

Medical reports of the effects of tobacco, in the cure of dropsies and dysuries, or cases of pain and difficulty of passing urine / by Thomas Fowler. Together with observations on the medicinal effects of tobacco, from correspondents.

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James N.
No. 2.
MEDICAL REPORTS,

OF THE EFFECTS OF

T O B A C C O,

IN THE CURE OF

DROPSIES AND DYSURIES,

O R

CASES of Pain and Difficulty of passing URINE.

B Y

THOMAS FOWLER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL INFIRMARY OF THE
COUNTY OF STAFFORD, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, &c.

TOGETHER WITH OBSERVATIONS

ON THE MEDICINAL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO,
FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.

H O R.

The SECOND EDITION REVISED,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY J. JOHNSON,
No. 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, AND WILLIAM
BROWN, CORNER OF ESSEX-STREET, STRAND.

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PREFACE to the First EDITION.

THE Nature and Causes of Dropsies, have been investigated at large, and the Indications of Cure clearly laid down, by many eminent Writers; in particular by Boerhaave, Hoffman, and Cullen, in their general Systems of Practice; and by Monro, Wilks, and others, in Essays professedly written upon the Subject. But the Indication of the *most Importance*, that of evacuating the Waters by the Use of Medicines, has, in general, been attended with the greatest Difficulty.

Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, and Sialagogues, have very seldom produced the desired Effect. Emetics and Purgatives have sometimes been successful in carrying off the Waters; but, much oftener, have only diminished them to a cer-

tain Degree, and for a short Time, because the Debility which they occasion is found to dispose the Habit more strongly to a Reaccumulation of extravasated Fluids. Which Consideration, may justly render it doubtful, whether, upon the whole, more Harm than Good has not been done by these Medicines in the Treatment of Dropical Patients.

But the same Objection cannot reasonably be made against the Use of Diuretics, because they seem to produce their Effects, without inducing Debility, and therefore are the only Class of Evacuants, which Authors have unanimously agreed to recommend; and yet the strongest Advocates for Diuretics acknowledge the *Uncertainty* of their Operation.

Dr. Cullen, in his System of Practice lately published, after having allowed the Propriety
of

of diuretic Medicines in the Treatment of Dropsies, has added: "It happens, however
 "unluckily, that none of them are of any
 "certain operation *;"

Induced by these Considerations, the Author of the following Reports has made Trial of a greater Variety of diuretic Medicines in Dropfical Cases than have generally been used, in Hopes of finding some one, more efficacious than the rest: and he flatters himself he may recommend, as such, the celebrated Indian Plant commonly called Tobacco.

A Paragraph, in the third Volume of Dr. Duncan's very valuable Medical Commentaries, first induced him to administer Tobacco. It was Part of a Letter from Dr. Garden of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, to Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, wherein he says; "Here we

* Vol. 4. P. 293.

“ use with surprisingly great efficacy, in drop-
 “ fical cafes, the alkaline fixed falt of to-
 “ bacco, &c†.”

On reading this Account it occurred to him, that if this Salt was endued with any medicinal Virtue superior to that of the common fixed vegetable Alkali (the Use of which in Dropsies has long been well known to Physicians) it must arise from some Property inherent in Tobacco, and which, perhaps, had not been wholly destroyed by the Action of Fire; and if so, why not try the Plant itself?

It appears, from the History of this Plant, that it was first introduced into Europe by Monsieur Nicot, from the Island of Tobago, about the Year 1560, and that various medicinal Properties have been attributed to it, at different Times, especially by foreign Physi-

† P. 330.

cians.

cians. But, from whatever Cause it has happened, the Generality of Writers on the Materia Medica have spoken of it with great Caution and Reserve; and for the most Part have concluded their Remarks by declaring it, either *obsolete*, or so *uncertain*, *violent*, and *deleterious* in its Effects, as to render its Exhibition *unadvisable*.

And, indeed, these Notions of the Plant have so far prevailed, that, excepting now and then by Way of Clyster, the internal Use of Tobacco may fairly be considered as having no Place in modern Practice.

These considerations, however, have in no-wise discouraged the Author of the following Sheets, from commencing an Inquiry into the medicinal Effects of Tobacco; and, being resolved to give a faithful Account of his

own

own Experience and Observations, he has conducted the Investigation thereof with the same Caution and Diligence, as if the Subject had never been before treated. Each Case has been particularly described, and a Report has been made of the Effects of the Medicine upon every Patient.

The Result of this Inquiry has afforded him very favourable Ideas upon the Subject; and he hopes to prove, by a considerable Number of Facts, that Tobacco may, under proper Regulations, be administered internally, not only as a safe, but as an efficacious and valuable Remedy; especially, as a *powerful Diuretic*, in Cases of Dropsies and Dysuries. This Property, however, among the vast Number that have been attributed to it, seems scarcely to have been hinted at by Authors.

A Medi-

A Medicine possessing this Quality in an eminent Degree, has long been acknowledged to be a Desideratum in Physic; and let it be considered as a further Recommendation, that it is found in a Vegetable. Because the Productions of Nature are generally *constant* and *uniform*, while those of Art are too often *variable* and *uncertain*; which is the Case in some of our most powerful chemical Remedies.

In drawing up the subsequent Cases, the Author being equally desirous to avoid the Prolixity of Repetition, and the Obscurity of extreme Brevity, has only given a few Cases at large; but has added others in an abstracted Form, in which he has attempted to concentrate all that was useful in each. The former will afford a sufficient Specimen of the Method and Care, with which the Originals of

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the abstracted ones have been collected, and enable the Reader to form a tolerable Judgment of the Degree of Credit to which the whole is entitled.

If the following Reports should be favourably received by the Public, it will encourage the Author to lay before them, upon the same Plan, an Account of some other Medicines, which, from his own Experience, he has found efficacious in different Diseases.

Stafford, Jan. 14, 1785.

PREFACE

PREFACE to the Second EDITION.

A MEDICINAL History of Remedies (especially of the more active Kind) including an accurate Discrimination between their operative and curative Effects, is certainly a grand Desideratum in Physic; but not easily to be accomplished. Memory must be assisted by Art, and Numbers must unite their Efforts for a considerable Length of Time; a Series of Cases must be treated, with a constant View to the Investigation of the Operations and Virtues of Medicines, with Diligence, Perseverance, and Zeal, uninfluenced by Theory, Custom, or Authority; and pertinent Observations, relative to their several operative and curative Effects, ought to be arranged under general Heads, and carefully

a 2 collated,

collated, in order that a proper medicinal History of efficacious Remedies may be faithfully and successfully established.

Difficult however as the Task may seem, the following Reports, as well as those lately published on Arsenic, conducted on the solid Basis of Experience, agreeable to the Principles and Precepts laid down by the great Lord Bacon, for the Improvement of universal Science, the Author has ventured to exhibit as his first *Specimens* of this important, but laborious Plan:—with what Degree of Success, he leaves to the candid Public to determine.

He has only presumed to call them *Specimens*, because he is sensible they are not entitled to the Appellation of complete Examples; for although the Out-lines of a faithful History, of the operative Effects of a few
active

active Medicines, may be so far delineated by an industrious Individual, as to constitute the essential Parts of their operative Characters; yet it cannot be supposed that the Leisure and Attention of an Individual, be it what it may, can render those Characters so completely full, and minutely correct, as they will be in the Course of Time, from the Observations and Experience of Numbers. Much less can it be expected, that a complete History of their curative Effects, can be accomplished by the Labours of a single Inquirer, because it demands a much more extensive Investigation. For every Patient to whom the same Medicine is administered, is a Subject for the History of its operative Effects; but every different Disease, to be treated by it, implies a Series of fresh Cases, and consequently a considerable

derable Enlargement of the Detail of Facts, necessary for the establishing and completing its curative Character.

In respect to the more immediate Purpose of the present Reports, the Author, since his first Publication on the Subject, has had more Opportunities of administering Tobacco than before, and has still found it in general very evidently diuretic, and highly useful in the Treatment of dropfical Disorders. He has also the Satisfaction to add, that from a much larger Experience of its good Effects, in many Cases which have been strongly marked by those Pains and Difficulties of passing Urine, which constitute the Character of Dysury, he is enabled to give a more decisive Opinion, in Favor of its Utility in dysurial Complaints.

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The curative Effects of the Medicine, he has endeavoured to illustrate still further, by adding a considerable Number of fresh Cases with Observations; and has subjoined the Testimonies of some of his worthy medical Correspondents on the Subject. He has also corrected his Account of the operative Effects, and laid down such Rules and Cautions for the future Administration of the Medicine, as he hopes will render its Operation still milder, without Prejudice to its Efficacy or Importance.

Stafford, April 20, 1788.

Advertisement.

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Advertisement.

ALL the Cases, beginning with the Words
In-Patient and *Out-Patient*, belonged to
the Infirmary. The rest, were those of private Patients.

It is to be observed, that the Infusion was
taken in a small Teacupful of Water, in
all the Cases where no Vehicle is specified.

CONTENTS.

Advertisement.

It is the duty of the Editor, beginning with the 17th of
the month of January, to receive and to publish
all communications from the public, and to
insert them in the paper, if they are
found to be of use to the community.
It is to be observed, that the Editor is
not to be held responsible for the
contents of any paper, or for the
opinions of any writer, unless they
are signed by the name of the
author.

CONTENTS.

C O N T E N T S.

SECT. I. *Of the Effects of Tobacco, in the Treatment of Cases of Dropsy, with Observations.*

SECT. II. *Of the Effects of Tobacco, in the Treatment of Cases of Dysury, with Observations.*

SECT. III. *Formulae Medicamentorum, with Observations.*

SECT. IV. *Observations on the Doses and Mode of administering Tobacco, with practical Rules and Cautions.*

SECT. V. *Observations on the operative and curative Effects of Tobacco, with practical Conclusions.*

Communications from Correspondents, relative to the medicinal Effects of Tobacco.

THE HISTORY OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS FIRST INSTITUTION
TO THE PRESENT TIME

IN TWO VOLUMES

BY JOHN HENRY DODD

ESQ. OF THE SOCIETY

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1791.

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MEDICAL REPORTS, &c.

S E C T. I.

OF THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO, IN THE TREATMENT OF CASES OF DROPSY, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

C A S E I.

Dropfical Swellings of the Legs, of five Months Continuance, much relieved by the Administration of an Infusion of Tobacco for the first nine Days.

APRIL 9, 1784.

WILLIAM BAYLEY, of Newcastle-under-Line, a Journeyman Hatter, aged 36, an In-Patient. He is affected with very large dropfical Swellings of his Legs and Feet, which, when he is fatigued by working at his Business, extend to his Thighs. His Belly and superior Parts are not at all swelled. His Urine, of which he makes about a Pint in

2 THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

a Night, is of a natural Colour. His Body is regularly open, and Appetite good. He has used no Medicines, except three Doses of purging Physic, from which he has received no Relief. The Swellings came on without any apparent Cause, about five Months ago.

Ordered to take at Bed-Time a Pill of five Grains of Calomel, and in the Morning a purging Draught of half an Ounce of Glauber's Salts, dissolved in two Ounces of the Infusion of Senna, half an Ounce of the Tincture of Senna being added to the Solution.

APRIL 10. He has had eight or ten Stools from the Pill and Draught; but the Swellings of his Legs are not diminished.

Ordered to take, in an Ounce of Water, fifteen Drops of an Infusion of Tobacco † to-morrow Morning, twenty-two at Four in the Afternoon, and thirty at Night going to Bed.

APRIL 12. He took three Doses Yesterday as directed, and had three Stools, which was one more than ordinary, and without the least Sicknefs or Uneasiness. He passed two Pints of Urine in the Night, having been used to pass only one. His Legs are rather less swelled; but are very œdematous up to the Calves.

Ordered

† Infusum Nicotianæ. No. 1.

Ordered to repeat the Infusion in Water twice a Day, beginning with thirty-five Drops, and adding from five to ten Drops to each Dose, until a Sensation of Sickness is produced.

APRIL 14. He has taken the Infusion regularly, the last Dose of which was seventy-five Drops, without perceiving either Sickness, or any other Effect, except a slight Heat in the Throat immediately after swallowing it. He had three Stools Yesterday. His Urine is become pale, and increased in Quantity, and he passed four Pints last Night. The dropfical Swellings are evidently diminished.

Ordered to take from seventy-five Drops to one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and fifty, of the Infusion twice a Day.

APRIL 17. He has gradually increased the Medicine, to the Amount of one hundred and seventy-five Drops in the last Dose. It operated as a strong Diuretic and gentle Laxative, and produced a slight Giddiness twice, for the Space of half an Hour. The Quantity of Urine exceeds that of the Liquids taken. He has passed four Pints each of the two last Nights, and has had three Stools daily. The Swellings of his Legs continue to lessen.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the
B 2 *Infusion*

4 THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

Infusion twice a Day, in an Ounce of a Cordial Julep.*

APRIL 19. The Medicine sat easily, and was felt warm at the Stomach. The Urine equally copious, and Stools the same as before. His Legs not at all swelled in a Morning, and very little at Night.

The Infusion and Julep were continued.

APRIL 21. He was sick last Night and this Morning, and threw up the Medicine both Times. His Stools and Urine the same. His Legs continue better; but still are a little swelled towards Night.

Ordered to take only one hundred and fifty Drops of the Infusion in the Julep twice a Day.

APRIL 24. The Medicine sat easily on the Stomach; but his Urine is not quite so free. His Legs are rather more swelled towards Night, and a little in the Morning.

He was ordered to continue the Infusion and Julep, with the Addition of thirty Drops of a strong Lixivium of Tartar in each Dose twice a Day.

APRIL

* Julapium Cardiacum. No. 2.

APRIL 26. He has been sick with the Medicine each Morning, and threw it up once. His Urine is not so copious, and his Legs are rather more swelled.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, with twelve Grains of the fixed vegetable Alkali, in a Dose of the Julep twice a Day.

APRIL 28. His Urine is not increased, and his Legs are much the same.

He was ordered to omit the Alkaline Salt, and to take from one hundred and twenty, to two hundred Drops of the Infusion in the Julep twice a Day.

MAY 1. He took the Drops one Day, and his Stomach and Bowels becoming uneasy, a Purging ensued, and he has taken no more since. His Legs are much the same as for two Reports past; but much better upon the whole, the Swellings being now trifling.

The Medicines ordered to be omitted.

C A S E II.

Dropfical Swellings of the Legs, of eight Weeks Continuance, cured by the Administration of the Infusion of Tobacco for seven Days.

A P R I L 19, 1784.

J O B K I T E, a Soldier, aged 24, an In-Patient. His Legs have been dropfical near eight Weeks, and were very much fwelled last Night. He has had an Ague twenty-fix Weeks, but the Fits have been stopped seventeen Days by the Use of Medicines, which were only finished a few Days ago. His Face is pale, Habit cachectic, and Belly rather fwelled. His Urine is in tolerable Quantity, Appetite good, and Stools regular.

Ordered to take one Hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep every Night.

A P R I L 21. The Infusion made him fqueamish last Night for a quarter of an Hour, and he was fomewhat hot and restless afterwards. He has had three easy Stools since Yesterday, and made a great Quantity of Water both Nights. The fwelling of the Belly quite gone, and that of the Legs much fubfided.

Ordered

Ordered to take one Hundred and fifty Drops of the Infusion in the Julep twice a Day.

APRIL 24. The Infusion made him rather sick and hot, and caused him to sweat. His Urine still increased, and the Swellings of his Legs still lessened.

The Medicines continued.

APRIL 26. The Infusion makes him rather sick, for about an Hour, also hot and restless in the Night Time, although somewhat drowsy. He makes about five Pints of Urine every Night, used to make only half that Quantity, and has drunk no more than ordinary. The Swellings of his Legs are entirely gone. His Appetite very good, and he finds himself stronger.

Ordered to omit the Infusion and Julep, and to take a Dram of the bitter Tincture †, with thirty Drops of the compound Spirits of Lavender in an Ounce of Water twice a Day.

APRIL 28. No Return of Swellings, although he does not make so much Urine by one quarter Part in a Night, since he omitted the Infusion. No Complaints.

CASE

† Tinctura Amara Pharm. Lond.

8 THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

C A S E III.

A general Dropsy, of twelve Days Continuance, cured by the Administration of the Infusion eleven Days.

A P R I L 29, 1784.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Acton, aged 68, a Labourer, has been affected with Dropfical Swellings of his Legs and Thighs for twelve Days past. His Belly is rather swelled, and has a Sensation of Fulness at his Stomach. He has a bad Cough, attended with a large Expectoration, a Difficulty of Breathing, and a Pain in his Breast. His Urine is scanty; but not high coloured. He has lost Flesh, and is very feeble. His Appetite is bad, and Pulse weak. He is thirsty and low spirited. His sleep is tolerable, and Stools regular. He has taken a Vomit, and two Doses of purging Physic without Relief.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning, in a little Water.

MAY 2. He has taken six Doses of the Infusion, which agreed well, and occasioned several easy loose Stools. His Urine is also sensibly increased, and his Belly, Thighs, and
Legs

Legs, much decreased. His Cough, Respiration, and Stomach are relieved, and his Spirits better.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty-five Drops of the Infusion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in a little Water.

MAY 6. He has passed three pints of Urine, and has had one or two loose Stools, every twenty-four Hours. The Swellings of his Belly and Thighs are totally gone, and those of his Legs are only perceptible towards the Evening.

Ordered to continue the Infusion.

MAY 16. The Infusion was finished in four Days, proved as diuretic and laxative as before, and he has had no Swellings, Cough, nor Shortness of Breath since. His Appetite is better, and Strength increased.

JUNE 19. No Return of his Complaint.

C A S E IV.

A confirmed general Dropsy in a scrophulous Habit, considerably relieved for a short Time, by the Administration of the Infusion.

M A Y 14, 1784.

SAMUEL SHENTON, of Moor-Heath, in the Parish of Leigh, aged 37. He is strongly affected with dropfical Swellings, and his Face and Neck so much tumified, that he cannot lie down without Danger of Suffocation. The Abdomen is enlarged, and the Scrotum, Thighs, Legs, and Feet, are swelled to a vast Size. His Urine is little more than half a Pint in twenty-four Hours, although he drinks from three to four Pints, of Liquids in a Day. He coughs and spits much, and hath great Difficulty of Breathing. He is extremely weak and thirsty. His Appetite greatly impaired, his Body much bound, and Feet very cold. He has been affected with carious Ulcers on his left Hand and right Foot for five Years past. The dropfical Symptoms, which are of four Months Continuance, succeeded a tertian Fever.

*Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of Water, twice a Day, and two Mercurial Aloetic Pills †, whenever the
Body*

† Pilulæ Aloeticæ Mercuriales. No. 3.

Body is costive. Advised also to make Use of a more nourishing Diet.

MAY 19. The Infusion produced a Giddiness, with a slight Nausea, and caused an amazing Increase of Urine, which continues. All the Swellings, except that of the Abdomen, are much reduced, and he can now lie down to sleep. He has taken the purging Pills, and had two Stools with each Dose.

Ordered to take from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty Drops of the Infusion, in Water, twice a Day, and to continue his Pills and Regimen.

MAY 25. He has taken the Infusion regularly, and enlarged the Dose to one hundred and fifty Drops, and found his Urine increased in Proportion. One Evening he took two hundred Drops, which made him sick, with considerable Giddiness and Pain across his Eyes. During the Night he passed four Pints of Urine. The upper Extremities are entirely free from Swellings, except about the Hand affected with carious Ulcers. The Scrotum is quite reduced, and the Size of the Belly nearly so. The Legs and Thighs, although still swelled, are much reduced. His Body was opened the former Part of the Week, by two of the purging Pills, and has since been kept so by the Infusion, which seems to affect his head most in a Morning.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in Water. The Regimen was continued.

MAY 30. On omitting his Medicine for two Days, the Swellings of his Legs and Thighs seemed at a stand, but on resuming it, his Urine was again increased, and he had two or three Stools a Day, and can bear the present Doses tolerably well. The Swellings of the lower Extremities are now very trifling, and the Belly, Scrotum, and other Parts of the Body, are entirely free from Tumefaction. He is extremely emaciated, yet rather stronger, and his Appetite better.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion every other Night, in Water, and to continue his Regimen.

JUNE 6. He finds an Increase of Urine after each Dose of the Medicine; but perceives a strong Tendency to swell on the intermediate Days. The Swellings of the lower Extremities much the same. The Infusion has purged him this Morning, and his Appetite is bad.

Ordered to take ten Grains of Ipecacuan, with one of Tartar Emetic, in the Evening; also to continue the Infusion every other Night, and take a Steel Pill twice a Day.*

JUNE

* Pilulæ Chalybeatæ. No. 4.

JUNE 13. The Vomit operated well, and his Appetite is rather better. The Steel Pills agreed. The Effects of the Infusion and Symptoms the same as at the last Report, except that the Ulcers have become painful, and prevent his getting Rest. His Body still loose.

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and a Pill of a Grain of Opium every other Night.

JUNE 20. He has thrown up his Medicine almost every Time he took it. His Urine decreased, and Swellings, Cough, and Difficulty of Respiration returning.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion twice and thrice a Day, and the Regimen to be continued.

AUGUST 14. The Infusion has operated more as an Emetic and Purgative, than a Diuretic, and the swellings greatly increasing, it ceased to operate as a Diuretic altogether, and therefore was given up. He has since tried Cream of Tartar, Squills, &c. but without Relief, and is now fast approaching to the forlorn Situation in which I first saw him.

C A S E V.

An Ascites (or Dropsy of the Belly) of three Months Continuance, cured by the Administration of the Infusion and Tincture of Tobacco.

M A Y 30, 1784.

JANE RUSHTON, aged 34, the Wife of a labouring Man of Moor-Heath, in the Parish of Leigh. She is affected with a Swelling of the Abdomen, which appears larger than is usual in the last Month of Pregnancy. On examining her Body, a Fluctuation is perceptible to the Touch. She has a short Cough, with great Difficulty of Breathing on the least Exertion. Her Countenance is fallow, and Legs rather swelled. Her Stomach and Bowels are much afflicted with Wind, and, from a general Sensation of Fulness, she sleeps ill, and dares eat but very little at a Time. She has five or six Stools in a Day, and is thirsty. Her Tongue is clean, her Pulse at 108 Strokes in a Minute, and weak. She has lost both Flesh and Strength. Her Urine has been very high coloured for two Months past, and not exceeding half a Pint in twenty-four Hours. Her Menses are regular, but rather pale. About three Months ago, immediately after catching Cold upon a Journey, a sudden Diminution of Urine took Place, and was followed by the
above

above dropfical Symptoms, which have gradually grown worfe. She has been accuftomed to a very poor Diet, and has had feven Children, the youngft of which is now fifteen months old.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infufion, in a little Water this Evening and to-morrow Morning, and to ufe a more nourifhing Diet.

JUNE 1. She has had fome Vertigo with each Dofe, and paffed a Pint and a half of Urine within the laft twenty-four Hours with fome Relief, and her Loofenefs is rather abated.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty-five Drops of the Infufion in Water twice a Day, and one Grain of Opium at Bed-time, twice in the Courfe of the Week.

JUNE 6. She has fome Sicknefs and Vertigo in a Morning. Her Urine, by the fourth Dofe, was increafed to four Pints in twenty-four hours, has continued in the fame Proportion, and is become of a more natural Colour. Her Body is diminifhed in Circumference, acrofs the Navel, two Inches and three Quarters, and fhe feels herfelf much relieved in every Refpect. She has had more Reft with the two Pills of Opium, and has only had one or two Stools in a Day.

Ordered

Ordered the Infusion and Pills to be continued.

JUNE 13. She has wholly neglected to take her Medicine, and her Urine is lessened since the last Report. She has had some Rest by the Use of the Pills, and says the Size of her Body is much the same.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion in Water twice a Day for a Week, and to continue the Pills of Opium as before.

JUNE 20. On taking the Infusion again, her Urine increased to between three and four Pints in twenty-four Hours, and has continued in the same Proportion. Her Body is diminished three Inches and a half since the last Report. She has taken her Pills, and has now only two or three Stools in a Day. She sleeps well, Appetite mends, and is better in all Respects.

Ordered to omit the Pills, and to continue the Infusion for seven Days.

JUNE 27. She has regularly taken her Medicine, and makes about four Pints of Urine in a Day, which is double the apparent Quantity of Liquids taken. Her Body she thinks reduced to within an Inch or two of its natural Size, the Reduction being two Inches and a half since the last Report, and eight
Inches

Inches and three Quarters in all. Her Menfes are regular, more copious, and of a better Colour. She gathers Flesh and Strength. Her Complexion is much more natural, and Stools more regular.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty-five Drops of the Infusion, twice a Day for five Days ; and then from sixty to one hundred Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco || every Night for four Nights, in a little Water.

JULY 11. She omitted the Medicines for some Days, and her Body enlarged two Inches; but on her repeating the Infusion for five Days, that Discharge was again augmented, and the Diminution of the Abdomen is now eight Inches and three Quarters as before. The Tincture proved equally diuretic with the Infusion ; but when she came to take one hundred Drops of the former, her Head was more affected than with one hundred and twenty-five of the latter.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Tincture every Night.

AUGUST 5. She only continued the Tincture a few Nights, and with the same Operation. Her Body still grew less, and has con-

|| Tinctura Nicotianæ. No. 5.

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tinued

tinued so. It is now reduced to its former State, and is full ten Inches and a Quarter less than it was, when she began the Use of the Infusion. In the Course of a Week, from the last Report, she recovered so much Strength as to be able to go out to work in the Fields, which Employment she has continued, and has acquired Flesh, and a healthy Complexion. On the accumulated Waters being so effectually reduced, she complained that the Abdomen felt very relaxed and flabby, and therefore I ordered her to wear a tight Waistcoat, by way of Bandage, from which she found great Support and Comfort. She also perceived her recovery of Strength accelerated, by using a somewhat more nourishing Diet.

DECEMBER 1. She continues entirely free from every dropical Symptom.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Case of William Bayley, being the first in which the Infusion of Tobacco was administered, it was necessary to begin with small Doses, and to augment them gradually. It deserves Notice, that its diuretic Effects were perceptible, by the Time the Patient had taken the third Dose, which was thirty Drops, and that his Urine continued progressively to increase, till he had taken one hundred

hundred and seventy-five at a Dose ; that he had every Day an easy Stool extraordinary ; that there was no other singular Effect, except a slight Vertigo twice, during the first nine Days ; at the End of which, the Swellings were almost entirely gone ; and that the largest Dose of the Infusion (which was two hundred Drops) produced not the least alarming or deleterious Effect, either on the vital or animal Functions.

The Circumstances, thus far, were as flattering as could well attend the first Trial of an active Medicine. It is true the larger Doses of it, after the Period mentioned, did not seem to agree so well, especially when combined with the Lixivium and fixed alkaline Salt. The diuretic Effects, however, of the Infusion were so far conspicuous, as to determine me in my Intention of making further Trials of it, as soon as any other proper Cases should occur.

With Regard to the Treatment of this Patient not being longer continued, his Stomach having become squeamish, and Bowels irritable, the Swellings of his Legs trifling, and he able to return to his Work, it appeared most advisable wholly to omit his Medicines.

The Lixivium and Salt were added to the Infusion in this Case, upon the Supposition, that

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that the fixed vegetable Alkali had had a considerable Share in the Success of the Medicine, said to have been given in South Carolina. But, from a Number of Facts, I am now convinced, that I was right in my first Conjecture, on reading that Account in the Medical Commentaries; and that the Salt of Tobacco, which they made Use of (especially if it was administered unseparated from the Ashes) was not a pure fixed vegetable Alkali; but a vegetable Salt, partaking more or less of the native Virtues of the Plant.

The diuretic Effects of the Infusion, in the two following Cases, were very pointed and successful. In that of Job Kite, the dropical Symptoms, from which the Abdomen was not exempt, were combined with a very cachectic Habit, caused by the long Continuance of an obstinate Ague; and in that of William Marshall, connected with old Age, Cough, and Shortness of Breath.

The Effect of the Infusion were not a little surprising in the Case of Samuel Shenton; for although it did not terminate successfully, yet the immense Quantity of Waters was almost wholly evacuated in a very short Time, by the powerful Operation of the Medicine. Nor was it at all wonderful, that a Re-accumulation of extravasated Fluids, should afterwards take Place in a Habit, which, from a deep rooted Scrophula of five Years, was affected
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with lymphatic Obstructions, and great general Debility; nor that the Stomach should at last reject the Medicine in a Constitution so much exhausted.

The Case of Jane Rushton, was the most successful and satisfactory of the Kind I ever treated; for the dropical Distention of her Body, although she was a very little Woman, was reduced without any fatiguing Operation, ten Inches and a Quarter in Circumference. The Cure, through the whole Progress of the Treatment, strongly corresponded with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine; it was speedy, radical, and permanent.

C A S E VI.

An Ascites of nine Weeks Continuance, cured chiefly by the Administration of the Infusion, for fifteen Days.

J U N E 26, 1784.

MRS. B——, in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 55. Her Abdomen is sensibly enlarged, and appears on Examination to contain Water. Her Face is pale and bloated, and the whole Habit rather dropical. The Urine is in moderate Quantity, and not high coloured. The Pulse
ninety-

ninety-two Strokes in a Minute, and rather weak, and attended with a general Languor. The Appetite is tolerable, Sleep natural, and no Thirst; but her Body is bound.

The dropfical Symptoms are of nine Weeks Continuance, and came on suddenly. The first five Weeks the Urine on an Average, amounted only to about twelve Ounces in twenty-four Hours. The Swellings have not increased much for this Month past. She has lived abstemiously, been much confined in the House, and has taken no Medicines.

Ordered to take ninety Drops of the Infusion of Tobacco every Night, and sixty Drops every Morning, in an Ounce of a weak aromatic Infusion of Horse Radish for four Days.

Ordered to take also, half a Dram of Cream of Tartar, with three Grains of Ginger, twice a Day for three Days.

Advised to make Use of a more nourishing Diet, and take Exercise on Horseback.

JULY 2. The Medicines were taken regularly for four Days, and made her sick, and light-headed for an Hour each Time. They procured two Stools a Day, and the Urine is materially increased, three Pints a Day being discharged, and only two Pints and a half of Liquids drunk. The Abdomen measured by

a Fillet across the Navel, appears to have subsided near an Inch, and the general Swellings are abated. The Body is become bound since the Medicines were finished.

Ordered the Infusion with the same Vehicle, to be continued every other Day for a Week; and two Drams of Cream of Tartar, to be taken every other Morning, on the intermediate Days. The Regimen to be continued.

JULY 11. She has had an easy Stool with each Dose of the Cream of Tartar, and has taken the Infusion four Days, which was accompanied with a slight Giddiness. The Urine is copious, and the Body measures across the Navel, one Inch and three Quarters less than at the last Report.

The Medicines and Regimen were continued.

JULY 18. The Medicines have been regularly taken, and the Abdomen has subsided one Inch more, three Inches and a half in all. She judges by her Stays, that her Body is about its natural Size. She feels herself stronger, in better Spirits, and appears more healthy. The Body is kept open by the Cream of Tartar, and the Urine continues in the same Proportion; but is most copious on the Days she takes the Infusion.

Ordered the Infusion and Vehicle to be repeated,

24 THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

ed, twice every third Day; and two Steel Pills with an Ounce of Port Wine, to be taken twice a Day on the intermediate Days. The Regimen to be continued.

JULY 31. The Infusion as usual, always accompanied with an Increase of Urine, and has been taken (in all) fifteen Days. The Size of her Body continues the same. The Pills and Wine agreed with her, and she has gradually gathered Strength. Her Appetite and Digestion are very good; but she is rather costive.

Ordered to continue the Steel Pills and Wine every Day for a Fortnight; and to take a Dram of Cream of Tartar, with half a Dram of Flowers of Sulphur when costive.

AUGUST 28. The Cream of Tartar, and Sulphur were taken two or three Times, and gently opened her Body. She has continued the Steel Pills and Wine, and has gathered much Strength. Her Complexion is become natural, and she remains quite free from every dropfical Symptom.

JANUARY 10. 1785. No Relapse.

CASE.

C A S E VII.

*A general Dropsy, of five Weeks Continuance,
cured by the Administration of the Infusion,
for twenty-four Days.*

SEPTEMBER 10, 1784.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE, of Wolverhampton, a Buckle-maker, aged 50, an In-Patient. He is affected with general dropfical Swellings; his Legs and Thighs are very tumid, especially towards Night; and his Face, and Hands are much swelled in a Morning. His Belly is also somewhat enlarged; but there is no perceptible Fluctuation. He makes only about two Pints of Urine in twenty-four Hours, but not high coloured; he is thirsty, and sleeps ill; his Appetite is good, and Body regular. Dropfical Symptoms first came on near five Weeks ago, and have grown gradually worse. He has taken several Medicines; but with very transient Relief. He can assign no cause for his Complaint.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day, in a Teacupful of Water.

SEPTEMBER 11. No sensible Effects from the Medicine, and on Inquiry I find he has been accustomed to chew Tobacco.

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Ordered

26 THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

Ordered to take from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day.

SEPTEMBER 15. After trying different Doses of the Infusion, he finds that one hundred and eighty Drops at Night, and one hundred in a Morning occasion a Giddiness, and are as much as he can bear. He was somewhat griped last Night; but was soon relieved by a loose watery Stool: his Urine began to increase three Days ago, and he makes now three Pints and a half in twenty-four Hours, which is double his usual Quantity. His Legs, Thighs, Belly, and Face, have been subsiding these three Days.

Ordered to continue one hundred and eighty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and one hundred every Morning in Water.

SEPTEMBER 18. The Infusion continued to make his Head light, and his Urine copious; his Legs and Thighs are less swelled; he has two Stools a Day, with some griping Pains.

Ordered to continue the Infusion as before, and to take twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum, every other Night.

SEPTEMBER 22. His Thighs are not at all swelled, and Legs very little, either at Mornings or Nights. He continues to have two
Stools

Stools a Day; but the Pains of his Bowels are somewhat relieved whenever he takes the Laudanum. He makes near two Pints of Urine in a Night.

Ordered to continue the Infusion and Laudanum.

OCTOBER 7. He found his Head become more light and troublesome with the one hundred and eighty Drops, and therefore took only one hundred and sixty at Night, and continued the one hundred every Morning. His Urine still copious, and the dropfical Swellings have been entirely gone for three Days past, since which he has omitted his Medicines, and has been for some Time slowly gathering Strength.

C A S E VIII.

General dropfical Swellings, of a Month's Continuance, cured by the Administration of the Infusion eleven Days.

JULY 22, 1785.

ANN BATE, of Wolverhampton, aged 16, an In-Patient. She has been affected with general anasarcaous Swellings for a Month past, during which she has drunk about a Pint and half of Liquids in a Day,

and her Urine has been high coloured, and only about half a Pint in twenty-four Hours. Her Face is very pale, with a scrophulous appearance, the submaxillary glands being somewhat enlarged, and the upper Lip swelled. She has never menstruated, and is affected with Stupor and Drowsiness; also with loss of Appetite, and pain of Swelling of the Stomach, especially towards Night.

Ordered to take ten Grains of Ipecacuan with one of Emetic Tartar in the Evening, and a purging Draught in the Morning, the same as was prescribed for William Bayley.

JULY 23. The Powder operated freely, and brought up much Phlegm, with Relief of Appetite. The purging Draught gave four or five loose Stools, and both Stomach and Belly are much relieved from a Sense of Fulness.

Ordered to repeat the purging Draught in the Morning, and to take from fifty to sixty Drops of the Infusion of Tobacco every Night, and forty every Morning.

JULY 30. The operative Effects of the purging Draught, much the same as before. Fifty-five Drops of the Infusion at Night, and forty in the Morning, caused a Nausea and Vertigo for near an Hour after each Dose, with three or four Stools in a Day. Her Urine was immediately increased, and has continued

continued copious, with corresponding Relief of all her dropfical Symptoms, which are now almost entirely vanifhed. She has had a Rheumatic Pain in the low Part of her Back for five Days paff, which is much increafed on ftooping.

Ordered to apply a Blifter to the Region of the Loins at Bed-time, and the Infufion to be continued.

AUGUST 5. The Blifter has difcharged well, and fhe was quite free from Pain the next Day, and no Complaint of her Back fince, except Sorenefs from the Blifter. The operative and curative Effects of the Infufion the fame, and fhe has been quite free from dropfical Swellings thefe two Days. Her appetite is good, fhe has no Complaint, except the glandular Swellings.

C A S E IX.

A recent Afcites, cured by the Adminiftration of the Infufion of Tobacco for nine Days, and the Powder of Foxglove for three Days.

AUGUST 13, 1785.

JANE POOL of Afton, aged 25, an In-Patient. She complains, that for ten Days paff, fhe has difcharged very little Urine, which,

which, for these three last, has not exceeded half a Pint in twenty-four Hours; during which her Abdomen has swelled much, and a Fluctuation is perceptible to the Touch. She is affected with a short dry Cough, a Sense of Fulness at the Stomach, and Diminution of Appetite. Menses scanty, but stools regular.

About eighteen months ago, she was affected with very strong Symptoms of an approaching Phthisis Pulmonalis, but was relieved by a seasonable Exhibition of Medicines, and continued well till of late, that she has been debilitated by some Paroxysms of a tertian Ague

Ordered to take from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for four Days.

AUGUST 17. She has increased the Drops to ninety-five in a Morning, and one hundred at Bed-time, which were attended with Vertigo and Nausea, and proved strongly diuretic. The Size of the Abdomen, which was measured by a Fillet at the last Report, is now on examination, lessened an Inch and half in Circumference. The Fulness of the Stomach abated, and Cough and Appetite rather better.

Ordered

Ordered to omit her Medicine for a few Days.

AUGUST 22. Her Urine is not so copious as it was, although it continues tolerable free, and the Size of her Body much the same as when last measured. Her Appetite is better, and she is somewhat stronger.

Ordered to repeat her Medicine for five Days.

AUGUST 29. On resuming her Medicine, the Vertigo and Nausea became so troublesome, that she was obliged to lower the Doses to eighty Drops at Bed-time, and sixty in a Morning. Her Urine, however, was immediately much increased, and the swelling of her Body is now so much diminished, that she can lace her Stays quite close; but says, she is not yet quite reduced to her former Size. Her Cough is quite gone, and Appetite good.

Ordered to take two Grains of the Powder of the Leaves of Foxglove To-morrow Evening, and to repeat the Dose twice a Day.

SEPTEMBER 2. The Powder has been taken three Days, produced a considerable increase of Urine, and was attended with a very slight Nausea. The Abdomen is quite reduced to its natural Size, and she has no Complaints.

C A S E

C A S E X.

Anasarcous Swellings of near a Month's Continuance, accompanied with a Tertian Ague, cured in seven Days by the Infusion of Tobacco, and the Mineral Solution.

M A Y 14, 1787.

ELIZABETH DARBY, of Huntington, aged 42, an Out-Patient. She has had a tertian Ague for five Weeks past, and expects her Fit to Day. She has also had anasarcous Swellings, and a scanty Discharge of Urine for near a Month. Her Appetite is tolerable, and Belly regular.

Ordered to take ten Drops of the Mineral Solution, at six o'Clock in the Morning, and six in the Afternoon, for seven Days; and eighty Drops of the Infusion of Tobacco at Bed-time for seven Nights.

JUNE 4. The Medicines have agreed well with her Stomach. She has had three or four easy Stools a Day, and only one more Paroxysm of the Ague. The Infusion seemed to prove highly diuretic after two Days Exhibition, and the Swellings speedily disappeared.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

The Case of Mrs. B———— was also very successful, the Operations of the Medicines were effectual, and her Recovery was completed in a short Time. I have said cured chiefly by the *Infusion*, because I allow the Cream of Tartar to have done some Service; but as the chief Increase of the Urine always corresponded with the Exhibition of the Infusion, which was, as usual in other Cases, accompanied with a slight Vertigo, it appears very reasonable to conclude, that the principal Share of the Cure was owing to the Tobacco. The Medicine in which it was administered, I consider as no more than a coinciding Vehicle prescribed for the Occasion; and therefore have not thought it of Consequence enough to be inserted in the Chapter of Formulæ. The Propriety of exhibiting Steel and Wine (after the Evacuation of the Waters) in order to strengthen the Constitution, and prevent a Relapse, must be obvious to every one, acquainted with the Nature of Dropsies.

The Anasarca, or general Dropsy of Thomas Wooldridge, had not proceeded to so dangerous a Degree; the Cure, however, serves to establish the Efficacy of the Medicine. It was observable that the diuretic Effect of the Infusion did not take Place the first two Days, that it began to operate on the

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third, and that the Urine continued to increase for several Days; then remained copious, and the Cure was progressive. The griping Pains of his Bowels, when troublesome, were always relieved by the Use of the Laudanum.

The dropfical Symptoms, in the Case of Ann Bate, were very quickly removed by the Efficacy of the Infusion, which became powerfully diuretic from the first. The dyspeptic and rheumatic Complaints were likewise speedily relieved by their appropriate Remedies; and excepting her scrophulous Affection, which was not considered as an Object of Treatment whilst she remained in the Infirmary, she was dismissed cured in a very short Time.

The Case of Jane Pool serves to illustrate the Effects of Tobacco in a satisfactory Manner, for the Flow of Urine and Relief of Symptoms, corresponded exactly to the Period of the Administration of the Medicine. The Reason why the Foxglove was prescribed, when the Disease was so nearly removed by the Use of Tobacco, was in order to try the operative Effects of the former with those of the latter in the same Case. Accordingly, after three Days Interval, the Powder of the Foxglove was given, and was attended with a fresh Increase of Urine, and the Disappearance of the slight Remains of the Ascites. Indeed I have not the smallest Doubt, but that
either

either of the Medicines alone, would have been perfectly sufficient for the Removal of the Disease; because, from former Experience, I had found this Patient's Constitution favourable to the Operation of a sedative Diuretic. It may be thought somewhat extraordinary, why I began with such large Doses of the Infusion in the present Case; but I was encouraged to it, from her bearing similar ones without the least Inconvenience, in her Illness eighteen Months ago; at which Time it prov'd strongly diuretic, and seemed to be the chief Medicine that relieved her from her pectoral Complaints.

The Case of Elizabeth Darby, not only affords a striking Illustration of the curative Effects of Tobacco, for it became diuretic and perceptibly successful after two Days Exhibition; but also of the Efficacy of Arsenic, for the Cure of the Ague was speedily completed, although no more than ten Drops of the Solution were given twice a Day for the usual Period.

C A S E XI.

An Ascites of three Months Continuance, accompanied with a Suppuration, and wonderful Enlargement of the left Ovarium, for which the Wine and Infusion of Tobacco were unsuccessfully administered; with a Description of the Appearances of the Abdomen on Dissection.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1786.

MARY PARKER, of Pattingham, aged 18, an In-Patient. Her Abdomen is swelled to a very considerable Size, accompanied with an Induration on the left Side, an obvious Fluctuation, a troublesome Cough, and difficult Breathing. Her Face is bloated, pale, and sublivid. Her Urine very scanty and turbid, not exceeding four, ~~fix~~, or eight Ounces in a Night, and scarce amounting to sixteen in the twenty-four Hours. Her Sleep impaired, Appetite moderate, Pulse one hundred and twenty, small, and weak. The Swelling of the Abdomen has been gradually increasing for three Months, during which Period, she has had no Recurrence of the Menfes.

Ordered to have a Blister applied to the Nape of the Neck at Bed-time, and to take from sixty to seventy Drops of the Wine of Tobacco, in an Ounce of the cordial Julep twice a Day, and to be allowed Dinners from the Matron's Table.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 3. The Blister discharged well, and the Cough and Breathing were rather relieved yesterday. The Wine, in Doses of sixty-five Drops, caused a slight Vertigo and Nausea, and she passed a Pint of Urine the first Night, but only twenty Ounces this last twenty-four Hours, and it is still turbid. Her Breathing is rather worse again to Day, Sleep disturb'd, Appetite impaired, Body bound, and the abdominal Swelling the same.

Ordered to take a Grain of Emetic Tartar with ten of Ipecacuan in the Evening, sixty Drops of the Paregoric Elixir at Bed-time, two Drams of Cream of Tartar, every six Hours, to-morrow, till the Body is opened, and then sixty-five Drops of the Infusion of Tobacco in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep twice a Day for three Days. Let her Diet also be continued, with the addition of six or eight Ounces of raisin Wine in a Day.

SEPTEMBER 8. The Operation of the Vomit brought up a Quantity of greenish Phlegm with some Relief of Breathing and Appetite. She had a better Night with the Elixir; took three Doses of the Cream of Tartar, which gave four loose Stools, and the Tension of her Body was rather relieved. The operative Effects of the Infusion the same as from the Wine: Urine about twenty Ounces in a Day and still turbid.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 18. She has continued her Regimen, and has also taken Cream of Tartar, and Preparations of the Foxglove and Squills in Succession, but without Relief. Her Legs have begun to swell within these few Days. Her Face is more bloated and livid. Her Abdomen very tense, and Breathing so much worse that she can scarcely lie down.

Ordered to omit her Medicines, but continue her Regimen.

SEPTEMBER 22. The last mentioned Symptoms have been progressive, and she continued in a moribund State till sometime Yesterday, when she expired.

This Morning twelve Pints of Water were drawn off by Means of the Trocar, in order to reduce the Bulk of the Body, and the Parietes of the Abdomen were divided by a crucial Incision for Examination.

APPEARANCES on DISSECTION.

On carefully examining the Abdominal Contents, all the Parts appeared quite natural in Figure, Size, and Colour, except the Omentum and the left Ovarium.

The former was entirely livid, and the latter was so perfectly disfigured, and preternaturally enlarged, that it would not have been readily

readily-known to have been an Appendage to the Uterus, but from its immediate Connexion with that Organ. This morbid Mass appeared of a variegated Colour, and of a steatomatous Consistence and Inequality; but on cutting into it, it was found less firm towards the Centre, where it was so tender as to give Way to the slightest Pressure; and in a Number of Cavities, occupying nearly one half of the central Part of the Mass, was contained a considerable Quantity of a purulent whey-like Matter. The whole Mass could not weigh less than between seven and eight Pounds avoirdupois; altho' it is well known that the human Ovarium in its natural State wou'd not be esteemed small, if it equalled the Size of a Pigeon's Egg.

OBSERVATIONS.

From the unsuccessful Trials of different Medicines, in the several Stages of the Disease, it evidently appeared, that the constitutional Disposition of the Patient was by no Means favourable to the Operation of Diuretics; and that the Incurability of the Case, collectively considered, must be obvious to any one, the least acquainted with the Nature and Structure of the human Machine.

CASE

C A S E XII.

MARTHA BENTLEY, of Walton, aged 41, cured in four Days of dropfical Swellings after an Ague, by taking three Doses of eighty Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, and the same Doses of the Infusion, in a little Water. They operated as Diuretics, attended with Nausea and Headach.

C A S E XIII.

MARY EATON, of Brockton, aged 44, an Out-Patient, cured of dropfical Swellings after an Ague, by taking fifty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and twenty-five every Morning, for ten Days. It operated as a Diuretic.

C A S E XIV.

SAMUEL REEVES, aged 26, an In-Patient, affected, in Consequence of an Ague, with general dropfical Swellings, of eight Weeks Continuance, and cured in eighteen Days, by taking one hundred and sixty Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days. It operated as a strong Diuretic and a Laxative, accompanied with Giddiness and griping Pains.

C A S E

C A S E XV.

GEORGE CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 52, an In-Patient, cured of large dropfical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague, by taking one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion, Tincture, Wine||, or Vinegar§ of Tobacco, every Night, and eighty every Morning for nine Days. Their Operation was strongly diuretic, attended with a flight Giddinefs.

C A S E XVI.

SARAH BEECH, of Stafford, aged 46, Out-Patient, cured of anafarcous Legs of fourteen Days Continuance, the Sequela of a tertian Ague, by taking eighty Drops of the Infusion at Bed-time, and fixty in the Morning for three Days. It operated as a strong Diuretic, attended with Vertigo and Nausea.

C A S E XVII.

SARAH DUDLEY, of Stafford, aged 32, an Out-Patient, affected with dropfical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague, was much relieved by taking from twenty-five to fifty Drops of the Infusion, for three Nights

|| Vinum Nicotianæ. No. 6. § Acetum Nicotianæ. No. 7.

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together,

together, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep. It operated as a Diuretic and Laxative, attended with a Nausea and Giddiness.

C A S E XVIII.

ANN BENTON, of Stafford, aged 19, Out-Patient, cured of anasaruous Legs, the Sequela of a Fever, by taking thirty-five Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic, attended with Nausea and Vertigo.

C A S E XIX.

FRANCIS GOUGH, of Stafford, aged 57, cured of dropfical Legs, after a slow Fever, by taking sixty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and forty every Morning, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep for seven Days. It operated as a Diuretic.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

The eight preceding Cases were in Consequence of the debilitating Effects of Fever, and, from the diuretic Operation of the Medicine, all the dropfical Symptoms were speedily removed.

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Perhaps it may be objected by some, that these Cases are not in Point, because dropfical Symptoms, brought on by febrile Affections already cured, will in general subside by the mere Effort of Nature. But when it is considered, that some of those Cases were the Consequences of very obstinate Intermittents, and that the Patients recovered in a shorter Time than they could have done from the natural Return of Strength, after such a State of Debility, and that the Disappearance of the dropfical Symptoms, corresponded precisely with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine, it must be allowed that such Facts, are neither ambiguous, nor foreign to the Subject.

C A S E XX.

SARAH BENTON, of Bradley, aged 20, an Out-Patient, cured of general dropfical Swellings, by taking about one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eighteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic, accompanied with Giddiness and Nausea.

C A S E XXI.

MARY CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 23, an Out-Patient, much relieved from dropfical Swellings of some Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion

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44 THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO

every Night for seven Nights; and eighty Drops of the Wine every Night, for four Nights following. Their Operation was diuretic, attended with Giddiness and Nausea.

C A S E XXII.

MRS. C—, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 50, cured of dropfical Swellings of the Legs of some Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, in a little peppermint Water, twice a Day for six Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Laxative, attended with a slight Nausea and Giddiness.

C A S E XXIII.

SARAH BRINDLEY, of Great Haywood, aged 42, an Out-Patient, was affected with dropfical Swellings of the Legs of some Continuance, and much relieved by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eight Days, and one hundred Drops every other Night for four Nights. It operated as a strong Diuretic, attended with a slight Nausea and Giddiness.

C A S E XXIV.

ELIZABETH ROCK, of Huntington, aged 30, cured of anasarcaous Legs of eight

eight Weeks Continuance in a cachectic Habit, by taking eighty Drops of the Infusion at Bed-time, and sixty in a Morning for five Days, and seventy Drops each Night for twenty Nights. The Medicine operated from the second Day as a Diuretic, accompanied with Vertigo and Nausea.

C A S E XXV.

WILLIAM GRIPTON, of Seighford, aged 22, Out-Patient, cured of anasarca Swellings of three Months Continuance, by taking seventy Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for fourteen Days. The Medicine caused a slight Vertigo with Headach, and proved diuretic from the sixth Day.

C A S E XXVI.

SARAH CRADDOCK, aged 50, Out-Patient, cured of anasarca Legs of a Week's Continuance attending a debilitated Habit, by taking seventy Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, at Bed-time for eleven Nights. It operated as a Diuretic, with a slight Nausea and Vertigo.

C A S E XXVII.

MARGARET HODGETS, of Gnosal, aged 77, Out-Patient, always relieved of anasarca

anasarcous Swellings of her Legs, attended with Ulcers of three Months Continuance, by taking sixty Drops of the Infusion at Bed-time, and forty in a Morning for several Periods of two or three Weeks at a Time, for the Space of eight Months. The Medicine operated as a Diuretic, attended with a slight Nausea.

OBSERVATIONS.

In these eight Cases, the dropfical Swellings were not in Consequence of any feverish Complaints, and, as most of them had been of some Continuance, there was no Likelihood of their being speedily relieved by the mere Effort of Nature, therefore the Benefit which ensued, was more pointedly the Effect of the Medicine, whose Operation was evidently diuretic in all the Cases, and very strongly so in Sarah Brindley's.

It was observable that some of those Patients, from Peculiarity of Constitution, seemed to bear the Medicine in considerable Doses, with less Inconvenience than is usual with Females.

In the Case of Margaret Hodgets, who was near fourscore, both the diuretic and curative Influence of the Medicine was very strongly marked, from its being administered with such
repeated

repeated Intervals, during the Space of eight Months, and always with corresponding Relief.

The Infusion in William Griptons Case was likewise very successful, but it deserves to be noticed, that the Increase of Urine did not take Place till the sixth Day from his commencing the Use of the Medicine; whereas, in general, it proves diuretic within the first two or three Days of its Administration.

C A S E XXVIII.

JOHNS GOSSIDGE, of Stafford, aged 42, cured of dropfical Swellings of the Legs of two Years and a half Continuance (much aggravated by a Stroke of the Palsy twenty-seven Months ago) *chiefly* by taking fifty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for eleven Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Diaphoretic, and Laxative, attended with a flight Nausea and Giddiness. The Cure was also assisted by the Use of Bandages.

C A S E XXIX.

WALTER OSBOBN, of Leek, aged 30, an In-Patient, cured of a dropfical Swelling of his Leg, of two Years Continuance, *chiefly* by taking eight Pills of Tobacco||, at three Doses, in the Space of a few Hours,

|| *Pilulæ Nicotianæ* No. 2.

Hours, and one hundred Drops of the Infusion, Tincture, or Wine of Tobacco every Night, and seventy-five Drops every Morning for ten Days. Their Operation was strongly diuretic, attended with slight Nausea and Giddiness. The Cure was also assisted by the Use of Bandages.

C A S E XXX.

MARY BETTONY, aged 61, an Out-Patient, afflicted with a confirmed general Dropsy, accompanied with great Debility, for which she took one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days. It produced a slight Nausea, but no other Effect, and was attended with no Relief.

C A S E XXXI.

SARAH STEWART, of Rugeley, aged 16, In-Patient, was affected with an Ascites of six Months Continuance, for which she took from forty to forty-five Drops of the Infusion three Times a Day for four Days. The Medicine caused a Vertigo and Nausea, but neither proved diuretic, nor procured any Relief.

CASE

C A S E XXXII.

A NN BULLOCK, of Wolverhampton, aged 60, In-Patient, was afflicted with a confirmed Ascites of eighteen Weeks Continuance, and took from sixty to eighty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for ten Days, during which it proved laxative, and was accompanied with Vertigo and Nausea; but with neither Increase of Urine, nor Relief.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

In the two Cases, of Gossidge and Osborn, I have said cured *chiefly* by the Infusion, &c. because as the Diseases appeared not wholly depending upon the Habit, but somewhat local, they were assisted by the Aid of Bandages; otherwise the Medicines were distinctly diuretic, and the Cures were speedy and successful.

In Mary Bettony's Case, the Medicine neither proved diuretic nor beneficial, but then she was somewhat advanced in Years, and in the last Stage of a general Dropsy.

The Disease of Sarah Stewart was a confirmed Ascites, attended with a considerable Magnitude of the Abdomen, and much Loss of Flesh and Strength. It was one of those obstinate Cases, in which Medicines seemed

to make no Impression; for besides taking the Tobacco without Success, she took also a Grain and a half of the Powder of the Leaves of Foxglove, twice a Day for two Days; and then one Grain, four Times a Day for two Days more, which rather griped her, but was not attended with either Increase of Urine, or any Relief of Symptoms. After this she tried a Preparation of Squills, but with no better Effect; she was therefore ordered to be tapped, and having twenty-four Pints of Water taken from her, was soon after dismissed.

The Ascites of Ann Bullock had not only made great Progress, but was attended with great Loss of Flesh and Strength, a weak, small, and quick Pulse, a bad Cough, a Shortness of Breathing, and œdematous Legs; and considering her advanced Age, and that many other hydropic Medicines were tried, especially Diuretics, without the least Benefit, there was little Room to be surprised, that the Infusion made no Impression on the Secretion of the Kidnies, in a Constitution so unfavourable to the Operation of Diuretics in general.

S E C T.

S E C T. II.

OF THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO,
IN THE TREATMENT OF
CASES OF DYSURY, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

C A S E XXXIII.

A Dysury (or Difficulty of passing Urine) from Gravel, of four Days Continuance, cured by three Doses of the Infusion.

J U N E 2, 1784.

WILLIAM IMS, near Rugeley, aged 34, has a constant Pain in the Region of the Kidnies. It is much worse by Paroxysms, with frequent Motions of the Bladder, and considerable Difficulty in making Water, which is high coloured, and contains a lateritious Sediment. His Stomach is swelled and painful from Flatulence, attended with Eructations; his Appetite is impaired, and his Belly bound: he has often been affected with calculous Paroxysms; but never had the Rheumatism. His Complaints came on nine Days ago, and then rather abated, but have been much worse for these last four Days.

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Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in a little Water, every six Hours.

JUNE 5. He took three Doses of the Infusion, which caused a Vertigo, and slight Nausea; became sensibly easier with the first Dose, and was quite relieved by the third; he passed Urine with great Ease, had three loose Stools, and all the Functions became natural.

JUNE 19. He remains perfectly free from Complaints.

C A S E XXXIV.

A Paroxysm of Dysury, attended with a Discharge of Gravel of five Days Continuance, cured by two Doses of the Infusion.

AUGUST 19, 1784.

THOMAS BADGER, of Brewood, aged 57, an In-Patient. He has for five or six Days past made but little Urine, which for the last three Days has been rather high coloured, and attended with some Pain about the Neck of the Bladder. He is subject to gravelly Complaints, and parts with much red Sand: his Belly is regular, and Appetite good: he has been somewhat accustomed to the Use of Tobacco.

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion immediately, in a little Water, and eighty more in an Hour's Time.

AUGUST 20. In a short Time after taking the Infusion, he was seized with Vertigo, which lasted an Hour and half, and soon after he passed Urine with Ease and Freedom, and to the Amount of five Pints in the Course of the Night; and says that the Quantity he has parted with, the last twenty-four Hours, is equal to all that he has made for five Days past. He has also had two loose Stools, with slight griping Pains.

Ordered to omit the Infusion.

AUGUST 21. His Urine continues free, and he has no nephritic Complaints.

C A S E XXXV.

A Dysury apparently from Gravel, cured by the Administration of the Infusion for eight Days.

J U L Y 27, 1785.

JOHN MIDDLETON, near Stafford, aged 44, an Out-Patient, was suddenly seized with a Dysury this Morning, and says he had similar Fits about four Years ago, accompanied with a Discharge of Gravel.

Ordered

Ordered to take twenty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for three Days.

AUGUST 13. The Infusion proved diuretic and anodyne, attended with a Nausea and slight Vertigo, and the Dysury was much relieved whilst he was taking the Medicine; but the Symptoms are now become worse again.

Ordered to repeat the Infusion for five Days.

AUGUST 19. The operative Effects the same, except that it has likewise proved laxative. The Dysury began to abate the second Day, after he returned to the Use of the Medicine. He has passed some Gravel, and is now quite free from all uneasiness of the urinary Passages.

C A S E XXXVI.

A Dysury, from grumous Blood, cured in two Days, by the Administration of the Infusion.

O C T O B E R 4, 1785.

JOHN GOLDSMITH, of Moss-Pit, near Stafford, aged 64, an Out-Patient. He was seized yesterday Morning with a sudden Stoppage of Urine, preceded by a Pain in the Region of the Kidnies, which still continues. After many painful and almost constant Motions

ons of the Bladder, he, with great Difficulty, discharged several Grumes of Blood as large as a hazel Nut, and in the Course of the Day and last Night, he parted with a considerable Quantity of thick, bloody, grumous Urine, and the Symptoms are still very troublesome.

Ordered to take sixty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for three Days.

OCTOBER 7. The Pains of his Back and urinary Passages were somewhat easier by the very first Dose, and the next Day were much more relieved, the Grumes being fewer and smaller, and Urine more copious and less bloody. Yesterday he ceased to part with any more Grumes, his Urine became of a natural Colour, was passed with great Ease, and he has had no Uneasiness since.

Ordered to continue the Infusion for three Days.

OCTOBER 10. He has continued the Infusion, and not had the least Return of his Complaint.

Ordered to omit his Medicine.

OCTOBER 21. No Relapse.

CASE

C A S E XXXVII.

A Dysury of three Days Continuance, cured in a short Time by the Administration of the Infusion.

M A R C H 4, 1788.

PETER BATTY, of Stafford, aged 23, an Out-Patient. He was seized three Days ago, with a Pain in the Region of the Kidnies, accompanied with frequent painful Motions to pass Urine in very small Quantities, and with a frequent Dribbling. Body bound and Complexion pale.

Ordered to take fifty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day.

APRIL 5. Fifty Drops produced a Vertigo and Nausea for three Hours with some Retching, and therefore only took thirty Drops once a Day since, which proved diuretic and rather laxative; but the Vertigo and Nausea are still troublesome for above an Hour after each Dose. He has parted with some red Sand every Day, and the Dribbling and other dysurial Symptoms are somewhat relieved.

Ordered to take twenty Drops of the Infusion several Times a Day.

APRIL

APRIL 18. The first Dose of twenty Drops caused Vertigo and Nausea for an Hour, and therefore he took only fifteen three Times a Day for about six Days, which affected his Head and Stomach much less, yet was anodyne, rather laxative, and very diuretic, and his Complaints were materially abated on the second Day, when he parted with a Teaspoonful of red Sand: a considerable Quantity also of the same gritty Matter, came away for the three following Days, with very great Relief. In the Course of a Week from the last Report, his dysurial Symptoms went entirely off, and he has had no Relapse.

C A S E XXXVIII.

A Dysury of a Fortnight's Continuance, cured by the Administration of the Infusion for six Days.

A P R I L 4, 1788.

PAUL VAUL, of Bawich, aged 52, an Out-Patient, has been afflicted with a Dysury for a Fortnight past, having frequent painful Motions of the Bladder, and the Discharge of Urine sometimes very scanty.

Ordered to take sixty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for six Days.

APRIL 18. Took his Drops regularly, found some Relief of the Dysury from the very first Dose, and growing gradually better, was entirely free from the Complaint by the End of the Week. The Medicine proved anodyne, narcotic, and strongly diuretic, accompanied with Vertigo and Nausea, but no obvious Discharge of Gravel.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Complaint of William Ims, appeared to be a strong marked Paroxysm of Dysuria Calculosa (or what is commonly called a Fit of the Gravel) attended with very considerable Pain. Having tried the Infusion in some Diseases, wherein it had proved anodyne as well as diuretic, I was encouraged to make an Experiment of it in this Case. Accordingly it was administered, and the Success exceeded Expectation. We find the Patient was sensibly relieved by the very first Dose, and completely cured by the third.

In the Case of Badger, the Success was also very conspicuous; for certainly the Flow of Urine in twenty-four Hours, after taking the Preparation, equalling in Quantity, what had been passed for five Days before, and being attended with corresponding Relief, admitted of no Doubts with regard to the beneficial Operation of the Medicine.

The

The Relief obtained in the Case of John Middleton was very conspicuous, for when the Symptoms relapsed, after being obviated by the first Course of the Medicine, they were equally relieved by the second.

The anodyne and diuretic Effects of the Infusion in Goldsmith's Case, were very speedy and satisfactory; for all the Symptoms began to abate soon after taking the first Dose, and, within forty-eight Hours after, during the Use of the Medicine, every Appearance of Hemorrhage and painful Symptom, progressively and totally vanished. There seemed to be no Cause assignable for the sudden Attack of the Disease.

The operative Effects of the Medicine from a common Dose, in the Case of Peter Batty, were more considerable than I had ever experienced in any male Subject of the same Age; for he was obliged to diminish the Drops, at different Times, from fifty to fifteen, before the Operation was no more than is usual with the Average-Dose; which is certainly a singular Proof of the Influence of Idiosyncrasy, or Peculiarity of Constitution, with respect to the Effects of Medicines. We find he was somewhat relieved of his Complaints by thirty Drops taken only once a Day, but when he took fifteen three Times a Day, the Medicine proved anodyne, laxative, and powerfully diuretic, and was attended with much Discharge

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of

of Gravel, and corresponding Relief of all his Symptoms.

The speedy Relief obtained in the Case of Paul Vaul, commencing from the very first Dose, and all his Symptoms being removed within a Week, was an unequivocal Proof of the Efficacy of the Medicine.

C A S E XXXIX.

ELIZABETH NORTHWOOD, aged 36, an Out-Patient, cured of a Dysfury (or Difficulty of making Water) of two Weeks Continuance, by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, for seven Nights. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a slight Vertigo.

C A S E XL.

MARY BROOKSHAW, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 22, cured of a Dysfury, attended with a painful Dribbling, of three Weeks Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night, and sixty every Morning, for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo.

C A S E

C A S E XLI.

WILLIAM STANTON, of Stafford, aged 58, Out-Patient, cured of a Dysury of two Months, by taking eighty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and seventy every Morning for thirteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo and Nausea.

C A S E XLII.

PHEBE CRUTCHLEY, of Eccleshall, aged 10, Out-Patient, afflicted with a Dysury for some Days, without any obvious Cause, and relieved after the third Dose, by taking from twenty to twenty-five Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for seven Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended sometimes with Nausea.

C A S E XLIII.

ELIZABETH BOTT, of Stafford, aged 60, Out-Patient, cured of a Dysury of two or three Days Continuance, by taking eighty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for six Days, and one hundred Drops twice a Day for four Days. The Medicine operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with slight Vertigo.

C A S E

C A S E XLIV.

RICHARD SWINGEWOOD, of Eccleshall, aged 25, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dysury, which has been better and worse for twelve Months, but much worse for the last three, by taking eighty Drops every Night, and sixty every Morning for sixteen Days. It operated as an Anodyne and Astringent, attended with a Nausea and Vertigo.

C A S E XLV.

JOHN PALMER, of Kingwinford, aged 23, In-Patient, relieved of a Dysury of fifteen Weeks, accompanied with strong Signs of an Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, by taking from thirty to sixty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for twelve Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Anodyne, and Narcotic, attended with a slight Nausea.

C A S E XLVI.

MR. W——, in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 30, afflicted with a Dysury, accompanied with very strong calculous Symptoms for a Month past, relieved by taking from one hundred to one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of an Infusion of Liquorice, for ten Nights. It
operated

operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Giddiness.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE eight preceding Cases were not marked by any Discharge of Gravel, and in several of them no Cause could be satisfactorily assigned; yet they were all more or less relieved, and several of them in a very short Time.

It was observable in the Case of Phebe Crutchley, that from twenty to twenty-five Drops of the Infusion proved diuretic and anodyne, attended with a slight Nausea, but that a Trial of thirty Drops excited considerable Sicknefs: nor did this surprise me, because of the many Instances I have seen, of young Subjects and Females, not being able to bear the Medicine so well as Adults and Males; although the Doses had been lessened in the usual Proportion of operative Medicines in general.

In the Case of Richard Swingewood, besides the usual operative Effects, it proved astringent, which is a rare Circumstance; the Patient, however, found himself sensibly relieved whilst he was taking it. He had been subject to an habitual Asthma for three or four Years.

John

John Palmer was examined for the Stone, but none could be found; yet his Urine besides being discharged with sudden, frequent, and painful Motions, had sometimes a mucous and flocculent Appearance, and the Symptoms collectively considered, were very similar to those which usually attend the Presence of a Stone in the Bladder. They were materially relieved by the Use of the Medicine, although they had continued very troublesome for more than a Quarter of a Year.

Mr. W——, never was examined but from the Symptoms then present, as well as the subsequent History of his Case, there was the strongest Reason to believe, that they depended on the immediate Irritation of a Calculus.

C A S E XLVII.

SARAH ECCLESTONE, of Stafford, aged 50, Out-Patient, relieved of a Dysury, accompanied with a Dribbling of Urine of three Weeks Continuance, by taking eighty Drops twice a Day for four Days, and every Night for six Nights. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a slight Griping, Vertigo, and Nausea.

C A S E

C A S E XLVIII.

THOMAS STEVENSON, from the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 41, Out-Patient, relieved of a Dyfury of some Days Continuance, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion three Times a Day for three Days, which operated as a Diuretic and an Anodyne.

C A S E XLIX.

ANN DENT, of Whitgrave, aged 35, Out-Patient, relieved of a very painful Dyfury of two Days Continuance, by taking fixty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for three Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a slight Nausea and Vertigo.

C A S E L.

JOHN WHITE, of Acton, aged 60, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dyfury, attended with a Dribbling of Urine of two Weeks Continuance, by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops twice a Day for thirteen Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a slight Nausea.

C A S E L I.

HANNAH GERRARD, from the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 23, Out-Patient, afflicted with a very painful Dyfury, for near half a Year, attended with Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, much relieved by taking from forty to eighty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for ten Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a Vertigo and a slight Nausea, but no Discharge of Gravel.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

THESE five Cases were somewhat more irregular than the preceding, for they were marked by some previous Discharge of Gravel, yet no obvious Excretion thereof was noticed by the Patients, during the Period of using the Medicine and obtaining Relief.

The Paroxysm of Sarah Ecclestone had been attended with a dribbling of Urine for three Weeks, and was therefore very troublesome. It was preceded by a Discharge of red Sand, although none has appeared since. The Medicine, however, had an exceeding good Effect, immediately relieving the Symptoms, and when she was dismissed by the Weekly Board, she had been free from all dysurial Pains and Dribbling of Urine for a Fortnight.

Thomas

Thomas Stevenson was speedily relieved of his Dysury, during the Exhibition of the Infusion. He had been subject to frequent painful Paroxysms apparently from Gravel.

The speedy Relief of painful Symptoms in the Case of Ann Dent was very pointed, and much in Favor of the Utility of the Medicine.

John White had been subject to a frequent Incontinence of Urine for several Years past, alternating with occasional Paroxysms of Dysury, apparently from Gravel. His dysurial Symptoms soon abated on taking the Infusion.

In the Case of Hannah Gerrard, the Presence of a Stone in the Bladder was strongly implied, by the Motions to Urine being frequent, sudden, and violent. Some time after she had been relieved by the Administration of the Infusion, she had a Relapse, and was relieved by taking half a Dram of the Powder of the Leaves of Uva Ursi, three Times a Day for nine Days in the space of fourteen.

C A S E LII.

JANE THORNEYWORK, of the Parish of Leigh, aged 60, cured of a Dysury apparently from Gravel, of a Month's Continuance, by taking fifty Drops of the Infusion every six Hours for four Doses. It operated

as a Diuretic and Anodyne, accompanied with a slight Vertigo, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E LIII.

A NN GATER, of Stafford, aged 49, an Out-Patient, was afflicted with a Dysury apparently from Gravel, and much relieved by taking from sixty to seventy Drops of the Infusion, once and twice a Day for seven Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, accompanied with a slight Vertigo and Nausea, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E LIV.

MRS. E—— C——, aged 23, afflicted with a Dysury apparently from Gravel, of some Continuance, much relieved by taking eighty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and sixty every Morning, for four Days, and sixty Drops every Night, for fourteen Nights. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, accompanied with Giddiness, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E LV.

E LIZABETH FODEN, of Walton, aged 45, Out-Patient, afflicted with Dysury apparently from Gravel, for a Month past, much relieved by taking from eighty to one hundred Drops of the Infusion every Night,
and

and seventy Drops every Morning for five Days. It operated as a Diuretic, Narcotic, and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo, transient Confusion of Ideas, and a Discharge of Gravel.

C A S E LVI.

SAMUEL REDFERN, of Great Haywood, aged 68, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dysury from Gravel, which has been troublesome at Times for some Years, but much worse for these last three Months, by taking from seventy to eighty Drops of the Infusion at Bed-time for seven Nights together. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with Vertigo.

C A S E LVII.

SARAH HARRIS, of Eccleshall, aged 48, Out-Patient, much relieved of a Dysury, accompanied with a Discharge of Gravel of six Weeks Continuance, by taking sixty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for seven Days. It operated as a Diuretic and Anodyne, attended with a Nausea, slight Tremors, and the Discharge of a Teaspoonful of gritty Matter in a Day, for three Days together.

OBSER-

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

THESE last fix Cafes were fomewhat more regular and fuccefsful than the preceding ones, and were marked by a Difcharge of Gravel, both before and during the Ufe of the Medicine.

In the Cafes of Thorneywork, Gater, and E. C. the curative Influence of the Infufion was foon obvious, and its Operation as mild as could be wifhed: and that it was not equally fo in the Cafe of Elizabeth Foden, was the more extraordinary, as fhe had been accuftomed to fmoke Tobacco five or fix Times a Day for fome Years paff. The Relief, however, fhe obtained from the Ufe of the Medicine, was both speedy and fatisfactory.

In Samuel Redfern's Cafe, the Dyfuria Calculofa was ftrongly marked, for he affirmed that for near a Month paff he had parted with Gravel almoft every Night, and that as it came away it produced a fharp cutting Pain. The Relief he obtained from the Ufe of the Medicine was speedy and confiderable, but through Inattention he did not Notice the *Quantity* of Gravel, he had Reason to think he had parted with during its Adminiftration.

The Succefs of the Medicine in Sarah Harris's Cafe was very pointed, for fhe was much diftreffed with frequent and painful Motions
of

of the Bladder, attended with a Heat and Smart in passing Urine, which was high coloured, small in Quantity, and containing gritty Matter; but, was immediately relieved, on entering upon a Course of the Infusion, during which the Discharge of Gravel was considerable indeed.

C A S E LVIII.

A NN FORSTER, of Stafford, aged 44, Out-Patient, affected with a Dysury for twelve Months past, somewhat relieved by taking sixty Drops of the Infusion every Night, and forty every Morning for five Days. It operated as an Anodyne, attended with a Nausea and Vertigo, but no Increase of Urine.

C A S E LIX.

M ARY KENT, of Acton, aged 54, Out-Patient, was affected with a Dysury for some Days, in a Case of Rheumatism of a Fortnight's Continuance, and took eighty Drops of the Infusion twice a Day for four Days, which caused a slight Nausea, but was not attended with either Increase of Urine, or Relief of Dysury.

C A S E LX.

M R. T——t, in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 63, had been afflicted with

with a Dyfuria Calculofa of eleven Years Continuance, accompanied of late with an Ulceration of the Bladder; for the Relief of which, he had tried feveral palliative Medicines. He took alfo fixty Drops of the Infufion of Tobacco at Bed-time, and fifty in the Morning for three Days; during which the Medicine was neither attended with any Operation nor Relief.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN thefe three Cafes of Dyfury, the Medicine was attended with no Increate of Urine, and in two of them with no Relief.

In Ann Forfter's Cafe the Infufion was only taken five Days, and although it did not prove diuretic, yet by its anodyne Quality, it feemed to relieve the Symptoms. She had parted with Gravel at Times for twelve Months paft, but not lately.

The Infufion was ordered in the Cafe of Mary Kent in larger Dofes than ufual, becaufe fhe was in the Habit of fmoking, and accordingly bore it well; but without its proving either diuretic, or affording any Relief. She had formerly parted with Gravel, but not lately; and her rheumatic Affection, not being of the acute Kind, rendered a Tranfition of that Complaint to the Bladder not very probable.

The

The forlorn Case of Mr. T———t was strongly marked indeed, for he had passed calculous Concretions at various Times, and now and then with the Appearance of Blood; his Dyfury also gradually increafing, his Urine had for fome Time paff become evidently purulent, which with the concomitant Symptoms, clearly evinced the Prefence of an Ulceration of the Bladder, which was attended with confiderable Pain and Irritability of the Parts. From thefe Circumftances he had been under the Neceffity of uſing Opiates, in order to obtain occasional Relief; the habitual Uſe of which, would naturally render his Conſtitution leſs ſenſible to the anodyne Effect of Tobacco, and in ſome Meaſure accounts for his not being benefited by it.

Having thus animadverted on the Treatment of particular Caſes, I ſhall conclude this Section with two or three general Obſervations. Few Diſeaſes, I believe, are more diſtreſſing to Patients, or embarraſſing to Practitioners, without being more ſpeedily fatal, than thoſe which come under the Denomination of Dyſuries. This ariſes partly from the Obſcurity of the Cauſes in many Caſes, and partly from the Difficulty of removing them, when known in others: witneſs a Stone in the Kidnies, or an Ulcer of the Bladder. But neither Obſcurity, nor Difficulty ſhould diſcourage us from uſing our beſt Endeavours to relieve a ſuffering Fellow Creature. I am well aſſured that

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many Persons will discharge a large Quantity of red Sand in their Urine at Times, without having the least Uneasiness from that Circumstance; and I have known many very painful Dysuries, where neither the Appearance of gritty Matter, nor any other Cause could be reasonably assigned; and yet have been materially relieved, by a patient Attention to the Case, and a prudent Administration of Medicines. I have therefore thought it more advisable to express myself with some Degree of Caution and Reserve with regard to Causes; accordingly, I have frequently made Use of the Phrases: *a Dysury apparently from Gravel*, or *a Dysury attended with a Discharge of Gravel*, rather than assume a more decided Tone, in assigning the Causes of a Disease, which are but too often so obscure as not to be assignable on any probable Foundation.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.
FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM,
W I T H
O B S E R V A T I O N S.

INFUSUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 1.

RECIPE Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ
Virginienfis * Unciam unam,
Aquæ bullientis Libram unam.

Macera per Horam unicam in Vase clauso, in
Balneo Mariæ posito, deinde hujus Infusi Uncias
quatuordecim exprime, et Colaturæ adde

^A
Spiritus vinosi rectificati Uncias duas,
ut Infusum melius conservetur.

JULIA-

* The Nicotiana Tabacum of Linnæus: the particular Sort above prescribed is commonly sold in the Shops under the Title of THE BEST VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.

Dr. Lewis gives us the pharmaceutic History of Tobacco, in his Materia Medica, P. 390. in the following Words.

“ The leaves of tobacco have a strong disagreeable smell, and a very acrid burning taste. They give out their acrid matter both to water and spirit, most perfectly to the latter: the aqueous infusions are of a yellow or brown colour, the spirituous of a deep green. They yield nothing considerable in distillation with either menstruum: nevertheless their acrimony is greatly abated in the inspissation of the tinctures, the watery extract being less pungent than the leaves themselves, and the spirituous not much more so. The several sorts of tobacco brought from abroad, are stronger in taste than that of our own growth, and the extracts made from them much more fiery, but in less quantity.”

JULAPIUM CARDIACUM. No. 2.

*Recipe Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis simplicis Uncias
duodecim,*

*Aquæ Piperis Jamaicensis spirituosæ,
Pharm. Edin.*

*(vel Aquæ Cinnamomi spirituosæ) Uncias tres,
Syrupi simplicis Unciam unam.*

Misce.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ MERC. No. 3.

*Recipe Mercurii Dulcis Sublimati,
Saponis duri, singulorum Drachmam unam,*

*Aloës Socotorinæ Drachmas duas,
Olei essentialis e Baccis Juniperi Guttas quin-
decim,*

Syrupi Simplicis quantum satis sit.

Misce, et divide in Pilulas quadraginta octo.

PILULÆ CHALYBEATÆ. No. 4.

*Recipe Salis Martis,
Extracti Radicis Gentianæ, singulorum Drach-
mas duas,*

Pulveris Radicis Glycyrrhizæ quantum satis sit.

*Misce, et fiat Massa in Pilulas sexaginta di-
videnda.*

TINCTURA

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ. No. 5.

*Recipe Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ virginien-
sis Unciam unam,*

Spiritus^A vinosi tenuioris Libram unam.

Digere per Dies quatuor, et cola.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 6.

*Recipe Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ virginien-
sis Unciam unam,*

Vini Albi Libram unam.

Macera per Dies quatuor, et cola.

ACETUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 7.

*Recipe Foliorum siccatorum Nicotianæ virginien-
sis Unciam unam,*

Aceti Libram unam.

Macera per Dies quatuor, deinde coletur.

PILULÆ NICOTIANÆ. No. 8.

*Recipe Pulveris Foliorum Nicotianæ virginien-
sis cautè siccatorum,*

*Conservæ Rosarum Rubrarum, singulorum
Drachmam unam,*

Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici quantum satis sit.

*Misce, fiat Massa de qua Pilulæ sexaginta for-
mentur.*

OBSER-

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

WHEN I first began to consider the Nature and Virtues of Tobacco, with a View to its Administration, it occurred to me, that if a certain Portion of the Herb was macerated for a limited Time, in a given Quantity of aqueous Menstruum, assisted by the temperate and steady Heat of boiling Water, it would be likely to produce a Medicine of a constant and equal Strength. Accordingly, I prescribed the preceding Infusion, and my Expectations were not disappointed. It has also been found of sufficient Activity to admit of being divided into Doses by Drops; for which Reason I have never had Occasion to alter the Proportion of the Plant, first prescribed. But if any one should think the Number of Drops, necessary to a Dose, more numerous than convenient, that Objection may be easily obviated, by increasing the Strength of the Infusion, and making a proportionable Diminution in the Number of Drops to each Dose.

Of the Chalybeate Pills, I have prescribed many Thousands; and in cachectic Habits, marked by *extreme Paleness of Face and Lips, a general Sensation of coldness of the Body, especially of the Feet, a feeble Pulse, accompanied with general chronic Weakness, independent of any considerable organic Disease*, I have found them of the greatest Service; and (were it not
foreign

foreign to the present Subject) could produce several pointed Cases of their Efficacy.

I consider the Salt of Steel as the best Preparation of that Metal, for it appears by far the most certain and powerful in its Effects, and so much superior to the Bark, as a general Corroborant, that I am greatly surpris'd that it has not been more generally relied on in modern Practice; especially as it has been so highly recommended by certain Authors of great Reputation, in the Beginning of the present Century.

The Tincture, Wine, and Vinegar of Tobacco, are prepared with the same Proportion of the Herb as the Infusion, and have been found, as well as the Pills, upon many Trials, to be powerfully diuretic. The Infusion (being the first which I happened to make Use of) has been by far the most frequently prescribed; yet I have good Reason to believe, from various Trials, that the Tincture and Wine, which are more elegant Preparations, may either of them be substituted for the Infusion, as an officinal Medicine with equal Success.

S E C T.

S E C T. IV.
O B S E R V A T I O N S

O N T H E
D O S E S and M O D E of A D M I N I S T E R I N G

T O B A C C O,

With practical R U L E S and C A U T I O N S.

IT is of material Consequence to be accurate in the Doses of an active Medicine; and therefore Attention ought to be paid to this Circumstance. The Mode of Drops has generally been thought the most convenient, for the dosing of liquid Medicines of the more active Kind; although there are more Circumstances, which are liable to vary the Size of Drops, than most People are aware of.

If, however, the Infusion be carefully dropped, from a two Ounce-vial, with a broad Margin, and little more than half full, it will be found accurate enough for our Purpose. There are at present in Use with some Apothecaries, certain two Ounce-glass Measures; which

§ It is to be wished that these graduated Measures were introduced into every Apothecary's Shop, for the Purpose of proportioning the Doses of those liquid officinal Medicines which are dispensed by Drams: for Nothing was ever worse calculated for the Measurement of the eighth Part of an Ounce, than the common Pewter Ounce-Measure of the Shops. These graduated glass Measures may be had from the Druggists in London.

which are graduated into sixteen Parts, for the Purpose of measuring Drams. And as a Dram by Measure, if accurately graduated, contains about eighty or eighty-four Drops of the Infusion, this Mode of proportioning the Medicine, may be adopted for the Sake of Expedition, when the Doses are large. But when the Doses are small, or a nice Variation becomes requisite, in order to obtain the proper Effects; the Mode of dropping it, as already described, ought certainly to be preferred.

It appears from more extensive Observations, that a Dose of the Infusion, sufficient in general to produce its diuretic Effect, with only a slight Degree of Vertigo and Nausea, will be about sixty Drops twice a Day. It would therefore seem reasonable to conclude that forty-five Drops, for a Patient of fifteen Years of Age, thirty for one of ten, and fifteen for one of five, would be in proportion; and upon Trial I have found these Doses not far from the Mark. But I have met with several Instances, wherein the Medicine has affected these Patients, more in Proportion than Adults; and therefore any Precept for beginning with an inferior Dose, and increasing it by Degrees, is particularly applicable to young Subjects. To Children under two or three Years of Age, I have seldom ventured to administer it; because they could not describe the Effects of so active a Medicine.

The Variation of Doses, however, even for Adults, suitable to different Constitutions, admits of a very considerable Latitude, being from thirty or forty Drops, to eighty or one hundred twice a Day. It will therefore be advisable in general, to begin the Course of the Medicine with a Number of Drops, one fourth less than the Average-dose of sixty Drops, and to increase them by two, three, or four at a Time, until they produce some Increase of Urine, or at least, a slight Degree of Vertigo or Nausea*, for about five or ten Minutes after each Dose.

It will be prudent also, in all weak, delicate, and irritable Constitutions, especially in those of Women and Children, to begin with one half, or one third of the Average-dose, and to give the Medicine three Times a Day instead of twice, and then gradually to increase or diminish the Doses, until they produce the desired Effects upon the System. This Method of dividing the aggregate Number of Drops in a Day, into three Doses instead of two, so that

* The diuretic Effect of the Medicine, having been frequently attended with more or less of Vertigo and Nausea, I was formerly induced to believe they were in some Measure essential to that Evacuation, and were therefore allowed to continue mostly for half an Hour or upwards, which proved troublesome to some Patients. But from my later Experience I am strongly persuaded, that those troublesome Effects are not essential to its diuretic Operation; and that the chief Advantage which is gained under these Circumstances, arises from the Medicine being administered at such Times, in the largest Doses that the Constitution will admit of.

that the Head and Stomach may be less liable to be affected, will also be proper to be adopted, when the Medicine has been administered in the usual Manner twice a Day, to Patients apparently of a robust, or at least, common Constitution; and yet, from Idiosyncrasy, the operative Effects shall prove troublesome.

The properest Times for administering the Infusion twice a Day, are two Hours before Dinner, and at Bed-time; and when thrice a Day, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at four in the Afternoon, and at Bed-time. It is observable, that almost all Patients can bear the Medicine the best in the Evening, when going to Bed; and that it disagrees the most in a Morning, when the Stomach is empty.

The Infusion should always be administered in some Vehicle, which may in general be Water; but if the Patient's Stomach should be delicate, or squeamish, a Cordial Draught or Julep will be preferable.

The Medicine should seldom be tried for less than a Week, if we wish to obtain a proper Specimen, even of its operative Effects; and should be continued at least some Days longer, before we determine negatively with respect to its curative Influence.

If the Medicine has been used for a considerable Period, its operative Effects will some-

times become sensibly diminished. In such Cases, it will generally be found necessary to increase the Doses, in order to obtain the former Effects. And for the same Purpose, it will also sometimes be found useful, to intermit the Medicine for a Season; by which Means, on resuming its Use, the Effects will frequently become as conspicuous as at the first.

There are other Cases, in which, either from Idiosyncrasy, or accidental Circumstances, it will disagree, after it has been successfully exhibited for some Time; although the Instances are very rare. When, however, such Cases do occur, it will be found necessary to lessen the Doses, until no more than the desired Effects are produced.

I have already intimated in the Preface, that Clysters of Tobacco are sometimes prescribed in modern Practice. It is much to be regretted that they are not in more general Use. But Clysters of the *Fume* of Tobacco (the Sort most frequently made Use of) are liable to two very material Objections. Few People, even of the Faculty, are in Possession of those complex Machines, necessary for administering a Clyster of this Kind; which, *when* made Use of, there is no convenient Method of ascertaining the Quantity of Fume, requisite for obtaining the desired Effect. From the first of these Circumstances, this Remedy is frequently not employed when most wanted; and
from

from the second, the Patient is liable to suffer much (whatever may be the Success attending it) from the extreme Vertigo, Nausea, &c. which so frequently accompany the Uncertainty of the Dose. Now both these Difficulties would be materially obviated, by making Use of a liquid Preparation of Tobacco, such as the preceding Infusion, which may be injected by Means of a common Clyster-pipe; and when once the Average-dose and operative Effects of such a Medicine are sufficiently ascertained, there is a great Probability that Tobacco, exhibited by Way of Clyster, will be rendered much more essentially useful in Practice than heretofore.

I believe about an Ounce of the Infusion, will be found a Medium-dose in a Clyster, for an Adult of an ordinary Constitution; but I have not yet had a sufficient Number of these Cases, to enable me to ascertain this Point, with so much Precision as I could wish†. The general Rule, however, which I have laid down for myself, is this. Supposing a common
Clyster

† To those who are disposed to make Experiments, towards completing the operative and curative Characters of Tobacco, I cannot forbear suggesting the following Desideratum, as particularly deserving Attention.

What are the Average-doses of the Infusion of Tobacco, from its Administration by Way of Clyster in a considerable Number of Cases, for Adults, and younger Subjects according to their Ages? and what are the operative and curative Effects of the Medicine, exhibited in this Mode, in Cases of the Colic, obstinate Constipations, Tympany from Flatulence of the Bowels, &c. &c?

Clyster to have been administered without Effect, I would order one of an Ounce of the Infusion, agreeable to the preceding Observation, in half a Pint of Milk, or common Gruel, to be immediately injected. If this procured no relieving Stool, or excited no Giddiness or Nausea, continuing for the Space of twenty, thirty, or forty Minutes (these last Effects, in obstinate Constipations, frequently preceding its laxative Operation) then I would gradually increase the Strength of the future Injections, till one or other of these Effects should take Place. By this Mode of proceeding, the Powers of the Medicine (whether successful or not) will be fully tried in the Space of a few Hours; a Matter of serious Consequence, where Suspense is distressing, and Delay dangerous.

It is almost superfluous to add, that when the Medicine is administered by the Anus, the same proportional Allowances must be made for the Difference of Age, Sex, and Constitution, as when exhibited by the Stomach, otherwise we must not be surpris'd if the Effects are found contrary to our Expectation.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

O B S E R V A T I O N S

O N T H E

OPERATIVE* and CURATIVE EFFECTS

O F T O B A C C O,

With practical CONCLUSIONS.

TH E immediate Effect of the Infusion, in every Case, is a pungent and transient Sensation of Heat in the Throat, which is sometimes followed by a Sense of Warmth at the Stomach, as if the Patient had taken a Dram.

The next general Effects of the Medicine, taken in moderate Doses, are diuretic, accompanied

* By *operative Effects*, I mean the Operations of Medicines on the human System, such as Nausea, Vomiting, Vertigo, Diuresis, Griping, Purging, Sweating, &c. independent of those Effects which mark the Progress of Relief, or Cure of a Disease; and which are therefore distinguished by the Epithet *curative*. This Definition of Terms, it is to be hoped, will be admitted as an Apology for the Liberty I have taken, in annexing the Adjective *operative*, to the Word *Effects*; which otherwise, I am sensible, according to the usual Acceptation of these Words, would be tautological. But the Importance of such a Discrimination of Effects as these Terms are intended to imply, must be obvious to every One, acquainted with the Nature of Medical Reports.

companied with a flight Degree of Giddinefs and Squeamifhnefs.

In large Dofes it is likewise diuretic, attended with a greater Degree and longer Continuance of Giddinefs and Sicknefs, and fometimes proves laxative.

In painful Cafes it generally proves anodyne.

It will in fome Patients caufe a Drowfinefs, and procure Sleep; and in others, a Senfe of Drowfinefs, accompanied with Heat and Reftleffnefs.

It has now and then in certain Cafes produced a Gripping and Purging; in others, a Vomiting, Sweating, Expectoration, or Eructation; and in others, a Headach or Tremors.

It has in fome few Cafes caufed a Pyrofis (or *watery* Belching) a Hiccough, a tranfient Confufion of Ideas, and a very flight fedative Effect upon the Pulse; and now and then, contrary to its laxative Quality, it has induced a Tendency to Coftivenefs.

But thefe latter Effects, namely, Gripping, Purging, &c. provided the Medicine be given with proper Care and Attention, occur but feldom, and are of fhort Duration; and therefore ought not to be efteemed a Part of its ordinary Operation.

Of

Of the four principal and most usual operative Effects of the Medicine, collected from about four hundred Cases, treated with Doses somewhat larger than I prescribe at present, an Increase of Urine being the most frequent, it has caused a Vertigo in near two Thirds, a Nausea in about one half, and proved laxative in about one fourth of that Number.

It is observable that the operative Effects of the Medicine in general, are proportionably stronger in all weak, delicate, and irritable Constitutions, particularly in those of Women and Children, and vice versa.

I have tried the Effects of Tobacco in a great many Diseases, independent of Dropsies and Dysuries; and although the Number of Cases have still been too few to enable me to deduce from them, any general practical Conclusions, yet it may reasonably be expected that I should make a few Remarks upon this Part of my Experience. They will at least give some further Idea of the general Line of Investigation that has been adopted, and may probably afford some useful Hints, to future Inquirers upon this Subject.

I have prescribed the Infusion, in many eruptive Cases, particularly those commonly called scorbutic, and in some of them it has been of Service. I have also tried it in several Cases of Coughs and Asthmas, in which it

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has

has sometimes proved expectorant* and procured Relief; I have administered it in some Cases of nervous Affections of the spasmodic Kind with Advantage. In several other Diseases, in which it has been exhibited, its Effects have likewise been found beneficial and flattering, while in many others it has procured no Relief.

I have only had Opportunities of trying the Medicine, in a few Cases of Jaundice from biliary Calculi, but with apparent Relief; and am strongly inclined to believe, that it will be found of real Service in this Disease, by promoting a Secretion of the extraneous Bile floating in the Blood, through the Kidnies, from its diuretic Effects; and by favouring the Discharge of the Concretions into the intestinal Canal, from its anodyne and relaxing Effects upon the biliary Ducts.

I have prescribed Clysters of the Infusion of Tobacco in several Cases of the Colic, with desirable Effect, after the ordinary Means had failed.

A strong

* Immediately after my first Publication on Tobacco, I received a Letter from a learned and experienced Physician relative to its medicinal Effects, wherein he accounts for the Relief, which has succeeded its Administration in some Cases of Coughs accompanied with Dyspnæa, in a most satisfactory Manner; as will appear by the following Extract. "Authors principally speak of it" (meaning Tobacco) "as an expectorant; but it is probable that the asthmatic Cases, in which they record its Efficacy, were really Cases of serous Effusion, and that they overlooked its diuretic Effect, the true Cause of the Relief obtained."

A strong marked Case of Tympanitis Intestinalis (or Tympany from Flatulence in the Bowels) of two Years Continuance, after the Trial of various Remedies with little or no Benefit, has been surprisngly relieved by Clysters of Tobacco, prepared somewhat stronger than those directed in the Treatment of the Colic. Their Operation was moderately purgative, accompanied with Nausea, Vertigo, a copious Perspiration, and much Discharge of Wind.

In a Case of a Woman aged 33, who had been afflicted with Ascarides for several Months, attended with a troublesome Pruritus Ani, and occasional Discharges of those Animalcules; I ordered a Clyster of an Ounce of the Infusion, in half a Pint of Milk, to be injected at Bed-time, twice in the Course of a Week. She was materially relieved by the first Operation, and has had no Symptom of her Disorder since the last. Each Injection was attended with a slight Vertigo and Nausea for about fifteen Minutes, was also retained about an Hour, and then occasioning a strong Motion of the Rectum, procured a Stool and a Discharge of Ascarides, about one hundred from the two Operations.

I have now exhibited the Infusion in seventy-nine Dropfical Cases, including those contained in the first Section, twenty-eight of which were cured, thirty-two relieved, and

nineteen not relieved. Its Success appears to have been much more conspicuous in Cases of Anasarca than Ascites.

I have also administered it in different Species of Dysury to more than fifty Patients, including the Cases which are contained in the second Section, and they have all been more or less relieved in the Proportion of seven out of eight, which it must be acknowledged, is a favourable Account of its curative Influence in such a painful Complaint.

Upon the whole, from the Facts and Observations which have been adduced, relative to the medicinal Properties and Virtues of Tobacco, I hope it will appear reasonable to draw the following practical Conclusions.

1st. That the Infusion of Tobacco is generally diuretic, frequently anodyne, and sometimes laxative.

2d. That it is an efficacious Medicine in drop-sical Cases, its Success for the most Part strikingly corresponding with its diuretic Effect.

3d. That, in general, it is of great Service in Dysuries (or Cases of Pain and Difficulty in passing Urine) by relieving the Pain, and promoting a Flow of Urine, which is sometimes attended with a Discharge of gritty Matter.

COMMU-

COMMUNICATIONS
FROM
CORRESPONDENTS,
Relative to the medicinal EFFECTS
OF
TOBACCO.

Extracts of Letters from Dr. WILLAN, Physician to the Finsbury and Public Dispensaries, in London.

London, April 20, 1785.

“ I Have tried the infusion in a variety of cases, and find it succeed very well, where there is any fair chance of Recovery, particularly in anasarca. In old People, afflicted with a confirmed anasarca, or in inveterate cases of ascites, it makes little impression: perhaps no substance in Nature can move their Kidneys, so as to prevent the determination or abstraction of the thinner fluids, which is made perversely in another Direction. It had a considerable effect on the patient, which you saw with me in London, and indeed was the only diuretic that ever acted at all upon him.
He,

He, at that time, scarcely made a pint of water per diem; but by taking the infusion, prepared with a minute proportion* of the Herb, from one to four table-spoonfuls repeatedly, had it increased to three pints and upwards. However it lost its effect in eight or ten days and he returned to his former state. It is singular that this was the only medicine that would stay on his stomach latterly. He died in about a month or five weeks afterwards. On opening the body, we found several gallons of water in the abdomen, no morbid appearance in the viscera, except in the Gall-bladder, which was stuffed with hard, black, concremented, grumous masses."

Nov. 27, 1785.

"**I** Continue to use Tobacco with pretty certain success in anasarca, &c. and make some impression on ascites, though I cannot say I have made a complete cure, except in three, which succeeded agues, and soon yielded to it. I usually give the infusion or tincture which you have recommended. The effect is very uncertain in some constitutions, especially females; small doses, as twenty drops, sometimes exciting such a nausea, that they will not persist in it. In many cases of gravel it has been useful, as it increases the quantity, and alters the state of the Urine considerably."

May

* This Patient bore a large Dose of the Medicine, although a Tablespoonful of the above, was only equivalent to a Teaspoonful of the Infusion, prescribed in the preceding Pages.

May 7, 1787.

“**W**ITH respect to nicotiana, I can say that it is, in almost all cases, diuretic. The proportion of instances, wherein it has not procured some increase of urine is not worth speaking of. It has not failed of producing some effect in above two or three cases, and these of inveterate ascites, in the last stage of the disease. I often try it comparatively with the digitalis. Sometimes one succeeds where the other fails, and vice versa*.”

Extracts

* It is well known to most Practitioners, that different Diuretics will suit different Constitutions better than others; and therefore (agreeable to Dr. Willan's Observation) which ever of the above Medicine has happened to be exhibited and failed, it may often be advisable to make Trial of the Other. I cannot omit this Opportunity, of bearing my Testimony, in Favor of the Efficacy of the Digitalis in the Cure of Dropsies. It is certainly a most powerful Diuretic, and may be administered with great advantage, due Attention being paid to the Rules and Cautions, laid down by Dr. Withering, in his excellent practical Treatise on the Foxglove.

We are now in Possession of three very powerful Sedative Diuretics, the Squill, Foxglove, and Tobacco, whose curative Effects are evidently very similar, and their operative ones seem to be much more so than most Practitioners are aware of. They possess many of the latter in common, especially as Diuretics and Nauseatives, and are all capable of affecting the natural, vital, and animal Functions. But the operative Effects by which they seem to differ the most from each other, are, Nausea from the Squill, diminished Pulse from the Foxglove (although not a frequent Effect) and Vertigo from the Tobacco. With respect however to the Squill, although a Medicine of great Antiquity, and Reputation, and much noticed by almost every Writer on the Materia Medica, its operative Character is at present by no Means complete.

Extracts of Letters from Dr. ARNOLD, Physician, to the General Infirmary at Leicester.

West Cotes, (near Leicester) April 3, 1787.

“ I Think, in my last I mentioned my intention of trying the *Tinctura Nicotianæ* in a Dyfury, which had been remarkably obstinate, and had resisted the efficacy of several very powerful Remedies. The *Tincture* was tried, as I had proposed, and not only gave immediate, but effectual Relief; and the Patient was soon dismissed cured, and has remained well ever since.”

West Cotes, Dec. 14, 1787.

“ I Can now add” (alluding to the above Case) “that I saw the woman a few days ago, and she has remained perfectly free from the complaint; and appeared remarkably healthy.”

Extracts of Letters from Mr. PEARSON, Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and the Public Dispensary, in London.

October 29, 1785.

“ I Have frequently prescribed the Infusion, Tincture, and Pills of Nicotiana” (alluding to the *Formulæ Medicamentorum*, published

lished in the Reports on Tobacco) in Cases of œdematous swellings of the legs, and of those tumefactions which commonly occur to women, about the cessation of the Menfes. In those patients that incline to the Phlegmatic temperament; where there is a laxity of the Solids, and but little mobility or irritability of the moving fibres; where the colour of the skin is natural, and yields to pressure; where the extremities are usually cold, and circulation languid; where such a state as I have described, evidently prevails, it is a *certain Diuretic*, and seldom disappoints my expectations. On the other hand, where there is rigidity of the fibres, and an irritable state of the system; when the legs are swollen above the calf, and have a red shining appearance; when they do not yield to pressure, are painful, the Cuticle disposed to fall off, and an acrimonious fluid oozes now and then, from slight excoriations formed spontaneously; in such cases, it not only is disserviceable, but does not prove diuretic."

Jan. 11, 1787.

" I AM endeavouring to appretiate the comparative merits of Nicotiana and Digitalis, joined with Calomel. They are both powerfully diuretic given in this way. I usually give a Pill of a grain of the latter, combined with a grain of the powdered leaves of either of the former, Night and Morning.

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