative degree of $\frac{1}{2}$ purity of $\frac{1}{2}$ air in different parts of the World but no difference could ever be discovered, it is from $\frac{1}{2}$ peculiar state of ~~the~~ commixture or a greater or less intimate combination of $\frac{1}{2}$ component parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ Atmosphere. Sometimes it depends on a peculiar poisonous effluvia generated during $\frac{1}{2}$ progress of the Disease.

223. a Continued perspiration of this kind is desirable
the Dr. never saw a patient die with scabby eruptions
if every other symptom was unfavourable. When the
Abdomen is tense it is a proof that 3^d Intestines
have lost their tone & a quantity of flatus is generated,
under these circumstances there often is a difficulty
in procuring stools by Clysters. This the Dr. con-
siders a dangerous appearance of things. Difficulty
of swallowing arises from a Torpor of 2^d Brain,
diminishing the Contractility of 3^d Muscular
the Oesophagus. It is not pleasant to see an eye
in drinking, biting the Cup, seeming as if he did
not want it or did not know how to swallow it.
When the Patient picks the Bed clothes, the Bystander
describe him as catching flies. State of the
Intestines and Brain, quickness of Pulse, &
depression of Strength indicate 3^d degree of danger

224. If a person is attacked as if he was knocked
in 7th head & early Delirium comes on, the
action will be great & 3^d danger very great.

225. Your general plan of treat. will consist
in supporting the strength & equalizing
the balance of action in the system.

226. Emetics and small Doses of Calomel which
will often take off the great irritation on the
skin & bring on moisture. Cold affusion
acts like a charm. The great determination
to the head in the first stage may be
relieved by Leeches on the Temples or occiput
or the head may be shaved & cooling lotions
applied. Nature shews a constant disposi-
tion to restore the Balance of the System,
there is always a tendency to Diaphoresis,
this shd not be hasten'd on by any violent
means, but by lessening inordinate action
by cold affusion & attending to Dr. Bowdell's
Rx. Calomel ℥ss. i. Pulv. Antim. ℥ss. i.
Confect. Arom. q.s. Ft. Bol. Quant. quæq. hor. sum.
By 7th or 3rd week & frequently before Wine becomes
necessary to support the strength. When
febrile action is tired give Pinchona
acid drink at any stage & Carbonic acid gas
ad libitum Porter & yeast shd be
brought up slowly as Enema -
Opates in small Doses & Camphor. The
 tepid Bath or affusion is had recourse
to when 3rd heat off. Skin is distressing
yet not sufficiently high for 3rd.
Cold affusion -
The Rooms to be ventilated and
cleanliness observed.

222. The grand EXCITING CAUSE—accumulated human effluvia, or the morbid vapour arising from the bodies of persons confined in close apartments, especially if already labouring under the same complaint, or even under Remitting Fever.

223. PROGNOSIS :—A gentle, universal, warm perspiration, with diminished frequency and increased fullness of pulse,—cleaner tongue,—scabby eruptions about the mouth,—and moderately loose stools, are favourable changes :—while partial clammy sweats,—weaker, and irregular, or tremulous pulse,—dry, black, and chopped lips and tongue,—tension of the abdomen,—involuntary urine and stools,—coma, or constant delirium,—plucking the bed-clothes,—laboured respiration, and difficulty of swallowing,—precede a fatal event.

224. General character of the disease,—as deduced from its prominent symptoms, and its chief exciting cause,—contrasted with that of Nervous Fever, and applied to the plan of cure.

225. THE TREATMENT—consists, in part, of all the three indications already considered under the *General Cure of Fever*; but especially—in the *First Stage*—diminishing excessive *action* without lessening *power*;—and (where the strength will permit) trying to supersede the *febrile* by exciting *another* commotion :—in the *Second Stage*,—by increasing or restoring those functions and actions which are impaired or suspended,—so as to maintain the power of the system until the *specific febrile impression* has ceased;—and, as a principal means of effecting this, correcting the *septic tendency* that displays itself in the secreted fluids and circulating mass :—Throughout the whole progress of the case, paying attention to every urgent symptom, whether proper to the disease, or accidentally conjoined with it.

226. Remarks upon the several remedies more especially calculated to answer these intentions,—and the *stages* or *circumstances* of the disease, to which they are respectively adapted ;—Early Emetic—particular laxatives ;—Cold Affusion ;—Leeches ;—Blisters ;—Diaphoretics ;—Pediluvium, and tepid Bath or Affusion ;—Wine ;—Serpentaria, —Cinchona ; — Acids ; — Carbonic Acid Gas,—Fermenting liquors,—Yeast ;—Opiates ; —Camphor ;—Phosphorus? &c.

OF INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL.

227. Though the rise, progress, and result of Inflammation are more obvious than those of any other diseased state, yet its nature in general, and its treatment in particular circumstances, by no means agreed upon.—The subject highly important.

228. Essential symptoms ;—pain ;—increased redness and heat,—with swelling or tension of the part :—these varying greatly, both in positive degree and in relative proportion.

229. Example of the progressive steps (228) shewn in Ophthalmia from external irritation.—Preternatural accumulation and distension evident.—Proofs of these taking place more especially in the *ultimate arteries* and *veins*,—from the number and course of the vessels,—from injecting the part.—Conclusion from hence as to the real seat of inflammation.

230. Similar phenomena (228,-9) occur *spontaneously* also.—Various theories adopted at different times to explain them :—unnecessary to discuss all these.—Boerhaave's (as it is usually called) first deserving notice : recapitulation of this (60) ; and its application to solve the phenomena, shewn to be inadequate.

227. It is not till since the Pneumatic System has been applied to the respiratory Process that Inflamm.ⁿ has been so well understood. There are very few Diseases but what are more or less connected with it.

228. Depending on the structure & situation of 3^d part itself & the nature of 3^d impeding Cause.

229. You take Cayenne Pepper, & apply it to 3^d Eye, it will give you the progressive steps of Inflamm.ⁿ the Vessels that before convey'd particles that were transparent, soon have an orange tinge, & as the particles of blood there accumulate in great number in small Vessels. they become red.

A brownish tinge is a sign of mortification. On inspecting a part affected thus, we shall find ^{inflammation} these inflamed and distended Vessels to be a continuation of Canal.

Cartilage and Tendon never under any circumstances admit red particles of blood.

The seat of inflammation is more especially in the Capillary Arteries. The effusion of Coagulable Lymph is a proof of its existence. The Peruvian given in Syphilis is to be only had recourse to in 3^d form of suppurative Sy^s. when ~~the~~ febrile action has subsided.

230. Boerhaave's theory w^o be extremely accu-
-rate and ingenious if you c^d admit his
Data Erri Loci he conceiv'd was a red Globule
wedging or jamming up y^e mouth of ^a vessel
and y^e vessel he consider'd to be all
conical.

Haller c^d never discover any Lymphatic
Globules, only red ones, & again Arteries
previous to their giving off a branch are
perfectly cylindrical. The best proof of
this is in the spermatic Artery of y^e Ram which
when unravelled & injected is found to be
twenty feet long & of a perfect uniform
diameter throughout its whole course -
Instead of y^e blood being thick'd under
a state of Inflammⁿ as Boerhaave
supposed, is in reality thinner, in

231. It is impossible to see any dilatation of an artery during its diastole even with the best glass.

The changing place of an artery may be seen in the Temporalis of old persons.

Dr Babington considers it doubtful whether the ultimate Veins possess any muscular structure.

232 The Dr. confesses himself as unable to say what it is that gives y.^d muscular fibres power of contractility any more than what it is y.^d gives y.^d nerves their power of receiving impressions.

233 There is a mutual operation going on between y.^d arteries & y.^d blood. The blood acts first by its distention & friction - 2nd by its saline properties and its heat also. 3rd by y.^d vital principle inherent in it.

234. The evolution of animal heat is a living process arising from y.^d influence of y.^d nerves in a peculiar way, of which we have no definite idea. John Hunter once visited a Patient attacked with Apoplexy on taking hold of ~~his~~ hand he found very sudden alternations from heat to cold, this he explained from a morbid state & consequently irregular action of y.^d Brain.

Mr. Brown inflated the lungs of a decapitated animal, & made the lungs act, carbon given out, heat absorbed, but no heat given out.

231. General preliminary sketch of the Sanguiferous System:—Arteries chiefly composed of *elastic* and of *muscular* coats, which, though in a certain degree *antagonists*, yet co-operate in carrying on the circulation.—Relative proportion of these two coats alters as arteries diminish in size.—Reasons for believing, that the ultimate *veins* also possess a certain degree of muscular structure.—Future application of these data. (236.)

232. Universal property of living muscular fibre, to contract upon the application of various agents, collectively denominated *stimuli*.—Question,—whether susceptibility of muscular fibre to receive impressions from *stimuli*, be *inherent* or *derived*,—not necessary to the present subject;—but all susceptibility evidently dependant on nervous influence, and the latter opinion most probable in Man, and the more perfect animals.

233. Muscular fibres of arteries, in common with all others, are excited to contract by every agent, whether *mechanical*, *chemical*, or *specific*, that can be applied to them:—but THE BLOOD their *peculiar* and *proper* stimulus,—and its action threefold.

234. Generation or evolution of animal heat, the most splendid physiological discovery of the present age.—Short recapitulation of the theory (77-81); and the conclusion of its being a *vital* as well as *chemical* process, shewn to be additionally confirmed in Inflammation.

235. In healthy state, stimulus of blood and susceptibility of arteries exactly balanced.—*First* effect of over-stimulus on muscular fibre—*excessive contraction*;—*second* effect—proportional *fatigue*, and *relaxation*.—Application of this to the case of inflammation excited by *external* stimulus (229.)

236. Every inflammation a state of *capillary congestion*, greatest at central point, and gradually lessening as we recede from this.—Inflammation always begins in capillary vessels and smaller branches;—this accounted for from their structure, (231)—and shewn to be a wise provision.

237. More modern doctrines of Inflammation examined.—Theory of Dr. Cullen;—supposes the proximate cause of spontaneous inflammation to arise, from *an unusual quantity of blood being THROWN upon the smaller vessels, exciting increased action in them, which is supported by Spasm on their extremities.**—Spasmodic constriction of arteries shewn to take place in certain states of inflammatory disease affecting the sanguiferous system at large:—this, however, not on the *extreme* arteries, but on the larger vessels and their branches;—and not of uniform occurrence even on them.—Still less evidence of spasm on extreme arteries or veins when inflammation altogether local.—Conclusion against the doctrine in question.

238. Dr. Fowler's theory of inflammation—as consisting in *increased action alone*, †—more simple than Dr. Cullen's; and sufficiently explains both the phenomena and treatment of *tonic* inflammation,—but not applicable to the opposite kind.—Does not require a separate consideration;—as the establishing *two forms* or *kinds* of inflammation, necessarily supersedes this as a *general* doctrine.

239. Latest theory—making Inflammation consist entirely in a *weakened and over-distended state of the capillary arteries*,—referred to Dr. Lubbock and Mr. Allen

* *First Lines of the Practice of Physic*, § CCV LV.

† *Tentamen Inaug. Quædam de Inflammatione complectens*. Auctore RICARDO FOWLER. Edin. 1793.

35. The dilatation of arteries is temporary, a succession of violent actions, followed by a kind of aneurismal state of arteries; from relaxation after the application of stimuli - according to 3^d degree of stimulus superadded will be the degree of force of contraction, & in proportion as 3^d part becomes so contracted, does it become fatigued, and 3^d consequence is a greater distention & dilatation of vessels.

2, 36. Beginning in 3^d Capillary Arteries. Vasa Vasorum. Vasa Minima. The muscular structure of 3^d smaller vessels prevents 3^d sudden extension of inflammation to 3^d heart.

37. By the word thrombus it is seen that 3^d impelling cause existed behind the smaller vessels. His statement is correct as far as where he says 3^d inflammation consists in an increased action of 3^d vessels of 3^d part concerned, he first supposes that it first begins in 3^d larger arteries, then notice the word many instances, seeming not to be universal. Inflammation must always be the same whether arising from local injury or spontaneously. If this theory is true every thrombus w. have inflammation in his fingers and instead of being a preserving w. have have been a destroying power.

The muscular power of Arteries are certainly rendered a great deal more tense under active inflammation. instead of Spasm or constriction of the extreme ^{capillary} vessels we have the authority of Mr. Hunter & Sir R. Brown, that in the extremities of Arteries & beginning of Veins there is a dilatation, particularly in the latter that they are turgid & distended during a state of inflammation. has been proved by experiments, therefore can't be spasms of the extreme vessels.

238. Considering one kind of Inflammation alone w. lead to a very mischievous practice.

239-40. Dr. Wilson asks can an Artery be under a state of Inflammation a considerable time without being debilitated. The Dr. says in answer to this, the action is more violent in the latter stage of Inflammation the powers of the part itself or system in general are not completely called out 'till after considerable trial. A horse rode as fast as possible for some miles he will go the last mile in a shorter time than the first if the same stimulus is continued. If a part is debilitated in the human body, it is different from weakening a machine, this is often illustrated in the latter stages of Typhus.

There may be an increased action with a defect of power, but it must be allowed these continued efforts tend necessarily to exhaustion.

241 Dr. Wilson used distilled spirits also the concentrated rays of the Sun in his experiments - Dr. Mon. concludes from his experiments, that Spirit acted on the Frog as a direct sedative, the evaporation producing the effect. Contusion induces Debility of 2^d parts, he gently irritated the Mesentary of a rabbit with 2^d point of a small pair of Forceps - The Dr. says it was the force used not the specific quality of 2^d stimulus that gave the reddish shade. We every day see the effect of Contusion in diminishing or destroying power. How will we reconcile what often happens when a thorn is received in 2^d finger, when 2^d Inflamm. extends up 3^d Arm - he seems to have denied the Capillary Arteries power of Contracting in any stage, yet recommends U.S. to relieve the distended Capillaries.

242. Experiments to determine the nature of Inflammation should be made in cold blooded Animals. Confine a Frog with a wet Linnen Bag & tie its web with silk thread, in this expanded state the passage of 2^d particles of vessels. Impregnate a Solution of common Salt with Cayenne pepper and apply it on 2^d top of a probe, this will prove a very strong stimulus & will exert

a very strong contraction of 3^d Limb. all 4th particles of 4th blood seem to be accumulated in this one part without any action of 3^d vessels; this is an effort to free itself from a state of Local congestion caused in 4th first instance by the application of stimulus and in proportion in which 3^d stimulus is employed is the distention produced in consequence of increased action.

241 again - Alcohol if applied to 4th body to act as a stimulus must be prevented from evaporating, if as a sedative it must be exposed.

Blood cannot stagnate in the body, if so, the part must be dead or approaching to Gangrene. The Wis a Fergs may have 4th effect of augmenting the Inflammation, but can never cause it.

243. If it was a general persuasion of Inflammation always consisted in a Debility of 3^d Muscular fibres of arteries it w^d. lead to the universal practice of applying Stimulants.

The effects of a watery Solution of Opium in Ophthalmia are quite different from a spirituous Solution.

as its authors;—but published by Vacca in 1765, and subsequently maintained by Winterl and Callisen.—Examination of it as delivered by Dr. Wilson.*

240. Takes for his example a state of *advanced* inflammation, in which the capillary arteries already *considerably dilated*, and of course *muscularly weakened*.—But *debility* and *increased action* not incompatible:—familiar illustration of this.—Action, however, not progressively increasing whilst inflammation continues;—often arrives at greatest height very soon, and afterwards declines more or less rapidly according to circumstances:—but no period of inflammation wherein *action* not present.

241. Dr. Wilson's trials on frog's foot with Alcohol, shewn to be inconclusive, from the torpid nature of the animal, and the *sedative* operation observed from this article in the experiments of Dr. Monro.—This virtually admitted by Dr. Wilson himself in the instance of the frog's heart.—The result of his experiment on the mesentery of a rabbit, equally inapplicable, from the degree of mechanical violence used, and the well known effects of contusion in various injuries.—His objections to Dr. Fowler's experiment on a rabbit's ear, examined, and proved to be futile.

242. Account of experiments made to determine this question.—*First* effect of strong stimulus, increased velocity of circulation;—*second* effect, great distension of vessels, and comparatively slow motion of blood in them;—but still rapid in the adjoining, and as yet undistended capillaries:—the same acknowledged by Dr. Wilson.—Application of this to the case of progressively extending

* *A Treatise on Febrile Diseases*, by ALEX. PHILIPS WILSON, M. D. Vol. iii.

inflammation.—Proofs of the blood not being stagnant during inflammation, in warm blooded animals.

243. Falsity of the theory in question (239-41) finally demonstrated, by shewing the mischief to which it would lead in practice.

244. Short recapitulation of the several doctrines examined above (230-7-8-9), and general conclusion respecting them.

245. Inquiry into the cause which *more immediately* and *chiefly* maintains the circulation through the capillary Arteries and Veins ;—and arguments to shew, that although *intimately connected with* their muscular *substance*, it does not *absolutely depend upon* muscular *motion*.—Facts demonstrating,—That a muscle may have its contractile *nisus*, or effort, greatly augmented, and its *power* thereby impaired, without actual shortening of its fibres.—Application of these principles to the phenomena of Inflammation ;—and attempt to explain them upon—A CHANGE IN THE RELATIVE NEURIELECTRIC OR GALVANIC STATE OF THE EXTREME VESSELS, AND THE PARTICLES OF BLOOD.

REMOTE CAUSES OF INFLAMMATION.

246. These various, and even opposite ; but all either *directly* or *indirectly* produce *increased action* ;—all therefore either *directly* or *indirectly stimulant* (232).—Abstract nature of *stimulus* obscure ; but its operation shewn to be *primarily* and *essentially* upon the nerves, and, *cæteris paribus*, proportioned to their number and sensibility in any part.

247. Universal effect of *direct stimulus* within certain limits—to increase the *susceptibility* or *feeling* of the stimulated part ;—and this increase proportioned to the

245- The Dr. thinks the Circulation in 3^d smaller vessels depends in health on a kind of electrical influence derived from 3^d Brain, & under Inflammation a quantity of this Electric fluid is abstracted from 3^d Blood and side of the Arteries, in proportion as the power is expended, by violent stimulus are the vessels distended.

A larger quantity of this fluid is in the first instance sent to a particular part & from the subsequent abstraction of this the vessels become incapable of any further increase of action & remain in a state of Capillary Congestion, but still rapid in the adjoining & as yet undistended state of 3^d Capillaries so 4th an increased action is the first step towards inflammation.

243. The sensibility of 3^d parts becomes so much increased as to render the passage of 3^d blood exquisitely painful. Haller denied 4th bone, Tendon & proper sensibility, but look at these parts under a state of Injury or Inflammation.

248. Both heat and Cold if applied in a sufficient powerful degree will produce Inflammation, but How is it if Cold which is a Sedative produces Inflammation, 'tis from an excessive demand on the Calorific function proving in effect a Morbid Stimulus.

249. As a Naval officer was passing the streets of Quebec a fellow passenger meeting him told him, his nose was frost bitten, on putting his fingers to it, he found as hard as a board he rubbed on snow as recommended, but had not the precaution to keep out of a warm room, the part soon became sensible to the stimulus of blood — inflammation came on, & terminated in a slight degree of mortification.

250. An increased action of vessels is 3.^d first step towards inflammation, it is strictly Local beginning & ending where it first appears. A Paralysed part is weak, but not very disposed to inflammation. Debility then by far too general a term, it is from parts being more irritable & more disposed to inflammation that have different effects from the application of Cold.

251. Increased action may take place in one part of the body and after a time remove to another distant part, as Metastasis in Gout & Rheumatism, this arises from an irregular distribution of nervous energy. The Dr. has seen the whole Diseases throughout an Hospital partake of some general appearance a kind of general run of Symptoms as a Diarrhea attacking the Bowels, or Cough. Rheumatism - or Ophthalmia.

252. We cannot attribute the idea of motion to the vessels of the human body, it depends on the degree of action of the living principle in the human Machine, and this in fact generates power, so that in Health power and action are in a certain degree commensurate, but power is dependant on the degree of action.

253. In proportion as 1st action is violent in the first instance, is the power of 3rd part worn out & the vessels become incapable of contracting upon their contents, this forms what the Dr. calls atonic Inflammation in

Ophthalmia from 1st. Morbid effect of the air in hot climates destroys at once the contractility of 3rd. Coats of 3rd. Arteries, and is at first unattended with pain, but soon becomes painful. An officer marching in 1st. heat of 3rd. Day in the higher parts of India found a sudden stiffness of his eyes, & on desiring another to look at them they were found as red as his Coat, it arose from a sudden blast of winds destroying completely the power of 3rd. Vessels of 3rd. Eye, rendering them in a few minutes completely turgid.

original sensibility, and the degree of stimulus applied:—whence during it, even the natural and customary stimulus of the blood becomes morbidly great.—Prodigious increase of sensibility under inflammation, shewn in certain membranes:—and Haller's conclusion respecting the seat of pain in such cases, refuted.

248. Where *direct* stimulus applied in excess, the remote or exciting cause of inflammation obvious. But inflammation, both topical and general, often follows the application of *Cold*, and often arises *spontaneously*:—how then account for these?

249. Apparent dilemma here; but the fact perfectly reconcileable with true Physiology and Pathology;—and both *Inflammation* and *Gangrene* from Cold, satisfactorily explained.—Illustration in the case of a naval officer.*

250. Spontaneous inflammation alledged by some to arise from *irregular distribution of blood* (237); this cause, however, both gratuitous and inadequate.—Inflammation of considerable organs during fever, generally attributed to particular *weakness* of them;—but *weakness* shewn to be a term of vague meaning, as accompanying states of the body very differently disposed with respect to inflammation.

251. Another explanation offered, and *primary cause* traced to change in Nervous Influence.—Application of this shewn to be universal.—Determination to particular parts or organs, however, no doubt *aided* by constitution,—prevailing epidemic influence,—peculiar Contagion;—and perhaps by other circumstances not easily accounted for.

* See *Observations on Apparent Death, &c.* By JAMES CURRY, M. D. F. A. S., &c. 8vo.

DIVISION OF INFLAMMATION INTO TWO PRINCIPAL KINDS, VIZ. THE TONIC AND ATONIC.

252. Preliminary observations on *Power* and *Action* in the living body (137); and farther illustrated on the principles laid down in par. 245.

253. Application of this distinction (252) in the example of Ophthalmia; where both kinds frequently take place during the progress of the same attack, only varying in their relative degree.—*Atonic* inflammation the result of repeated attacks of the more *tonic* kind; but inflammation often *atonic* from the first:—striking instance of the latter suddenly occurring in India and in Egypt; and occasionally observed in this country.

254. The difference of inflammation, as to *kind*, farther proved from the mode of cure found most appropriate to each.—Subdivision of *atonic* inflammation as attended with *excess*, or *defect* of sensibility.—General conclusion.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMPTOMS OF INFLAMMATION.

255. PAIN;—cause of it;—very different in *kind* as well as in degree in different cases;—distinctions of it as *acute* or *obtuse*,—*continued* or *remitting*,—*lancinating*, *pulsatory* or *throbbing*,—*tensive*;—*burning*;—*smarting*.—REDNESS;—why *always* present.—TENSION and SWELLING;—under what circumstances each of these more especially occurs.—HEAT;—its actual increase shewn to be little beyond natural temperature of internal parts;—sensation of it fallacious.

256. Difference in the proportion of these symptoms respectively, in the two *kinds* of inflammation.

OF THE SPECIES OF INFLAMMATION.

257. Inflammation divided by Dr. Smyth, into *five*

254- Remedies employed in y.^e heat-
ment of y.^e Atonic Inflam- w aggravate
the Tonic kind of Inflammation.
The Tonic kind of Inflam. if allowed
to continue w. degenerate into the
Atonic when you must give Bark
& apply Astringents. Observe the
different effects of a Blister on a
healthy & Dropsical Limb.

255. Pain by Sympathy is seen in Chronic
affections of y.^e Liver, also in affections
of y.^e Kidney, the Patient feels pain
in the Thighs and Testicle

256 Perhaps we shall never be able to
discover the peculiar state of a nervous
fibre under pain, what is it under y.^e
painful Disease the Tic Dolorosa.
In a general way we may say it is caused
by the distention of vessels! then putting
their fibres on the stretch, y.^e severity of
y.^e pain is according to y.^e degree of
distention, as it is greater during the
Diastole or pulsatory motion of the
Arteries.

Acute in Vascular Membranes, or
sensible parts kept constantly on
stretch. - Of these the organs dull
with respect to natural Sensibility,
as the Lungs, Heart, Liver & Spleen.
Lancinating as in Pneumonia.
Pulsatory or throbbing Is the preternatural
distention of an Artery, producing
an unnatural pressure on the nervous
fibres at its extremity during its
Diastole.
Tensive as in inflammation of 3^d
Eye & in Acute Rheumatism.
Burning - This also in 3^d Eye, but
more so in Erysipelas.

Redness is an inseparable attendant
on Inflammation as increased action
fatigues the Arteries and admits more blood.
Swelling - must be in soft & yielding
parts this may be illustrated from the
different effects of Inflammation on
the Cellular Membrane.

Heat. By Experiment made by Mr. Hunter
it will be found that it is very little
above the natural standard.

257.

257. The Dr. thinks that different Modifications
of Inflammation, depends on the peculiarity
of manner in the distribution of nervous
Energy, into different parts.
Even in Diaphanous Membranes there is a
great difference in the kind of affusion
viz. Ventricles of Brain are inflamed
they will increase only their quantity
of Water (or something very nearly
to it) while the Peritoneum often
throws out coagulable Lymph.

250). That it often depends upon some peculiarity of Constitution, give a person of a Gouty Rabbit a blow on the Waist, when after the first inflammatory symptoms have subsided a fit of Gout will be brought on.

In a Scrophulous Rabbit and under the same circumstances, you will have Scrophulous Inflammation & a thickening of the Ligaments of the Joints. A Blow on the Breast of a Woman of a Scrophulous constitution will after a time produce Cancer. Inflammatory Causes produce Erysipelas, in feeble and irritable people, a Blister will often excite it & run rapidly into Gangrene. Thus a Peculiarity of Constitution requires peculiar Treatment, Witness the different effects that are produced in a family of Children, on innoculating them for the Small Pox.

When the character depends on a specific Stimulus that is applied in Small Pox - Syphilis &c. it will be very necessary for you to recollect that there is something peculiar superadded, these are generally of the Atonic kind.

species, as occurring in parts differing in structure, viz. in the SKIN—Erysipelatous;—in CELLULAR MEMBRANE—Phlegmonous;—in DIAPHANOUS MEMBRANES;—in MUCOUS MEMBRANES;—in MUSCULAR FIBRES—Rheumatic.*—But all these parts shewn to be liable to simple phlegmonous, or suppurative inflammation; and the above distinctions to be neither correct, nor practically useful.

258. *Structure of parts rather occasions particular termination, than specific difference in nature or kind of inflammation.*—The *Species* chiefly owing to the nature of the *exciting cause*,—as *Variolous*,—*Syphilitic*, &c.;—or to some peculiarity of constitution or habit,—as *Gouty*,—*Scrophulous*,—*Cancerous*,—*Erysipelatous*, &c.

OF THE TERMINATIONS OF INFLAMMATION.

259. The terminations of inflammation reducible to *five heads*, viz. *Resolution*,—*Adhesion*,—*Effusion*,—*Suppuration*, and *Gangrene*,—*Scirrhus* also reckoned by some among the number; but although sometimes a *termination* of inflammation in glandular parts, yet oftener *precedes* and *causes* it.

260. RESOLUTION.—Origin of the term among the chemical and mechanical physicians;—its meaning as now used.

261. ADHESION;—in what circumstances it chiefly occurs;—Mr. Burns's criticism respecting it,—refuted.

262. EFFUSION;—almost peculiar to cavities lined with smooth diaphanous membranes;—variety of the matter effused in different situations and circumstances.

* *Medical Communications*, vol. ii. Art. xix.

263. SUPPURATION ;—occurs in every vascular part except the tendons.—Phenomena accompanying it ;—alteration in degree and kind of pain ;—diminution of heat ;—change of colour in the skin, when near the surface :—rigors, —these perhaps rather a collateral symptom, than direct consequences of suppurative change ;—circumstances under which they especially happen.

264. Enumeration of the principal opinions respecting Pus :—1. BOERHAAVE'S—that it was made up of the various fluids effused into wounds, mixed with a portion of the solids dissolved and slightly putrid, and united into an uniform, white, thick, glutinous, and oily fluid.* —2. GRASHUIS'—that it consisted of various heterogeneous particles both solids and fluids, *but chiefly of the fat*, mixed together, and undergoing an incipient putrefaction under stagnation and heat.†—3. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S—that it is formed by a fermentative process from the serum effused into ulcers, while the thinner parts are dissipated by the heat.‡—4. DE HAEN'S,—that it is generated in the blood, from a peculiar matter formed there, not only under certain general states of disease that are *not inflammatory*, but in some persons even from a *natural diathesis*.§—5. DR. MORGAN'S,—that it is a new secretion, produced by a peculiar action of the vessels :||—this opinion commonly attributed to Mr. John Hunter as the original author.—6. MR. BURNS'S,—that Pus is formed by an operation

* BOERHAAVE, *Aph.* 206. 387. 332.

† GRASHUIS, *De Generatione Puris*, cap. 1. p. 18 et 22.

‡ PRINGLE'S, *Obs. on Dis. of the Army*, App. p. lxxxii. ii. 6th edit.

§ DE HAEN, *Ratio Medendi*, vol. i. cap. xi. *De Puris Generatione*.

|| *Tentam. Inaug. De Puris Confectione*, Auctore JOHANNES MORGAN. Edin. 1763.

260. Formerly it was thought that the Vessels were blocked up by the thickened inspissated and coagulable Matter, therefore (according to Boerhaave's Doctrine) must be resolved.

Its meaning at present is a subsidence by act of Nature of increased action, the parts being restored to their healthy state.

261. An unnatural union of parts as when the Membrane of 3^d Pleura is attached to 3^d Lungs which is elongated into a kind of Bridle, from the degree of motion constantly present. Burns calls the adhesive process a Cure for resolution. Now it is certain 4th adhesive Inflammation does sometimes run into 4th Morbid State as when between 4th Pleura and Lungs it often causes a difficulty of breathing for Life. The Function of Joints are sometimes completely destroyed by it, also those of the Intestinal Canal.

262 - It is generally the more thinner parts of the blood, it differs in quality according to the part from which it is effused, the most pure kind is from 4th ventricles of 3^d Brain, next the Chest & 4th Abdomen.

Suppuration or change of 4th Matter effused.

263. It is the most important termination of Inflammation. it takes place in every part that circulates red blood. From being hard and painful it becomes, less so, there is a sense of Weight, the part becomes of a light orange or a cherry yellow colour, if the pain is not less it is changed into 4^e Pulsatory or throbbing kind. Rigor does not take place from the Absorption of Pus as was formerly thought, but from a peculiar species of irritation, & its degree will be in proportion to 4^e Sensibility of 3^e part - The introduction of a Poultice is proof of Local irritation producing rigors.

264. Boerhave - That is not produced by 4^e Solution of parts, may be seen from its formation in Cavities, where if their Contents were all dissolved, it w. be enough as in Empyema & others; the neighbouring parts are only acted on by pressure, but the fact 4^e weighs most against it is produced during the regeneration of parts (as it was said) it is a Chemical process under putrescency, it w. produce fetid results - Now there is a septic quality in pure pus, except in Abscesses of 3^e Liver or Tonsils.

265 - Mr. Home thinks, with Mr. Hunter it is a process analogous to glandular secretion; & that it is thrown out perfectly formed as Pus from 3^d Extremities of vessels. In a subsequent part of his Work (Experiment 456.) he found on collecting it from Sores the Globules (it cannot be Pus without it) were formed after the Secretion of the fluid. It w^d. be difficult to suppose 3^d vessels never accustomed to secrete sh^d. all at once from a slight change of circumstances, take on the power of secretion, this he did away by supposing 3^d these were new vessels.

266. The Dr. thinks, if the fluid becomes Pus after it is secreted & lying upon 3^d Surface where it undergoes a peculiar Chemical Process or rather a spontaneous change of a fermentative kind, purulent fluid has no tenacity is short in its texture creamy thick & yellow. Mucus is opaque &ropy. The Want of tenacity in Pus &ropy Character of Mucus will often serve to distinguish them if we take them between our fingers, Sometimes it is of a mixed Character.

267. Dr. Cullen's distinction into Gangrene
and Sphacelus is good which you see -
The Bite of Snakes produce direct
Mortification immediately & kill, y.^e Patient.
Mortification of 3^d Feet & Toes in elderly
People is often caused by ossification of
the Heart and Arteries, Iott never saw this,
Curry c.^d always detect something of this kind.
It is indirect when when^y Consequences
of high previous increased action, the
most complete Example is when it
follows Erysipelatous Inflammⁿ.
We cannot satisfactorily explain why Patients
in the last stage of Typhus have mortified
feet. The Dr. knew it produced in some
instances by walking over a Cold
floor in the beginning of Convalescence,
then was a slight attempt at reaction,
but the Vitality was so far gone, as it
immediately returned to a mortified state.
In proportion as parts are Contused, or
their Vitality destroyed, will be^y time & degⁿ
in which Gangrene will take place, it does
not always follow a slight Contusion. Its
signs are the colour changing from a bright
red to a dark dusky purple, in short it
undergoes the same changes as if out of y.^e body -
Constitutional symptoms are a small quick
pulse, a dejected Countenance, a feeling of

of the living principle, from the *interstitial fluid*, and the *nutritive particles*.*

265. Strictures on some of these opinions.—Mr. Home's arguments for Pus being a secretion †—examined ;—and his position disproved from his own experiments.—Mr. Burns's idea (6 *supra*) shewn to be a gratuitous assumption, neither admitting of direct proof, nor countenanced by facts.—Remarks on the objections made to Sir John Pringle's theory,—and their irrelevancy pointed out.

266. Conclusion,—that Pus is not a secretion, but acquires its characteristic properties by a spontaneous change taking place, under the influence of heat, in a mixture of Serum, and of Lymph, or rather Albumen, in certain proportions, after quitting the vessels.—Variety of appearance which the effused fluid assumes, explained from the different proportion of its ingredients, and the circumstances under which it is poured out :—whey-like, —flakey, —curdly, —clotted or cohesive, —puriform, —purulent.

267. GANGRENE and SPHACELUS—defined,—and their relation to each other shewn :—may be either *direct*, or *indirect*;—distinction between these exemplified in senile mortification,—in gangrene during and after Typhus fever,—after Erysipelas,—after contusions,—lacerated wounds,—or violent Inflammation.—In what parts each kind respectively most frequent.—Signs of its taking place, accordingly as it is external or internal.

268. SCIRRHUS;—peculiar to glandular parts?—oftener precedes than follows inflammation ;—and when

* *Dissertations on Inflammation*, by JOHN BURNS, Surgeon, vol i. p. 404-5.

† *A Dissertation on the Properties of Pus*, by EVERARD HOME, F.R.S. 4to. Lond. 1788.

the latter, something peculiar in the *species* of inflammation, often connected with constitutional disposition (258).

GENERAL CURE OF INFLAMMATION.

269. This resolves itself into a single or a double indication, according to the *kind* (252-4) of inflammation present.

270. Circumstances whereby to determine the general character or *kind* of the inflammation, collected from—the patient's age,—constitution,—and habit of body;—the origin,—progress,—and present state of the disease;—and the effects of the remedies (if any) already employed.

271. The CURE OF TONIC INFLAMMATION, or *Excessive vascular Action with considerable Power*,—will consist in—employing such means as *directly* tend to lessen the excessive action;—which is done by—A. removing, as far as it is practicable, those external causes, whether *mechanical*, *chemical*, or *specific*, that have been applied, and still continue to act;—B. lessening, to a certain degree, the stimulus arising from those agents that are natural, viz. the Blood, and Animal Heat,—by Bloodletting,—by Cold applications;—C. diminishing the morbid sensibility and irritability by sedative remedies, e. g. Preparations of lead,—*Digitalis*?—*Opium*? &c.—Remarks upon the extent to which several of these means (B and C) are to be carried,—with directions for their proper use.

272. In the CURE OF ATONIC INFLAMMATION,—or *Increased Action with inadequate Power*,—beside employing the means specified above (270) and occasionally others which have a peculiar sedative operation

269. The treatment of Inflammation must depend
whether it be of the tonic or atonic kind.
If of the former bleed from a large orifice
purge freely. & employ a low Diet. If of the latter
gentle stimulants will in general answer best.
Because in those people you find an increased
action with diminished power

if there is great irritability Opium
will be found most beneficial.

Continued sinking & depressing ^{on} over the whole
frame, & by his general appearance, hands & feet
cold, & a sudden Cessation of all pain, this
deceives the Patient and his friends, but never
the Practitioner. Internal parts are a
like subject to this, the latter is frequently
a deceptive symptom in Enteritis -
Mortification never takes place in the
Liver, Lungs, Spleen, or Brain.

260. Instead of Inflammation hardness may be said
to be the first symptom, the Capsule of the Gland
not expanding, give it this with a peculiar
something is deposited in greater quantities
in some parts of it than others - this is frequently
of a Cartilaginous nature - The termination
of this depends on the kind of Constitution
Inflammation is caused by a deposit of new
matter which destroys the texture of the Gland.

We have no distinctive evidence of any such thing as "Cancerous Virus" as in its ulcerated state it produces matter of a Curdy, or what some w. call it of a Scrophulous Kind -

270. Look at the violence & quality of 3^d Cause. Specific Inflammations are generally of 3^d Atonic Kind, the Measles is an exception to this. All rapid inflammations are of 3^d Atonic Kind shewing an excessive degree of irritability of Constitution, look closely to 3^d Operation of Remedies heretofore employed - You will sometimes find a mixed form at first requiring the tonic treatment & in the subsequent part of 3^d Disease 3^d Atonic -

271. If a grain of sand in the eye it is obvious you must remove it. B. Inflammation is generally local and arises spontaneously and as soon as the system partakes of its effects, the most effectual means to take away blood - The heat is but little increased in the Tonic kind of Inflammation, in 3^d Atonic it is three or four degrees higher, 3^d Chief Object of 3^d Surgeon is the subtraction of 3^d Stimulus of heat - The Dr. thinks that lead washes have no potential power in unhealed surfaces, but when it is the case as in Burns & Scalds, it has a great effect in diminishing the irritability of 3^d extremities of nerves.

Opium is also serviceable in irritable
surfaces where there is a want of power.
The extent to which these remedies may
be carried depends on 1st urgency of 3rd
case.

272. Adapt your Remedies to 3rd particular
state of 1st Case, but remember there is
a defect of power to lessen 3rd irritation,
you must lessen the local increased action,
by local Bleeding, this is of great service
while general O. S. will do harm.

If your treatment is simply Antiphlogistic,
you will find you only alleviate pain,
you will be obliged to have recourse
to Tonics & to support 3rd Constitution.
If you have great sensibility apply Opium

Diminish local increased action
while you support general strength —
Inability attends atonic Inflammation

273. Increased action of a part continued
for a length of time, as in Cases of eaten-
-live Burns & Scalds wear out 3rd power &
7th Constitution by what 7th Dr. W. call
Nervous Erythema i.e. its effects will
~~destroy~~ intense heat on 4th surface of body.
i.e. its effects will destroy 3rd strongest
man in a short space of time, this
why Brandy & Volatile Alkali are
given —

175. Increased action is always necessary to this & a certain degree is proper for γ° Secretion of true & laudable Pus, if it goes higher it prevents the formation of good Pus, here then it requires our Management. Dr. Monro was the first who did away with γ° innumerable applications to Ulcers, he said the best Balsam of Nature to ulcerated Surfaces was good Pus.

Look at γ° Specific Cause of Inflammation. Whenever there is a local diseased action you must use Constitutional means, even in old ulcerated state of γ° Legs, the Liver Digestive Organ in general, the consequence the health of γ° Patient is in an impaired state, linchond with occasional Doses of Calomel will be found of service - Nitric acid may increase the appetite in a debilitated habit, but he has never seen it of any service in Syphilis except the Poison was first extirpated. Dr. has seen good effects from γ° Decoct. Sarsaparilla from γ° effects of Mercury after indiscreet exposure tho' the cannot explain γ° Modus Operandi. Preparations of Arsenic have certainly shewn the greatest power in Cancer tho' it never cured - The Dr. thinks there is no remedy yet of any service in this Disease.

adapted to particular *species* of the disease,—the *power* of the vessels must be *supported* or *increased*, by the local or general use of astringent and tonic remedies.—The principles laid down in par. 136-7, and 159, illustrated here by cases both of local and general action, and applied to the treatment of *atonic* inflammation.—Variation necessary, according to the *stage* of the disease,—or to its being attended with *increased* or *diminished sensibility*, (254).

273. Both *kinds* of inflammation subject to considerable variety in *degree*;—and the one or the other character predominating, according to—the greater or less strength or *power* of the vessels to maintain themselves under a state of increased action,—the original or acquired sensibility of the part affected,—and, the nature and force of the exciting cause.—Difference of treatment arising out of these particulars.

274. The treatment of *Specific Inflammations*, such as the Gouty,—Erysipelatous, &c. as far as it differs from that of SIMPLE INFLAMMATION, will be considered under their respective heads.

TREATMENT OF SUPPURATION.

275. This, as far as respects local applications, comes under the province of Surgery; but *internal* remedies often necessary; and these are either such as increase the tone and vigour of the whole system, or correct specific morbid dispositions,—as the scrophulous,—syphilitic,—cancerous, &c.—Remarks on certain remedies employed for these purposes respectively.—Sea-Water bath, tepid or cold;—Cinchona;—Alcalies;—

74 TREATMENT OF GANGRENE AND SCIRRHUS.

Cicuta.—Mercury ;—Nitric Acid ;—Sarsaparilla.—Arsenic ;—Carbonic Acid Gas, &c.

TREATMENT OF GANGRENE.

276. Will in part depend upon the causes inducing it,—and its being *direct* or *indirect* (267); but the general indications are,—1st. to support and increase the *power* of the vessels which yet retain the principle of life ;—By moderate warmth,—nourishing food,—Wine,—Cinchona,—Carbonic Acid,—Camphor,—Opium,—Musk and Ammonia, &c.:—and—2d. to prevent or retard the septic dissolution of the sphacelated parts.—By Carrot, Turnip, or Parsnip poultice,—fermenting cataplasm,—Nitrous Acid lotion,—Oxygenated Nitrous Gas,—Camphor dissolved in Oil of Turpentine?—Varnish of Pitch or Wax in ditto.

TREATMENT OF SCIRRHUS.

277. Ambiguity of the term *Scirrhus*, as often applied to express specifically different kinds of morbid hardness in glandular parts.—Necessity of investigating the particular kind of induration therefore, in order to render the treatment successful, or even safe :—illustration of this in Cancerous,—Scrophulous,—and Syphilitic indurations.—Genuine scirrhus perhaps incurable in the advanced state ; why so.—Remarks on certain remedies usually employed against Scirrhus :—Cicuta ;—Belladonna ;—Arsenic ;—Muriate of Barytes ;—Electricity ;—Galvanic aura, &c.

283. In Patients of a full habit Bleeding
is the grand Object - & your after treatment
must depend on 3^d part affected. If the
Inflammation is attacking the Brain
you have Delirium come on, if the
Lungs there is a difficulty of Breathing -
& if 3^d Stomach you will have Vomiting
ensue, the Treatment in these Cases
Calomel 8 iij. Opium ʒ i every Night
at bed time & to be purged off with ʒ i
Elix. Cathart. the next morning -
Antimonials will be found of service
joined with ʒ i Aq. Ammon. Acet. if 3^d
Kidneys are inflamed give Diuretics &
apply Leeches.

276. The parts invariably lose their
Temperature - therefore we sh^d endeavour
to keep it up by moderate Heat and
continued Warmth - or ʒ i demand from ʒ i
System for this Heat will wear out ʒ i
Patient tis on this Principle ʒ i Fomentations
and Poultices are used, there is too rapid a
change of temperature as from hour to hour.
You sh^d not give the Patient more than
he can digest as is commonly done.
Cinchona will be found useful but
sh^d not be solely trusted to, it is
particularly so when Erysipelas has
preceded Inflammation -
Mortification -

Wine as a Stimulant and to afford Nutri-
ment, Carbonic Acid may be given
internally, & applied externally as
a Poulthice it corrects $\frac{3}{4}$ offensive
fotor & putrid disposition of parts & even
some have gone so far as to alledge that
it has actually stopped Mortification
this the Dr. does not believe, & thinks
that all the good external Antiseptic
applications is to prevent a solution
or increased fotor of $\frac{3}{4}$ dead parts, they
cannot have the effects of arresting
Mortification, but may render it more
bearable on Opium by lessening
irritability, arrests $\frac{3}{4}$ progress of $\frac{3}{4}$
Complaint by diminishing $\frac{3}{4}$ excessive
expenditure of power, & as it were
laying the nerves to sleep - The Dr. has
seen the best effects from $\frac{3}{4}$ use of
Musk, & Ammonia in fact more
than from any other Medicine
supporting Constitution - If $\frac{3}{4}$ parts
completely dead apply $\frac{3}{4}$ Nitric Acid
Lotion -

277. Are we to denominate every hardened
Gland Scirrhus? No - for we frequently
see them dispersed as in scrofulous affec-
tions of Mammae - The Dr. thinks they
always depend on some peculiarity of Consti-
tution in the individual. If it is Scirrhus
estription is your only recourse, this
can be only done in the incipient stage
with any prospect of success. Cicuta
acts only by effecting 3^d nervous
System, it sh^d be given so as to excite
giddiness; you sh^d be cautious in 3^d
administration of Belladonna as it
is not agreeable as 3^d formerly, 3^d Dr.
has no opinion of Opium or 3^d above.
Much caution also is required in 3^d
use of Arsenic - Muriat of Borax
of very little service - also Electricity.
The Royal Touch & Malfactor's hand must
have their effect from producing air &
Error, a Dread of Error has changed the
air from Brown to white during a night.

278. When you find a Patient labouring under Local Pain & general Fever, enquire which appeared first, this will lead you to a Knowledge of 3^d Cause & Principle on which to found your Treatment—

280. The Pulse is always quickened in Phlegmasia & for 3^d most part hard, particularly when situated in a membranous part. It is not always a Criterion - for in an Inflammation of 3^d substance of 3^d Lungs, it is oppressed. The Urine becoming scanty and high colour'd. Heat, varying considerably. The State of 3^d Blood sh^d be well examined before you proceed with your Curative treatment.

282. Examine for yourself, as to 3^d state of 3^d Local Disorders, feel 3^d Seat of 3^d Disease & be satisfied, Complaints of 3^d Liver are often mistaken & treated for Complaints of 3^d Chest - & Dyspnea a Functional Disorder often indicates the Seat of 3^d Complaint, Sympathetic affections sh^d be perpetually in your recollection. The Pulse is found to be harder - quicker &c. considerably than natural.

OF THE PHLEGMASIÆ,

OR INFLAMMATION OF PARTS, WITH GENERAL
FEBRILE STATE.

278. Sometimes from the *extent* of the local inflammation,—from the great sensibility of the part affected,—or from its importance in the constitution, the whole Arterial System partakes of a corresponding state:—and therefore demands attention, as well on its own account, as on that of the part primarily affected.

279. At other times the *general* inflammatory affection arises from the same exciting causes which occasion the *local* one; and comes on along with, or even precedes it.—This more especially what constitutes the PHLEGMASIÆ; and its application of importance in directing the treatment.

280. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PHLEGMASIÆ;—Disturbance of some internal function, with local pain, and symptomatic (?) Synocha (175);—blood buffy or sizzly;—urine red;—tongue white;—heat sometimes considerable, but often moderate;—pulse quickened, and generally hard; but sometimes full, at other times oppressed or obscure.

281. Variation in the symptoms accordingly as the disease partakes especially of the *tonic* or *atonic* form.

282. The *seat* of the pain *generally* directs to the part or organ particularly affected;—but this occasionally fallacious. Examples of both true and false reference by the patient;—and cautions necessary to guard the practitioner against mistake, in a point so important in regulating the plan of cure.

TREATMENT OF THE PHLEGMASIÆ IN GENERAL.

283. This will depend upon the distinctions already laid down with respect to the *degree* and *kind* (252, 6) of inflammatory state present,—upon the sensibility and importance of the organ chiefly affected;—and, upon the relative proportion between the *local* and the *general* affection, together with their respective priority of occurrence (278-9).—Illustration of these by examples.

284. TREATMENT WHERE THE INFLAMMATORY ACTION IS OF THE TONIC KIND :—

A. BLOODLETTING, general and local;—circumstances determining its extent, as collected from the patient's strength,—age,—habit of body,—mode of life,—state of pulse,—urgency of symptoms;—but much less necessary than generally supposed, if other means duly employed.—Appearance of blood drawn, a doubtful indication :—danger of the Boerhaavian doctrine shown here.

B. BLISTERS; their use in this case explained.

C. Application of Cold, — doubts respecting it :—regulation of temperature.

D. PURGATIVES,—different kinds required at different periods of the disease.

E. ANTIMONIAL DIAPHORETICS—how to be regulated.

F. CALOMEL and OPIUM combined :—idea of counter irritation refuted :—principles upon which their operation may be better explained,—illustrated by actual cases.

G. DIGITALIS—to what stage of this form best suited.

285. TREATMENT WHEN POWER DEFECTIVE.
—Causes particularly giving rise to this form;—marks for ascertaining its degree.—A. Cautions respecting

3. We sh^d be careful how we deplete in debilitated constitution. Lammation of external parts is not attended with so much risk as when it attacks internal parts. therefore our practice sh^d be more bold in the latter -

84. Phlegmasia are not to be cured by Bleeding only as
as formerly supposed, it may often be omitted when
then Local V.S. is had recourse to & give a 2^d. sometime
urgatives and Diaphoretics. In full habit V. S.
it increase the hardness & frequency of Pulse, & this
in these habits y^e the Pu^lse does not appear till y^e
second or 3rd V.S. Fainting produced by a Cupful of
Blood will do more good than y^e loss of a quart without
Somewhat a similar effect; it is very rarely y^e 1st first
V.S. will give an appearance indicating y^e 1st degree of
Inflammation we sh^d never go by measure in Pneumonia
These ought never to supersede V.S. as the good they do here
from their evacuation, they sh^d be large, they do so by
increasing y^e action or directing it from a deep seated & here
quiescent inflamed part, as well as producing increased
secretion.

254. Calomel combined with opium and
Iart. Antim was given by Dr. Cury to relieve
inflammation after bleeding had
failed. ℞i Opri Calomel & Iart Antim $\frac{1}{2}$

{ 285- The purgative sh^d. be colocynth Eat.
and Calomel. Mild Diaphoretic sh^d.
be here employed as ʒ. Liq. Acet. Ammon
with a few Drops of ʒ. Vin Antim
ʒ. Milder Bitters Infus. Gent. and last
Ammonia-

the Dr. has great doubts of the propriety of this beyond
that of Cool Air, there is a danger of determining
an additional quantity of blood on 3^d internal parts.
Cold applied externally in Enteritis the Dr. dis-
approves of -

D. Not till the Dr. has been had recourse to, it sh^d
be in proportion to the fullness of 3^d System in
the first instance Saline Purgatives are best,
and it is to a most excellent Combination of
Calomel and Opium & Tart. Antimony that 3^d
Dr. trusts to in after treatment of Inflammation.

E. These sh^d always be preceded by Dr. generally
or Locally or Both, they sh^d be given in small
doses never to extent its produce nausea and
sh^d be accompanied with plentiful Dilution -
The very act of Perspiration implies an equality
in the distribution and circulation of 3^d Blood.

F. To be given after high Vascular action is reduced
The good it does is to be measured by its effects on
the Liver, you prevent Congestion in 3^d Hepatic
of 3^d Abdominal Viscera this may be seen
by the stools being highly & deeply impreg-
-nated with Bilious matter.

C Digitalis is useful in long protracted increased action or in other words when irritation is left after the high action is reduced.

285. The treatment of these Cases is the most difficult part of our practice, & Practitioner is as it were steering between Scylla & Charybdis for instance when Local Inflammation occurs with a Fever of 3^d Typhoid Type. be careful of a specious appearance of strength, in a florid bloated countenance. Your whole attempt sh^d be to keep up a balance between power and action. Bleed locally not generally & follow it up by immediate apply of a Blister. Purgatives sh^d be of moderate kind. Opium combined with Calomel & Gent. Emet. is of great service as a Diaphoretic from the Sig. Ammon. Acet. Recollect the general feebleness of 3^d system to which you are giving remedies.

286. Irritation from 3^d Ciliary Glands often keeps up a degree of inflammation on 3^d Eye.

287. Cold in robust people will cause this. If inflammation arises spontaneously, it fixes on one part and the patient complains of pain in one particular spot; If from a foreign body the pain is changing here and there in a slight degree of inflammation produces an increased secretion of Tears, a greater will occasion a dryness. Much may be done by early treatment in preventing the extension of 3^d inflammation to the interior of 3^d Eye constituting Ophthalmitis.

286. The former is an acute Disease & the latter a Chronic and require different Treatment - when Inflamm arises spontaneously, pain is confined at first to one particular part - when y^e pain shoots to y^e back of the Head you may consider y^e Retina is affected. -

288. The hairs often continue to produce irritation by turning inwards - but one of y^e most Cause is Cold -

Opthalmia Tarsi the specific remedy for it, is long. Hyd. Nit. - y^e 1st effect is exquisitely acute pain - and care must be taken y^e 2^d this does not be affected

288. It is now a decided fact y^e this Disease is communicable one to another, it has been repeatedly proved, both in the Army and Navy this rendered more highly so when favoured by y^e presence of several Causes, as a particular state of y^e Atmosphere, effluvia in crowded places - as where soldiers have been confined.

289. Principally Local. after free V.S. from y^e temp. Artery or Leechees Purge of Saline kind, Diet & Regiment Antiphlogistic, & Cold applications.

In 4th atonic form of inflammation you are always
to keep in view the want of power in the
System. Here the Peruvian Bark may be given.

PARTICULAR PHLEGMASIÆ.

77

general bloodletting.—B. Local bleeding—C. Blisters
—D. Purgatives,—what kind especially useful.—E. Mild
diffusive diaphoretics: combinations affording these,—
F. Calomel joined with Opium.—Operation of E. and F.
separately and conjointly.—A plan more or less tonic neces-
sary throughout, but especially towards the end. (272).

PARTICULAR PHLEGMASIÆ.

OF OPHTHALMIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE
EYES.

286. Usually divided into two species; 1st. as situated
in the membranes of the eye (*Ophthalmia membranarum*,
CUL.)—2d. as situated on the margin of the eyelids
(*Ophthalmia tarsi*, CUL. and *Psorophthymia* of Mr.
Ware.) The second species often a sequel of the first;
but sometimes precedes and causes it. The division
of Ophthalmia, however, according to the kind of in-
flammation (253), shewn to be more comprehensive
and useful.

287. SYMPTOMS OF TONIC OPHTHALMY;—Prick-
ing or shooting pain in the fore part of the eye,—redness of
the *tunica adnata*,—increased sensibility to light,—ge-
nerally with discharge of tears:—occasionally sharp pains
darting to the bottom of the eye, and through the head,
with considerable pyrexia (*Ophthalmitis*).

288. CAUSES. Constitutional irritability of the eyes.
—Mechanical violence from blows, &c.—irritation from
foreign bodies, inverted hairs, (*Trichiasis*) &c.—Cold,
especially applied with partial current of air;—Intense
Light;—particular state of the atmosphere during certain
winds;—Peculiar Contagion (*Egyptian Ophthalmia*);
—Suppressed Gonorrhœa?—Remarks on these, and
their respective operation explained.

289. CURE OF TONIC OPHTHALMY;—Exclusion of light:—Bloodletting, —various modes of it, with directions for their choice and extent:—Purging,—what cathartics especially useful:—Cold applications;—Digitalis?—Belladonna?—Diet and regimen proper.

290. SYMPTOMS OF THE ATONIC OPHTHALMY;—Turgescence and redness of the vessels, with comparatively little pain in general. (254).—This kind often combined with the second species (2d. 286), or ends in it.—When the inflammation is of the crystalline or Erysipelatous species, the cellular membrane of the eyelids and neighbouring parts, is also affected.

291. Description of the Purulent Eye of Young Children; and inquiry how far caused by, or connected with, Leucorrhœa in the mother.

292. THE PREDISPOSING AND EXCITING CAUSES of the *Atonic Ophthalmia*, besides those mentioned above (290), are—Scrophulous habit,—Small Pox;—Measles;—Dentition;—Exanthematic metastasis;—Tinea capitis;—Mercurial irritability;—Syphilitic taint?—Fatigue of eyes;—Smoke or other acrid vapours;—frequent Intoxication.

293. TREATMENT OF ATONIC OPHTHALMY:—Local bloodletting in different modes;—blisters.—Occasional purging with particular cathartics.—Opium.—Sudorifics—Emetics.—Various astringent and stimulant applications, consisting of preparations of Lead, —Alum,—Zinc,—Copper,—and Mercury;—Vinum Opii;—fomentations?—Ol Terebinthinæ, Riga Balsam;—Electricity;—Cicuta;—Cinchona;—Cold bathing—local and general.—Errhines.—Issues—Setons.—Remarks upon these, and upon some celebrated empirical applications.

289. The Cure is extremely simple as Dr
Cruikshank says - when you ^{have} quickness of Pulse with
any degree of hardness you Bleed freely
if y^e pain is confined to y^e head. Temp Artery
may be opened. The Dr. here alluded to
his own case, when y^e violence of
pain is not so great y^e application
of Leeches may do very well
purgings sh^d be used Speedily Saline
Kind. Digitalis is sometime given.
The Diet sh^d be of y^e vegetable kind.

290. When y^e Inflam is of y^e Erisi-
pelatous Kind it is attended with Typhus
fever -

291. Taking place in children soon after
Birth when y^e Mother is subject to
Leucorrhoea

290. This Surge or redness of y^e eyelids takes place
in old people, it generally denotes a Dropsical
affection or a deposit of Serum into the part.

91. It is an inflammation of y^e internal Membrane
lining the eyelids - Children are often born without
when the Mother had very acrid Leucorrhoea; but it
is possible that the discharge is acting as an
irritant might excite it, but then it sh^d appear
immediately.

93. Local Bleeding. Blisters large, occasional Purgers
Calomel, Local applications, Lead improper -
solution of Lime is y^e most proper in this case
Emetics are highly proper if y^e Stomach is disordered.

293. Local Bleeding & Purging -
Eat Cathart - ^{Especially} Gentle Diaphoretics
by exciting slight action on 3^d skin
when 4th Stomach is disordered
& Exhibition of Emeti is 3^d best
Remedy. 4th can be employed
when 4th Disorder becomes Chronic
4th is when 4th pain is not acute
and Redness still continuing -
As trivalent Lotions become
necessary - Rose Water & Ox-
mur. of Mercury $\frac{ss}{4}$ to 3j of Water
in Opia where there is great
irritability especially. Fomen-
tations used by means of a sponge
applied to 4th part is highly beneficial

294. Local Bleeding by Leeches as near 3^d part as
possible but not within 4th Orbit, Purging with
Gentle Salts or Infus. Senne - & Cold appli-
cations are very useful. Digitalis doubted
also Belladonna as it has been known
to Paralyze the part.

295. When Ophthalmia attacks the Eyes Medical men
differ in Opinion, whether it sh^d be considered as
Strictly Venereal or no - Dr. B. thinks this
merely a dispute about words, he cannot from
his experience say that he ever saw nodes ophthalmice
and any other Venereal appearances arise from
the use of Mercury simply, the Dr. considers it
to be a peculiar state of Constitution arising
from the application of 3^d Venereal Poison
followed by a too free use of Mercury.

194. Opacity is an effusion of Albumen between the Laminae of 3^d Cornea, this is supplied by one single Vessel which 3^d Oculist destroys.

Ulceration of 3^d Cornea leaves an indelible rough scabrous Surface which is never got the better of.

295. The only thing of some D^r Relief was taking two grains of Opium at a dose an hour before the coming on of 3^d Paroxysm. tho' he regularly did one evening he omitted it but suffered for it beyond expression, he misfed it no more & soon got well, you can depend on nothing but this, Bark & keeping the Bowels open.

Belladonna seems to have no effect in diminishing 3^d Irritation of the Vessels of 3^d Eye. tho' Consider'd a powerful Sedative - narcotic. &c.

296. Character is well marked, best definition is continual alienation of mind with Acute Fever - ascertain which occurred first, the local affection or the general one. The quantity of fever is nothing like what you might expect, the affection of surface of sensation seems to absorb all the nervous energy - Inflammation of substance is of 3^d kind - of 3^d Membranes attended with wild Delirium & 3^d pain very acute. Sometimes there is both at the same time

297. Very rarely idiopathic, it is almost constantly the sequela of another Disease. The Dr. has seen Synochus in about 24 hours after its attack. Take on 3^d appearance of Phrenitis - Iris inelations Metastasis partakes more of 3^d picture of 3^d Vascular turgescence.

298. Irritable people & those who are subject to violent fits of ague are the most liable to it. Children in rambling about the fields have been known to swallow poisonous berries and have been attacked either with raging insanity or soporosis insibility; it is a curious fact that on this being brought on by an Emetic, these symptoms at once closed, a profuse 3^d Brain was only secondarily affected.

294. Occasional consequences of ophthalmy;—sudden or slow increase of the aqueous humour (*Hydrophthalmitis*; *Hydrophthalmia*);—thickening of the coats, and turbidity of the humours (*Hypopyon*);—general or partial opacity of the cornea (*Albugo vel Leucoma*).—Nature and treatment of opacity.—Ulceration of the cornea.

295. Ophthalmy, especially of the *atonic* kind, occasionally assumes an intermitting or remitting type;—Management necessary in that case, illustrated by examples.

OF PHRENITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES.

296. Origin of the name.—CHARACTER of the disease,—Intense pain, and sense of fulness or stricture, within the head;—redness and turgescence of the eyes and face,—impatience of light and noise,—continued watchfulness, and fierce delirium, accompanied with violent pyrexia.—Difference of symptoms alledged to mark inflammation of the membranes (*Phrenitis*;—*Meningitis?*), or of the substance of the brain (*Cephalitis*, SAUV. et SAG.—*Sphacelismus*, LIN.)

297. Phrenitis not of frequent occurrence in this country as an Idiopathic disease;—but often *symptomatic* or *secondary*,—arising during the progress of general fever, —or from metastasis of Rheumatitis, Gout, Erysipelas? &c. and then partakes more of the *atonic* form.—Importance of attending to this.

298. PREDISPOSING AND EXCITING CAUSES—Original tendency, often marked by general tension and irritability of fibre, and passionate temper. Violent fits

of anger,—continued irritation of mind occasioning want of sleep:—concussion or other mechanical injury of brain;—intoxication;—phytoseptic miasmata;—exposure to intense atmospheric heat, especially under great exertion;—certain narcotic poisons:—epidemic influence,—contagion?

299. Consequences of the disease,—and an account of the various appearances observed on dissection.

300. Reasons for believing Phrenitis more intimately connected with a certain state of the Hepatic system, than at present supposed; and views of the nature and treatment of the disease founded on this,—illustrated by cases.

301. TREATMENT:—Bloodletting general and topical;—Arteriotomy?—Cold applications to the head;—Blisters near the head:—nearly erect sitting posture;—abstraction of light and noise.—Drastic cholagogue Cathartics;—Digitalis;—Antimonials:—Sinapisms—Remarks on these several means, and on the extent to which they should respectively be carried, according to the degree of the disease, and its being primary or secondary.

OF QUINSEY IN GENERAL.

302. The Cynanche, Synanche, and Angina of authors:—origin and meaning of these terms;—include several inflammatory affections about the throat, differing considerably both in their seat and nature, and consequently in their treatment. Division of them according to these circumstances, into 1. *Angina tonsillaris*,—2. *A. pharyngea*,—3. *A. trachealis*,—4. *A. parotidea*,—and 5. *A. maligna*, or *Scarlatina Anginosa*.

The best position in which a Patient can be placed is y. erect. To be supported by destroyers Contrivances in way the great impetus of y. Blood upon y. Brain, in a great measure diminishes.

99. If it does terminate speedily, it renders them afterwards susceptible of slight impressions. The Dr. once saw a Case where Chorea was produced by an Abscess forming in the Brain.

301. In Phrenitis if the Patient be of a full habit &c. is highly necessary, particularly from 4th Temporal Artery, Cupping behind the Ears or Occiput. Leeches, cold Applications to the head, the hair must be shaved off and Cloths kept constantly wet with Ether & Water for by this you diminish increased action without the smallest diminution of strength.

301. Bleeding from 3rd head ~~daily~~ by 4th application of Leeches and 3rd frequent application of Vinigar & Water to keep up a regular evaporation Purgatives of 3rd Drastick kind such as Calomel & Jalap. and ~~if~~ ^{succeeded} Leeches by 3rd application of Blister - *Digitalis* - *Light M^d be moderate.*

Blisters to the Nape of the neck, or between the Shoulders, but never immediately upon 4th head as the *Pericranium* often unites with the Dura Mater - Sometimes the Blisters will not rise, which shews a loss of power in the Vascular System, the Bowels must be well attended to. The Liver & Brain being intimately connected Large Doses of Calomel sh^d be given. If your Patient has little Fricks depend upon it, the Case approaches in its nature to Insanity. here *Digitalis* will be found of Service. *Opium* not useful.

302. Often caused by excitement from exercise within doors and going suddenly out in ^{c.} Cold Air. If no constitutional affection of no great consequence except when it falls on the Throat when you sh^d. be on your guard.

303. On Enquiry we shall generally find that Shivering precedes the Local Attack - occasional in spite of all you can do it will suppurate and break.

304. Yet any Person may be liable to it. & severe attacks lay the foundation for its recurrence. The parts acquires a greater degree of irritability and is in itself weaker. Exposure to Cold under the Use of Mercury is very liable to produce ulcerated sore throat.

306. In the Atonic kind when it approaches to the nature of Erysipelas, instead of ^a bright scarlet hue, we have a dark dusky red; the Pulse is quick & small. & the Inflammⁿ appears superficial.

309. On the side which the swelling is placed
we sh^d apply Leeches to the angle of 3^d Jaw -
Puncturing has often saved Life: a flat Instrument
received in a Canula is used for this purpose -
called Pharyngotomus invented by Petit -
a Frenchman. When we have a full Constitution
high Colour'd Urine, Yellow Tongue, a disposition
to nausea an Emetic sh^d be given, this operates
in more ways than one giving an impulse to the
sluggish vessels. A small Piece of Nitre sh^d be
allowed to be dissolved in the Mouth or in the
form of a Gargle, it stimulates 3^d Glands of 3^d
Throat discharging the Mucous which sometimes
blocks up the Passages from the Fauces to 3^d Nose.

308. The Dr. has never seen but one Case of this
in 29 years. You sh^d allow \mathcal{P}^{ss} of Emetic Tartar
to dissolve gradually into the Throat, it does good
by exciting Diaphoresis.

Slight Elongations of \mathcal{P}^{ss} Uvula may be relieved
by snipping off a portion, it is a very simple
Operation. I use the Decoct. Quercil as a
Gargle.

Scrophulous Constitutions frequently leave
a permanent enlargement of \mathcal{P}^{ss} Tonsils,
Blisters sh^d be applied early, here. —

307. Wherever you have fever with
considerable hardness of pulse Dr.
C. believes \mathcal{P}^{ss} General Bleeding may
be had recourse to, but Local
Bleeding is most common, had re-
= course to — Purging — and puncturing
with a point of Lancet if \mathcal{P}^{ss} Patient
is not very Delicate. When \mathcal{P}^{ss} Stomach
is very full & irritable Vomiting is had
recourse to with great relief Diaphor-
= if there is much heat & Saline Draught
of the \mathcal{P}^{ss} Lig Ammoniac & Vin Antim
Infus Rosa forms a good
astringent Gargle.

OF COMMON INFLAMMATORY QUINSEY.

303. *Cynanche tonsillaris* of Cullen;—*Tonsillitis*.—

DEFINITION. Inflammation affecting one or both tonsils, often extending to the *velum palati*, *uvula*, and parts adjacent;—marked by redness, swelling, and pain of these parts,—difficulty of swallowing, and occasionally of respiration;—sometimes without, oftener with pyrexia;—and frequently ending in suppuration.

304. PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Original constitutional tendency;—Mercurial irritability.

305. EXCITING CAUSES—Cold applied to the neck and fauces, or to the body in general, especially if with partial current of air, and when the person is overheated:—epidemic influence.

306. Quinsey generally of the *tonic* form at first attack; but often of a mixed character, and in some persons always *atonic*.—Erysipelatous species:—this generally connected with typhoid pyrexia.

307. TREATMENT of quinsey different, accordingly as it partakes of the *tonic* or *atonic* form,—as this primary or secondary,—and as it is merely topical, or attended with pyrexia. *Remedies*;—Venesection,—puncturing,—leeches,—blisters,—purgatives:—Emetics,—diaphoretics;—acid gargles;—Nitrate:—Astringent and mildly stimulant applications. Remarks upon these, and upon the particular form or circumstances of the disease, to which they are respectively adapted.—Most effectual means of guarding against future returns of the disorder.

308. ANGINA PHARYNGÆA or *Œsophagitis*.—This of rare occurrence as a primary disease; being oftener an extension and variety of *A. tonsillaris*, than a

distinct species of quinsey.—SYMPTOMS.—Scarcely any redness or swelling apparent on inspecting the fauces;—and little or no difficulty of breathing; whilst that of swallowing is extreme;—The general treatment, therefore, nearly the same as that of *A. tonsillaris*; but the situation of the complaint necessarily precludes some remedies applicable to *A. tonsillaris*, and requires others to be employed to a greater extent.

OF THE CROUP.

309. The *Suffocatio stridula* of Home;—the *Angina polyposa* of Michaelis;—and the *Cynanche trachealis* of Cullen.—Anglice *Croup*.—Origin of these names.

310. DEFINITION. An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications, causing great difficulty of breathing, particularly of inspiration, which is accompanied with a peculiar noise;—frequent dry cough, with harsh sound, as if passing through a brazen tube;—violent fever of the synocha kind (175).

311. The disease chiefly attacks between the period of weaning and of puberty,—usually runs its course in a few days,—and the patient generally dies suddenly as if suffocated.

312. PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Circumstances of constitution and habit of body marking those most liable to the complaint.

313. EXCITING CAUSES:—these not well ascertained; but the most obvious is—exposure to a cold and damp evening air, especially succeeding a hot day.

314. Appearances on dissection; and an explanation of the peculiar and urgent symptoms, as well as of the sudden and commonly fatal termination, drawn from thence.

310. If the Local affection is very severe, the general diffused action is not so violent.

The Membrane lining the Trachea is peculiarly liable to Inflammation. The higher in 3^d Trachea the greater the distress, it begins in different situations. Epiglottitis, Cartilages of 3^d Larynx
Pneumonia

311. It generally attacks Persons from one to 10 years of age, very sudden in its rise, progress extremely rapid.

312. Children of full gross habit, irritable and of Sanguineous temperaments. Families sometimes lose two or three children successively of this Disease.

313. It has been often observed to take place more frequently in the neighbourhood of Water - Sudden spasms to a change of temperature after being overexerted by exercise.

317. If the Disease be of the intermitting kind
You may between the fits. moderate the
Paroxysms by the administration of Calomel
Opium and ~~Speculum~~ ^{Speculum} hand.

General bloodletting sh. be employed
under general Inflammatory action.

Bronchotomy has been performed
but without success.

318. Repeated Doses of Calomel
has been found by Mr. Rensy
to be of essential Service
which may be combined
with a small quantity of
Opium. Dr. L. recommends
to abstain from Antimo-
nials as they weaken the
power of the Const. in some
Measure. Sweet Seneca
has the property of an emetic
Diaphoretic & Stimulant

315 Not connected with Contagion in the least
tho formerly supposed so, Patients once affected
are more liable to it than others. It may be
called a Local Epidemic. No one can mistake
the Cough if he has once heard it.
Cullen calls. *Vox Rance.*

Treatment Bloodletting Local & general if
the Constitution is good, blood taken from the
Jugular Vein is preferable, Emetics will
give relief by throwing out a quantity of Mucus
Plasters on each side of Trachea.
Decoct. Sennaka. tepid Bath. Large Doses
of Calomel combined with Antimony
and Opium. *Calomel Scilla & Vin. Antim.*
Iart.

324. In Adults the irritation arising from
protracted Catarrhal affection, that has been
reflected, produce an Ulceration & thickening
often the consequence of exposure under
Use of Mercury, it is known by 3^d
Sound of Voice, a deposit of Mucus is
Sometimes the consequence. The Disease is
confined to the Trachea, the Lungs are sound
attend to the general System, the Dr. never
knew one cured.

When 4th tone of 4th General System
is lower'd by L. recommends
vomiting - which will help in
great measure to get rid of Mucus.

315. DIAGNOSIS.—Symptoms distinguishing Croup from the tracheal inflammation of Catarrh and Measles.

316. History of the rise and progress of the disease as collected from authors :—whether more frequent now than formerly ;—whether occasionally epidemic, or ever contagious.—Whether it attacks a second time.

317. Whether sometimes *spasmodic* rather than *inflammatory* ; and reasons for believing, that the former appearance is owing to the fever which attends, being of the *remitting* instead of the *continued* kind.

318. Essential and peculiar character of the complaint as deduced from a consideration of the several circumstances noticed above : — MODE OF TREATMENT founded on this, and supported by experience.—Remarks on the particular remedies ; Venesection,—leeches ;—Emetics ;—blistering ;—Cathartics ;—nauseating expectorants ;—Digitalis ?—Calomel and Opium ;—diaphoretics ;—tepid bath—inspiring the steam of hot water.—Decoct. Senekæ ?—Proposal of Bronchotomy considered.

319. Variation of treatment proper where the disease assumes the *remitting* form. (317.)

320. Account of a disease termed by some CHRONIC CROUP, which takes place in adults, but which appears more nearly allied to *Catarrhal Phthisis*. See PHTHISIS.

OF THE ANGINA PAROTIDÆA.

321. In England called the *Mumps*, in Scotland the *Branks* :—origin of these terms respectively.

322. CHARACTER,—A specific disease, occurring but once during life,—affecting the parotid and submaxillary

glands with considerable swelling, accompanied by pyrexia of the synocha kind (175-6), generally slight;—often showing a metastasis to the female mammæ, or male testes, and occasionally to the brain.

323. Though commonly so slight a complaint as to require but little medical attention, is sometimes violent both in its local and general symptoms.—Management of these proper with respect to its specific nature.

324. Distressing consequences occasionally from its metastasis in men, and inquiry whether this admits of prevention.

For *Angina maligna* see *Scarlatina anginosa*.

*Putrid sore throat attended by scarlatina
therefore considered under Scarlatina
OF PNEUMONIA, eruptive*

OR ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, AND *fever*
THEIR INVESTING MEMBRANE.

325. GENERAL CHARACTER; pain rather suddenly attacking some part of the thorax internally, and increasing;—preceded, accompanied, or soon followed, by pyrexia, and attended by painful inspiration,—generally with cough.


326. State of the tongue, urine, &c. commonly present, and serving additionally to mark the disease.

327. Variation of symptoms, accordingly as the inflammation affects more especially—(a) the reflected pleura,—or (b) the substance of the lungs and their proper covering,—shown in—the hardness or softness of the pulse,—the kind of pain,—the state of the respiration,—the patient's aspect,—and the effect of posture;—the cough being dry, or with expectoration;—Names in use designative of this difference of situation—(a) *Pleuritis* and *Pleuro-peripneumonia*,—(b) *Pneumonia* and *Pe-*

The Mumps is a swelling taking place on each side of the lower jaw, females are more subject to it than males, in the worst stages of this Disease, the testicle is often affected in the male and the Mamma in the female, it is most times owing to a foul state of 3^d. Alimentary Canal. therefore Emetics & Purgatives are highly necessary, the Soap Liniment may be rubbed into the part, and kept warm by the Application of Flannel.

326. In Pneumonia the pain in the chest is very intense, tongue white, urine high coloured, Pulse quick sometimes so high as 110, breathing laborious, when the substance of 3^d. Lungs is affected inflamed, you have a copious secretion, Pulse oppressed, Pain of a dull and heavy kind, breathing laborious, great oppression and anxiety.

328. These generally take place in front
often on the sides, when it is curious that
there is a precise corresponding action on
both sides of the Lungs in producing
adhesions the Dr. deduces from this
rational of 3^d relief produced in Cupping
Cyphochondria in certain affections.

329. The  pain from breathing is produced
from the Pleura being put on the stretch,
he presses the Ribs and endeavours to make
a respiration be carried on by 4th Diaphragm.

330. On an average between Puberty and 45
more prevalent in the Male than Females
as the latter have these parts well covered
with Mammary and have more Cellular
Substance about the Breast. Catamenia
also severe to keep down Pletthora.

327. To discover Inflammation of the Liver from the Lungs, you will find that you will give the Patient exquisite pain by pressure on the Liver besides that sympathetic pain in the right Shoulder.

332. If the pain shifts suddenly & is not aggravated on Inspiration, it depends on Spasm. Expectoration may be considered as a Crisis of the Complaint, sometimes streaked with Blood which is not always alarming.

ripneumonia.—These however, in general combined with each other, in various degrees; and frequently with inflammation of the liver, — which, unless taken into account, gives rise not only to considerable embarrassment in the diagnosis, and indications of cure,—but to imperfect success or complete failure in the result.

328. Curious fact respecting the sympathy of contiguity in pneumonic inflammation; and application of it to explain the utility of certain remedies.

329. Particular symptoms alledged to arise from the inflammation when seated in the mediastinum (*Mediastina*, VOGEL,)—or the diaphragm (*Paraphrenitis auctorum*.)—Doubts respecting some of these, founded on dissections.—Occasional change in the seat of the pain, and probably also in the inflammation.

330. PREDISPOSING CAUSES; a constitutional tendency to the complaint, especially marked by plethora, with a tense and irritable system of blood vessels, particularly of the lungs.—Certain period of life.—Male sex?—Former attacks of the same disease.—Season of the year.

331. EXCITING CAUSES; sudden or long continued refrigeration, especially if aided by moisture, and operating on the body when overheated or fatigued;—the imprudent use of spirituous liquors immediately after this (*Pleuritis vel Pneumonia vera*);—particular quality of atmosphere sometimes epidemic; (*Febres pleuriticae*)—peculiar quality of certain febrile contagions (*Pn. catarrhalis*,—*morbillosa*,—*typhoidea*, &c.)—metastasis of acute Rheumatism, —of Gout, —Erysipelas? &c. (*P. rheumatica*, *arthritica*, *erysipelatos*? &c.)—inflammatory, sub-inflammatory, or bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers (*Synocha pleuritica*;—*Pleuritis biliosa*,—*Pl. remittens*);—irritation

from worms in the stomach (*Pleuritis vel Pleurodyne verminosa*).

332. DIAGNOSIS.—Marks whereby to distinguish Pneumonia from spasmodic and other painful affections of the chest.—Discrimination of the disease into *simple* or *complicated*,—and into *idiopathic and primary*, or—*symptomatic and secondary*,—as drawn from the predisposing and exciting causes,—the mode of attack and progress of the disease,—the symptoms present.

333. Importance of determining in what *degree* the disease partakes of the *tonic* or *atonic* form, as greatly influencing the treatment (*Pneumonia vera et notha*):—circumstances necessary to do this, drawn from the patient's age,—sex,—previous health, and habit of body,—strength,—assignable causes, (330-1), &c.

334. Different modes in which pneumonic inflammation terminates in health, death, or another disease:—Resolution,—Expectoration,—Adhesion;—Extravasation of blood into the interstitial substance of the lungs,—or profuse effusion of glairy fluid into the air cells and bronchia;—Vomica;—Empyema;—Tubercles;—thickening and ossification of the inflamed membranes and vessels;—Hydrothorax.—Signs of these respectively, as collected from observation and dissection, and illustrated by morbid preparations.

335. TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIC INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL, admits of considerable variety, according to its being—*simple* or *complicated*,—*original*, or *secondary*,—to the particular seat of the inflammation,—and, still more, its *degree* and *kind*.—The chief indications are—

1. *In the beginning of the disease*, to check the inflammation in its acute state, and while still ad-

334. In those who die of this Complaint, the lungs are become solid, so that the Air Cells have been almost obliterated by effusion of blood. Scarcely a Subject is brought into Guy's but what there has been found a partial adhesion, the most common state, by which it most to be decided is formation of Tubercles.

Sometimes if the Patient has been bled too freely in consequence of which inflammation will subside, and then weakened vessels pour out a great quantity of fluid & thus constitute Hydrothorax or Anasarca

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but if there be any inflammatory action, it must be avoided.

337. This Disease much more frequent than was formerly supposed. Dr. Ford has related two Cases that occurred in young females from excessive dancing.

338 The Dr. has seen Cases where you could not pass a probe between 3^d heart & Pericardium. Its Muscular Parities were enlarged & thickened particularly the left ventricle. Dr. B. is very much of Opinion that it often originates from serious attacks of Rheumatism.

mitting of a perfect resolution,—By Venesection,—cupping,—leeches,—blisters ; — cathartics ; — moderately cool air ;—Nitre ;—Digitalis ; — Infus. Rosæ.—

2. *In the more advanced stage*, to favour the expectoration or other evacuation that may take place, and that is found to give relief,—By Mild diaphoretics, tepid diluents ; —Opiates alone, or combined with Calomel and Antimonials ;—Inhaler ;—gentle Emetics, Squills,—Seneka,—Ammoniacum,—Ammonia.—Bitter Tonics, and moderate stimulants :—And

3. To support the strength under these,—to allay urgent symptoms,—and to guard against those bad consequences, to which there appears any evident tendency.—By light nutritive food,—moderate tonics,—diuretics,—seton, &c.

336. Remarks upon the propriety and extent of these remedies individually, as determined by a consideration of the various circumstances already noticed.

OF CARDITIS, AND PERICARDITIS ; OR ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART AND ITS MEMBRANES.

337. CHARACTER :—Along with several of the symptoms belonging to Pneumonia, there is great faintness, anxiety, and oppressive pain referred to the region of the heart, accompanied with extremely frequent, small, and often irregular pulse, together with violent palpitation, and even syncope, on motion.

338. Acute Carditis of more frequent occurrence than was generally believed ; but perhaps oftener a metastatic or misplaced form of Rheumatitis, than a primary disease allied to Pleuritis and Pneumonia.—Instances of the disease illustrated by preparations.

339. Consequences of Carditis; — inflammatory exudation, with effusion of serous fluid into the pericardium,—or adhesion of the pericardium to the heart;—ossifications of the heart and its appendages.

340. THE TREATMENT OF CARDITIS should consist of the same means used in the more acute forms of pneumonic inflammation; and these employed with a promptitude, and to an extent, proportioned to the more rapid progress and greater danger of this disease.

OF HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

341. GENERAL CHARACTER.—Violent and tensive, or dull and heavy pain in the right hypochondre, increased on pressure, inspiration, or particular posture; sympathetic pain referred to some remote point of the thorax;—dyspnœa, with sense of stricture or oppression about the præcordia;—sometimes cough, generally dry, and often by paroxysms;—occasionally vomiting, hiccup, and sallow or icteritious countenance:—primary or symptomatic pyrexia.

342. Division into two species—the acute (*H. membranacea*)—and the chronic (*H. parenchymatica, vel Hepatalgia apostematosa*), or into the *tonic* and *atonic* forms;—these widely different in their respective extremes; but, as being variously blended, best treated of under one general head.—Circumstances under which more especially one or other form takes place:—symptoms distinguishing them, and others serving to denote the particular seat of the inflammation.

343. Progress of the disease according to its degree and kind:—Terminations,—in resolution,—in adhesion,—in suppuration, and abscess opening — externally,

340. Treatment. Blood letting both Local & General.
Cupping on the region of 3.^d Heart. ~~Plasters~~
Digitalis to be tried viz Galt, the treatment is
the same as the former in a great measure
viz Pneumonia.

N. M. Digitalis is the favorite of Dr. B. he
has seen wonderful effects from it.

341. Pain not only at the point of 3.^d right
Shoulder but in every part of 3.^d Trunk, more
favourable when the urine is high colour'd,
than when very pale, in general every part
of 3.^d body suffers more or less from
Sympathy. The Liver being supplied chiefly
with Venous Blood, the Inflan.ⁿ does not
run so high, inspiration greatly aggravates
the pain. If the Inflan.ⁿ takes place in the
part situated over the stomach it produces
irritation of the Cardia, violent vomiting
and Riccus, so as almost to induce one to
believe y^t it is Gastritis.

343. The most favourable termination
is by resolution which is only attained
by Medicine

342 - In the greater number of instances, 2^d Fever
precedes the local attack several days.

Inflammation of 3^d substance most generally
terminates in Abscess, this is marked by a
dull oppressive pain.

Inflammation of 3^d Surface or Peritoneal Coat
is very unfrequent, it is less subject to it
than any other of 3^d Viscera, the pain here
is acute incessant. I fear 3^d Stomach vomiting
is produced; In short the latter is attended
with the common Inflammatory symptoms,
viz Shiverings, pain on pressure, and
dry Inspiration - This may be checked
by the Antiphlogistic treatment
promoting resolution, but this can't
be done when it attacks 3^d Substance.

343. When 3^d part suppurates there is a
diminution of ~~symptoms~~, the tongue is generally
and there is more or less shivering, the Abscess
open in various parts Dr. Curry thinks it
necessary to examine the Faces (as 3^d Matter is
often discharged by the Bowels, it possesses
a peculiar fœtid smell, instead of 3^d Matter
making its escape in this way, it begins
at 5th Concave Surface of 5th Liver and
ulcerates thro' the parietes of 3^d Abdomen,
sometimes thro' the Diaphragm & becomes
coupled up and Cases Curry has seen
of this sort, & terminated favourably,
the Matter when discharged into the
Abdomen is taken up by 3^d Absorbents
and voided by Urine, at this time
4th Patient has a Cadaverous Countenance,
the best termination is Schirrhus
which is generally occasioned by the
person having made too free of
Stimulants.

Gangrene Dr C does not pretend to say
whether this process does take place or
not - He doubts it.

344. The best method of ascertaining 2^d
Inflammation is by making pressure
on the part which generally gives the
Patient Pain. On the part affected
Leeches and Cupping sh^d be applied,
Sometimes Inflammation of 3^d Liver is
connected with diseased Lungs &
thus you've heard of 3^d Diseases of 3^d
Lungs cured by a Course of Mercury.

347. If it occurs in young people it is generally
manageable as other Diseases, unless connected
with Scrophula or Cachexy or habits of
intemperance.
The chronic form is attended with very little
pain so that many patients have had abscesses
from almost without being aware of it,
most robust men going to a hot Climate
are attacked with acute Hepatitis, by
living too freely.

—into the ducts,—into the lungs,—into the abdominal cavity :—induration or scirrhus.—Gangrene ?—Signs of these terminations respectively,—and their most frequent consequences.

344. DIAGNOSIS. Acute hepatitis often simple, but occasionally joined with pneumonia or gastritis ; and sometimes entirely mistaken and unsuccessfully treated for these.—Marks whereby they may be generally distinguished.—Frequently accompanies bilious remittents, and sometimes intermitting and contagious fevers in hot climates.—The chronic form often connected with Dysentery.—Importance of attending to these combinations, as considerably influencing the treatment.

345. PREDISPOSING CAUSES ;—Male sex ;—adult period ;—certain constitutional tendency, marked by excess or irregularity in the hepatic secretion, and often connected with plethoric habit, tense irritable fibre, and passionate temper :—stopping customary discharges, especially the hæmorrhoidal.

346. EXCITING CAUSES ;—occasionally all those that induce general inflammatory pyrexia, as—sudden vicissitude of temperature,—cold drink,—violent bodily labour or exercise ;—but more especially excess in spirituous liquors, and continued great heat of climate or season.—Mode in which these last operate ;—and enquiry why Hepatitis particularly frequent on the Coromandel Coast.

347. PROGNOSIS.—This generally favourable in the *acute* form, if the disease be early seen and properly treated. But in the *chronic* form, its progress in disorganizing the Liver is so insidious, and so often connected with Scrophula, Cachexy, or habits of intemperance, as to render the Prognosis very difficult, and often unfavourable.

348. The TREATMENT OF HEPATITIS necessarily very different, accordingly as the disease is *acute*, or *chronic*,—*simple*, or *complicated*.—In the *acute* form, bloodletting general and topical,—blisters—cathartics,—and other antiphlogistic means—must be had recourse to in proportion to the violence of the inflammatory symptoms, the previous health and vigour of the patient, and the nature of the exciting causes.—Why venesection less, and local bloodletting, with purging, more useful here, than in pneumonic inflammation.—Why Calomel more efficacious than any other cathartic;—with directions for its management.—In the advanced stage of the *acute*, and almost universally in the *chronic* Hepatitis, Mercury carried to gentle ptyalism, the most effectual remedy:—enquiry into its *modus operandi*; and curious observation respecting it in latent hepatic abscess.—Other remedies occasionally useful, especially in the *atonic* form;—mild diaphoretics,—tepid bath,—fomentations,—diuretics,—bitters,—alkalies, — *Cicuta*:—issues,—setons;—sea voyage:—Nitric Acid?—Extr. *Taraxici*? &c. Remarks on these.

349. Examination of the opinion—that ACUTE HEPATITIS is a rare disease in Europe; with arguments to shew, that it is often mistaken for, and treated as, Pleuritis and Pneumonitis.—Proofs drawn from the complicated and peculiar structure of the Liver, and illustrated by morbid preparations, demonstrating, that it is subject to a greater variety of diseases than perhaps any other organ of the human body. Enumeration of several of these, with remarks upon their symptoms and treatment:—1st, Inflammation of the investing membrane, followed by adhesion to neighbouring parts.—2d,

348. where you have a hard & full pulse
Bleeding is required - & by Cupping or
Leeches 12 or 3 from 3^d part externally
clear 3^d Bowels by Sals. & Senna
Calomel & Catart the great
object is to get a state of secretion
upon 3^d Bowels, Calomel given
in Mucilage to prevent too great
irritation on 3^d Stomach -
Blister to Bitters in order to supply

348. Treatment. Blood Letting, but local
is most recommended such as Cupping upon the
right Hypochondrium - Blisters & Purges
the Intest. Senna and Sulph. Mag. to clear away
the feculent Matter - afterward Calomel &
Antimonialism. When the inflammatory stage
is in some degree suppressed, Calomel or the
Blue Pill sh^d be given in such a manner so
as to affect the Constitution, in order to
render the Stomach natural & affect 3^d Organ
to make it secrete a sufficient quantity of Bile.
In Chronic Inflammation a Mild Course of
Mercury and Bitters to supply 3^d deficiency of
Bile. Cicuta also recommended, & Nitric
Acid useful only when the Constitution is
affected with Mercury & become too irritable

349. Dr. Cury thinks $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Bile is formed
 $\frac{8}{10}$ by venous blood, the liver from its structure
and connections with other parts is more liable
to Disease than any organ of the body;
Inflammation to produce adhesions to
the surrounding part is very rare, but
inflammation of the substance of the liver
is very common. Obstructed Ducts not
uncommon, which is often mistaken
for granulated liver the consequence
of intemperance or excessive drinking
so that the liver often becomes so hard
it cannot scarcely be cut with
a knife, in scrupulous cases we
have a tuberculated liver which admits
of no cure. Irritation of the kidney
will often produce bilious vomiting &
purging from Calculi forming
torpor & sluggish state of the liver in
this Country very common for which
the following has been of
service.

R. Calomel ppt $\frac{1}{2}$ iij
Conser. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Bol. h. S. S.

R. Decoct. alae Comp. Ziss

Mare seg. Capicini

349. Redundancy or suppression of Bile varies its virtues, before going to a hot Climate Dr. Cury recommends 4 or 5 grs of Calomel over night, and next morning Cathartic Elixir, if effects of Mercury 2 drachms of 3^d Sulph. Maga. in a tumbler of Water - with 3^d addition of 2ij of Cort. Cinchona has been of Service. (Gastritis)

350. The Pyrexia present is never in proportion to 3^d degree of Inflammation, Vomiting is by far the most urgent Symptom, also great pain and distress. If 3^d External parts are very tender most probably 3^d Phlegmonous kind.

352. Phlegmonous when it attacks 3^d Peritoneal & Muscular Coat.

Gastritis

351. Extremely rare except when from some acrid substance is taken into the Stomach - Symptoms extreme pain any 3^d part of 3^d Stomach increased upon 3^d least pressure prostration of strength in extreme this organ sympathizes with all parts -

Erythematous when the villous Coat is affected. 353. a Peculiar state of irritability. Some are very susceptible of impressions which in others have no effect.

355. The space of a few hours will often determine the fate of 3^d Patient, therefore your Practice sh^d be prompt & Vigorous.

Inflammation of the substance of the Liver, often ending in partial obstruction, and occasionally in abscess.—3d, Mucous obstruction of the ducts.—4th, Granulated Liver, soft and hard.—5th, Tuberculated.—6th, Flaccid and macerated.—7th, Ecchymosed.—8th, Aneurismal.—9th, Calculous concretions.—10th, Hydatids.—11th, Hæmatoid Fungus, or Medullary Sarcoma.—12th, Functional disorder independently of diseased structure, e. gr.—(a.) Erethism, and *Polycholia* or redundancy of Bile;—(b.) Torpor, and *Acholia* or deficiency of Bile;—(c.) Secretion of morbid Bile, either from particular disordered *action* of the Liver, or from certain conditions of the blood and general system;—*Cacocholia*.

OF GASTRITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

350. CHARACTER;—Acute and continued pain in the region of the stomach, increased by external pressure, or by swallowing any thing that irritates by its bulk, quality, or temperature;—frequent retching, and occasionally hiccup:—pyrexia, with extremely quick small, and hard pulse;—great anxiety and prostration of strength.

351. Idiopathic Gastritis rare; but many of its symptoms occasionally attends inflammation of the liver, intestines, or kidney;—and also various fevers, especially Bilious Remittents, Yellow Fever, &c.—Examples illustrative of this in the case of the Liver, &c.

352. Division of gastritis into two species, viz.—(a) the *phlegmonous*, and—(b) *erythematic*:—foundation of this division, and marks of each species.

On Inspection after Death you find spots & patches of Gangrene on different parts of the Stomach.

353. PREDISPOSING CAUSES not clearly ascertained.

354. EXCITING CAUSES; — drinking very cold liquors when the body is greatly heated; — large doses of Nitre; — overdistension with highly stimulant or indigestible food; — particular determination under general fever: — Metastasis of gouty, rheumatic, erysipelatous, or pemphigose? inflammation; — checking certain chronic eruptions; — swallowing articles which act mechanically, chemically, or specifically, by wounding, corroding, or otherwise inflaming the coats of the stomach. — Remarks on the mode in which these causes respectively operate.

355. Progress, and terminations of the disease; — with the appearances on dissection: consequences which occasionally result from it, when caused by certain poisons.

356. THE TREATMENT of gastritis will necessarily vary according to the exciting cause, and the degree of the disease, and to its being *simple* or *complicated*. — The chief indications are — 1. To lessen the inflammation by — venesection, — cupping, — leeches, — fomentations, and blisters, — opiates by glyster, or externally; — 2. To recal any external inflammation or cutaneous complaint, the disappearance of which had preceded the affection of the stomach. — 3. Where offending matters swallowed are still present, — to evacuate, correct, dilute, or inviscate them; — and afterwards guard against their future consequences.

357. Means directed to fulfil the *second* indication. — Individual remedies especially calculated to answer the *third*, according to the nature of the hurtful cause, e. gr. whether *mechanical*, as powdered glass, &c. — *chemical*, as corrosive Acids or Alkalies, — Arsenic, — Copper, — Oxymurias Hydr. &c. — or *specific*, as certain acrid or narcotic vegetable matters.

356. Treatment of Gastritis. Local Blood
letting, is by far the most useful, such as
Leeches applied over the abdomen in great
number, large quantities of Mucilaginous
Drinks, Opium given in large doses, Stoma-
-chics, & Blisters sufficiently large to
cover the whole of the abdomen, but
before applying it the parts where 3^d leeches
have sucked sh^d be first covered with
adhesive Plaster. Inflammation of the
Stomach is often produced by swallowing
foreign bodies which act mechanically
as powdered glass &c. A Man in
this Hospital swallowed a few years ago
36 Knives 11 of which were found after
Death - after Poisons have been found
received into the stomach Mucilaginous ^{liquors} sh^d be
given in abundance after this Magnesia.
Armenic acts very violently upon the Nervous
System in this Case you must evacuate
the ~~bowels~~ ^{stomach} the stomach with Speach.
Given Milk & whites of Eggs. as they
coagulate in the stomach in stomach
& envelope the remaining particles,
but still you must dilute freely.
The most common Cause of Gastritis
is by taking by mistake large quantities of
Muriatic or Sulphuric Acid & also Whiskey
Asymur. Hyd. they act chemically.
In this Case the Patient must take
freely of Gruel &c. But the best
thing to prevent

355. Treatment of Patients with Local Blood
letting is useful in the most useful such as
headache, affections of the bladder in great
numbers, large quantities of urine, urinary
crystals, inflammation in large blood vessels
in the bladder, urinary affections large to
cover the whole of the bladder, but
before applying it the patient should be
have washed the first evening with
abundant water. Inflammation of the
bladder in the prostate is relieved by
prostatic massage and catheterization
as far as possible. If the patient is
in the hospital, the treatment should be
as follows: 1. of urinary affections
2. of the prostate gland
3. of the bladder
4. of the urinary tract
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Dr. C. has not seen but one case
of Splenitis.

359. Intermitting & Remitting Fevers,
generally, in Warm Climates
terminate in Enlarged Spleen
hence termed the Ague Cake.

360. Slow Mercurial course is all
that can be done. - internal
use of Mercury by far best.

361. Dr. C. has not seen but one
case & y^t was of a man who
had passed no urine for 13 days.
On introducing y^t Catheter no urine
was found in y^t Bladder. The
patient complained of no pain.
On Dissection, the Kidney was
found stuffed with Calcareous
Matter.

OF SPLENITIS.

358. Idiopathic acute inflammation of the Spleen an extremely rare complaint:—probable cause of this.—Symptoms characterizing it where it does take place;—Pyrexia; pain in the seat of the spleen, increased by pressure, and accompanied with tension, and heat of the part; without any signs of Nephritis.

359. Simple Congestion,—or Chronic inflammation and enlargement of the spleen, occasionally with abscess, a common attendant upon, or consequence of, Intermitting and Remitting Fevers in certain countries.

360. The treatment of Splenitis, whether acute or chronic, nearly that directed in the corresponding states of hepatic inflammation.—Curious operation said to be practised by the native physicians of India in cases of enlarged Spleen.

OF NEPHRITIS, AND CYSTITIS,
OR INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND OF
THE BLADDER.

361. Acute Nephritis and Cystitis of rare occurrence as spontaneous diseases; being usually the consequence either of irritation from certain foreign matters passing through the kidneys and bladder, or of calculous matter formed in them.—Chronic inflammation and ulceration, however, or thickening and mucous or puriform discharge of these organs, occasionally idiopathic; but still oftener symptomatic of gout, gravel, or stone.

362. SYMPTOMS OF NEPHRITIS;—Pain in the region of the kidney, often extending along the Ureter, and causing numbness of the thigh, with retraction and pain of the testicle on the same side:—frequent calls to pass off urine, which is sometimes rather pale at first,

but oftener very red and scanty; and occasionally altogether suppressed (*Ischuria renalis.*);—retching;—preceding or accompanying pyrexia.

363. PREDISPOSING CAUSE,—Constitutional irritability of the kidneys, generally connected with gouty or calculous habit.

364. EXCITING CAUSES;—Mechanical injury from blows,—falls,—strains,—long continued and violent exercise in travelling;—cold, especially with moisture, applied to the loins and belly;—certain stimulating matters swallowed, and acting specifically upon the urinary passages, as Cantharides, Turpentine, &c.—metastasis of gouty inflammation;—the lithopoietic process,—or the calculous matter when formed, acting by its bulk or figure.

365. DIAGNOSIS;—Symptoms distinguishing Nephritis from rheumatism,—from colic,—from enteritis,—and hepatitis.

366. TREATMENT;—Venesection,—cupping;—leeches;—mild cathartics;—glysters;—warm bath,—fomentations;—antimonial diaphoretics;—Opiates;—mucilaginous diluents;—super carbonated Soda Water? —If from Gouty metastasis, then means directed to re-excite the original inflammation. SEE GOUT.—If from Calculus, the means specified under that head.

367. SYMPTOMS OF CYSTITIS.—Pyrexia followed or accompanied by pain and tension in the region of the bladder, increased by external pressure;—frequent and painful discharge of urine, or suppression of it;—tenesmus.

368. Predisposing and Exciting Causes,—in general those enumerated (363-4);—likewise injury during labour;—extension of gonorrhœal inflammation.

369. Irritation and gleeing of bladder (*Cystirrhæa mucosa, vel Catarrhus Vesicæ*), sometimes occurs in delicate women, especially after lying in;—and chronic

364. Camel Drivers never arrive
at 50 years of age, on acct of the
motion of 3^d Camels which throws 3^d.
Rider to & fro -

365. Rheumatism very seldom confined to
one side, from Colic Seat of pain, no
difficulty in Enteritis for the Patient
cannot bear pressure, in Nephritis
you may press for some time
without giving much pain.

366. I. S. advisable, but Cupping more so,
& Leeches better still, Soda Sulph. or
Castor Oil in Clyster - The Patient
will feel no relief from 3^d use of 3^d.
Warm Bath until fainting is produced.
Opium ought to be given on a
little Sugar, if given in Draught
it will excite vomiting.

after Opium give Antimony.
Gouty - fomentations
to 4th. Creat toe. -

367. Still more rare Dr. Curry
has never seen a Case - When
called to a Woman in Labour
you ought to enquire whether
she has made Water lately,
if not you ought instantly
to introduce 4th. Catheter.

369. Turpentine, & Balsam do.
most useful in Gleet -
Finest Sy. R. not advisable.

374. Tongue white in the beginning
urine in small quantities.

inflammation, with thickening of the coats, and puriform or purulent discharge by urine (*Cystalgia purulenta*) not uncommon in elderly persons, especially men.—Symptoms distinguishing *idiopathic* Cystitis from the symptomatic affection attending enlarged prostate,—scirrhus of the uterus or rectum,—or stone in the bladder.

370. TREATMENT OF CYSTITIS nearly the same as directed in Nephritis.—Some remarks on Cystirrhœa, —thickening and ulceration of the bladder, and other complaints mentioned in par. 369.

371. Acute Inflammation of the Uterus (*Hysteritis*, *vel Metritis*),—of the Mesentery (*Mesenteritis*)—and of the Peritonæum (*Peritonitis*), — almost peculiar to lying-in women:—as constituting a part of Puerperal Fever, therefore, and being intimately connected with the circumstances of pregnancy and parturition,—referred to the course of lectures expressly upon that subject.

OF ENTERITIS,

OR ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

372. CHARACTER,—Severe, fixed, and depressing pain, with sense of heat, in the abdomen, more especially round the umbilicus,—increased on pressure,—preceded or accompanied by pyrexia, and generally by obstinate costiveness,—and followed by vomiting, and tympanitic distension.

373. Division of enteritis as it affects the substance of the intestines (*Enteritis phlegmonodea*), or their internal villous coat (*E. erythematica*):—symptoms distinguishing these.

374. State of pulse,—heat,—tongue,—urine, &c. in the progressive stages of the disease, according to its particular species (373).

375. **DIAGNOSIS.**—How to be distinguished from Colic,—and from inflammation of the other abdominal viscera.

376. Modes in which it terminates—resolution,—puriform effusion,—gangrene :—proportional frequency of these terminations according to the nature and degree of the exciting cause, and the form the disease assumes (373):—Symptoms accompanying those terminations respectively.

377. **PREDISPOSING CAUSES ;**—Certain period of life ;—full living ;—plethora ;—habits of indolence ;—inactive state of liver ;—constitutional irritability of the intestines.

378. **EXCITING CAUSES ;**—A. Cold suddenly or long applied :—B. Substances irritating the intestines—(a.) by their bulk, shape, or indigestibility, e. gr. hard kernels, seeds, or stones of fruit,—pieces of metal,—calculus concretions,—scybala ;—or—(b.) by their chemical or specific acrimony, as concentrated acids or alkalies,—various metallic preparations,—drastic purgatives,—high seasoned food in large quantity :—C. Worms :—D. Spasm producing stricture or intro-susception :—E. strangulation of the intestine from hernia :—F. retrocession of gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, or chronic eruptions :—G. suppression of customary evacuations, as from piles, old ulcers, issues, &c.—Remarks on these several causes, and on the form of intestinal inflammation to which more especially each gives rise.

379. **TREATMENT.**—The indications are—1st, To lessen or check the inflammatory state by Venesection—by Leeches and Blisters to the abdomen,—by Digitalis?—2dly, to allay pain, vomiting and spasm, and to produce a determination to the surface of the body, as well as

375. The pain of Colic may always be relieved by pressure.

376. Gangrene, sudden cessation of pain, coldness of hands & sometimes 4th pulse cannot be felt.

379. Leeches more advisable
than 3rd Warm Bath - then 3rd Warmth
& Opiates - Purgatives ought
not to be given Glysters
may

A Tea Spoonful of Vin. Opii or
Sugar alone will not ^{relieve} ~~cure~~ the
Complaint, it ought to be com-
bined with Calomel -
Castor oil & Water the best Clyster
When you have once
procured a stool give
Cal. Pot.

381. Tobacco Clyster out of
Question, I believe, never
has been successful.

Rheumatism

385. Differing not in their nature
but in their symptoms. Distinguished
into acute where you have an active
inflamm - accompanied by a febrile
action - considered by Dr C. generally
of 2^d Atonic kind of Inflamm.

This Disease may be also distinguished
into 3 forms of Rh. when 1st Dis-
ease goes on it is never attended
with degeneration of 3^d skin as in
Gout.

eventually to reverse any hurtful metastasis that had taken place—(F. 378)—by the warm bath and fomentations,—by rubefacients,—by Opium, either alone, or joined with Calomel, or certain other forms of Mercury, and occasionally with mild diaphoretics ;—thereby preparing for—3dly, Rendering the intestinal canal capable of being safely and effectually cleared by suitable cathartics.—4th, Where the exciting cause consisted of hurtful ingesta, or other matters lodged in the intestines, and still continue to act,—to remove or abate their irritation,—by expelling, correcting, diluting, or inviscating them.

380. Observations on the individual means best adapted to fulfil these indications ; and the extent in which they are respectively to be employed, according to the greater or less degree of *atonic* character which the disease bears,—to the particular circumstances of the case,—the causes inducing it, &c.

381. Remarks on certain remedies proposed in Enteritis ;—Tobacco glyster ;—Quicksilver ;—Mechanical distension of the intestines by injections, &c.

382. Management necessary during the convalescent state, to secure a perfect recovery ;—and afterwards, to guard against a future recurrence of the disorder.

OF RHEUMATISM.

383. A denomination of disease including affections which, though connected with, and often changing into each other, yet differ considerably both in their respective assemblage of symptoms, and method of cure.

384. Imperfectly described by Hippocrates, &c. under the ambiguous term of *αρθριτις* :—first accurately discriminated by Ballonius, and by him called *Rheumatismus* ;—original meaning of the name.

385. Most commonly distinguished into *acute*—and

chronic :—often denominated also from the part affected, as *Odontalgia*,—*Pleurodyne*,—*Lumbago*,—*Ischias*,—Insufficiency of these distinctions shewn.—Another proposed, accordingly as the inflammation is—(a) *tonic*,—(b) *atonic*, or—(c) altogether absent ;—(a) RHEUMATITIS (acute rheumatism of authors)—(b.) RHEUMATAGRA (acuto-chronic rheumatism,—Scorbutic rheumatism of Sydenham ?—Rheumatic Gout)—(c.) RHEUMATALGIA (chronic rheumatism of authors,—*Arthrodynia*. Cull.)

386. CHARACTER OF RHEUMATITIS—Obtuse tense pain, swelling, and redness,—attacking the larger joints more especially,—immediately preceded or speedily followed by Synocha fever (176),—generally accompanied by profuse partial sweats,—and often shifting its situation, with fresh exacerbations of fever :—lasting from two to several weeks, and then either going off entirely without desquamation, or changing to

387. RHEUMATAGRA ; in which the joints last occupied by Rheumatitis, especially the ancles, knees, wrists, and elbows, remain swelled, stiff, and painful, sometimes with Œdema, for many weeks, or even months ;—the pain generally aggravated at night, or by external heat,—but attended with little or no pyrexia,—and not followed by any chalky concretions.

388. RHEUMATALGIA. Often after rheumatitis or rheumatagra, but frequently also without any previous inflammation or swelling, certain joints or muscles become affected with pain and stiffness, felt especially on motion,—often accompanied by spontaneous coldness and even paralytic torpor,—relieved by external warmth,—and much influenced by atmospheric changes.

389. PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF RHEUMATITIS AND RHEUMATAGRA, (386-7)—Irritable and plethoric, or sanguineous habit ;—vigorous period of life ;—sex ?—

odontalgia. It is in vain to
expect a removal of 3^d swelling
& pain until 3^d tooth is
extracted.

388. Rheumatic people certainly
can tell 3^d changes of 3^d Weather.

2. The Board of Directors of the
Company has the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same
has been forwarded to the proper
authorities for their consideration.

3. It is the policy of the Company
to maintain the highest standard of
conduct in all its business transactions.

4. The Board of Directors has the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 15th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities for their
consideration.

5. The Board of Directors has the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 20th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities for their
consideration.

6. The Board of Directors has the honor
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 25th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities for their
consideration.

389. A Scorbatic Taint thought by
Dr. Curry not to be one of the Causes
Mercurial Irritability one of the
chief.

390. Mercury being employed as a
Disease yielding is no proof of
Disease being Syphilitic.

391. Rheumatism is a Disease
generally of young, attacks Women
as well as Men - Gout does not so
often - Rheumatism attacks
poor as well as Rich, Gout
generally attacks the latter -
Rheumatism attacks persons in
full vigour of Life - Rheumatism
attacks large joints - Syphilis
generally attacks Bones & thin
cover'd.

393. Buffy & Sizz Blood very different,
you may bleed a person out of
Rheumatism into Dropsy. -
It is not entirely a Local Complaint
as lately asserted, consequently Leeches
can have no better effect than
General U.S. Plasters not
advisable - Saline Purgatives

indolence,—changeable climate and season;—(b.) preceding attacks;—scorbutic (?) habit;—mercurial irritability.

390. EXCITING CAUSES;—Cold suddenly applied, especially when the body is overheated or fatigued;—certain unknown changes of atmosphere;—general febrile commotion however produced.—Syphilitic taint?

391. DIAGNOSIS, sometimes difficult between Rheumatism and Gout, not only from their general resemblance, but from their being frequently combined:—circumstances commonly distinguishing them, — in the patient's age, —sex,—condition and mode of life, —hereditary tendency,—exciting cause,—mode of attack, —symptoms during the progress—and, termination of the complaint—Rheumatic pains, how distinguished from syphilitic ones.—General character of rheumatic inflammation; and an examination of the humoral doctrine respecting it.

392. PROGNOSIS IN RHEUMATITIS—in general favourable as to life; but sometimes metastasis suddenly takes place to the brain, chest, or stomach, and proves quickly fatal:—instances of each of these.—Tendency to relapse.—Symptoms denoting a favourable termination.—RHEUMATAGRA generally tedious and difficult of cure; and in scrophulous or cachectic habits, sometimes ends in a state of the joints very analogous to white swelling.

393. TREATMENT OF RHEUMATITIS;—Venesection; caution against the Boerhaavian notion respecting it.—Leeches.—Blisters?—Purgings,—different modes of proper, according to the period of the complaint, &c. Diluents—Sudorifics?—rules for their management.—Nitre?—Digitalis.

394. PROGNOSIS IN RHEUMATAGRA.—This disease not immediately dangerous; but generally obstinate

as well as painful, especially in scrophulous and phthisical habits, and when combined with syphilitic taint.

395. TREATMENT OF RHEUMATAGRA;—Mild diaphoretics;—tepid bath;—local bleeding;—blisters;—tonic bitters, as Cinchona,—Mist. Myrrhæ cum Ferro, &c.;—diffusive stimulants,—*Dec. Dulcamaræ?*—*Mercury*,—*Pil. Calomelanos cum Antimonio*.—Sudatorium;—Douche;—Electricity? or Galvanic aura.—Salt brine.—Vegetable, and Milk or Whey diet.—Sarsaparilla.

396. PROGNOSIS IN RHEUMATALGIA. In general more easy of cure than Rheumatagra, except in elderly persons, and when it takes the form of Ischias.

397. TREATMENT OF RHEUMATALGIA;—Diffusively Stimulant diaphoretics, e. gr. Guaiacum,—Ammonia;—Sem. Sinapeos,—Infus. Raph. rust.—*Dec. Mezerei*;—*Rhododendron Chrysanthemum*;—Slow Mercurial process.—Sulphur;—Ol. Terebinth and—Ol. Jecoris Asellii, &c.—*External remedies*:—Tepid and vapour bath;—various epispastic, rubefacient,—and stimulant plasters, liniments, and embrocations; Cabbage leaves.—Friction, Champooing;—Electricity,—Galvanic aura:—actual cautery,—Moxa.

398. Of the choice and management of individual remedies, according to the circumstances of the case;—and account of the composition of some boasted empirical articles; e. gr. Essence of Mustard,—Mustard Pills,—Guest's embrocation, &c.

399. Observations on the most effectual means of guarding against rheumatic affections, by proper clothing,—exercise,—friction,—cold bath, &c.

OF THE GOUT.

400. GOUT a general term, including, like Rheumatism, a number of morbid affections differing greatly

ought to be given but one
Jalap & Senna &c. in 3^d best
purgatives —

393. Continued, after clearing
the Bowels, give Calomel & Opium without
Antimony at Bed time. He may drink
Barley Water &c. As often as he likes
but not often. Digitalis may
be given in very irritable Rabbits.

395: The application of a Leech to a
place which appears Buff, advisable,
but beyond & hurtful, Blisters near
4th place, but not on it. Cinchona com-
bined with Alkalies, If 4th Patient
is of that habit which is called
Sanguis, you may give Mist. Ferri
Myrrha & Ferr. Mercury with caution.
Electricity in a diffusive way may
be used. The Galvanic Arc a more
effectual. In some Cases where
there is an effusion in 3^d Cellular
Substance without much pain,
rub Bovine oil on 4th part — In some
Constitutions Milk Diet is useful.

399. Friction particularly useful but in order to render it successful it must be continued for a long time.

290. Essence of Mustard is actual Mustard & Oil of Turpentine. What we use at Table is only a small portion of 3^d. Seed after 3^d. Extraction of 3^d. Oil. Mixed with Flower it is undoubtedly very beneficial & Dr. C. has found something very similar to it succeed with nothing else named. Mustard Pills is merely Guaiac. Lc. it does not contain any Mustard. —

399. Flannel ought to be worn next the skin over every part. You must also strengthen 3^d. patient by exercise. Walking is 3^d. best if the patient can, Cold Bath. The strongest 3^d. Man is 3^d. Colder 3^d. Bath ought to be. But Water better than any other.

401. Feet - Podagra. Knee - Gonagra.
Hand - Chiragra.

402. Regular Exacerbation, generally
night and morning. If a person
is troubled with Indigestion &c.
he will feel considerably
better before 3^d attack but
if of a good Constitution it
will generally be otherwise.
When Itching takes place
the patient may be pronounced
to be fast recovering & if 3^d
Cuticle peels off he may be
said to be already recovered.

Always enquire whether it is
Hereditary or not. If it is it may be
said to be incurable. If not it may
Eunuch never have 3^d Gout or
become. Those who drink
spirits only very seldom have 4^e
Gout. Punch is 4^e worst thing a
person can drink, it may be
said to be a combination of
different substances & all of

both in their symptoms and seat, but all arising from the same primary cause.—The *αρθριτις* of the ancients;—the *Podagra* of Boerhaave and Cullen:—*Fr. La Goutte*—origin and meaning of these names.

401. Sometimes denominated from the part it affects, as *podagra*,—*gonagra*,—*chiragra*,—&c.;—but the division into *regular* and *irregular*, or rather into *tonic* and *atonic*, the only one practically useful.

402. CHARACTER OF TONIC OR REGULAR GOUT;—Pain, swelling, and bright redness, suddenly affecting the joints of the feet or hands, and especially the ball of the great toe,—generally preceded by some unusual affection of the stomach;—followed by symptomatic synocha,—and going off by gentle universal perspiration, with sediment in the urine, and itching and desquamation of the part.

403. RETROCEDENT GOUT.—Sometimes the pain, swelling, and redness which had begun in the extremities, suddenly go off, and colic, delirium, &c. take place.—This more especially the case, where the regular course of the paroxysm is improperly checked, or where slight and fugitive pain, &c. with dyspepsia, and various anomalous symptoms, mark the *atonic* form of the disease.

404. MISPLACED GOUT.—At other times, instead of the extremities, the stomach, brain, lungs, intestines, kidneys, or bladder, become affected with disturbance of function, which immediatly gives way upon the inflammation appearing in the extremities.

405. PREDISPOSING CAUSES;—Original constitution, often hereditary;—middle and advanced age?—virility;—full living,—neglect of exercise;—weakness of stomach;—fermented liquors of the acescent kind;—the application of lead.

406. EXCITING CAUSES:—Occasional excess in

wine or spirits ;—sudden vicissitude of temperature, from variable climate, season, or exposure ;—sprains or other injuries ;—Passions of the mind,—anxiety,—intense application to study or business ;—excess in venery, &c.

407. DIAGNOSIS.—Marks generally distinguishing Gout from Rheumatism (391) ;—the two sometimes combined. The symptoms of *atonic* gout extremely numerous and proteiform,—often appearing as dyspepsia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, asthma, palpitation, syncope, vertigo, apoplexy, paralysis, &c. &c. according to the original or acquired tendency to those diseases ;—and thereby making the discrimination between it and several other disorders, occasionally very difficult.

408. Consideration of the question whether Gout primarily a disease of the *solids* or of the *fluids*,—with an account of the subordinate theories.—Arguments for a *morbific matter*,—others for the nervous pathology ;—difficulties attending them singly,—and conclusion that Gout is a compound disease.—Conjectures respecting the nature of gouty inflammation ;—its analogy to phosphoric combustion shown ;—and application of this to explain many difficulties with respect to the causes, symptoms, and cure of the complaint in different cases.

409. Discussion, whether regular fits of Gout remove or prevent *other complaints*, or rather, *other* and *anomalous forms of the same disease* :—arguments in the affirmative, illustrated by striking cases ;—with strictures on the opinion of Dr. Heberden.

410. PROGNOSIS, twofold, viz. 1st, as respects hazard to life ; 2dly, as regards permanent cure ;—To be drawn from the circumstances of constitution,—habit of body,—age,—condition and mode of life,—particular form of the disease,—its duration and effects,—its metastatic tendency, &c.

which act on each other.
induce, directly or indirectly a state
of irritability of the Stomach.
Sprains of a joint may produce
Gout - if the person be of 4th Dis-
position.

410.
As long as it remains in the Hands &
feet, there is no danger —

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411. It is generally atonic

412 V.S. never made use of except the person be of a strong & very full habit. Cold Water has been used if 3^d person has a good strong Constitution in 4th early occurrence of 3^d Disease with considerable advantage.

412 Bleeding is never necessary unless 4th. Gout is of the Tonic kind & brought on by drinking. Never give an Emetic unless there is great ^{nausea} or Vomiting.

Violent Cathartics hurtful, Gentle Aperients may be given as Sinec Rhoei cu Magn. Carboni. Water dangerous for it removes the Complaint from 3^d. Extremities & throws it on 4th Stomach &c.

The application of Heat can always be resolved by the patient himself. It increases the pain it sh^d be abandoned. Opiates, temporary. Bark very useful when Inflammatory Symptoms have subsided. Brisk Purgatives, always hurtful. They sh^d not be given unless Water high coloured & other Symptoms of Fever occur.

411. THE TREATMENT of Gout necessarily various, accordingly as the disease is—*tonic* or *atonic*,—retrocedent,—misplaced,—hereditary or acquired;—but chiefly resolved into that required *during the fit*,—and that proper *during the interval*.—The principal indications are, 1st—

412. IN THE PAROXYSM,—to moderate the violence of the inflammatory symptoms,—and conduct the disease with safety to its natural termination;—By Venesection?—Emetics?—brisk cathartics?—gentle laxatives, diluents, and mild diaphoretics:—regulation of temperature;—application of cold water,—the circumstances and management necessary to render it safe; and various cases of its fatal effects related.—Remarks on the opposite plan of—vapour bath,—oiled silk,—fleecy hosiery, &c.—External applications,—Soap plaster or Cerate,—Native Oil of Camphor, &c.—Opiates;—tonics.

413. 2dly, WHEN RETROCEDENT OR MISPLACED, to recal it to its proper seat in the extremities;—By local evacuations from the affected parts;—blisters, and rubefacients to the extremities;—Opiates, and diffusive stimulants, as Vol. alkali—Camphor,—Musk,—Wine,—Spirits, &c. very hot Pediluvium alone, or with oxygenated Muriatic Acid.—Liniment with Phosphorus?—Doubts respecting the propriety of some of these in certain cases of retrocedent gout, and success of an opposite plan illustrated by cases.

414. 3dly, IN THE INTERVAL, to remove the effects it has produced, and obviate its recurrence,—by diet and regimen adapted to the form of the complaint and circumstances of the person.—By very moderate use of, or entire abstinence from—fermented and spiritous liquors,—animal food,—excessive study,—and

sexual pleasures :—Regularity in exercise and sleep ;—friction ;—Cold bath ;—employment of bitters, and other tonic medicines ;—antacids—warm laxatives.

415. Account of the chemical composition of chalk-stones, and the methods that have been proposed for their removal.

416. Remarks on particular remedies, and modes of treatment :—Guaiacum ;—Semen Sinapeos ;—Ginger ;—Cajeput Oil ;—Sulphur ;—Bath and Buxton water ;—Cicuta ;—Dulcamara ;—Le Fevre's specific ;—the Portland Powder ;—the bad consequences observed to follow this powder, accounted for.—Buzaglio's method ;—Mr. Welles's remedy.—Eau Medicinale de Husson.

CATARRH.

417. Derivation, and meaning of the term.—SYN. *Destillatio* of Celsus—*Anglicè*. — A Defluxion, — A Cold.

418. DEFINITION ; Inflammatory state of the mucous membrane lining the nose, fauces, trachea, and bronchia, with pyrexia ; often epidemic, and sometimes contagious.

419. SYMPTOMS ;—Fulness of the Schniederian membrane, with subsequent increase of secretion,—progressively extending to the fauces, trachea, and lungs, and causing a sense of rawness and soreness of these parts, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration :—Stiffness, and often great tenderness of the skin round the nose and eyes ;—gravedo ;—dulness and confusion of thought ;—stiffness and soreness of the cervical muscles ;—general lassitude and aching of the limbs ;—occasional chills, particularly along the spine ;—quickened pulse ;—increased heat ;—dryness of skin ;—whiteness of

the Hour asleep before 12 o'clock is worth
2 after - a Person never ought to be
out of bed after 10 o'clock & get up early.
Cold Bath & Friction immediately after.
Moderate Employment of Bitters.
Magni Carb. Carb. Calces - one or y^e other
according as y^e Bowels are sluggish
at Nat. 416. Guaiacum in cold Habits may
be good. Cajuput oil thought by Dr. Curry to be
of no use. Bath Water useful in y^e atonic
419. Mild Cases scarcely deserve medical
assistance. Take care that the Patient does
nothing to aggravate the Disease. A Con-
finement of 48 hours generally cures.
But the Symptoms are not always so
slight for the Inflammation may be
more extensive & severe extending to
the Lungs. Dr. B. has known many Cases
of simple Catarrh terminate in Phthisis.
If much fever bleed. if pain &
uneasiness abt. the Chest. cup & apply
Leeches

420. The Dr. thinks it is some peculiar state
of the atmosphere that give it strictly
the Character of Catarrh. In Exposure
after dancing or when sweating from
hard Labour - it will produce Rheumatism
'Tis the predisposition to Phthisis only
we have to fear

421 Influence of different periods never
puts on the same Character, therefore a
History of them is of no practical service
that of 1782 passed thro 3^d Whole extent
of Europe

422. Consists in the regulation of regimen
keeping 3^d Bowels open & occasionally an equal
& mild perspiration - Your Opements sh^d
be of 3^d mild kind - Diarrhoea & small Doses
of Antimony - If 3^d Feet are hot & dry or cold
put them in Bucket of Warm Water - The
great danger consists in exciting a latent
tendency to Phthisis, therefore whenever
the Patient complains of pain bleed or cup him
oilly Medicines tho they relieve 3^d Cough hurt the
faculty of Digestion, the best are vegetable
Mucilages combined with Vin Opi or
Syr. Paper alb. The great object is to
soothe the irritation. Allow 3^d Syr. Pap. alb.
to be swallowed by itself & Cautation.

2. Treatment of simple Catarrh little more
 seldom necessary here than keeping
 the bowels open by laxatives.
 Diaphoretics sh^d also be had recourse
 to as the fig. Annona Acet. and
 little Wine they may be allowed at Bedtime.
 where there is a pain in any particular part
 as y. chest a Blister may be applied.
 It is also desirable to procure rest
 at night which may be accomplished
 by giving Anodyne at night thus diminis-
 hing irritation -

where there is a dryness of y. Throat & Fauces,
 the application of y. Inhaler.

When y. alternation of heat & chilliness
 is one distressing the Puls. Spec. Pump. will
 relieve

423. Does not essentially differ from ² treatment of simple Catarh but must be regulated ² by the severity of ³ Disease. In the first 24 hours you will have recourse to General Bleeding,

and Purging Topical Blood Letting

thus diminishing Inflammation. Bleeding from ² arm is only indicated by a fulness and hardness of ⁴ Pulse. Drury.

425. The term Phthisis is derived from a Greek Word which signifies corruption. It is a Computation of some ² one out of 5 die of this Disease.

426. Dr. B says ⁴ there are but few Cases in which there is not an Inflammation of ² villous Coat of ³ Bowels from the Continued irritation from Purging. Wasting of ² Body is also a certain concomitant of this Disease. It is not sufficient that he eats & drinks well, as, usual, look to ³ other Symptoms.

427. Dr. B says occasionally both some people ² seem as it were born to this Disease. ² from a state of health. as ² Whooping Cough or Measles. then often from neglect terminate in Pneumonia & this is Phthisis.

tongue;—evening exacerbation and morning remission of fever.—Eruptions about the nose and mouth.

420. PREDISPOSING and EXCITING CAUSES;—individual disposition:—sudden change of temperature, and especially cold applied to the head, neck, and chest;—certain states of the atmosphere operating extensively, and giving rise to an *Epidemic Cold*, or *Influenza*;—Contagion.

421. Account of some of these Epidemics, particularly that of 1782, and of 1802-3;—their general and peculiar symptoms; and their respective results.

422. TREATMENT of SIMPLE CATARRH, or that arising from ordinary causes;—laxatives,—diaphoretics,—pediluvia,—blisters,—bloodletting,—Opiates;—demulcents,—expectorants;—emetics:—Inhaler;—remarks on these.

423. TREATMENT of EPIDEMIC CATARRH, or *Influenza*, to be regulated not only by the constitution and habit of the patient, but—by the general character,—and peculiar or urgent symptoms of the disease;—and especially, by the sudden change which often takes place, from an apparently active inflammatory state, to one of great prostration.—Illustration of this, drawn from the history of such epidemics, particularly that of 1802-3.

424. For the treatment of chronic Catarrh, see Phthisis.

OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS,

OR CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

425. Derivation and meaning of the name.

426. CHARACTER;—Cough, hectic fever,—and puriform (266) expectoration,—accompanied with ge-

neral emaciation and debility,—and succeeded by colliquative sweats, often alternating with diarrhœa.

427. Symptoms very various both in number and degree, in different cases—sometimes from obvious causes, often from unassignable ones;—and hence dispute whether the pulmonary affection be the primary and essential cause,—or whether merely an accompaniment of the general disease. Consideration of this point.

428. The symptoms that more commonly occur, are—Cough, either frequent, and teasing, or occasional and severe;—sometimes dry at first, oftener with expectoration of tough phlegm, blackish mucus, or of puriform matter, sometimes streaked with blood:—Dyspnœa;—dull and oppressive, or sharp and shooting pain in the chest,—but sometimes neither:—Tongue generally foul,—often morbidly clean and red,—occasionally quite natural.—Skin in general dry and hot, but especially the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet,—with circumscribed flush on the cheeks;—often, transient chills,—more commonly, a regular febrile paroxysm morning and evening, with nocturnal sweats. (*Hectic Fever*).—Mind little impaired; sometimes more acute—and generally confident of recovery;—but decay of the bodily functions shewn by,—gradual loss of flesh and strength, pearly whiteness of eye,—incurvation of the nails, and sometimes loss of the hair.—Appetite variable,—generally impaired, but occasionally craving, and sometimes good to the last.—Vomiting after eating.—Colliquative diarrhœa, alternating with the night sweats.—Œdema of the feet and legs, with apthæ of the fauces, and occasional delirium, often precede death.

429. PREDISPOSING CAUSES;—Original, and often hereditary tendency;—marked by irritability and weak-

The Tongue being morbidly clean is a
worst Symptom than when white.

Dr. C. has never seen but one Person
sensible of his Situation. His
Predecessor who died of it was not
aware of his Situation —
When Apthæ occur the Patient
has not a long time to live.

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Those who have External Marks of
Scrophula very seldom have
Disease. High & dry situations
particularly productive of P^hth^{is}is.

Inhaling Breath & taking a person in Cons.
certainly may produce y.^e Disease

Every person who has taken
Mercury is particularly liable
to Colds, Rheumatisms &c. &c.
&c.

ness of the vascular system, especially of the lungs,—and by frequent catarrh or hæmoptoe.—Scrophulous habit, laying the foundation of tubercles.—Narrow or deformed chest.—Earlier period of adult age.—Variable climate;—local quality of the air.—Inquiry why so frequent in England;—and why certain trades particularly free from phthisis.

430. Observations on certain marks considered as denoting the phthisical tendency;—Sanguineous temperament,—fair soft skin and hair,—light eyes;—tall and thin person,—long slender neck,—projecting shoulders;—long fingers, with very convex nails;—unusually white, and sound teeth.—Opposite description of persons in whom also the disease occurs;—middle or low stature—opaque skin,—dark hair and eyes,—dilated pupils,—tumid upper lip;—short fingers, with truncated nails;—Forms which it respectively assumes in each of these.

431. EXCITING CAUSES;—Pneumonia,—Catarrh,—Measles,—Small Pox,—Whooping Cough,—Various Fevers.—Spontaneous Metastasis, or repressing of certain eruptions;—Sudden variation of temperature; neglect of covering the breast and neck;—certain unknown condition of atmosphere.—Frequent over-exertion in speaking, singing, or blowing musical instruments.—Compressing the chest by tight bands, stooping posture, &c. Inspiring certain kinds of dust or vapour.—Substances accidentally lodged in the trachea.—Inhaling the breath of persons in the advanced stage of phthisis?—Hæmoptoe:—mechanical injury of the lungs, from blows, &c.—Formation of calculous matter in the lungs.—Communication of hepatic abscess (343).—Syphilitic taint?—Mercurial irritation.—Febrile irritation from Worms.

432. Appearances on dissection, illustrated by pre-

Whitens of 13. 2. 23. 1.

parations, and connected with the previous symptoms,—dividing phthisis into *three* principal species, viz.—A. the *vomical*.—B. the *catarrhal*.—C. the *tubercular*;—and explaining many particulars observed in the rise and progress of the disease,—the effect of remedies,—and the final result.

433. Account of the different opinions entertained respecting tubercles. Their true nature, and their variety, illustrated by preparations; and the different appearance of the *sputum* explained from thence.

434. Description of hectic fever, and discussion of the several theories offered to explain it;—general debility,—defective assimilation of chyle;—suppurative inflammation;—absorption of pus;—abstraction of nourishment;—hyper-oxygenation of blood;—general state of the system.

435. Tests proposed to determine the purulent nature of the expectoration;—inutility of them shown, and obvious characteristic marks pointed out.

436. DIAGNOSIS.—Symptoms distinguishing idiopathic Phthisis from Catarrh,—Vomica,—Empyema,—Chronic Hepatitis, &c.:—these, however, often fallacious, and why.

437. PROGNOSIS;—to be drawn from—the mode in which the disease arose,—its duration,—and its slow or rapid, its interrupted or uniform progress,—the number and degree of the symptoms present,—and the effects already produced. But slightest symptoms alarming, where hereditary tendency traceable.—Has been sometimes removed by supervening insanity, or typhus fever; and is *often suspended* by pregnancy:—instances of these.

438. THE TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS will depend

The Tubercular must prove fatal.

433. Tubercles are foreign substances,
& not inflamed Glands. —

434. Debility does not produce
the Disease persons with the
Dyspeptic for 20 years & yet
have no Symptom of Phtisis
Oxygen Gas instead of being a
remedy is one of the means
to bring on Phtisis Pulm.

A. Cupping or Leeches better if U.S.
Dr. Curry has never tried Dry Cupping
Blisters generally hurtful
as well as Issues & Setons
Acids check perspiration, but
generally bring on a Diarrhoea
Opium - Syr Papp are
In sweetish Opium & acids -
Diarrhoea Opium & Ipec.

much upon the nature of the predisposing and exciting causes, and the particular form which the disease puts on (432);—but especially upon its being—(a.) accompanied with considerable inflammatory irritation,—or—(b.) marked by great general loss of *power* (117, 137, 252-4).—The chief indications, therefore, are—

A. To diminish inflammatory action,—By Occasional small bleedings?—cupping,—leeches;—dry cupping;—Blisters;—issues;—setons. —Refrigerents—Nitre?—Crystals of Tartar;—Acids;—Infus. Rosæ cum Sulphate Sodæ vel Magnesiae.

B. To lessen irritability both local and general;—by Digitalis:—Acetas Plumbi?—Opiates;—what kinds best, —most effectual modes of administering them.—Cicuta.—Hyoscyamus:—Sarsaparilla.—Breathing different kinds of factitious or modified air.—Inhaling vapour of warm water,—Æther, &c.

C. At the same time, to support or increase *power*, as far as is consistent with the two preceding indications:—by Mild tonic bitters;—Myrrh;—Lichen Islandicus;—Lime Water and Milk, &c.—Light and nourishing diet, adapted to the patient's digestive powers; but, in general, consisting chiefly of ripe saccharine or subacid fruits, and other vegetable matters, joined with Milk:—Varieties of Milk, and its preparations:—Ass's milk—Cow's milk —butter-milk;—Goat's-milk whey;—Koumiss.—Bristol Water?

D. Throughout the progress of the treatment,—to check all urgent symptoms,—and to obviate as far as practicable, such of the exciting causes as may still continue to act.

439. Modifications of treatment especially necessary under particular forms of the disease.—Remarks on certain remedies occasionally employed; and inquiry into

the nature of the case, and their probable *modus operandi*, when beneficial ;—Mercury ;—Petroleum and its Oil ;—Bals. Copaibæ, — Mecca Balsam ;—Tar Water ;—inhaling resinous fumes ;—Cinchona ;—Emetics ;—Sulphur, —Sulphuretum Potassæ, &c.

440. Means proper for checking colliquative sweats and diarrhœa ;—for correcting the fœtor of the expectoration, &c.

441. Remarks—On the choice of climate and situation ;—On various modes of exercise ;—riding on horseback ?—easy carriage ;—sailing ;—swinging ;—rotatory machine ;—On the most proper cloathing ;—regulation of sleep ;—amusements, &c.

OF THE EXANTHEMATA,

OR FEVERS WITH CHARACTERISTIC ERUPTION.

General observations on eruptive Febrile Diseases.

OF MEASLES.

442. SYNONYMA,—*Morbilli*; *Rubeola*.

443. CHARACTER ;—A contagious disease, occurring but once during life,—ushered in by sneezing,—swelling, redness, and watering of the eyes,—flushed and turgid countenance,—drowsiness,—and frequent hoarse dry cough,—accompanied with fever, that is, throughout, of the synocha kind (175-6) :—on the fourth or fifth day, the skin—more especially of the face, neck, breast, and trunk, appears thickly beset with small red spots, scarcely elevated, running into clusters, and at the end of three days, going off in small branny scales,—often leaving behind a troublesome diarrhœa,—or considerable pneu-
monic affection, cough, and symptomatic fever.

444. PREDISPOSING CAUSES,—a susceptibility to

44. advanced state of 4th Disease the
Stomach seems to become sympathising
with 2^d Lungs in some degree -
becomes loaded with a quantity
of viscid MUCUS. which
shd be evacuated by an Emetic.
but never unless this takes place.
to some extent. Whatever gives a
tone to the Stomach checks the
Sweat - the 2^d mentioned y^t a
small quantity of Porter
or Opium may put a stop to
it.

43 The Skin hot & dry -

444 The tendency to Measles is less after gradually
diminishing after 3^d period of puberty - occurring
generally in spring & autumn -

449. occurs at first like a cold, & if 3^d
complaint is not in y^e neighbourhood,
it is generally thought to be so,
except being perhaps more aggravated,
it is now to be distinguished that 3^d & 4th day
when Eruptions take place on y^e
Face - If y^e patient's skin is remarkable
fine, it cannot be felt by 3^d hand.

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446 In Scarlatina 4th redness is uniform like
a rash all over 3rd body - and accompanied
with sore throat.

446 In Scarlatina the throat becomes
sore, It is very rare to find two
Contagious Diseases existing
at the same time.

448 As Dr. Brame made his Exper=
iments on 4th poor, he may have
mistaken some other Cutaneous
Diseases for it, the attempts
to produce the Disease by in=
oculation - others have
totally failed.

449. Unless the symptoms are very
violent, Do not bleed, leeches are
better, very gentle Laxatives ^{just} to
~~the~~ keep the Bowels open, they
shd not be exposed to much cold
as in the small pox. in this
Disease it is dangerous.

antimonial Diaphoretics with great caution,
if you give them - Combine them with
Opium.

444 very seldom occurs after 20 - not confined to any season, but generally takes place in Spring & Summer.

OF MEASLES.

111

the specific contagion, almost universal under puberty, but gradually diminishing afterwards; and perhaps always greatest in sanguineous, irritable, and plethoric habits.—Spring and Summer season.

445. **ESSENTIAL EXCITING CAUSE**;—the application of the specific Contagion, most probably in the state of vapour.

446. **DIAGNOSIS**.—Distinguished from Catarrh by the eruption;—from Scarlatina by the character of the efflorescence,—the state of the fauces,—the prevailing epidemic,—or tracing the contagion,—the form of the fever, &c.

447. **PROGNOSIS**.—To be drawn from—the general event of the disease;—the violence of the febrile state;—but, especially, from the degree of the pneumonic symptoms,—with the previous delicacy of the patient, and tendency to pulmonary complaints.

448. Account of the attempts to produce a milder disease by inoculation.

449. **THE TREATMENT** of Measles must be regulated by—the inflammatory form of the disease,—its specific nature as to duration,—and the particular urgent symptoms which arise in certain stages of it.—The chief indications are—A. To moderate the violence of the general febrile state;—by Venesection?—gentle laxatives;—moderately cool air;—vegetable diet;—cooling sub-acid diluents:—B. To prevent or check any unusual determination to the lungs, intestines, or brain, in the progress of the disease,—by general blood-letting;—leeches to the chest, abdomen, or head;—blisters to the same parts;—mild antimonial diaphoretics:—C. To guard against the bad consequences which often result from Measles,—By Opiates;—Digitalis;—

Light opiates combined with Ipecacuanha may be given to allay excessive irritation. Shd. it last time Blisters may continually be applied over the chest.

Perpetual blisters, issues, or setons;—mild atmosphere, —Ass's milk, &c.

450. Question concerning the propriety of *early general* bloodletting,—Remarks on the hazard of treating the diarrhoea by astringents and opiates;—and a different mode, founded on the nature of the disease, pointed out. Bad consequences resulting from the sudden or long continued application of cold;—and means of removing them.

451. Account of the typhoid or putrid type which Measles have been sometimes observed to assume;—and the treatment proper under such circumstances.

OF SMALL POX.

452. SYN. *Variola* of authors.—*Fr. La petite Verole.*

453. CHARACTER. A highly contagious eruptive fever,—occurring but once during life;—commencing with languor,—drowsiness,—pyrexia,—pain of the head and loins;—vomiting,—and soreness of the stomach on pressure:—on the *third* day generally, there appear, first on the face, and successively on the inferior parts until the *fifth*—small red spots, gradually rising into pimples, which fill with *puriform* matter, afterwards dry into hard scabs, and, on falling off, frequently leave pits or marks in the skin.

454. Division of Small Pox into the *tonic* and *atonic* forms, or into—A. the *Distinct*—having few, detached, circular, and turgid pustules, with rose-coloured bases, accompanied by fever of the synocha type, abating considerably on the eruption taking place, and going off almost entirely on its completion:—And into—B. the *Confluent*—shewn by—more violent and typhoid py-

Avoid the tendency to Dysentery by
mild Opiates. Digitalis, it is
thought may be given with advantage.
Blisters to the Chest &c.

450 It is impossible to cure the Disease,
it will run its course and all that
can be done is to palliate it.

454. Its character may be seen
from the appearance of γ^2 Pustules,
The Eruption is later in γ^2 distinct
than in the Confluent. The Fever
is generally of γ^2 mild Synocha
kind — Rose coloured Base
always a favourable
Symptom.

456. Epileptic Fits cannot be accounted
for - nor can we acct for their Effects.
A single Mild Paroxysm may be
considered favourable, but if
repeated they are unfavourable -
Patients are sometimes suffocated
from the passage to, & Trachea
being blocked up by swelling
of the Tonsils while 4th Nose
is entirely filled with Pus-
In the worst stage of 3rd Confluent
there is every Symptom of 4th -
advanced stage of Typhus -
When 4th swelling of 4th Fauces
subsides, if the Disease be of
the favourable kind, then will
we see emaciation of the hands & Feet -
The Dr. thinks 4th the Secondary Fever is caused
by the Absorption from 3rd Surface into 4th Body -
producing this general irritation -
Some Constitutions actually will not
take it, expose them how you like,
On 4th other hand, Inoculation will

rexia,—generally with coma and delirium ;—followed by an earlier eruption (often with erysipelatose appearance) of numerous, small, flaccid pustules,—running together, and containing a thin serous fluid, or brownish ichor ;—the fever abating but little on the commencement, and often increasing considerably on the termination of the eruption ;—and attended with more severe ptyalism and affection of the fauces,—or instead of them, in infants, with diarrhœa.

455. Other denominations of—*mild and benign*,—or *putrid and malignant*,—accordingly as the symptoms are moderate,—or as they are attended with hæmorrhage,—petechiæ,—bloody urine,—and other marks of a highly *atonic* and *septic* state.—Occasional varieties—e. gr. *crystalline* pock. (*Variola crystallina*, Mead and Sauvages.)—*warty* (*V. verrucosa*, M. and S.)—*bloody* (*V. sanguinea*, Mead.), &c.

456. Circumstances occurring at certain stages or periods of the disease, e. g. —in adults, tendency to sweating during the primary fever, especially at the time of eruption ;—in infants, epileptic fits about the same period ;—*Fifth day*, pustules begin to vesicate.—On the *eighth*, if eruption numerous,—swelling of the face, closing of the eyes, inflammation of the fauces, and discharge of viscid saliva.—*Eleventh day*—pustules at their height ;—swelling of the face, affection of the fauces, and ptyalism subside,—and are followed by tumefaction of the hands and feet, which goes off as the pustules mature.—~~Secondary~~ *Secondary* fever—coming on when suppurative process completed.

457. PREDISPOSING CAUSES ;—A *seminium*, or susceptibility of being affected by the specific Exciting Cause, (458) which very few are entirely without,—and

etc. owing to irritation of ^I Brain & nerves.

though varying greatly in individuals, yet most considerable in early life, and probably increased by whatever excites inflammatory diathesis, as—full living,—particular epidemic constitution of the air,—certain seasons, &c.

458. **EXCITING CAUSE**,—The peculiar and specific virus multiplied during the disease, and applied to a susceptible person, either in a palpable form, or in a state of vapour :—proofs of this.

459. **Advantages of inoculated over casual Small Pox**.—Causes assigned for this,—choice of patient's age, and state of health ;—season of the year ;—preparation ;—early management of the disease ;—quality of the matter used ?—quantity introduced ?—Remarks on each of these heads ;—with precautions necessary to the success of the operation, and security of the patient.

460. **Phenomena of the disease explained on the commonly received humoral pathology**.—Objections to this pointed out ;—and a different explanation offered.

461. **DIAGNOSIS**.—Difficulty sometimes of distinguishing Small Pox from other febrile diseases, in the early stage of the disease ;—circumstances requiring attention for this purpose, e. gr. prevailing epidemic,—ascertained exposure,—probable communication, &c.—Occasional concurrence of Small Pox and Measles : consequences of this.—Marks whereby to distinguish Small Pox from Chicken Pox (467-8).

462. **PROGNOSIS**.—The disease generally most severe in adults,—in plethoric, irritable persons,—and in scrophulous habits :—probable causes of this.—The danger usually in proportion to—the quantity of eruption,—its confluence,—and, to the degree and kind of pyrexia which attends (B. 454).—Symptoms that forebode

Sometimes produce the most confluent
and Malignant form. Old people
are less liable to it than young.
People of full habit are not only more
liable to it, but suffer more
considerably from it. It has been
proved that 20 years Interment will
not obliterate the Infection.

459. Patients Constitution have been
actually benefited and amended by it,
The Mild appearance of 4th Pustules is
no proof of its producing a Mild
Disease when inoculated from.
It is a vulgar Idea to pay attention
to requests of parents respecting
the Kind of Constitution you in-
= noculate from - The Quality
or Quantity of 3rd Virus is of no
Consequence -

460. There is incontestable evidence
of Children having been born with
this Eruption on their skin

461.

Diagnosis difficult because there is no diagnostic symptoms until the Eruptions appear - Attend to the pains in the Loins, Head, Stupor & Drowsiness, Sickness & pain at the Pit of the Stomach - This Disease as well as Measles may be said to arise from peculiar Impressions on the Nervous System. Measles will supersede Small Pox & it has been said that they will run their course together.

462.

It is dangerous to inoculate in Phlebotomic & irritable Adults - Symptoms foreboding 3^d Confluent is the Primary Fever coming on sooner. It will continue later, the more the Pustules approach to a Hemisphere the more favourable -

463 - B. No violent means can
be used here - Treatment must be
the same as Typhus Fever in its fullest
Extent - Clean the Stomach & Intestines
of their Morbid Contents - Clysters only
solicit the action of the large Intestines.
Give the Decoct. Cinchona with Pale Cinch &
Thin Rhai - These will support the
Tonic power of the Intestines.

Then Give a Mixture of Dec't. Cinchon:
e. Acid. Suleph! Wine sh^d be made
grateful by the addition of Aromatics
and Sugar. Opiates sh^d be combined
with Diaphoret^s - If you do not
use this precaution they will affect
the Head - Of Delirious Blister
the use of the Vick, when
applied on the Extremities it
is on the principle of Counterirritation.

463. Mild Cases are extremely simple
recollect you cannot quash 3^d Disease by V.
it may be resorted to when violence of 3^d
Febrile ~~Condition~~ affection requires it,
but don't trust to it so as to carry it
to any success - Purgin always does
good - it ~~is~~ never be omitted.
The Stomach won't bear repeated Vomiting
Antimonials in Moderate doses may be
given throout the Disease accompanied
by plentiful Dilution. Whether 4th Disease
be Mild or Severe, a Determination to 4th
Skin is always necessary. The Greatest
Moderate Improvement in this Treatment
is the Employment of Cold Air, Under
this Treatment the Patient generally
goes through the Disease with Safety -
When the Disease occurs in 3^d Summer
Cold Water may be substituted -
A small quantity of Lemon Juice with Spirit & Seltzer
or aqua sweetened may be drank.
If 4th Convulsions are accompanied with Febrile
Nothing is better than Lancing 4th Gums -

Carried back -

a confluent eruption.—General bad signs;—fever continuing high after eruption complete, especially with delirium, coma, &c.—pustules ceasing to fill, or flattening;—their having a pale or livid disc;—intermediate erysipelas, or petechiæ:—sudden subsiding of the ptyalism and swelling of the face, without consequent tumefaction of the hands and feet;—hæmorrhage from the nose, intestines, &c.—Danger from subsequent complaints.

463. THE TREATMENT OF SMALL POX necessarily very different, not only from the general *tonic* or *atonic* form it assumes,—but from the changes that take place in the successive stages of—primary fever,—eruption,—maturation,—and secondary fever;—and the urgency of particular symptoms in individual cases.—The general indications, however, are—A. In the *tonic* form, to moderate the violence of inflammatory state by—Venesection;—purging;—vomiting;—antimonials;—application of cold air,—cold affusion;—vegetable diet;—cooling subacid drink;—Nitre? &c.—B. In the *atonic* form, to remove irritation from the *primæ viæ* by gently emptying the stomach and intestines;—and afterwards to support the *power* of the system, and prevent or correct the septic tendency,—by the use of Cinchona, Angustura, &c.—vegetable and mineral acids;—Wine;—Camphor;—Opiates;—warm diaphoretics;—fomentations;—blisters;—brisk fermenting liquors;—Carbonic Acid glysters; &c. &c.

464. Management necessary under urgent symptoms—e. gr. when convulsions occur;—when the eruption does not appear;—when the pustules flatten;—when the affection of the throat, and the difficulty of swallowing and breathing are very great;—when the patient is sleep-

63. Cinchona with Sulph¹² Acid—

Diaphor. to keep up an increased action
on the surface of the body. Blisters also on
where there is oppression.

any thing & exposing, person freely to cold air
from must be of cooling & vegetable kind. Milk & whey &c.

less, or troubled with cough;—when the secondary fever takes place.

465. Of the means recommended for preserving the eyes from injury, and lessening or preventing the deformity of pits, seams, &c.

466. Diet and regimen proper after violent Small Pox, to guard against the consequences that often follow.

OF THE CHICKEN POX.

467. SYNONYMA.—*Varicella*, Cull.—*Variolæ Pusillæ*, Heberden:—bastard, Chicken, or Swine Pox.

468. CHARACTER;—A specifically contagious eruptive disease, occurring but once during life, and communicable by inoculation:—febricula of the synocha kind, followed by few and scattered pustules like Small Pox, which vesicate at top, then dry into crusts without suppurating, and rarely leave any marks behind.

469. This disease so slight in general, as not to require medical treatment; and only demanding particular attention from its resemblance to Small Pox, whereby it has often misled into a false security, from the belief of a person having had that disorder in a mild form, either casually, or by inoculation.

OF THE VACCIOLA, OR COW-POCK.

470. SYN. *Cow-pock*, Gloucestershire;—*Pap-pock*, Norfolk;—*Shinagh*, Ireland:—*Kine-pock*, America;—*Vaccine disease*:—*Vacciola*.

471. CHARACTER;—A specific, febrile (?) disease, —occurring but once during life,—communicable with

Chicken Pox is communicable from one person to another. Slight Pyrexia occurring toward Evening. Pustules beginning on the back.

64 Convulsions may occur from 2 causes. 1st from
high inflammatory action on the surface. 2nd
from nervous irritation - In 3rd first O.S.D
Open the Bowels ~~first~~ and ~~the~~
In the second Open 4th Bowels & give an
Opiate - Flattening 5th Pustules depend
on a want of excitement in 3rd System -
& often from a loaded state of Bowels,
let Opierients be combined with Tonics.
When 4th affection of Throat is very
troublesome, a gentle Emetic is of
service - Pulv. Spec. & Sugar rubbed
down together & suffered to dissolve
on the Tongue clears the Throat
well of cropy Mucus, the Irritation
from Want of sleep & Cough, also
4th from Secondary Fever may be
relieved by Opium with something
to give it a Diaphoretic effect -
When the Eruption does not appear
use 5th Pediculicid & give Medicine
to determine to 7th Skin.

OF THE VACCINE, OR COW-POCK.

370. *Str.* Cow-pock, Gloucestershire:—Pox-pock,
 Norfolk:—Strain, Ireland:—Ame-pock, America:—
 Vaccine dæmæ:—*Vaccinia*.
 371. CHARACTER:—A specific, febrile (?) disease,
 —occurring but once during life,—communicable with

467. Only deserving notice as it may
be mistaken for small pox -

468 - Constitutional Symptoms sometimes
very near approach to small Pox -
In the latter the Eruption first appears
on the face and neck. In the Chicken
Pox about the Back and Shoulders
and there are always distinct, never
above a hundred, commonly about
a score, they never undergo
suppurative process nor is their
crust ever so prominent -
It is rarely Epidemic -

469. Diligently watch the Complaint,
I see that it is not small Pox - Matter
has actually been taken from
them & inoculated with as small
Pox - The utmost that is required
is to confine the Patient to a ve-
getable Diet & keep 3^d Bowels
Open.

The matter of Cow pox must be taken from a person who has it in its incipient state. otherwise it is uncertain. —

470 Truly & properly it is a specific disease

471. This Pustule is always extremely regular in its edges, in γ . Small Pox the base is elevated. The Vaccine Pustule is composed of a number of small cells, always Concave, Small Pox Convex, in Small Pox the Areole does not come at so define a period as in Cow pox. — The Seat in the latter resembles very much a Tamarind Stone — 472 —

It is difficult, nay almost impossible to discover the origin of this disease.

472. Dr. Curry says it is not equine —

473. Cow pox has never been fatal, you'll find Patients very unwilling to attribute anything to Constitutional tendency, but w. attribute every thing to γ . Small Pox — Cow pox & γ . Small Pox. If you miss the Variolous & Vaccine matter the Vaccine will take the precedence, so that if you vaccinate before γ . Small Pox has advanced to a certain stage, it will supersede it, the matter never should be employed after γ . suppurative process has taken

certainty only by inoculation with the peculiar lymph, which produces a single, flattish, circular, spongy pustule, of a pale bluish-white colour,—gradually spreading for some days, and becoming surrounded with a red areola;—the centre first, and progressively the whole pustule, changing to a dark coloured hard eschar; that dries into a *concave* shining scab, and on falling off leaves a slight mark upon the skin.

472. Historical account of the disease;—and Dr. Jenner's claim to the invaluable discovery of its being *A certain, easy, and universally practicable preventative of Small Pox*, vindicated.—Question respecting the original source of Vacciola, being *equine* or *vaccine*, discussed;—and the improbability of the former opinion shewn, both from analogy, and the result of numerous experiments.

473. Comparison of Small Pox with Vacciola, in the severity of the two diseases,—and the consequences resulting from them, as introducing new or bringing forth latent disorders.—Comparative rapidity of progress in the action of variolous and vacciolous virus; and practical deduction from thence.—Possibility of accidental commixture in the infection, or casual concurrence of the two diseases, illustrated by cases; and explaining the discordant opinions at first entertained respecting the phenomena proper to Vacciola.—Remarks on the *Spurious Pustule*,—its character,—the mode in which it is produced,—and the mischief which may eventually ensue from it.—Source of the doubts as to the future security against Small Pox by vaccination; and circumstances which, if duly adverted to, will tend to resolve this difficulty.—Proposed test of constitutional affection.

474. Cautions necessary to ensure the success of ino-

The Matter sh^d be taken when y^e pustule is transparent, otherwise it will not be genuine take it as soon as it appears so, & introduce it as soon as possible.

place and when there is an inflamed areole for 3^d quality of y^e Matter is deteriorated as far as regards y^e vaccine disease, & you produce y^e spurious pustule, sometimes it merely a

474 To be taken as soon as it appears in
the pustule. The matter to be preserved
between two glasses sealed together by
dealing 118 Wax as OF ERYSIPELAS.

475. Account of the appearances which the inoculated
part occasionally assumes,—the alarm which these at
first created, and the active steps taken in consequence;
—together with the simple treatment alone required for
their removal.

OF ERYSIPELAS.

476. SYN. *Ερύθημα*, Hipp.—*Ignis sacer*;—*St. Anthony's Fire*;—*the Rose*;—*Shingles*.

477. CHARACTER:—A shining redness of the skin,
of a florid, yellowish, or crimson hue,—becoming white
on pressure, but returning immediately after;—attended
with burning pain;—extending or changing place irregu-
larly, and often occupying a large surface;—commonly
going into numerous watery pimples or vesicles, which
oftenest terminate in resolution and mealy desquamma-
tion, occasionally in suppuration, and not unfrequently in
gangrene. The attack is usually preceded, accompanied,
or followed, by Synochus pyrexia, and this commonly at-
tended with drowsiness, and frequently with stupor, and
low delirium. (*Typhomania*.)

478. Erysipelas differently denominated by authors,
as affecting particular parts, e. gr. the face and head,
Sideratio,—the trunk of the body, *Ζώνη*, *Zona*,
Shingles;—the extremities, *Rosa*, (SENNERT).—It oc-
casionally extends to, or attacks, the brain, fauces, œso-
phagus, or intestines,—producing symptoms of phrenitis,
coma, &c.—or of angina (*A. erysipelacea*),—of gas-

in Local Disease, this is also liable
to happen in Small pox, tho' rare often
likely to happen in the 2^d Cow pox, from a want
of a knowledge of a Constitutional Test and y.
absence of Secondary Symptoms. All poisons
that produce a certain Specific Effect have
a certain period at which inflammation
takes place, this Specific Inflammation
is later in making its appearance
than that produced from common irrit-
-tating Causes, if under inoculation
for 3^d Cow pox, the inflammation
appears before the 3rd day, we may
always suspect its genuineness. The longer
it is appearing & the longer it is running
thru its different stages the more satis-
-factory it is as to its general Character.

The Formation of Areola is a process
of Absorption, it sometimes produces
restlessness and Fever. This may be con-
-sider'd as some proof of 4th Constitution
being affected, but the only good test we
have is to inoculate again, when if the
Constitution has been previously im-
-pregnated, it will subside & die away.
Sometimes there is no disparity in the
Constitution to receive the Vaccinalous
Matter. Dr. Curry inoculated one of
Mr. Stocker's children five or six times
without any effect, the Matter was
taken from 3^d Arm in its best state &
inserted carefully, the child was in

general bad health, it was sent into y.^e
Country, came back ~~to~~ much improved
and received the Disease immediately.
If there is a disposition to receive it the
Smallest puncture will be sufficient,
the best part is the back of y.^e Top of y.^e
Shoulder, it prevents y.^e Child from
Scratching it, & he will never lie on it.
Cow Pock Virus is not near so tenacious
of its properties as Small Pox, the Heat
or a slight fermentative Process will
destroy its Specific Quality it may be
convey'd to the most distant part of y.^e
World without Injury, An Eruption
Sometimes occurs but this is not necessary
to characterize it as a Specific Disease.

475 - The dry, black, ~~dear~~, eschar, or scab
sometimes alarms, but this is quite natural,
Inflammation may be checked by
common Water or Goulard's Wash.

476. Shingles in its Pustular form.

477. The Extreme superficial vessels
seem to be more especially affected, the
part is of Turkey red, or of a brownish
and sometimes purplish hue, the dark
appearance is unfavourable, The
Sensation it gives resembles that of a
Burn or Scald, Phlegmon remains at
part that it first attacked - Erysipelas
gradually creeps from one part to
another - Sometimes it has an uniform
smooth shining appearance,
at others, there is a vesication, this
Sometimes exudes & incrustates,
at other times discharges a lony
like Matter, the worst appearance
is when it discharges a dusky brown
approaching to a Gangrenous state,
In most Cases the General febrile

action precedes the local attack -
It generally goes from 3^d Extremities
to 2^d Trunk. If it suppurates it
generally excavates a large Cavity
which is a considerable time in healing.
The Fever has generally a tendency
especially in large Towns & London
to a Typhoid Form.

478. When it attacks the Face, vesicles
are seldom produced, There is every
reason to suppose that this Disease
takes place in internal parts which
is often relieved by Eruption on 3^d
Surface.

479. Chronic very rare, some people
are subject to a continued red and
inflammatory state of 1st Face, It some-
times takes place as an Epidemic
in other Cases it seems to depend on
some peculiarity of Constitution & this

tritis (*G. erythematica*—) or of Enteritis (*E. erythematica*—).

479. Distinguished also as being—A. acute, or—B. chronic;—C. superficial and spreading (*Erys. phlyctenodes*, Cul.), or—D. more deep seated and fixed (*E. phlegmonodes*, Cul.—*Anthrax?*);—as—E. primary, or—F. symptomatic;—as G. merely topical, or—H. attended with its peculiar fever, (*Febris erysipelatosæ*,—Sydenh.) or—I. supervening upon fever of any other kind.

480. Account of an Epidemic Erysipelas attacking the abdomen of new-born children.

481. ESSENTIAL CHARACTER OF ERYSIPELA-TOUS INFLAMMATION, contrasted with that of the simply Phlegmonous, in—its appearance,—the parts it attacks,—its migratory progress,—metastatic tendency,—and most frequent terminations.—Occasional mixture of the two (C.—D. 479);—and important distinction of Erysipelas, as partaking *more or less* of the *atonic* form, and as being attended by, or free from, a corresponding pyrexia.

482. Humoral pathology of the disease discussed; and inquiry how far the inflammation may arise from a combination of certain principles, analagous to the process of combustion.

483. PREDISPOSING CAUSES; — Peculiarity of constitution or habit,—depending chiefly, perhaps, on certain original structure or acquired condition of skin;—but often evidently associated with irritability both of body and mind,—with gross habit,—indolence,—and full living,—advanced age,—and habitual excess in spiritous liquors; with particular state of the hepatic function:—

Autumnal and Summer season.—Hydropic diathesis.—
 Preceding attacks of the same disease.

484. EXCITING CAUSES.—Insolation, or exposure to the scorching rays of the sun, especially under violent exercise;—occasional excess in spiritous or acescent fermented liquors;—certain articles of food and drink particularly affecting individuals:—Mercurial irritation;—various acrid applications, e. gr. Cantharides, Mustard, Ammonia, Euphorbium, &c.—stings or bites of venomous insects;—puncture of leech in some persons;—burns, and scalds;—contused or lacerated wounds, especially in tendinous, ligamentous, and membranous parts;—fits of anger?—sudden refrigeration when overheated;—stopping customary discharges from issues, &c. or repressing chronic eruptions:—Epidemic influence of atmosphere:—peculiar contagion?—Remarks on these.

485. DIAGNOSIS.—Circumstances distinguishing Erysipelas from other cutaneous inflammations.

486. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn from a collective view of the patient's age, previous health, and mode of living, &c.—the nature and degree of the exciting cause;—the part affected;—the disease being merely topical, or—accompanied with inflammatory or typhoid fever, delirium, coma, &c.—its tendency to metastasis,—and its common disposition to gangrene.

487. TREATMENT necessarily varies in several respects according to the circumstances of the case; but chiefly turns upon the *more* or *less* atonic type of the disease, both locally and generally. The principal indications then are

A. *To lessen Inflammatory Action*, whether local or universal, by the antiphlogistic plan, carried as far as the

often accompanied with a retracted state
of the Atmosphere as in Hospitals.

481. There is evidently a Lack of power
in the System under this kind of Inflammation.
This is shown by its Colour—
Superficial Inflammation of 2^d Face
is never of the Phlegmonous Kind.

Injuries on Tendinous Aponeuroses
is very likely to produce Inflammation
of 4th. Erysipelatous Kind, as the
violent Inflammation produced
by puncturing the Tendon of Occipitis
When it attacks 4th Face ~~and~~
Head, it produces much Stupor
and Puffing.

402. We cannot convert 4th Doctrine
of 3rd. Humoral Pathology, to any
practical utility, be how it may,
your object must be to restore 4th depressed
action of 3rd. Solids.

483. Some people have what may be call'd
Erysip. - Constitutions - Some have it
yearly - Hydrotic Diathesis disposes
to Erysipelatous. If you produce
Irritation on the lower Extremities
of an Hydrotic person, you'll excite
Erysipelatous Inflammation which will
often mortify and Kill the Patient.

484. If there is any one Agent which
will produce the Disease more than
another, it is Mercurial Irritation.
If Mercury is given while a Pustule is
in a state of Suppuration - an Erys-
ipelatous Inflammation is produced
which often terminates fatally.
The Inflammation resulting from a
Carious Tooth is often of this Nature

405. Erysip. Inflamm. is almost always accompanied with a Puffy swelling which has a shining redness & often with Gangrenous Vesications here & there, The fluid from which oozes or can be pressed out in small drops.

406. If the Constitution is not broken down & the Disease continues in the Extremities, it is always curable. Dr. Babington thinks it depends on the Character of the Disease.

407. In the Country it approaches more to a State of Common Inflamm. if the Constitution is good.

A. Before you vs. look at y^e Constitution
of your Patient, if of a full Bloating
Constitution it may be resorted to —
Give Purgatives in preference &
these of a Saline kind. Nitre
from its Sedative effect produces
mischievous effects on y^e Stomach.

B. You must support the General Health,
while you diminish y^e Local Action,
Bark is in a great measure our Sheet
Anchor, but during its administration
don't suffer y^e Intestines to get loaded
with Feculent Matter, The Decoction
in combination with Carb. Ammon. is
a very good Medicine, also in a state
of Effervescence, If much Stupor
I shake the Head, & don't give you
Opium in such doses as to increase
this, but small doses in combination
with the other is of great service.

C. The Effects of y^e Cold applications
may be gained by y^e use of Cold Water.
Gaulard Water has no superior effect,
its benefit is Evaporation, this sh^d.
be gradual, the Cold sh^d. not be
applied so severe or sudden as to produce

*Purging as a Unit. of Lenna
Rheumat. - avoid the Saline*

violence of the symptoms, and the strength of the patient may require, and as the acknowledged atonic character of the disease in general will safely admit;—by Venesection?—leeches;—purging;—what cathartics most proper;—by Nitre?—cooling diluents;—mild diaphoretics.

B. *To support Power*, and thereby to prevent any rapid sinking or sudden metastasis from taking place, and to obviate their effects when they have occurred;—by Cinchona or other tonic bitters, either alone or joined with acids or alkalies;—by wine;—by the occasional use of certain purgatives;—by blisters,—stimulant fomentations,—warm diaphoretics, e. gr. Ammonia, Serpentaria, Confect. Opii, &c.—Cautions respecting Opiates under certain circumstances.

C. *To diminish local Irritation* by applications to the inflamed part.—Remarks on the different and dissimilar articles recommended for this purpose; and on the circumstances to which they may be respectively adapted:—Liq. Plumbi Acetatis dilut.—Spt. Vini;—simple water;—Aq. Mephitica alcalina?—Liniment. Calcis;—Why oily or greasy applications in general aggravate the inflammation:—Simple dry warmth:—Pipe clay:—Starch, &c.

488. Remarks on the different treatment necessary according to the age,—constitution,—and habit of the patient;—as occurring in country places, or in large manufacturing towns;—in different seasons;—and as being sporadic,—or epidemic.

489. Is PEMPHIGUS allied to Erysipelas?—Circumstances in which they agree;—others in which they differ.—General conclusion; with some particulars respecting Pemphigus not noticed by writers.

*No large dose of Opium
be given alone, but
with the Comp.*

Give yellow Gire Calomel & Colo. Ex.

*Moderate doses of Wine may be given made
up with Opium & Warm.*

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA,
OR SCARLET FEVER, WITH SORE THROAT.

490. GENERAL CHARACTER.—A specifically contagious, and generally epidemic disease, occurring but once during life;—commonly attacking between ablation and puberty;—beginning with sudden prostration of strength, lassitude, and frequent chills, followed by continued, intense, and pungent heat of skin,—very quick small pulse,—sometimes vomiting,—generally head ach,—great restlessness, anxiety, and tendency to, or actual delirium;—the eyes are humid and red,—the countenance flushed, and face swelled, especially about the nostrils, lips, and lower jaw,—with painful stiffness and fulness extending round the throat and neck:—the breath is unusually hot;—the respiration frequent, often difficult;—the voice guttural, and deglutition painful:—the internal fauces on examination appear very red, tumefied, and covered with whitish or ash-coloured sloughs, which occasionally degenerate into deep gangrenous ulcers, with discharge of fetid and corrosive ichor or sanies from the nose and mouth, accompanied with enlargement and frequent suppuration of the parotid and submaxillary glands,—otorrhœa, and temporary, or permanent deafness. Between the second and fourth day inclusively, the skin becomes more or less uniformly covered with a bright scarlet efflorescence, scarcely eminent,—changing after a few days to a dusky brown colour, with subsequent desquamation of the cuticle.—The patient, when convalescent, often suddenly attacked with dropsical swellings.

491. Variations in the state of the skin, tongue, urine, and bowels, in the different stages or forms of the

If of a Bright redness. Cold application,
Dusky - Spirituous &c -
Greasy applications increase?
Burning Heat, it is from acquiring
4th Hygenous principle. Dr. Bevington
1st Lotion

Rf Spt. vin Jenuer. ℥ij
Spt Camphor. fss XXX
Aq. Ammon. Rect. ℥ij
Aq. Rosa r. - ℥iv. Mij. fss.

480. Inhabited Constitutions & those
who breathe a like Air, you can
never venture to V.S -

489.

490. Caused by the application of
Vapour, attacking particular Districts
and shifting after a time to another.
The D. has never known this Disease
occur but once, above 30 years
of age, it is remarkable from its
Suddenness of its attack - The Lips
become unusually red, while in
Catarrh this is more especially
seen in the Nose, the restlessness
is greater than in any other Disease,
The Eyes are tumid, but not so much
as in Measles - There is no form
of fever in which 3^d Heat is so
intense, acrid & irritating as this.
The Progress of 3^d Disease is not so
regular with 3^d Eruption as 1st & 2^d.
Small Pox - When it makes its
attack in so severe & sudden a manner
as to confine the patient to Bed in 3^d
course of 4th. Even if you may always
look out for a violent Disease.
The Patients fauces, with sometimes get
red in 12 hours, the brownish exudation
covering them is no consequence at
first - The inflammation of this
Membrane often extends itself to 4th.
Eustachian tube & induces a
Temporary or permanent Deafness.
The brighter 4th Eruption is 3^d.
better.

these.—Particular symptoms occasionally taking place in individuals, from idiosyncrasy, or accidental co-operation of other morbid causes;—and unnecessary multiplication of species thus made by authors.

492. The natural death of the disease is described by various writers, from an early period to the present time, and is generally stated to be fatal.

491. In no Disease is there so much variety in the respective forms — A certain species of Constitution seems peculiarly liable to ~~it~~ manifest badly, tho' we have no external Mark — to judge of it — The Dr. has seen it go worse with children of full growth than with adults by its violently attacking the Throat as well as inducing Deafness.

492.

493. Most truly Contagious, especially the severe form of it - It is Dr. Curry's opinion ^{that} the attack frees ^{the} Patient for ^{the} remainder of his life - People who have never had it - sh^d be completely insulated from it. Fortunately there is very disposition to receive the Disease after 30 - allow only one person to attend on ^{the} patient place 3^d Bedclothes immediately in cold water, & ^{if} evacuation sh^d be immediately carried off. These precautions are necessary, particularly in Boarding Schools

494. This Disease is confined to no particular season of year, it never originates de novo, depending on either Heat, Cold, Moisture or Dryness, but by ^{the} application of its specific poison which like all others attacks one part with

disease.—Particular symptoms occasionally taking place in individuals, from idiosyncrasy, or accidental co-operation of other morbid causes;—and unnecessary multiplication of species thence made by authors.

492. Historical sketch of the disease as described by eminent writers, from an early period to the present time; with its variations at different times, and the probable causes of these;—tending to reconcile the dissimilar accounts given of it, particularly by Sydenham and Morton, and determine the identity of *Scarlatina simplex*, *Scarlatina anginosa*, and *Angina maligna*.

493. Question of its specifically contagious nature, and its occurrence but once during life discussed;—with the sentiments of Drs. Clarke, Withering, Currie, &c. upon these points; and importance of this question in respect to the hazard of individual exposure, and the measures required for general security.

494. CAUSES.—*Predisposing*; a susceptibility to the peculiar contagion, which perhaps most adults possess in greater or less degree, but diminishing rapidly after puberty, and becoming nearly extinct in middle age.—Marks of constitution and habit which seem to dispose to aggravated degrees or particular forms of the disease.—Seasons, epidemic influences, and other extrinsic causes, giving similar tendency.—*Exciting cause*;—the Specific Contagion generated during the febrile state of the disease. Mode in which this has been supposed to act; and efficacy of certain means of cure deduced from thence.

495. DIAGNOSIS. Symptoms distinguishing the varieties of *Scarlatina* from Measles,—from the Purpura,—Erysipelas,—Urticaria,—Apthous Angina, &c.

496. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn, on the one hand,

from the *violence of the febrile commotion*,—on the other, from the *degree of the Anginous affection*,—and on both, from the general *tonic or atonic* form which the disease puts on;—but this greatly assisted by a consideration of the patient's age, constitution, and habit of body;—together with the general event of the reigning epidemic,—the period of the disorder,—and the effect of the treatment already employed:—and lastly, the chance of other diseases to which it frequently gives rise.

497. TREATMENT. Account of the opposite extremes inculcated from preconceived theory, and obstinately pursued by their respective abettors; and comparison of their usual results, with that of the varied plan adapted to the nature, duration, and general tendency of the disease, and the predominant type it assumes in the individual case; illustrated by proofs, shewing the mischief of confidence in reputed specifics.

498. The leading indications are, A. To moderate the general febrile commotion with as little loss of *power* as may be, by—(a.) removing irritation from any morbid colluvies in the tract of the alimentary canal;—by Emetics,—Purgatives: remarks on the *kinds* of each most proper,—their common and individual *modus operandi*,—and the circumstances limiting or precluding their use:—(b.) abstracting any excess of heat, whether arising from pyrexia, or external temperature:—Cold affusion,—cold ablution,—particularly articles that may be employed in the latter mode: regulation of bed-clothes, and of atmospheric temperature:—(c.) restoring the cuticular transpiration by remedies acting on the stomach,—by mild diaphoretics,—tepid diluents:—(d.) diminishing the morbid irritability of the heart and arte-

Greater violence than another.
This attacks itself Org^o throat.

495. Difficult at an early period.
From 3^o measles from 3^o suddenness
of its attack - There is no
Cough in Scarlatina - Erysipelas
is generally confined to one
part of the body. The Morbilli
or Measles rash resembles it
most, no fever of any consequence
attends either the Rash, nor is it
ever epidemic & can always
be distinguished by 3^o sight.
Apthous Angina is unaccompanied
either with Eruption or Fever.

496. Be extremely guarded in your
prognosis for often sudden changes
take place. Danger depends on 3^o
degree of Fever, & 3^o affection of 3^o
Throat, & viewing 3^o kind of Contagion
& observing the Character it puts on
in first few individuals. Hydrotic
& pulmonary Complaints often follow.

497. The Idea 3^d gave rise to its
being universally of a putrid
nature arose from 4th practice
of nursing up high inflammatory
action; the best proof 3^d fallacy
of this Opinion is 3^d good effects
of a totally opposite practice
now adopted universally among
Medical Men. The very Idea of a
Specific in this Disease is
absurd, your object is to make
a general preparation for 3^d
ultimate stages of the Disease,
In full Rabbits & adult age you
may at first V.S.

498. A. The next step is Vomiting —
Dr Whitting speaks much in favor of this,
but Dr C cannot think its operation consists
in removing Contagious Matter,
particularly attached to 3^d Tonsils,
it acts in a very general way, gives
a Disposition to a Diaphoresis
& often opens 3^d Bowels, it also
acts by cleaning 3^d Throat of a quan-
- tity of Mucus, relieving 3^d Tonsils &
fauces — It sh^d be made of 3^d.
Infus. Specach. with a small
quantity of 3^d Sert. Emetic. It

this does not purge also it st^d?
we followed up by a purgative.
& afterwards the Bowels st^d? he
kept thoroughly open, particularly
in full Rabbits —

B. There is no Disease in which
the skin is so intensely hot, it is almost
like placing your fingers on a Hot Iron.
Cold affusion is eminently ser-
= viceable here, but attend
to n^o. state of y^e. Bowels &c.

D. When you have an irritable Const-
= itution with General diffused
action, Digitalis may be ser-
= viceable, but Dr. Babington
doubts it — where there is much
restlessness & Cough, Opiates may
be given in combination.

4. When 5. Inflammatory Sym-
ptoms run very high in 3.
early stage & the throat is
early affected Leeches have
a good Effect placed behind
the Angle of 4. Jaw.

500. Difficulty of respiration and
Dyspnoea arising from swelling
& Turgescence of 2. Fauces may be
relieved, but not cured, by the
application of Leeches to 3. angle
of 4. Jaw, Delirium is often caused
by the very great degree of irritation
of the skin, preventing 7. patient's
sleeping perhaps for several days
If 4. feet are cold. Tepid Bath and
Fomentations, Sometimes 4. Stomach
is early & violently affected with
vomiting. Now 4. Stomach is 3.
Often you have to trust to in 3.
administration of your Remedies,
& if not speedily relieved with soon
wear out 4. power of 4. System.

501. If there is a Constitutional Disposition
to Phthisis, this Disease will bring it on.
If Delirium is very violent 4. Head
shd. be shaved & washed with cold
Water & Vinigar. When the
discharge from 4. back of 3.

ries to the stimulus of the blood,—by Digitalis,—Opiates?—or (e.) if necessary, lessening the stimulus of this fluid from its quantity, and perhaps quality,—by Venesection,—Leeches, &c.

499. B. In the more atonic and advanced stages of the disease, to support the *power* of the system, and to obviate the general septic tendency, or to correct the actually septic state of parts, by—(a.) light vegetable food,—diluted Vinous liquors:—(b.) the more simply tonic remedies;—Calumba, —Cusparia,—Cinchona? &c.—(c.) articles which operate chiefly by their general or local stimulus, and prevent the *action* from falling below the degree necessary to the maintenance of *power*;—Contrayerva,—Serpentaria,—Seneka,—Æther,—Capsicum,—Ammonia, &c.—(d.) articles that are chemically antiseptic;—Carbonic Acid Gas,—Infus. Rosæ,—Oxygenated Muriatic Acid,—Astringent Gargles.

500. C. Throughout the disease, to watch and relieve particular urgent symptoms,—as vomiting,—difficult respiration and deglutition,—delirium,—diarrhœa, &c.—by Tepid Bath or Fomentations,—Blisters,—Leeches,—Opiates, &c.

501. D. To guard against the diseases which are frequent sequels of Scarlatina.—Account of these diseases,—their respective frequency,—the circumstances under which they more especially take place,—and the means suited to their prevention.

502. Remarks on the measures proposed for limiting or destroying the Contagion, and their ascertained effects.

Nostrils is very acrid, as it is in the latter stage, it causes Diarrhœa, give Cheek Mixture with small doses of Vin: Opio, not in sufficient quantities to induce Costiveness.

Sometimes yellow at others Green which
latter is y. most acrid and the Disease
by it ¹²⁶ is most violent —
OF CHOLERA.

OF CHOLERA.

503. Origin and meaning of the term *χολερα*.—SYN. *Cholorrhagia?* or *Gall-flux?*—*Mordechin*. E. Ind.

504. CHARACTER.—Sudden and spontaneous attack of vomiting and purging of bilious fluid,—with severe pains in the stomach and bowels,—great anxiety,—prostration of strength,—and violent cramps in the muscles of the belly, and in the calves of the legs.

505. Detail of symptoms in the order in which they usually occur;—and occasional variations in the degree and form of the disease, and in its result, from the co-operation of assignable causes: Varieties—*Ch. Spontanea*,—*Ch. ab ingestis*.—Remarks on the ancient distinction into *Ch. humida*, et *sicca*.—Cholera frequently precedes Dysentery in hot climates,—or accompanies the first paroxysms of intermitting and remitting fevers.—*Ch. Febrilis*, — *Ch. Intermittens*.— Sometimes changes to Bilious fever (Hepatitis) or Enteritis; especially under certain management.

506. Circumstances which serve to distinguish idiopathic Cholera, from the porraceous vomiting and purging caused by certain poisonous ingesta.

507. PREDISPOSING CAUSES; peculiarity of constitution, generally termed *bilious*, and often marked by irritability of stomach and intestines, and irregular excretion from the liver,—Long continued hot weather;—autumnal season;—*phytoseptic* miasma:—certain epidemic influence of atmosphere.

508. OCCASIONAL OR EXCITING CAUSES. Sudden refrigeration after excessive heat;—drinking largely of acid, or fermenting liquors;—eating cold, sour, or unripe

Sometimes from a Torpor of the System,
the Eruption is backward in coming out.
The Patient's feet are cold, put them in
warm Water and give Medicine
that will determine to the Surface.
Blisters sh^d never be applied on an
irritated or inflamed part it super-
= adds a greater degree of irritation.

This Disease excites scrupulous
Complaints, also universal dropsical
effusion, that which there cannot
be a more ^{direct} proof of Debility.
Simple Exposure to Cold for a few
hours will cause universal hæmefaction.
The Dr. thinks that the Cold obstructs
the action of the Extremities & vessels
while they are in a weakened state.
Deafness unfortunately can seldom
be remedied, the Small Bones of the
Ear are sometimes brought off by
the Acrid Yellow Discharge. Sometimes
it is merely a plug of inspissated Mucus
blocking up the passage of the
Eustachian Tube, a sudden crack
will sometimes at once restore y.
hearing. Emetics may here be useful
you sh^d also blow air thro' y.^e tube
while y.^e Nostrils are held.

505. It is very sudden in its attack - tho' it is sometimes preceded by flatulence & indigestion - The pain is very severe drawing^g towards the Umbilicus towards the Spine.

Irritating indigestible substances are only accidental exciting Causes.

Acce may easily be converted into the Humid by Remedies which act on the Stomach & Intestines - When it precedes Dysenteries or Fever we sh^d not suppress^e the Discharge, if so, the irritation will be transferred to some other part, perhaps inflame^d of the Liver itself. -

506. Cholera generally appears in the Beginning of Autumn: Food dressed in Copper vessels will sometimes cause similar Symptoms.

504. The character of this Disease
can never be mistaken; Discharge
in the first instance green
and yellow. At short time
continuance of this Disease
brings on an indescribable
degree of Debility, these
severe attacks are common
on St. Croix & Mondel Coast.

507 Some people have it as regular
as the return of the season - Towards
the latter end of Summer when
nights and mornings begin to get
cooled - It is often connected with
some peculiar state or condition
of atmosphere - particularly
in warm climates

508 - An old Practitioner & Teacher
used to call this the Plum Colic, as
hot Summers are necessary for
the production of this fruit.
Labourers in the field are usually
very indiscreet in drinking cold
water in a most unqualified
manner.

The Dr. is of opinion, that Drastic
Purges will alone cause it.
509.

510. If taken extensively, diffidence
climate must be considered, Delicacy
of Constitution does not affect our
prognosis here as much as in some
Diseases, weak Meagre people
have not half the susceptibility to
particular impression as those of a
contrary character have, so long
as the pulse is tolerably steady and
uniform, extremities warm & patient
has power, the prognosis is favourable,
but when the pulse intermits,
extremities are cold & Riccups comes
on, it is generally fatal —

511. If plenty of Bile is spontaneously
evacuated, give Diluents plentifully,

512. Infus Linseed, Gruel, Barley Water —
Sometimes it is necessary to give a Laxative —
this sh^d be the Magn. Sulph. in one or
two drachms doses from time to time.

513. The Violence of the Disease sometimes
requires a considerable dose of Opium,
the Wine is by much the best, its operation
is soon diffused — The Warm Bath if you can,
if not warm fomentations, 20. to the Stomach
Mouels & calves of 3. left. Weak
Infusion of Camomile & Columba
often of great service.

fruits,—raw vegetables,—or any food difficult of digestion.—Drastic emetics or purgatives.—Passions of the mind.—Retrocession of Eruptions, Gout, &c.

509. PROXIMATE CAUSE. Sudden and excessive secretion and excretion of acrid bile, exciting violent spasms in the stomach and intestines, and profuse serous discharge from their surface.

510. THE PROGNOSIS must be drawn from the previous state of health and vigour of the patient,—the degree and kind of the symptoms present,—the duration of the disease,—the nature of the remedies (if any) already used, and their effects.—Symptoms which portend danger;—those which augur a favourable event.—In hot climates, occasionally terminates in chronic diarrhoea, or dysenteric state.

511. TREATMENT. The indications are—1st, to evacuate the offending matter; and 2dly, to prevent the strength being exhausted by the violence of the pain, or the profuseness of the discharge.—Circumstances under which the first may be attempted directly; others in which the second becomes necessary to obtaining the first with safety and effect.

512. Means suited to the first indication;—plentiful dilution with bland mucilaginous fluids: kinds of these usually employed, and choice of them under certain circumstances.—Sometimes mild laxatives: cautions respecting the kind, and repetition of these.

513. Means adapted to the second indication:—Opiates in quantity and frequency proportioned to the urgency of the case;—rules for their choice and mode of administration:—warm bath;—fomentations;—pediluvium.—Stimulant and anodyne liniments and embrocations.—Simple bitters and aromatics.—*Infus. panis*

used as serving as Antispasmodic as well as a nodyne & Muculant.

Tinct Opri dropped on sugar may be given with benefit

may give Dilution & liquor of Mucila gumous quality
Arrow. Roth & Adriaes L^o

514. Management necessary when the violence of the disease is allayed, to avoid its renewal, and prevent fever or inflammation from supervening: symptoms denoting the approach of these respectively.

515. Treatment proper during convalescence,—to prevent insidious disease from establishing itself in other shapes (510)—Probable means of avoiding future attacks of Cholera.

OF DIARRHŒA.

517. Origin and meaning of the term.—SYNONYMA.
Alvi-fluxus;—*Lienteria*;—*Cæliaca*;—*Enterrhæa*?—*Purging*, *Looseness*.

519. Strictures on the nosological place assigned to it by Dr. Cullen.

520. Diarrhœa not only varies considerably as an idiopathic disease, but is a common or accidental attendant upon many disorders both acute and chronic, general and local. Hence the necessity of minutely investigating its rise, progress, duration or recurrence,—pre-

Drinking largely of Toast & Water,
if the Bile is green & of an acrescent
quality, give Alkaline Remedies,
Magn: Carb: is the best for by
uniting with the acid of the Bile
it will become a purgative,
if thirsty give Saline Draught,
in a state of Effervescence.

514. Beware of another Disease
supervening - Is of same of
Cholera; to prevent this give
Till: Hydr: c. Opio - with Mild
Aromatic Bitters, those who
have been once 3. subject
of the Disease are more
liable to it, therefore
avoid sudden exposure
to Cold & let them wear
flannel.

515. On the whole the Disease is by no
means cur'd as soon as the Vomiting
& purging is stopped, never consider
your patient as free til he has
stools of a good colour & consistence
attend to the state of the Patients
Bowels & give Soda Combined
with Rheubarb.

In Dysentery, Small Intestine, are but
little affected but they are ¹/₂ only
seat of ²/₃ Diarrhoea —

520 Continued — Distinguished from
Cholera by ¹/₂ quality & quantity of
Discharge, being also attended with
Vomiting. From Dysentery by ¹/₂
Discharge in Diarrhoea being large
in quantity Simple Watery &
unattended with pain.

523. Very Numerous, a
Thousand Things, with cause it.

ceding and accompanying symptoms,—and assigned or probable causes,—in order to determine its nature, or direct its treatment.—Circumstances distinguishing Diarrhœa from Dysentery, and from Cholera:—alliance between these, and mutual conversion of them, shewn.

521. Variety in the colour, &c. of the matters evacuated, giving not only particular denominations to certain forms of the disease, but also affording important instruction as to their especial seat and cause:—viz. their being stercoraceous (*D. crapulosa*;)—containing undigested food (*Lienteria*);—being chalky;—yeasty:—inky (*Melæna*);—yellow (*D. biliosa*);—green, curdly (*D. infantum*)—glairy (*D. mucosa*);—milky (*Cæliaca*);—serous (*D. colliquativa*);—bloody (*D. sanguinolenta*, —*Hepatirrhœa*?);—puriform (*D. purulenta*):—or, their being fetid,—acid—or nearly inodorous, &c.—being copious or scanty;—occurring chiefly in the day, or in the night;—soon after taking food,—or at any regular or more distant interval.

522. PREDISPOSING CAUSE. Original or acquired irritability of, or tendency to increased secretion from, the surface of the intestines.

523. EXCITING CAUSES. Cold applied, especially to the lower extremities.—Fear,—Anger,—and some other mental affections.—Diminished or suppressed perspiration.—Crude or sour fruits,—vegetable acids,—or fermenting acescent liquors.—Particular articles of food in individuals, though inoffensive to others.—Sudden change from animal to vegetable food,—and the reverse.—Change in the water, &c. used.—Hypercatharsis from drastic purgatives, or from acrid matters swallowed.—Certain contagions.—Spontaneous Recession, or artificial Suppression of cutaneous Eruptions,

Worms produce some times an increased secretion from the bowels in some individuals thus producing diarrhoea, in others it excites absorption from the bowels consequently you have costiveness produced or stopping profuse or habitual discharges from sores, &c.—Metastasis of external inflammation.—Irregular, but oftenest defective state of the Hepatic functions (527).

524. Enumeration of diseases in which diarrhoea is a common and prominent symptom,—and in which it sometimes proves critical and salutary,—but often so much the contrary as to demand special attention, e. gr. Fevers,—Dentition,—Worms,—Phthisis, &c.

525. PROGNOSIS,—to be drawn from a consideration of the patient's age,—constitution,—and previous state of health;—the assignable causes of the disease;—its duration,—attending symptoms,—and effects,—with the remedies already employed, and their operation.

526. TREATMENT. This necessarily very different, from the various nature of the disease; and often can be only palliative; but if the discharge be not salutary, and therefore demanding encouragement or regulation,—the leading indications will be—

A. To allay morbid irritability of the intestines;—by Opiates.—Tonic bitters, as Calomba,—Samarouba,—Lichen Islandicus, &c.—Astringents, as Hæmatoxylon,—Catechu,—Kino,—Resina Acoroidis,—Infus. Glandis Quercus torrefactæ, &c.—Calamine,—Sulphas Zinci.—Alumen, Acetas Plumbi? &c.—Cautions respecting astringents.—Choice of these several articles, as respectively adapted to particular cases; and modes of administering them.

B. To expel or correct any preternatural stimulus applied to them;—by Emetics,—Purgatives,—Glysters;—Mucilaginous diluents;—Alkalies,—Antiseptics.

C. Where, as generally happens, the causes A

Such as Zinc given in doses ʒi or ʒss 3 or 4 times a day

Resina Acoroides or ʒss
ellon Botany Bay Gum
rubbed up in Mucilage
by the finger
it is absorbed

Given with Peppermint Water.
As a Purgative Tinct Phos & al. oliv opt. it is by Dr. C. recommended.
Alkali may be given to correct the stomach &c. by the addition of water.

524. you must enumerate every
febrile affection & many local
ones, yet in many it is salutary.
Resina Acoroides or yellow Botany
Bay Gum.

525. Generally curable if unconnec-
= ted with Organic Disease, where
it is Symptomatic, the patient
young & by attending to 1st Cause,
The Dr. considers the prognosis
favourable, The History of
the rise & progress of 3^d
Disease is extremely necessary.

525. Cure the Disease which gave
rise to it.

A. 5. or 6 drops of Opium for a dose
frequently repeated - Supply
bile if there is a deficiency
by Bitters, if Bitters are insuffi-
= cient give hot trinfents, but
cautiously - Hematoxyton
first but a quaint 1st Patient
may look like Blood
Resina Acoroides or Botany Bay Gum

is thought by Dr. Curry to be
the best Astringent —
Such Zinc Nitrate & Alum
& Alum milder than Aet Plum.
You sh^d go on according to
the arrangement here, first
beginning with Opium —
after giving Opium it will often
be necessary to give Salad
oil. — with Tincture of Phos.
or Castor oil —

Keep up a Moderate action on y^e
surface of the body by warm
cloathing.

C. If by examining the stools
you find them deficient of bile
all the articles of ^{the} Materia Medica
with we found insufficient
unless you restore ^{the} ^{of} some
of ^{the} ^{of} Limer - when you
have freed & sour stools
especially in children
give Pulv. Rhoeo. Soda -

Diarrhoea is a Disease of the Small
Intestines, Consequently
Clysters can have ^{but} little
effect on it —

527. Go steady to work & bring
about the action of the Liver
gradually — If you find the
Lil. Syd. rub some Mercurial
ointment on the 3^d. Region of the
Liver. —

Fish, as Diet, much more
suitable than the harder
Animal food to be
given towards the close
of the Disease.
for nourishment —

and B are combined, so must the remedies be either jointly or alternately employed; whilst due attention is paid to any derangement in those organs which directly or sympathetically affect the intestines,—as the Stomach, Skin, and Liver.—Aq. Calcis cum Lacte.—Prep. of Chalk, Testaceous Powders,—Boles.—Haust. Oleosus cum Tinct. Rhei.—Pulv. Rhei. cum Soda.—Dec. Ulmi.—Determining to the skin by Diaphoretics,—tepid bath,—warm clothing,—friction,—gestation.—Restoring suppressed discharges, or establishing equivalent ones:—reversing inflammatory metastasis.—Suitable diet.

527. Necessity of a due performance of the Hepatic function, to the healthy state of the intestines, illustrated by cases;—and successful treatment of apparently idiopathic diarrhoea, both recent and chronic, upon that principle.

OF DYSENTERY.

528. Origin and meaning of the name.

529. CHARACTER. Violent griping, tenesmus, and straining at stool, attended with frequent, scanty, and mucous or bloody discharges from the intestines, while the proper feculent matter is for the most part retained:—generally accompanied by pyrexia, either primary or secondary, and frequently contagious.

530. Detail of symptoms attending the rise and progress of the disease; and variety in the state of the pulse, skin, tongue, &c. accordingly as it is—sporadic or epidemic,—as without or with pyrexia,—as simple, or as preceded by Cholera,—or combined with Intermitting, Remitting, or Typhoid fever,—with Hepatitis, —Enteritis, &c.

531. Examination of its alledged identity with Rheu-

The Dr. considers there is no primary fever—regiment to produce Dysentery

matism (*Rheuma intestinorum*. Cœl. Aur.) and its contagion being that of Typhus accidentally conjoined. Refutation of this idea, and proof that its contagion is specific.—Striking examples of Dysenteric contagion being generated *de novo*.—Account of the animalcular hypothesis of Linnæus.—Analogy between the different forms of Catarrh and of Dysentery respectively; illustrated by a comparison of the symptoms in each.

532. Variety in the morbid appearances of the intestines and neighbouring organs after death; and explanation of several phenomena of the disease, deduced from thence; as well as collateral support thereby given to a particular mode of treatment.

533. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. A particular, and perhaps original morbid tendency of the intestinal canal, probably analagous to that in diarrhœa (522), but modified by the exciting causes, whether Contagion, or common agents.—A morbid state of the hepatic system, however induced; often *merely functional*, but sometimes *organic* also.—Poor farinaceous,—or salted animal food.—Scorbutic diathesis.—Epidemic constitution of air.—Autumnal season.

534. EXCITING CAUSES. The peculiar Contagion, sometimes generated *de novo*, but oftener propagated from one to another by those labouring under the disease:—different modes in which this has been supposed to act.—Sudden alternation of heat and cold, especially if accompanied by dampness.—Accumulation of human effluvia under certain concurring circumstances.—Sulphurated Hydrogen Gas.—Sulphureous Acid Gas?—Crude austere fruits, &c.—Worms.—Drying up of extensive ulcers;—Suppression of chronic erysipelatous, herpetic, or other eruptions.

Giving mercury to a person labouring under dysentery independent of any other complaint is of more harm than good

Dr. Curry is of opinion that
Dysentery is seldom con-
-tagious.

532. This Disease seems to attack
itself more particularly to the large
Intestines - The Peritoneal Covering
of 3^d Intestines may be often easily
& Completely Ulcerated.

533. Rice from its defect of stimulus
pre-disposes to this Disease,
this has been proved by 3^d circum-
- stance of two Ships sailing
from the same port, equally
healthy, but at their arrival again
the Ships Company that had lived
principally on Rice was found
to be affected with Dysentery.

534. If you stop any particular
Evacuation you will have a
determination to another Part;
this explains why Astringents
will often produce y.^e Disease
by constringing y.^e blood Vessels.

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535. Often approaching to Ulceration -

537. Depends 1st on 4th violence of 4th.

Local affection - 2nd 4th degree of
the general fever & its particular
Kind - It sometimes continues,

for 12 Months, & if the Cause is not
removed for the whole of 3rd Patient's

Life. Favourable Symptoms will
in a great measure be marked by
the pulse - a warm Gentle Diaphoresis
is much to be desired, not profuse
sweating - arising from violent Pain.

The Scabby Eruptions are not from the
Dysentery but from 3rd Fever, as long
as the Patient has little round

Scybala enveloped by Mucus, so
long has 3rd Patient's 3rd Dysentery.

Bad Symptoms - The worst is a very
great tenderness over 4th whole of 3rd
abdomen, a universal fulness &
hardness, & blowing up, when in this
state, the Patient may be considered as
in the greatest danger. No Disease
resembles 3rd operation of poison more
than Dysentery. The production of Aphthae
is connected with an irritability

Especially a constriction of the muscular fibres of the Colon as ~~produces~~ the cramps. The Pulse is quick & hard. Pain & tenderness of the abdomen. The quantity of evacuation in Dysentery is very small attended with great pain.

OF DYSENTERY.

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535. PROXIMATE CAUSE. Inflammatory state of the mucous membrane lining the great intestines, with constriction of their muscular fibres.—Difference of the pain, in *acute* and *chronic* stage.

536. DIAGNOSIS. Marks distinguishing Dysentery from Diarrhœa, — from erythematic Enteritis, — from Colic, — from Cholera, — and from Hæmorrhoids.

537. PROGNOSIS, to be founded on—the age, — constitution, and previous health of the patient; — the number and degree of the symptoms, — their duration and consequences; — the general tendency of the epidemic: — the remedies already employed, and their effects.—*Favourable symptoms*; diminution of pain and of calls to stool; — reduced frequency and hardness of pulse; — equable moderate warmth, and gentle diaphoresis; — scabby eruptions about the mouth: — miliary or other eruptions; — increased consistency, and feculent appearance of the alvine discharge.—*Bad symptoms*; violent fever with delirium, — or cold vicid sweats, with great prostration; — ^{is always dangerous} tension and tenderness of the abdomen; — worms coming away spontaneously; — aphthæ of the fauces; — singultus, &c.

538. THE TREATMENT will require to be varied considerably, according to the circumstances mentioned in par. 530; — but chiefly as the disease is *acute* or *chronic*.

In the early stage and more *acute* form, the principal indications are,

A. To lessen inflammatory action, whether general or topical; — by venesection? — leeches; — cupping; — blisters. — Consideration of the circumstances under which these are respectively proper.

B. To remove the irritation given to the primæ viæ from the remains of alimentary matters lodged there

When the abdomen is tender Leeches may be applied with some degree of benefit.

cupping to the region of the liver
always do good.

It is very common to find the pulse quick & hard in the early stage of the disease. It is also common to find the pulse quick & hard in the early stage of the disease.

Saline purges. Calomel in Dose of gr. 2 or 3. Having cleared the intestines the next object is to act on the surface of the skin this may be done by combined doses of Opium & Spic. New Antimony are not to be given, you relieve by Opium, pain griping & tenesmus.

134 OF DYSENTERY.

or from their own diseased secretions;—by—(a.) Emetics,—(b.) Purgatives,—(c.) bland mucilaginous diluents.—Choice of individual articles best suited to each of these purposes in certain cases.

C. To take off the excessive sensibility of the intestines, and thereby allay pain, and relax spasmodic constriction;—by Opiates, assisted by the warm bath, fomentations, and embrocations.—Common objection against the early use of Opiates, examined,—and shewn to depend upon trusting to them alone.—Rules for their employment, in alternation or conjunction with other remedies.

D. To restore a due balance between the functions in general;—by augmenting those that have been diminished, and correcting those that have been vitiated.—Application of this more especially to the cuticular and hepatic functions (533-4); and explanation thence of the benefit arising from the employment of Sudorifics, and also of simple bitters,—Antacids,—and Mercury,—illustrated by cases and authorities:—with directions for their choice and management.

539. Occasional variation necessary in the order and extent of these indications.—Particular treatment required where the dysentery is joined with Intermitting, Remitting, or Typhoid fever, &c. (530); and mischievous effects arising from the indiscriminate use of Astringents and Stimulants.

540. Remarks on particular remedies alledged to have a specific power;—Ipecacuanha;—Vitrum Antimonii ceratum;—Mist. Sodæ Muriatis cum Succo Limonis, &c. &c.

541. Period at which Dysentery may be deemed CHRONIC.—Variety in the appearance of the stools, indicating the probable degree and mode in which the

Caster oil has been given to clear the intestines after having procured the secretion of bile previously by Calomel, with good effect. Calomel is necessary in the first stage of the treatment of 3. Complaint.

Astringents are highly dangerous in Dysentery they prevent the natural secretion

diffused over the whole Constitution.
Hiccup Considered in itself is not a
Symptom of danger. The Disease
is frequently Connected with Inter-
mittent and Remittent Fevers,
which render y^d. Treatment most
difficult.

A. In strong & Plethoric Habits you
are compelled to take away Blood -
but with Caution, as in robust Soldiers
and Sailors Blisters do good, both
by their Stimulus & y^d. Discharge
they afford.

B. When what is evacuated is of a
Bilious Tinge an Emetic will be
of Service, but it sh^d not be given
if there are violent Inflammatory
Symptoms. Purgatives are
necessary during the whole course
of y^d. Disease to prevent accumu-
-lations in the Turns of y^d. Intestine,
& carry off offensive Matter present.
The Intestines are constantly acting
whether there is any thing to act
upon or not. Give Bland Mucil^g.
Diluents & Mild Pultaceous substances
for them to act on -

The best purgative in the 1.st Stage
is a Solution of Ventral Salts.

C The Dr. recommends Opium
& Calomel combined not
Opium alone, The Warm Bath
sh^d be employed dozly, very
large Doses of Calomel
are necessary in this Disease,
but trust to it alone —
Diaphoresis always diminishes
the irritation of Intestines
but this cannot always be
produced even by y^e most violent
remedies. Simple Bitters with
Aromatics sometimes Unwieldy

539. The most difficult Cases
to manage are the Comp. ones,
the worst is when combined
with Typhus, 'Tis here your
Skill will be put upon y^e
test — Look upon y^e Dysentery
Symptom as y^e principal one
& treat it as has been directed.
It is only when combined with
Intermittents, y^e Bark can
be given.

540. A grain of Speck with
each vom of Calomel & opium
is a good combination,

541. Fever is not essential to
constitute Dysentery, yet the
period at which it becomes
Chronic is the Dr. thinks
3 weeks - Sometimes the stools
resemble starch, at others
there is an appearance like
the shreds of Paper this the
Dr. thinks is an exudation
of Coagulable Lymph coating
the Intestine which is brought
off by 3^d next stool

Mercury certainly is the only Med-
-icine y.^t can be depended upon.

Out of 600 Patients who were
treated by it, only two died.

Ripe Subacid fruit are extremely
useful, & instances have been
known of their curing y.^t Disease.

542. Fever never continues after 21.st day -
except from y.^t ^{repeated} operation
of the Local Symptoms. —

543. A remedy much recommended
by Dr. Babington is Ol. Ricini ℥j
Tinct. Rhei ℥ij Vin. Opii f℥ss Xv -
Aq. Menth ℥j. ft. Haust —
Castor oil in emulsion is very good
- Milk - & Flour - &c. &c. &c. &c.
Clysters with Opium may be
thrown up. 544. Never prefer Hyos-
-ciam: to Opium.

545. Sir J. Pringle found y.^t those who
got the soonest into y.^t fire guard
got well y.^t soonest - The Dr. has
often seen the good effects of a
similar treatment.

546. To avoid a relapse keep y.^t Bowels
open, & let y.^t Diet be mild & Digestive.

intestines are disordered;—e. gr. simply mucous (*Dys. alba vel mucosa*), streaked or tinged with blood (*Dys. cruenta*)—ragged,—scyballous, &c.—Symptoms indicating disease in other of the abdominal viscera, functionally connected with the intestines, and requiring particular attention in the treatment of the ostensible complaint;—as the liver, stomach, &c.

542. IN THE CHRONIC DYSENTERY, with the exception of bloodletting, the *general* indications are the same as stated in the *acute* form, (A to D);—but differing in the less activity of the individual means employed, proportioned to the slower progress and more organic nature of the disease.

543. Remarks on certain articles suited to Indication B.—Ol. Ricini;—Ol. Olivæ cum Tinct. Rhab.—Pulv. Rhab. cum Soda.—Lac cum farina tritici et sevo ovillo;—Cera cum Sapone.—Demulcent glysters.

544. Articles adapted to indication C.—Opiate frictions and injections.—Extr. Hyoscyami, &c.

545. Explanation of the principles upon which the Mercurial treatment is to be conducted, grounded on long experience.—Observation on certain articles co-operating with Mercury, or proving occasional substitutes for it; and an account of the effects of ripe saccharine or subacid fruits in obstinate dysenteries.

546. Diet and regimen proper during the convalescent state, to prevent relapse, and guard against future attacks.

OF HÆMORRHAGE IN GENERAL.

547. Origin of the term.—Improper restriction of it by Sauvages and Vogel, to signify one particular discharge

every thing requires Martin's & others
 this - the avoided. but since Martin
 mucid.

of blood.—SYN. *Sanguifluxus*, SAUV. *et* SAGAR.—Anglicè *Bleeding*.

548. DEFINITION. An excessive, and generally preternatural flow of blood from any part of the body.—The universality of this definition shewn.

549. Division of spontaneous hæmorrhage into two principal forms, viz. the *Active*, or that accompanied by, and chiefly dependant upon, a general increase of force as well as frequency of arterial actions;—and the *Passive*, or that which happens without such general action, but merely from congestion, or from extreme weakness of vessels, with or without a dyscrasy in the blood. Remarks on the remote places assigned to these by Dr. Cullen in his Nosology; and on the definitions and very dissimilar names he gives them.—Terms, *Hæmorrhagia*, and *Hæmorrhæa* proposed to designate them respectively.

550. Comparative frequency of one or other form (549).—Distinction of hæmorrhages as being *critical* and *salutary*, or the *contrary*;—and the diseases in which the former more especially happen, as well as the parts from which they chiefly take place.—Division into *casual*, and *periodical*; with the periods that are most common, and the probable causes.

551. The genus usually denominated from the *source*; e. gr. from the nose *Epistaxis*;—from the lungs *Hæmoptoe*;—from the stomach *Hæmatemesis*;—from the rectum *Hæmorrhoids*;—from the kidneys or bladder *Hæmaturia*;—from the uterus *Menorrhagia*;—&c. &c. Enumeration of compound names that would express both the *source*, and the *form* (549) of the disease, viz. —from the nose,—*active form*, RHINÆMORRHAGIA,—*passive*, RHINÆMORRHŒA; from the Lungs,—*active*,

549. Active Hemorrhage may degenerate into the Passive.
The Dr. does not approve of Cullen's arrangement - he w^d consider any Spontaneous Disease as a Local one.

550. No Women are so liable to discharge from y^e Uterus as Drunken Drinker's.

551. Discharges of Blood from the Stomach & Intestines are very seldom indeed y^e Active Kind.

552. Active Hemorrhage very seldom takes place after 50 years of age. Before Blood is coughed up from the Lungs, a Sensation is experienced as if hot water was pour'd over some particular part of it. If this Active state continues for any length of time, we may suspect some Local source of Irritation.

553. The Dr. c. never make out Volano's cadence, it is certainly peculiar & throbbing hemorrhagic jerk.

554. The Blood discharged in 4th passive form never coagulates but forms a loose Mass. The Coagulation in 3rd Active form is a process of Nature to prevent a return of 3rd Hemorrhage. Active Hemorrhage may sometimes be known by its bright Colour, except from 3rd Intestines which from Lodging a considerable time before its discharge must necessarily become dark.

HÆMOPTORRHAGIA,—*passive* HÆMOPTORRHÆA;
—from the Uterus,—*active* MENORRHAGIA, *passive*
MENORRHÆA; from the intestines,—*active* HÆMEN-
TERRHAGIA, *passive* HÆMENTERRHÆA, &c.

552. Approach of *Active* hæmorrhage marked by sense of general heat and fulness, or by sudden flushings, sometimes alternating with chilliness;—but always accompanied by unusually frequent, generally throbbing, and sometimes hard pulse;—together with certain uneasy feeling, referred especially to the part from whence the blood is about to flow.—Where the vascular action arises from general hæmorrhagic commotion or effort, it subsides more or less as the bleeding proceeds;—if not, some other cause of pyrexial irritation may be suspected.

553. Account of Solano's observations on certain states of the pulse as indicating the period and degree of approaching hæmorrhage;—have been countenanced by a few persons of authority.

554. Difference between the texture of the blood in active hæmorrhage and in inflammation; and explanation why inflammatory complaints seldom attended with discharge of blood.—Question whether the Solids or the Fluids primarily in fault, discussed;—and reasons for believing, that spontaneous hæmorrhage, both active and passive, proceeds in a great degree from an assignable cause hitherto overlooked.—Difference of colour of the blood in *active* and in *passive* hæmorrhage (549); and the conclusion usually drawn from thence, with respect to the immediate source of each, shewn to be liable to considerable doubt.

555. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original constitution which may be denominated *Hæmorrhagic*;—often connected with Sanguinous Temperament, but sometimes

with different exterior character, and then seemingly owing to particularly weak vascular structure of certain parts:—both often hereditary. — Plethora, — whether arising from full living, from indolence, or from the stopping of natural or customary discharges:—Dr. Cullen's explanation of the mode in which periodical bloodletting occasions plethora, objected to, and another offered.—Original mal-formation of certain organs,—often connected with, and supposed to depend upon, defective shape and size of external parts.—A tendency to recurrence—begotten by repetition.

556. Account of the successive developement of certain parts of the body in the progress of growth; and explanation why the tendency to Epistaxis and to Hæmoptoe, most remarkable at particular ages respectively. —Change in the relative capacity and condition of the Arterial and Venous systems after middle life, described; and corresponding change in the *nature* and most frequent *sources* of hæmorrhage at that period, pointed out.

557. OCCASIONAL OR EXCITING CAUSES,—whatever can increase the violence of the general circulation, or augment the impulse of the blood in vessels that are weak or slightly supported.—e. gr. External heat; notion that it acts by expanding the blood, disproved:—its true mode of operating shewn.—Diminished pressure of atmosphere,—as on ascending high mountains: Expts. of Dr. Darwin, confirmed by Dr. Simmons and Mr. Cline, proving, that it does not act by rarifying expansible air in the blood. Dr. Darwin's conclusion, of its inefficiency as a cause of hæmorrhage, refuted; and its effects explained and illustrated.—Violent muscular efforts,—as running,—lifting great weights,—long and

555. The External Marks of a
Sanguineous Temperament
are red hair, florid complexion
& fair Countenance, Sometimes
it is hereditary & entire fami-
lies are affected with it.

Red & purplish hands are
designative of Plethora -
& will always be relieved
by V.S. - In Opposition to
Cullen's explanation the
Dr. C. offers the following
4th every action or function
of the body may be increased
in proportion to the cell upon it,
Repeated Bloodletting produces
a tendency to Plethora.

Natural Malformed parts have
very weakened vessels. Hemorrhage
frequently recurs as an Habit.
Impure Air in crowded & heated
rooms gives a tendency to bleeding
at the nose.

557. Hemorrhage from external
Heat does not depend on y.
Expansion of y^l blood, but from
4. Extensibility of y^l Coats of y^l
Vessels, from a large quantity
of blood being sent to them
in consequence of y^l Stimulus
of y^l Heart. Dr. L. has never
known a well attended case
of Cold being a cause of
Hemorrhage from internal
parts.

550. Must be drawn from all the circumstances of the case.

Active hemorrhage is more easily cur'd than the passive. If you have Hemorrhagic Diathesis, your prognosis will be very uncertain. It does not often destroy life immediately but by inducing a state of Debility brings on Dropsy. The Dr. read in a French publication where a patient had lost ten pints a day for four successive days.

559. Stale & Decayed hemorrhoids - The true Cause is the local relaxation of particular Vessels.

560. Active & passive Hemorrhage sometimes very difficult to distinguish.

B. Never give more than 20 drops of the Tinct. Digitalis for a dose & not oftener than once in 6 hours. Restore the digestive Organs, particularly attend to the function of the Liver. - Notice the stools.

loud speaking,—blowing wind instruments.—Posture ; —as depending position of the head in Epistaxis,—erect sedentary one in Hæmorrhoids.—Tight ligatures round the neck or limbs.—Fits of anger ;—other mental emotions ?—Excess in spiritous liquors.—Use of Opium in apoplectic diathesis.—Doubts respecting the alledged effect of cold as a cause of hæmorrhage.—Blows, falls, &c.—Destruction of blood-vessels by cancerous, syphilitic, or other ulcers.

558. PROGNOSIS ; To be drawn from the age, original constitution, and previous health of the patient ;—the form (549), source, and causes of the hæmorrhage ;—its habit of recurrence ;—its degree, and the effect it has had upon the constitution. Account of prodigious quantities of blood lost, where the persons notwithstanding recovered.

559. Examination of the doctrine of Stahl and his followers,—that spontaneous hæmorrhage was an effort of the constitution to get rid of something hurtful ; and therefore seldom to be put a stop to.

560. THE TREATMENT in detail ; as applying to HÆMORRHAGE IN GENERAL, extremely various ; but in a great measure directed by the *form* (549) of the disease.—In

ACTIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

561. The indications are,—A. To avoid or remove such occasional causes (557) as may still continue to act,—by regulation of atmospheric temperature, clothing, &c.—Abstracting heat from the body by—cold applied to the surface—to the stomach,—to the intestines ;—different means of effecting this.—The use of poten-

*ices applied to the scrotum
has been known to restrain
of bleeding from the nose*

Blood taking away in the most speedy a manner as possible
is of great service here. First. Dec. Plumb has been given 5 grains.

Nervous System
a case of Hemoptoe cured by applying cold
water & vinegar to 3^d pit. of 3^d stomach -
24th removed from time to time.

ACTIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

tial refrigerants, as Nitre, Acids, &c.; remarks on the circumstances in which they are useful or proper.

B. To lessen the distension and impetus of the blood, by—(a.) diminishing its quantity;—by general and topical bloodletting:—different modes of them and their management.—(b.) allaying excessive irritability of the heart and arteries,—by Direct Sedatives, as Digitalis, Acetas Plumbi, &c.—(c.) correcting certain morbid quality of the circulating mass?—Facts tending to shew the influence of the Hepatic function upon the mass of blood (554); illustrated by cases, proving the remarkable success of remedies directed to remove certain morbid states of that function in hæmorrhage.

C. Taking off any accidental irritation arising from the state of the stomach and intestines.—By Emetics, —Purgatives; choice of them in particular cases.

D. Allaying pain, —procuring an equable distribution of blood throughout the vascular system,—and thereby taking off too great determination of blood to particular parts;—by Opiates, Extr. Hyoscyami,—Relaxing diaphoretics:—nauseating doses of Emetic remedies.—Sailing,—swinging, &c.

562. Diet and regimen proper during the continuance of active hæmorrhage, and calculated to prevent a return.

563. Particular application of the principles above delivered, (549-61) to the treatment of Epistaxis, Hæmoptoe, and other hæmorrhages which most frequently assume the active form.

small doses of
Sheela Carb.
4 to 5 grains for
coughing - for
coughing.
instance of case
of a lady menti-
oned by Dr. C. of
early cure of
Hæmoptoe by
taking 20 grains
to 30 grains of fine
Sed. & decen-
then notes it
never returned.
Vespetule Diet
at 12 o'clock
and Anomolous
seems best
adapted and the

On bleeding from the nose Dr. C. never knew any thing better than
nauseating doses, of large quantities of Dec. as soon as the vomiting
preceding stops.

561- Prevent if possible its approach when
any Symptoms denoting it are present,
When you apply Cold a chilly sensation is
desirable shewing it has taken Effect.
Heat is a most powerful Stimulant, the
application of Cold to the Scrotum
of Men & Labia Pudendi of Women
has indeed a wonderful Effect in
checking Hemorrhage.

In Hemoptoe the Patient sh^d breathe
Cool, not cold Air - In stopping
Hemorrhage never trust to one
individual Remedy, Cold is one of
the most powerful Agents in stopping
Hemorrhage - A Sponge dipped in
cold Water Stomach pack - &c.
There is no article in the Materia
Medica so powerful as Refrigerant
as Nitre but it is only adapted
to active state in young people -

Acids also are very useful.

B. Lessen the general Circulation of the
System by O.S. it sh^d be drawn off
suddenly & the quantity & repetition
according to its effects on the
Constitution - if you carry it
too far it takes on the passive
form. When you've tried every
other Remedy, Give Acetas
Plumbi,

C. It is a fact that Vomiting has a very powerful Effect in checking Hemorrhage - if not, from the Stomach itself - however in the administration of this remedy, a distinction sh^d be made whether Hemorrhage arises from a large vessel or a number of small ones, keeping up a state of nausea bordering on faintness - favours the formation of Coagula - give Vin. Ipec. ʒi every 10 minutes from some connection which the Liver has to the Blood, purgative food secreted, if there is a purgative as you can employ is Mass. Sulph. & Infus. Ros^a. Keeping a woman under flooding in an erect posture has been known to stop it. Zinc. Sulph. is the most useful emetic.

D. Seldom much pain, procure indirect Diaphoretic in a secondary & slow way by means of small doses of Ipec. & Opium in ʒi form of wine. The Dr. has never found Rhus cian^a to be of any essential service. Sailing & Swinging are recommended by Dr. Darwin - they certainly induce a sensation of Giddiness & nausea - & thereby diminishing the force of

Arterial action. His fertile genius
ever on the wing contrived a
Machine on which was placed
a Bed & the Patient's Legs were
wheeled round with great force.

562. Sh^d be of the Vegetable kind
principally - Fish - Milk - &
Fruits - Thus you avoid both
distention & Stimulus of
Vessels. —

563. Always prefer Local
bleeding. —

564. Always there is here an absence of febrile action, it is very difficult of cure.

566. A. As Opium has a tendency to produce Congestion, Combine it with something to give it a diffusive effect, it sh^d. not be allowed to produce Costive ness. Cold Applications are perhaps more successful here than in the active forms.
B. The D^r is of Opinion y^t y^e internal administration of Stimulants is of use only in Hemorrhages from the Stomach, Intestines, Uterus, they have no effect when situated more distant as y^e Lungs &c. &c. They sh^d. never be administered till the Febrile state has subsided. The y^e p^rop^rties bitterne^s & with Astringency, are of the most service, as Cascabilla with Vine. &c. &c. L^e. Your sheet Anchor is Acetate of Lead.

Here the red particles become disorganised
broken down in the system or in every
the part attended with local irritation
in the part. Cold applied to constrict the Capile-
ries which ~~then~~ terminate by open mouths.

PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

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PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE.

564. Gradations of *Active* and *Passive* hæmorrhage mutually approximating towards each other;—and change of the *former* into the *latter* by continuance or repetition.

565. Remarks on the general condition of the system which attends the *passive* form of the disease,—as leading to certain indications of cure opposite to those proper in the *active* form;—and reasons for believing, that a morbid state of the hepatic *function* is common to both.

566. In the TREATMENT OF PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE, the general indications are—

A. To allay pain or other local irritation,—by Opiates—cold applications;—purgatives:—choice of these, and the modes of employing them.

B. To induce contraction and coagulation in the mouths of the bleeding vessels:—by Astringent remedies internally.—Alum,—Kino,—Dec. Salicis, —Maltese Styptic,—Infus. Rosæ,—Sulphas Zinci.—Sulphas Cupri.—Acetas Plumbi, &c. Account of the process of nature in stopping the discharge of blood from vessels mechanically divided; and application of this to the treatment of *passive* hæmorrhage. Observations on Syncope,—on nauseating remedies,—and on the general and topical use of stimulant articles, ex. gr. Ammonia—Ol. Terebinth.—blisters, &c.

C. To restore any diminished or suppressed excretion;—and thereby lessen the determination of blood towards the seat of the hæmorrhage,—by Diaphoretics;—Setons;—Issues;—Emmenagogues, &c.

D. Lastly, to increase the tone and vigour of the

Dr Cullen observed; Collum was only careful but
in hæmorrhage from the uterus.

system at large, and correct any dyscrasy of the circulating mass,—by Cinchona, — Myrrh, — Chalybeates,—suitable nutritive food; —friction; — exercise; — cold bathing.

567. Remarks on certain articles alledged to possess peculiar powers in particular kinds of hæmorrhage;—Murias Sodæ;—Ol. Olivæ cum Tinct. Rhei. &c.

568. Special application of the principles laid down (564-6), to the treatment of *Rhinæmorrhæa*,—*Hæmoptorrhæa*,—*Menorrhæa*,—*Hæmentorrhæa*,—(Sp. Melæna, Hepatirrhœa)—*Hæmorrhæa petechialis*;—and *Hæmaturia*,—illustrated by cases.

OF HÆMORRHOIS.

569. Derivation of the name.—SYN. *Hæmorrhoids*, —*Angl.* Piles.

570. CHARACTER:—Discharge of blood, or bloody fluid, immediately before or after the fæces,—generally issuing from soft, livid, and painful tumours, which take place around or within the verge of the *rectum*.

571. Division of hæmorrhoids into *Active* and *Passive*, —into *constitutional* and *local*;—with an account of the circumstances under which the one or the other form more especially occurs, —and the symptoms which accompany and distinguish it.—Strictures on Dr. Cullen's definition, which considers it as always an *active* and *constitutional* hæmorrhage; and reasons for believing that it is very often *passive* and *local*.

572. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original laxity of the hæmorrhoidal vessels.—Plethora:—suppression of menstrual or other customary sanguineous discharge.—Inactive and sedentary life.—Melancholic temperament:

Cold sh^d not be so great to excite a reaction in 3 parts
 Rawisn't of Mur. Soda can stop Hem. is beyond Dr. C. is Comprehensive

3. Continued - Glyster of Castor Oil sh^d
be given at the same time, Castor
oil is not so soon absorbed from the
surface of the Intestines as
those of the Saline kind; it will
often lay in the Intestines many
hours, & at last come with many
Tybald. What you want is
an increased Crasis of the
Blood or a greater disposition
to coalesce, Hemorrhage is
stopped by a process of Inflammⁿ?
on the extreme Vessels, a degree
of Inflammation or Irritation
on the Vasa Vasorum -
It is on this principle that
Tonics & Stimulants are given
in passive Hemorrhages to
excite an action that
may be communicated to the
extremities of the Vessels &
equalize the distribution of
nervous energy, it is on the same
principle that Turpentine is applied

Astringents as has been said before
have only a local effect, this is
is not the case with Tonics in-
ternally administered.
When connected with a disorder'd state
of the liver, give ammon. carb.

C. Bleeding from the nose is very
frequent in chlorotic Females, it
is extremely pale & arises from
a want of energy in y^e Constitution
at large, it is a vicarious discharge.
When Irritation is established
in the Lungs, apply Setons, Issues,
or perpetual Blisters.

D. The Dr. has y^e highest opinion of
Griffith's Mixture. Dr. Cullen used to
say that Chalybeate Water were
better than all y^e Medicines in y^e
Apothecaries Shop - but it never
sh^d be given in any Constitution.
The quantity & quality of y^e Food sh^d
be regulated by y^e practitioner.

567. In no Instance with the exception
of fever is the effect of any pretended
Specific more than fallacious. Dr.
Rush gave out that Salt w. cure
Hemorrhages in the Intestinal
Hemorrhages of any kind, the

al. Ricini & Rheubarb & Drought
is of great Service, if purgative
and ever necessary, here beware
of a Loos, the Stimulating
plan of Treatment is of
great Service in Hemorrhage
from the Stomach & Intestines.

569. Signifies bloody Tumours.

570. There is a great variety in the
appearance of the blood evacuated,
Pressure of the Hæmorrhoids, &
Vessels & discharges the Blood Air
with a Squirt from a Syringe,
& which will sometimes continue
to bleed for some time.

571. When they are attended with y.^e
active & Constitutional Form, there
are the same Symptoms as in the
active Hemorrhage, a sense of weight
& heat about the Pelvis & there
seems to be something in y.^e Rectum
that wants to be discharged, from
a distention of Vessels this stimulus
lates the Rectum to act & some
Blood is discharged, this gives
great relief especially to y.^e Head.

We all know ⁴. there are Piles in
Elderly people without Fever or
increased action. In early Life
they are generally of ² active form.
573. We scarcely ever hear of
Hemorrhoids in Children, it is
because the Hepatic circulation
is free, Costiveness is a very common
exciting Cause, The Adhesions compressing
the Hemorrhoidal veins & rendering
them turgid, with respect to the
Anatomical Situation of these
Veins. They resemble very much
those of the Nose in being much
- supported by neighbouring un-
Parts. When from the Uterus,
Tumours excite it is Mechanical
but the Dr. thinks too much has
been attributed to Mechanical
Obstruction. Stocking Weavers
are very subject to the Disease,
from their Employment obliging
them to sit continually ^{up} -
- right.

574. A Pile in its early State is
Cellular & Spongy, when they have
existed some time they have a
deposition of solid substances
making them firm & hard. -

—hypochondriacal and gouty disposition. —Advanced age (556)—The hæmorrhagic habit formed by repetition, disposes to future returns.

573. EXCITING CAUSES. Whatever opposes the free return of the blood from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, whether hardened fæces,—distended Uterus from pregnancy, &c.—preternatural tumours within the abdomen;—or obstruction of the Vena Portæ, from congestion, torpor, or induration of the Liver.—Frequent use of purgatives, especially Aloes.—Erect sitting posture.—Modes in which these causes appear respectively to operate.

574. Difference in the state of the tumours, accordingly as they consist of varicose veins,—or of blood effused into the cellular membrane;—as they are painful or indolent;—bleeding or *blind*;—compressible and fugitive, or indurated and permanent.—They occasionally suppurate, and discharge externally; and when they do so within the rectum, are perhaps the most common origin of *fistula in ano*.

575. DIAGNOSIS. Symptoms distinguishing Hæmorrhoids from Dysentery,—and from Melæna.

576. Enquiry into the opinion advanced by some eminent physicians,—that the hæmorrhoidal discharge should often be permitted or encouraged rather than suppressed,—as giving great relief to complaints of other parts, particularly the head. The reason of its proving salutary or critical in such cases, explained;—and proofs given of its being even then the index of another morbid state, which may and ought to be removed by other means.

577. PROGNOSIS. Generally favourable where the patient is young, and the disease of the *Active* form: but the contrary in advanced life if the bleeding be profuse,

the general strength impaired, or any of the important viscera be unsound.

578. THE TREATMENT, — (as in hæmorrhage in general) considerably regulated by the *form* of the complaint (549); but in a great degree also, by circumstances peculiar to its situation, as well by the predisposing and exciting causes, (572-3), and the particular state of the tumours (574).—As far as it is either an *active* or a *passive* hæmorrhage, and *dependant upon a corresponding condition of the vascular system at large*, the several indications already given (561, 566), will apply; but in its *passive* form, it is much more influenced by local circumstances than most other hæmorrhages, and accordingly demands some means especially suited to itself.

579. The special indications then, are—

A. To lessen or remove as far as may be, such exciting causes (573) as continue to act,—by cooling or mild purgatives;—laxative articles of food, especially of the vegetable kind;—regular habit of going to stool;—Mercurial preparations, either cathartic or deobstruent as the case requires.

B. To diminish the bulk, and allay the pain of the tumours,—by Leeches,—puncturing:—Aq. Plumbi Acet. Comp.—Fomentations:—Opiates internally and externally; Extr. Hyoscyami;—Cataplasma Fol. Belladonnæ.

C. To restore tone and vigour to the vessels which had been over distended, or ruptured,—by local cold bath,—astringent lotions, &c. of Alum, Sulphate of Zinc, Galls, Oak-bark, &c.

580. Remarks upon certain articles of the stimulant kind which prove particularly beneficial in chronic

578. The Treatment depends upon 2^d State of 2^d
Constitution where you have fever
strong & hard pulse in young persons
here you must draw away blood and
give saline purges - if the tumor
appears extensive, it may be punctured
by means of the Lancet.

Suchh. Mags with Aq. Menth. pip.
by Dr. Cury is recommended -
with a view to bring the parts together
the Aq. Acet. Ammon or Lig. Plumb
Acet. - in in lotion to continue
will have the desired effect.

579 in other cases you will have
recourse to Poppy fomentation

Pulv. Gall. 3ij. Aq. Plumb. 3i

Made up with Adeps Sued.
& Tinct. Opium gutt 40. 20.

~~The Swere~~
The several kinds of them often suppurate
and produce Fistula in Ano. Does
it ever, it ever take place without
being preceded by Hemorrhoid?

575. Hemorrhoidal pain is confined
to the lower part of the Rectum &
this precedes sometimes 2^d Discharge.

576. If the Bleeding always did good &
never harm, this doctrine would do
great as to produce Dropsy, a better
mode of relieving 2^d Patients would

be by Stimulating the Hepatic System by means of Mercury.

570. When Symptoms denote the attack to be of a ^{active} kind in young full & plethoric habits you may take away blood, but it never sh^d be had recourse to a second time.

579. ^{A.} In using Purgative Medicines your object is not to produce Liquid Secretions but to carry off the feculent Matter, a very good Medicine is the Elect. Senn^a & Sulph. cream Tart — when there is much heat present Combine Niter with it — Get the Patient into a habit of going to stool daily.

B. Fix a leech on the apex of the Tumour it is of great service in reducing the Local Inflammation, or if they are much distended & painful, prick them with a Lancet & evacuate the contents & direct the patient to sit over warm water to encourage the Bleeding. Goulard's Solution will relieve

heat but we can lay down
no Rule as to g.^d use of Warm
& Cold Applications - As
what will give ease in
one Case will not in another.

Opiates are good to relieve pain,
but in young people not till
you've reduced Inflammation it is
hard y.^d Hyosciamus is of Service
when the Inflammation is reduced
make it a point to get Bilious
evacuations. Dr Cunn-

C. When the Disease is become
habitual & the parts have been
often relaxed, a Sponge of Cold
Water to the Anus, of Cold
Service, also Water Injected.
These Astringent & Stiles
may be either used with a Sponge
or Injected up y.^d Anus. The best
Remedy the Dr ever found is a
Liniment composed of finely
powder'd Galls, Lard, Goulard's
and Opium.

Balsam Copaiba is particularly useful
in Chronic cases. Dr. Cullen learnt this
from an Empiric, it will not have y.
safe effect if mixed with y. yoke of
an Egg. These articles are used when
there is a long standing relaxation &
weakness, it is from the Local Sti-
= mulus they afford to the large In-
= testines that they do good. It is on
this principle Ward's paste is employed,
its good effect resides in y. black pepper.
What effects w. Injecting stimulating
Articles have? A blunt pointed Ivory
cone is a good Instrument for reducing
the Rectum when prolapsed, never apply
a Ligature on turgid Piles. Children
have often the Inversion of y. Gut and
sometimes more or less attended with Hemorrhoids.
if there is a great difficulty in reducing
it, it may become strangulated, but by
a Gentle uniform & Continued pressure
you must endeavour to drive out y. blood
from the part, it will often take you
half an hour, It is not to be done by sudden
mechanical force. Dr. Babington men-
= tioned a Case where it c. not be reduced.
Mr. Cline Senior was consulted who found y.
Intestine protruding to y. length of 2 or 3 inches.
He directed it to be scarified this soon diminished
its size & it was reduced.

hæmorrhoids;—Bals. Copaibæ,—Ward's Paste, &c.
—Management necessary when the rectum is prolapsed.
—Circumstances under which extirpation of the tumours becomes adviseable.

OF SCURVY.

581. Origin and meaning of the name.—Scharbock, Teut.—Vague and dissimilar ideas attached to the term *Scurvy* as often used in common, and not unfrequently in medical language: its strict and proper meaning.

582. GENERAL CHARACTER. Debility, lassitude, and dyspnœa,—with fœtor of breath,—spongy swelling and bleeding of the gums,—livid blotches on the skin,—swelling and hardness of the legs, contraction of the hams,—dejection of mind,—and faintness, or even syncope upon exertion;—without fever.

583. Detail of symptoms marking the several stages, and most aggravated degrees of the complaint;—and description of the morbid appearances exhibited on dissection, accounting for the variety of circumstances observable in individual cases.

584. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original constitution, often marked by tendency to corpulence,—very generally by sluggish disposition of body, and inactive desponding turn of mind.—General debility from preceding illness of any kind.—Disease of the chylopoietic organs especially.

585. EXCITING CAUSES. Diet affording unsuitable kind, or inadequate quantity of nourishment; but particularly salted or corrupted animal food, with defect of fresh esculent vegetable matter:—scanty supply, or bad quality of water.—Coldness of climate, season, or situa-

*A. Glinde will eat as much Rice as the Englishmen
a very common meal for them is a large Bowl of
Rice & two Quarts of water.*

*After it was nearly returned, a good
Injection of Aq. Calus & Sp. Vin. —*

tion,—especially when combined with moisture, and foggy atmosphere.—Excessive fatigue,—or idleness and inaction.—Depressing passions.—Foul air, especially from stagnant water, marshes, &c.

586. Why this disease little known to the Greeks and Romans;—why particularly frequent in extra-tropical climates, and during long voyages and cruises;—and why much less so now than formerly.

587. Account of the different theories which have been offered to explain the phenomena of the disease, and determine its nature; particularly with respect to its being primarily a disease of the *fluids*, or of the *solids*.—Oldest theory,—putrid ferment:—Dr. Lind's;—laxity of solids, and putrid *tendency* of blood:—Dr. Macbride's,—deficiency of *fixed air*:—Dr. Cullen's,—imperfect state of the *animal mixt*:—Dr. Milman's,—gradual diminution of vital power in the muscular fibre:—Dr. Beddoes's,—deficiency of oxygene in the system.

588. Examination of these,—the objections to which they are respectively liable in particular cases;—and view of the disease as arising under very different circumstances with respect to food, &c.—with general principles which embrace the several varieties of the complaint, and lead to their appropriate and effective means of cure.—Illustration of these principles by a comparison of Scurvy with Hæmorrhæa petechialis, and the particular mode in which the latter has been successfully treated.

589. The general indications are,—A. To avoid or diminish as much as possible such of the predisposing and exciting causes as are known to exist in the particular case.—The vast importance of this both in the prevention and cure of Scurvy, shewn, in the striking difference between the state of Lord Anson's and Cap-

501. Not as used in common language
for every little Scurvy Eruption!

502 Hardness & stiffness of y.^e Legs is
a very distinguishing mark of this
Disease. Those who possess Energy of
Mind are less liable to it. The Stools
are generally dark.

503 - The Dejection of mind is beyond
any thing that can be conceived.
Sailors who before w. perform any
exploit have womanish fears
from every Trifle - After Death
every Organ appears gorged with
blood and the viscera may be easily torn
between the Fingers. The Heart also is
very nearly the same.

504 - People of what may be termed pulpy
Constitutions are the most liable to it.
Sailors who have been accustomed to y.^e
Coasting Trade & seldom accustomed to
Salted Animal food, for any length
of time are seldom attacked by it.

505 - Idlers & Skulkers on board
ships are always the first attacked
with it, the Boatswain will damn
them whilst flogging them & tell them
he will beat the Scurvy out of
their Bones.

Dampness and Colic, conjoined contribute much to it, despairing of reaching a Port or Relief depresses the tone of Stomach & System at large. In Lord Anson's Voyage when he had been in pursuit of a Galleon for some time, as soon as a strange vessel appeared in sight, those who had been confined to their Hammocks for months jumped on Deck. & on it, not proving y^e Ship, they were very much depressed by y^e Disappointment. Bread contains more nourishment than Rice or any other Vegetable article carried to Sea.

506. The Romans & Greeks were not subject to this Disease, their Voyages being short & being well provided with Vegetables & with fresh Meat. They lived almost entirely on fresh vegetable Diet. Animal food being scarcely known amongst them.

507. The Humoral Pathologists made a long stand here, Dr. Lind's is y^e most complet Book on this Subject, he steers a Middle Course between y^e Solids & fluids. Dr. Juny said y^t Dr. Lind's Book was y^e best ever written on one individual Disease since y^e beginning of y^e World to y^e present time.

508. This Disease will sometimes make its appearance whatever kind of Diet is used, it is dependant on a Diminution of the Living principle or nervous Energy, —

or what John Hunter calls γ^e living power,
therefore your evident Indication is to
supply Nature ~~with~~ with what she wants.
Patients craving earnestly for γ^e Juice
of their native fruits more especially
for those of a sweetish Acid Nature.
Dr. Cury & Dr. Cholmeley agree in saying
th^t Mineral Acids are of no use at all.

509. What a Contrast between γ^e healthiest
of γ^e crew of Capt. Cooks Ship in his
last Voyage & γ^e of Lord Anson's,
it was fearn losing γ^e opportunity
of procuring fresh Meat & Vegetables
& γ^e free allowance of Lemon Juice.
Dr. Babington had a Case of Scurvy
of the most decided character in a
Gentleman who daily lived lax-
= uriously in London, it is then
a state of general peculiar debility,
he was cured by γ^e Decoct. Cinchone
& Acid Sulph. Dilut. Capt. Cook only
lost one man - ~~One~~ He was furnish'd
with γ^e best supply, carried living
stock with him & was desired to
call at ~~any~~ ^{no} part for more &
spare no expence. He was also
attentive to their cloathing & had
a Band of Music on Board & was in
 γ^e habit of allowing his men all
kinds of amusements.

B. mild cordial Diaphoretics & Diuretics.

590. An Electuary of Crem Tartar is very good, severe Purgatives do harm, even the Operation of an Injection when the Disease has advanced, has been found to lower the patient very much.

591. Native Vegetable Acids, Sweet Kind are what the Patient craves for. Vine has no great efficacy - Sour Knout is an excellent thing as a preventative, but the British Sailors &c. be well kept no such thing and quality of the Lemon Juice is lost by Crystallization therefore is less efficacious by taking off a portion of it that is most readily assimilated, suppose Caps was administered with 5^l Crystals, Wort & Essence of Malt has had a fair trial but will not effect a Cure, it was necessary to accompany it with 5^l use of Citric Acid. Dr. Frosted mentions in his *Medica Nautica* that he has known a single Lemon Scurvy - Soins are Sour Patmeal & Water & Molasses Quass is 4^l fermented Rye & 4^l Ruspian Dried Vegetables are of no use as they have lost their succulent and

tain Cooke's ships' companies, during their respective voyages round the world; with a detail of the several means employed by the latter, under the heads of—food, —drink,—clothing,—labour,—exercise,—amusement,—cleanliness,—subordination, &c.

B. To attend to, and correct, the morbid condition of particular functions and parts which take place more remarkably in some individuals than in others.

590. Observations on the functions of the Skin, Intestines, and Kidneys, in Scurvy; and on certain remedies which have been occasionally employed in aid of the general antiscorbutic plan (589), for relieving urgent symptoms, and expediting recovery;—under the heads of diaphoretics,—laxatives,—and diuretics. — Of the earth bath, and its operation.

591. Remarks on particular articles which have been proposed as adequate to the cure of Scurvy under a defect of fresh *acescent* vegetable matter:—e. gr. Mineral acids;—Nitre?—Vinegar;—sour Krout;—crystallized Citric acid;—Wort;—Spruce Beer;—sour flummery or *Sooins*,—*Quass*.—*Dried* vegetables? &c. —malted Barley, Gramm, &c. with the testimonies for and against them.

592. Remarks on the external treatment of Ulcers when occurring in actual Scurvy, or in a scorbutic diathesis.

OF DROPSY IN GENERAL

593. DEFINITION. A preternatural accumulation of serous or gelatinous fluid, in the cellular membrane, or in other cavities of the body.

gives more readily when the longer existing -
 Lime & Lemon Juice & Sugar applied -

*In one family there will be a disposition to ascites to another
e. Anasarca d.c.d.c. attacking those of a Phlegmatic
habit of body. & sanguineous. Const.*

594. Division of dropsy into *Genera* according to its source, with their allusive names and derivations; *e. gr.* —(1) in the cellular membrane, ANASARCA; Syn. *Sub-cutaneous*,—*interstitial*,—or *diffused dropsy*:—(2) in the cavity of the abdomen, ASCITES, or peritoneal dropsy:—(3) in one or more preternatural sacs, ENCYSTED DROPSY,—and this often *Ovarial dropsy*:—(4) in the chest—HYDROTHORAX; Sp. *Hydrops Pleurae*,—*Hydrocardia*,—*Hydrops pulmonum*:—(5) in the head,—HYDROCEPHALUS, Sp. *H. externus*,—*H. internus*,—or, *Hydrops Meningum*, and *Hydrops Cerebri*:—(6) in the cavity of the scrotum—HYDROCELE:—(7) in a joint,—HYDARTHROS:—(8) in the eye,—HYDROPTALMIA:—(9) in the spinal theca,—HYDRORACHITIS, Syn. *Spina bifida*.

595. Account of the antagonist, yet allied functions of the EXHALANTS and ABSORBENTS; proving, that every dropsical complaint depends immediately upon—A LOSS OF BALANCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SETS OF VESSELS.—Enquiry how far the one, or the other, or both, be *generally* in fault; and reasons for concluding, that the morbid condition exists generally and chiefly in the EXHALANTS.

596. PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Original constitution,—sometimes general, sometimes local;—occasionally hereditary;—often marked by a lax and sluggish state of the nervous and muscular systems, with a pale doughy complexion, and tendency to corpulence,—answering to the leucophlegmatic habit of the ancients, and by them referred primarily to a morbid condition of the FLUIDS:—arguments for and against the humoral pathology of dropsy.—Bad air.—*Damp atmosphere?*

597. EXCITING CAUSES. Scanty, poor, or indiges-

Mineral acids have been found of no
service, a mixture of Citric and
Vinegar was recommended but
found of no use when put in
practice. Citric acid tho less
efficacious than Lemon is
almost a specific for Scurvy,
it is a most important discovery
of Modern Times.

592 A troublesome Sequela is a very sluggish &
torpid sore, there oozes a clotted half organized
Mass of coagulated Blood which y. Sailors call
Bullheads Liver, apply a Cataplasm of
Lemon Juice, Sugar, & Linseed oil & so
attend to y. Constitution.

Dropsy

593. Varying in its nature,

consequently requiring much difference
in the Treatment. The fluid is also of
different Consistence at different times.

595. This Disease generally takes place from a diseased state of ^{the} Exhalents.

It is a fact ^{of} Collection of water are absorbed after Death & the Dr thinks that the Absorbents will act as long as there is any heat in the system to keep up the action.

In proportion as by the means you use, you give strength & tone to ^{the} general system ^{of} arteries, do you relieve ^{the} patient much more so than by acting on ^{the} Absorbents if so the Cure must depend in ^{consequence} of the diseased state of the Exhalents, tho' the Absorbents are subject to many Diseases.

596. The present imperial Family of Austria have had 3 successive Monarchs die of Rhyothorax. Leucophlegmatic Habits are full & Doughy & their Constitution may be likened to a piece of Bad Tallow tho' fat they are not ruddy. People may be exanguis without being Dropsical, it is a Debility of ^{the} Extrinsic Vessels - All the Diseases of ^{the} fluids are in consequence of a diseased state of the Solids, more especially from the action of the Nerves spread out on the Extremities of the Vessels. - Bad air acts indirectly by laying

the foundation for Visceral Disease. As a
Diseased Liver & this in its Turn Dropsy.

597. Deranging the System so as to impair
its powers when there is a disposition to
Dropsical effusion, if a Spirit Drinker
suddenly denies his usual Quantum
& takes to drinking Water in its stead,
he will have Dropsy, especially if
connected with Diseased Liver, a Chilling
operation either internally or externally
will deaden the Mowths of 3^d & absorbent
& if at the same time an enormous
quantity is taken in, the action of 3^d
Absorbents is increased - Dropsical
Effusions are sure to follow
& excessive losses of blood, No Fever
is so likely to cause Dropsy as the
Intermittent Fever.

There are very few examples of those
who drink only Water having the Disease,
if they take animal food and
Vegetative Diet.

598. The superabundance of aqueous Humour does not immediately result from the suppressed discharges, but from a loss of ballance between the two sets of vessels which is preceded by a derangement of action - People of Hydropic Diathesis will often have Disease bro't on by a depressed state of mind. If a man in a hot summer day walks 30 miles, he will not make more than keep a pint of Water. —

599. The Arteries have great power in distending the Veins & the latter are not so Capable as the former of distending themselves.

In Intermittent Cold fits the blood is thrown on y.
large viscera as the Liver &c.
Causing obstructions &c. &c.

tible food.—Excess in the use of thin, and watery liquids: Sudden refrigeration, especially when previously overheated and fatigued:—Excessive loss of blood;—Profuse discharges of other kinds.—The operation of these several causes illustrated by striking examples, and by the experiments of Dr. Hales, and Professor Schultz:—and reasons why loss of blood more particularly induces dropsy.—Preceding diseases, especially Fevers, and Inflammations:—marked *locality* of their operation in many instances:—why Intermittents in particular, often bring on dropsy, and especially Acites.—Mechanical injuries, as blows, sprains, &c. often cause *local* hydropic effusion.

598. Suppression of natural or customary evacuations; as of Perspiration,—Urine,—Menses,—Hæmorrhoids, &c. The *mechanical* and *humoral* operation of these objected to, and their influence explained in a different way:—with reasons for believing, that they are oftener *consequences*, perhaps, than *causes*, of the morbid derangement which is succeeded by dropsy.—Depressing passions; the mode in which they bring forth the particular morbid tendency, pointed out.—Abuse of fermented and spiritous liquors: their *modus operandi*.

599. Obstruction to the free passage of the blood—alone sufficient to produce dropsy, beautifully illustrated by the expt. of Lower:—why compression of both Arteries and Veins, and even of the Arteries alone, should have the same effect,—explained in various examples, both of local and general dropsy.

600. Of the *kind* and *degree* of inflammatory action which especially terminates in hydropic effusion,—and the parts where it oftenest takes place; elucidated by cases and dissections.

601. GENERAL PROGNOSIS,—requires an extended consideration of the age, and constitution of the patient,—the variety and degree of the causes,—the symptoms and duration of the complaint,—its being simple, or complicated with other disorders.—Universally, however, the less the tone of the system is impaired, and the blood impoverished, the sooner and more completely will the disease yield to proper remedies : whilst the disease that occurs in advanced life,—in a leucophlegmatic habit,—and is brought on by intemperance,—or connected with organic disease of the heart, lungs, liver, ovarium, &c. medicine may relieve, but will seldom cure.—Women said to be oftener cured than men ; considerable exception to this :—and short persons oftener than those of largestature.—*Unfavourable signs*,—progressive wasting,—purple or livid blotches, or erysipelatous eruptions on the skin ;—foetor of the breath ;—hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, lungs, stomach, or intestines ;—drowsiness ;—constant feverish heat and great thirst, unless these proceed from heating medicines, and abstinence from drink :—spontaneous diarrhœa without relief :—the swelling, when reduced by medicine, returning quicker than before.—*Favourable signs*—absence of those just mentioned :—the pulse being steady, not quick, and of good strength ;—the deficient excretions, especially the Urine, and Perspiration, being sensibly increased by remedies not very powerful in their kind.—Conclusion to be drawn from the consistence, colour, &c. of the effused fluid.

Asthmatic people very seldom die of the Disease—generally of Hydrothorax.
Tall men's pulse are always slower than short ones.

601. Dropsy is very seldom a Simple Disease,
go into the History of the individual and
learn the Disease to which he has been
subject, and whether he has been accustomed
to take spirits and whether it has been
before in the Family. if so very unfavourable
the less the Crasis of the Blood is injured the
more likely are you to succeed. If connected
with Organic Disease it is beyond the
reach of Medicine, it may be palliated
whether the Disease exists in the Lungs,
Liver, Spleen or ossification of Arteries,
excluding one particular kind of Dropsy
the (Ovarian) the Dr. thinks Women are
more easily cured than Men.
The Ovarian Dropsy is absolutely in-
curable, if you tap it, it will return,
the Fluid is as viscid as white of Eggs,
with a smooth shining appearance.
Dropsy is more easily cured in short
people - They have more power in
renovating the Constitution. When it
is combined with Erysipelas, it is
very difficult to manage, it is
frequently produced on 3^d Erysipelas
by sitting too near the Fire, generally
accompanied by smell of 3^d Breath
resembling rotten Apples, Drowsiness
is not caused by the pressure on 3^d Brain,
but a sluggish state of 3^d Liver.

Feverish Heat is caused by Hepatic
obstruction - Favorable Pulse the most
to be depended on, as long as the Heart
and Arteries act properly, you possess
the Citadel of Life - The Dr. thinks, &
Absorbents w. always cure Dropsy,
if you c. prevent effusion -
When Operated on, the more the fluid has
the appearance of Cold Water the better
if viscid, Green, Yellow or chocolate
very unfavourable, Encysted Dropsy
always accompanied by Organic Disease
The Viscidity of the fluid is owing to 3^d
Quantity of Albumen which tends to
weaken the System,
The brown or reddish Colour is from 2^d
admixture of a quantity of red
particles of blood. -

605 Emphysema feels like meat which which
Blotchers have been blowing up - In Encysted
Dropsy, the Patient's health is very little affected.
Ovarian Dropsy always begins at 3^d lower
part of the abdomen & generally at one
side the Patient feels but little pain except
from the Bulk which is sometimes enor-
- mous.

604. The swelling gradually extends, the scrotum is sometimes enormously distended, when it gets to the Chest, the Comp. is very serious it affects the Breathing &c. The Patient is sometimes so distressed that he dare not fall asleep. Prot Back to 303 The Dr. does not object to this but the Disease is always the same, it may direct our view to the Cause. Anasarca is very rarely idiopathic, but depending on some Cause of which the Effusion is only a Symptom.

604. occurs in every part except the Bairy Scalp, appears first in 3^d Lower Extremities, it may be shifted by posture.

605. Emphysema always arises from Local Injury, and there is a peculiar feel of the part - a kind of Crepitus.

606. Appears first on the lower Extremities, gradually extends to the Waist, & then it becomes serious, the lateral parts are thin & extremely sensible to the Stimulus of Fire, Friction &c. &c.

134 for the ~~for~~ most obstinate form of this Disease is when it begins in the face & Arms with a pale & doughy countenance, Anasarca is never carried back.

OF ANASARCA, OR INTERSTICIAL DROPSY.

602. CHARACTER. Diffused swelling of a part, or of nearly the whole body, having usually the ordinary colour of the skin,—easily receiving the impression of the finger, and retaining it for some time ;—shifting its situation more or less according to posture, and generally occupying the most dependant parts.

603. Division of Anasarca by Nosologists, into different Species or Varieties, according to its alledged Cause.

604. Of the parts in which it generally appears first,—its progress,—attendant symptoms,—and the modes in which it proves fatal.—Frequent difference in the quantity, colour, &c. of the urine, between this and other dropsies, and conclusions that may be drawn from it.

605. DIAGNOSIS. How distinguished from Leucophlegmatic Obesity, and from Emphysema.

606. PROGNOSIS. Anasarca when consequent upon Ascites or Hydrothorax, follows the event of the *primary* disease ; but if *idiopathic* itself, is commonly obstinate, unless where it succeeds to Scarlatina. Has occasionally been removed by fever supervening ; and in a few instances by spontaneous oozing through the pores of the skin.

607. Some account of the BERIBERI, an acute and destructive disease, almost peculiar to the East Indies,—attacking more especially the Sepoys and Lascars,—presenting a singular combination of spasmodic, hydropic, and paralytic symptoms,—and occasionally those of

604. The event often contrary to your expectation, when the Patients have been nearly at Death's Door, they have recovered by inflammation of the lower Extremities, supervening & a great discharge taking place.

Scurvy also: with conjectures respecting its cause, and suggestions for its treatment.

608. Description of a particular species of *Œdema* attendant upon Hepatic disease, occasionally observed in this country, but unnoticed by authors.

OF ABDOMINAL DROPSY.

609. Division of this into *Ascites*, or *Peritoneal Dropsy*—and *Encysted Abdominal Dropsy*.

610. CHARACTER OF ASCITES. A uniform, tense, and nearly inelastic swelling of the belly, accompanied with fluctuation.

611. Symptoms generally ascertaining ENCYSTED ABDOMINAL DROPSY;—the swelling in the latter being at first local,—often attended with pain;—fluctuation being obscure or altogether imperceptible;—dragging uneasiness on turning in bed, &c.

612. Of the parts in which hydropic cysts most commonly occur;—their different structures in different instances;—Proofs of the animalcular nature of hydatids (*Tenia hydatigena*, LIN.): and difficulty of accounting for their presence in the living body.—Why encysted dropsy more frequent in women than in men:—why generally fatal at last; and why more slowly so than the other forms of dropsy.

613. Under what circumstances *Ascites* and *Anasarca* are simultaneous or successive.—Modes in which *Ascites* and *Encysted dropsy* respectively destroy life.

614. Of the delicacy and difficulty which occasionally attend the diagnosis between *Abdominal Dropsy* and *Pregnancy*: and of the marks which serve to distinguish

600. A Species of Swelling of the legs appearing like Sea Scurvy, hard as a Board, if you diminish the Swelling you will not the hardness.

609. Liver or spleen generally the Cause.

Strike

600. ~~Knock~~ the fluid from one side of Abdomen to the other with your hands.

611. It may be Ovarian Dropsy which often much resembles ~~ascites~~ ^{ascites} Ascites, ascertain in what part of Abdomen the Swelling began, compared with Ascites its progress is slow, by compressing the Kidney, Liver, Intestines & Uterus, it may disorder their functions, the Dr. never saw or heard of a Case yet was cured.

612. Hydropic Cysts may form in any part of y.^e Body, but more particularly in the Abdomen of females. Hydatids possess the principle of Animal Life, & Dr. thinks the Precordia of these Animals is taken in with the food, Digestion not destroying them, & during circulation meeting with their proper kidneys. Mr. Home has put their Animal Nature quite out of doubt - On being put into warm water, they shew a Muscular power of Contraction - Very little hope of Patients when Hydatids are discharged by stool - Death in these Cases is caused as much by y.^e loss of fluids & irritation as by its affecting the respiratory Organs.

613. Sometimes a Simultaneous Ascites goes on to Anasarca, neither of them destroying Life as Simple Dropsy, but when they affect respiration. When it has proceeded to this extent the disolution of y.^e Patient is very rapid. Pressure in Ascites on y.^e Diaphragm &c. &c. &c. - prevents circulation of the blood.

614. They may occur together, ~
Experience only will tell you how
obstinately they will aver their innocence
& attempt concealment. They adhere
with Extraordinary Pertinacity to their
first story. It is very seldom Ascites
takes place in young females,
Ovarian Dropsy may, the last
always begins abt. 9th Grain, it does
not affect the Menstrual process,
except when it gets so large as to
act on the uterus by its pressure,
it rarely gets so large as pregnant
uterus, the passing over 9 Months w. be
a criterion. Is there any fluctuation?
Fluctuation? The Areola of Nipple
is the best sign we have, if an
unmarried female has a dark Nipple
rely upon it, it is pregnancy -
Observe if their Area is consistent -
Young Practitioners sh. be very
careful in giving Opinion -
Mr. Cooper says we ought to be
extremely cautious under 10 Months,
be very narrowly escaped tapping
a Woman who was bro't to bed in less
than 12 hours after leaving her -
The Menkes may assist you, but
this is not always a Diagnosis.
Mark. Attend also to 3^d swelling of
Legs which very seldom takes place
in Pregnancy. The enlargement in
Pregnancy uniform. R

616. Extremely difficult, more so than
other diseases, many cases are said
to be so, which are not, if there is
obstruction in 3^d Liver, five small
doses of Mercury, - Go into 3^d History
3^d Cause, was it preceded by
Inflammation of 3^d Lungs, leaving
a weakened state of them?
Is there any Hydropic Diathesis -

617. Hippocrates shook people by the Shoulders
and listened for the fluctuation, now it is
impossible for this to take place as the Cavity
of the Chest is at all times completely
filled, the noise that some have heard
was from the Stomach ^{high} distended with
Gases.
Svenbrugger used to knock 3^d Chest
with his finger, as you w. a Cask
which if full w. produce a different
Sound. The Dr. disbelieves its Use.

them.—Fatal effects from mistaking enlarged Liver, Spleen or Kidney for Ascites, and performing the operation of paracentesis.

OF HYDROTHORAX.

615. SYMPTOMS which usually attend it;—shortness of breath;—paleness or purple hue of the face;—difficulty of lying in a recumbent posture;—frequent, sudden, and spontaneous starting up from sleep, with sense of suffocation, and palpitation of the heart;—paucity of urine;—oedematous swelling of the lower extremities.

616. DIAGNOSIS. Difficulty of determining the existence of Hydrothorax in general; and still more the particular part in which the fluid is collected: necessity for this purpose, of minutely investigating its rise and progress,—the preceding as well as accompanying symptoms,—and the collateral circumstances of constitution, age, habits of life, &c.

617. Method recommended by Hippocrates for detecting water in the chest;—deception to which it is liable, illustrated by a case:—and danger which may attend the trial. Test proposed by Avenbrugger; and its improbability shewn.

618. THE PROGNOSIS IN HYDROTHORAX generally unfavourable, and why:—instances, however, in which a partial or complete recovery took place, under the most unpromising symptoms.

*615. Pulse generally irregular all
the symptoms more urgent after eating
Face & Neck - livid or purple hue.*

OF CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS.

619. Division of Hydrocephalus into two distinct and widely different forms of disease, viz. the *acute* and *chronic*.—Reasons for considering only the latter under the general head of Dropsy, and for treating of the other separately.

620. CHARACTER. Obvious and uniform enlargement of the cranial vault in young children, with defective ossification of the bones, and consequent openness at the sutures.

621. The disease usually connate, perhaps congenenerate. Examples of it in the early foetal state.—Progress of the complaint, and the effects it produces.

622. Appearances on dissection;—and difference between the seat of this, and of a species of Hydrocephalus often terminating the life of insane adults.

623. THE PROGNOSIS. Why *universally* unfavourable.

* * *

624. *Hydrocele*, *Hydrorachitis*, and *Hydrophthalmia*, as falling almost exclusively under the Surgeon's management, referred to another place.

GENERAL CURE OF DROPSY.

625. The indications are—A. To remove the effused fluid;—B. To obviate the causes which gave rise to it;—C. To prevent a return of the disease.

626. The fluid may be removed either *indirectly*, through the natural excretories of the body, as the Stomach, Intestines, Kidneys, and Skin, by means of their

618. Generally from Organic Disease especially of 3^{rd} Lungs, the Liver and Heart are often concerned in it, tho' generally unfavourable the Life of 3^{rd} Patient may be prolonged, they have been recovered by small and repeated Doses of Mercury, they cannot sometimes go to bed for a number of Years, often expire suddenly without a Groan or Struggle, you can hardly ever operate here, tho' it is only improper from the Uncertainty whether there be Water or not.

620. It is only in young Children that such Expansion will be permitted in 3^{rd} Bones of 3^{rd} Head.

621. The Dr. believes it is so enlarged in the Ovarum begotten with Child, greatest Line is from the Basis of 3^{rd} Nose to accihut, there is a washing of all the rest of 3^{rd} body.

622. Dr. Simmons, who was Physician to St. Luke's Hospital 30 years, examined a great number of Patients who died of insanity & but very few in which Water was not found on 3^{rd} surface of 3^{rd} Brain.

624. Constitution sh^d not go unattended to.

625. Treat it as a Disease of the whole Constitution, obviating the Cause is a radical Cure.

626. Direct Mode, as an Operation sh^d be secondary Consideration.

627. At the Early period, Emetics were much used, Sydenham used to give violent ones of a Glass of Antimony, his first trial with this was successful when like most other young Practitioners he thought he had found a specific Remedy. Much precaution is necessary before you can give an Emetic here many have been killed by them if the Heart & Lungs are affected, highly improper.

In cases of Hydrothorax it is generally dangerous in other Cases of Dropsy when Sickness naturally comes on & Breathing not much affected they may be given in Early stages with advantage.

Q 28. It is well known that a large quantity of water may be carried off by 3^d. Intestines and the simply procuring an Evacuation is not all, but you excite an action on a torpid surface, this is not 3^d Case in Hydrothorax for you w^d only weaken the Patient without lessening the quantity of 3^d. Continued Fluid.

Saline purgatives produce a great deal of watery fluid from their diffused action. Crem. Tart. & Ginger is a most efficacious Remedy, still more so if combined with Dalap it acts on the Kidneys as well as 3^d. Intestines - Elaterium is apt to excite

Vomiting give it in a dose of a quarter of a Grain every eight hours. While you are purging if possible your Patient sh^d keep up 3^d. Effort into the state of 3^d. Patients enquire ~~if~~ adopt the purgatives according

Q 29. The Dr's Experience warrants him in saying 3^d. 3^d. quantity of urine is greater when you do not attempt to act on 3^d. Kidneys their action is excited more by 3^d. operation of sweating & purging medicines, then there is an inflammatory Diathesis, Heat, Parched Skin do. give Nitre & Crem. Tart.

they act also as Diuretics & y^e latter in
some degree as a Purgative. Squills
may be given in small & divided Doses
The Dr. has seen Dr. Saunders using
the Syri. Colchicini in this Hospital
to a very great degree but without
any sensible effect. Digitalis has
been long in use among y^e common
people as a Cure for Dropsy, it has
not been in general use in y^e Medical
World above 25 years it is used
when there is a diffused Inflammation
actions, ten Drops are always sufficient
to begin with, for if you give it
unheeded y^e effects are like
those of Mercury, with at once
burst out on you - Its beneficial
from its sedative effect on y^e
Vessels of y^e 3^d Kidneys taking
off that inflami: Erythema which
prevents their healthy Secretion
Opium will sometimes act as a
Diuretic particularly if combined
with Antimony or Ipecac. first acting
on y^e Skin. Heat is produced by a
feverish Erythema on y^e Liver
White is of use here, Infus. Sinap.
do. do. if the body be kept warm Heat
will go off by sweating, if Cold by Urine

628. Dr. B. knew a person recovered by
the Elaterium who appeared dying
when he saw him.

GENERAL CURE OF DROPSY.

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corresponding evacuants, viz. Emetics,—Cathartics,—
Diuretics, and—Diaphoretics;—or *directly*, through
new outlets produced by Punctures, Blisters, &c.

627. EMETICS; their great antiquity in the treat-
ment of dropsy;—drastic ones much used by Sydenham;—
uncertainty of them.—In what cases they are indicated;
—in what dangerous.—Choice of the kinds adapted to
the particular case.

628. CATHARTICS; are among the most powerful
anti-hydropics:—their use *generally* proportioned to the
quantity of fluid discharged. Why more effectual in
Ascites, and less so in Hydrothorax, than in other kinds
of dropsy.—Rules for their management.—Individual
articles.—Pulv. Jalapii Comp.—Pulv. Scam. cum Ca-
lomelane.—Gambogium.—Elaterium.—Pil. Nitratis
Argenti?—Saline Cathartics,—Supertartras Potassæ.

629. DIURETICS, generally indicated, but often dis-
appoint expectation, and of themselves rarely adequate
to a cure.—Accurate comparison of their powers much
wanted.—The kinds indicated under certain circum-
stances.—Particular articles;—Squills, and its combi-
nations:—Colchicum; its uncertainty and frequent fai-
lure,—Lactuca Virosa,—testimony of Collin and Stoll
in favour of it;—probable mode in which it operates.—
Bacher's Pills.—Cuprum Ammoniatum, et Sulphas
Cupri.—Nicotiana;—difficulty attending the rationale
of its operation.—Digitalis; striking opposition of tes-
timony respecting it;—attempt to explain its diuretic
effect upon a new principle:—management necessary to
render it safe.—Opium? occasionally operates as a diu-
retic.—Diluted acids, and mild saline neutrals;—Nitre,
—Acetas Potassæ, &c.—*Stimulant Diuretics*; Tinct.
Cantharidis,—doubts and cautions respecting its em-

Colchicum is the Meadow Saffron
which is so terribly termed.

Pil. comp. of Dr. B. with a little of Silver
Pill (Pill) was first dis- covered by Sydenham
Dr. B. Sydenham

630. *Chalybeate Waters &c. according to circumstances. &c.*

ployment. — Infus. Sinapeos, Armoraciæ, et Dauci Sylv. — Decoct. Petroselini, cacuminis Genistæ, folior. Cynaræ, &c. — Turpentine and Balsams, — Cerevisia Pini, — Aq. Picis; — Æthers, &c.

630. DILUENTS. Abstinence from liquids long strenuously inculcated; — discovery of its bad consequences, and great benefit of an opposite plan shewn both from principles and facts. — Kinds of diluents suited to particular cases.

631. DIAPHORETICS. The skin a copious outlet of watery fluid; — its function very generally impaired, and difficultly restored in dropsy. Why diaphoresis most useful when indirectly obtained. — In what cases especially indicated. — Cautions against forcing it, as the ancients attempted to do. — Means, — Baln. tepid. — Pulv. Ipec. Comp. — Vinum Antim. Opiatum, — Liq: Ammoniacæ Acetatis, &c. — Methods of exciting local diaphoresis, — Vapour bath, — Oiled Silk, — Cabbage Leaves, &c.

632. The quantity of discharge by EXPECTORANTS too small to encourage their use for the purpose of evacuating through the lungs.

633. FRICTION, — anciently much employed; why perhaps too much neglected now: — Testimonies in its favour. — Its operation explained: — adjuvants to it.

634. ELECTRICITY, — a powerful excitant of Nervous and of Vascular action. In what cases likely to prove serviceable; — in what useless or hurtful. — Modes of it suited to different cases.

635. MERCURY. The universal operation of this remedy shewn; and the variety of indications which it is capable of fulfilling, pointed out and explained. — The cases in which it is more especially beneficial, and the proper management of it.

Mercury to produce a state of Erythema. viz. to rouse morbid sensibility

Mur. of Ammon. with Oxyd of Iron has
been given by Dr. Babington
with singular good effect, it is
a most powerful Diuretic.

631. It is always necessary that
the function of the skin in a healthy
state should be attended to in every
condition of the system & particularly
so here, for by restoring this, you
restore the other secretions, it
very seldom performs its office
in Dropsy, very large doses of
sweating medicines are required.
it is most efficacious when produced
in an undirect manner. The best
Medicine is the Pulv. Dover for
a dose. The Str. Minder is a good
Mild Article - The Dr. has often seen
the good effect of wrapping a piece
of flannel round a Dropsical
limb & a piece of oil silk over this
Cabbage Leaves act something like
oil silk, sucking out the water while
it retains the vapour, especially
useful in Dropsical Enlargement
of Joints - The Vapour Bath has been
hitherto neglected in this Country.

but it is likely to be of great
Service. Dr. Babington has
seen good effects from Calomel
& Nitrous Acid with Orange
Peel.

633. In a Degree makes up for γ^2
want of Exercise, it sh^d be done
over the whole body, its effects
are ~~not~~ merely confined to γ^2 Skin
but extends to γ^2 general System.
If γ^2 System is not too much lowered
the temporary application of γ^2 Shower
Bath w^d be of Service as an
adjutant.

634. It stimulates the vessels, it can only
be employed in Ovarian Dropsy.

Mr. Stennethy succeeded in relieving a
Case of this kind in this way, it sh^d
be the Mild Electrical Friction. —
mm mm mm mm

635. The Mode of Employing this
must depend on the State of γ^2 Stomach,
it is better given internally
by which Means you reach γ^2 Liver
without so soon impregnating γ^2 whole
System. mm mm mm mm

Practitioners often resort to this after
trying every thing else. Why not
begin with it? you can only learn
to what extent to carry it by
repeated experience by & by side,
it sh^d be carried on until y^r Patient
experiences a sensation of continued
weariness & 'till the tongue is moist
& Glairy.

636.

636. Recollect the Effusion is only a
Symptom, & except you correct this dis-
= position in the Exhalents, y^e Operation
will do no permanent good. As soon
as it impedes Respiration Tapping
sh^d be recommended. If y^e Distention
is very great a portion only sh^d be
drawn off or very gradually to allow
the Muscular Parities to contract, be
always careful to keep up equable
pressure over the Abdomen after the
Operation - The impropriety of per-
= forming it in Hydrothorax only
arises from y^e uncertainty of there
being Water - In puncturing an Anasar-
= cous limb, do it as near y^e Heart as
possible & with a Lanceet.
~~~~~

638. Restore the Balance of y<sup>e</sup> Operation  
in the Exhalents & Absorbents System  
if you stimulate y<sup>e</sup> Exhalents the  
Absorbents will do their duty. -  
~~~~~


636. DIRECT METHOD OF REMOVING THE EFFUSED FLUID (625);—Paracentesis in Ascites;—its early use often injurious; mischief on the other hand from postponing it too long:—under what circumstances it should be had recourse to. Management necessary during and after the operation. Doubts respecting its employment in hydrothorax:—why inadmissible in hydrocephalus.—Dangerous proposal of injecting liquids into the thoracic or peritoneal cavities.—Puncturing in Anasarca;—necessary cautions respecting the part, the mode, and the circumstances of the case, in which it is performed, so as to avoid inflammation or gangrene.

637. BLISTERS, OR EPISPASTICS;—the discharge by them often very great without vesication, and always stopped when inflammation supervenes:—application of this to regulate the mode of using them.

638. To fulfil the second indication (B. 625), not only necessary to avoid or diminish such of the external exciting causes as may still continue to operate, but also accurately to investigate the internal cause or causes immediately occasioning the loss of balance between exhalation and absorption; *e. gr.*—(a.) general debility operating more especially upon the Exhalent vessels;—(b.) weak inflammatory action (600);—(c.) obstruction, from congestion of blood, from torpor, or from change of structure, in any considerable viscus, as lungs, liver, spleen, &c.

639. Means adapted to (a.)—Tonics of various kinds, particularly the simple bitters, variously combined with alkalies, acids, stimulants, chalybeates, &c. accordingly as the circumstances of the case may require.

640. Means suited to (b.) and (c.);—blisters;—Mer-

cury, combined with Opiates, and Antimonials;—Cicutæ,—Extr. Taraxici? &c.

641. Remarks upon the general treatment of dropsy;—the diet and regimen suited to the circumstances of the case;—and the means likely to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

642. A due attention to the principles delivered above, will readily point out the particular means especially adapted to the individual kind (594) or species of dropsy.

OF ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS.

643. Reasons for considering this disease separately and particularly.

644. SYN. *Hydrocephalus internus*, WHYTT;—*Apoplexia Hydrocephalica*, CULL.—*Hydrocephalus acutus*, QUIN.—*Phrenicula*, RUSH.—*Hydrocephalitis*?

645. CHARACTER. Anorexia, — lassitude, — heaviness, and pain of the head, and intolerance of light, — accompanied with febricula, costiveness, and vomiting, — and followed by unusual slowness of pulse, — dilatation of the pupils, — strabismus, and restless somnolency, or stupor: chiefly attacking persons under puberty, and more especially children.

646. Particular detail of the mode in which the disease usually commences and proceeds, — and occasional variety in the number, — order, — degree, — and duration of the symptoms, — according to the age, constitution, &c. of the patient; — reconciling the dissimilitude of individual narratives, and accounting for the opposite ideas of those authors who have framed a general character from a few cases, or adopted theories respecting its nature and proper mode of treatment in the early and perhaps

Hydrothorax may occur at any period of life, generally however in y. young — you may often pass your finger over y. transparent Cornea without y. patient feeling or seeing it —

639. In Pallid Sanguis Constitutions give
Iron.

640. Blisters when there is Inflamm:
Irritation or obstruction - Opiates sh.
be occasionally given combined
with Antimony.

641. You sh. not suddenly withdraw any
article a patient has been a good deal
accustomed to, a great many Cases
both Surgical & Medical have
terminated fatally where this
has been done, attend to all?
Emunctories of body & give
good easy of Digestion.

642. It is with very few exceptions
a Disease of whole Constitution.

Acute Hydrocephalus.
From Common Custom we have classed
it among Dropsical Diseases, tho' there
is nothing of y^e Nature of Dropsy in
it. 645. The more sudden in its attack y^e
more dangerous it is - The Stupor emits
or comes on at intervals - In y^e last stage
of this Disease, the Eye is blood shot as if
distended with red Injection.

646. Generality takes place between the infantile ~~to~~ puerile periods. Seldom under 3 years, but from 5 to 10. It goes worse with ~~the~~ plethoric & Irritable Children & those of quick dispositions, the only symptom you will have of Inf. will be quickness of pulse. not in f. beginning this is why we are generally too late to succeed in our Practice.

Excitement or Congestion of 3^d Brain invariably renders 4th Intestines very torpid. Don't look on ~~the~~ what is called true Hydrocephalus appears as it is only in the early stage you can do any thing, by asking you will often find 3^d little patient complaining of Heat in Stomach.

647. The Pulse has 3 stages in this Disease 1st very quick - 2nd slower 3rd quicker than 1st first

648. The immediate seat of 3^d Disease is in the Pia Mater, & on examination its vessels will be found gorged with blood. very different as to quantity of 3^d fluid - the longer it is running its course, the more Water you will find.

649. Dr. Fothergill says they were usually
favourites of a family so y^t he c. not
get an Inspection - The Chronic
form has y^e peculiar form of Head
with a small thin & long face
& a very large protuberant occiput.

650. What Decides it to arise from
Intestinal Commotion is y^e presence
of Convulsions, this is a very
unpromising Symptom, therefore
your attention sh^d be directed not
solely to y^e state of y^e Head but
to y^e Intestinal Canal - Children
have a remarkable ~~to~~ tendency
to what may be called universal
Sympathy so y^t you may excite
convulsions very readily. -
When Vomiting & Purging comes on
in children always learn if possible
the Cause, if Diarrhoea comes on in
acute Hydrocephalus, never check it. -
Stools are with great difficulty procured
in this Disease & when so are of a
pale Green Colour -

Stupor in Children is often caused by
Irritation or Functional Disorder
of the Chylopoetic Viscera organs.
If one child in a Family has it, watch
every attack of Febricula in ^{g.} others -
sour smelling stools always indicate
a deficiency in ^{g.} quantity of Bile -

651. Dr. Babington is very much disposed
to doubt Dr. Cury's Opinion on this
Subject that ^{g.} Seat of 3^d Complaint
is the Liver. The Intestinal Canal
may be disordered & consequently
produce affections of 3^d Head &
Opening the Bowels, you remove
the Complaint - This however is no
proof ^{g.} 3^d Disease always ori-
-ginates from it -
inj. or ing. of Mercury every 3 or 4
hours can do no harm unless Ptyalism
be excited which is not very likely -

only curable stage, from the manner in which the disorder fatally *terminates*.

647. Striking changes of symptoms in the progress of the complaint, dividing it into *three* distinct stages,—1st, of *irritation*,—2dly, of *oppression*,—and 3dly, of *ineffectual reaction*.

648. Account of the morbid appearances after death, explaining the circumstances of par. 647;—with strictures on the propriety of the different names (644) that have been given to the disease; and a new one offered: PARAPHRENITIS HYDROCEPHALICA.

649. PREDISPOSING CAUSES;—A peculiarity of constitution, evidently allied to scrophula,—often hereditary,—and usually marked by irritable and delicate frame of body, acuteness of intellect, and liveliness of disposition,—and sometimes by a peculiar form of the head:—Imperfect convalescence from Scarlatina, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, &c.

650. OCCASIONAL OR EXCITING CAUSES,—whatever can produce considerable pyrexia of the inflammatory kind, in children predisposed to the disease, *e. gr.* sudden refrigeration;—the irritation of teething, and of worms, especially if attended with convulsions.—Bilious vomiting and purging suddenly checked.—Disease of the brain itself, from blows, falls, &c. or from scrophulous or other tumours formed within its substance.—Other causes alledged, but less obvious in their operation, *e. gr.* suppression, or spontaneous metastasis, of Tinea Capitis, and of other eruptions,—healing of old ulcers, issues, &c.

651. OF THE PROXIMATE CAUSE. General view of the disease, and comparison of it with Phrenitis in adults (300),—leading to the conclusion (supported by

the means of cure acknowledged to be the most effectual), that the affection of the brain, though the immediate cause of death where the case ends fatally, is yet, in general, only A CONSEQUENCE OF INFLAMMATORY IRRITATION, WITH DIMINISHED OR ALTERED FUNCTION, OF THE LIVER.

652. DIAGNOSIS. Difficulty of distinguishing this disease in its early stage, from the febrile state occasioned by Dentition or by Worms,—owing to their having many symptoms in common:—circumstances in which they agree;—others in which they differ; and importance of a timely discrimination to the safety of the patient.

653. PROGNOSIS,—even in the FIRST stage (647) *doubtful*;—in the SECOND *very unfavourable*;—and in the THIRD *uniformly hopeless*. Particular circumstances denoting one or the other of these.

654. TREATMENT.—This, to give a tolerable chance of success, must be decisive,—be entered upon early,—and pursued with vigour. The chief indications are—

A. To diminish the inflammatory action of the brain directly, by venesection, leeches, cupping, blisters, and digitalis,—according as the symptoms are urgent, and as the case partakes most of the *tonic* or *atonic* form.

B. To take off congestion or irritation from the Hepatic system, by the use of purgatives, but especially by the employment of MERCURY, so as to empty that organ, and to restore its free secretion and excretion.

C. To aid these (A and B) by the use of—Opiates,—Antacids,—Diaphoretics,—Diuretics?—&c. &c.—Directions for the management of these means respectively.

652. Warm Fever has itching of 4th Nose
& anus, grating of 2^d teeth &c. &c.

653. ~~Fever~~ Fever cur'd here than in Phthisis,
In the 2nd stage you are not absolutely
precluded from Hope as Dr. Babington
succeeded in curing a child after it
was laid for dead by rubbing in
3 iij of Mercurial ointment. —

654. A. Leeches sh^d be applied to
two parts, the Temples & right Hypochond-
rium —

B. One of your first objects sh^d be to empty
the Intestines, for this purpose give
Castor oil with Syrup of Buckthorn,
two purgatives by 4th Mouth will be
sufficient, after this, give 3^d Intesting
the natural stimulus which is by
impregnating the stools with Bile
by means of Mercury, do not rest
without an abatement of symptoms,
and a discharge of yellow Bile
don't be frightened at 3^d action of
Mercury continuing long — If
the Patient begins to rise at 4th

3rd week, great holes, is expected
It is well known 3rd Calomel has
not the same effects on Infants
3rd it has on adults as 3rd whole
Intestinal Canal is lined with
a quantity of skin —

C. Antimonials depress very much
the powers of life, the Dr. has seen
Children absolutely killed by them
without producing any evacuation
Uniform sweating is favourable —
The Dover's powder is a good Diaph.
When ~~Stupor~~^{Stupor} comes on apply a
large blister to 3rd Occiput, & cold
applications to 3rd Head. —

The administration of 3rd Carbon Potash
is often of service by uniting with
the slime of which there is such a
copious quantity formed in 3rd
Intestine — & thus it may be
carried off by after purgatives
Remedies, Make it a Mixture
with some Aromatic Water & Syrup

D^r Babington does not recommend
Blisters in early stages - in ad-
vanced they may be applied and
dressed with Mercurial Ointment.

655. Cant raise the Calvaria without
tearing the Dura Mater. The Water is
in the Substance of ^{the} Brain, not on ^{the}
Surface. —

657. The Centre of Morbid as well as Healthy Sympathy. &c. &c. —

658. Periodical returns of Hunger arise from the general Wants of the System — The Gastric Juice is a highly vital Menstruum, it has what may be strictly called peculiar properties Peculiarities sh^d be attended to in treating Diseases of the Stomach. — The Stomach can be educated as it were to particular Articles of Food. — In giving Directions for any particular Mode of Diet for a patient regard sh^d be had to his Habits, Cravings & Antipathies. — &c. —

659. A careful distinction sh^d be made between Morbid & Natural appetite — the latter excites pleasurable Sensation in the Expectation. act of indulging & of digesting it. — the Morbid Appetite is only an unnatural Craving to relieve the Stomach of pain by distention — The Eructations are generally of an Acid Nature, the Tongue is always an idea of the State of the Stomach.

655. Consideration of the proposal to evacuate the effused fluid by puncture; and the necessary fatality of it demonstrated.

OF DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

656. SYN. *Bradypepsia*,—*Diaphthora*,—*Apepsia*.

657. Vast importance of the stomach shewn, as—the laboratory of nourishment,—the great center of Sympathy, — and the prolific source of multiform disease.

658. Short sketch of the functions of the stomach in its healthy state,—with reference to the Lectures on Physiology for a fuller exposition.—Periodical recurrence of appetite or hunger differently accounted for;—is probably a compound sensation.—Processes which the food successively undergoes—of Mastication and Deglutition;—Solution and Conversion in the Stomach; extrusion thence in the form of Chyme;—junction with the Bile and Pancreatic Liquor;—formation of Chyle, and its absorption by the lacteals.—General remarks on the best established theory of digestion;—on the qualities of the Gastric Liquor,—the appropriate food of different classes of animals,—the omnivorous nature of MAN,—the influence of habit with respect to food,—and the remarkable cravings and antipathies of individuals.

659. GENERAL CHARACTER. Irregular, but commonly deficient appetite;—occasional craving, without relish in satisfying it;—apepsia, loathing;—nausea, and sometimes vomiting;—sense of load and distension after meals, followed by eructations of air, &c.—acid, nidorous, pungent, or insipid.—Mouth and fauces generally

dry, and tongue white, or yellow.—Bowels generally irregular, oftenest costive, sometimes lax, or each by turns.

660. The above symptoms, accompanied with a host of others termed *Nervous*, infinitely varied in individuals, and often more distressing than the primary ones; *e. gr.* headache,—flying pains,—noise in the ears,—giddiness, temporary absence of mind,—impaired memory;—unrefreshing sleep,—terrific dreams,—unusual timidity,—despondency of mind;—in a word, with all the train of complaints marking *Hysteria* and *Hypochondriasis*, as they appear in their respective constitutions.

661. Remarks on several of the symptoms (659), and on the exterior marks of constitution or habit of those persons, in whom particular ones more especially occur.

662. **PREDISPOSING CAUSE**;—original constitution;—sometimes apparent only in defective function of the Stomach itself, at others evidently connected with want of Tone and Vigour of the body at large.

663. **EXCITING CAUSES**;—these divisible into *two* kinds, viz.—A. such as operate directly on the Stomach,—and—B. such as affect it through the medium of the general system.—A. Want of due mastication, and commixture of food with the saliva;—proofs and illustration of this, and remarks on the antizymic property of the saliva.—Food either in itself difficult of digestion, or so with respect to the individual;—over-distension of stomach from excess in the quantity of food or drink;—compression of the stomach from posture, &c.—violent exercise or succussion of the body after a full meal,—illustrated by ingenious experiment of professor Harwood of Cambridge:—abuse of acid and acescent articles of food,—and of stimulating condiments, or spi-

The Dyspeptic has a thick creamy
bitter coat in 3^d Morning. The
secretion of 3^d Saliva is either too
little or too much - just as with
regard to 3^d Bowels - The Sense
of loaded distention is called
by 4th Patient Flatulence —
I looked upon as 5th Cause —

The Dr. does not believe Flatulence
present here, but 3^d Sense of fulness
arising from 3^d Morbid Condition
of 4th Nerves of 3^d Surface of 3^d
Stomach —

660. The Products of crude ill digested
food give an unnatural irritation to 4th
different parts of 3^d Body, Diseases of 3^d
Stomach have a remarkable Effect on 4th
powers of 3^d Mind, the Patient believes
he has all the Diseases in 4th World
when in reality he has only one
(viz.) Dyspepsia.

661. An important distinction. Does it originate in the stomach, or is it symptomatic of some other local or general affection. Exterior marks may be taken as signs of probability.

662. Get the History of the Case - This is particularly necessary - A man may look very strong & yet have a weak Stomach or fail in some particular Organ.

663. Numerous -

Young Girls sometimes take Acids to reduce Fatness & thus induce Dyspepsia - The Gurgling Noise heard in some people's stomach depend on want of contraction of its muscular fibres around y. Food - The habit of taking Stimuli Condiments & Spiritous Liquors Food taken cold is most natural & its dilution sh^d not go beyond a certain extent.

Pork in some Constitutions will excite
Bilious Vomiting and Purging. Some
people it is well known cannot take
cheese—Therefore in Dyspeptic Patients
pay attention to their Antiphothics—&c.
very few people are capable of violent
exercise after a full Meal without
suffering considerably from it.

664. The Dr. thinks the Stomach is the
least liable of any to originate in
Organic Disease, but generally
functional Disorder. In every
general Disease of 3^d System the
Stomach is a partaker.—

Let a person take a good deal of
any strong Tea & he will find possess
all the properties of a Narcotic.
Watchfulness &c. & next day ~~tomorrow~~
for several—Tobacco fumes may
be taken ~~to~~ into the Stomach & so
as to regulate the Bowels, if this
was all the injurious Effects
carried on.

665. In a practical point of view, 'tis
our object to restore to g. Stomach
its due degree of Muscular power.

666. Patients almost invariably en-
-ertain an Idea^y; there is Medicine
that will cure them - Always Enquire
if ever the Patient had a good
appetite, if so, at what period it
failed, & ascertain the Cause -
It oftener depends on Mental Anxiety
than any thing - Take a Swiss
of 3^d. Whole System.

667. Heartburn is y. production
of acidity & never takes place
but in a weak Stomach -

ritous liquors;—frequent and copious use of warm diluents:—certain articles of the narcotic kind, *e. gr.* Tobacco,—Tea,—Opium,—Bitters, &c.—B. Sedentary inactive life;—cold damp atmosphere;—grief, anxiety, and other passions and affections of the mind;—intense application to study or business; *Venus immodica*.—Examples of the effects of these several agents (662-3) in individuals,—in particular occupations,—and in certain classes of men.

664. The Stomach, from its extensive sympathy, often a partaker of morbid irritation communicated from other organs; when it frequently displays symptoms so violent, and apparently so confined to itself, as to make the *primary* and *proper source* be altogether overlooked.—Instances of this in the successful treatment of seemingly Idiopathic Dyspepsia, by remedies which manifestly and chiefly operate upon other organs, and exert little or no immediate beneficial influence upon the Stomach.

665. PROXIMATE CAUSE OF IDIOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA. A defect in the quantity or quality of the gastric fluid, the consequence of impaired secretory function of the stomach; but probably commensurate with the state of its tone and vigour as a *muscular* organ.

666. TREATMENT. Importance of previously ascertaining whether the dyspepsia be constitutional or acquired—whether idiopathic or symptomatic,—whether arising merely from errors in diet, or other extrinsic agents,—or, owing to a morbid state of the Stomach independently of these.

667. The principal indications are,—1st, To avoid, remove, or as far as may be, duly regulate, those things

enumerated as exciting causes (663).—2dly, To relieve urgent symptoms,—as cardialgia,—acidity,—costiveness, or purging,—and pain.—3dly, Improving the vigour of the stomach, and of the system at large.

668. FIRST INDICATION.—Difficulty of accomplishing it in many cases,—sometimes from the circumstances of the patient, but often from the force of inveterate habits.—Allowance necessary, (under certain restrictions) for custom and constitutional peculiarities in regard to articles of food.—General indications as to the proper *kind* of food,—drawn from the obvious prevailing state of the stomach, *e. gr.* acid,—nidorous,—pituitous;—and from the exterior character of the patient.—Regulation as to *quantity*;—abuse of the common precept of *eating little and often*, pointed out and explained.—Directions with regard to *dilution*, or the taking in of liquids.

669. SECOND INDICATION.—Means of fulfilling it.—Cardialgia the effect of opposite chemical qualities of the gastric contents, *viz.* septic,—acid,—rancid;—respectively relieved by—acids,—alkalies:—choice of the first,—Sulphuric, Nitrous, and Muriatic Acids,—native Vegetable Acids,—Carbonic Acid Gas;—of the second,—Soda,—Potassa,—Ammonia,—Magnesia,—Chalk,—Lime Water;—according to the circumstances of the case.—*Obviating costiveness*;—the milder cathartics most suitable; choice of these according to circumstances. Bile the natural tonic and laxative;—indication of increasing its quantity when deficient, and correcting its quality when depraved,—how best fulfilled.

670. Why emptying the stomach by Emetics seldom required; and why their frequent use injurious:—under

668. The Greatest difficulty in curing this Disease is in correcting Bad Habits, it will be necessary to appeal to the patients understanding & make him a party in your Cause — Consult your patients propensities to Diet — It is absurd to Confine him to one particular Kind.

669. It is of some consequence ^{to} you correct acidity as ^{the} presence of this increases 3^d Malady — When the Eructations are ~~fetid~~ ^{fetid} & smell like rotten eggs, they are called Nidorous, Acids here are of service as ^{the} patient has a Natural liking for them Atony — When Tonics and Stimulants will be of service

670. Don't often give an Emetic, it is an unnatural operation, & gives but temporary relief, & in reality sets 3^d patient into 1st habit of vomiting - by deranging the organ in this manner you must weaken it. —
In Sick Headaches they are very useful.

671. Spasms of 3^d Stomach arise from irritations of 3^d Liver or Spleen so 4th 3^d Stomach is only secondarily affected - Aromatics are of temporary service Opium has 3^d best effect. These will not cure, & more extended treatment will be necessary.

672. The astringency of Cinchon: prevents its good effects - So free use of Bitters is injurious as they supply 4th which Nature intended to supply. Bitters are not natural to the Stomach - Articles 4th have bitterness with pungency are of service - Angust. Bark - Infus. Gent. Comp: Challybeates are of service only in debilitated & changed constitutions. &c. &c.

Bitters used cautiously may be
attended & in fact generally are
with considerable advantage -
giving Spleen. Magn: occasionally
if requisite.

673. Walking is certainly best
as the whole body exercised,
when it cannot be taken,
friction sh^d be employed -
Warm Clothing & Warm
Bathing - sh^d be constantly
had recourse to.

Mr. S. Cooper thinks
cold Bathing is 3^d best -
Dr. Baunton said 3^d person
sh^d be warm to his fingers
ends - In fact 3^d regulation
of warm & cold Bathing
must be according to
circumstances. - Heat is
a Stimulant. Cold a Sedative

696. Depending on a want of sufficient stimulus in ^{the} alimentary matter more frequently among those who live on vegetables -

697. Opium with Carb. Ammon. is by far the best remedy for present relief - Tinct. Guaiac. Ammon may be taken for some time. The most violent cases of D. ever known ^{are} cured by Far Water. —

*If peruvian bark be given it will be in 3^d form of Infusion of 3^d Zelleonke
of acidity sh^d prevail the exhibition of 3^d alkaline
Camb. ammon. &c. &c. - Soda Potash &c. do.*

what circumstances they may be employed,—and the kinds most proper.

671. Removal of pain obtained—sometimes by the means noticed above (669),—occasionally by Aromatics and other stimulants,—most effectually by Opiates:—choice and management of these respectively.

672. THIRD INDICATION (667);—why often limited in this.—Tonic remedies;—why simple astringents but little tonic,—and why Cinchona less so here than Aromatic or Simple Bitters. The *modus operandi* of Simple Bitters, and cautions requisite in their use (416).—Chalybeates not often serviceable, and why:—when indicated.—Directions for the choice, and combination of these remedies.

673. Of the kinds of Exercise most suitable to dyspeptics;—of Friction:—of Amusement and relaxation of mind.—The temperature of the body variable in dyspepsia,—oftenest defective:—regulation of Clothing.—Of Bathing;—its frequent misapplication,—and directions for its use.

* * *

674. Observations on a peculiar species of Dyspepsia; the *Cardialgia sputatoria* of Linnæus,—the *Pyrosis* of Cullen,—in Scotland termed the *Water-brash*;—appropriate name GASTRODYNIA SPUTATORIA.

675. CHARACTER. Sudden and violent attack of pain at the stomach, with copious discharge of colourless, insipid, and generally cold fluid, resembling saliva, from the mouth, fauces, and œsophagus.

676. Particularly frequent in certain countries;—remarks on the condition in life,—the food, &c. of those whom it chiefly affects.

677. Probable nature and cause of the disease.—Re-

Exercise of Stomach & Mind as recommended in the preceding - is being advised

medies most effectual in relieving the fit, and preventing its recurrence: — Opiates, — Ammonia, — Æther; — Tinct. Guaici, — Aqua Picis, — Stimulant plasters; — change of diet.

* * *

678. SCIRRHOUS PYLORUS often mistaken for ordinary Dyspepsia; and Hepatic Disease for both. Importance of an early discrimination between them, — and circumstances which will tend to this, in — the age, and exterior character of the patient, — the seat of the pain, — state of the appetite, — sensations after eating, — vomiting of the food, — state of the bowels, — progressive increase of symptoms, — marasmus, &c. —

679. Observations on the remedies commonly employed: — Cicuta: — Mercury; — Opium; — Extr. Hyoscyami; — Blisters, Setons: — Tepid Bath. — Of the food most proper.

OF JAUNDICE.

680. SYN. *Ικτερος*, *Græc.* — Icterus: — Aurigo; — Morbus Regius, vel arquatus, vel arcuatus, *Lat.* — Jau-nisse, *Fr.*

681. CHARACTER. Yellowness taking place over the whole surface of the body, — but first and most conspicuously in the eyes, and roots of the nails; — Urine thick, of a deep yellowish brown colour, and tingeing white substances immersed in it of a yellow hue; — bowels generally costive, but sometimes loose, — with clay-coloured, or unusually pale stools; — languor, lassitude, drowsiness, — itching of the skin; — altered, and generally impaired, appetite.

682. Detailed description of the commencement and progress of the disease; — and variations occasionally

Mercury according to Dr. Boerhaave is very uncertain remedy & more likely to do harm in Scirrhus Pylorus —

Jaundice.

681. The yellowness is most apparent where the parts are particularly white. The Face resembles the Plaster of Paris beat up into a Paste.

It is impossible to enumerate the Variety of Symptoms present. The Ducts are blocked up with viscid mucus & inspissated Bile arising from the gorged state of 3^d Liver. The Colour of the Skin arises from the Absorption of Bile into the interstitial or Cellular Substance & Rete Mucosum.

The skin instead of being increased in its temperature is colder says Dr. Babington - seldom if ever a fever attending the Disease.

683. Yellow & Black Jaundice is a distinction merely in respect to 4th violence of the attack -

684. Continued stooping over the Dissecting Table has often produced it. If we Consider the Situation of the Duct the Causes must be Various.

Infants are often subject to it from the accumulation in the Intestines & consequently Distention.

When from Schirrhus it is unfortunately beyond the reach of Remedies. If it is very sudden and violent in its attack, scirrhus of the Pancreas may be suspected which is extremely obstinate an Enlargement of the Mesenteric Glands, tubercular Enlargement of Liver itself. A very common Cause is a thickening or viscidit^y of the Biliary fluid itself, Actual observation tells us ^{that} we have every State of it from ^{that} which is natural to a Concrete State resembling Pitch. It may be a Calculus & this from being angular may produce only a partial obstruction. Dr. Saunders says ^{that} Calculi are by far the most common exciting Cause and by removing them you remove the Disease.

604. The Biliary Ducts are virtually ^{muscular} ~~muscular~~
and the Dr. is astonished ^{at} it has even been
question'd merely because they are not
Demonstrable.

Sudden Surprise will often produce jaundice
Also blows on the Head.

608. The Dr. is of Opinion ^{of} regurgitation
is often effected by an Antiperistaltic
Motion of the Ducts. (Vidi Sambacc) if ^{the}
Anti Course of ^{the} Semen) How does fear
or Anger produce it? is there any actual
Obstruction in Yellow Fever?

609. Generally depends on a want of
functional effort, a Practitioner may
almost prophesy the appearances from
previous symptoms. if 3^d pain has been
very severe you may expect Calculi:
4th 4th Colour of 3^d Objects may be alter'd
cannot be denied, tho' it is very rare
the humors of 3^d Eye may receive a
slight tinge from the effusion.

690. If slow in its progress & an effusion of
Bile with difficulty procured, it is unfavour-
-able. Gall Stones Cause severe pain.
Elderly people generally have Schirrosis
of the Pancreas. If the Patient begins to
waste he is in danger. The most formi-
-dable symptoms arise from
Scrophulous Tubercles. Turbulent
Stools generally arise from Organic
Disease. Ecchymosis always denotes
an Extreme Case.

Dr. B. says if the Disease does not
readily yield to remedies & pain
still continues it is unfavourable.

If Billious Calculi is the Cause
of Jaundice, it will always be
attended with pain. a c c c.

observed in the state of the pulse,—respiration, stomach, intestines, skin, &c. according to the constitution and previous health of the patient, and the nature of the exciting cause.

683. Distinction of Jaundice into—idiopathic and symptomatic;—into continued, and periodical or recurrent,—into febrile, and non-febrile;—into yellow, and black (*Icterus*, and *Melasicterus* of authors.)

684. EXCITING CAUSES. Compression of the biliary ducts, particularly the *ductus communis*,—by posture,—by advanced pregnancy;—by tumours of neighbouring parts, *e. gr.* steatomatous Omentum,—scirrhus Pancreas, &c.—partial inflammation affecting the larger ducts;—scirrhus,—ossific deposit?—or tubercles in the liver;—inspissated bile;—biliary concretions:—lumbrici occupying the gall bladder?—Consideration of these, and of the circumstances necessary to ascertain, or at least render probable, the existence of one or other of them.—Strictures on the propriety of denominating species of the complaint, from causes which often cannot be ascertained during life.

685. Other remote causes sometimes adduced, but less evident in their operation, and more difficultly explained; *e. gr.* Spasm of the ducts,—passions of the mind,—as anger,—fear,—grief,—terror,—surprize, &c.—injuries done to the brain;—suppression of menstrual, or hæmorrhoidal discharge;—drying up of habitual ulcers;—metastasis of eruptions;—the bites of poisonous animals?

686. Observations on the secretory and excretory function of the Liver—on the leading and characteristic symptoms of the disease,—and on the circumstances in

which the several remote causes (684-5) concur in producing.

687. THE PROXIMATE CAUSE, viz. a considerable or total obstruction to the passage of the Bile into the Duodenum, and a consequent absorption or regurgitation of it, into the circulating mass.

688. Examination of the cases and dissections adduced to support the opinion—that jaundice may occur without any obstruction to the free exit of the Bile;—and solution of the difficulty upon principles consistent with each other, and illustrative of a comprehensive theory respecting the nature of the Hepatic Function, and its influence in various forms of disease.

689. Appearances on dissection; and inquiry into the change alledged to take place in the colour of objects.

690. THE PROGNOSIS must be formed upon a consideration of the age, constitution, and previous health of the patient,—the degree and continuance of the disease,—the cause giving rise to it,—the effects it has produced,—and its being simple, or complicated with other disorders.—*Favourable circumstances*;—youth and previous general health,—appetite and strength little impaired,—absence of fever,—and of pain on pressure.—*Unfavourable circumstances*;—advanced life,—cachectic or scrophulous constitution,—pain and tenderness of the hepatic region,—symptomatic pyrexia,—hydropic tendency,—hæmorrhage, or ecchymoses.

691. TREATMENT. As the cure essentially consists in removing the obstruction to the free egress of the Bile from the Liver, the treatment will vary according to the nature of the cause giving rise to that (684-5):—the chief indications then will be——

A. If in the Early stage and attended with Fever
you must take it up under the Character of Acute
Disease, for if not checked, it will lead to
thickening adhesion or even Suppuration.
in fact the Treatment of Local Inflammation
~~Antimonial~~ never sh. be given when
there is any tendency to Vomiting.

B. No Remedy like Calomel & Opium, if
this with the warm Bath does not succeed, you
will have but little to expect, & pain
is often so great as to make 3^d Patient delirious.
The Common Dose of Opium is of no service
here, then given it in the form of Glyster,
if this is thrown off again, make the
Ext. into a ~~Similar~~ Consistence
and pass it ~~into~~ ^{up} the Rectum.

C. After having relieved pain, your next object is
to remove the obstruction, a Brisk Purgative will
often remove every Symptom, if these the Dr. prefers
the Ext. Colo. Comp. Calomel or Castor Oil not the
Saline Cathartics, if the Obstruction is in the
Duct itself, the indication may be said to be
Mechanical - Let your Emetics be Sulph.
Vine. from ℥ss to ℥ij

R. Sulph. Vine. ℥ss
or - Zi℥ - R. Sulph. Vi

D. A very gentle Purgative may perhaps
relieve or Palliate this Disease. Dr B.
Gentle^{men} never in the Practice of your Profession
leave any thing unattempted, your Patients
look to you for something, you can seldom
say for certain y^t it is Scirrhus, on this
Ground leave nothing untried, give Calomel
& Ext. Lactat. Blue Pill according to y^e
Nature of the Case, if any hardness rub it
in outwardly. If the use of Mercury depress
the Patients strength, looses flesh & Appetite
desist from it.

E. The Patient may very often be assisted
here - the Evacuations often appear like Yeast.
Digestion often c^d not be carried on without
them. Infus. Gent. Comp. is the most grateful
and efficacious. add the Carb. Potash.
if flatulencies the Carb. Ammon.
Rufus's Pill is very good. Linch Aloe
Sect. Aloe Comp. Infus. of Orange Peel.
F. ^{here see Rhet B. p. 11} adapted to the weak'd digestive
powers. The Diet sh^d be light tho
nourishing y^e most easy of Digestion.

692. Biliary Calculi are formed of concentric
successive laminae, differing in their size
weight, and texture and appearance, every
variety, rounded, angular. White or Black.
As to the remedies proposed for dissolving
them, it is very curious to ascertain, -
but nothing is known for certain as yet,
but it is probable that by Alkaline
Remedies we may prevent their forma-
-tion or even their expulsion. Dr.
Barrington has seen the best effects
from the use of Potash in his practice
in the form of Liq. Kali Pur mixed
with Beal Broth - The efficacy of many
Articles recommended in this Complaint
must depend on the degree of disgust they
excite on the Patient's mind. Dr. Cuvier
has also found the Carb. Soda of great
service, it enters into the composition
of the Bile, it must a long use
of small doses & as not to offend the
Stomach. Saradacum is an inert
medicine, it is best given in the form
of a strong tea. In severe Spasms of the
Stomach there may be given Turpentine
has a powerful effect on the Stomach
& Bowels.

Acids are certainly occasionally productive
of benefit in the advanced stages of
Jaundice when the Constitution is broken
down, Petechie. swollen Gums & in a
state in all respects resembling Sea
Scurvy. Give Acids they are of great
Service & in these Cases, especially
after the use of Mercury. Dr. Babington
strongly recommends from what he
seen the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Juice of Beetroot
particular only $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lemon Juice
The Acid Nit Dilut with Infus of Grape Peel

A. To lessen inflammatory action if present:—by Bloodletting, general and topical;—blisters;—tepid bath;—Antimonials, &c.

B. To alleviate pain, and to relax spasmodic constriction:—by Opiates—alone, or combined with Calomel and Antimonials, &c.—Electricity?

C. To evacuate inspissated bile, mucus, or biliary concretions, blocking up the ducts:—by Emetics,—Cathartics;—kinds of these most proper.

D. To remove scirrhus or other affections of the Liver itself, or of contiguous parts:—by Mercury,—Cicuta, &c.

E. To supply the want of bile in the alimentary canal,—and to assist in carrying off that which floats in the circulating mass:—by Bitters;—Antacids;—laxatives:—Diuretics and Diaphoretics.

Lastly, F. To support the strength, until the obstruction be removed:—by Food easy of digestion, and suited to the general circumstances of the patient's constitution, and natural cravings.

692. Observations on the nature, formation, and variety of biliary concretions, or Gall Stones, illustrated by specimens, &c.;—and on the remedies that have been proposed for dissolving them while lodged in the gall-bladder,—or ducts.—Remarks on certain articles recommended as possessing specific powers in the cure of Jaundice, viz. raw eggs;—combination of Æther and Oil of turpentine;—Ext. Taraxaci;—Dec. Gram. Canini;—Alkalies, supercarbonated and caustic.—Native vegetable acids, Nitric Acid, &c. &c.

OF DIABETES.

693. SYN.—*Dipsacus*;—*Hydrops ad matulam*;—*Polyuria*;—*Chyluria*;—*Cachexia urinaria*? Origin and meaning of these terms respectively.

694. CHARACTER. Urine either having a saccharine quality,—being inordinate in quantity,—or both;—accompanied with dry or parched skin,—unusual craving for food and drink,—wasting of the flesh and strength,—and hectic pyrexia.

695. Detail of symptoms which generally attend the rise and progress of the disorder,—and the considerable variations which occur in individual cases.—Division of the complaint into two *species*, or rather, perhaps, into two distinct *forms*, viz. the *D. insipidus*, and *D. mellitus*,—with their characteristic marks,—the train of symptoms by which they are respectively accompanied,—their comparative frequency,—and the difference in their result.—Names designative of each proposed,—*Polyuria debilitans*,—and *Melituria tabifica*.

696. Chronological sketch of the disease, as noticed by different authors,—with an account of the principal theories offered by eminent physicians respecting its particular nature and seat, viz. by Aretæus,—Dr. Mead,—Dr. Home,—Dr. Cullen,—Dr. Dobson,—Dr. Darwin,—Dr. Rutherford,—Dr. Rollo,—Dr. Lubbock,—Dr. Watt.—Examination of these seriatim; and reasons for concluding, that the *two forms* (696) of the disease, respectively depend upon morbid states of different organs or functions.—Account of the appearances after death;—and application of them to illustrate and confirm this conclusion.—Strictures on the nosological

695. The urine is not always of saccharine quality, but the quantity brot away usually exceeds every thing yt is eat or drunk. with the dry & parched state of Skin, there is an unusual Torpor of it it will bear pinching & the hairs be pulled out without giving any pain; the thirst is so urgent & inordinate, that he is unwilling to own the quantity. a Patient of 5 Dec 73 discharged from Guy's used to beg what was thrown to Dogs & in the fields all this did him no good as it was not converted into nourishment, they have a kind of Sun burnt appearance of Face & a feeling of weakness in ^{the} back & spine occasional flashings producing intense thirst. Bowells at first are often Costive, but at last terminating in Diarrhoea with Recti of which the Patient dies. The Symptoms may go off for a time, but they are very likely to return again, Hysterical Women are subject to a transient increase of pale coloured urine.

The Insipidus is less likely to end fatal than the others. In the Mellitus there is generally an Sacoriation & swelling of Glands & Penis as the Disease advances they become excessively tender, an Acid smell of perspiration & an Aphthous state of the Mouth.

696. Willis the celebrated Anatomist first discovered the Saccharine quality of 3^d Urine. Dr. Mead thought that the Biliary secretion was always affected, but Dr. Curry from long observation & experience firmly believes it not the case. Dr. Rollo has ascertained if you can do ~~so~~ ^{all} more by Diet than any thing in the Maternia Medica. often on Inspiration hardly any thing can be seen, the Kidneys are sometimes little enlarged and somewhat softer in its structure in very many instances it has been found to appear ^{as} if there had been Inflammatory action going on, hence V.S. has been recommended. The presence or absence of the Saccharine quality does not depend on such properties of food.

697. This Disease seems to depend on some general state of the system, perhaps it may be called peculiar, & the disposition to it may be hereditary.

698. Dr. B. has often been puzzled to make out, this out, often brought on by the debilitating influence of Fever.

699. Kidney considered ^{be} a ^{to} larger ^{2^d} Natural here. ^{the}

700. The circumstances that distinguish Diabetes from other Diseases is a permanent alteration in ^{the} quality or quantity of the urine or both. The Insipidus is not always so easily distinguished as in some weakly nervous affections it is increased, To distinguish the two species - Taste the urine.

701. In Polyuria debilitans as you
w. take all Trovans of Ascites, & Symptoms
may yield for a time, but are very
likely to return.

702. A. As we may lessen quantity
of urine by producing sweating & vice
versa it is certainly an indication
to employ it in Diabetes.

B. If costiveness you observe you must
have recourse to opening medicines
occasioned by Disease of the Liver.

C. This restriction is extremely disagreeable
to the Patient. Sometimes even an apple
will occasion an excessive discharge.
all saccharine matters must be avoided.

D. B. S. Sympoms must be avoided
D. B. S. should be employed at the commencement
not in the advanced stage, in many it have
died under this Disease the Kidneys have been
found under a state of Inflammation.

place assigned to Diabetes by Sauvages, and by Dr. Cullen.

697. PREDISPOSING CAUSE. Uncertainty respecting the precise nature of that state of the system which gives a tendency to the *Melituria tabifica*; but probability of its being often original and constitutional,—and therefore occasionally hereditary:—several striking instances of this related.

698. EXCITING CAUSES. Various and opposite ones mentioned by authors,—agreeing only in the circumstance of their ultimately weakening the tone and vigour either of the System at Large, or of particular organs, in persons already disposed to the disease,—*e. gr.* preceding complaints of the febrile kind, especially Intermittent Fevers;—the excessive use of cold watery fluids—or of articles acting particularly upon the renal secretion;—falls, blows, strains, or other injuries inflicted on the loins, and thereby affecting the kidneys;—torpid, or obstructed and sluggish state of the Liver;—&c.

699. PROXIMATE CAUSE—in *Polyuria debilitans* a state of the Uropoeietic vessels seemingly analogous to that of the exhalents in dropsy, (595);—in *Melituria tabifica* a perverted condition of the Digestive or Assimilatory functions, whereby the food is converted into blood of a loose texture, and of a quality neither fitted for the due nourishment and support of the body, nor for supplying the principles necessary to give the usual character and properties to the several secreted and excreted fluids.

700. DIAGNOSIS. This easy between Diabetes and any other disorder; and only necessary between the two forms of itself (695):—marks denoting these respectively.

701. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn from the form of the disease,—its duration,—and consequences,—together with a consideration of the remedies already employed, and the effects they have had:—but, generally speaking, rather favourable in *Polyuria debilitans*,—and the contrary in *Melituria tabifica*.—Account of the unexpected, speedy, and fatal way in which the disease has occasionally been observed to terminate, with the appearances on dissection.

702. THE TREATMENT. — Necessarily different, accordingly as the disease consists merely in *augmented quantity*, or in *altered quality* of the Urine;—or if these are combined, to the proportion of the one to the other. —The chief indications then, will be—

A. To increase or restore the perspiratory function, and thereby lessen the unusual determination to the kidneys;—by Diaphoretics—the tepid bath;—friction with oil;—exercise;—warm clothing;—change of climate, &c.—

B. To correct the peculiar morbid state of the Chylopoeietic or Sanguific functions, which occasions the saccharine quality of the Urine;—by removing such obviously diseased action as may be detected in any of the organs concerned in this process, whether the Kidneys,—Stomach,—Liver,—Lungs, &c.—

C. To lessen or prevent the formation of saccharine matter, by abridging the use of Vegetables, or confining the patient almost entirely to Animal diet,—aided by medicines which seem the most remote from any thing like a vegetable acescent or saccharine quality,—*e. gr.* Sulphur,—Sulphuret of Potass,—Sulphurated Ammonia, &c.

D. To produce a sudden and general change of action

Dr The Dr. never saw old Diabetes cur'd by any Tonic
remedy.

703. Within these 25 years Dr. Babington has
seen every remedy tried that has been recommended
and is firmly convinced that more may be done
by Diet than any thing else. In a Case the Dr. is
at present has under his care, he gives the
Mist. ferr. Comp. and Purgative Pills occasionally
avoiding food of a Saccharin quality.
Dr. Curry has seen good effects from the
Aqua Wro.

706. A very curious effect in the Animal
Economy is pain being felt at a distance
from the seat of irritation - As the presence
of stone in the Ureters or Pelvis of Kidney
causing pain in the stomach & Nausea -
it is sympathetic; to a superficial ob-
= serve the complaint w^d seem to be confined
there. The form of the Calculus has some
influence on the degree of violence of
pain, & it is a fact that a Patient may
suffer more pain from a small angular
than a large one with a small surface.
When a stone enters the Ureters a pain is
felt extending down the course of Tube -
Blood is always a distinct sediment
falling to the bottom of pot - also
thick viscid mucus.

707. The person long before he suspects any thing of Stone, experiences a sensation of itching of 3^d Glans Penis to a degree that is sometimes almost intollerable. Also a very sudden call to expel the urine & after a sudden quash it stops all at once from the Spasms of Biles nucleus -

The Quantity of Mucus voided sometimes gives the urine the Consistence of Size.

708. Not always in easy Matter to distinguish it from Lumbago, As the pain is sometimes quite as violent here as from Stone, learn the History of Case, & the Circumstances that gave rise to it, effect of Remedies already employed, It is satisfactory to know the precise situation of 3^d Kidney, So if you may place your fingers on - The pain is Rheumatic Lumbago is generally extended over the whole Loins and gives pain on any kind of Motion and shifts along the course of 3^d Muscles, 2nd the existence of this ~~case~~ can only be ascertained by passing a Catheter - A Dr. has known deaterrars men passing it by two or three strictures -

in the Sanguiferous System, by reducing the *quantity of blood* to a due balance with the *power of the vessels*,—by Venesection, repeated from time to time, according to the degree of effect observed to result from it.

E. To assist in restoring the body at large to its pristine vigour,—by various tonic remedies, as Cinchona,—Sulphuric Acid,—Bitters,—Chalybeates,—Cold bath,—&c.

703. Remarks on particular remedies recommended in Diabetes, with testimonies for and against them;—the principles on which their utility may be explained, and the *forms* (695) of the disease to which they would appear especially adapted;—Alum in various forms,—Catechu,—Uva Ursi;—Rhubarb;—Tinct. Cantharidis;—Blisters, and other stimulant applications to the loins;—tight belt;—issues and setons;—Aqua Calcis;—Sulphur, and its combination with alkalies:—Acidum Citricum Sodæ Muriate;—&c. &c.

URINARY CONCRETIONS.

704. SYN. *Lithiasis*, Vogel and Macbride.—*Calculus urinarius* Auctorum:—Anglicè *Gravel* and *Stone*.

705. Difficulty of giving any short and precise character to this disease, from the difference in Situation, Structure, and Sympathy, of the organs affected;—from the variety, both in number and degree, of the Symptoms;—from many which are thought characteristic, being found to arise from other causes;—and from Calculi being discovered after death, in the kidneys and bladder of persons who had never made any particular complaint indicative of their presence.

706. Usual symptoms of Calculus, or of the *lithopoeietic process* in the *Kidney*;—Pain in the region of

the kidney, increased on motion;—sometimes violent pain referred to the Stomach, accompanied with nausea and vomiting;—at others, dull pain stretching along the Ureter, with numbness of the thigh, and retraction or pain of the testicle on that side:—Urine variable, sometimes pale and copious,—oftener high coloured and scanty, and depositing a lateritious sediment,—minute red crystals,—pus,—or blood:—occasionally attended by pyrexia.

707. **CYSTIC CALCULUS** commonly marked by frequent, difficult, and painful discharge, sometimes with sudden suppression, and sometimes with constant stillicidium, of urine:—dull pain and sense of weight affecting the perinæum, urethra, and rectum;—itching or dull pain of the glans penis:—Urine as in par. 706, or loaded with mucus.

708. **DIAGNOSIS.** Circumstances serving to distinguish Lithiasis from the symptoms occasioned by Lumbo, —stricture of the Urethra, —enlarged Prostate, —thickened bladder, &c.

709. **CAUSES:**—*Predisposing*, —a constitutional disposition strikingly prevalent in individuals, —often obviously hereditary, —very frequently connected with Gout, and commonly with Indigestion:—*Exciting*; —whatever tends either directly or indirectly to weaken the tone of the urinary organs, *ex. gr.* inflammatory irritation, whether arising spontaneously under general fever, —from cold applied to the loins and pelvis, —from gouty or rheumatic metastasis, —from mechanical injury, as blows, falls, strains, hard riding, &c. —or from articles specifically affecting the urinary passages, as Cantharides, Turpentine, &c. —the excessive use of neutral saline diuretics; —the use of hard water. —Long confinement to a recumbent posture; —too long retention of urine; —Sedentary inactive life; —Indigestion; —Foreign bodies

709. Children are often operated on very early in Life. It is obviously connected with Gout for if the Kidneys perform their functions properly there is very little Gout, the best proof is in the alternation of 3^d attacks.

It is a question whether Dyspepsia ^{in children} may be considered as a Cause or effect -

2nd Exciting - Cold excites an inflammatory Irritation on the secreting surface of the Kidney & a nucleus is evolved, the process being ^{perhaps} favoured by an original Disposition in the Rabbit.

The Dr. knew an instance where a Calculus was produced merely a fall. Dr. B. has seen patients in Guy's have Stones from long Confinement under a Comp. Fracture. In short any extraneous body in 3^d Bladder may form a nucleus on which different matter is deposited.

710. For an acct of extraordinary size & number. vide Cooper's surgical Lectures on Lithotomy. —
Schell & Calender consists of Muriic Acid chiefly - &c. a Swedish Doctor - who first discovered by chemistry the nature of Calculus.

711. Read Thomson's System of Chemistry or Dr. Woollaston's paper in the Philosophical Transactions. Dr. Babington's Experiments some years since on 100 presented to him by Mr. Lucas Senior of Guy's exactly tally with these results.

As calculi differ so much in their nature there is great uncertainty in the effect of Remedies, that they have occasionally excited somewhat of a solvent power externally there can be no doubt but how or to what extent no man can say. Who can explain in what manner Vegetable Mucilages allay irritation of the urinary passages - their effects consist much more in allaying diseased action than in having any particular effect on the Concretion, whatever will prevent the Secretion of Animal Mucus in the Kidney will be serviceable. Dr. Babington took Alkalies to a sufficient extent to impregnate his urine as to efformation

713. Must always be very guarded, the more advanced in life, the less the chance of recovery - There is more to be apprehended when in the Kidney than when in the Bladder, the Situation here is sometimes very distressing.

714- Very seldom can be more than palliative
A. Blood Letting sh^d be carried a little further than what pain seems to warrant. If the patient continues in pain he sh^d be placed in a Warm Bath, & repeated every two or three hours, your object is to remove the irritation present. As soon as y^e violence of the pain is lessened - Stools sh^d be procured by administering ℞. Ricini if there is Vomiting give ℞. Opior.

B Diluents Lury thinks are of service - The Carb. Soda has been found of great service tho its Modus Operandi is unknown - Lime Water is of use in correcting the acidity of y^e Stomach, also Soap but if continued too long it nauseates. ℞.

C Those of robust Constitutions & florid
Complexion sh^d live on vegetable Diet
Avoid Acids when taking Alkalies
tho' many have been relieved by drinking
Cyder whilst in others it aggravates the
Disease. Attend to the Digestive Organs.
The Uva Ursi sometimes useful altho
its effect is unknown, also Turpentine
and Balsams by increasing ^{the} secretions
and giving tone to the Bladder. ~

A small portion of γ^o Uric acid Calcareous
scraped & put in a Glass with
Nitric Acid, heated gradually over
a lamp of fire until it is γ^o
Acid is evaporated to dryness
it will show a fine crimson
colour -

introduced into the bladder.—Why Women less subject to urinary calculi, especially of the bladder, than Men.

710. Account of the prodigious size, or great number of stones recorded;—the singular articles occasionally forming their nucleus;—the difference in their shape, colour, texture, &c.—and the variation observable in the same calculus during its increase;—illustrated by specimens.

711. Chemical examination of Urinary Concretions;—the variety in the kind, and proportion, of their component parts, connected with their external character, the symptoms they excite, and the state of the Urine;—explaining the efficacy of opposite anti-lithic remedies; and affording ground for their employment *a priori*.

712. Inquiry into the nature of the morbid state productive of Urinary Calculus;—its analogy to, and its frequent connection and alternation with Gout shewn; and reasons for believing, that they are only modifications of the same disease, as affecting organs differing in structure, functions, &c.

713. PROGNOSIS.—To be drawn from the age and constitution of the patient;—the duration,—degree,—and form of the disease;—its effects upon the general system, or the particular parts;—the kind of remedies already employed, and their result.

714. TREATMENT. The plan will be either *curative*, or *merely palliative*, according to circumstances. The general indications are,—

A. To mitigate urgent symptoms, as inflammation,—pain,—spasm, &c.—by Bloodletting general or topical;—warm bath;—fomentations;—laxatives;—Digitalis?—Opiates, alone or with Antimonials,—in glyster, &c.

B. To expel, dissolve, or otherwise remove Concre-

tions already formed ;—by mild diuretics,—mucilaginous diluents ;—articles possessing a chemically solvent power on calculi *out* of the body, and concluded to exert a lithontriptic one *within* it, *e. gr.* caustic and mild alkalies, in different forms ;—Lime Water ;—Soap ;—Acids, particularly the Carbonic and Muriatic ;—Phosphoric Acid ?—Proposal of injecting insolvents into the bladder,—and of performing Nephrotomy,—considered. Account of modes proposed to remove Calculi lodged in the Urethra, without cutting.

C. To correct that state of the System, or of the Urinary Organs, upon which the *formation* of Calculi depends (712),—by regulation of Diet and Regimen, adapted to the case ;—correcting morbid state of Digestion (See *DYSPEPSIA*) :—Uva Ursi, and other Astringents :—Turpentine and Balsams.

715. Remarks on particular remedies ;—Greenfield's combination of Cantharides in substance, and Camphor ;—Mrs. Stephens's solvent.—Chittick's nostrum, &c.

OF ASTHMA.

716. Derivation and meaning of the name.

717. GENERAL CHARACTER : difficulty of breathing recurring at intervals, accompanied with sense of straitness and oppression in the chest, and sonorous respiration ; generally also with cough, at first short and difficult, but towards the end of the paroxysm more free, and often with copious expectoration of mucus.

718. Distinction between Dyspnœa, Orthopnœa, and Asthma ; and the appropriate application of these terms to different states and forms of difficult breathing pointed out.

717. A very distressing Disease extremely difficult of cure and even of alleviation.

In the true ~~Spasmodic~~ ^{Spasmodic} Asthma the Patient awakes about two or three in the morning with a distressing sense of suffocation & runs to the window almost in a state of strangulation, his breathing may be likened to ^{an} attempt to ^{use} ~~breathe~~ the Bellows with the Nozzle stopped up, the Paroxysms last for some time, gradually decrease & at last cease altogether. It approaches in its nature to Croup.

718. Dyspnoea arises from more permanent causes, this is quite different from Spasmodic Asthma the Destruction then is according to the Cause.

720. Humid and dry are only accidental symptoms. As the Patients get in years & attacks become more frequent. An Asthmatic Countenance can always be distinguished by a Medical Man at a considerable distance.

727. People are sometimes predisposed to this
Disease, that the most trivial of these Causes
will bring it on. Living by 2^d side of 2^d
Water will increase it. Plethora in young
people, particularly in Girls, by putting a
stop to the Menstrual Secretion of the causes
it; the obvious remedy here is the Lancet
Pure & Simple Asthma has no Organic
Disease of the Lungs.

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722. The Dr. is of Opinion that the proximate Cause rests in the Extremities of the smaller Branches of the Bronchial Tubes, it may be functional or Organic in the former it is uniform, in the latter it never thoroughly leaves. Dr. Babington says the whole Bronchial Membrane is affected from its beginning in the Trachea to the minutest ramification of the Bronchia recollect the Sensation when you inhale sulphureous Gas & the whole Chest seems to be affected.

723. In Catarrh there is no difficulty of breathing at stated times. Croup is more acute, it is inflammatory & this of a most dangerous description and appears in Children. Chronic Croup is always attended with a hoarseness. Hydrothorax resembles it much but here the Patient is never free from difficulty of breathing tho' it is increased on any exertion or exertion of the Diaphragm is arrested in its motion. In Angina Pectoris the difficulty is increased on any sudden exertion & of seizure is very transient.

724. There is not one Case in a hundred in which you can do good, you sh^d be very guarded here, you will be assisted by a knowledge of whatever tends to aggravate the Disease.

725. Must vary as the state of Constitution indicates.

A. As he may suffer from ^{his} employment or living near the Sea side, & from Winter Gaps.

B. Be very cautious of V.S. here. for even topical Evacuations do not seem very effectual. By far the most powerful Remedies are those which act on the Nervous System they often supersede the occurrence of Parosysem. Opium will sometimes instantaneously relieve it. Other also but if long used it becomes habitual. Ammonia is also a good Medicine. it is not only a Stimulus but an Antacid.

Dr B. relies much on z^s Stramonium

The Pediluvium is also of great Service.

— especially if used previous to z^s attack & if the hands & feet are getting cold. & a.

The Squills considered a very excellent white

719. Division of Asthma into *idiopathic*,—and *symptomatic* (*A. hystericum*,—*hypochondriacum*,—*arthriticum*,—*exanthematicum*); and importance of this in a curative view.

720. Detail of symptoms which generally precede, accompany, and follow the paroxysm; and occasional variation of these, explaining the different forms it assumes, and accounting for the terms of *continued* and *periodic*,—*humid* and *dry*,—*catarrhal* and *spasmodic* asthma, given to it by authors.

721. CAUSES:—*Predisposing*—a peculiarity of constitution, especially with respect to the Lungs, and this often hereditary:—*Exciting*,—irritation from various organic diseases of the lungs, heart, diaphragm, &c.;—plethora;—distension of stomach?—sudden refrigeration, especially from cold air when the body is overheated:—breathing very hot, or otherwise rarified air;—inhaling various kinds of dust,—smoke, or acrid vapours;—mephitic gases;—metallic fumes;—certain conditions of the air, independent of temperature or moisture, and operating differently upon different patients; exanthematic metastasis, or suppression of customary discharges;—passions of the mind;—particular odours, &c.

722. Examination of the proximate cause of the Asthmatic paroxysm, as alledged by different writers; and investigation of its probable nature and seat, founded on a consideration of the symptoms, exciting causes, &c. and leading to a consistent plan of treatment.

723. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing Asthma from Catarrh, Croup, Hydrothorax, and Angina Pectoris;—and from the difficulty of breathing which sometimes attends Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Intermit-

In Hydrothorax there is^N a deficiency of urine. in Asthma it is copious & of a pale colour—

The seat of asthma is according to Dr. Bailey, in the membrane lining the bronchia &c.

ting Fevers, &c. or is owing to foreign bodies accidentally getting into the trachea.

724. PROGNOSIS;—except where the constitution is unimpaired,—the disease recent,—not hereditary,—and arising from some metastasis,—generally unfavourable:—but often recurs with severity for many years, and seldomer proves fatal from the violence of the paroxysm, than from inducing hydrothorax, &c.

725. THE TREATMENT varies considerably according to the disease occurs in a plethoric or exsanguious habit,—as it is idiopathic or symptomatic (719),—catarrhal, or purely spasmodic (720). The general indications, however, are—

A. To remove such of the exciting causes as may still continue to act.—

B. To relieve urgent symptoms arising from *vascular repletion*,—by general or topical bloodletting;—cautions respecting the former;—and doubts as to the utility of the latter:—*from Spasm*,—by Opium,—Æther,—Ammonia,—Musk,—Camphor,—Cajeput Oil,—strong Coffee,—Cold Air and Drink,—Pediluvium,—Asafoetida, &c.—*from viscid phlegm*,—by nauseating Emetics, Ipecacuanha, Squills, Tobacco, Mustard;—Cathartics;—these either alone, or combined with Opiates, and sometimes given in clyster.

C. To recal to its original and proper seat and form, any other disease, upon the disappearance or metastasis of which the Asthmatic complaint had supervened;—or to compensate for it, by exciting some analogous action or discharge,—by Sinapisms,—blisters,—hot bath,—Emmenagogues,—Diaphoretics,—Sulphur;—Issues,—Setons.

The Stomach strongly sympathizes with the Lungs, this explains the relief sometimes afforded by Vomiting, therefore give Sickness Remedies as a solution of Antacid Part Emetic or what is better Regulates Regularity of Bowels shd always be attended to in this Disease, in a full habit frequent & Purgative purging is necessary.

C. This is an important indication Recollect the great Sensibility of Bronchial Surfaces - The Dr is of an Opinion of Asthma is much more frequent in Males than in females, perspiration is generally defective or irregular therefore we shd keep up a regularity of Discharge on the Skin by means of Warm Bath & Diaphoretics. Where the Retention of eruptions is the Cause use external Stimulants as Sinapisms or Blisters. &c

Anything y^t will improve his Constitution,
for the more debilitated he is, the more
liable he is to the return of 3^d Disease -
Country Air. Horse Exercise. Sea
Bathing. Metallic Tonics are of great
Service As Sulph. Vine. & Copper
& also the Gum Ammoniacum & Squills.
The Thorn Apple recommended also
by Dr. Bailey &c. -

729. It is astonishing with what avidity
the Patient eats after throwing off the
Contents of the ~~stomach~~ ^{stomach}, it appears between
the Ages of two and seven. Children of a
full habit and florid complexion suffer
the most from it. Seat of 1st. Diaphragm
is at Superior part of 2^d. Oesophagus
Epiglottis. Super. part of 3^d. Trachea
or ~~Pharynx~~ Larynx.

730. The whole Membrane lining the
Respiratory Membranes is affected with
this Disease. after a certain time
it is kept up by ~~habit~~ ^{habit} all Muscular
parts 4th have been subject to a
particular action, have a disposition
to keep it up by habit.

D. To correct such cognizable morbid state of the system at large, or of any individual function, as appears to be connected with, and to aggravate, the asthmatic tendency;—by Cinchona,—preparations of Zinc, Copper, &c. cold bathing,—Cicuta,—Digitalis,—Diuretics,—Acids;—suitable diet and regimen.

726. Remarks upon particular remedies occasionally recommended;—Oxygen gas;—Arsenic;—metallic Quicksilver;—re-inoculation of the itch;—breathing Carbonic-Acid Gas, &c. &c.

OF WHOOPING COUGH.

727. SYN. *Tussis convulsiva* of most authors;—*Pertussis*, Cull.—Anglice, *Kink* or *Whooping Cough*; improperly *Chincough*.

728. CHARACTER. Frequent and violent fits of coughing, consisting of many successive short expirations, followed by one deep and loud inspiration, and these quickly alternating for several times,—generally ending with the expectoration of very tough phlegm, often with sneezing, and frequently with vomiting:—Evidently contagious;—usually epidemic;—affecting children more especially;—and occurring but once during life.

729. Mode in which the disease commences and proceeds; and variation of symptoms depending on constitution,—habit of body,—and preceding or casually accompanying complaints.—Division into the *Catarrhal*, and *simply Spasmodic* forms.

730. Inquiry into the nature and chief seat of the disease;—and arguments, both from analogy and facts, tending to shew,—that it has a definite period of duration in its *acute* and *contagious* state.—Division of it

into *two stages*, viz. the *Specific*, and *Habitual*; and the relative continuance of these;—explaining apparent difficulties, and directing to a consistent and successful plan of treatment.

731. CAUSES :—*Predisposing*—A constitutional susceptibility common to children, differing greatly in individuals, and rapidly diminishing by age :—*Exciting*—(*A.*) *of the disease*—the specific Contagion, probably exhaled and inhaled with the breath ;—(*B.*) *of the paroxysms*,—bodily exertion, as running, &c. distension of stomach,—indigestible food,—irritation of the lungs from smoke, &c.—passion of anger, crying.

732. DIAGNOSIS. — Difficulty of distinguishing Whooping Cough from Catarrh in the beginning : marks assisting to do this, where they are not combined.

733. PROGNOSIS. The disease especially fatal to infants,—to children born of phthisical or asthmatic parents,—and to those possessing general delicacy of frame, or reduced by preceding illness.—Unfortunate combination with Measles or Catarrh.—Epistaxis sometimes relieves ; but is often a mark of severe disease, and when copious or frequent proves hurtful.—Sometimes terminates suddenly in convulsions and death ; but the fatal event generally preceded by constant dyspnœa, livid colour of the face, extremities, &c.—Often brings on Phthisis, and mesenteric obstruction ; occasionally Jaundice :—common mode in which it probably acts.

734. Explanation of certain symptoms ;—and appearance of the lungs in fatal cases.

735. TREATMENT. When symptoms mild, little interference necessary,—there being no Antidote to the Specific Exciting Cause. The general indications are,—throughout the complaint, but especially—

732. It is extremely difficult to distinguish it from Catarrh in its early stage, in Catarrh there is a Continued wheezing & more frequent occurrence of the fits of Coughing.

Whooping Cough seems to have connection with the Schneiders Membrane.

733. The Disease seldom proves fatal except to young Children. When Combined with Measles it is most formidable in its nature. Spontaneous Bleeding from the Nose frequently gives relief. The Veins of the Face are sometimes so distended as to give the face the appearance of a Mulberry. Dyspnoea accompanying it is always unfavourable. Take a survey of the whole Constitution, the rise and progress of the Disease. Bleeding from the Nose is unfavourable as far as it regards weakness.

734 May not the Cough be said to arise
from Nervous irritation?

We know nothing of 3^d nature of Sympathy.
The Ipecacuan: Wine is 4. Next
Vomits. Blister on chest in case
of any great difficulty of breathing
Opium must here be used
with caution. Dr. B. has seen Dulcorant
& Stramonium used in Asthma

735. Your whole treatment sh^d consist
in mitigating urgent symptoms. A good
Medicine is a Combination of Antimony,
Calomel, and Opium in Camphorated
Tincture of Opium is good also for allaying
Spasm. A Plaster Dn^d sh^d be used
of the Bowells attended to.
Dr. B. has ~~found~~ Castor given with
a warm tape. Friction with oil
of Amber with Opium. Dr. B. has seen
ovine great good.

Colic.

730. Generally situated somewhere in the
course of the arch of the Colon, very often
referred to the stomach, in other cases it seems
is so diffused that there is no point to which
the Patient can direct your attention.

739. & 40. Flatulency is the effect of Disease
Action, chiefly Females are very subject to
attacks of this kind, this leads them to
resort to Aromatics & Spiritous Liquors.
Indigestible substances as those of the first kind
will produce Colic. By few of them many have
lost their lives. Calculous Concretions are
not uncommon in the Course of 3^d Colon
often caused by a too free use of
Absorbent powders.
Irritation of the Gall Bladder produces a
good deal of Sympathetic irritation
in the Colon. Acidity is a very common
Cause, it is in the first instance the
product of diseased action, can it be
strictly called a Cause or effect?
There is a great Sympathy between the
nerves of the lower Extremities & those
of abdominal Viscera, many
people will have an attack of Colic
by getting wet in 3^d Feet. If Pain is

confined to the lower part of Intestines
We may suspect Scirrhus Rectum.

741 When Colicky affections assume a
periodical form it depends on an irregular
action of the Liver. often on some peculiarity
of the Intestinal Canal. Some Painters
will pass their Life without being affected
with it, this is the Case also, as it affects
Soldiers when they all eat of the same food.
The Water of the Common Pump sh^d be perfectly
clear'd by the first few strokes as it is
contaminated with a portion of Lead.

IN THE FIRST STAGE (730) to mitigate urgent symptoms, whether (a) of the *Catarrhal*,—or (b.) of the *Spasmodic* kind (729);—(a.) by bloodletting, general or local, according to the degree of plethora, or of febrile irritation and dyspnœa present;—by Laxatives;—occasional nauseating Emetics, and Expectorants;—by Blisters;—mild Diaphoretics, &c. —Choice and management of these respectively.

IN THE SECOND STAGE,—to break the habit of recurrence, by lessening general or local irritability, and giving tone to the system at large:—by Opiates,—*Digitalis*,—*Cicuta*,—*Hyoscyamus*?—*Castor*;—*Musk*, &c. —*Cinchona*;—preparations of *Zinc*;—*Myrrh*;—*Chalybeates*, &c. —stimulant and opiate frictions, &c. to the stomach and spine;—change of air.—Cold bath.

736. Remarks on certain remedies occasionally employed, and on their *modus operandi* when beneficial:—Dr. Burton's combination of *Cinchona*, *Cantharides*, and *Camphor*; and improvement on his *formula*.—*Musculus pixidatus*.—Roach's embrocation.—Moderate impression of fear.

OF COLIC.

737. SYN. *Enterodynia*?—Derivation of the term Colic: includes a number of painful abdominal affections, differing widely in their particular seat and causes, and agreeing only in their

738. GENERAL CHARACTER of—deep-seated pain, occupying especially the epigastric and umbilical regions, —generally attended with costiveness, and sometimes with vomiting.

739. Division into species, according to its nature, or to its real or alledged

740. EXCITING CAUSES;—*e. gr.* flatus (*C. flatulenta—hysterica?*);—accumulated fœces (*C. stercorea, —gravidarum*);—articles swallowed, and irritating the intestines from their indigestible nature, or their mechanical, chemical, or specific quality (*C. accidentalis*);—worms (*C. verminosa*) calculous or other concretions lodged in the colon (*C. calculosa*) or in the kidney (*C. nephritica*);—copious excretion of acrid bile (*C. bilosa*) gall-stones (*C. cholethica*; See JAUNDICE);—retention of the meconium (*C. meconialis*);—acidity of the primæ viæ (*C. infantum, —dyspepticorum*);—metastasis of gout, rheumatism, &c. (*C. arthritica, &c.*)—dentition;—cold applied, especially to the feet (*C. phlogistica*)—scirrhus or other coarctation of the intestinal tube (*scirrhus rectum, &c.*);—application of lead in various modes (*C. Pictonum*; Devonshire Colic;—*Dry Belly-ache* of the West Indies? &c.)—Periodical or Intermittent Colic.

741. Symptoms, &c. respectively denoting these several species.

742. PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—Constitutional or acquired irritability of the muscular fibres of the intestines.

743. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Violent spasm affecting a portion of the intestinal canal, and preventing the ready descent of the fœculent or other contents.

744. THE PROGNOSIS must be drawn from—the age, constitution, and previous health of the patient,—the continuance, repetition, and degree of the disease,—and the known or probable causes giving rise to it;—but above all, from the absence or presence of inflammation

747. Requires a very extended Consideration.
There is no danger from Simple pain, but
if this is increased on pressure, & Pulse
quick and hard, skin hot & dry, & thirst.
then there is inflammation which is most
formidable. Bilious^{Colic}, from & acid secretion
of Bile.

Favourable Symptoms are pain
shifting its situation, as long as & Pulse
is not quickened & & pain not violent
there is no danger. Pressure always
gives relief if there is no Inflammation.
Regular fecal evacuation, coming on
naturally is highly desirable, it is your
certain indication of & Disease
having left the Patient. If & Pulse
is cord & irregular it is very unfavourable.
The Termination of Colic from Lead
seems to be peculiar to itself. viz (viz)
producing Paralysis of Wrist, the
Dr. has seen but two Cases where
the lower Extremities were affected
with Palsy. Carminative Injection
may be thrown up & Rectum

745. Is it Inflammatory or Spasmodic?

746. If any tenderness on Pressure bleed largely, in the first instance, local Bt. is very advantageous, Warm Bath has an excellent effect, give Opium in a solid form in the 2 two grain doses, Patients will bear an astonishing quantity of it in this Disease and will not find its peculiar soporific effects, 'til the pain is removed, if it is thrown off give a trebble dose by Clyster.

Castor oil may be mixed with this, if Inflammatory symptoms have come on give the Sulph. Mag. in Mint Water - but Castor oil is always to be preferred if the Patient can keep it on his Stomach. Calomel & Opium is your Sheet Anchor.

Your Principle is to get rid of Pain & Spasms in you make a Call only? Intestines to perform their office.

In obstinate Costiveness, the Rectum is sometimes so distended as to require Manual assistance. d - -

747. When the Faces are retain'd high
up in the Colon, good has been produced
by dashing cold Water abt the Legs -
The D^r thinks it acts by producing an
increased Secretion on g^t Surface of
Intestines, this w^d be sufficient to
produce Diarrhoea in some healthy
people. Astringents have certainly
been found useful in large Doses, by
diminishing the Sensibility of g^t part
affected with Spasm. &c -

748. The Patient is not secure till he
leads a Natural Life. The food he
takes sh^d be of an aperient nature
& easy of Digestion.

or fixed obstruction.—*Favourable Symptoms*;—intermission of pain or occasional change in its seat;—slow, or but little quickened pulse;—pressure being easily borne, or giving relief;—fœculent evacuations.—*Bad Signs*;—Frequent retching;—obstinate costiveness;—tension of the abdomen, and pain on pressure;—pulse very frequent, small and hard:—hot dry skin, or partial clammy sweats;—dry brown tongue;—hiccup;—delirium.—Colic from lead often ends in tedious paralysis of the extremities, especially of the wrists. (See PALSY.)

745. TREATMENT. Although as far as the disease is merely dependant on Spasm, the plan of cure is simple and generally successful; yet from the very different nature of the Exciting Causes (740), a minute investigation of the rise, progress, &c. of the attack, is of great utility in directing particular measures.—The chief indications are—1st. To prevent or remove inflammatory action;—2d. To relieve pain and spasm;—3d. To procure free and fœculent evacuations;—4th. To guard against a recurrence of the disease.

746. Means calculated to fulfil these several indications respectively adapted to the particular species (733), degree, or stage of the complaint,—considered *seriatim*, under the heads of,—1st. Bloodletting, general or topical;—warm bath, —fomentations; —blisters;—2d. Aromatics:—Opiates by the mouth or anus;—3d. Cathartics,—*e. gr.* Magnesia Vitriolata,—Ol. Ricini,—Calomel, or the milder mercurial preparations,—Extr. Colocynth; Comp. &c. Rules for the choice and management of these; and particularly with regard to the circumstances under which cathartics are proper, or even safe.

747. Remarks on particular remedies occasionally employed in Colic;—Affusion of cold water on the lower extremities;—Clyster of tobacco smoke, or infusion?—Turpentine clyster;—Alum;—Sulphas Cupri;—Petroleum, &c.

748. Means necessary to guard against future attacks, —Riding,—Sailing,—Friction,—Diet,—Regimen,—Clothing, &c.

OF TETANUS.

749. A general term, including *Trismus*, or Locked Jaw,—*Opisthotonos*,—*Emprosthotonos*,—and *Pleurosthotonos*: meaning of these respectively.

750. GENERAL CHARACTER. Spastic rigidity of the voluntary muscles, especially of the jaw, neck, and trunk of the body, accompanied with violent pain, and with occasional convulsive exacerbations:—without primary fever or affection of the sensorium.

751. Detail of symptoms marking the commencement and progress of the disease under the different forms enumerated above, (par. 749); and comparative frequency of these forms.

752. PREDISPOSING CAUSES.—Perhaps an original and constitutional tendency to cramp or spasm;—hot climate and season;—a somewhat peculiar, but yet unascertained, in the soil, air, &c. of certain countries;—and in a general way, whatever weakens the tone, and increases the mobility of the muscular system.

753. EXCITING CAUSES. Sudden refrigeration, especially when the body is overheated and perspiring. (*T. a frigore*)—Local irritation, from wounds, bruises,

749. The term Tetanus means that state of tension of the ^{nerve} general System & general rigidity of ^{the} Muscles.

750. Great degree of stiffness in ^{the} Muscle, of ^{the} Jaw, not being able to open his Mouth - the Muscles being contracted in a very remarkable manner.

751. Not any great change taking in the Pulse skin. &c -

747. Remarks on particular remedies occasionally employed in Colic:—Affusion of cold water on the lower extremities:—Clyster of tobacco smoke, or infusion:—Turpentine Clyster:—Alum:—Sulphur Capivi:—Petroleum, &c.

748. A general term, including Triana, or Locked Jaw:—Opisthotonus:—Emprosthotonus:—and Picrostomus: meaning of these respectively.

749. **General Remarks.** Spasmodic rigidity of the voluntary muscles, especially of the jaw, neck, and trunk, with occasional convulsive excursions:—without pyrexia, or fever, or affection of the sensorium.

750. Detail of symptoms marking the commencement and progress of the disease under the different forms considered above (see 749); and comparative frequency of these forms.

751. **Premonitory Signs.**—Perhaps an original and constitutional tendency to cramp or spasm:—the climate and season:—a somewhat peculiar, but not ascertained, in the soil, air, &c. of certain countries:—and in a general way, whatever weakens the tone, and increases the mobility of the muscular system.

752. **Exciting Causes.** Sudden refrigeration, especially when the body is overheated and perspiring. (T. a frigore).—Local irritation, from wounds, bruises,

Sec. (*T. traumaticus*). Acid or other salubra to the
 prime via of infants.—Retrocedent or repelled gonorrhoea;
 suppressed menses.—Preceding Colica Præcox, or
 Dry Belly-Ache.

754. Occasionally takes place as a symptomatic
 affection in tropical fevers (*T. febrilis*);—is some-
 times also an anomalous form of hysteria (*T. hysterica*);
 and an effect of certain narcotic poisons.

755. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Investigation of the
 peculiar morbid state of the Nervous System productive
 of Tetanus,—from a consideration of the predisposing
 and exciting causes; and its not being peculiar to Man:
 —and inquiry how far it depends upon the Brain, or up-
 on the Sensitive Extremities of the Nerves; with deduc-
 tions from thence as to the treatment, compared with the
 result of experience.—Strong analogy in certain respects,
 and difference in others, between Tetanus and Hydro-
 phobia; with conclusions, as to the means to be em-
 ployed in the latter.

756. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing
 incipient Tetanus from Rheumatic Affection, from
 Convulsion, from Spasmodic, or from other spasmodic
 affections.

757. PROGNOSIS.—to be drawn chiefly from the
 extent of the morbid state, or the temperature of
 the body;—its progression general, or from the
 centre;—the violence of the symptoms, and the length
 of time they have continued.—The treatment already
 employed, and their effects.

758. TREATMENT.—Should be drawn from
 the obscurity of the Proximate Cause, and from
 the analogy of the morbid state to other morbid
 states of the Nervous System.

758. The trial of 3. cold Bathing has been
never had recourse to 4. taking away
blood has also been tried. & Warm
Bath. Opium. 5. trial of Mercury
in different forms but all to
very doubtful effects.

The Derangement is of 3. Brain & nerves
& where 3. patient is young & robust
the taking away Blood is all-
-visable.

&c. (*T. traumaticus*.) Acid or other saburra in the primæ viæ of infants.—Retrocedent or repelled gout;—suppressed menses.—Preceding *Colica Pictonum*, or Dry Belly-Ache.

754. Occasionally takes place as a symptomatic affection in tropical fevers (*T. febricosus*);—is sometimes also an anomalous form of hysteria (*T. hystericus*); and an effect of certain narcotic poisons.

755. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Investigation of the peculiar morbid state of the Nervous System productive of Tetanus,—from a consideration of the predisposing and exciting causes; and its not being peculiar to Man:—and inquiry how far it depends upon the Brain, or upon the Sentient Extremities of the Nerves; with deductions from thence as to the treatment, compared with the result of experience.—Strong analogy in certain respects, and difference in others, between Tetanus and Hydrophobia; with conclusions, as to the means to be employed in the latter.

756. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing incipient Tetanus from Rheumatic affection, — from Convulsion,—Catalepsy,—or anomalous symptomatic spasm.

757. PROGNOSIS,—to be drawn chiefly from the disease occurring in a warm climate, or in a temperate or cold one;—its arising from general causes, or from local injury;—the violence of the symptoms, and the length of time they have continued;—together with the means already employed, and their effects.

758. TREATMENT:—this still vague and dissimilar from the obscurity of the Proximate Cause, and from the undecided superiority of any individual plan.—The general indications, however, are—

very rare occurrence as from 3 to 4 infants

A. To remove such local irritation as appeared to excite the disease, and may still continue to act.—By cutting off the communication between the local source of irritation and the brain—(a.) by dividing the connecting nerves;—(b.) by destroying the diseased extremities of the nerves, with caustics, &c.—(c.) Inducing a temporary paralysis of them by sedative applications,—as Opium,—Lead?—Belladonna? &c.—(d.) Altering the peculiar nature of the irritation, by exciting a higher degree, or another kind of action in the part,—by Ol. Terbinthinæ,—Ol. Succini,—Cantharides,—Ammonia,—Mercurial preparations,—&c.—Examples of success and of failure in the use of these respectively.

B. To lessen the general irritability, and tendency to involuntary muscular contraction.—By Venesection, to diminish general fulness and tension of the vascular system :—question how far it is either indicated or useful in those places where the disease is most common;—circumstances under which perhaps it may be had recourse to.—(b.) Opium internally;—instances of prodigious quantities taken without obvious benefit.—(c.) Warm bath;—contradictory evidence respecting it.—(d.) Cold bath;—strong testimonies in its favour,—instances of its proving suddenly fatal;—cautions which appear necessary in its use. Quick alternation of hot and cold bath.—(e.) Cinchona,—Wine, &c.—the prophylactic probably superior to the curative power of these.—Digitalis;—highly deserving attention, as well from its general sedative power, as from its good effect in other convulsive and spasmodic diseases.

C. To restore the tone of the Nervous and Muscular Systems, and thereby guard against a relapse,

With respect to 4th cold and menses & all
different effects have been produced.
Of Opium. falls. Articles of 3rd Materia
Medica has been exhibited with 3rd
best & effect. Attention to 4th state of 3rd
Menses must not be neglected.

Hyoscinum mentioned by Dr. Babington
was given with much advantage -
given at first in 4th proportion of
4th in 4th and gradually increased to 4th
4th V. - The removal of 3rd Local Injury
which must ~~be~~ have been, 2nd Cause
of Tetanus by 4th 4th ^{nerve} ~~Sensuum~~
has been tried but without
success.

—This indication admitted a part by *d*, and *e*, (A. 758)
—by charge of chance, &c. Friction, —exercise, &c.

759. Remarks on particular remedies occasionally
recommended. —Electricity, —Galvanism, —friction with
oil, —Tinct. Fern. Martinis, —Aloes, —Camphor, —Pe-
trolium, —Oleum, &c.

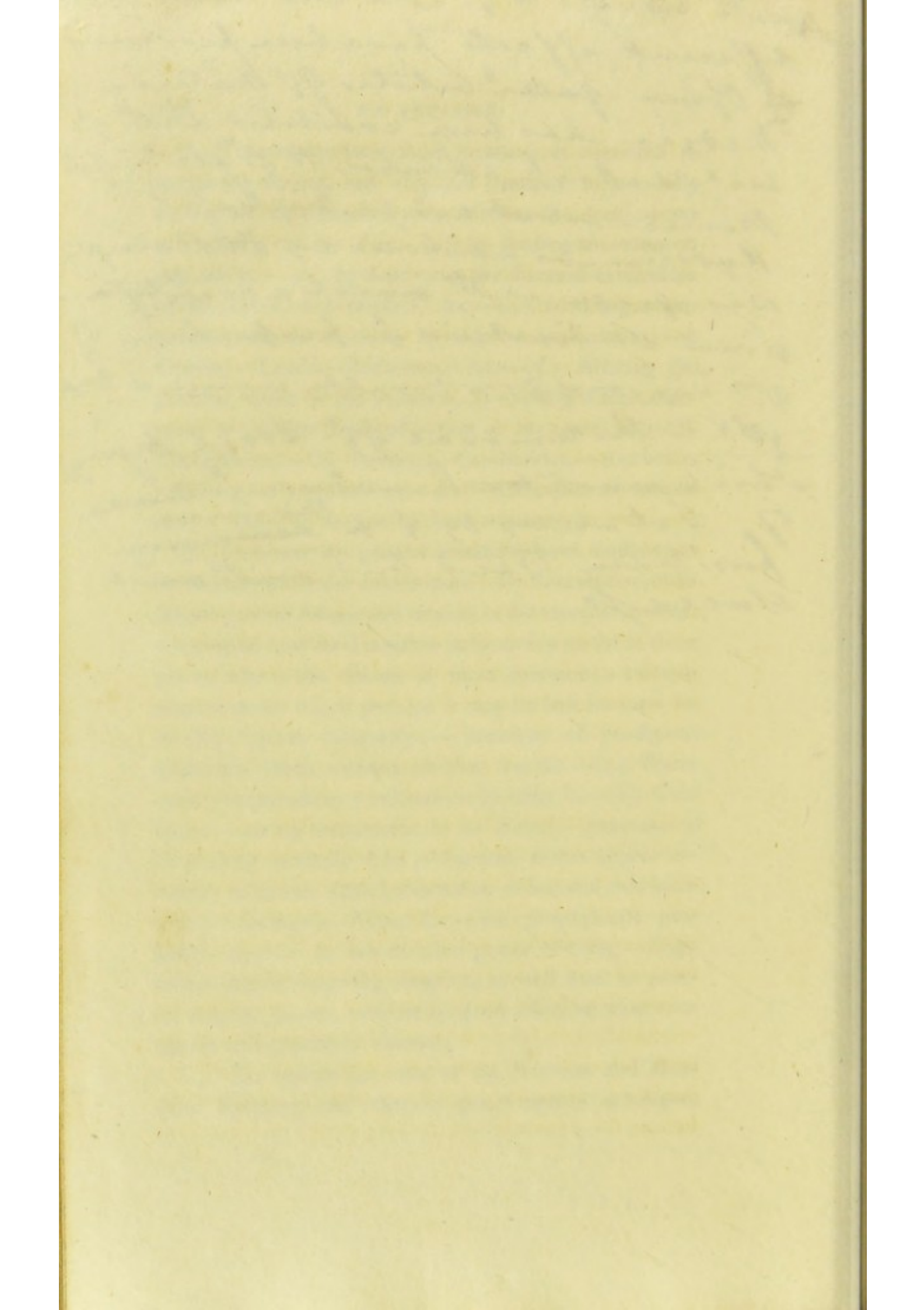
760. Account of the *Præternatural*, or Locked-
Jaw affecting new-born infants: —the symptoms and cir-
cumstances in which it more especially occurs; —the
points in which it differs from the several causes ad-
mitted; —and the treatment found most effectual in pre-
venting or curing it; —leading to the important conclu-
sion, —that in every form of Tetanic complaint, not only
the alimentary canal, but various organs functionally
connected therewith, are a chief source either of primary
or secondary irritation; —and explaining the superior
utility of certain remedies, *e. gr.* Mercury, —Alkalies, —
and Cathartics, —as acknowledged by writers of autho-
rity on the mere ground of experience.

OF APoplexy.

761. Derivation and meaning of the term.

762. Character. Sudden and considerable dimi-
nution of Voluntary Motion, accompanied
with Sleep resembling deep sleep, —often with slow
stertorous breathing, and generally with Muscular
—the motion of the heart and arteries continuing.

763. The attack usually preceded for some time by
—occasional vertigo, —some of fulness and pain in the
head, noise in the ears, —stammering in speech, —
numbness, involuntary agitation, and prickling sen-
sation in the extremities, especially in one or other arm,



—This indication fulfilled in part by *d*, and *e*, (A. 758)
 —by change of climate, &c. friction,—exercise, &c.

759. Remarks on particular remedies occasionally recommended.—Electricity,—Galvanism;—friction with oil;—Tinct. Ferri Murialis;—Arnica,—Camphor,—Petroleum,—Cicuta, &c.

760. Account of the *Trismus nascentium*, or Locked-Jaw affecting new-born infants;—the countries and circumstances in which it more especially occurs;—the points in which these agree;—the several causes alleged;—and the treatment found most effectual in preventing or curing it:—leading to the important conclusion—that in every form of Tetanic complaint, not only the alimentary canal, but certain organs *functionally* connected therewith, are a chief source either of primary or secondary irritation;—and explaining the superior utility of certain remedies, *e. gr.* Mercury,—Alcalies,—and Cathartics,—as acknowledged by writers of authority on the mere ground of experience.

OF APOPLEXY.

761. Derivation and meaning of the term.

762. CHARACTER. Sudden and considerable diminution of Sense and of Voluntary Motion, accompanied with Sopor resembling deep sleep,—often with slow stertorous breathing, and generally with Hemiplegia:—the motion of the heart and arteries continuing.

763. The attack usually preceded for some time by—occasional vertigo,—sense of fulness and pain in the head, noise in the ears,—stammering in speech,—numbness, involuntary agitation, and prickling sensation in the extremities, especially in one or other arm,

with redness and swelling of the veins;—distention and
distension of the stomach and bowels;—dyspnoea;
and a general sense of oppression;—especially after
the attack;—distention of the veins;—great heat, and terrific
dreams;—flushing of the face and neck;—throbbing of
the heart and temporal arteries;—temporary blindness,
with appearance of sparks or flashes of light before the
eyes.

764. **PREDISPOSING CAUSES**:—a peculiarity of
constitution, frequently hereditary, but oftener connected
with dark eyes and hair, short neck, and corpulent habit,
than with an opposite description of person.—Advanced
age;—sedentary life;—full diet, and habitual though
moderate excess in the use of Wine and malt li-
quors;—stoppage of customary discharges, as Epistaxis,
Hæmorrhoidal or Menstrual flux, &c.

765. **EXCITING CAUSES**:—whatever, under a state
of predisposition (764), either—determines an unusual
quantity of blood to the head;—prevents a free return
of it from thence;—or directly impairs the energy of the
Brain,—so as to produce—either Simple Congestion,
or this followed by Serous Effusion, or by rupture of
vessels, and Extravasation of Blood.—Existence of these
separately and conjointly, shewn from distinctions;—
with the symptoms respectively denoting the probabi-
lity of their presence during life.

766. **Individual Exciting Causes**:—and explanation
of the modes in which they respectively act;—Fits of
Anger;—great heat;—Intoxication;—violent muscular
effort;—depressed position of the head;—tight ligatures
round the neck;—impeded respiration;—over-distension
of stomach;—Tumours pressing on the superior Cava,
or descending Aorta;—Narcotic Poisons;—fumes of

Chloral, &c.—peculiar state of Atmosphere—Gouty metastasis—Contusion, or other mechanical injury of the Brain.

767. Account of various morbid appearances found in the Brain and its appendages after death:—and doubts on the generally admitted agency of most of these in causing the disease.

768. Facts proving the intimate functional and sympathetic connection between the Brain and Liver; with new views of the cause and cure of *Apoplexy* founded on these.

769. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Congestion of the Brain (or the converse) of the Brain;—and consequent defect of nervous influence in the organs of Sense and Motion.—Illustration of this from cases recorded by Boerhaave, Kirkland, &c.; and the universality of it shown.

770. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing idiopathic Apoplexy from Lethargy;—from Epileptic Stupor;—from Hysterical Coma, and Cataplexy;—from Typhus or febrile stupor;—from the symptomatic Apoplexy caused by Intoxication, Narcotic Poison, Mephitic Vapours, General Dropsy, Ischaemia Vesicalis, Hydrocephalus, &c.

771. Common division of Apoplexy into the cerebral and spinal; and the different ideas attached to each term:—and the utility of it in a curative view.

772. Apoplexy and Paralysis compared:—and shown to differ rather in their extent and degree, than in their nature. Examination of Dr. Kirkland's opinion respecting the special seat of each.

770

Diagnosis -

771 Sanguineon means when ^e subject is cor-
-pulenti.

Charcoal, &c.—peculiar state of Atmosphere;—Gouty metastasis,—Concussion, or other mechanical injury of the brain.

767. Account of various morbid appearances found in the Brain and its appendages after death;—and doubts on the generally alledged agency of most of these in *causing* the disease.

768. Facts proving the intimate *functional* and *sympathic* connection between the Brain and Liver; with new views of the cause and cure of the disease founded on these.

769. PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Compression and torpor (or the converse) of the Brain;—and consequent defect of nervous influence in the organs of Sense and Motion.—Illustration of this from cases recorded by Boerhaave, Kirkland, &c.; and the universality of it shewn.

770. DIAGNOSIS. Circumstances distinguishing *idiopathic* Apoplexy from Lethargy,—from Epileptic Sopor,—from Hysteric Carus, and Catalepsy,—from Typhomania or febrile stupor,—from the *symptomatic* Apoplexy caused by Inebriation, Narcotic Poisons, Mephitic Vapours, General Dropsy, Ischuria Vesicalis, Hydrocephalus, &c.

771. Common division of Apoplexy into the *sanguineous* and *serous*; and the different ideas attached to these terms by different authors. True grounds of the distinction; and utility of it in a curative view.

772. Apoplexy and Paralysis compared, and shewn often to differ rather in their extent and degree, than in their nature. Examination of Dr. Kirkland's opinion respecting the special seat of each.

773. **PROGNOSIS**—to be drawn from—the patient's age,—constitution,—habit of body,—and previous mode of life;—the exciting cause;—the degree of the disease;—its being a first attack—or a recurrence;—its being accompanied with, or free from, Hemiplegia or Convulsions.—Sometimes on a smart Fever supervening, with delirium, and general diaphoresis, the Apoplexy is removed; but more frequently, pyrexia indicates local irritation in the Brain, and fatal result.—Circumstances under which one or the other more especially happens.

774. **THE TREATMENT** will chiefly consist in means calculated—1st. To remove the compression,—and 2dly, to re-excite the energy of the brain;—*e. gr.* General or local bloodletting,—or both;—different modes of this,—and respective advantages of bleeding from the arm, from the jugular vein, or temporal artery,—or by means of leeches, cupping, &c.—with the *form* (771) of the disease to which each is especially suited, and the extent of the evacuation.—Regulation of temperature; application of cold to the head.—Position of the body.—Purging; importance of this,—different modes in which it operates, and regulation of the quantity and *kind* (763) of the discharge, according to the circumstances and stage of the disease;—with the articles most proper under each, and the mode of using them.—Blisters to the head or its vicinity.—Diaphoretics,—choice of these.—Blisters or Sinapisms to the feet.—Stimulants of the diffusive kind, and not exerting any narcotic effect upon the brain,—*e. gr.* Ammonia,—Serum Sinapios, &c.

775. Remarks on particular remedies sometimes recommended in Apoplexy,—*e. gr.* Sternutatories, Eme-

994. ^{Treatment.} The 1st question is whether 2^d person
sh^d lose blood & in what way -
when 2^d pulse is slow. You cer-
tainly sh^d remove 2^d Cause by
Bleeding - to remove 2^d pressure
the loss of Blood by 2^d vein is pre-
ferable to 2^d by 2^d Temp Artery.
from 2^d Jugular vein or 2^d.
but when your object is to re-
lessen 3^d action in 2^d heart &
Arteries you will have re-
= course to Arteriotomy in
preference to Venesection.

You repeat 2^d Evacuation with 3^d same
precautions - Dr Babington -

12 ounces of Blood may be taken off by
Cupping or leeches - 3^d patient
sh^d be shaved and
2^d. Cold application of Cold
be had recourse to - Salamon
Ammon 3^d Sol Nitri 3^d

Water 3^d 3^d 3^d 3^d
4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th
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61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th
71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th
81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th
91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th

Calomel must also be given
to evacuate & secretion of
Mucous - Vomiting dangerous
by determining a great quantity to
be secreted.

Sec. 34. and the circumstances under which they are proper or safe, pointed out.

275. Supplying the large vessel (Aorta) with prepared, to carry off the accumulated Carbon, &c. which the arterial blood is evidently loaded: great convenience made of this.

276. Management of the patient, as to diet, exercise, &c. to guard against a relapse.

277. The treatment of the Hemiplegia or other paralytic state, as often accompanying, and resulting after Apoplexy, properly set out, &c. as well as of the rest.

On Paralysis.

278. Definition and meaning of the word.—Sec. 2. Definition according to Celsus.—According to Aetna.—A general term comprehending various species of nervous disease.

CHARACTER.—The action of one or more of the Voluntary organs or parts of the body, greatly diminished or entirely suspended, often with increased power of feeling;—and frequently of intellect, or of emotional suffering.

279. General view of the various kinds of paralysis in man.—Sec. 3. The Paralysis may be the Nervous matter, and by this means the various organs of the body, and explanation of the terms of Paralysis, whether of Motion, of Sensation, or both, founded on this.

280. Nomenclature of Paralysis.—Sec. 4. As affecting half the body (hemiplegia);—as affecting the whole (paraplegia);—or individual parts or members, as of the arm or leg (Paralysis); the tongue, throat, eye-lid, rectum, bladder, &c.—or, as affecting particular

Salmon must also be given
to coarsen the secretion of
the stomach - Vomitory danger
by obtaining a great quantity
of food.

tics, &c. and the circumstances under which they are proper or safe, pointed out.

776. Supplying the lungs with Oxygen Gas proposed, to carry off the accumulated Carbon with which the arterial blood is evidently loaded: most convenient mode of this.

777. Management after recovery, as to diet, exercise, &c. to guard against a relapse.

778. The treatment of the Hemiplegia or other paralytic state, so often accompanying, and remaining after Apoplexy, properly fall under the next general head.

OF PARALYSIS.

779. Origin and meaning of the word.—*SYN. Resolutio nervorum*; *CELS.*—*Neuralysis*, vel *Myalysis*?—A general term comprehending various species of nervo-muscular incapacity.

CHARACTER.—The motion of one or more of the Voluntary organs or parts of the body, greatly diminished or entirely suspended, often with impaired sense of feeling;—and independently of inflammation, or mechanical stiffness.

780. General view of the nervous functions as exercised by the Brain.—by the Nervous cords,—and by their Sentient Extremities respectively; and explanation of the forms of Paralysis, whether of *Motion*, of *Sense*, or both, founded on this.

781. Nosological division of Paralysis into species, as affecting half the body longitudinally (*Hemiplegia*)—transversely (*Paraplegia*),—or individual *parts* or muscles, as of the arms or legs (*Paresis*), the tongue, glottis, eye-lids, rectum, bladder, &c.—or,—as affecting particular

organs of sense; as of touch (*Anæsthesia*), of vision (*Amaurosis*, *Gutta serena*), of smell (*Anosmia*), of taste (*Agheusia*), of hearing (*Dysecoea*), &c.—Comparative frequency, and occasional combination of these.

782. PREDISPOSING CAUSE; A peculiarity in the Nervous System, not definable, but oftenest affecting the Brain,—and then generally connected with Apoplectic tendency (764).

783. EXCITING CAUSES, — Whatever occasions lesion of substance,—compression,—or torpor of the nerves, whether at their *source*, in their *progress*, or at their *extremities*; as wounds,—contusions,—fractures,—pressure from tumours,—from partial congestion,—or from hæmorrhagic, suppurative, or watery effusion;—stoppage of customary discharges;—repulsion of eruptions;—gouty metastasis;—convulsions;—violent anger, terror;—grief;—cold;—application of lead (*Colica Pictonum*,)—of Arsenic?—of Quicksilver? &c. *Belladonna*.—Sympathetic influence of intestinal irritation:—long continued Rheumatic pain:—Epidemic influence?—Various other causes inducing general debility in persons predisposed to Paralysis.—Illustration of these respectively from histories and dissections; and the modes in which they severally appear to act.

784. INQUIRY INTO THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF PARALYSIS, as deducible from obvious morbid states of the Brain or Nerves discovered on examination after death; and difficulties still attending this, as well from the occasional absence of such perceptible states under actual Paralysis,—as from the frequent presence of them where no Paralysis had existed: General conclusion on this head.

When Injury is done to one side of the Head & after will become paralysed

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organs of sense; as of touch (*Apenthesia*), of vision (*Ananropsis*, *Gutta serena*), of smell (*Anosmia*), of taste (*Aglossia*), of hearing (*Dysacusis*), &c.—Comparative frequency; and occasional combination of these.

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784. **Inquiry into the PROXIMATE CAUSE OF PARALYSIS,** is deducible from obvious morbid states of the Brain or Nerves discovered on examination after death; and difficulties still attending this, as well from the occasional absence of such perceptible states under actual Paralysis,—as from the frequent presence of them where no Paralysis had existed: General conclusion on this head, *When Injury is done to one side of*

the Head & other will have no effect

785. Explains why, in paralysis depending on the Brain, the Clonus is very unusually limited on the side opposite to the paralytic affection—exception to this.—Extensive field will open to Anatomical investigation on this subject; and great importance of it shown, as the only means of ascertaining, not only the morbid influence, but likewise the natural functions of the Several Parts of the brain.

786. The Distinction between Paralysis, and loss of voluntary motion from continued action, or muscular subversion, generally obscure, but these distinctions explained.—Paralysis also, occasionally attended with violent pain, chronic swelling, and rigidity or tension of the affected parts.—Essential distinction between transitory or periodic, and continued Paralysis.

787. Paralysis, the very different according to the form (781).—the degree,—and the seat of the affection; but generally subdivided in Hemiplegia, especially in chronic, subacute, or asymptomatic persons.—Bad signs.—gradual onset, degeneration of feeling, with rigidity and swelling of the parts.—Good signs.—gradual remission.—feeling first.—spontaneous twitching.—chronic and inflammatory swelling disappearing.—Hemiplegia sometimes cured by spontaneous Sympathy, or otherwise, but the occurrence or prevention of the latter difficult to, and another proposition.

788. The Paralysis sometimes very various, not only according to the method of its origin—(a) in the Brain,—(b) in the Nervous Cord,—or (c) in the Spinal Extension;—but also as the Extending Cause (785) may be fixed or transitory,—or the Production

*Producing sensation, indicating the
return of nervous energy.*

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785. Explanation why, in paralysis depending on the Brain, the Cause is very universally found on the side *opposite* to the paralytic affection:—exception to this.—Extensive field still open to Anatomical investigation on this subject; and great importance of it shewn, as the only means of ascertaining, not only the *morbid influence*, but likewise the *natural functions of the Several Parts of the brain*.

786. The DIAGNOSIS between Paralysis, and loss of voluntary motion from mechanical stiffness, or muscular inflammation, generally obvious; but these sometimes combined.—Paralysis also, occasionally attended with violent pain, rheumatic swelling, and spasms or tremor of the affected parts.—Essential distinction between *transitive or periodic*, and *continued* Paralysis.

787. PROGNOSIS. This very different according to the *form* (781),—the *degree*,—and the *cause* of the affection; but generally unfavourable in Hemiplegia, especially in elderly, debilitated, or intemperate persons.—*Bad signs*,—gradual and progressive loss of feeling, with coldness and wasting of the parts.—*Good signs*,—prickling sensation,—flushing heat,—spasmodic twitching,—rheumatic and inflammatory swelling supervening.—Hemiplegia sometimes removed by spontaneous Epistaxis, or Hæmorrhoidal flux:—common explanation of the latter objected to, and another proposed.

788. The TREATMENT NECESSARILY VARIOUS, not only accordingly as the morbid state exists—(a.) in the Brain,—(b.) in the Nervous Cords,—or (c.) in the Sentient Extremities;—but also as its Exciting Cause (783) may be *fixed or removeable*,—or its Proximate

*Prickling Sensation, indicating the
return of nervous Energy.*

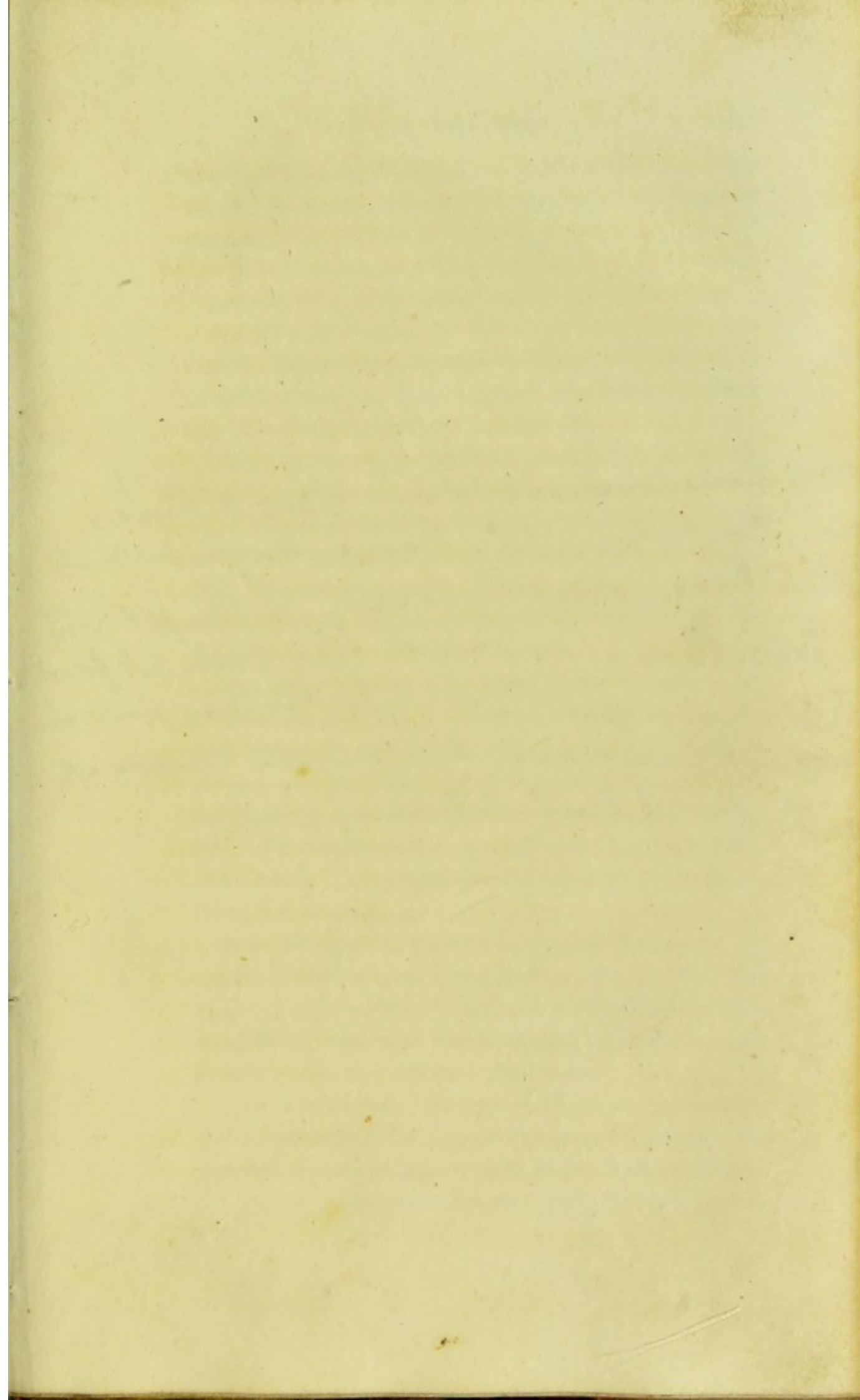
Cause consist in *change of structure*, or merely in *suspended function*:—whence the importance of previously investigating these points. The general indications then will be—1st, To remove any cause of compression still operating, whether from vascular turgescence, extravasation, effusion, tumour, &c.—2dly, To gradually re-excite the torpid portion of the Brain or Nerves to a sensible and active state.

789. Means adapted to these respectively; topical bleeding,—blisters,—setons,—issues:—remedies tending to equalize the distribution of the blood, and promote absorption, *e. gr.* mild diaphoretics;—gentle diffusive stimulants, as *Liq. Ammoniae Acetatis*,—*Ammoniae Carbonas*,—*Semen Sinapeos*,—*Infus. Armoraciae*.—*Bals. Peruvianum*,—*Ol. Terebinth*, &c. External heat, by—tepid bathing, *laconicum*.—Electricity.—Stimulating the superficial nerves by warm plasters, *Cantharides*, *urticatio*?—*Linimentum Ammoniae*,—*Epithema Terebinthinæ*,—*Ung. Acidi Sulphurici*,—*et Linim. Sinapeos Ph. Nos. Guy.*—Friction;—Regulation of Exercise, of Diet, and Clothing.—Change of climate.—Cold bath.—Tonics.

790. Adaptation of these remedies to the particular *Seat* and *Degree* of the disease (781) as well as to the nature and operation of the ascertained or probable Exciting cause (783), pointed out in the principal forms of the disease, *e. gr.* *cerebral*,—*chordal*,—and *extremital*, either separately or conjointly.—Strictures on the common, early, indiscriminate, and often pernicious employment of powerful stimulants, whether local or general; and directions for their management.

791. Observations on the use of Emetics,—Opium, —*Arnica*,—*Rhus Toxicodendron*, &c. strongly recom-

ol. Terebinth & L. Sin. mustard.
caution of water & mustard
mixing 9 part with 1 kettle.



794 Sometimes occurring 2 or 3 times
in course of 1st same day. but at
other times every week, or ~~the~~ perhaps
Monthly --- no period life exempt from
Epilepsy Dr. Boerhaave. Instances few in
which we have had entire removal
of the Epilepsies.

mendedd by some ;—with an account of the success attending the gentle and repeated operation of particular cathartics.

OF EPILEPSY.

792. Etymology of the term.—SYN. *Morbus sacer, comitalis, sonticus*, &c. meaning and origin of these names.—Anglicè *Falling Sickness, Fits*.

793. CHARACTER. Sudden privation of Sense, accompanied with unusual Motions,—generally with violent Convulsion of all the Voluntary Muscles, and frothing at the mouth, followed by drowsiness or Sopor, great fatigue, and entire oblivion of the fit:—recurring at various intervals,—and often attacking during sleep.

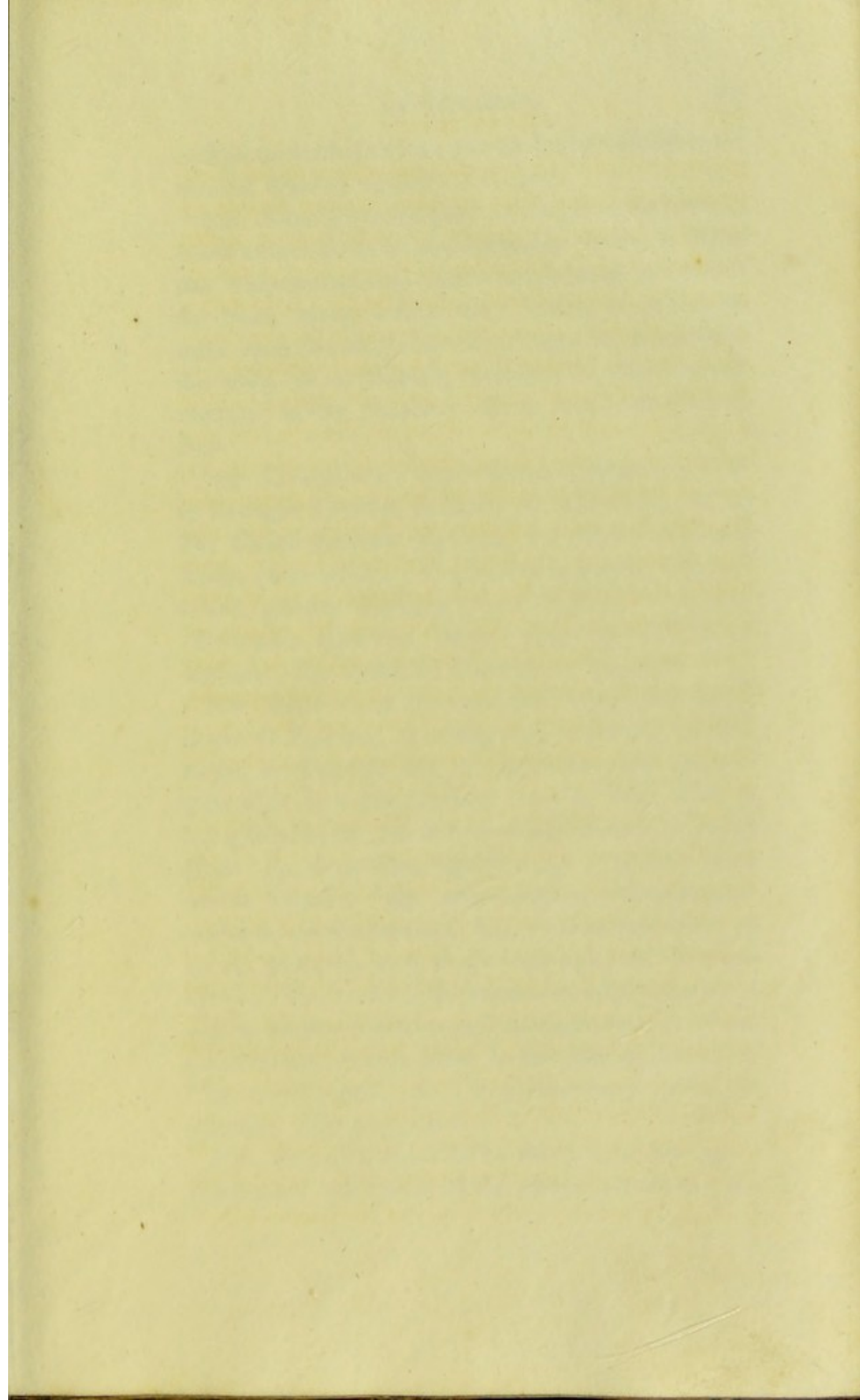
794. Variety which takes place in the disease in different cases, and even in the same at different times,—with respect to the *degree* and *frequency* of the paroxysm,—to its coming on without warning, or being preceded by certain sensations referred to the head itself, or to distant parts (*aura epileptica*);—and lastly, to its effects upon the faculties of the mind and body:—illustrated by cases.

795. PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—A peculiarity of condition with respect to the Brain,—and probably also to the Nervous System in general;—perhaps always more or less connected with Original Conformation, and, therefore, often hereditary.—Male sex?

796. EXCITING CAUSES.—Whatever, under Epileptic *tendency*, either impairs the tone and vigour of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain more particularly,—or communicates any mechanical shock, or

any very violent and unusual impressions to the Sensorium;—as blows, falls, or other external injuries;—exostoses, tumours, abscesses, or ossific deposit, within the brain or on its containing parts;—similar causes affecting the Nervous Cords, or their Sentient Extremities, *e. gr.* parturition,—dentition,—worms in the alimentary canal, &c.—Mercurial and Arsenical irritation?—Tickling,—Venereal orgasm;—Sudden terror,—violent anger,—Intense Study.—Whatever disturbs the due balance of the Circulation, whether by occasioning excess or defect of blood in the head; as Inebriation,—Narcotic Poisons;—spontaneous Plethora, or the stoppage of customary discharges, whether of blood or other fluids;—Inanition:—Nervous Irritation in the eruptive stage of Small Pox, &c.—Artificial Repression, or Spontaneous Metastasis of various eruptive and other diseases, both acute and chronic.—Imitative propensity, particularly conspicuous in Children and Women.—Modes in which these may respectively be presumed to act.

797. PROXIMATE CAUSE. The nature of this extremely obscure, perhaps inscrutable;—not only as consisting in a *diseased action* of certain organs, with the natural and healthy operations of which we are little acquainted,—but as being, in different cases, connected with *opposite* External Conditions of the body, and removed by means tending to correct these respectively. Attempt to elucidate this point, by a consideration of the nice balance of functions necessary to general health; and the different effects that ultimately result from *inequality in their degree*, or from *derangement in the order of their succession*, according to the original disposition, or the acquired tendency of the human system.



any very violent and unusual impressions to the Sensorium;—as blows, falls, or other external injuries;—exostoses, tumours, abscesses, or ossific deposit, within the brain or on its containing parts;—similar causes affecting the Nervous Cords, or their Sensitive Extremities, *e. gr.* parturition,—dentition,—worms in the alimentary canal, &c.—Mercurial and Arsenical irritation;—Tickling,—Venereal orgasm;—Sudden terror,—violent anger,—Intense Study.—Whatever disturbs the due balance of the Circulation, whether by occasioning excess or defect of blood in the head; as Intubation,—Narcotic Poisons;—spontaneous Plethora, or the stoppage of customary discharges, whether of blood or other fluids;—Inanition;—Nervous Irritation in the eruptive stage of Small Pox, &c.—Artificial Repression, or Spontaneous Metastasis of various eruptive and other diseases, both acute and chronic.—Irritative propensity, particularly conspicuous in Children and Women.—Modes in which these may respectively be prevented to act.

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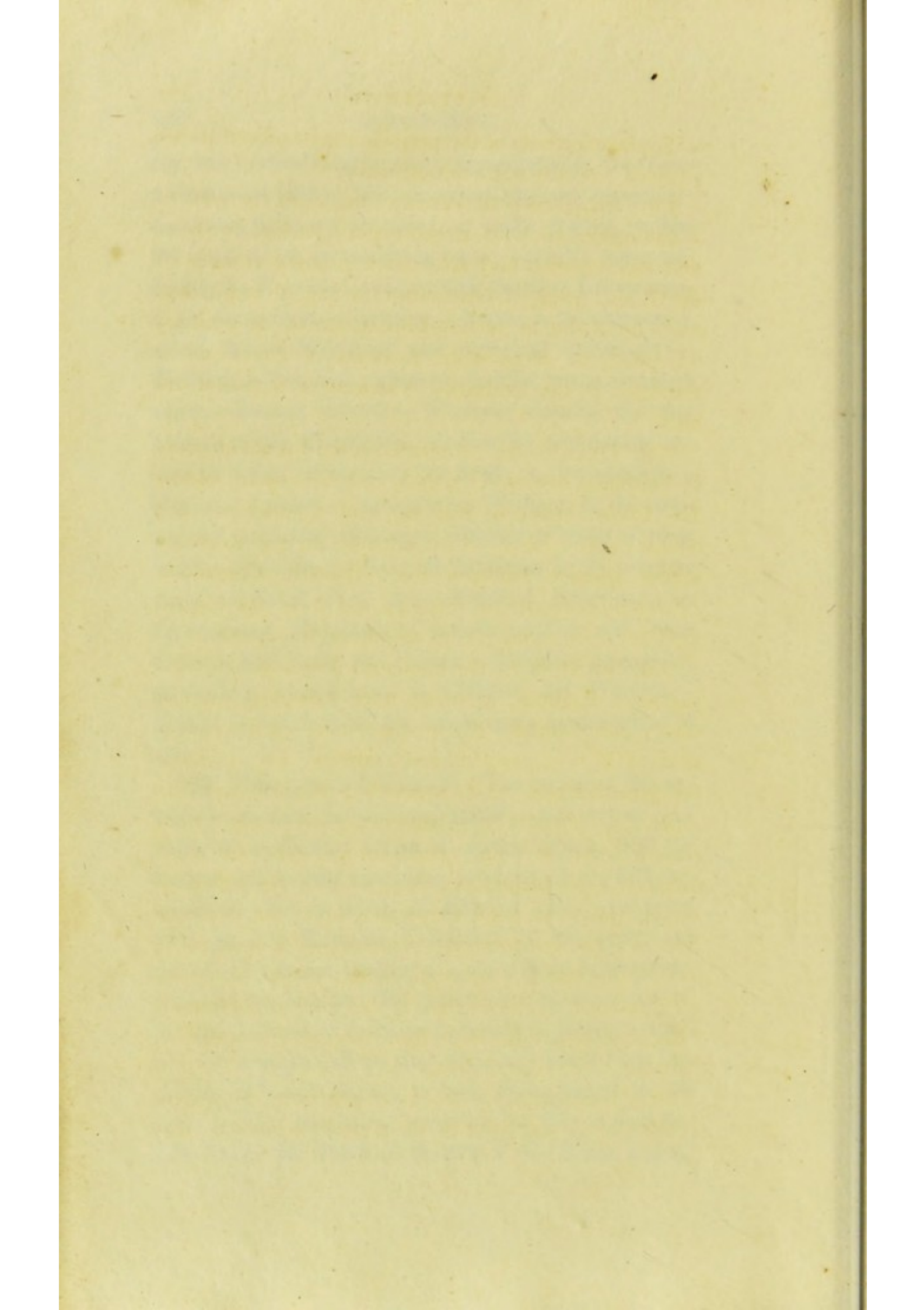
—Explains the relation of the epileptic to the general health of the body, and the influence of the various organs on the brain.

298. *Diagnosis.*—Explains the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other. The Book, giving a full and complete description of the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other, is a valuable addition to the medical literature of the day.

299. *Prognosis.*—Explains the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other. The Book, giving a full and complete description of the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other, is a valuable addition to the medical literature of the day.

300. *Treatment.*—Explains the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other. The Book, giving a full and complete description of the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other, is a valuable addition to the medical literature of the day.

301. *Prevention.*—Explains the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other. The Book, giving a full and complete description of the various forms of epilepsy, and the manner in which they are distinguished from each other, is a valuable addition to the medical literature of the day.



—Explanation both of the periodic and accidental recurrence of Epilepsy upon this principle.

798. Enquiry into the nature of the *Aura Epileptica*;—and enumeration of circumstances tending to shew, that this sensation may arise from primary irritation of the Brain, giving a false reflex feeling of impression made upon distant parts.—Importance of determining this point, as occasionally necessary to direct certain measures in the treatment, where such sensation occurs.

799. DIAGNOSIS. Remarks on the distinction made by Sauvages between *Epilepsia* and *Eclampsia*, and by Dr. Cullen between *Epilepsy* and *Convulsion*; and doubts of its validity.—Circumstances serving to discriminate genuine Epilepsy from Hysteric Convulsion (*Eclampsia Hysterica*, Sauv.); and from the feigned Epilepsy (*Ep. simulata*) of mendicant impostors.

800. Strictures on the numerous Nosological subdivisions of Epilepsy, as arising from individual exciting causes ascertainable only by dissection;—and arrangement of it in a *practical* and *curative* view, under a few general heads, viz. as proceeding primarily from the Brain (*Ep. idiopathica*,—*spontanea*,—*cerebralis*); from remote irritation (*Ep. symptomatica*,—*verminosa*,—*calculosa*,—*parturientium*, &c.);—from the effect of certain poisonous matters operating upon the Nervous System. (*Ep. accidentalis*,—*venenosa*,—*febricosa*, &c.);—from misplaced or metastatic morbid action, in various constitutional diseases liable to that kind of aberration. (*Ep. exanthematica*, &c.) from inherent propensity to imitation. (*Ep. sympathica*.)

801. PROGNOSIS,—To be drawn from the age,—constitution,—and habit of the patient;—from the dis-

ease being spontaneous, symptomatic, or accidental (800);—from the degree,—the frequency,—and the habit of its recurrence;—from its duration,—the effects it has produced,—and its being accompanied by, or alternating with, other complaints, &c. Always unfavourable where hereditary,—where with a particular shape of the head,—where it has impaired the memory or judgment,—has arisen from any violent shock, whether mechanical or mental—or has passed over the period of Puberty without being suspended.—Has sometimes been removed by Intermitting and other fevers, or by Eruptions on the skin:—Often induces fatuity,—occasionally mania, and now and then terminates in Apoplexy, Paralysis, or Hydrocephalus.

802. TREATMENT. But little can be done during the fit when violent, except restraining the patients from injuring themselves: best modes of this.—In the intervals, the plan must be conducted upon the general principles laid down in par. 800.—

A. Of lessening or removing the particular Exciting Cause (796), if any such exist:—The means of fulfilling this—(as far as practicable), deduced from par. 796—with instances of their success.

B. Of correcting the obviously morbid state of the body in general, or of particular organs—whether consisting in plethora, or inanition,—in irritability,—in torpor,—or in cachexia;—by bloodletting general and topical; various modes of, and their advantages respectively under certain circumstances:—Issues, Setons, Blisters.—Generous diet.—Various metallic and other tonic, sedative, and antispasmodic remedies; *e. gr.* preparations of Zinc, Copper, Silver, and Iron:—Cold bath, exercise, friction:—Opium, Hyoscyamus, Vale-

802. Dr. Babington says there is hardly any
remedy it has power over this form
of disease. A certain quantity of
blood must be taken away.
regulating his mode of living must
be attended to - by 2^d occasional
employment of actual purging
2 or 3 times a week. Vine & Iron
of all Metallic Tonic Medicines 3^d best.
Nitrat of Silver has been given,
but it produces an unpleasant
discolouration of the skin.
Flowers of Lavender Smock - Oxyd
Bismuth. Rect. oil of Ammonia
Rect. oil of Turpentine -
were given with some advantage.

Dr. Babington considers it advisable
at a certain quantity of Blood should be
taken away from time to time, &
at the same time regulate the manner
of Living, by being abstemious,
& give Brisk Purges frequently.
The Intervals were very much protracted
in one case by brisk & repeated
Purges. The Nitrate of Silver he
considers by far the best Tonic
he has ever tried. and it may
be carried to a much greater
extent now than was formerly
supposed. Yet it will occasionally
produce sickness and ^a Discoloura-
-tion of the Skin, which we must
guard against. The Skin becomes
quite of a dusky colour. - One Lady
had it so for these last two
or three years.

ries, Digitalis, &c.—Milk and Vegetable Diet;—or continued slow course of Alterative medicine directed by the particular kind of Cancers;—Bleeding either copious or moderate; but best discontinued.

C. Of diminishing the morbidly increased impression and action, by changing the present habit and mode of life, to opposite and easy natural ones.—Examples and authorities on this head, constituting the principle laid down in par. 297.

303. Observations upon certain reported species, *Vit. Agaricus muscarius*.—*Vit. Quercus* or *Muscaria*.—*Orange-tree leaves*.—*Cumulus*, &c. &c.

304. Of the beneficial effects arising from the moderate impression of fear in the Sympathetic or Imitative Epilepsy;—Exemplified by remarkable examples.

OF CURVES.

305. *Syn. Sideritis* or *Claret*, &c.—*Claret* of the ancients;—*Claret*, *Flora* at *St. Gey*.—*Apollis* *St. Flavia* &c.—*Claret* of them respectively.

306. *Claret*, *Claret*, *Claret*, and *Claret*—*Claret* moves of the voluntary muscles, generally affecting one or other side more especially;—*Claret*, *Claret*, or obvious bodily complaint, occurring in both sides, and chiefly between the six and sixteen years of age.

307. *Claret* of the nature in which the disease usually commences;—the variety and degree of the symptoms, and the period of its duration.

308. *Claret*, *Claret*, *Claret*—*Claret* a peculiar condition of the Brain, generally connected with arable and delicate frame of Body and Mind;—*Claret*—whatever

Dr. Babington considers it advisable
to take a certain quantity of Blood to be
taken away from time to time, and
at the same time regulate the manner
of Living, by being abstemious
and give Brisk Purges frequently.
The Intervals were very much protracted
in the case by brisks repeated
Purges. The Nitrate of Silver he
considers by far the best Tonic
he has ever tried, and it may
be carried to a much greater
extent now than was formerly
supposed. Yet it will occasionally
produce sickness and a Discoloration
of the Skin, which we must
guard against. The Skin becomes
quite a dusky colour. I once gave
it so for three last part
of three years.

rian, Digitalis, &c.—Milk and Vegetable Diet;—or continued slow course of Alterative remedies directed by the particular kind of Cachexy present.—Recalling certain eruptions or excretions that had disappeared.

C. Of disconnecting the *morbidly* associated impressions and actions, by changing the previous habits and mode of life, to opposite and more natural ones;—Examples and authorities on this head, corroborating the principle laid down in par. 797.

803. Observations upon certain *reputed* specifics, Viz. Agaricus muscarius,—Viscus Quernus or Misseltoe,—Orange-tree leaves,—Cinnabar, &c. &c.

804. Of the beneficial effects arising from the moderate impression of fear in the Sympathetic or Imitative Epilepsy;—illustrated by remarkable examples.

OF CHOREA.

805. SYN. *Scelotyrbē* of Galen, &c.—*Chorea* of the moderns;—Gallicè, *Danse de St. Guy*.—Anglicè *St. Vitus's dance*.—Origin of them respectively.

806. CHARACTER. Irregular, *involuntary*, and ludicrous motion of the *voluntary* muscles, generally affecting one or other side more especially;—without pain,—or obvious bodily complaint; occurring in both sexes, and chiefly between ten and sixteen years of age.

807. Account of the manner in which the disease usually commences,—the variety and degree of the symptoms, and the period of its duration.

808. CAUSES;—*Predisposing*,—a peculiar condition of the Brain, generally connected with irritable and delicate frame of Body and Mind;—*Exciting*—whatever

weakens the system, or induces morbid irritation;—as Fevers,—Rheumatitis,—Terror,—Worms or saburra in the alimentary canal,—retrocession of eruptions, &c.

809. PROXIMATE CAUSE—obscure; but evidently connected with muscular mobility, and defective power of volition; with reasons for believing, that these arise from irritation of the brain, and this irritation *generally* depending on Congestion.

810. DIAGNOSIS easy between Chorea and other spasmodic diseases occurring during adolescence; but sometimes confounded with slight Hemiplegia in adults; and is occasionally a symptom of Hysteria in grown women. — Account of some curious epidemic disorders resembling Chorea, which have prevailed in certain countries from the influence of superstition and fanaticism.— Description of the *Chorea simulata*, or *Tarantism* of Italy.

811. PROGNOSIS.—Chorea, though sometimes obstinate, is often cured spontaneously; and unless extremely violent, is seldom attended with any danger: but occasionally alternates with Acute Rheumatism (*Rheumatitis*) or is converted into Epilepsy, Paralysis, or Maniacal delirium.

812. TREATMENT deducible from 809, is supported by general experience; and consists in—

A. Removing any morbid irritation present, whether from General Plethora, Cerebral congestion, or Sympathetic Erethism;—by Venesection? Doubts respecting the existence of general plethora in Chorea, and strictures on the practice of Sydenham.—Cupping,—Leeches,—and Blisters near, or upon the head.—By Purging;—great benefit of this in most cases of Chorea; and

812-

Dr. Hamilton & others have laid a
great stress on the Employment of
Purgatives. but Dr. Battington
does not think it justifiable to
resort to them entirely. The Cold
Bath was used by him with great
advantage persevering in its use.

D.^r Babington considers Chorea
a Peculiar irritability of the
Nervous System. - He says that
our Endeavours to find out first
what might be the most imme-
-diate cause & enquire abt
the Diet &c. but especially
the Bowels. Purgatives
will be found to be of
great service, when there
is a vitiated State of the
Bowels, but not brisk
Cathartics. And the next
Remedy which almost always
proves serviceable is 4th Cold
Bath - after attending well
to the Diet, Bowels, &c. &c.
our best Remedies
will be Chalybeates,

Such as the Mist. ferr. Comp:
An Excellent Medicine is a
preparation of Zinc & Suprum
which has had very good
effects. Cold Bath has also
in his opinion a very
powerful efficacy in
these cases where there
has been nothing Particular
to prevent the use of
it as some Pneumonic
affections.

about on the West. From Camp.
The excellent West is a
preparation of some of the
best has been used for
years. Cold Bath has
been used for some years
and is very effective in
the treatment of the
disease. The patient has
been treated with the
best of the West. The
patient has been treated
with the best of the West.
The patient has been treated
with the best of the West.

Cathartics. And the next
remedy which almost always
proves successful is Cold
Bath. After attending
to the Diet, Bowels, &c.
the best remedies
will be Chalybeates.

examination of the mode in which it acts, and the articles most effectual for the purpose.—Recalling eruptions or discharges that had been suppressed.

B. Lessening the mobility of the Nervous and Muscular Systems in general, by allaying the morbid, and exciting a natural degree and kind of action in them;—by Opiates, —alone or with Diaphoretics:—*Digitalis*;—Stimulants; Electricity;—Tonics, —especially the preparations of Zinc,—Iron,—Copper,—Arsenic?—*Argentum Nitratum*;—*Cinchona*,—*Myrrh*;—Cold bath,—Affusion of cold water on the head:—Friction,—Muscular Exertion, &c.

OF HYSTERIA.

813. Origin of the term *Hysteria*.—*SYN.* *Metromania*;—*Fr.* *Vapeurs*;—*Angl.* *Fits of the mother*, *Hysterics*.

814. CHARACTER.—So great is the number, so varied the kind, and so rapid the change of symptoms in *Hysteria*, as to render a concise character extremely difficult;—there being few diseases of the Nervous Class, which are not occasionally imitated by, or connected with, *Hysterical* affection. The paroxysms, however, (which occur without any regularity) generally preceded by lassitude,—coldness of feet,—copious discharge of pale urine,—pain in the head, loins, or stomach, attended with borborygmi, globus hystericus, difficult breathing, feeling of strangulation, loss of sense, and violent Convulsions, Coma, or *apparent* Syncope, &c. and often end in fits of alternate laughing and crying.

815. The paroxysm sometimes alternates with the loss of voice (*Aphonia hystERICA*),—temporary para-

lysis of particular parts (*Dysphagia*,—*Ischuria*, &c.)—*Carus*,—*Catalepsy*,—and various forms of mental derangement, *e. gr.* *Nymphomania*,—*Fatuity*, &c.

816. **PREDISPOSING CAUSE**,—a certain Mobility of the Nervous System, almost peculiar to females,—especially those of a sanguineous, plethoric, and irritable habit;—occurring chiefly between the age of 14 and 40 years,—and often obviously connected with some irregularity of the uterine function (813).—More frequent in cold than in hot climates:—probable cause of this.

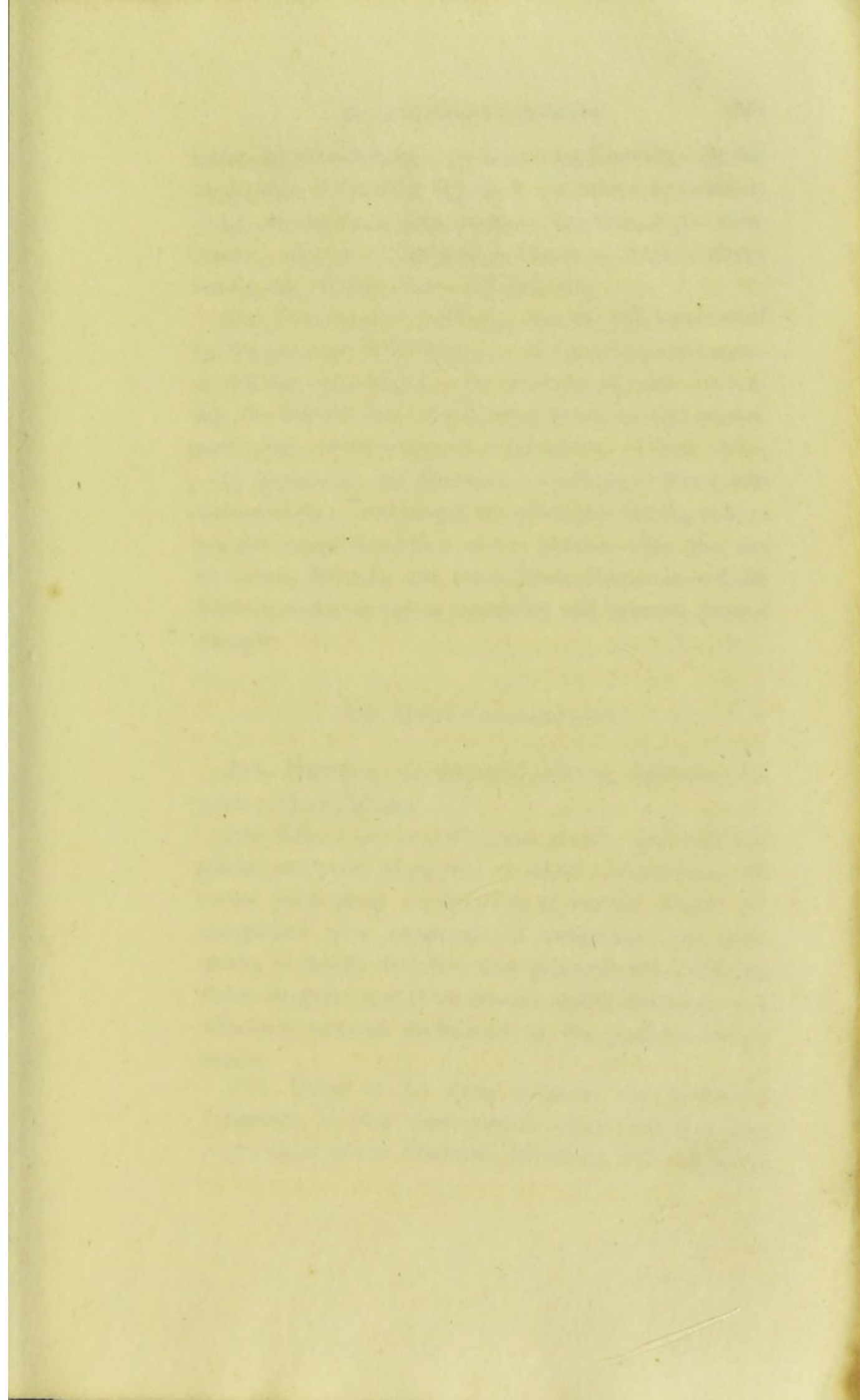
817. **EXCITING CAUSES**.—Indolent life,—luxury,—violent passions and emotions of the mind;—irritation in the alimentary canal;—suppressed, painful, or excessive menstruation;—disagreeable odours, sights, &c.—repression or metastasis of Chronic Eruptions;—Intermitting Fevers, &c.

818. **DIAGNOSIS**—sometimes difficult, from the Proteiform nature of the complaint.—Circumstances serving to distinguish it from Hypochondriasis,—from Epilepsy, &c.

819. **PROGNOSIS**.—Hysteria rarely fatal in its own form, unless the paroxysm be induced by some very violent cause;—and generally disappears in the decline of life.

820. **THE TREATMENT** will necessarily differ very much, according to the form or degree of the complaint, the constitution, habit of body, and condition in life of the patient, &c. The indications are—1st, *In the paroxysm*, to check its violence:—2dly, *In the interval*, to ascertain, and endeavour to lessen or remove, the Predisposing and Exciting Causes.

821. The 1st may be done, in plethoric and robust



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821. The 1st may be done, in plethoric and robust

habits, by Bloodletting;—by increasing Emaciation;—by the application of Gold, by Digitalis;—or others, by Opium;—by stimulants and antispasmodic remedies, *e. gr.* Aconite, — Elixir, — Camphor, — Cantharid. — Must. — Anesthetics, &c. Warm Bath, — Purgatives.

822. The means for directing the *id.* will be directed by the presence of *Z. signs*, or of Irritation, and a spare or full diet accordingly;—by directing to, and correcting, the morbid state of individual functions and organs, particularly of the Stomach, — Intestines, — Uterus, &c.;—by regulating the Respiration, — Clothing, — Mind, and Amusements;—and sometimes when practicable, changing the social condition of the patient.—By the use of various Metallic and other Tonic Remedies, — Cold Bathing, — &c. to lessen irritability and improve general strength.

OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

823. Derivation of the name.—*Syn.* Spleen.—*Yn.* poun.—Low Spirits.

824. CHARACTER.—Unusual anxiety, depression of spirits, and belief of present or dread of future evil, directed particularly to the state of health; always accompanied with symptoms of indigestion, and other marks of bodily disorder; and generally also with various, irregular, and often unaccountable sensations and affections, referred exclusively to the patient's imagination.

825. Detail of the more common and prominent symptoms, as they affect certain organs and functions, *e. gr.* those of the Stomach, Intestines, &c. &c.

habits, by Bloodletting,—by nauseating Emetics,—by the application of Cold, by Digitalis;—in others, by Opiates,—by stimulant and antispasmodic remedies, *e. gr.* Ammonia,—Æther,—Camphor,—Castor,—Musk,—Assafoetida, &c. Warm Bath,—Pediluvium.

822. The means for effecting the 2d, will be directed by the presence of Plethora, or of Inanition, and a spare or full diet accordingly;—by adverting to, and correcting, the morbid state of individual functions and organs, particularly of the Stomach,—Intestines,—Uterus, &c.;—by regulating the Exercise,—Clothing,—Mind, and Amusements;—and sometimes, when practicable, changing the *sexual condition* of the patient.—By the use of various Metallic and other Tonic Remedies,—Cold Bathing,—&c. to lessen irritability and improve general strength.

OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

823. Derivation of the name.—SYN. Spleen,—Vapours,—Low Spirits.

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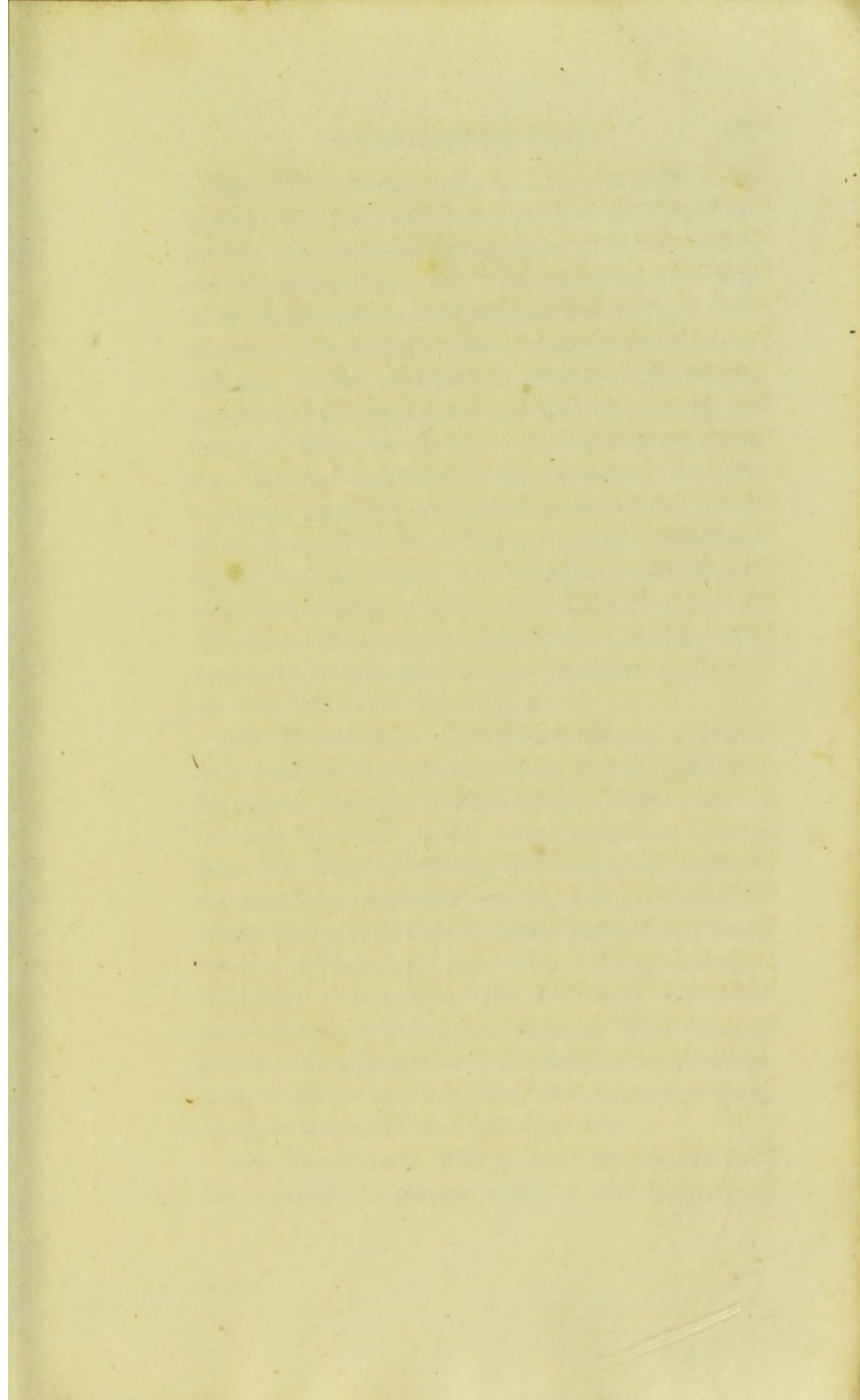
825. Detail of the more common and prominent symptoms, as they affect certain organs and functions, *e. gr.* those of the Stomach, Intestines, Skin, Kidneys,

Lungs, &c.;—as they occur in persons of different temperaments,—conditions,—habits of life—and particular idiosyncracies;—and as they assume, on the one hand, the variable, Corporeal, and *Hysterical* form,—or, on the other, the more fixed, Mental, and *Melancholic* one:—with their respective degrees, duration, or recurrence.—Account of some of the more singular and absurd notions entertained by hypochondriacs, and the strange resolutions formed in consequence.

826. PREDISPOSING CAUSE.—A peculiarity of constitution with respect to the Brain and Nerves, generally original,—often hereditary,—and though not always distinguished by external character, yet obviously much more frequent in Males than in Females,—in advanced than in early life,—and in the Melancholic than in the Sanguineous temperament.

827. EXCITING CAUSES. Full diet, especially with regard to eating;—indolent inactive life;—intense study, or anxious pursuit of business;—cold, damp, and variable state of the atmosphere, especially that succeeding the Autumnal Equinox;—Intermitting and Remitting fevers;—atonic, misplaced, or retrocedent Gout;—the stoppage of natural or customary discharges,—or the recession of certain cutaneous affections:—depressing passions, *e. gr.* Grief, Anxiety, and Fear, by whatever cause produced:—Change in the relative capacity of the Arteries and Veins, at a certain period of life. (556)—Enquiry into the reason why this disease is more frequent in England than in any other country.

828. EXPLANATION of the circumstances in which these different causes would appear to concur in inducing—



Large, &c. &c.—as they occur in persons of different temperaments,—constitutions,—modes of life,—and particular dispositions,—and as they assume, on the one hand, the variable, Corpulent, and *Hypochondric* form,—or, on the other, the more fixed, Nervous, and *Melancholic* one;—with their respective degrees, duration, or recurrence.—A review of some of the more regular and abundant notions entertained by Hypochondriacs, and the strange resolutions formed in consequence.

§36. *Prædisposition Causæ.*—A peculiarity of constitution with respect to the Brain and Nerves, generally organic,—often hereditary,—and though not always distinguished by external character, yet obviously much more frequent in Males than in Females,—in which the *Melancholic* and *Hypochondric* forms are more frequent in early life,—and in the *Melancholic* than in the *Sanguineous* temperament.

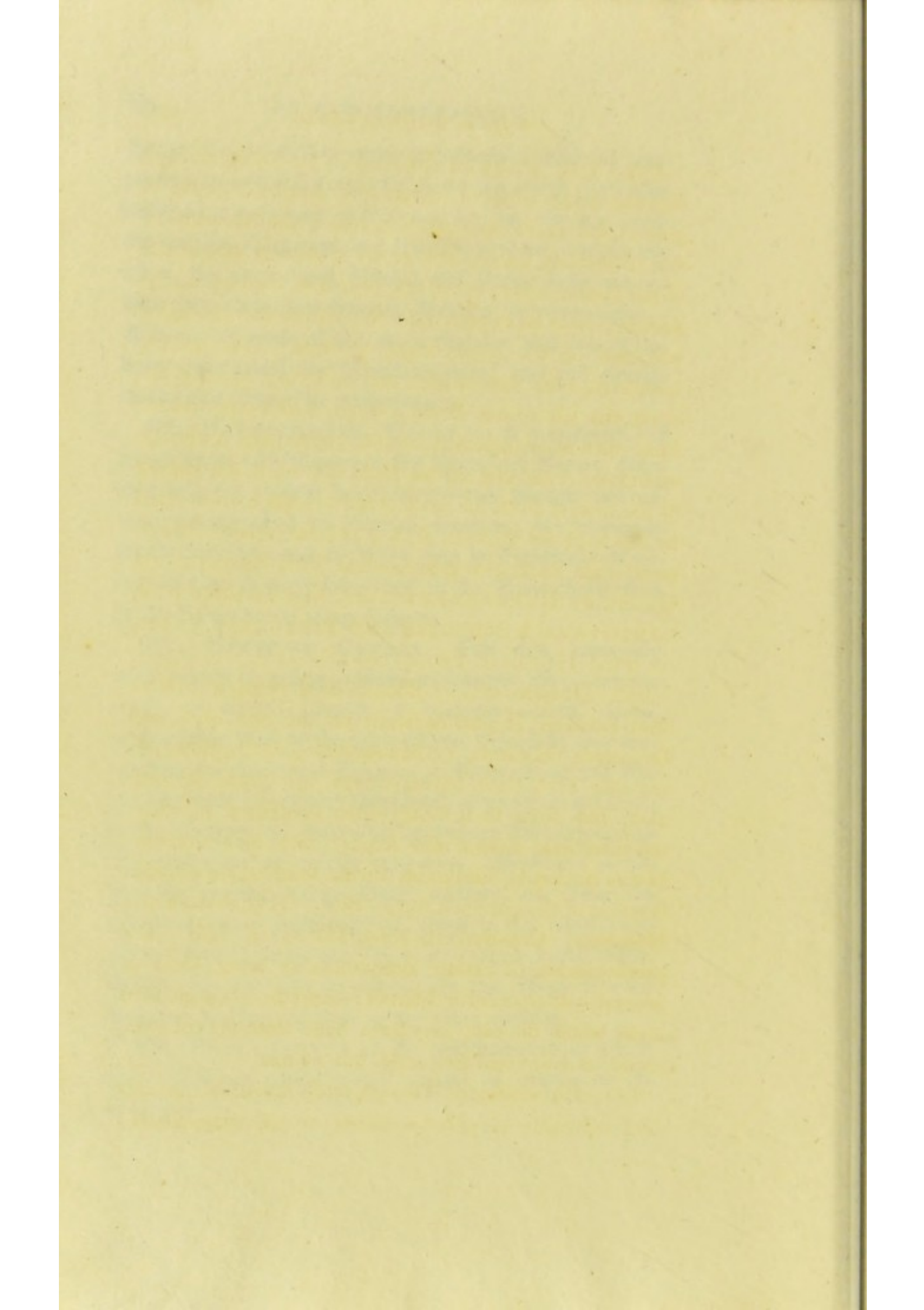
§37. *Exciting Causæ.* Full diet, especially with regard to eating;—sedentary inactive life;—intense study, or anxious pursuit of business;—cold, damp, and variable state of the atmosphere, especially that succeeding the Autumnal Equinox;—Intemperance and Retention of Urine;—excess of Pleasure, or dissipated Gent;—the stoppage of natural or customary discharges;—or the retention of certain cutaneous affections;—Depressing passions, as *gr. Grief, Anxiety, and Fear*, by whatever means produced.—Change in the relative capacity of the Arteries and Veins, at a certain period of life (§38).—Enquiry into the reason why this disease is more frequent in England than in any other country.

§38. *Explanation* of the circumstances in which these different causes would appear to concur in producing—

829. **THE PROXIMATE CAUSE;**—a sluggish and irregular action of the Nervous and Vascular Systems in general, but more especially apparent in the functions of the Alimentary Canal, and in the Secretory operations of the Brain;—Arising at the principal theories of the disease;—and as relating into the nature and extent of influence of the sympathetic process;—the existing sympathy, both neuro-pathic and secretory, existing between the Liver and Brain;—with corroborations drawn from thence,—supported by the concurring testimony of authors respecting certain facts noticed in the History of the disease from the earliest ages,—and corroborated by the superior success of a particular mode of treatment,—all tending to prove,—that **THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS, is a chronic and constant A SYMPATHIC AND IRRITABLE STATE OF THE HEPATIC FUNCTION.**

830. **DIAGNOSIS.** Difficulty of drawing a precise limit between Hypochondriasis on the one hand, and Dyspepsia, Hysteria, or Melancholia, on the other;—not only from their having several symptoms in common, but from their being often combined together, and sometimes reciprocally passing into each other.—Marks serving to distinguish them, founded on a consideration of the patient's Age,—Sex,—Temperament,—Hereditary Constitution,—and Habits of Life;—the predominance of certain symptoms, as being local or general;—Corporal or Mental;—and the circumstances under which the case may have been originally induced, or converted into some other form.

831. **PROGNOSIS.** The generally favourable early life, especially in persons rather of the lymphatic



829. THE PROXIMATE CAUSE;—a sluggish and irregular action of the Nervous and Vascular Systems in general, but more especially apparent in the functions of the Alimentary Canal, and in the Sensorial operations of the Brain.—Account of the principal theories of the disease;—and an enquiry into the nature and extensive influence of the *chylopoietic* process;—the striking sympathy, both neuropathic and secretory, existing between the Liver and Brain;—with conclusions drawn from thence,—supported by the concurring testimony of authors respecting certain facts noticed in the history of the disease from the earliest ages,—and corroborated by the superior success of a particular mode of treatment,—all tending to prove,—that THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS, *in a curative view*, CONSISTS IN A SLUGGISH AND IRREGULAR STATE OF THE HEPATIC FUNCTION.

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831. PROGNOSIS. This generally favourable in early life, especially in persons rather of the Sanguineous

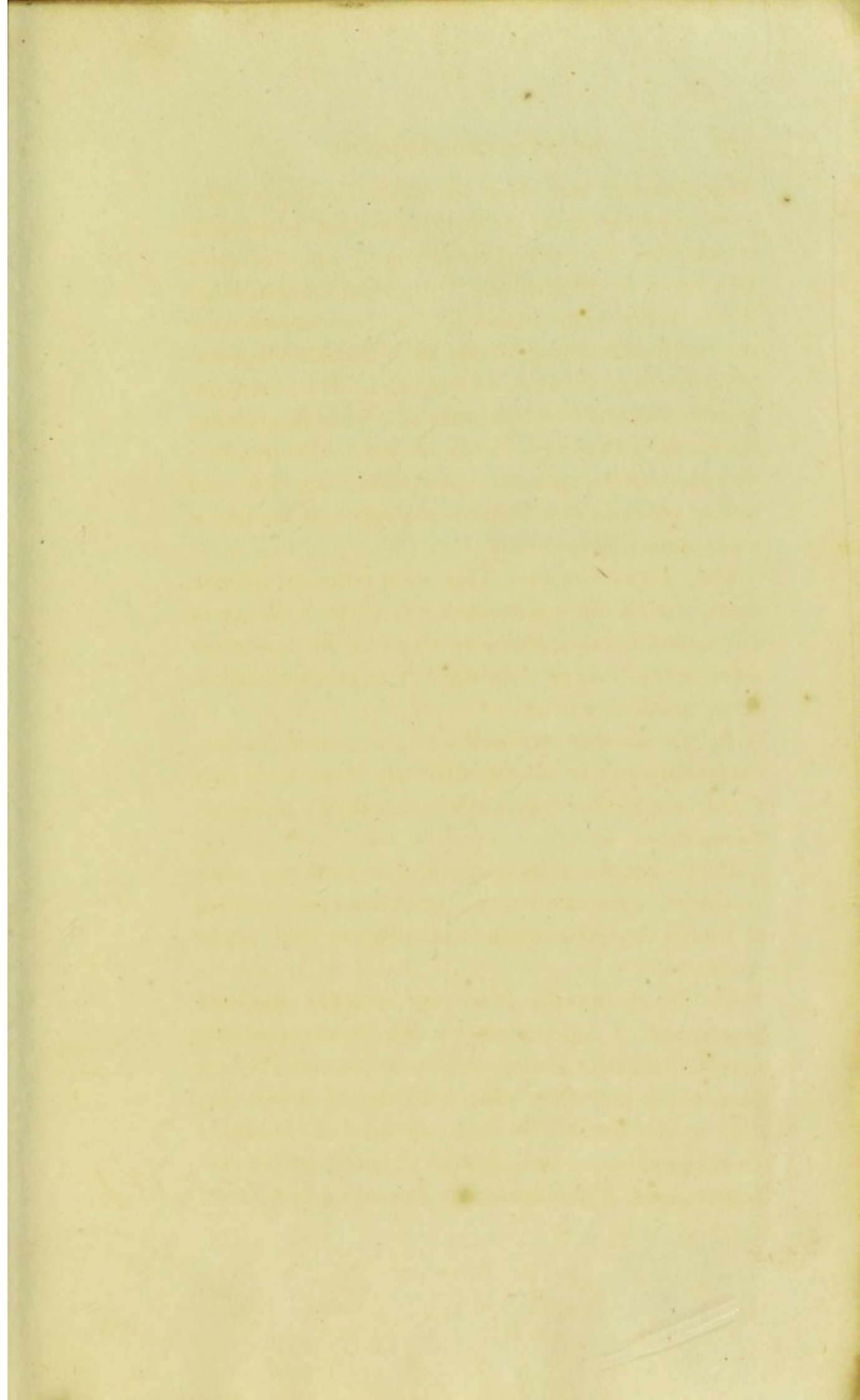
Temperament, and where the disease has clearly arisen from causes operating primarily upon the Chylopoietic organs; but the contrary in advanced age,—in those who are of the Melancholic Temperament,—and where it has either been caused by, or become intimately associated with, strong Mental Impressions.—Occasionally terminates in fixed Melancholia.—Has been frequently removed by other forms of disease supervening,—especially Diarrhoea, Fevers, Jaundice, Dropsy, &c.:—pathological conclusions deducible from this, and serving additionally to illustrate the nature of the proximate cause assigned (829).

832. TREATMENT. This must differ in different cases, and be directed more or less to the *bodily* or to the *mental* indisposition, accordingly as the one or the other is found to predominate. The principal indications, therefore, will be—

A. To ascertain, and endeavour to correct, the particular dyspeptic or other morbid state of the Alimentary Canal, and of the organs more immediately connected therewith.—

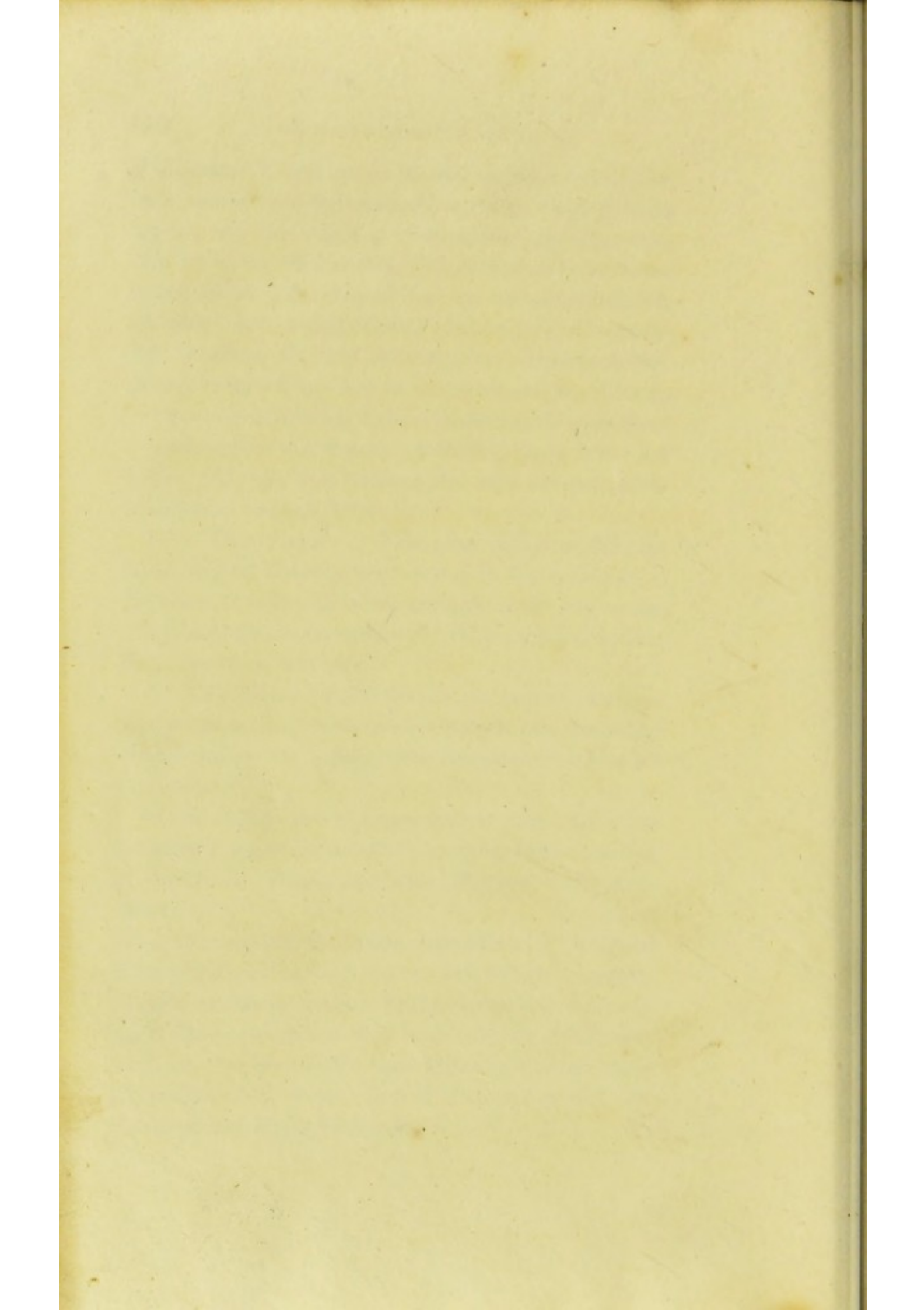
B. To restore to its proper seat or form, any other complaint, upon the removal or spontaneous cessation of which the Hypochondriacal affection had supervened.—

C. To occupy the mind with naturally associated impressions of superior force; and thereby gradually weaken, and finally destroy, the morbid concatenation of ideas which had taken place.—Modes of doing this; with an account of the Amusements,—Exercises,—Clothing,—Diet,—and General Regimen proper for Constitutional Hypochondriacs. *Decort. also comp. H. L.*



1811. The same year the city of London was visited by a severe frost, which was not seen for many years before. The frost was so severe that the Thames was frozen, and the boats were obliged to stop. The frost was so severe that the Thames was frozen, and the boats were obliged to stop. The frost was so severe that the Thames was frozen, and the boats were obliged to stop.

1812. The same year the city of London was visited by a severe frost, which was not seen for many years before. The frost was so severe that the Thames was frozen, and the boats were obliged to stop. The frost was so severe that the Thames was frozen, and the boats were obliged to stop.



833. For various means of *assisting* in A, according to the particular symptoms present,—see DYSPEPSIA ; —but these in general only of temporary use, unless the Hepatic Function be restored to its natural and healthy state : Mode by which alone the degree of its morbid action can be known,—and the Means by which this can most speedily and effectually be removed,—illustrated by cases.—Doubts about the propriety of giving Opiates or Bitters frequently or largely.

834. Means respectively adapted to recal preceding Gouty,—Herpetic,—Hæmorrhoidal, or other complaints,—with a view to fulfil this indication.

THE END.



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834. Means respectively adapted to renal preceding Gouty,—Herpetic,—Hæmorrhoidal, or other complaints,—with a view to fulfil this indication.

THE END.

Diseases of the Liver by Mr Green.

The liver is subject to Inflammation - marked by an acute pain on right Hypochondrium increased by pressure, and increased also by inspiration - attended with Cough, so that it may be mistaken for Pleuritis or Pneumonia. it is attended by Fever. Pain also will be found at 5th right Shoulder, vomiting often occurs, & sometimes Jaundice - this often goes on to suppuration. And Abscesses are often formed in the Liver. Matter will be discharged at different parts. Externally or Internally.

Adhesion takes place between it
and 1st Diaphragm. & Opening
into 2^d Bronchial tubes, & the
Matter becomes conghed up
the Trachea for 2 ft. ^{up}

The Liver occasionally becomes
hardened by cutting into it it is
found very pale, & so is defective
in its circulation - often deno-
-minated Schirrhus, but not
the true Schirrhus. Tubercles
often form in the Liver. placed often
externally not in its substance
(i.e. vice versa) varying in number
and size considerably.

varying also in their Colour.
The Liver is also subject to
Fungus Pomatodes. To Hydroids
also found in large Cysts - these
are found to be living insects.
& as long as they remain alive, they
dont produce serious consequence
but after they become dead, they
occasion Inflamm. Abscesses.
L.C. 1840

These Diseases of Liver
are causing an alteration of
3^d Blood, thus impeding its
Motion.

Diseases of 3^d Gall Bladder.
The Gall Bladder is subject to
Inflammation - its Internal
Membrane becomes opaque
and thickened. it becomes
rent or torn as is case with
Mr Fox in consequence
of Gall Stone.

It also becomes Enormously
Enlarged. as 3^d Urinary Bladder
7th of 11 -

Calculi are very common
occurrences in the Gall
Bladder - There are
differing in several circumstances
viz. in their number - Sometimes
there is only one, at other times
there are many. They differ also
considerably with respect to
their figure - where several

are together, they become flattened.
They alter also in their colour.
They differ considerably in
their structure - Some being
composed of regular laminae
or plates - Others of very
irregular appearances -
They differ also in their colour
Some being white, &c. &c.
This difference is owing to
existence of colouring matter
&c. &c. &c.

