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

#### Contributors

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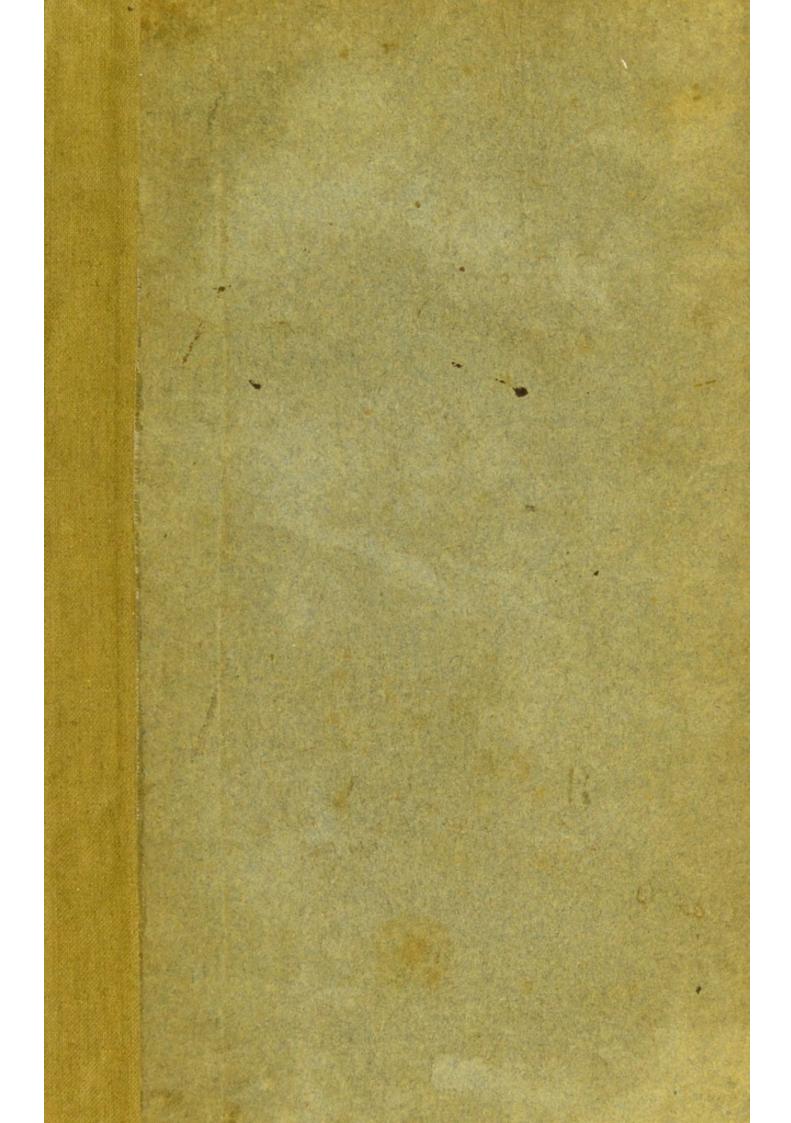
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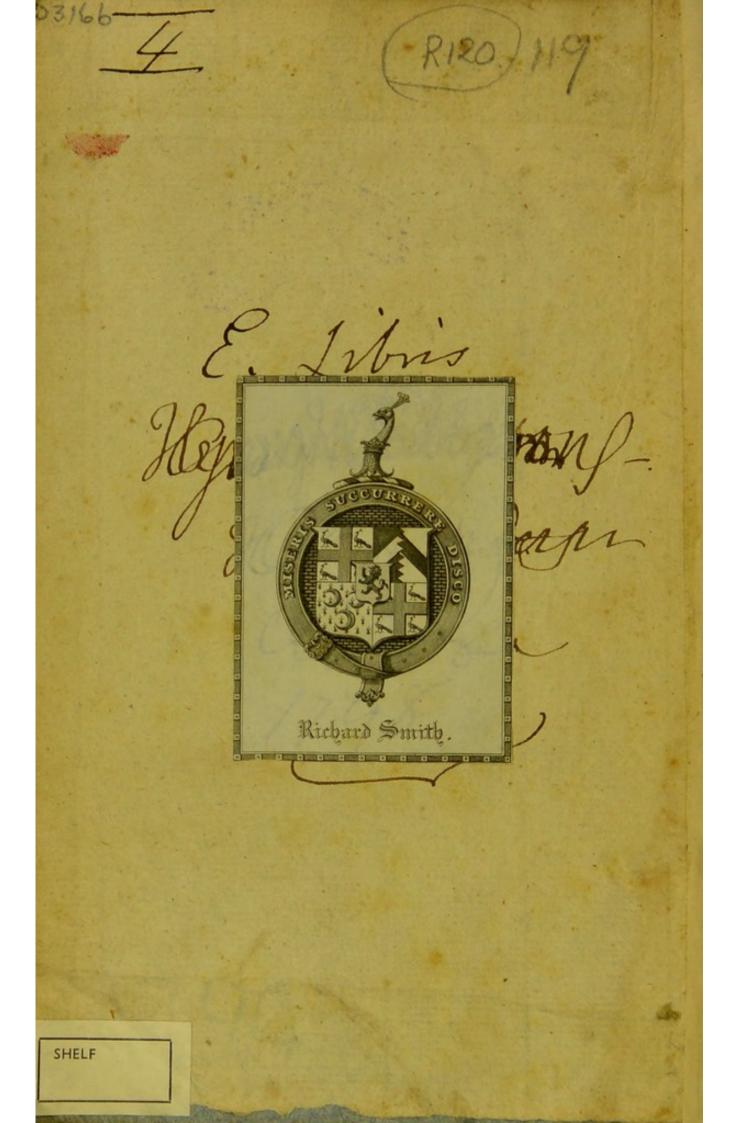
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# PHYSIC

THE

WHEREIN THE

#### DEFINITIONS AND SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES,

WITH

#### THE PRESENT METHODS OF CURE,

ARE CLEARLY LAID DOWN :

TO WHICH ARE ADDED PROPER TABLES,

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

AND COMPLETE

INDEXES of the DISEASES and MEDICINES.

The whole calculated for the General Ufe of

YOUNG PRACTITIONERS.

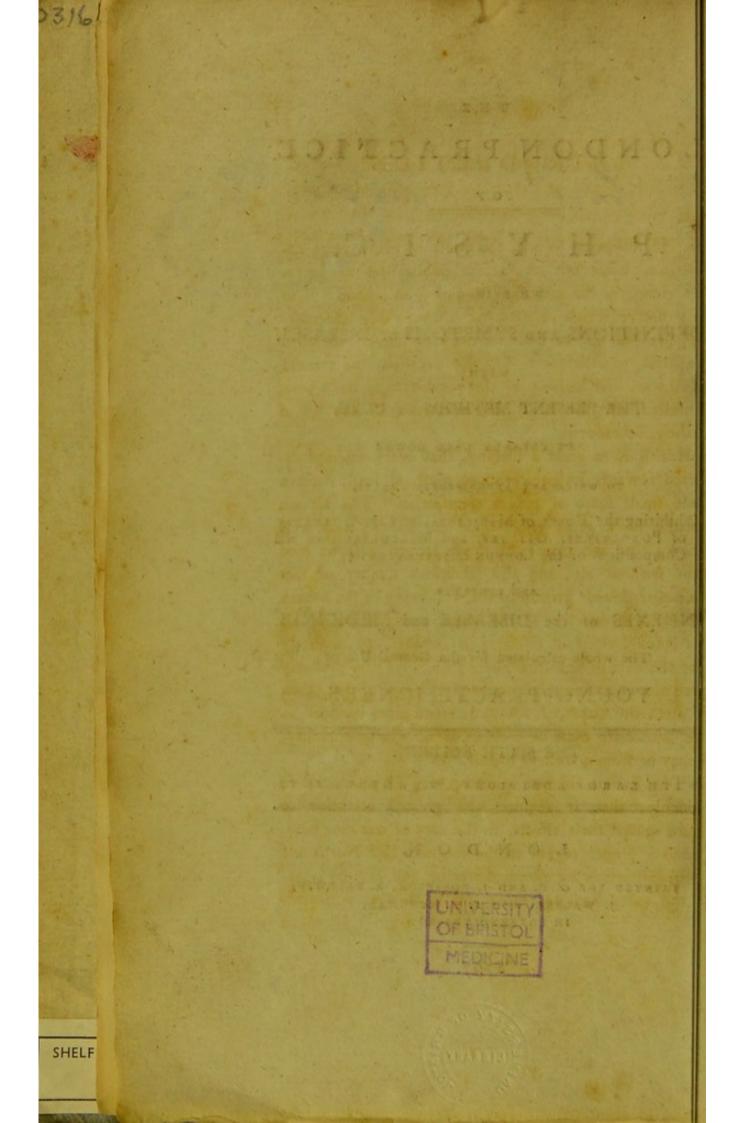
THE SIXTH EDITION.

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

#### LONDON,

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, R. BALDWIN, J. WALKER, AND T. N. LONGMAN. IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1797.



HE following Work, the refult of many years experience, owes not its prefent publication to lucrative views, or the vanity of becoming an author. The only motive which induced the editor to this undertaking, was his fincere defire of making himfelf ufeful to the young practitioner. On this occafion, the learned phyficians, and authors of the prefent age, have been confulted, and the lateft improvements, in the art of healing, introduced.

Health is fo great a bleffing, that every attempt directed towards its prefervation, muft, at leaft, deferve fome fmall fhare of public approbation. The air we breathe has a great effect upon our bodies; it is well known that we can exift much longer without food than without air; and the falubrious quality of this element redounds greatly to the well-being of the human frame; it is therefore of the utmost confequence, in all our inveftigations of difeases, to inquire very minutely into the ftate of the atmosphere; fince we may probably have more occasion to recommend a change of that, than of diet; the latter of which we fometimes confider as the immediate cause of indispositions, when, in reality, it may be from a fault in the air.

The feafons, in our climate, vary fo much and fo fuddenly, that it requires the greateft attention to guard against their effects, in the care of our cloathing, and in a proper regard to the non-naturals. North and north-east winds are esteemed bracing and healthy; yet, to the valetudinarian, fouth and fouth-west winds are

A 2

much

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much more comfortable. Dry feafons are more healthy than wet: in winter we cat with keener appetites, and digeft better, than in fummer. The temperaments of the air have a great influence over the tempers and difpositions of the human body; and I have known perfons of a gay, chearful, and eafy turn, who, in confequence of long-continued easterly winds, have become irafcible, peevifh, and morofe.

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

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

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

Bread well baked, made of pure flour, and one day old, is the beft. The flefh of animals, in the vigour of age, is the moft proper; mutton is preferable to any other butcher's meat, but more especially if the animal be about fix years old.

GALEN

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

Fifh taken out of ftagnant or ftanding waters, and fuch as are of a fat or flimy nature, are not eafily digefted: fea-fifh, on the contrary, are light and nutritious. They are beft and eafieft of digeftion, when boiled; fried and roafted, they are not quite fo falutary and nutritious; and if cooked foon after they have been caught, they are better than when kept for fome days.

Water, which conflitutes fo great a part of our drink, and which is, the moft natural, as well as the moft wholefome beverage, fhould be limpid, and pure; light, with refpect to its fpecific gravity, and without tafte or flavour. Our common water in London fhould be ftrained through a filtering ftone, or remain for fome confiderable time in earthen jars or veffels, fo that it may be purged of its impurities, which will, by this means, fubfide to the bottom. In general, if water mixeth uniformly with foap; or if peas are foon boiled to foftnefs in it, no inconveniences need be feared.

Our fleep as well as our exercife, fhould be moderate. —Eafe and luxury are the banes of health; many evils have arifen from an inactive life, and an indulged appetite.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, " That the paffions of the mind have a very great influence on our bodies, and

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are of infinite confequence in the regulation of our health."

Every excefs is an enemy to Nature: too great a plenitude, as well as too violent an evacuation is dangerous. —Habits fhould not be too fuddenly changed; the great fecret of preferving health, lies in a juft knowledge of proportioning our way of living to our exercife; for as moderate aliment nourifhes, fo does violent exercife debilitate: we must therefore keep up the due equilibrium.

More dangerous and more acute difeafes happen in confequence of repletion, than from a contrary flate. The fymptoms of a plethoric habit, a heavy, and interrupted refpiration; a fenfe of weight and fullnefs in the day, and reftleffnefs at night; uneafy frightful dreams; pain, laffitude, flatulency, attended in fome habits with a diarrhœa, and in others with troublefome dyfenteries, a florid complexion inclining to red, a heavy pain of the head, an inclination to fleep during the day, are likewife fymptoms of this habit. Temperance, exercife, and gentle evacuations, are, in general, the beft cure.

Immoderate exercife is generally followed by lofs of appetite and loathing of food. This will fometimes be attended with a pain and heat in the bowels, coffivenefs, rigors, or fhiverings, weaknefs, laffitude, and even with a fyncope or fainting. In this laft cafe we may have recourfe to a glafs of wine, but with moderation: warm bathing, quiet and comfortable fleep, and a moift nourifhing diet, will have very happy and defirable effects.

There remains a greater evil, and yet not attended to, which is more alarming as it affects the fair fex; and which, I am perfuaded, is very diffreffing to them; I mean the little regard they have to keeping their legs

and

and feet warm.—This falutary measure is unhappily neglected by them, when, at the fame time, their heads are frequently loaded with wool, and artificial and unnatural curls, to the difgrace of nature and of their own charms, as well as to the ruin of their health and conftitutions.

We may eafily account for the *puny-race* fo frequently feen in the families of our nobility and rich citizens, when we confider that diffipating and pernicious cuftom of *tea-dninking*; nay, what is of ftill more dreadful confequence, the too great indulgence in wine and fpirits, 'card-playing, and late hours; than which nothing can be more prejudicial. Hence chiefly arifes that long and difmal catalogue of complaints which accompanies chronical difeafes. It is a pity that coffee is not fübflituted for tea, fince it is a much more wholefome, efpecially when it is boiled over-night, with an equal proportion of milk. This not only renders it a palatable, but a very defirable breakfaft. Coffee ftrengthcns the ftomach; tea, on the contrary, relaxes it.

They who indulge themfelves much in hearty meals of high feafoned meats, fhould drink largely of cold water, either during dinner or afterwards; this might fave many the trouble and expence of going to Bath, Buxton, Tunbridge, or other places where that element is found to reftore the health and appetite loft by intemperate living.—Old men fhould eat lefs, and drink more than young men. Too free an ufe of the bottle is deftructive, efpecially to young people./ BAC-CHUS and VENUS are deities to whom they fhould by no means too ardently devote themfelves: they enervate both the body and mind.—Sobriety, Temperance, and Virtue, infure vigour to the conflictution, and keep

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the understanding free and undiffurbed.—This happy ftate cannot but be the wifh of all men, for, as JUVE-NAL rightly expresses it.

## Grandum eft, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

Before we conclude the introductory part, to The LONDON PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, it may not be amifs to obferve, that the Work hath received, in its prefent flate, great additions and improvements; among the reft, the author hath thought proper to range the various difeafes of which he treats, in a Systematical Order, after the manner of the celebrated SAUVAGES, and others; the prefcriptions have titles added, and an index being given referring to them, the book contains the most complete modern extemporaneous pharmacopeia now extant.

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PRE-

# PREFACE

# TO THE SHIEL NO COM

# FIFTH EDITION.

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N an age like this, where Science and Arts are making large ftrides towards perfection, the Profeffors of Medicine have a juft claim to no fmall fhare of public approbation: their afsiduity in expunging former errors, clearing away doubts, and making improvements in every department, merit the higheft praife; particularly, as they have laid afide all hypothetical reafoning, and depend chiefly, if not altogether, on experiment and practical obfervation for eftablifhing their doctrines.

Thefe truths are readily evinced to every common reader; when he obferves the modes practifed in different medical feminaries; when he views men of the first abilities forming themfelves into focieties, and communicating to the world the various improvements which occur to them in the routine of private practice; all which to collect, and of them to give clear and fuccinct views, is the bufinels of the following sheets.

## PREFACE.

x

It cannot on this account be expected that the diffufe reafoning, and the various arguments, however well founded and ftrongly fupported, on different fubjects, fhould have place in a work where fimple recitals of facts, and concifenefs, form its excellence: thofe things therefore can only be confidered which conflitute the bafis of a found and rational practice.

Hence has particular attention been paid to the defcription of difeafes; and thofe fymptoms which most commonly make their appearance, enumerated; and from thence fuch a felection in each complaint taken, as form the pathognomic or certain figns of their existence: to which succeed the most approved methods of treatment, whether preventive, palliative, or curative.

Such then the nature of this performance, there can little doubt remain of its meeting with general fupport: and notwithftanding, from the great increafe of its fize, much may be expected; on the perufal, it is hoped, the improvement will be found fully adequate.

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE Editor of the prefent Work has fpared no pains, or attention, in revifing the Work, and making fuch additions, as might fupply every ufeful practical information, which has occurred fince the publication of the former Edition-great attention has been paid to pointing out the particular fymptoms, by which the nature of each difeafe may be difcovered ;-and felecting those medicines which from the beft authorities have been confidered as the most efficacious ;--- and fpecifying the times through the progrefs of the difeafe, when they will be most properly applied; and under what accidental circumftances the general plan ought to be altered, fupplying the reafons for the alteration ;---in fine, every flep has been taken in order to render the work as compleat as the nature of fuch publication will permit; by the perufal, the young practitioner will find his end answered ; as he will have a concife

# ADVERTISEMENT.

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concife hiftory of each difeafe, with appropriate remedies of efficacy, fupplied to him in a fhort compafs;—the older practitioners it will ferve as a memento to refresh their memories, and afford them an extensive Copia Medicaminum—which points it is hoped will ftamp confiderable value on the prefent performance.

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#### THE

# LONDON PRACTICE

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# PHYSIC.

# CLASS I.

# OF FEVERS.

SO DENOMINATED, BECAUSE THEY RUN ON WITHOUT ANY INTERMISSION, OR CONSIDERABLE REMISSION, FOR A NUM-BER OF DAYS OR WEEKS.

# SECT. I. bio

# CONTINUED FEVERS.

As fevers are the moft frequent of all difeafes, in a work of this kind they claim our firft attention: and before we enter into fpecific accounts of different fevers, it may be ufeful to give a general idea how they may be difcovered at their approach: for in this ftate of the difeafe, great good may be done by the gentleft means, and the alarming mifchiefs which are too apt to fucceed a

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#### FEVERS.

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careless inattention be at this period prevented.—Fevers fometimes invade gradually, fometimes fuddenly.

When they come on *in the firft mode*; a languor, debility, with forenefs of the flefh, fuch as people feel after fevere exercife or labour, attend: pain alfo, and heavinefs of the head; lofs of appetite, or naufea, with a clamminefs of the mouth: thefe are fucceeded by excefsive heat, violent thirft, and inability to fleep, perhaps without any previous fenfation of excefsive cold, or with only flight and transfent fliverings.

When in the fecond, they always make their attack with an uneafy fenfation of excefsive cold, attended with weaknefs and lofs of appetite : the cold is frequently accompanied with rigor, or fhivering, opprefsion about the præcordia, and with naufea or vomiting. Hence we may define a fever a combination of excefsive heat, thirft, lofs of appetite, weaknefs, and inability to fleep.

We shall now speak of those of the continued form, which are of five kinds; the *fimple,—inflammatory,—-nervous,—-putrid,* and *mixed*: and first, of the fimple, and inflammatory fever.—The *fimple continued* manifests

#### FEVERS.

3

nifefts itfelf by no diftinguishing figns of inflammation, no very diffrefsing nervous fymptom, nor any evident corruption of the fluids; and where the heat cannot be faid to be either of the truly inflammatory or of the putrefactive kind, the oppression, nausea, and weaknefs, are not extreme; and the head, though ufually much pained, remains tolerably clear; the pulle, though frequent, is uniform, and without any remarkable hardnefs.

But where there is great vafcular ftrength, and firmnefs in the conftitution, the blood denfe and copious, replete with the red cruor, fhould the continued fever here make the attack, the heat and drynefs will be raifed to the higheft degrees; and the grofs particles being forced into veffels which only fuffer the finer and more fubtile fluids to pafs in a ftate of health, by the force of the ftimulus applied to the heart and arteries, will diftend the veffels, and, diffracting the fenfible fibres, produce rednefs, and flufhing of the face and eyes, accompanied with violent pain in the head and other parts of the body. This fpecies of fever, from the full, ftrong, hard, and rapid pulfe, and the remarkable excess of heat which diftinguishes it, is termed the inflam-

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## SIMPLE CONTINUED,

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flammatory fever. By these descriptions we shall readily judge how to diffingush one of these from the other, though they both belong to one class.

# CHAP. I.

# OF THE SIMPLE CONTINUED, AND INFLAM-MATORY FEVER.

IT was neceffary to make the diffinction above, as fome flight difference may be obferved in the treatment; but fome authors concifely fet down the fymptoms of both unitedly, making them only form one fever; as follows:

The figns are, firft, a fhivering; which, if great, is fucceeded by a proportionable degree of heat, and a quick pulfe; fometimes the pulfe is fluggifh, fometimes full and ftrong; the heat foon becomes univerfal, and varies according to the degree of fever; there is great uneafinefs and anxiety; pain in the back and head; a drynefs of the tongue, mouth, and fauces; and unufual thirft.

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#### THE CURE IN GENERAL.

Where the fymptoms are in the milder degrees, in the fimple continued fever, the affair may often be trufted to nature; enjoining abftinence in the patient, free dilution, and keeping in bed to encourage perfpiration; but if there is a good deal of opprefsion and heat, the pulfe full, and rather hard, fome few ounces of blood muft be taken away.

Dr. Mead lays it down as a rule, that all fevers require bleeding in the beginning; but inftances daily occur where great mifchief arifes from this practice. Bleeding may be neceffary at the beginning, in young perfons particularly; and the more fo if the pulfe be full and ftrong; though this requires caution, more efpecially in London, where inflammatory difeafes foon affume a different appearance, and require management varying from what they do in the country. The pulfe will beft direct us how much blood may be taken away, and when and how frequently it may be repeated. It is to be remarked, however, that perfons lately come from the country require larger and more frequent bleed-B 3

#### SIMPLE CONTINUED,

6

bleeding than thofe who have been refident in London for any time. Care however is neceffary, in all cafes, not to reduce the patient too much, left he fhould want ftrength to carry him through the difeafe. After this, if the body is coftive, a folution of fome of the neutral purgative falts with manna, in weak white wine whey, fhould be taken once in three or four hours, till it procures three or four alvine evacuations, and at bedtime a gentle anodyne; fuch as the following:

K Aq. diftillatæ žiß. Sp. ætheris nitrofi gutt. xl. Træ opii, gutt. xv. Syrupi papav. err. ziij. m.

For this will not only tend to compose and quiet any little diffurbance that the conftitution might have experienced, but assist in taking off the spafmodic construction, which we conclude exists in fevers.

If in the fucceeding day the febrile fymptoms ftill continue, fuch as the heat and opprefsion; the fkin remains dry, the tongue foul, and the night has been reftlefs; let the fubfequent cooling mixture or powder be had recourfe to:

R Aquæ menth. fativæ 3vj. Antimonii tartarifati gr. iß.

Syrupi

#### AND INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Syrupi cayrophill. 3 ß m. F. julepum. Vel,

R Cretæ pp. 3ij. Antimonii tartarifat. gr. iß. Sacchari puriff 3i. m. F. pulvis.

Thefe may be fo divided, that a fixth, a fourth, a third, or half a grain, may be given, according to the age and conftitution of the patient, once in three or four hours.

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

An emetic will be very proper, efpecially where a naufea, or the fufpicion of a foul ftomach, indicates it; bleeding being, if nefary, first premifed, especially in full plethoric habits.

Indeed in all cafes, where vomits are requifite, in full habits, bleeding fhould be had recourfe to previous to the adminiftration of them; and to omit it in plethoric conftitutions, is generally attended B 4 with

# SIMPLE CONTINUED,

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with great inconveniences during the progrefs of the fever, and fometimes with immediate danger; and where there appears no fullnefs to require the ufe of the lancet, it will be right to administer fome aperient medicine, particularly in coffive habits, before recourfe should be had to emetics, it always is a fafe and prudent practice.

#### Hauftus Emeticus.

K Vin. ipecacuanh. Zi. f. hauftus vefperi fumendus. Bibat largos decoctionis flor. chamæmel. hauftus vel aquæ hordeatæ, ad ciendas vomitiones.

#### Pulvis Emeticus.

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

#### Vel, Pulvis Antifpafmodicus.

K Antimonii tartarifati, granum unum, pulv. e chel. c. c. An m. f. pulvis fumendus e cochlearibus duobus cujufvis vehiculi idonei.

This laft frequently vomits, procures a ftool, produces a diaphorefis, and terminates the difeafe. After the operation is over, and three or four hours allowed for the ftomach to fettle, let the antimonial julep or powder be again returned to, and continued in the fame manner, allowing the patient to drink freely of diluting liquids.

Some recommend the fubfequent powder, to be repeated every two, four, or fix hours:

If

Pulvis Febrifugus.

R. Crem. tartar. p. iij. Nitri p. ij. m. f. pulv. Dof. gr. x, ad 3ß. 4

#### AND INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

If this courfe is applied in time, we fhall generally fucceed; but fhould the fymptoms increase, the head-ach grow more diffressing, and no fleep be procured, more blood muft be taken away, unlefs the patient be remarkably weak, and the pulfe finks; the antimonial continued in fmall dofes, and if the body is not kept open by this remedy, a glyfter fhould always be thrown up in the evening.

But notwithstanding these efforts, should the fever run on beyond the fourth or fifth day, the fymptoms encreasing in violence, we may look upon it as eftablished, and will continue for fome days longer : however the fimple-continued fever feldom exceeds the fourteenth day; during which time the patient must be supported by sheathing subacid drinks; and fuch thin diet as the ftomach can relifh, and bear with eafe. As to medicine the following julep is recommended :

R. Kali, zifs.

Succ. limon. recens expref. q. f. ad. perfectam fatu-rationem, deinde adjiciantur: Aq. menthæ fativæ. Zuj. Antimonii tartarif. granum.

Sacch. purif. 3ij. m. Sumantur cochlearia duo. vel tria, tertia quâvis hora.

This.

#### SIMPLE CONTINUED,

This, where there is any foulness of the ftomach, will, on taking the first or fecond generally produce vomiting, keep the bowels free, and difpofe the cutaneous pores for giving way to the fweats when the time comes for their being thrown off. If the head becomes much affected, and the pain there very diffrefsing, bliftering between the fhoulders, and bathing or fomenting the feet, will bid fair to procure eafe, and difpofe the patient to reft. In cafe of acidities in the ftomach and bowels, magnefia alba may be given with the julep above ; and towards the close of the fever, if the pulfe begins to flag, and there appears a necessity for rouzing nature, give wine-whey, wine and water, or fometimes pure wine, and prefcribe the following julep ;

K. Aquæ menth. pip. 3vj. Sp. nuc. mofch. 3i. Sp. ammon. comp. gut. 1x. ad c. Confectionis aromat. 3ij Syrup. croci 3 fl. m.

If the urine lets fall a copious fediment, the pulfe becomes full, equable, foft, and lefs frequent, whilft the pores of the fkin give way to a plentiful and general fweat, and, at the fame time, the patient's fenfes return, after having flept, we may expect a favour-

# AND INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

favourable termination, which is generally completed from the eleventh to the fourteenth day, the force of the difeafe being first broken on the former, gradually fubfides to the latter, the pulfe falling four or five ftrokes in a day, till it gets even below its natural rate. And here it may be neceffary to obferve, in order to guard the young practitioner against giving too favourable a prognoftic upon the apparent melioration of fome of the fymptoms above enumerated; for in those cafes he will often be deceived, and the difeafe return with exaggerated violence. The fymptoms fhould all tend to the fame point, and continue for two or three days before we can depend upon the difeafe being conquered. If the urine lets fall a copious fediment, a fweat be kept up, and the patient feels himfelf much alleviated, still should the pulse continue its quickness and frequency, the cause is not fubdued, and the train of uneafy fymptoms may again return.

The *inflammatory fever* differs little from this, except in the violence of the fymptoms, and the peculiar diathefis or difposition of the conftitution, which is of an inflammatory nature.

#### SIMPLE CONTINUED,

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ture. Hence, the heat in this cafe is much encreafed, the pulfe frequent, ftrong, and hard, the urine high-coloured, and the functions of the fenforium a little diffurbed.

In the beginning of this fever we must . bleed, and effimate the quantity of blood to be taken away, from the degrees of ftrength and violence of the fymptoms; and if the pulfe, in fix or eight hours, be little or not at all foftened, and the febrile fymptoms do not abate, it must be repeated a fecond time, though not in the fame quantity; and, indeed, a third, if the fymptoms continue to be urgent. But when the fever is advanced beyond the fourth or fifth day, bleeding is deemed improper, left nature fhould be diffurbed in her operations in forming a crifis. However, there are cafes which will require a repetition in the more advanced ftages of this difeafe, and those in full and ftrong habits, where the lungs are threatened with inflammation, which we may infer from the oppression, and great difficulty of breathing; or where the brain is in danger of being furcharged with a load of blood, which will manifest itself from the fevere pain in the head, with high delirium,

AND INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

delirium, fucceeded by a coma. In thefe cafes, bleeding at any time of the difeafe will be proper, and may possibly relieve the patient.

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

In cafe of naufea and ficknefs, give antimonials to create vomiting; and procure alvine evacuations, fo that the primæ viæ may be cleared from any acrid faburra, or bile, or indigeftible food; then perfift in fmall dofes, as before directed; and fhould thefe fymptoms continue, give

Hauftus Salinus.

R. Aq. menth. fativæ 3i.
Succ. limon. 3 ß.
Kali p. p. Эi.
Spiritus nuc. molchat.

Syr. tolutani aa zi. f. hauflus fexta quâque hora fumendus.

To this may be added, when a cough attends,

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. folut.) 3 fs.

And if required to be more fudorific,

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

In cafe of coftivenefs, inject the following clyfter:

Enema

#### SIMPLE CONTINUED,

Enema Laxativum. R. Decoct. pro enemate 3x. Ol. olivar. 3ij. Magnes. vitr. 3ij. m.

If a cough be accompanied with pleuritic fymptoms, repeat the bleeding, then blifter, and give

Mixtura Oleofa.

K. Aq diftillatæ živ. Ol. amygd. d. zvi. Sal. c. c. Di. Syr. tolutani Zß m. et capiat cochlear. j. tuffi urgente.

To this may be occasionally added,

Tincturæ opii camphoratæ, gutt. xxx. ad l.

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

Miftura ad Diarrhœam. K. Aq. cinnamom. živ. Elect. e fcordio, zij. Spiritus nuc. mofchat, ziij. m. Sumat cochlearia duo poft fingulas fedes liquidas.

It fhould be obferved with refpect to diarrhœas, that they fhould never be too fuddenly checked in fevers, more effectially in the beginning.

But, if urgent, fmall dofes of ipecacuanha, of two or three grains, may be very proper; or,

If

Mistura Aftringens.

K. Mifturæ cretac. 3iv. Tinctur. cardam. comp. 3 ff. Catechu. 3ij. m.

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IS

If thefe fail, add tinctur. opii, or give it from gutt. ij. to gutt. xx. occafionally in aq. cinnamom. or any other fuitable vehicle; or,

#### Bolus ad Diarrhœam.

採. Conf. arom. theriac. Androm. āā gr. xv. Pulv. rad. contrayer. Э氏. Ol. cinnam. gutt. i. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bol.

Vel, Hauftus ad Diarrhœam.

R. Aq. cinnamom. Zi. Confect. Damocrat. Di. Sacchar. Zi. f. hauftus fextis horis fumendus.

Broths of all forts, and malt liquors, fhould be here avoided; and every thing which can encreafe the force of the circulation too powerfully.

In coliquative fiveats, from too relaxed a ftate of the folids, and at the end of fevers, attended with a turbid lateritious fediment in the urine, the following may be used with great advantage :

#### Haustus Peruvianus.

R. Pulv. cort. Peruv. craff. 3i. Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. H i B. ad H i. Sub finem coctionis adde canell. alb. contuf. 3i.

R. Hujus decoct. 3 i f.

Acidi vitr. dilut. gutt. x.

Spiritus nuc. moschat.

Syr. tolutani. āā 3i. f. hauftus quartâ vel fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

#### Haustus Rosaceus.

R. Inf. Rofæ. Ziß. Spirit. cinnamom. Zij. m. f. hauftus.

Every thing which is drank fhould be cool, the

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the bed-cloaths not weighty, nor the air of the room warm or clofe.

If a delirium thould come on with watching, the pulfe will then be the beft guide to direct us in our future meafures; if it proceed from inflammation, give a clyfter, cooling and nitrous medicines, and bleed. Leeches applied to the temples often do more fervice than general evacuations. But if it be attended with fpafms, with a *fubfultus tendinum*, and with a low, depreffed pulfe, blifter the neck and arms, and apply the following plafters to the feet, after bathing the legs and feet very well in warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes:

#### Emplastrum Stimulans.

R. Emplastr. picis burgund. p. ij. cantharidis. p. i. m. ut f. emplastr. plantis pedum applicandum.

Haustus Diaphoreticus.

K. Pulv. e. myrrh. c. Confect. Damocrat. ãā Əi. Caftor. pulv. gran. iv. Aq. diftillatæ Z i ß. Syr. tolutani. Zi. ut f. hauft. fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Should a diaphorefis fucceed upon this, and the urine depofit a turbid, well-charged fediment, fuch as is obferved in intermittent fevers, the bark will properly come in to finifh the cure, effectially if any remifsion appears;

# AND INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

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pears; in which cafe it is our fheet-anchor, and may be given in the form juft now mentioned. The common bark is through this work in general preferibed—but the red, or yellow bark, may often with advantage be fubfituted in its place, as both of them are more powerful in their action, and may be given in much fmaller quantities, to produce fimilar effects.

In cafe of bloody urine.

Pulvis Aftringens.

R' Pulv. e tragacanth. c. Əi. Nitr. gr. v.

Bol. Armen. 3ß f. pulvis quâq. fecundâ vel quartâ horâ e cochl. iij. Infuf. rofæ fumendus, quibus instillentur tinctur. opii guttæ tres, in fingulis dofibus.

The bark and dilute vitriolic acid is here alfo very requifite.

A *fingultus* may be relieved by bliftering the back, the miftura è mofcho Ph. Lond. vel. mift. feq.

Mistura Juniperi.

 Cl. Juniperi zi.
 Sacch. alb. ziij.
 Sp. vini Ten. žiß.
 Aq. diftillatæ žvij. m. cap. cochl. ij. quandocunque urgeat fingultus.
 Interdum fit cum tinct. opii gutt. lx.

When the fkin continues dry, and the fever has got to a dangerous ftage, the warm bath may be ufeful; as there have been inc ftances

ftances where this has brought on a favourable crifis; but a vapour-bath is better, as it may be applied when the patient lies in bed. —Hence all the inconveniences of the former will be avoided, and every good purpofe anfwered. See a pamphlet of Dr. Denhman's on this fubject.

Many of thefe fevers run to a confiderable length, without any remarkable or uncommon fymptoms. Our bufinefs, in this cafe, is to watch and afsift nature in her motions and intentions; to check the impetus of the blood; and to moderate it fo as to keep it, as much as pofsible, within its due bounds.

# CHAP. II.

#### OF THE NERVOUS, OR SLOW FEVER.

As the inflammatory fever confifts in an affection of the vafcular fyftem, in which there is an intenfenefs of motion; this is founded on the nervous, which experiences those morbid affections conflictuting fever. Hence, in conflictutions where the blood is poor and thin, and the nervous fyftem re-4 markably

markably fufceptible of imprefsions, when a fever feizes, the heat is feldom high, the pulfe neither full nor ftrong, though quick and irregular, and the thirft feldom fo violent as to create any great degree of uneafinefs: but as the folids are in general in a flate of morbid relaxation, the pores of the fkin, for the most part, allow the fubcutaneous fluids to ouze forth in clammy fweats, while the weaknefs is ftill more remarkable than in the inflammatory fever; and there is a much greater tendency to fpafin, and to the other fymptoms, which depend on diforders of the nervous fystem. Hence this fever is not fo rapid in its progrefs, nor of fo fhort duration as the inflammatory fpecies; therefore called flow or nervous. This fever is brought on by excelles of any kind, bad food, too thin cloathing, a moift air, grief, &c.; and is frequently epidemic, after warm and moift weather; and prevails moft in low and damp fituations. People who drink freely of wine are observed to be the least subject to this complaint.

It may be diffinguished by the following fymptoms:—Dread of dying, which is fometimes fo great that the patient fears to shut c 2 his

his eyes; a pale and defpondent look, light chills and thivemings, great lafsitude and wearinefs all over the body, a fighing, amazing anxiety, and dejection of fpirits, pain, load or giddinefs in the head, loathing of food, a white tongue, with a brownish or yellow mucous lift running along the middle of it, fometimes covered over with a thin white mucus; and after the fever is formed. and has continued fome days, grows dry, red, and chapped, but little or no thirft; the lips are dry; there is a naufea, fometimes encreafed fo far as to occafion retching, which brings up nothing but infipid phlegm, difficulty of, or opprefsive breathing; a weak. quick, and unequal pulfe; the pulfe, heats, and chills, are very fluctuating and unequal; fometimes a fudden glow and florid colour in the cheeks, while the tip of the nofe and ears shall be cold, and the forehead perhaps in a dewy fweat; pale, limpid urine, with a dull fenfe of pain and coldness in the back part of the head, and drowfinefs, but without fleep; at the first, better when in the air. All the complaints generally encreafe towards night. About the time the patients have been confined in bed feven or eight days, the pain and

and heavinefs in the head becomes much more diffrefsing and fevere, and they are tormented with a noife and buzzing of the ears, which are the prelude to a delirium, which is feldom violent, but rather a continual muttering and faultering in their fpeech, which as the fever advances, encreafes, and, in fome cafes, the power of pronouncing is loft altogether. Sometimes miliary eruptions, and profule fweats firike out in this fever, but feldom give any relief. When the ears, face, and head are cold, the face feems flufhed. The extremities are cold, while the blood is determined to the head. And there is great fenfibility to light and noife.

The nervous fever hath no regular critical days, nor is there often any thing completely critical happens. On the feventh day fymptoms increafe. If the patient dies, it is ufually on or before the fourteenth day; if they can be fupported to the twentieth, or thereabouts, they commonly efcape. A continuance of this fever fometimes occasions idiotifm, which goes off as the ftrength returns.

An erect pofture caufing fainting, is, with cold, clammy fweats, a fign of great debility.

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In the advanced ftages of this fever, if the tongue and hands tremble when moved, weaknefs is extreme; if aphthæ appear numerous and crop after crop, or if they are confluent or large, or brown ; if fwallowing becomes difficult; if profuse sweats break forth all at once, without bringing any relief, but, on the contrary, ftill weakening more and more; and loofe watery flools; or if an hiccupping comes on; if the pulle finks confiderably; or if miliary eruptions appear, there is great, danger : if the extremities grow cold ; the nails become pale or livid; and the pulfe fo quick, that it may be faid to tremble and flutter rather than to beat; if from being exceedingly susceptible of impressions, fearful and starting at the leaft noife, the patients become quite insensible and stupid, fo as fearcely to be rouzed by the loudest noife, or affected with the ftrongeft light, we may expect a fatal termination, for the delirium now ends in a conftant dofing, the ftools, urine, and tears fteal off involuntarily, general convultion enfues, and foon clofes the fcene. On the contrary, an early moisture on the skin, a falivation without aphtha, or a constantly moist tongue, deafnefs, swelling of the parotid glands angry

angry eruptions about the nofe and mouth, a moderate diarrhæa, &c. are favourable fymptoms.

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

A more generous diet than is allowed in inflammatory fevers, fhould take place here; thin chicken broth, beef tea, or panada, and light jellies, fhould be allowed. The drink may be light cordial liquors, increasing gradually from the weaker to the ftronger; muftard whey is ufeful; and toward the height of the difeafe, wine and water, cool wine-whey, or even pure wine, may be plentifully allowed; when we find the pulfe foft, and full upon its ufe, it may be indulged in confiderable quantity, for it has been known to allay delirium and procure fleep in these fevers, and has been taken with fuccefs to the quantity of fome quarts in the courfe of twenty-four hours: the indications for giving it with fuch freedom, are,

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are, when we find the pulfe foft and low, and the patients in a comatofe delirium. If the patients long exceedingly, as is fometimes the cafe, for cold water, they may be indulged; for it is only in cafes of topical inflammations that cold drinks may be hurtful. Avoid every kind of fatiguing exercife. In the beginning, a gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, or a lenient clyfter, may be very ufeful. Avoid coftivenefs by fmall dofes of P. rhab. —tinct. Rhœi;—kali tartarifatum;—manna, &c.

Remedies of the mild, diaphoretic, and cordial kind, feem to promife the beft fuccefs, and fhould be given throughout; but hot ftimulants, muft be avoided.

Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

Rad. Serp. V. Contray. āā zii. Coque parum in aq. font. ad Zxij.

Hujus Infuf. 3ij. Aq. pimento 3 fs. m. f. Hauft. guarta vel fextâ quâque horâ fumendus. Ut opus erit. adde tinct. opii gutt. v.--x.

K Sp. ætheris nitrofi 3i. (cum vel fine camph. gr. x. ad. 3ff.) cujus cap. cochl. parv. inter fingul. Hauft. in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

It is of great confequence in this difeafe to confine the patient in bed, to keep him calm, in the dark, and never, if possible, to let

let fleep be wanted in the night. Order him to drink freely, yet not fo as to promote a profufe fweat; pedilaves three or four times a day are ufeful; much fweating in thefe fevers is not only very improper, but extremely hurtful, and might often prove of fatal confequence. If the fkin is dry, give the aqua ammonia acetata, & mi/lura camphorata.

But we are to expect the greatest relief from blifters; and their early application, if they are applied before the patient keeps his bed, fo much the more proper; for, if we wait till there is great diffurbance in the nervous fystem, the fense of hearing, feeling, and feeing, grow more acute than natural; the ftimulus of blifters may increase the diftrefs; if not therefore applied in the beginning, they must be postponed till there appears some degree of insensibility. They should first be applied to the legs; fuffered to lay on till they have produced their effects; then taken off; the blifters fnipped, but not dreffed with any acrid plasters; for it is the ftimulus here wanted, not the ferous evacuation. If the head should be affected with stupor and drowfinefs, and the use of blifters become requifite,

requifite, they fhould be applied to the head; fome think, if laid on the back, they answer every purpose.

Light antifeptic drinks to fupport nature, are of the utmost confequence throughout, efpecially in fummer. Wine is the moft powerful cordial and fpecific; old hock or Rhenith are the beft. It fhould always be moderately diluted with water. During the use of wine, attend to the pulse, and direct it more or lefs freely, as it renders the pulfe flower, firmer, and more diffinct ;--made into negus is perhaps the beft mode of giving wine in these cases. If pains come on like the colic, bleeding and evacuations are injurious; for, in general, fuch pains are fpafmodic, and yield beft to cordials and finall dofes of anodynes.

Bolus Cardiacus.

R Caftor, Bi.

Croci, gr. vii.

Pulver. arom. gr. iii. Conf. alk. q. f. ut fiat bolus, quartis vel fextis horis fumendus fuperbibendo hauftum, mifturæe mofcho vel camphoratæ.

Hauftus falinus Anodynus.

R Aq. ammon. acetat. 3ß .- 3vj.

Conf. aromaticæ 9i.

Syr. Tolutani 3i. m. f. hauftus fextis horis fumendus.

Adde confect. damocrat. Bi. loco confect. aromatica, fi occasio-indicaverit; horis intermediis sumat fequentis mixturæ cochl. ij.

Miftur2

Mistura Cardiaca fœtida: R Aq. distillatæ Ziv. Spirit. nuc. moschat. ammoniæ fœtid. āā ZS. Syr. Tolutani. Zij. Adde pro re natâ, tinct. opii camphoratæ, Zi vel Zis.

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

If a diarrhæa attends, fmall dofes of the Pulv. rhab. vel vinum Rhæi. cum tinct. opii gutt. ij.—v. &, ut opus erit, repetend.

The *fubfultus tendinum* is beft relieved by tinct. opii, gutt. x. This may be repeated every four hours, until the patient fleeps. It may be given in the miftura e Mofch.

If *a remission* fhould appear after the fever has continued a week or longer, the bark will be found effentially ferviceable, infufed in claret, either alone or with an equal quantity of water.

It is useful in preventing mortification, which in the latter end of fevers are fometimes apt to occur in the place where blifters have been applied, or where there has been much prefiure from lying fo long. It alfo ftops colliquative fweats.

If an intermission appears, with turbid urine, &c.

&c. throw in the decoction of the bark with cordials; or,

Infuíum Corticis Peruviani Vinoíum. 段 Pulv. cort. Peru. ȝi. Vin. al. Grub. (Claret) 损 i. Stent fimul per horas duodecim, deinde cola, et capiat æger cochl. ij. fecundâ quâque horâ.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Pulv. cort. Per. 3ß. Aq. cinnam. ži. M. f. haust. fecundis vel tertiis horis fumendus.

If the bark fhould not fit well upon the ftomach, it may be given in glyfters. If convulfions fhould fupervene, mufk is the chief remedy.

Hauftus Moschatus. K Mosch. gr. x. ad Đi. Aq. distillatæ. ži. Tinct. valer. simp. ziij. Syr. zinzib. zij. m. haust. quarta quaque hora sumendus.

Vel,

R Mofch. gr. x. ad 9i. Infuf. valer. 3iß. Tinct. valer. fimp: 3iij. Syr. zinziberis. 3ij.

When aphthæ appear, accompanied with ulcerations in the throat, emollient and detergent gargles are proper. Be careful not to interrupt or difturb the aphthæ; inftead of ftimulating gargles, employ foft ones.

If

Gargarifma Rofaceum. & Decocti ficuum Ziv. Mel. rofæ Zi. Tinft. myrrh. Zß. m.

If vifcid phlegm fhould diffurb the fwallowing or breathing, gentle emetics of ipecacuanha, or oxymel fcillæ, are advifeable, though the ftage be a late one.

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

At the decline of the fever, the bark and fnake-root fhould be joined to the cordial medicines, interpoing now and then a little rhubarb, to carry off the putrid matters in the firft paffages.

Blifters, fome advife and affirm, may be applied at any time of the difeafe, with fafety and advantage. Their ftimulus is wanted, not their difcharge. Apply them firft on the lower extremities, then on the upper; heal the firft immediately, and apply others: thus a proper ftimulus will be continued. When this fever is neglected, to raife it to a proper type, let the common drink be rum and water, wine and water, and good wine - whey; give nourifhing fpoon-meats, and apply blifters to each arm and each foot. Thus a kindly perfpiration comes on, the patient feels lighter to himfelf, and the diforder begins to vanifh.

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In order to reftore the patient, a light nutritious diet, (fuch as chocolate, jellies, fago, and falop; which laft fhould be always boiled fome minutes before it be taken, as it is of a crude heavy nature without boiling; broth of lean mutton and beef, whitings, flounders, foals, &c.) fhould be advifed, and taken judicioufly, often in fmall quantities at a time. The patient fhould get into the country, where he can enjoy a healthful air, moderate exercife on horfeback, and drink affes's milk in its greateft perfection.

## CHAP. III.

#### OF THE PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVER.

THOSE fevers on which we have before difcourfed feem not to have had much injury done to the crafis of the blood, at leaft previous to, or at the commencement of the difeafe : but we frequently meet with appearances and fymptoms that manifest high degrees of corruption and acrimony, and shew the crafis of the blood to be much diffolved or broken as the fever advances, particularly

ticularly those which begin with high degrees of inflammatory heat: for from these causes the blood often tranfudes through the pores of the fubcutaneous arteries, or perhaps corrodes them, and efcapes into the cellular parts of the fkin, raifing up the cuticle, and forming fpots of various hues. But there is another fpecies of continued fever, which, from the very onfet, appears to have the fluids in a corrupt or depraved ftate: hence the name of this fever which we are treating of, called putrid, from the evident tendency to putrefaction. The morbific matter which gives rife to putrid fevers appears in fome cafes to be generated gradually in the body, and is deemed the confequence of feeding on 'ill-cured animal food, without a fufficient quantity of found vegetables to correct the putrefcent tendency. At other times putrid fevers are caught by infection, and are caufed by those fubtile matters called miafmata, which take their rife in different ways, and are capable of being conveyed to diftant places. The most distinguishing fymptoms of this fever are,-more remarkable degrees of weaknefs, opprefsion, and naufea, either from the first attack, or very foon enfuing, than what are met with in any other fpecies;

fpecies; and this extreme and fudden profiration of ftrength is, for the moft part, accompanied with as remarkable a defpondency, or dejection of mind; or, what is ftill more alarming, with an uncommon degree of infenfibility, and want of apprehenfion.

Putrid malignant fevers are preceded by a vertigo, or giddinefs, and confusion in the head: the head is fooner attacked in this than in nervous fevers, and often is affected with a pain in its fore-part, which fhoots into the eye-brows, one or both, and the bottom of the fockets; the eyes at the fame time appearing full, heavy, and as it were inflamed; at other times they have a yellowish caft: both proofs of the diffolution of the blood. The patient from the first attack feels an excefsive burning inward heat, which far exceeds the degree of cold that alternates with it, attended with naufea and vomiting; great and fudden proftration of ftrength; he is heavy, very much dejected and watchful; and in cafe of any fleep, is not at all refreshed by it : the pulse is fometimes at the first hard, tenfe, and quick, but foon becomes languid, flow, fmall, and unequal: the pulfation of the carotid and temporal arteries

teries inconfiderable: there is great oppreffion at the præcordia, tinnitus aurium, fubfultus tendinum, delirium, coma: the tongue in fome is clean throughout the difeafe; but, in general, though only whitish and moist in the beginning, grows daily more darkcoloured and dry, until at length it becomes almost black ; and this blackish tinge does not difappear for fome days, even when the fever terminates in a favourable crifis. The urine is equally various with the pulfe, both depending on diverfity of conftitution, efpecially in cafes where the fever originates from infection, and where the putrefcent diathefis is very prevalent, the urine is thin, crude, and often very offenfive in its fmell, the naufea and opprefsive ficknefs never abate, and it is ufual for the patients to fetch deep, heavy fighs often, and feem, as it were, to pant for breath : there is alfo an averfion to animal food fooner and greater than in any other fever. The thirst at first is but moderate, but increases every day as the fever advances : no kind of drink pleafes, but all feem either bitter or mawkish. But when the cafe grows very bad, the patient loses the fense of thirst; notwithstand-

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ing the tongue, together with the lips and teeth, are at this time parched up, and covered with dark-coloured fordes. On the fourth, fifth, and feventh day, *petechiæ* often appear without relief, which are therefore rather fymptomatical than critical. The nearer they approach to a livid or blackifh colour, the more alarming their appearance; though, if they continue of a brighter red, the more favourable the prognoftic.

The pain, heavinefs, and confusion of the head, which are among the first fymptoms, are foon followed by delirium, different in degree in different fubjects, in fome accompanied with tofsing and reftlefinefs, in others with a dofing and lethargic difposition ; and it is obfervable, that in these cases, where the patient is in this comatofe flate, the pulfe is fometimes not quicker, weaker, or more irregular, than in the time of perfect health. Fevers of this kind are mostly accompanied with remifsions in the beginning, which become lefs perceptible in their increafe : they are ever attended with confiderable danger, even when the fymptoms feem most favourable.

Some epidemic fevers are originally putrid ; others,

others, though arifing from common caufes, degenerate, by continuing beyond a certain time, into a putrid flate, efpecially where bilious humours prevail. Though contagion is faid to be a general caufe of putrid and malignant fevers, yet the bad management of inflammatory and nervous fevers is a very frequent one.

At the onfet of putrid fevers, from the fulnefs and firength of the pulfe, fometimes they put on the appearance of those of the inflammatory type; but the pulfe foon flags, especially after bleeding, and fometimes finks fo low, that it can never be raifed. Hence, where great debility is observable at the first attack, and the patient seems fcarce able to support himsfelf, blood should be taken away, if neceffary, with very great caution; for this extreme weakness is a fure fign of a putrefcent diathefis.

A griping in, and fwelling of the belly, are fometimes early fymptoms: whenever they occur, if they abate not in proportion to the ftools, a mortification takes place in the bowels, and the event is fatal. Numerous and durk-coloured aphthæ, hickup, cold fweats, p 2 fætid

fatid urine and ftools, are amongst the threatening fymptoms.

Sometimes an itching angry rafh, or fcabby eruptions appears about the nofe, lips, and corners of the mouth; thefe are favourable fymptoms. A deposition from the urine, if not high-coloured, is good : and deafnefs coming on in the decline is alfo favourable.

These fevers are different in point of their duration, fome terminating in death in the course of feven or fourteen days; but when they furpass twenty-one, recovery is the common confequence; yet there are inflances of putrid fevers running on to fix weeks; but these could not be attended from the first with a putrescent flate of fluids.

The favourable figns are—when the pulfe grows fironger, and more equable; the fenfes begin to clear up; warm fweats break out in moderate quantity, and the patient lies under them without tofsing or raving, the urine at the fame time fhewing marks of concoction, by depositing a whitish fediment.

The unfavourable or fatal figns are, when the pulfe finks, grows more quick, and intermits; the tendons ftart; the tongue faulters; the fea-

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be-

features change; the fick perfon lies on his back in a comatofe ftate, flides down in the bed, and is conftantly fumbling with his fingers, and picking the bed-clothes. When cold clammy fweats break out, the urine and fæces come away involuntarily; the hypochondria being tenfe, and the extremities cold.

With regard to the CURE, all food muft be avoided that has not a tendency to acidity; plentiful dilution with fmall red wine, old hock, and orange-juice, mixed with water, whey, barley-water, fmall beer, &c. with a very free ufe of acids, will be proper.

Bleeding in general is hurtful in this fever, unlefs particularly indicated by the pulfe and conftitution, fhewing a tendency to inflammation.

Some eminent practitioners think that there is one period, at the beginning, for taking away blood; but the pulfe in thefe cafes will always be the beft guide. No time is to be loft in thefe kinds of fever; for whatever is to be done, fhould be done immediately, and in the beginning. After the operation of bleeding, if that be found neceffary, or account of the hard pulfe and head-ache, we fhould

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begin the cure by giving fmall dofes of emetic tartar, with neutral falts, or fenna, and repeating them every third or fourth hour, till they either vomit, purge, or throw the patient into a plentiful fweat: but as the patient is to be supported throughout, if at the first attack the debility should be fo great as to forbid bleeding, all other profufe discharges are also to be avoided. Vomits and purges are most directly proper to evacuate the putrid matter, which feems first and principally to be in the first passages. Befides laxatives by the mouth, during the first stage, give a glyster every twenty-four hours, of the common decoction, or, in want of it, warm water. After thefe, give as follow;

Hauftus Camphoratus.

K Miffuræ Camphorat. Zi. Tinctur. ferpent. Zi. Aq. Amm. acet. Ziij. Syr. croc. Zi. ut f. hauftus fumend. fextis horis,

Hauftus Theriacalis.

K Theriac. Andromach. Diß. Nitr. gr. vi. Mifturæ camphoratæ 3i. M. f. heuftus ut jam dictum fumendus,

A gentle diaphorefis is to be encouraged and kept up, by very finall dofes of antimonium tartarifatum, or vinum antimonii; or, Hauftus

Hauftus Sedativus Diaphoreticus.

Aq. Amm. acet. Aq. diftil āā 3vj.

Liquor. miner. anod. Hoffm. gutt. xv. fyr. papay. alb. 3i. m. f. Hauftus bis vel ter in die fumendus.

After the neceffary evacuations from the primæ viæ this effectually fupports the cuticular difcharge; but ftill, if neceffary, a ftool muft be daily procured by a few grains of rhubarb or other gentle laxative.

Blifters in the beginning of this fever are of no ufe; but when patients begin to grow comatofe and infenfible, then they are often . fucceeded by happy effects.

London porter has been lately recommended in this fever for drink, and apparently with good fuccefs: the patient may drink it at pleafure, and particularly before being exposed to a cooler air. Some physicians advise their patients to be carried into the open air (during the height of the fever) or otherways exposed to it, as is practifed in the fmall-pox, and that particularly when a profuse colliquative fweating is brought on by bad management; and have thereby occasioned a favourable change fooner than could otherwife have been expected ; with which, a free use of the bark D 4 and

and cordial liquors, they have rarely failed to effect a cure. Due evacuations being made by vomit and ftool, the bark is to be given freely, without waiting for either intermifsion or remifsion. It acts in a double fenfe, both as a tonic to brace up the debilitated fibres, and as an antifeptic, to correct the putrefcent ftate of the fluids; and muft be given as foon as the diffolution of the blood is perceived, either from numerous petechiæ, or hæmorrhages. In the latter of which it is ufual to give the vitriolic acid along with the bark; if this does not check the bleeding, give the following:

#### Bolus Aluminofus.

K Pulv. ftypt. Ph. Ed. gr. xv. pulv. tragacanth. gr. xx. Syr. croc. q. f. ut fiat bolus, 4â vel 6â quavis horâ fumendus.

# The following may possibly be very useful:

# Mistura Febrifuga.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. fortior. 3viij. Conf. aromaticæ, 3ij. Tinctur. ferpent. 3ß. Aq. alexet. fpirituof. cum aceto 3iß. Syr. croc. 3ß. m. fumat. coch. iv. larga tertiâ quâque horâ.

If the ftomach cannot bear the bark in fubftance, a very ftrong decoction, in which fome of the finer part of the powder is retained, fhould be given; but if the patient can

can take it, lefs than two ounces of the powder, in twenty-four hours, cannot be depended on. Some, who cannot keep either the powder or the decoction, will drink three or four pints of the cold infusion in a day and night, with fenfible advantage. During this free use of the bark, a stool should be procured every day.

In flupors, attending this fever, blifters may be applied advantageoufly to the head. Though blifters are not thought to be fo ufeful in these as in nervous fevers, yet the violent head-ache which attacks in the beginning is relieved by a blifter on the back. The following preparation of the bark deferves attention :

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani. R Pulv. cort. Peruv. Zij. - aurant 31.

Rad. ferpent. Virg. 3ij. Croc. Anglic. 3i. Spirit. vin. ten. vel. Spir. vin. Gallic. Hiß. stent fimul per dies aliquot, deinde coletur liquor.

R Hujus infusion. 3i. ad 3ß. Acid vitriol. dilut. gutt. x. vel. xij. & ex quovis vehiculo idoneo, exhibeantur, secundâ, quartâ, vel fextâ quâque horâ.

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

Miftura

#### Mistura Pernviani.

R Rad. Serp. Virg. cont.

Cort. Per. pulv. aa 3iij. coque in aq. font. fbi. ad dimidium; colaturæ adde.

Sp. cinnam. 3ifs.

Syr. e cort. aur. Zij. m. capt. coch. iv. quartâ vel fextâ quâque horâ.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani Alexipharmaca.

Cort. Per. pulv. Zij. Flav. cort. aur. Ziß. Rad. ferp. Virg. Zij. Croci Ang. Div. Coccinel. Dij.

Spt. vin. gal. 3xx. fat infufio, claufa per dies aliquot (tres faltem quatuorve) deinde coletur. Of this may be given from 3i. to 3fs, every fourth, fixth, or eighth hour, with ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of dilute vitriolic acid, out of any appropriate draught or diluted wine.

There are fome fymptoms in this difeafe which require particular attention when they make their appearance,

If violent vomiting comes on, it may be reftrained by the fucceeding draught:

#### Hauftus Salinus Effervescens,

Kali pp. Dj. aq. menth. fativ. Zj. fyrup. croci Zij. m. & adjiciatur fueci limonum ZfS. dum effervescit, deglutiatur haustus, & horâ quâvis quârta vel fextâ repetatur.

This is confidered as correcting the colluvies in the ftomach, and flexure of the duodenum; and thus may be of use in removing part of the fource of the fever, and fhortening the difease.

Infusion of common mint, called mint tea,

tea, is in this cafe very ufeful; a tea-cup of which may be taken now and then;—and has commonly produced very good effects.

If a profuse diarrhæa fhould fupervene, and threaten to fink the patient's ftrength, it muft not be reftrained fuddenly; we fhould therefore try only fmall dofes of ipecacuanha every third or fourth hour, in order to promote a diaphorefis, and by that means relieve the bowels; for fometimes this diarrhæa proves critical. Mild opiates are recommended; and a few drops of tinctura opii, properly repeated, will check a fymptomatic colliquative diarrhæa. Wine, and panada, with orange juice, and a free generous regimen, muft be ordered, and clofely adhered to, according to the exigences of the cafe.

After these fevers, people fometimes become dropfical, or have ædematous legs: tonics and strengtheners, not purgatives, as in other dropfies, are the remedies in this case.

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

In eruptive fevers it is commonly allowed that the patient fhould be kept in bed, for fear

fear of checking the eruption. But this does not always prove true, for fometimes the contrary will happen; and fitting up out of bed has even been found favourable thereto.

The air of the patient's room fhould be kept as pure and well ventilated as possible, and the floor be frequently fprinkled with vinegar. And after the difease is conquered, the place of confinement may be best cleared from infection by fumigating it with brimftone, or gunpowder.

To prevent a relapfe, it may be proper firft to give a lenient purge, or two, by which an accumulation of any offenfive matter in the primæ viæ will be avoided, and then we muft attempt to recover the tone of the vifcera, and to ftrengthen the habit in general, by means of light and eafily-digeftible food, moderately taken ; by exhibiting aromatic bitter infufions of orange peel, calamus aromaticus, camomile flowers, or lignum quafsia, together with the ufe of chalybeate waters, and gentle exercife.

SECT.

#### MIXED FEVERS.

# SECT. II.

F a practitioner is capable of conducting his patient judicioufly through the four foregoing fevers, he will be properly qualified for being confulted in every fpecies of fever, be the denomination what it may.—For all fevers, whatever name they take, either are of the fimple continued—inflammatory nervous—or putrid kind ; participate of fymptoms belonging to more than one,—or affume in their progrefs different types—and muft be managed according as their nature verges more to one than the other—Hence authors have given a genus of fevers under the term of

## MIXED FEVERS;

FOR in practice we very often find, that violent continued fevers are fo indiffinctly marked, and accompanied with the fymptoms both of the inflammatory and nervous, or putrid kind, fo equally blended, or running into one another by fuch imperceptible gradation, that there is no particular fpecies they can be referred to. Thus extreme naufea,

naufea, and total lofs of ftrength, which are diftinguishing figns of the putrid fever, are often found along with great heat, and a quick, hard, and strong pulfe, which are pathognomic figns of the inflammatory fever. These fymptoms appearing at the fame time, are obvious proofs of both the nervous and vascular fystem being morbidly affected; and hence such fevers are properly stiled mixed fevers; hence, however, the symptoms are combined.

We muft take the indications of cure from those fymptoms which are most pressing, and appear to demand most the antiphlogistic, the cordial, and antispafmodic, or the ftrengthening, and antiseptic course: according as we happen to find the figns of inflammation, nervous disturbance, or putrefactive diathesis to be chiefly prevalent.

## CHAP I.

#### OF THE MILK FEVER.

THIS fever generally arifes about the fecond, though oftener on the third or fourth day after delivery; at which time 4 the

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the patient's fleep becomes more diffurbed, attended with unpleafant dreams; and fometimes does not fleep the whole night through; an inquietude comes on, and fometimes pain in the head, the pulfe rifes and becomes quicker, a chillnefs is alfo felt through the courfe of the fpine of the back, between the fhoulders, and often through the whole machine, which is fucceeded by an encreafed heat. The breafts begin to be painful, diftended, and tumified, fhooting frequently to the axillæ. Refpiration becomes in fome degree more laborious, the lochia decreafe, and, at the fame time, on account of the tenfion of the neighbouring parts, the arms are moved, not without fome inconvenience.

If the patient is permitted to reft quietly, let her take freely of thin diluting liquids, and thin diet; in four and twenty hours thefe inconveniences fubfide by a general fweat, fufficiently copious, particularly about the cheft, and the breafts fill with milk; or it continues a day or two, and ends fpontaneoufly on the inflammation ceafing in the breafts, and the milk flowing freely, at which time there are often profuse fweats, or large quan-

quantities of pale urine. Or, if the milk is fuddenly repelled, the patient is fometimes relieved by a diarrhœa.

In fome women, indeed, of good conftitutions, this fever is found fo flight, that except passing rather a reftles night there is nothing of any moment occurs, especially if the infant is put to the breast.

If it should prove violent, especially in young women of a plethoric conftitution, we fhould abate the inflammation by bleeding: however, this is rarely neceffary. But, in every conftitution, the body must be kept open by gentle cooling cathartics, or clyfters. The breafts may be drawn by the child, in preference to any other perfon, or contrivance; but if the mother does not defign to give fuck, by fome proper perfon, by whom no pain will be given by fucking, and only fo as to lesien (not empty) the fulness of the breafts. But this is rarely required .---If the breafts are hard, very turgid, or inflamed, emollient fomentations and cataplasms may be applied to them. The common poultice of bread and milk, with the addition of a little oil, may be used on this occasion; and warm milk, or a decoction of elder-

elder-flowers, for a fomentation, or fuch as are made partly of emollients, partly of difcutient aromatics, in which a proper proportion of Venice foap has been diffolved; all thefe fhould be boiled in milk, by which they lofe much of the volatile ftimulus of the aromata, and are particularly uleful, when there is an infarction of the breafts, along with an inflammation, not very violent. But where there is great heat, rednefs, and pain, then the most emollient remedies are to be preferred. The patient should use a thin, flender diet, confifting only of panada, or fome other farinaceous fubftances. Her drink may be barley-water, milk and water, weak tea, or the like. See Inflammation of the Breafts.

This fever is feldom of any great confequence, if the patient is judicioufly managed —but fometimes a fever of a very dangerous nature attends lying-in women, and very often terminates fatally, for want of being properly treated at the onfet—which fever is by young practitioners confidered as the milk fever at its commencement;—it will be neceffary for every practitioner to be extremely careful of avoiding this fatal error—

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for

#### PUERPERAL, OR

for if that fever termed the *puerperal fever* fhould be neglected within the first twentyfour or forty-eight hours, little can be done by the art of physic to avert the fatal cataftrophe :—The truth of which will be difcovered in the account of

## CHAP. II.

#### THE PUERPERAL, OR CHILD-BED FEVER.

THE puerperal fever is a difeafe peculiar to lying-in women; and though it happens fo frequently, yet it hath, till of late, been ftrangely overlooked by authors, even those who have written professedly on fevers.

It commonly begins with a rigor or chillinefs, on the firft, fecond, or third day after delivery, followed by a violent pain and forenefs over the whole hypogaftric region. There is much thirft; pain in the head, chiefly in the forehead and parts about the eye-brows; a flufhing in the face; anxiety; a hot dry fkin; quick and weak pulfe, though fometimes it will refift the finger pretty ftrongly; a fhortnefs in breathing; high-coloured urine, and a fupprefsion of the lochia. Sometimes vomiting and purging

#### CHILD-BED FEVER.

ing attend from the first; but in general, in the beginning, the belly is coffive : however, when the difeafe proves fatal, a diarrhœa generally fupervenes, and the ftools at last become involuntary.

There have been feveral treatifes written lately upon this diforder; but as the authors are not agreed as to the caufe of the complaint, nor the proper mode of treating it, I shall not pretend to give any precise method of cure. In general, the good fenfe of the phyfician will teach him that, when the pulfe is ftrong, and the pain, heat, and thirft, are great, bleeding, laxatives, and the antiphlogiftic regimen will be requifite : on the contrary, when there is great debility, the patient must be fupported, and all evacuations carefully avoided.

This fever has been confidered in different ftages to partake of the inflammatory and putrid type, or may even commence with the latter, practitioners have been cautioned therefore to be careful in the method they adopt; and have been advifed to regulate their plan according to the type the fever affumes, whether tending to the inflammatory or putrid type; from the last of which pa-

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# PUERPERAL, OR

patients feldom or ever recover when it takes place.

This fever at different periods has been epidemic ; and generally commences about the fecond or third day after delivery, with a violent rigor or thivering fit, fucceeded by a great degree of heat, rapid pulfe, and fevere pain in the abdomen, very tender to the touch, occasioning on preffure great uneafinefs, without any hardnefs being felt, and frequently without even any fulnefs. There are alfo a number of deceitful remiffions, the first of which takes place in twentyfour hours after the attack, and thefe remiffions often usher in an aggravation of fymptoms; hence should we always be very cautious in our prognoftications .- Though in general fatal, fome inftances of recovery take place, and that by crifis on the eleventh day, by a fweat, diarrhœa, and more rarely by external abfceffes of the abdomen.

On the first attack, within the first twelve, or twenty-four hours, fuccefs has attended by very copious bleeding, to the amount of twenty, or twenty-four ounces—afterwards a diartheea was brought on by the administration of fome purgative medicines, and continued 2 through

### CHILD-BED FEVER.

through the whole courfe of the difeafe— The purging was induced, and continued in the following manner—Immediately after bleeding, the purgative bolus was given.

Pulveris jalap Jij. Calomelunos, pp. gr. iij. Conferv. rofæ. 3<sup>fs.</sup> Syr. rofæ. q. f. ut fiat bolus.

This fpeedily and certainly brought on the diarrhœa, which was kept up by the fubfequent mixture:

K Mixturæ falinæ Zvj. Syr. de rhamno Zij.

Vel,

Pulveris jalap. 3j. Sumatus uncia una propriis intervallis.

So as to produce five or fix motions every day, without intermission, for the first three days; after which the medicine was continued in diminished doses, till the difease entirely ceased—and at night an opiate was administered.—This method, though apparently fevere, has been attended with the happiest fuccess.—See DR. GORDON's Treatise on the Epidemic Puerperal Fever of Aberdeen.

Ipecacuanha alfo by fome has, *in this fever*, been efteemed fpecific, 'given in dofes of feven grains and a half, exhibited twice, at the diftance of an hour and a half between each dofe—this occafions both vomiting and purg-

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ing .---

## REMITTENT FEVERS.

ing.—In the fame manner it is repeated the following day; if there is no remifsion of the fymptoms, is even continued to the third or fourth day. A favourable remifsion being procured, wine is then to be thrown in, and the fymptoms of irritation obviated by opium —Afterwards we must proceed as in cure of putrid fever.

# SECT. III.

THE fevers already treated on, derive their names, except the first, from the specific nature of the malady, the parts of the constitution immediately affected;—or the time at which they occur.

Thofe which immediately follow with the fimple continued fever, are denominated from fome particular appearances they affume during their progrefs, and always belong to one or more of the foregoing claffes, whether *remittent—intermittent—eruptive—or hectic*—But

### REMITTENT FEVERS

ALSO have other names annexed, and of them great variety—arifing either from fome

# REMITTENT FEVERS.

fome attendant fymptoms-the caufe from whence they are fuppofed to originate-the feafon of the year in which they appearor the places wherein they have been obferved to rage with fome degree of violence -as bilious fever-yellow fever-mar/h fever -autumnal remittent-West-Indian-Bengal -and camp fever.

Fevers of the remittent clafs are fuch as never totally lofe their febrile appearances, but have their violence for a time abated, which returns at determinate periods; indeed, many of them, with chillinefs, or yawning, coldnefs, or fome fimilar fpafmodic effort, with a fubfequent encreafe of heat and other fymptoms, without any evident caufe, or procatartic principle. But fometimes in their course they often fo nearly refemble continued fevers that they are not to be diffinguished but by the most attentive and accurate obfervation. They are indeed of a middle nature, between the continued and intermittent, partaking perhaps more of the nature of the laft than first, from their yielding to nothing with fo much certainty as the bark,-from their arifing from the fame caufe, marsh miasma; in the fame places,

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## REMITTENT FEVERS.

places,—at the fame feafon of years, each of them being epidemic together; and very often in the fame man, the fame difeafe which appears, fometimes exhibits an intermittent type, fometimes that of a remittent.

These fevers generally proceed in the following manner :- They begin with yawning and ftretching; naufea, or bilious vomiting, and a fenfation of cold; then fucceed extreme heat, thirst, pain of the head, back, and ftomach; reftleffnefs; difficulty of breathing, and generally delirium. The pulse is now hard, though feldom very full; the tongue white and moift; with a yellownefs very perceivable in the whites of the eyes, and fometimes over the whole body. Thefe fymptoms continue for two or three days; fometimes for five or fix; at length, a fweat breaking out preferves the patient, and renders him tolerably eafy for a few hours; but the fever again rekindles, fometimes with, fometimes without the cold fit. After the continuance of a certain number of hours, different in different fubjects, this fecond fit fpends its force, and again remits; to which a third accelsion of the ufual fymptoms fucceeds; and in this manner the difeafe proceeds, till death.

death, or perfect recovery. This will furnifh a general idea of remittents, which practical utility divides but into two fpecies, inflammatory and putrid. In the first the fymptoms of excefsive heat, thirft, and pain, all run remarkably high, attended with a dry skin, and a strong, full, and hard pulse.---In the last, the symptoms of nausea, vomiting, oppression, extreme weakness, and dejection; with discolouring of the skin, and weak pulse, shew plainly the putrefactive diathesis.

ÇHAP. I.

OF THE SIMPLE REMITTENT FEVER,

HIS Fever generally comes on fuddenly, and begins with a fenfe of debility, and a very great lownefs of fpirits. Thefe fymptoms are attended with a greater or lefs degree of chillinefs, a giddinefs, naufea, pains in the head and loins, and trembling of the hands; the countenance is pale, or has a yellow caft, the fkin is commonly dry, the eyes dull, and fometimes yellow, the pulfe quick and fmall, and the breathing generally difficult: as the paroxyfm increafes, the 'naufea

naufea becomes more violent, or there is a vomiting of bile. Sometimes bile is alfo voided by ftool. The tongue becomes foul, a delirium follows; a flight moifture appears on the face, and from thence fpreads to the other parts, and a *remi/sion* enfues. On the fever's remitting, the pulfe returns almost to its natural ftate.

This is the mildest degree of this fever; but when the diforder gains ftrength, or is very violent, the remiffion is fcarcely obvious, and is immediately followed by another paroxyfm, wherein all the fymptoms are increafed. The mouth, teeth, and infide of the lips, are not only covered with a black. cruft, but the tongue becomes fo dry and ftiff, that the patient's voice can fcarcely be heard. And when the difease proves fatal, the matter of the different excretions becomes almost cadaverous; the ftools are involuntary, the pulfe quick, fmall, and irregular; a cold fweat is diffufed over the whole body; the face becomes convulfed ; the patient is employed in feeling and picking the bedclothes; then comes on a fubfultus tendinum, and convultions, with which the fcene clofes. The more favourable fymptoms are, inflammatory

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tory fpots in the laft ftage of the difeafe, particularly on the breafts, arms, or belly: the greater the number of petechiæ, the more hope of an happy iffue. A copious and univerfal perfpiration; and the repeatedly voiding great quantities of urine, are very beneficial. To thefe, as favourable prognoftics, the abfence of the dangerous figns may be added.

Men of ftrong rigid fibres, and valetudinarians, are very liable, in the hot dry months, to fevere bilious fevers. In both the danger is great, but greateft and most speedily fo in the robust. Women, children, and those of a tender habit are more rarely affected; nor are the symptoms in these patients fo alarming.

If the pulfe be *full* and *hard*, and the *heat inten/e*, bleeding may be performed; but this is to be ordered with fome caution. Though the ftrong tenfe pulfe, with laborious breathing, may indicate bleeding, and the patient feels himfelf more light and eafy, his pulfe more foft and open, yet in a few hours, the fymptoms will be more or equally violent, and the patient low, feeble, and very dejected, with rigors and an infupportable load in the

the precordia, &c. This fhould be peculiarly attended to in hotter climates. But when there is a ftaring wildnefs of the eyes, with rednefs in them, inattention to the attendants, a profufe bleeding at the nofe, a pronenefs to action, the pulfe low and feeble, pain in the hypogaftric region, &c. a few ounces of blood may fafely be taken away, After this operation, if required, or if not,

give the

### Mistura Laxativa,

R Decocti hordei. Ziij.

Mannæ 3ij.

Pulp. tamarind. 3 ß. folve et adde, Antim. tartar. gr. ij. ut f. miftura; cujus capiat cochi, iv. omni horâ donec alvus bis vel ter refponderit.

After the evacuations, which fhould be first upward, then downward, the faline draughts may be given, in order to bring the fever fooner to a crifis, or to regular intermissions. Every mitigated period should be watched, and not a moment neglected, in which proper medicines may be given, to fecure complete, though short, remissions. To promote perspiration, give the *tartarifed antimony*, in small doses with nitre, in any convenient vehicle; if this fails, after giving a few doses, add to each, a *small quantity of camphor*; or join the mild antimanials with ipecacuhana

cacuanha and camphor; and, if needful, immerfe the patient in a tepid bath of water and vinegar. As foon as a remifsion is perceived, the bark is to be thrown in, repeated very frequently, and in a fufficient large quantity, during each remifsion, in fuch a manner and form that a dram, or two fcruples, may be given, and repeated every fecond or third hour, fo that five or fix drams may be taken in the courfe of ten or twelve hours, left the opportunity fhould be loft of giving a fufficient quantity of the medicine; as the fits about this period, that the bark is admifsible, are apt to become double, and the fever to run into a continued form.

### Infusum Peruvianum.

K Vin. Rhenan. 指i. Pulv. cort. Peruv. Zj. Stent fimul per xij. horas, deinde cola, et capiat æger cochl. iv. omni horâ.

#### Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Decoct. hordei. Ziß. Pulv. cort. Peru. zj. Tinc. cort. Peru. f. zß. Syr. fymp. zij. m. ut f. hauftus omni horâ fumendus, inter paroxyfmos.

#### Haustus Peruvianus.

R Aq. cinnam. — diftill. fing. 3vi. Pulv. cort. Per. Syr. e cort. aur. fing. 3i. m. fiat hauftus omni horâ fumendus.

If the bark fhould vomit, or purge, a few drops of tinct. opii may be added to each dofe. One ounce and an half of the bark is generally fufficient to put a flop to the fever; but it is to be continued daily, though in fmall dofes, till the patient has recovered his ftrength.

The bark, though it does not always immediately put a ftop to the progrefs of the fever, yet it invigorates the fyftem, prevents the more dangerous fymptoms, and brings on the crifis much fooner, and with lefs diftrefs than where things are left to themfelves.

It is a miftaken notion which has prevailed relative to the bark exerting too much of a reftringent power, and thus fupprefsing natural difcharges; for its exhibition has been fucceeded evidently by a laudable feparation in the urine, with warm, profufe, univerfal fweats, and plentiful bilious ftools; though it effectually reftrains all thofe premature and colliquative fweatings, which are common in thefe and intermitting fevers.

The patient's drink may be pure water, toaft and water, or barley-water, acidulated with lemon-juice, cream of tartar, or fpirit of vitriol. The air in the patient's room fhould

fhould be kept as pure and cool as possible, and he fhould be as much exposed to it, as he can well bear.

A frequent repetition of fome proper laxative is neceffary, to clear the alimentary canal from indurated, &c. colluvies, which are always generating during the progrefs of this difeafe. If the milder laxatives fail, give five grains of calomel with half a drachm of rhubarb for one dofe, which, if neceffary may be afsifted with oily glyfters. Coftivenels muft be oppofed with refolution.

Before we quit this fubject, it is neceffary to obferve, that in cold climates, a too early ufe of the bark in this fever is hurtful; but that in hot climates, fuch as the Eaft or Weft Indies, unlefs recourfe be had to the bark on the very first remission, though imperfect, the fever is apt to affume a continued and dangerous form.

In the remittents of an inflammatory type, too early an exhibition of the bark may be dangerous. Their cure fhould be begun with bleeding, cooling purges, and fmall dofes of antimonials, to break the force of the fever, and procure a remifsion ; then the bark may be given with advantage; but in those of a putrid

putrid form, after proper evacuations have been made with mild purgatives, fuch as manna, fal polychreft, tartarifed kali, &c. and the naufea and vomiting have been relieved by repeated dofes of anti-emetic mixtures, the bark may be freely exhibited, which generally completes the cure.

If this fever attacks a female patient, on or near the time of the menftrual evacuation (which is moft frequently the cafe) and either fuppreffes or prolongs that difcharge, the event is generally fatal, unlefs relieved by free bleeding, or fuch medicines as promote or reftrain the difcharge, (as one or the other is required.) Bleeding therefore is more neceffary in the first part of the difeafe, in fuch cafes, than ever is obferved with refpect to men, and the more vigorous of either fex, who labour under this diforder.

Cleanlinefs is a great promoter of health, and a ftrict obfervance of it in all inftances is peculiarly refreshing to the fick, in this and all other diforders of the putrid and the bilious kind.

CHAP.

# CHAP. II.

#### OF THE ANGINA MALIGNA, OR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

HIS fever is a putrid remittent of the cruptive fpecies, accompanied with an ulcerated fore throat. It is epidemic at times in the different countries in Europe, very fatal among children, and, for the most part, has for its affociate a fcarlet efflorefcence on the fkin. The inflammation is here more of the eryfipelatous than of the phlegmonic kind. It comes on with a giddinefs of the head, chillinefs, or fhivering, followed by great heat; and thefe interchangeably fucceed each other during fome hours, till, at length, the heat becomes conftant and intenfe. There is at the fame time a languor, ficknefs, and vaft oppreffion; the pulfe is fmall and depressed, but extremely quick; the breathing frequent, and laborious; the fkin excessively hot but not perfectly dry; the tongue moift, especially toward the root, covered with a whitish, fost mucus, like cream. om etimes a naufea, a vomiting, or purging, or both, attend; there is a pain in the head, forenefs of the throat; the eyes are inflamed

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inflamed and watery, as in the meafles; there is a faintnefs and anxiety, together with a. florid colour on the infide of the throat and tonfils. Inftead of this rednefs, a broad irregular fpot, of a pale white colour, is fometimes to be feen furrounded with a florid red ; and on the fecond or third day of the difeafe, the face, neck, breaft, and hands, to the finger ends, become of a deep eryfipelatous colour, with a fenfible tumefaction; a great number of fmall pimples, alfo, of a more intenfe colour than that which furrounds them, appear on the arms, and other parts; though the efflorefcence on the fkin does not always accompany this difeafe; when it does it generally appears on the third day, but brings no relief; on the contrary, the oppression, difficulty of breathing, and naufea, increase oftentimes with purging; and the patient, who by this time begins to grow delirious, is either conftantly tofsing in bed, or lies in a comatofe ftate; the ftrength which hitherto has kept up more than might be expected, now entirely fails; the breathing becomes more laborious, and fwallowing difficult; and, before the fixth day, life ends by fuffocation.

The

The foreness of the throat is attended with floughs, which ulcerates, different from what happens in the aphthole fever; the parotid glands commonly fwell, and are extremely painful; a delirium frequently comes on, with heat and reftleffnefs, efpecially towards night; and a gentle and agreeable fweat breaks out towards the morning, and a remission enfues, which fometimes gives this difeafe the appearance of an intermittent: a faintnefs, neverthelefs, ftill attends; the pulfe is quick and fmall; in fome foft and full, but feldom hard. An offenfive bad tafte in the mouth is perceived in this difeafe, and (in the otherwife weak and infirm, who are chiefly the fubjects of it) an acute pain affects the head .- The breath is infectious, and should therefore be guarded againft. Joette interface interface in . concerio

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

We fhould allow ftrong whey made with mountain, or any other rich wine, very freely; fage tea; and, in cafe of great ficknefs at the ftomach, mint tea, negus, or other

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acidulated drinks, will be ufeful, if they do not run off by ftool.

The patient flould be kept in bed moderately warm.

Bleeding fhould be attempted with the greatest caution, and nothing should induce us to prescribe it, without the inflammatory symptoms run at the beginning extremely high; for it difpofes the blood to run too rapidly into a putrefcent diathefis, and hurries on the fatal fymptoms dependent on that caufe. Indeed all evacuations, except gentle fweats, are generally injurious in this diforder; and therefore, if a loofenefs and vomiting fhould come on, and prove violent, notwithstanding the complaints in the throat, and other fymptoms, may feem to indicate their utility, they fhould be checked by ftimulants and opiates. Though on the first attack of the difeafe, a vomit is highly falutary, not only in cleanfing the ftomach and inteftines of any fordes which may be lodged there, and afsift in aggravating the complaint, but by very often putting a total ftop to the difeafe. An emetic, therefore fhould be exhibited, and chamomile tea drank plentifully, by which

which means you may, in a great meafure, ftop the fickness, and prevent a supervening loofeness, which very frequently attends in this diforder; and then order thus:

Hauftus Alexipharmacus.

R Aq. alexet. fimp. Ziß. <u>fpir.</u> cum aceto Ziij. Pulv. rad. contrayerv. Dß. Confect. aromat. Zß. Syr. croc. Zi. f. hauftus quartâ quâque horâ fumendus. Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Decoct. cort. Peru. Ziß. Syr. croc. zij. m. ut f. haustus tertiâ, vel quartâ quâque horâ repetendus.

To this draught may be added 5 or 6 drops of muriatic acid.—If lofe ftools fhould come on:

Mistura Sedativa.

R Aq. cinnam. Zvi.

Elect. e fcord. ziij. m. et fumat cochl. ij. post fingulas sedes liquidas.

If the tonfils are much fivelled, rub the throat with the lin. volat. or blifter behind the ears, or round the throat, and between the fhoulders, and prefcribe the following gargle:

#### Gargarisma Detergens.

R Decoct. pectoral. 15i.

Rad. contrayerv. contuf. 3ij. coque per semi horam; colaturæ adde.

Acet.

Tinctur. myrrh. aa 3i. Mel. optim. 3ij. m.

This should be often used, and the parts be F 3 cleansed

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cleanfed with it, by injecting with a fyringe; and if the floughs do (which are a fpecies of gangrene) not foon feparate, touch them with the following, by means of a probe, armed with a piece of foft rag:

Gargarisma Detergens. R Gargarism. prefcript. Zij. Oxymellis æruginis, zi. m.

Vel, Gargarisma Acidum.

R Aq. diftillatæ 3iv.

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Acidi muriatici gut. vi. vel. q. f. ad grat. aciditat. fæpius utend. pro gargarifmate.

By this method the floughs will feparate, and the fymptoms in general abate; but will leave the patient languid, weak, and low, with fome hectic appearances. At this time it will be proper to order the cortex, with the addition of acid. vitriolic. dilutum, and preferibe affes milk, a country air, generous diet, and gentle exercife,

# SECT. IV.

### INTERMITTENT FEVERS, OR AGUES.

HIS fever takes its name from there being a total ceffation of all febrile affection between the paroxyfms: as in remittent fevers, there is only an abatement or mitigation gation of the fymptoms; fo in this, there is a total freedom, and the patient feels, during that interval, as if not opprefied with the difeafe. Intermittents have been divived into vernal and autumnal-endemical and epidemical-alfo into QUOTIDIAN where from the termination of one fit to the beginning of another the fpace of twenty-four hours is confumed ;-tertian, where that of fortyeight-quartan where of feventy-two ;--- and when longer erratic .- They have alfo been farther divided, but there divisions feem to be of no practical ufe;-as the modes of cure in all are very fimilar .- And here we must observe, that a quartan is more difficult to cure than a tertian, or quotidian, which laft is often conquered by half an ounce of good bark .- Quartans frequently extend from autumn to fpring .- An autumnal ague is more difficult to cure than a vernal.-Quotidians and double tertians, (that is where a tertian returns every day the paroxyfms being unequal, but fimilar every other day) efpecially when they anticipate the hour of their return, are apt to change into continued fevers, and are then attended with greater danger.

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### INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

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INTERMITTENT Fevers have three regular ftages, viz. the cold fit, the hot fit, and the fweating.

The first begins with yawning, firetching, pain in the back, and at the ends of the fingers; to thefe fucceed great coldnefs and fhivering, which laft is fometimes very violent. There is alfo a difficulty of breathing, with great opprefsion, naufea, and frequent vomiting; the lips and cheeks are pale; the nails livid, and the whole fkin fhrivelled up, and contracted; the pulfe is weak but quick; and the urine, if any is made during this ftage, is thin, crude, and diaphanous.

This cold fit will fometimes continue four or five hours, in other cafes not laft longer than half an hour, but in general it remains between one and two hours; afterwards *the hot fit* commences, in which the ficknefs, anxiety, and difficulty of breathing remain, but go off by degrees as the pulfe gets fuller and ftronger; along with the heat there is excefsive thirft, violent head-ach, and frequently delirium; fometimes, in very dangerous cafes, a degree of ftupidity, or coma. The The breathing is quick, but free; the pulfe ftrong, full, and rapid; the urine high coloured.

How long this fit will continue is not certain, it has no determinate period, but as a *fweat comes on*, which generally does, all the febrile fymptoms vanish, and appear to be carried off by this cuticular evacuation. Then fucceeds the interval of ease, which is different according to the species of the intermittent.

Profufe fweats muft never be promoted in the courfe of intermitting fevers; for by fuch methods you weaken your patient to fuch a degree as to render the diftemper dangerous, and the cure difficult.

At the beginning of fevers, it is very often, nay almost always, impossible to tell whether they will turn out continued, remittent, or intermittent; and, therefore, if any thing is necessary to be done, the state of the constitution will point out of what nature it must be. If the pulse is full, and the habit plethoric, *bleeding* will be required; if the stomach appears loaded, or foul, an *emetic* should be exhibited; and should it fail to clear the intestines, fome proper *purgative* 

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purgative fhould be given; or an emollient gly/ler thrown up. Indeed a vomit fhould fcarce ever be omitted, when the fever has put on, and manifested its intermittent type. Four spoonfuls of the following may be given, and continued at proper intervals, till it has produced its effects.

Julepum Laxativum. R. Infuf. fen. 3v. Tinctur. fen. 3j. Syr. rofæ 3j.

#### Vel,

Pulv. rhubarb. gr. xxx. nuc. mofch. Df3. m.

If no naufea or fickness attend, some think the *tinct. aloes*, vel pil. *ex aloe cum myrrha*, preferable to an emetic; the aperient medicine though must be given in the intermission, immediately after the fever hath ceafed, fo that its operation may be over before the return of the next fit.

Then let the following draughts be administered :

#### Hauftus Salinus.

K Aq. menth. fativæ 3i. Sp. nuc: mofch. 3i. Succ. limon. 3iij. Kali præparati, Di.

Syr. tolutani. 3i. f. haustus quarta vel sexta quaque hora sumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

R' Aq. amm. acetat. Aq. cinnam. āā zvi.

Sp.

Sp. ammon. comp. gut. xxx.
Syr. papav. albi 3i.
F. hauft. h. f. fumendus, fuperbibendo libram dimidiam feri lactis.

By thefe means, very often the diforder will be conquered; but fhould they fail, and the febrile affections ftill keep their ground, antimonials, as in cafes of continued fevers, may be had recourfe to. Let the fever be of what nature it will, the method here laid down will be proper; but, if in fome time it clearly fhews it to be a fpecies of intermittent, if the paroxyfm appears regular, passing through the cold, hot, and fweating ftages; and the intermission is attended with an even, fteady, foft pulfe, and a well-charged urine, we may boldly venture to throw in the bark; but otherwife it is of great confequence to be wary in the exhibition of it; as it, if not well timed, might be productive of very dangerous obstructions.

### Haustus Peruvianus.

 Decoct. cortic. Peruv. 3iß. Tinctur. cort. Peru. f. 3ij.
 Pulv. cort. Peru. Di. ad 3j.
 Syr. fimp. 3i adde, fi opus fuerit, tinctur. opii guttas duas.

Electarium Peruvianum. Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3i. Conferv. corticis aurant. 3ß. INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. electarium, cujus sumat n. m. molem, secunda quâque hora absente paroxysmo.

Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Ammoniacalis.

- R Pulv. cortic. Peruv. ziij. Cinnam. 3ß.
  - Sal. ammon. purif. Di. f. pulv. vi. quorum sumatur i. quart. quâque h. cum haust. seq.

#### Hauftus Cardiacus.

R' Aq. cinnam. 3vi. Sp. cortic. aurantior. fyr. croci. āā zij. Sp. lavend. c. zi. m. f. hauftus.

Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Aluminofus.

Cort. Peruv. pulv. 3ß. Alumin. rup. g. iv. Ol. cinnam. gutt. i. Sacchar. alb. q. f. f. pulvis.

Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Aq. menth. vulgar. fimp. 3if. Sp. menth pip. 3ij. Pulv. cort. Peruv. zi.

Pulv. cort. Peruv. zi. Syr. fimp. zi. f. hauftus quarta quâque hora fumendus. Adde tinctur. opii guttas duas, fi opus fuerit, ad præcavendam diarrhæam.

It is neceffary to obferve, and fhould be confidered as a practical rule, that patients *fhould*, during the intermission, take as much bark as is fufficient for the prevention of the return of the paroxysm. Adults generally require from fix to eight drams; and the continuance of the apyrexy will point out the times in which it ought to be taken. In a quotidian, the bark ought to be given every fecond hour; in a tertian, every third or fourth; in a quartan, the first day free from febrile

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febrile affection, the medicine may be omitted; but the fecond and third should be taken every second or third hour.

This medicine, properly administered, feldom fails to ftop the return of the fever in a fhort time; then, in order to prevent a relapfe, after this has happened, the medicine fhould ftill be continued every fifth or fixth hour for two or three days; then twice a day for one week; and once a day for another; the patient avoiding night air, and refraining from any fort of food that is cold, flatulent, and watery.

Some ftomachs will not bear the bark either in fubstance or decoction ; in which cafe it may be agreeably taken in the following manner :

### Infusum Peruvianum.

R Cort. Peruv. optim. pulv. 3j infunde per 24 horas in aq. diftill. frigidæ fbi. Colaturæ Ziß. adde fpirit. cinnamom. fyr. tolutani aā zi. f. hauftus, pro re nata fumendus.

In grofs habits, it is often neceffary to mix hydrargyr. c fulph. with the bark.

If a chlorofis attends,

Bolus Peruvianus Chalybeatus. R Cort. Peruy, puly. Di. Ferri rubig. præp. gr. vi. Pulv. rad. ferpent. Virgin. gr. viij. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut. f. bolus quarta vel fexta quaque horâ fumendus. .2

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

#### Enema Peruvianum Opiatum.

於 Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3ij. coque in aq. font. 措i. ad 指信. Colaturæ turbidæ adde elect. e fcordio 3f. m. f. enema.

The following forms have perfectly fucceeded in particular cafes:

#### Electarium Peruvianum Tartarifatum.

K Cort. Peruv. 3i. Conf. flor. rorifmar. 3f. Kali prep. 3ij. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut. f. elect.

#### Infusum Peruvianum Vinosum.

K Vin. rub. Hiv. Cort. Peruv. pulv. Zij. Flor. centaur. minor. mfs. Lign. faffafras ziß. infunde hæc omnia per 24 horas fuper cineres calidas in vafe optime claufo, deinde cola; fumat Ziv. hujus infuñ. mane & vefperi.

Electarium Peruvianum Amarum.

K Pulv. flor. chamæmel. — e Myrrh. c. āā 3ß. Sal. ammon. crud. 3iij. Ferri rubig. præp. 3ij. Cort. Peruv. optime & recenter pulv. 3iß. Syr. e cort. aurant, q. f. ut f. elect.

Decoctum Peruvianum Chalybeatum.

R Cort. Peruv. pulv. Zij. coque in aq. pur. Hiv. ad Hiß. colatur, cui adde. Vin. ferri Ziv. m.

Much depends on the goodness of that excellent drug the bark, with which such mighty things are done in medicine : its taste and colour are the chief signs by which

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

When bark fails of curing, it has been faid to be owing either to its not being taken a fufficient length of time, given in too fmall dofes, or in an improper form. Six drams of powdered bark in a julep, warmed with fome fpirituous water, is the most effectual mode; but if this cannot be fubmitted to, and a quantity requisite cannot be taken, bark glysters may be given.

### Enema e Cortice.

R Extracti corticis 3ß. Aq. diftillatæ 3iv. Ol. olivar. 3ß. Tincturæ opii gut. vj. vel viij. injiciatur enema quartâ quâque horâ vel fæpius, fi opus fuerit.

For children the dofe of the extract, and tincture of opium muft be proportionably leffened.

When the bark is prepared by decoction, and kept in the fhops, a little fpirit fhould always be added, and the bottle fhaken when ufed;

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ufed; it fhould not be kept above four or five days in fummer, nor above a week in the winter feafon.

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

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

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

#### Bolus Amarus.

R Pulveris flor. chamæm. Dj.

Syrupi fimp. q. f. f. bolus tertia quâque horâ deglutiendus, absente febre.

Small dofes of *rhubarb* and *calomel* have alfo been found very ferviceable in intermittents. *Vomits*, likewife, given at intervals, have proved often an effectual cure.

Bitters joined with chalybeates have frequently had the defired effect.

Hauftus

## OR AGUES.

Hauftus Amarus Chalybeatus.

R Infuf. gentian. comp. 3iß. Vini ferri. 3ij. Tinct. arom. 3i. f. hauftus fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

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

The following have been prefcribed to great advantage in fome intermittents, where the fits have been irregular:

Hauftus Amarus Stomachicus.

K Flor. chamæm. pulv. gr. xv. Aq. menth. pip. Ziß.

Tinct. cardam. compos. 3iß. m. ut f. hauft. ter in die fumendus per quatuor dies; & deinde fumatur hauftus infra præscriptus mane & vesperi per decem dies.

Hauftus Peruvianus Acidus.

R Pulv. cort. Peru. 3j. coque ex. Aq. font. Hiß. ad colatur. Hj.

R Colat. liquoris Zij. Elix. vitr. acid. gutt. xxx. m.

In general, in an irregular ague, the first indication of cure is to bring it to be regular. This is done partly by time, and by faline, or emetic and laxative medicines.

Opium has been found very effectual in removing intermittent fevers. The proper G time

# **52 INTERMITTENT FEVERS, OR AGUES.**

time of giving it is half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit.

Hauftus Anodynus.

Dec. hordei. žiß. Tinct. opii gut. xv. ad xx. Sp. nuc. mosch. Syr. papaver: alb. āā 3ij. m.

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

For children labouring under this difeafe, a waistcoat with powdered bark quilted between the folds of it has been of fervice: alfo bathing in a femicupium, made of a decoction of the cortex; or rubbing the spine, at the approach of the fit, with a mixture of equal parts of tinctura opii and linimentum saponis. If these should not produce the defired effect, two or three tea-spoonfuls of the syrup. papav. alb. may be given in the hot fit. And for the entire removal of the difease, after purging with the magnesia alba, one drachm of the extract. cort. Peru. with a few drops

of

# ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

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of

of the tinct. opii, may be given in a clyfter, and repeated every three hours, for a child of about a year old.

Pills made of cobwebs have been known to cure the ague. Indeed there are few diforders that have fuch a multiplicity of empirical remedies recommended for the cure; Dr. Lind has collected no lefs than forty, in his Effay on Difeafes incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates, p. 297.

lott has SECT. Virang ma

### ERUPTIVE FEVERS,

ALL fuch fevers are denominated eruptive or exanthematous, as are conftantly attended with fome erruptions chiefly on the fkin—owing to fome fpecific infectious or contagious matter received by fome means into the conftitution, that is predifpofed to favour the progrefs of fuch matter, and produce febrile effects in the habit; for there muft be fuch a predifpofition prevalent before the effects peculiar to each can be produced—for if fuch a predifpofition be wanting in conftitutions at the time any

G 2

of thefe fevers are epidemical, the effects peculiar to contagious or infectious matter cannot be produced-thence it happens that many people efcape from thefe difeafes, though living in the fame 'places, and in the fame mode with those who labour under any of these maladies; whilst others, who have once had fome of thefe complaints, live the remainder of their lives free from the attack, and probably for the fame reafon-becaufe that predifpolition can never again take place in a conftitution which has been previously affected-and thefe fevers receive different names, according to the nature of the cruption-viz.-fmallpox-chicken or fwine-pox-meafles-fcarlet fever---eryfipelatous fever---miliary fever-aphthous fever or thrush-and these we shall proceed to treat of in the order here fet down.

# CHAP I.

## OF THE SMALL-POX.

HE fmall-pox are commonly divided into two forts; the diffinct and confluent. The

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

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

The pain, ficknefs, opprefsion, and febrile affections, decreafe as the eruption ap-G 3 pears,

pears, and, except the fkin continuing hot and moift, go off in a day or two. About the fixth day from the attack, the puftules begin to fwell, grow hot, and painful, and round their bafis the colour of the fkin appears of a florid red; the whole face, and particularly the eye-lids, are foon after fo puffed up that the eyes are often closed; and the whole countenance fo changed and inflated, as to have fearcely any refemblance of the natural features. Now the febrile fymptoms begin to be rekindled, and encreafe until the ninth, tenth, or eleventh day, according to the particular circumstances respecting the quantity of eruption, and feverity of the difeafe. The puftules on the ninth day are at their flate; and now the face and eye-lids fwell; and, if numerous, the eyes close up; the hands alfo begin to tumefy; the puftules having many of them acquired the fize of peas, and being arrived at complete maturation, and filled with yellowish pus, begin to turn of a dark colour, to dry, and become rough ; on the tenth day, on the face; on the eleventh the fwelling fubfides, and, as that happens, the hands and feet puff up, and the puffules do

do not fall till the fourteenth or fifteenth, when the puftules begin to fcale off.

In the confluent kind all the above figns are greatly aggravated; the fpots are more red, thick, and clofe, and the fpaces between them much more inflamed ; livid fpots alfo frequently attend. This kind of pock first appears about the fourth or fifth day, and comes to its flate about the fifteenth. The fever does not give way on the eruption, as in the diffinct. A spitting, in adults, is a regular fymptom in the confluent finall-pox, from the fixth day till after the crifis, the fudden floppage of which is attended with dangerous circumftances, unless it be fucceeded by a remarkable fwelling of the hands. A diarrhœa, in children, often precedes this kind of fmall-pox.

In cafes where the furface of the body is, in a manner, entirely covered over with the eruption, and this hardening into a continued cruft, what with the abforption of the purulent matter, what with the offer five fordes from the inteftinal canal, and what with the obftruction of the cutaneous difcharges, the blood again appears to be affected with a morbific acrimony, which

G 4

raifes

raifes a new fever, that frequently deftroys the patient, in fpite of every effort to avert the fatal cataftrophe.

This fecondary fever, fo called, ought, perhaps, rather to be attributed to the incomplete feparation and expulsion of the variolous matter; and from hence, alfo, proceed naufea, and want of appetite, hectic heat, inflammations of the eyes, œdematous fwellings of the hands and feet, abfeeffes, and untoward ulcers, efpecially in fcrophulous habits, and foolithnefs, a degree of delirium, without fever, a cough, and other phthifical fymptoms. The fureft remedy for every one of thefe complaints is the cortex, as a tonic, an antifeptic, and corrector of acrimony, and grand reftorative, joined to a proper courfe of diet, change of air, and the prudent interpolition of cathartics.

The danger of this difeafe is generally eftimated by the number and nature of the pufules, and chiefly by those on the face; alfo, by the manner of their coming out; the more flow and regular their appearance, the more universal will be the separation of the 2 variolous

variolous matter. The fewer there are in the face, and about the throat, or on the breaft, or the neck, the better.

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

The regimen fhould be determined by the fymptoms and feafons of the year: the patient for inftance, must be kept warmer in winter than in fummer: a hot regimen, at all times, is now ju/ily and univerfally exploded.

The diet fhould be light, and not heating; the apartment fhould be kept cool, and the patient fit up fome hours every day, if the ftrength will permit.

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

It appears obvious, that the fmall-pox is to be treated according to the nature of the fever which accompanies it; if the difeafe fhould

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should feize people whose constitution labours under an inflammatory diathefis, and have the fymptoms of an inflammatory fever, copious bleeding, and that repeated if the fymptoms do not abate on the first evacuation, is neceffary; antimonials in fmall dofes, with nitre, and cooling fub-acid drinks; and glyfters to empty the bowels. If, on the contrary, those of an opposite temperament, who have been exhausted by previous diforders, or who have weak and relaxed fibres, with a poor and thin state of fluids, and should steal on in a gradual way, like a nervous fever, we must endeavour to rouze the languid animal motions, by giving warm wine, or ftrong fackwhey, with fome drops of compound fpirit of ammonia in each dofe; and, on no account, to attempt to leffen the quantity of blood, or give any thing that may bring on a number of loofe ftools : a gentle emetic will be beneficial, as its action may not only tend to promote the eruption, but, alfo, by unloading the flomach, may remove the heavy ficknefs, and relieve the anxiety.

K Antimonii tartarifati. granum, Ag. distillatæ Zi. Sy . fimp. Zi. siat haustus.

But

But fhould we know the fluids to be in a putrefcent flate, and a putrid fever be the affociate, bleeding muft, by all means, be avoided, and fuch fleps taken as have been before advifed, in fevers of that type.

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

Hauftus Abforbens.

K Aq. diftillatæ. 3iß. Sperm. cet. (v. o. f.) Di. Pulv. e. chel. cancr. g. xv. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. Syr. tolutani. ãa 3i. f. hauftus fumendus fextâ, vel octavâ quâque horâ. Adde pro re nata, nitr. puriffimi gr. v. ad Dß.

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

After the eruption is complete, fyr. papav. albi 3i. with aq. diftillat. 3i. for a child of four years old, and fo in proportion, every night, is strongly recommended by many

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many practitioners; provided the body be not coftive; a circumstance, as just now remarked, which should be carefully guarded against.

If a vomit hath been omitted in the beginning of the difeafe, a naufea, and ficknefs at the ftomach, will frequently be the confequence; in this cafe, let the patient drink plentifully of warm water to empty the ftomach, or give a gentle emetic; or a little white-wine whey, under fuch a circumftance, will afford relief; or,

#### Hauftus Salinus,

 R Aq. diftillat. ži. Succ. limon. ziij, Kali. pp. Di. Syr. tolutani.
 Sp. nuc. mofchat. ăă zi. f. hauftus octavâ quâque horâ fumendus.

# If a diarrhaa continues troublefome,

#### Mistura Restringens.

R Aq. cinnamom. Jiij. Elect. e fcordio Jij. f. mixtura cujus fumat cochl. i. vel ij. pro re natâ.

In fome cafes of the confluent pox, anodynes are by no means indicated in a diarrhœa, as it may be a critical difcharge of part of the variolous matter by the bowels. If the fuppuration does not go on kindly, and petechiæ appear, the bark fhould be given.

In

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

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

Hauftus Spiritus Ætheris Nitrofi. Aq. diftillatæ. Zi. Alexet. fpirituof. cum aceto Zij. Spirit. ætheris nitrofi gutt. xxx. Syr. tolutani Zi. f. hauftus fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

To this may be added, in the room of the fpirit. ætheris nitrofi, kali acetati. vel fal fuccin. from five grains to half a fcruple; or lac. ammoniacum with the oxymel fcillæ.

By all means fupport the patient, about the time of the crifis, with plenty of diluting liquors.

An anodyne fhould, in this cafe, be given to a full dofe.

In cafe of bloody urine, give fome of the following:

Bolus Aluminofus.

R Alum. BB.

Conf. rof. q. f. bolus tertiis vel quartis horis fumendus bibendo libere, infufum rof.

Hauftu.

#### Hauftus Peruvianus Aftringens.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. Ziß. Alum. rup. gr. v. ad Oß. Tinct. cort. Peruv. f. Syr. baliam. ää zi. f. haustus quarta quaque hora fumendus.

#### Vel, Bolus Aftringens.

K Alum. DB. Gummi rubri aftring. Di. Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv. Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus quartâ vel fextâ quâque horâ fumendus; fuperbib. cochl. iv. fequentis.

#### Julepum Stypticum.

K Infuf. rof. 3viij. Tinct. flyptic, 3fs. m.

#### Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus Opiatus.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3iß. Spir. cinnam. 3iß. Acid. vitriol. dilut. gutt. x. Syr. croc. 3i. Tinctur. opii gutt. guatu

Tinctur. opii gutt. quatuor, f. haustus quarta quâque horâ sumendus.

#### Mistura Restringens.

R Infus. rosæ. Zviij.

Spirit. cinnamom. 3ifs.

Confect. Damocrat. 3iß. f. mixtura cujus fumat cochl. ij. fubinde. Bibat æger libere m emulfione communm cum duplici gum. Arab. quantitate.

This fymptom (viz. bloody urine) fometimes attends the beginning of the fmall-pox, and is joined with great pain in the back; in fuch the eruption never rifes. All whom I have feen under these circumstances have died.—Bleeding in this case is esteemed injurious, though the pain may seem to indicate it.

#### Some

Some phyficians have lately recommended mercurials in the confluent finall-pox, fo as to raife a gentle ptialifm; this practice has in feveral inftances been attended with fuccefs, though mercury has not been given to the extent of producing falivation—and undoubtedly merits farther confideration.

Gentle purgatives are recommended towards the decline of this diftemper; fuch as infuf. fen. tinctur. fen. fal. Rupellenf. vel kali tartar. afterwards ftronger carthartics, fuch as the extract. colocynth. cum aloe gr. xv. vel, ji. pro dofi, & repetend. ad quatuor vel fex vices.

Some greatly difapprove of fevere purges after the fmall-pox, fuppofing that they bring on various difeafes: fuch as fcrophulous tumours, &c. It is moft certain we often find, where they have been neglected at proper intervals, that many troublefome diforders enfue; fuch as ftrumous ophthalmies, fwellings, &c. which, when they do happen, are beft removed by alteratives and mild evacuations.—But if fuch complaints fhould arife, in tender habits, from too fevere purging, or fhould not fubmit to the former method, we muft have recourfe to the cortex.

tex, and to affes milk : perpetual blifters, and, in grofs, fcrophulous fubjects, iffues, at the decline of this diforder, will be of infinite fervice.

Small dofes of calomel are very fuccefsfully ufed after the fmall-pox, and injure the tender conflictution lefs than profuse purging.

### OF INOCULATION.

INOCULATION is the happieft method of communicating the fmall-pox : yet, notwithftanding the great fuccefs that generally attends it, it requires preparation, with refpect to the fubject of inoculation, and diferention, with refpect to the operator. The patients fhould be found and healthy, or at leaft free from acrimonious humours.

Whilft children are at the breaft before the time of getting their teeth, is confidered as the beft period for inoculation.— Should that time be paft over, the next appears to be from two years, and upwards; nay fome practitioners give it the preference, as the proportion of children dying before that period fhews how much they are liable

liable to difeafes of other kinds. Indeed very young children are fubject to have a great number of puftules, which always indicate danger.

As to the feafons for inoculation, there is no reafonable objection to be made to any, unlefs fome epidemic ftate of the air prevails.

With regard to the preparation, the great point is thought to lie in reducing the patient if in high health, and in strengthening him if weak; alfo to clear the bowels from all crudities. In order to effect this, it is proper to abitain from all animal food, broths, butter, cheefe, eggs, fpices, and fermented liquors; and enter upon a diet of puddings, gruel, fago, milk, rice, fruit, greens, potatoes and vegetables; with the ufe of tea, coffee, and chocolate. This courfe is to be purfued for a week or ten days; during which time he is to take three preparative pills; or the medicine may be given in the form of a powder, and taken in currant-jelly or fyrup, going to reft; and the next morning purged off with a dofe of Glauber's falt diffolved in barley-water or water-gruel.

The first dose should be given at the en-H

trance

trance of this courfe; the fecond, three or four days after; and the third, on the eighth or ninth day; and the inoculation fhould be performed the day after the laft dofe has been taken. Some cafes may occur, of weakly patients, where the above plan, both as to diet and medicine, may be difpenfed with; and boiled chicken or any light food may very judicioufly be adminiftered: and where a few alteratives, fuch as aethiops, for fome days, with a gentle purge or two, may be fufficient.

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

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

Notwithstanding what has been faid on preparation, previous to inoculation, it must be acknowledged that many eminent practitioners

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titioners now doubt its efficacy, and boldly inoculate all perfons in health without any previous preparation. Perhaps this method is not lefs fuccefsful, but it will fearcely ever be fo acceptable to the patients or their friends, fimplicity and want of myftery being always difliked by the majority of mankind.

As to the manner of communicating the infection; a little of the matter is to be taken from the place of infertion, if the patient is under inoculation, or from a puffule, if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet. This is to be introduced in that part of the arm where iffues are cut, deep enough to pafs through the fcarf-fkin, and juft to touch the fkin itfelf. It is in general proper to make two of thefe punctures, clofe to each other, in order to render the infection more certain. Neither bandage, plafter, or covering is to be applied.

Many recommend the taking the matter in a crude ftate or during the eruptive fever; and it feems indifferent whether it be from a patient who has the fmall-pox in the natural way, or by inoculation.

The fooner the operation is performed H 2 after

after taking of the matter the better-it appears to be more certain in producing its effects, and shews much more early figns of its having taken place.

About the third day after the operation, the fmall punctures appear inflamed. At that period it will be proper to give three grains of prepared calomel, and as much crabs' claws, with one-tenth part of a grain of tartarifed antimony, very intimately mixed, going to reft, in the form of a powder or pill; purging the patient next day brickly with jalap or vitriolated natron. This flould be repeated about the fixth or feventh day, and by many is again practifed during the eruption. About the fixth or feventh day, pains come on in the arms, which indicate the eruption; then follow pains in the head, back, loins, &c. with a foetid breath, and bad tafte in the mouth. And now, the eruption being completed, little remains to be done, but to give a gentle laxative draught of infusion of fena and manna with 3i. or 3ij. of tartarifed kali, provided the feverifh fymptoms run high.

Should the finall wounds not appear inflamed, but remain pale and flat about the edges

edges, with other unfavourable appearances, then the powder or pill first ordered must be given over-night, and purged off next day.

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

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

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

I have never had a boil or fwelling of any H 3 kind

kind complained of in this new method of inoculation; yet have had frequent experience of very troublefome fwellings in the old way.

Three dofes of phyfic, after the eruption is gone, feem neceffary to be given at proper periods.

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

The patient, during this flage, if he be fo unfortunate as to have many puffules, a thing which happens but rarely with fkilful operators, fhould not be rafhly carried into the open air, becaufe nature may fland in need, and often does, of reft and nourifhment; therefore, lying on the bed, and being at eafe, muft be the bufinefs of this flate. A pleafant drink is ordered, at this period of the difeafe, by fome experienced inoculators, to be made with one part of diluted vitriolic acid, and two parts of fp. atheris vitriol. Half an ounce of this is to be added to three pints of barley-water, or as much pectoral decoction,

## SWINE AND CHICKEN POX.

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

To conclude; the preparation in full habits of body feems moftly neceffary; but in others it may be omitted : and inoculation has been as fuccefsful, where it has been performed after one calomel pill and a dofe of phyfic, as after the long courfe. The laxative ftate of the body, with pure and cool air, during the eruptive period, appear always neceffary : and thefe, contrary to former practice, are intended to abate any feverifh fymptoms, which are now looked upon as the greateft enemy, inftead of nature's friendly agent as heretofore.

# CHAP. II.

OF THE SWINE AND CHICKEN POX.

HE Swine and chicken-pox differ but in name, and are of a milder nature than the fmall-pox.

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

н 4

pains,

# SWINE AND

pains, lofs of appetite, and feverifhnefs for three days. Most of the cruptions are the common fize of the fmall-pox, but fome are lefs; they are not confluent or numerous. On the first day they are reddiff; on the fecond, on the top of most of them, there is a very small bladder about the fize of a millet-feed : this is fometimes full of a watery, colourless, fometimes of a yellowish liquor, contained between the cuticle and fkin. On the fecond, or at the farthest on the third day from the beginning of the eruption, as many of these pocks as are not broken, feem arrived at their full maturity; and those which are fullest of that yellow liquor very much refemble what the genuine fmall-pox are about the fifth or fixth day, efpecially where there happens to be a larger fpace than ordinary occupied by the extravafated ferum. When the little bladder is burft by accident or rubbing, as happens fometimes on the first day, there forms a thin fcab, and the fwelling of the other part abates without its ever being turned into pus, as it is in the fmall-pox. The few which efcape being burft, have the little drop of liquor contained in the vehicle at the

# CHICKEN POX.

the top of them turn yellow and thick, and dries into a fcab. On the fifth day of the eruption, they are almost dried, and covered with a flight cruft. The patients fcarce fuffer any thing through the whole progress of the illnefs, except fome languidnefs of ftrength; fpirits, and appetite. A proper regimen, with plenty of dilution, feems to be the chief intention neceffary for the cure, with a few mild purges. The principal marks by which the chicken-pox may be distinguished from the finall-pox are, the appearance on the fecond or third day from the eruption of the veficle full of ferum upon the top of the pock, and the cruft which covers the pocks on the fifth day; at which time those of the fmall-pox are not at the heighth of their fuppuration. Those who have once had the chicken-pox are not capable of having it again. It is proper to remark here, that they fometimes are fo large, and come to fuch maturity, as to be miftaken for the fmall-pox. Thefe inftances have given rife to the fuppofition of fome perfons having had the true fmall-pox a fecond time; and where inoculators have been fo unwary as to take infection from them, have, befides injuring

# 105 SWINE AND CHICKEN POX.

injuring the reputation of the practice, occafioned fome falling facrifices to a fatal fecurity. The predominant epidemic, and the way in which the infection had been received, fhould ever be enquired into before infectious matter is taken from a natural fmallpock, attended with a very few eruptions.

There is a cutaneous difeafe believed to be a more malignant kind of chicken-pox, and thus defcribed : the diforder is preceded for three or four days by all the fymptoms which forerun the chicken-pox, but in a much higher degree; on the fourth or fifth day the eruption appears with very little abatement of the fever; the pains likewife of the limbs and back still continue, to which are joined pains of the gums. The pocks are redder than the chicken-pocks, and fpread wider and hardly rife fo high; at least not in proportion to their fize. Instead of one little head or vesicle of a ferous matter, these have from four to ten or twelve. They go off just like the chickenpox, and are diffinguishable by the fame marks; befides which, the continuance of the pains and fever after the eruption, and the degree of both thefe, though there be not above twenty pocks, are what never happen

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are.

happen in the fmall-pox. The mode of cure is fimilar to what has been delivered above.

# CHAP, III,

## OF THE MEASLES.

HE Meafles are known by the appearance of fmall eruptions, refembling fleabites, over the face and body; but particularly about the neck and breaft, not tending to fuppuration. Many of thefe fpots foon join, and form red ftreaks, or fuffufions, larger or fmaller, which inflame the fkin, and produce a very perceptible fwelling of the face; each fmall fpot is raifed a little above the furface, efpecially in the face, where they are manifeft to the touch; in the limbs and trunk they form only a roughnefs.

The figns are a general uneafinefs, chillinefs, and fhivering, pain in the head, in grown perfons; but, in children, a heavinefs, and forenefs in the throat, fever, ficknefs, and vomiting, as happen in most feyers; but the chief characteristic fymptoms

are, a heavinefs about the eyes, with fwelling, inflammation, and a defluxion of Marp tears, and great acuteness of sensation, fo that they cannot bear the light without pain, together with a discharge of serous humour from the nostrils, which produces fneezing. The heat, and other febrile fymptoms, encreafe very rapidly; to which fucceeds a frequent and dry cough, a stuffing, great oppression, and oftentimes retching to vomit, with violent pains in the loins, and fometimes a loofenes; at other times there is great fweating, the tongue foul, and white; the thirst very great, and in general the fever runs much, higher than in the milder fort of the regular fmall-pox. The eruptions appear about the fourth or fifth day, and fometimes about the end of the third. On the third, or fourth day, from their first appearance, the redness diminishes, the spots, or very small pustules, dry up, the cuticle peels off, and is replaced by a new one. The fymptoms do not go off on the eruption, as in the fmall-pox, except the vomiting; the cough and head-ach continue, with the weakness and defluxion on the eyes, and a confiderable degree of fever. On the ninth, or eleventh day, no trace of rednefs

rednefs is to be found, but the fkin affumes its wonted appearance; yet without there have been fome confiderable evacuations, either by the fkin, kidneys, or by vomiting, the patient will not recover ftrength but the cough will continue, the fever return with new violence, and bring on great diffrefs and danger. A fimilar method nearly as in the fmall-pox is here requifite; only in this cafe the patient fhould be in a moderately warm air, keep in bed, ufe great quantities of weak tepid drink, dilution being very requifite, as the difeafe is attended with inflammation ; efpecially of the lungs.

Bleeding is abfolutely neceffary, if the fever be high, the pulfe hard, the load and opprefsion heavy, and all the fymptoms violent, and, if pofsible, before the appearance of the eruption: however, if it has not been done before, it muft neverthelefs by no means be neglected, or muft be largely repeated, according to the urgency of the cafe; for as the lungs are chiefly concerned in this diftemper, great regard muft be had to them; and if the head and cheft are much affected, blood ought to be drawn from the feet in preference to the arm.

Vomits

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

The pediluvium is fometimes of use to relieve the head and cheft; and steams of hot water received into the lungs, are often of fervice in relieving the cough and forenefs of the throat.

#### Pulvis Sedativus.

R Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv. Nitr. purif. gr. x. f. pulvis fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Potus Nitrofus.

K Decoct. hordei compositi, 指i. Nitr. pur. 3ij. st pro potu ordinario.

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

#### Haustus Anodynus.

R Decoct. pectoralis. 3j. Tinct. opii gtt. viij. Syr. papav. albi. 3j. Acid. vitriolici diluti. gutt. vj.

Encreasing or decreasing the opiate according

cording to the age of the patient-and to alleviate the cough fome of the following forms.

## Linctus Balfamicus.

K Ol. amygd. d. žij. Syr. violar. Syr. tolutani āā ži. Sacchar. cand. alb. pulv. zij. m. f. linctus de quo fæpius æger lambat urgente tuffi.

Vel, Linctus Anodynus.

Syr. pector. —papav. erratic. āā ži. Ol. amygd. d. žß. Conferv. fruct. cynofbat. zij. Acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. x. m.

Vel, Linctus Oleofus. R Ol. amygd. d.

Syr. violar āā 3i. Sperm. cet. pulv. 3ij. Conferv. rof. rub. 3iv. m.

Emulfio Sedativa,

R Aq. diftillatæ 3iv.
 Sal. c. cerv. gr. xii.
 —nitr. Эij.
 Ol. amygd. dulc. 3i.
 Syr. tolutani 3ß. m. fumat cochl. ij. fubinde.

At the turn of this difeafe, when peripneumonic fymptoms come on, gentle purging is neceffary: if the cough be confiderable, and the fever attended with a difficulty of breathing, bleeding fhould be again repeated, efpecially if the fymptoms be urgent.

The belly fhould be kept foluble, and a blifter applied between the fhoulders, and made

made perpetual, if the cough continues obfinate. Iffues between the fhoulders, or a feton, are alfo of infinite fervice; and the antimonial powder fhould be often repeated, as prefcribed in the hooping-cough. Repeated fmall bleedings are here alfo neceffary.

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

Decoctum Peruvianum Nitrofum. R Decoct. cort. Peruv. Ziß. Sal. c. c. gr. vi. Nitr. Əß. Spir. nuc. mofchat. Syr. tolutani ää zi. f. hauftus quartâ vel fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Should livid eruptions appear, efpecially in adults, and after the pernicious ufe of a hot regimen, bleed, and give the bark with the dilute vitriolic acid.—Where the blood is in a weak diffolved ftate, abftain from bleeding; and give affes milk, provided the hectic heat be not too great; alfo preferibe the bark, country air, butter-milk, goats whey, and order fmall dofes of the tinctur. opii every night going to reft.

A loofenefs fucceeding the meafles will often

often give way to bleeding. It is by fome ingenious phyficians reckoned a great error to purge immediately after the meafles, as this difeafe is fuppofed by them to be occafioned by a light active poifon thrown on the fkin; and which, after the difappearance, ought rather to be carried off by a natural perspiration, or gentle diaphorefis. Cooling lenitive medicines are always neceffary after this malady, to carry off the remaining inflammatory ftate of the humours; and perhaps no difeafe requires a longer continuance of laxative or gently purging medicines. Others depend much on an early use of blifters, and generally observe that, by the following treatment, the ufual bad confequences are entirely prevented : apply a blifter, and continue its difcharge from the first appearance of the difease; keep the bowels lax, alfo from the beginning and throughout; and for common drink give a fmall proportion of brandy with water. The blifter is faid-to prevent the eyes from being affected, to moderate the cough, and prevents the difease from settling on the lungs.

Indeed throughout the whole course of I the

## SCARLET FEVER.

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the difeafe, the lungs are chiefly to be attended to :---for it is from the effect on them that the great danger of the malady depends; and relieving them, and curing their affections, affords the compleat cure of the difeafe itfelf.

# CHAP IV.

### OF THE SCARLET FEVER.

HIS fever takes its name from the fcarlet efflorescence which appears on the skin of the whole body, not rifing above the furface, attended with heat, drynefs, and itching. It commences with a chillinefs and fhivering like other fevers, but without great ficknefs; and thefe are fucceeded by heat thirst and head-ach; fometimes in a very moderate degree, at others more violent .--The skin is covered with red spots, more nume rous, much broader, of a fuller red, but les uniform than those of the measles. The erup tion appears more like a red coloured effu fion, than diffinct fpots, and by this may the fcarlet fever be diffinguished from th meafles

meafles.—After two, three, or four days, the efflorefcence difappears, the cuticle peels off, and there remains a kind of branny fcales, difperfed over the body, which fometimes re-appears two or three times.

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

Where the difeafe appears in this fimple ftate, there is little required from art, but the kindly warmth of the bed, confining the patient to diluent drinks, abftaining from all flefh, and giving a gentle cathartic or two at the clofe of the diftemper, when the fkin is entirely peeled off and the fymptoms vanifhed.

But SYDENHAM obferves, "that at the "beginning of the eruption epileptic convul-"fions, or coma, fometimes happen to young "perfons and children; then it is highly "proper to apply a large and firong blifter to "the neck, and immediately exhibit a paregoric "of fyrup of white poppies, which is to be "repeated every evening during the illnefs, "and milk boiled with three times the quan-"tity of water must be given for ordinary "drink, and abstinence from animal food "enjoined." Sometimes alfo the red erup-

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tion

# SCARLET FEVER.

tion is intermixed with itching blotches like the ftinging of nettles. The fever here is not ufually more fevere nor diffrefsing than where thefe do not make their appearance, and requires no interpolition, except the fever runs high; then bleeding and the antiphlogiftic method may be had recourfe to.

But the fearlet fever fometimes puts on a very malignant appearance. It then attacks with a chillinefs, languor, ficknefs, and opprefsion; thefe are fucceeded by great heat, naufea, and vomiting, with a forenefs in the throat, a finall quick pulfe, and a frequent and laborious breathing. The tonfils appear inflamed and ulcerated, though not much fwelled; and on the third day the efflorefcence appears, but without any relief. When it proves fatal, it generally terminates, by a fuffocation, before the fixth day.

This dangerous kind of the fcarlet fever requires great caution and judgment in the method of cure. Bleeding can hardly be ordered with fafety, but if inflammatory fymptoms flould prevail fo as to indicate that evacuation, it must be made by fcarifying, and afterwards applying cupping-glasses betwixt the floulders, and repeating the operation as occasion

# FRYSIPELATOSE FEVER.

occafion requires. The fame precaution is alfo neceffary in promoting ftools; for antimonials, which are frequently fo fuccefsful in other fevers, in this frequently bring on violent and dangerous purging: however, the body if coffive must be kept open by gentle and emollient clyfters. A blifter fhould be applied between the fhoulders, and another round the throat, if neceffity requires it. If a putrefcent diathefis be highly predominant, the chief dependence must be on the cortex, joined with fnake root and cordials. If the bark fhould run off by ftool, three, four, or five drops of tinct. opii may be added to each dofe. See Angina Maligna.

# CHAP. V.

### OF THE ERYSIPELATOSE FEVER.

HE eryfipelatofe fever is a fuperficial inflammation, caufed by a fharp, hot, acrid numour in the blood; and begins with a hivering and lofs of ftrength, and may arife rom a too fudden cooling after great heat. 3

In

# H8 ERYSIPELATOSE FEVER.

In general it is termed eryfipelas, or St. Anthony's fire; and is called by fome a blight. This fever is generally preceded by cold and fhivering, and fucceeded by heat, thirft, reftlefinefs, and other febrile fymptoms. The face if that fhould be the feat of the complaint, fwells fuddenly with great pain, and a gloffy, thining rednefs, inclining to yellow; abundance of fcurf or fmall pimples appear, which often rife into little blifters, and fpread confiderably over the whole head, the eyelids in the mean time being clofed up by the fwelling, which is puffy; a difficulty of breathing fometimes attends. The pain, fwelling, and other fymptoms, conduce to the increase of the fever, till both are taken off by judicious management. The hot ftage is frequently attended with a confusion of the head, and fome degree of delirium; almoft always with drowfinefs, and perhaps a coma. The furface of the fkin in the bliftered places fometimes become livid and blackifh. The inflammation ufually continues for eight or ten days, with the fever and other fymptoms. In the progrefs of the complaint, the delirium and coma attending fometimes go on increasing, and the patient dies apoplectic,

# ERYSIPELATOSE FEVER.

plectic, on the feventh, ninth, or eleventh day of the difeafe; but if not, the inflammation, after having affected a part, commonly the whole of the face, and perhaps the other internal parts of the head, ceafes, as does alfo the fever; and without any evident crifis the patient recovers.

Great care and attention is required in the cure of this complaint; not to fink the fever too low by immoderate evacuations, nor prevent the difcharge of the morbific matter by the imprudent application of cold or aftringent fubftances, as there is evidently an acrimonious humour thrown off from the blood, and deposited in the inflamed veffels of the fkin, from whence it ought to exude.

Though if attended with much fever, which it frequently is, bleeding is requifite; but in the common milder fort, gentle lenient purging will be fufficient, but muft be repeated. There is not, perhaps, an acute diftemper, which allows of thefe purges more freely than this, more particularly where the fwelling has feized the head and face After which,

Hauftus Nitrofus.

R Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. Nitr. gr. vi. Pulv. contrayerv. c. 9ß. Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauftus fexta anal.

Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauftus fexta quaque hora sumendus.

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But

# O ERYSIPELATOSE FEVER.

But fhould the fwelling fuddenly fink, and the acrid humor appear to firike in, oppreffion or anxiety come on, and the pulfe grow weak; or when it is in the face, attended with a low pulfe and a degree of malignancy, blifter the nape of the neck, or between the fhoulders. Wine fhould be given with freedom; and the following:

#### Hauftus Cardiacus.

R Aq. distillatæ žiß. — alexet. spirituof. zij. Confect aromaticæ. Pulv. contrayerv. c. āā Đi. Syr. croc. zi. ut f. haustus sumendus sextâ quâque horâ.

Or,

K Aq. menth. pip. 3iß. Sps. n. molch. 3ij. Sal. e. e. gr. vß. Conf. aromat. Dj. Syrupi croci 3iß. m.

But if, on the contrary, notwithflanding the fubfidence of the tumefaction, fhould the pulfe and fever continue high, we muft have recourfe to bleeding, according to the exigencies of the cafe; and a purge be given, particularly if it affects the brain; bliftering the lower extremities, and applying finapifms to the feet, fhould not be omitted.

Once a day, or every fecond day, a flool or two must be procured.

Beware

# MILIARY FEVER.

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

Flannels wrung out of a ftrong decoction of elder-flowers, with the addition of a little of the liniment. faponac. and applied warm, have been recommended ftrongly, but at prefent it is generally allowed that it may be the fafeft and the beft to apply a piece of fmooth linen rag only over the part, impregnated with flour, or powdered ftarch, particularly when a thin watery humour weeps from the little vefications attending eryfipelatofe inflammation; and all greafy and refinous applications are to be carefully avoided.

# CHAP. VI.

#### OF THE 'MILIARY FEVER.

THE miliary fever takes its name from the pufules or bladders, refembling in fhape and fize the feeds of millet. There are two kinds of miliary eruption, the white and the red, termed by medical writers, purpura alba, & purpura

### MILIARY FEVER

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purpura rubra : but the two are often intermixed; though in both the contained fluid has a fourish fmell, and is faid to have a very acrid tafte. This fever like other eruptive fevers, may be of different kinds, either of the fimply continued, the inflammatory, putrid, or nervous. When accompanied by the first, it is generally of the mildeft fort, for in this, before the eruption, the fymptoms are moderate, no great pain, thirft or ficknefs; the pulfe rather depreffed and hard; till the third or fourth day thefe increase, when the eruption makes its appearance, chiefly on the neck, back, and breaft, preceded by a copious fweat, of a fourish fmell, a tingling fenfation in the fkin, particularly in the fingers, and an itching in those places where the miliary eruption is most plentiful. The eruption, replete with ferum, having an inflammatory appearance, round the bottom of the fmall veficles, is generally completed in thirty hours. The patient, all the febrile fymptoms now fubfiding, fweats plentifully, makes higher coloured urine, the pulfe becoming at the fame time gradually full, foft, and equal; and at the end of feven days

days the eruption dies, and falls off in fcales.

But when the fever is of the inflammatory type, the inflammatory fymptoms, notwithftanding the eruption, go on increasing, the pulfe continues quick and hard; the urine pale and watery; the tongue dry and white; the face puffed up, and the head tormented with fevere internal pain, inceffant tofsing, and inability to fleep.

When of the flow nervous, the pulfe is weak, quick, and unequal; urine fometimes turbid, fometimes clear; the voice trembling, the tendons flart, the head is confufed, the fweats are clammy, with a difagreeable fmell, the eruption never coming out, but appearing to lurk in the fkin, without any fign of inflammation, or remarkable degree of heat. This fever continues at leaft three weeks, and is very apt to return.

When of the putrid, it is often attended with petechiæ, and always with fuch fymptoms, as have been defcribed in cafes of putrid fever. (Page. 31, &c.)

The miliary fever frequently attacks delicate women after lying in. Some think that the miliary eruptions are merely accidental,

### MILIARY FEVER.

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dental, not produced by any fpecific acrimony, whilft others maintain the contrary opinion, and confider it a diffinct fpecies, and not to be confounded with the petechial or fpotted fevers, which are only varieties of the putrid. However, with r efpect to the cure, we muft advert to the nature of the fymptoms.

If the febrile fymptoms run high, bleeding in the beginning before the eruption, will fometimes be neceffary, which must be proportioned to the different circumstances of the patient's cafe; and then,

Hauftus Salinus Antimonialis, K Succ. limon. 3ß. Sal. corn. cerv. 9ß. Vin. antim. gut. xxx. ad lx. Aq. diftillatæ 3i. Syr. tolutani 3ij. ut f. hauftus, quartâ quâque horâ fumendus.

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

When a violent pain in the head, coma, or delirium,

# MILIARY FEVER.

delirium, attends, a blifter fhould be immediately applied betwixt the fhoulders, it may be repeated as in the cure of nervous fevers, for it is allowed that in no febrile affection do blifters anfwer every good purpofe more perfectly than in this fpecies of the miliary; but in that accompanied with putridity, they cannot be expected to be of any material fervice, for when this happens, the cortex and wine are the chief remedies.

There is one fymptom which often accompanies this fever, and requires great fagacity in properly conducting the patient under it; that is a purging; for though its continuance to excefs may contribute greatly to imbecilitate the conftitution, ftill if it is improperly checked by aftringents, all the febrile fymptoms will certainly be aggravated. In this fituation we are to fupport the ftrength by vinous cordials, and divert the fluids to the furface by fmall dofes of ipecacuanha, united with fome abforbent.

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CHAP.

APHTHOSE FEVER,

# CHAP. VII.

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OF THE APHTHOSE FEVER, OR THRUSH.

HIS difeafe makes its appearance by little ulcerations in the mouth and fauces. of a white colour, affecting much the tonfils and uvula; and fometimes they have a yellow appearance. They are very frequently met with in young children, and are perhaps generally owing, in those tender fubjects, to acidities in the primæ viæ. In adults this complaint is frequently accompanied with miliary eruptions; and may properly be faid to be an effect of this fever ; but the true aphthous fever may be thus defcribed. There is a phlyctænous eruption feizing the internal fuperficies of the mouth, but the fpots are fmall and roundifh, very painful in the palate, in the tongue of the fame colour, the apex perforated, which little ulcers, the cuticle being abraded, creep, and are very painful; thence in fwallowing, fucking, and with adults in chewing, give great uneafinefs. There is very often no fever, or a very fmall degree, unlefs the apthæ

thæ fhould be complicated with the fmallpox, &c. The colour of thefe is various; commonly they are white in the middle, red in the circumference; in the tongue of the fame colour. But in the malignant apthæ, the papulæ are brown, yellow, black, livid.

In this diforder, for infants, nothing avails more than a little magnefia and rhubarb, with thin chicken-water. And the ulcers may be touched with infuf. rofæ to prevent their fpreading.

Emetics, are in this cafe ufeful, and laxative glyfters, in order perfectly and expeditioufly to clear the primæ viæ :---With this intent let the following be administered, if neceffary--

Emeticum pro Infantibus.

R Vin. ant. gutt. v. ad. xij. Lactis fæm. q. f. m.

Enema Laxativum.

ℜ Iufcul. pul. 3ij. Pulv. jal. gr. ij. ad iiij. cum Sac. alb. gr. v. trit. m.

If this malady fhould be complicated with a venereal taint, regard must be had to that as a primary cause, and keep the mouth clean with some of the following gargles.

Gargarisma Hordeata.

R Decocti hord. c Ziij. Syr. moror. zvi. m. et adde mel. rofæ. vel acet. pro re nata.

Gargarifma

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#### Gargarifma Vitriolicum!

R Zinci vitriol, gr. x. Dec. hordei 3viij. m.

### Gargarisma Detergens.

R Rap. fativ. q. f. coquantur in aqua fontis dein exprimatur fuccus.

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

For children, after the primæ viæ have been cleanfed, the following may be prefcribed:

### Mistura Absorbens.

R Aq. diftillatæ žij. —alex. fpir. 3j Pulv. e chel. c. c. Эj. Liquoris corn. c. gutt, x. Syr. tolutani 3j. ut f. mistura, & sumat puer cochla minim. j. vel ij. fubinde.

#### Mistura Tartarea.

R Aq. font. Ziv. Aquæ kali gut. xxx. Sacc. alb. Zij. m. Sumat cochl. j. quarta quavis hora.

### Mistura e' Magnesia.

 Magn. alb. gr. x. El e fcord. ∂ij. Aq. menth. fativæ. — cin. äā 3iß. Syr. croci 3ß. m. fumat cochl. j. parv. quartis horis.

In adult fubjects, the apthæ in the mouth, and the ulcerations on the tonfils and uvula, attending this complaint, are diftinguished from those in the angina maligna, by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by there not being a shining 3 redness

rednefs all over the fauces, and other fymptoms common to the malignant angina. For the cure, the use of detergent and fostening gargles are very proper.

Gargarisma Detergens. R Decoct. hordei comp. Zviij. Mel rosæ. Zj. Acet. diftil. Ziij. Tinct. myrrh. Zij. ut f. garg. sæpe utend.

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

# SECT VI.

### HECTIC FEVER.

# CHAP. I.

HIS is a kind of continued fever, which gradually, after the manner of chronic difeafes, and without any remarkable proftration of ftrength, and with a flight encreafe of frequency in the pulfe, is apt to run on for many weeks, nay months, with the pulfe becoming quicker after eating. This fever

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has

has been called irregular intermittent, Symptomatic, and the fever of fuppurations ; though it does put on fomething like the appearance of an intermittent, and by common obfervers may now and then be miftaken for it, yet it is clearly different; for even in the clearest remission, and during the state of the greatest quietude between the fits, there is ufually a feverifh quicknefs perceptible in the pulfe, which feldom fails to exceed the utmost limit of a healthy one, by at least ten strokes in a minute, hence the distinction is discoverable. The chillness of this fever is fometimes fucceeded by heat, and fometimes immediately by a fweat, without any intermediate ftate of heat, and the heat will fometimes come on without any remarkable chillnefs previous to it; and the chillnefs has been observed to go off without being followed by heat or fweat. The duration of these stages is feldom the fame for three fits together .--- The hectic patient is little or not at all relieved by the coming on of the fweat, but is often as anxious and reftlefs in the fweat as in the chillness and heat. When the figeat is over the fever will fometimes continue, and in the middle of the fever the chillness will return, zehich

which is a most certain mark of this fever. This hectic will return with great exactnefs, like a quotidian, tertian, or quartan, for two, perhaps three fits together, feldom or never for four; and the fit will now and then keep off for ten or twelve days, and at other times, efpecially when the patient is very ill, it will return fo frequently on the fame day, that the chillnefs of a new fit will follow immediately the fweat of the former. Pains like the rheumatifm will often afflict hectic patients, even fo ftrong as to require opium. swellings of the neck, trunk, and limbs, will rife up almost instantaneously, but they ure not painful, hard, or difcoloured, and hey continue for feveral hours.

Sometimes it will attack those in apparent olerable health, in a violent and fudden manner, like a common inflammatory fever, bringng the patient into imminent danger, then bate, and little fever remain; but that has never ceased but with life. This though is are, It commonly creeps on fo flowly, hat for fome months people fcarce think hemfelves ill, complaining only of being ooner than ufual tired, of want of appetite, nd of falling away, but if the pulse beat  $\kappa 2$  ninety,

ninety, perhaps an hundred and twenty times in a minute, there is the greatest reason to be apprehensive of the event.

Though there perhaps is no diforder, where the pulfe is of more ufe to direct our judgement, without great caution, once in twenty times we may be deceived, if we truft entirely to it; for in that proportion, a patient with all the worft figns of decay, from fome incurable caufe, which irrefiftibly goes on to deftroy his life, will not fhew the leaft degree of quicknefs, nor any other irregularity of the pulfe, to the day of his death. The cure of fevers of this clafs depend on artificial management, as fcarce any is to be expected from nature, and as they are of fuch long continuance, the dietetic regimen is thought preferable to the pharmaceutic. Hence courfes of goat's whey, affes' milk and fresh buttermilk, with the Seltzer and Briftol waters, are recommended, and oftentimes the bark is given with advantage, as it is found to moderate the fweats and prevent the violent paroxyfms of the fever; but country air, cheerful company, and riding, or failing, contribute most speedily to a recovery. Indeed there is little doubt, but if, before the

### PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, &c. 133

the difeafe is gone too far, patients would take a fea voyage, many who are threatened with, or labour under a hectic fever, would have their lives prolonged.

This affords a general furvey of the hectic fever, and the mode of management; but in fome cafes, other means will be found neceffary, which we fhall confider in the two following chapters, under the titles of phthifis pulmonalis, and tabes.

# СНАР, И.

# OF THE PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR PUL-MONARY CONSUMPTION.

A Pulmonary confumption is attended with a cough, dyfpnœa, a hectic fever, a total wafting of all parts of the body, and very often a fpitting up of pus, proceeding from an ulcer, or tubercles in the lungs. An effort of nature to clear the lungs from any purulent matter irritating them, appears to be the caufe of all the fymptoms.

The caufes inducing this are intemperance,—a very tender and delicate habit of body,—hæmorrhages,—pleurify,—long con-

K 3

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tinued

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tinued coughs,—bad digeftion,—fevere ftudy,—grief,—fchrophula,—fometimes from a particular formation and ftraitnefs of the thorax, or an hereditary taint in the habit,

The occafional caufe is almost always a cold caught from exposure to cold, damp, or night air, or from wet clothes.

It is difcovered by the fucceeding fymptoms. In the beginning there is a dry obftinate cough, with a tone of voice more acute or fhrill than ufual; a weight and oppreffion of the breaft, with difficult refpiration in walking, flying pains and flitches, with uneafinefs about the diaphragm, a fever which is conftant, encreafing after eating, with a circumfcribed rofy rednefs of the cheeks, while the reft of the face looks pale, and as it were dirty, and grows thin. The fever is attended also with a small, frequent pulfe, in the evening and night encreasing ; whence watching, much heat, and early in the morning a fweat. But the fever fometimes makes the attack like a peripneumony, with greater difficulty of breathing, fometimes with fpit rather bloody, and afterwards with a more copious expectoration, which is purulent; hence thirft, high-coloured

# PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 135

loured urine, and emaciation encreafes .---The fpits in the beginning are few, difficult to be expectorated, vifcid; then the fever remitting, they become more copious, of an afh-colour, rather fweet, or falt and acrid to the tafte, foetid, yellow when dry, and very vifcid; when thrown into water they fall to the bottom, unlefs fupported by froth. Sometimes the fpits are in the form of little, white, round lumps. When thefe fymptoms are violent, an hæmoptoe foon attends, in which the blood thrown up appears thin, florid, and frothy; and afterwards it becomes paler, and then the difcharge is gradually changed into pus. At length a colliquative diarrhœa comes on, fupprefsing expectoration; the nails grow curved, the ends of the fingers bulbous; the hair falls off, the body becomes extremely thin; and death, fcarce ever forefeen by the patient, clofes the fcene.

The fymptoms may be concifely defcribed—Emaciation, and debility, attended with cough, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, coughing up of blood, and diarrhœa.

The phthifis may be confidered of three K 4 kinds;

# 136 PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR

kinds; 1ft, where the cough is not attended with any expectoration, but of a white frothy phlegm, in fmall quantities, until near the clofe; 2d, where there is a remarkable expectoration of uncoloured vifeid mucus at firft, but in the progrefs changes to a yellowifh, fœtid, grey, or greenifh matter; 3d, where large and frequent hæmorrhages happen from the pulmonary veffels.

In our mode of cure, the diet fhould confift of mild, light, nourifhing food; jellies, viper-broth with eringo roots, thin chocolate, and milk; and above all, a milk diet fhould be directed, with country air, gentle riding on horfeback, failing in a fhip, agreeable company, and Briftol waters drank on the fpot.

Small repeated bleedings will be proper in the beginning, and even during the whole courfe of the difeafe, efpecially in young fubjects. If the veffels are not tender, and no preceding hæmorrhage contraindicates, frequent ipecacuanha vomits, about  $\Im_{\beta}$  taken thrice a week, with an anodyne at night, of pil. e ftyrac. gr. v. ad viij. with as much pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ, if neceffary, and a conftant ufe of buttermilk,

# PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 137

milk, or goat's whey, in the country, may, perhaps, fucceed better in this difeafe than any other method : and a decoction of the bark given at noon and evening, will greatly tend towards removing the fever, and ftrengthening the habit of body. I have feen its happy effects in a variety of inftances; and even when the lungs were ulcerated, the fymptoms have been reftrained, and life rendered, in fome meafure, comfortable by it.

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

Pulvis e Tragacantha.

R Nitri.

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

Potus Reftringens.

R Infusi rof. thi.

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

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

If tubercles are not actually formed, and a fever attends, bleed in fmall quantity and often, and give aq. ammon. acetata, and gum ammon. combined with foap, and ferrum ammoniacale, and order iffues and fetons.

If

# B PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR

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

Pilulæ Balfamicæ.
R Pulv. milleped. præp. 3iij.
Gum. ammon. opt. 3i.
Flor. benzoes, Øij.
Extract. croc.
Balfam. Peruv. ää Øß.
Balfam. fulphur. anifat. q. f. f. pilulæ no lx. fumat.
iij. ter in die cum hauftu decoct. pectoral.

Several have found benefit from Seltzer water, and the fulphureous fprings; and if with thefe courfes they ufe riding, and live temperately, probably the mifchief in the bronchial glands may be prevented; but as people in this complaint are apt to apply too late, ftill thefe remedies we are obliged to have recourfe to as palliatives to prolong life.

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

Here fmall bleedings repeated, with the ufe of the following draughts, have been much commended :

### Hauftus Refrigerans.

K Mucilag. fem. cydon. Zi. Sps. nuc. m. zi.

Aq. amm. acet. 3iß.

Syr. papav. alb. 3ij. f. hauft. ter de die fumend. addende hauft. noct. tinct. opii gutt. vi. ad x. Venæfectio autem ad 3iij. interim repetatur pro re natâ.

If the phthisis be confirmed, and ulcers formed, or if it proceeds from a vomica or an empyema,

### PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 139

*empyema*, and the matter be difcharged, light balfamics, fuch as balfam. Gilead, with the cort. Peruv. anodynes, affes milk, and a healthful country air, are the only refources left.

Hauftus Balfamicus,

Balf. Per. (vit. ov. fol.) gutt. x. ad Bi. Aq. cin. Zi. Sps. nucis molch. Syr. e cort, aur. fing. zi. m. f. hauftus ter dedie fumend.

Mistura Peruviana Balfamica.

Pulv. cort. Per. 3i. Balf. Tolut. 3iß. coque ex. Aq. font. Hij. ad, Hi. colaturæ adde fyr. lim. 3ijß. m. capt. 3ij. ad 3iv. ter quaterve de die. Huic aliquando addatur tincturæ opii camphoratæ 3ß.

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

And here we muft remark, that nothing is more useful towards the relief of this difeafe, than perpetual blifters, iffues, and fetons, especially if there be a scrophulous diathefis.

In colliquative fweats give this:

Julepum Abforbens. R Aq. distillatæ 3vj. Cinnam. 3iij. Margarit. præp. 3ij. Syr. balfam. 3fS. f. julep. cujus fumat. cochl. iv. fubinde.

Where there are large difcharges of difco-4 loured

# 140 PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, OR

loured mucilaginous or purulent matter, the cortex alfo united with ftrengthening gums, and balfams, and the dilute vitriolic acid, with chalybeate waters, pure air, moderate exercife, chearful company, and particularly fwinging or failing, will be infinitely ferviceable. Gentle emetics, frequently repeated, are attended with great advantages.

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

	Hauftus e Myrrhâ.
R	Pulveris myrrh. 3i.
	Solve terendo in mortario cum
	Aquæ alexeter. Zvjß.
	Sps. menthæ fat. 3vj.
	Dein adde,
	Kali p. p. 3ß.
	Kali p. p. 3ß. Ferri vitriolati, gr. xij.
	Syrup. fimplicis zij. m,
	Syrup. fimplicis Zij. m, In hauftus quatuor dividatur miftura quorum capiat
	unus ter in die.

Thefe were given, where not any great degree of heat, or thirft, nor any manifeft fign of inflammation attended.

But where thefe were concomitants, and alfo flufhings in the face, a hard pulfe, a hot and dry fkin, a hard and dry cough, with difficult expectoration, then from thirty to forty grains of nitre were added to the fame mixture, and the kali omitted; and bleeding

# PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. 141

ing was occafionally repeated, according to the exigency of the fymptoms. In cafe of a diarrhæa,

### Electarium e Succino.

R Conferv. rofar. Ziß. Pulv. e fuccin. c. Zij. e cretâ fine opio Zij. Syr. balfam. q. f. f. elect. cujus fumat n. m. molem h. f. & fummò manè vel pro re natâ.

The columbo root has here been found fingularly ferviceable, and fmall dofes of cerufia acetata with an opiate.

If griping pains and bloody flools come on, inject the ftarch glyfter cum opio, or chicken broth with anodynes.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

℟ Decoct. corn. cervi 3vj. Elect. e fcord. Theriac Andromach. āā 3ij. m. f. enema.

If there be a vomiting, order forty drops of the tinctura benzoës composita, with five drops of the tinctura opii in mint-tea; or the faline draught given in a flate of fermentation.

In confumptions the following have been ferviceable:

Bolus Opiatus. R Pil. e Styrace, gr. viij. Styr. tolutani q. f. ut fiat bolus omni nocte hora decubitus fumendus.

Mistura

### Mistura Ammoniacalis.

K Lact. ammon. Aq. cin. fing. Ziij. Sperm. ceti (vit. ov. fol.) Zij. Syr. tolutani Zi. m. capt. Zij. mane & velperi.

Great good has been derived from the inhalation of æther, in which is rubbed down a proper quantity of the extractum cicutæ---or the azotic, mixed with hydrogen air---for an account of which confult Dr. Beddoes's Confiderations on the Medicinal Ufe, and on the Production of Factitious Airs.-----8vo. Briftol, printed for J. Johnfon, 1796.

# CHAP. III.

### OF THE TABES.

HE Tabes is a general wafting of the whole body, attended with debility and an hectic fever, but without any cough, or fpitting: which last fymptoms distinguish it from the phthis. It is generally occasioned by a collection of matter in fome part of the body, but more particularly attends upon the inflammation of a fcirrhous gland.

When it arifes from an infarction, or fuppuration of the liver, it may be difcovered by a yellow,

# TABES.

a yellow, bilious, or brownifh fediment in the urine; a fallow, or fometimes a yellowifh complexion; with a fulnefs, pain or fenfe of weight in the right hypochondrium.— Sometimes alfo, and very frequently, a cough accompanies thefe fymptoms; but if the belly is tenfe, and there fhould be a frequent diarhga, with the common hectic fymptoms, we may be pretty certain that it is the mefentery which is fimilarly affected.

When it arifes from excessive indulgence in libidinous pleasures, it discovers itself by frequent nocturnal emissions, and a constant difcharge of mucus and feminal fluids from the urethra, pain in the fmall of the back, with a fenfation of crawling down the fpine, coffiveness, and difficulty in making water, joined to the other fymptoms of tabes. In order to form a cure, total abstinence from those lascivious excesses which first induced the complaint is abfolutely requifite ; and before the fever comes on, a courfe of affes milk, chalybeate waters, and the cold bath, may be fuccefsful; but after the hectic heats, and colliquative fweats have made their, appearance, little is to be expected.

In the cure of this malady, a wholefome

air.

# TABES.

air, gentle excercife, and a proper courfe of mild diet, are particularly neceffary. The body, if coftive, muft be kept gently open by eccoprotic medicines; but in cafe of a colliquative diarrhœa, it muft be moderated by opiates, and the teftaceous powders.

When a fcirrhus in the liver, or mesenteric glands gives rife to it, the cure muft be attempted by the deobstrubent gums, with foap and mild chalybeate medicines, afsifted by goats whey, affes milk, and the like. The myrrh draughts, asrecited when fpeaking of phthifis, feems here to be an ufeful medicine. Small dofes of calomel and cicuta fhould be tried, and mineral waters which abound with fofsile alkali, fuch as Seltzer, Tilbury, Clifton, &c. If the fcirrhous gland, or ab/cefs, be fituated externally, the caufe is to be removed by opening the fiftulous finufes which confine the purulent matter, or by extirpating the part which fupplies the fomes of the difeafe. The bark, in fome of these hectics, is often of great. fervice, to which may be joined other dietetic remedies proper in these cases, in order to attempt to correct the acrid and putrefactive nature of the offending matter, if

f the caufe fhould be fo fituated as to admit ot of extirpation. It is obferved, that the sath waters are particularly hurtful in this pecies of hectic fever, as alfo in the phthifis, which they never fail to increase.

The following pills have been found exremely ufeful:

Pilulæ Ammoniacales.

R Gummi ammon. Sap. dur. fing. 3iß. Ol. jun. gutt. xx. m. fiant pil: granorum trium, fumat tres ter de die.

# CHAP. IV.

OF WORMS, AND THE WORM FEVER.

WORMS, which infeft the human body, re of four kinds; the round, like the comnon earth-worms; the *flat* and *fhort white vorm*, like a gourd-feed; the *tænia*, or *long ape-worm*; and the *afcarides*, or *fmall white vorms*, with *fharp pointed heads*. They are noft frequently found in children, more ifpecially when they are fucking, and are it the fame time indulged with meat; for L

their tender stomachs cannot digest folids. Such food, therefore, will corrupt, and produce worms .- They are known to exift by a naufea, with an inclination to vomit, loofenefs, whitifh and turbid urine, flufhing of one cheek in a circumferibed fpot, hectic fever, faintings, intermitting weak irregular pulfe, itching of the nofe and of the anus, and convultions: they alfo may produce hunger, lofs of appetite, fometimes one, fometimes the other, voracity, coffivenefs, palenefs, fœtid breath, grinding of the teeth, and even death; add to thefe, the ftomach and abdomen are fometimes much inflated. Befides thefe general fymptoms, it has been observed, that fudden gripings about the navel denote the prefence of the round worms ;-a weight in the belly, as if a ball were rolling about in it, is held as a fign of the tænia ;and an itching about the anus, with a tenefmus, are figns of the afcarides.

The diet fhould be light and eafy of digeftion, with a moderate allowance of red port wine diluted. A pint of water in which 3i. argent. viv. has been boiled, is an ufeful drink. The lumbrici, or those like earthworms;

worms; the flat fhort white worm, and the ania, may be diflodged by fome of the folowing remedies: Æthiops and rhubarb is chiefly proper for children, efpecially after ourging, if they can bear that operation.

For adults,

### Electarium Anthelminticum.

Rafur. ftan. (non pulv.) Conferv. rorifmar. āā žij. Pulv. rhabarb. Əij. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. elect. ter vel quater in die fumend. cum hauft. infuf. rutæ. Semel quoque in feptimana fumat feq. potionem :

### Portio Purgans,

K Inful. fenæ Zijß. Tinctur. fenæ. Syr. rof. folut. ää Zß. m.

### Pulvis Anthelminticus.

R Aur. musiv. 3ß. ad ziß. sumatur bis terve de die e quovis vehiculo.

Pulvis Anthelminticus cum Rheo.

R Hydrargyri cum fulphure 3j. Pulv. Rhei Div. m. & divide in chartulas viginti octo. Sumatur una quartis octavis vel duodecimis horis.

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

Pulvis contra Vermes.

R Hydrargyri cū creta.

Magnef. alb, āā gr. vi. f. pulv. h. f. fumendus.

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Mane

Mane feq. & meridie fumat. cochl. ij. decoct. cort. Peruv.

### Or, Pulvis Anthelminticus.

R Corallin. 31. Æthiop, mineral. Pulv. fem. fanton. aā zij. Sabinæ Bi. f. pulv. nº xij. fumat unam horâ fomni & mane ex quovis vehiculo.

### Solutio Ferruginea.

R Ferri vitriolati Div. folve in Aq. cin. Aq. diffillatæ fing. 166. Sumat. Zij. ad Ziv. bis de die.

#### Pilulæ Aloeticæ.

R' Aloes Socot.

Sap. duri fing. gr. xvi.

Mellis q. f. fiant pilulæ ix. fumatur una duæ vel tres ter de die.

India pink-root, (anthelmia,) in powder to DR. for children of three years old, has been found a powerful medicine.

When given in infusion or decoction, *is* is a dofe for a child of three years old.

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

The hairy fubflance of couage, or cowitch, (flizolobium,) made into an electary with treacle, and given from one to two teafpoonfuls fafting, often cures.

So does foup from zij. to zi. in grown people;

worms, AND WORM FEVER. 149 ble; and *lime-water*, where the ftomach has been chiefly concerned.

Sea-water has been experienced to be effectual in deftroying worms in general in children; and, for adults, perhaps nothing exceeds the virtues of the fulphur fprings at Harrowgate, when drank upon the fpot.

Againft the *afcarides* in particular, a decoction of the leaves of favin in water, is very ufeful; as are likwife clyfters compofed of decoctions of wormwood and rue, in oil, or milk, with a fmall quantity of aloes difolved; or, what is as efficacious, blowing he fmoke of tobacco, by a proper contrivunce, into the rectum, as none of the remelies above recited are capable of diflodging thefe worms, without the ufe of thefe glyfters. Oil has alfo been confidered as an ufeful remedy.

### Hauftus Oleofus,

R Ol. amygd. dul. Aq. font. fing. 3 f. Spir. c. c. gutt. xv. m. fiat hauftus omni mane jejuno ventriculo fumendus.

In the tape-worm, garlic has been found a kind of fpecific, by fwallowing a clove or two of it in the morning, and drinking Spa water after it. The couhage mentioned L 3 above

above has been here recommended as particularly ferviceable, as has alfo the polypodium filix mas LINNÆI. The male fern, given in a large dofe early in the morning, and about two hours after a ftrong purgative with calomel, fcammony, gamboge, or fome fuch ftrong purgatives mixed together. Brifk purges likewife are very proper; fuch as the extract. colocynth. comp. calomel, or tinctur. aloes: or zij. of the limat. ftann. may be given every morning, for fix or feven days, and then be purged off with fal cathart. amar. diffolved in water.

In attempting to expel the worms, the following method has been attended with fuccefs:

### Pulv. Anthelminticus.

- R Pulveris ftann. gr. xv. Sacch. alb. gr. x. m. fum. bis de die per decem, dies, deinde.
- K Calomelunos pp. gr. iij. Confervæ. rutæ. Əß. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus nocte fumendus, & mane hauftus fubfequens.
- K Infufi. fen. 3j. Pulveris rhei. gr. x. Vin. antim. gtt. iiijj. Træ. aromaticæ. gtt. xx. Mannæ. 3iij. m.

But fhould the patient be affected with the afcarides, an hour after the above purge is given,

given, it will be highly beneficial, to pronote the expulsion of these worms, to give a glyster composed of milk, with a portion of aloes therein disfolved, or some other of those remedies above recommended in page 149.

Whatever medicines have been made ufe of to defiroy and expel the worms, it will always be of great fervice afterwards to preferibe a courfe of the bark, in decoction, or otherwife, to ftrengthen the whole habit, and by lime-water and bitters, with fteel, to prevent a relapfe.

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

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CLASS

# CLASS II.

# OF INFLAMMATIONS.

SECT. I.

EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

# CHAP I.

# OF THE PHLEGMON, OR SUPERFICIAL INFLAMMATION.

As all inflammations have for their immediate caufe an excels or increase of ofcillatory motion, and a diminution of the refifting power of the coats of particular fets, of the fmaller blood veffels, which occafions a diftention of these vessels, a transudation of the red part of the blood through pores in their coats, and its progrefs into the minuter branches, which in health appear to carry only the ferous fluids; we fay that the phlegmon is occasioned by an extravasation. of the blood, or by its ftagnating in the capillary veffels of the fkin and parts adjacent, which being preffed on, at the fame time, by the blood from behind, accumulates there.

The

The figns are a circumfcribed fwelling and hardnefs, heat, tenfion, pain, and inflammatory rednefs in the part, with a fenfe of throbbing, attended with a quick, full, and hard pulfe; which increafing, the inflammation, if not ending in refolution, terminates either in fuppuration, a mortification, or fcirrhus.

It arifes often from external caufes, as wounds, bruifes, &c. and when not critical, fhould be, if possible, refolved. For which purpose the diet should be flender and sparing, with refrigerating and diluting drinks, accompanied with rest.

Bleeding, in general, is highly neceffary, and fhould be repeated occafionally; and afterwards ftools muft be procured by cooling purges.

Potio Solutiva.

R Infuf. fen. com. Ziiß. Tinct. fen. ZB. Kali tartarifati Ziij. m.

Apozema Laxativum.

 K Lact. Amygd. fbi. Mannæ ži. Kali tartarifati 3ß. Nitri Dij. m. fiat apozema fumat Ziv. omni horâ donec fatis purgaverit. Hauftus Cartharticus.
 Natri vitriolati, Zi. Mannæ Zß.

Tinct. card. 3iß.

Aq. font. Ziij. m. fiat haustus mane sumendus.

Pulvis

#### Pulvis Alterans.

R Antimonii tartarisati, gr. ß vel gr. i. Pulv. e chel. can. c. Di. m. ut f. pulvis mane sumendus in lecto ex cochl. ij. feri lactis.

### Afterwards,

Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

R Aq. diftillatæ. 3i.

Aq. ammon acetatæ 3iij.

Aq. alexet. fpirituof.

Syr. fimp. ää 3i. f. hauftus quarta quaque hora fumendus.

After general bleeding has been repeated fufficiently, local bleeding may fucceed, either by leeches or cupping; and fhould the pulfe begin to contraindicate the ufe of the lancet-fome volatile fubftance may be given, if neceffary, to afsift nature-as fal. c. c. fpt. ammon, comp. &c. in the mean time, fomentations and emollient cataplasms, by foaking flices of new bread in boiling hot water till they are perfectly foft, and ftirring into it a quantity of linfeed meal; or, ftirring a fufficient quantity of linfeed meal into boiling water, may very properly be applied to the part affected. Lees of claret, thickened with bran, or bean-meal, and fimple oxymel, foftened with oil of rofes to the confiftence of a poultice, have been much recommended.

Vel, Cataplasma e Cicuta, R Fotûs e cicuta 1513. Farin. fem. lini, cicutæ, & avenæ. q. f.

Ol. olivar. Zij. m. ut f. cataplasma.

Vel.

# PHLEGMON,

Vel,

R Aq. litharg. acetati 3j. —Diftillatæ. Dj. Mic: panis. q. f. mifce.

Vel,

R Fomenti papav. albi. 15j. Mic: panis, q. f. m.

This is very ufeful, and may have its powers encreafed by adding a folution of opium, where parts are in an irritable ftate, and where pain ought to be alleviated.

Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

 K Ol, hyperici. Aq. ammon. acetatæ, āā Zij. ut f. linimentum. Lotio Spirituofa.
 Spt. vinos rectif. Ziv. Aq. Calcis. Haff. mifce.

Lotio. Lythargyri Camphorata.

K Spt. Camph. 3ij. Aq. Litharg. acet. 3j. —Diftillatæ, fbj. m.

The acetated litharge must be mixed with camphorated spirit, and afterwards the diftilled water must be added, and forms an excellent lotion for topical application, where an intermixture of erysipelas is sufpected.

Fotûs Discutiens. K Fotûs comm. fb 2. Salis amm. crud. 3iij. Aceti. Sp. vini. rect. āā 3ij. f. fotus.

In order to produce quick inteffinal evacuations, the following glyfters may be given :

### Enema Laxativum,

B Dec. com. pro enem. Zviij.
 El. fennæ.
 Ol. oliv. fing. Zi.
 Vin. antim. Ziij. m. fiat enema.
 Vel, Enema Saponaceum.

R' Aq. tepid. 3x. Sap. mollis 3ß. m. pro enemate.

But if, notwithftanding all this, matter fhould begin to form itfelf, all evacuations muft be laid afide, and the fuppuration be encouraged, by adding linfeed-meal, and white lily-root, to the common poultice, if thought neceffary; or,

R Rad. Lillii albi. Ziv. Caricur. Zj. Rad. cepæ vulg. contus. Zifs. Galbani Zfs. Pulv. fem. lini. q. f.

The lilly roots and figs fhould be boiled and bruifed; the onions are to be afterwards added, and the galbanum previoufly rubbed down with the yolk of an egg. When the abfecfs is formed, it fhould be opened at the proper time of maturation, and the wound dreffed with dofsils of dry lint, laid on gently, and covered with pledgets of the ointment of yellow wax; or ung. Arcæi may be ufed. In a few days, if the fore appears not clean, red precipitate, mixed with oint-

ointment of yellow wax; or the green bafilicon, may be applied, to clean away the floughs that often fill the bottom of the fore, which, when effected, the red granulated fleth will fprout up, and then dry lint and proper bandages will almost always complete the cure. But after opening the abfeefs, fhould there be found a thin acrid difcharge, with flight hectic fymptoms, the cortex must be administered, to bring on a kindly fuppuration, and facilitate the healing of the fore. In fome cafes, mercurial alterants, and diætetic decoctions, are requisite to correct the acrimonious state of the humours, and meliorate the difcharge.

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

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

Embrocatio Acida, R Acet. diffil. 3i. Acidi muriatici.

Sp.

Sp. lavend. c. aa zij. ut f. mistura, quâcum embros cetur pars affecta, bis vel ter die.

Vel, Embrocatio Discutiens.

R. Sal ammon. crud. 3i. Acet. acerrim. 3ij. m.

This laft may be used alone, or mixed, with an equal, or double quantity of water, as may feem most fuited to the circumstances attendant.

### Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

ℜ Aq. diftillatæ 3ij. Spir. ammon. comp. 3iij. Linim. Sapon. 3i. m.

#### Vel,

Liniment. ammon. utendum eft.

If the inflammation should be disperfed by any of these means, it will be neceffary to ftrengthen the veffels, and brace up the parts; let the following be applied:

R Aq. calcis. Aceti. Sp. camph. āā 3ß. m.

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

# BOIL, OR BILE.

# CHAP. II.

# OF THE FURUNCULUS, BOIL, OR BILE.

THE furunculus, or boil, is a fmall circumfcribed tumor, or pointed tubercle, attended with rednefs, pain, and hardnefs, arifing promifcuoufly in all parts of the body; thefe are feldom capable of being difcuffed; they commonly ripen or turn to matter, in the fpace of feven or eight days, and after the difcharge of their contents, which is not the pus of a common abfcefs, not fo fluid, but confifts chiefly in firm floughs, that form what is called, a *core*, frequently heal without much trouble.

The common bread and milk poultice may be applied, or, in fome cafes, gently adhefive and maturating plafters, fuch as the emplaftrum commune, & commune cum gummi; and, when the fuppuration is complete, if the pus does not make its own way, the tumor muft be opened. In this kind of inflammatory tumor, the flough, or core, muft be caft out before the fore will heal.

Cataplaíma

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### WHITLOW.

#### Cataplasma Hordeata.

R Hordei Gallici p. iij.

Sem. lini.—p. 1. tere fimul & coque ex lact. vaccini; f. q. ad. debitam confiftentiam, & adde unguent: flor. famb. q. f.

In fome conftitutions boils are repeatedly breaking out, and give great uneafinefs and trouble; when this is the cafe, befides healing thefe by external applications, from time to time, a radical cure can only be expected from a courfe of proper alterants; for thefe depend upon a vitiated flate of the fluids, which require to be corrected.

## CHAP. III.

## OF THE PARONYCHIA, OR WHITLOW:

THIS is a painful tumor, appearing on the finger ends, owing to an inflammation affecting the periofteum, and tendons adhering to it, from an acrid, very corrofive humour fixing itfelf there. It is fometimes attended with a fever, reftleffnefs, great throbbing in the part, and a quick pulfe; and the whole arm is frequently affected by it; the inflammation runs on to maturation, and fometimes to a gangrene.

Bleed-

## WHITLOW.

Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and if the diforder increafes, with a violent inflammatory tenfion on the parts, apply emollient fomentations, and cataplasms, and use the following :

Linimentum Anodynum. R Unguent: althææ 3ij. Sp. vin. camphorat. 3ij. Opii gr. vi. m. f. linimentum.

Spiritus Camphoratus.

R Camphoræ 3j. Sp. Vin. rect. 38. m.

Or. Lotio. Amoniæ Muriatæ c Aceto. R Ammon. muriatæ 3ij. Aceti. Sp. vin. rect. aa 38. m.

#### Or the

Lotio Lythargyri acetati camphorata .- See Phlegmon:

The cataplasms should be repeated, and opiates given at night to prevent a fever .---If, notwithstanding all these methods, the humour lies deep, and the part continues painful, we must endeavour to promote fuppuration by the ufe of

> Oleum Palmæ Camphoratum. R Camphoræ 3j. Olei Palmæ 38. m.

Here the camphor is to be reduced to powder, and the palm oil melted and fuffered to become nearly cold, is to be mixed with

M

### CHILBLAIN.

with it; this must be previously rubbed upon the part when the poultices are used.

As foon as matter is formed and points outwardly, then the tumor muft be opened with a lancet, and dreffed with liniment. Arcæi for fome days; then heal it with the ceratum epuloticum, &c. The fooner it is brought to maturation, there is the leaft danger of a caries of the bone.—In the fimple whitlow a fuppuration is readily procured, and very eafily healed, the laudable pus being let out. But there is another called the malignant whitlow, or *Felon*; this is extremely dangerous, and is almoft never cured, except by very early incifion down to the bone.

## CHAP. IV.

### OF THE PERNIO, OR CHILBLAIN.

CHILBLAINS are fmall fhining tumours on the fingers, toes, and heels, which form a whitifh appearance at firft, incline to a bluifh caft, they itch violently, grow painful, and, at length, go off, fometimes with, fome-

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the way

### CHILBLAIN.

fometimes without ulceration. When they break in the heels, they are called Kibes.

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

Linimentum ad Perniones.

R Ol. palmæ Zi.

- macis per express. 313.

Camphoræ zij. m. quo illinantur manus digiti, vel pedes, h. f. & mane pro re nata.

Warm fpirit of rofemary, mixed with fpirit. terebinth. will be very proper to wafh them with. Diffolve two drachms of alum in half a pint of vinegar, and afterwards add the fame quantity of brandy or British fpirits to them, which apply by means of linen rags, and keep them wet upon the parts or the following may be used:

R Solutionis faponis c camphorâ. Aq. ammon. acet. ãã Zj. Aq. ammon. pur. Zís. m.

This is fold under the name of Steer's Opodeldock.

In kibes nothing is better than the unguent. deficcativ. rub. with a little camphor, and the emplaftrum e minio over all. If M 2 the

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the parts affected are rubbed with petroleum, it often preferves, and cures them. Diluted muriatic acid has been recommended for bathing the parts with before they break; and after they have broken, the fteams of vinegar, and the common digeftive ointment. It will be proper, now and then, to give fome gentle purgatives; and, if the complaint is very violent, an alterative courfe of medicine might be ufeful before the approach of winter. Keep the feet and legs warm, avoid getting wet, and being much expofed to fevere cold.

## CHAP. V.

## OF THE INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS, AND NIPPLES.

WHEN the breafts begin to be uneafy and tumefy, a few days after delivery, from the milk ftagnating, a fhivering is generally a preceding fymptom; then fucceeds inflammation, with febrile affections, fometimes more, fometimes lefs; a quick pulfe, thirft, head-ach, and difficult refpiration. If the pulfe is full and hard, and the other fymp-

## INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS. 165

fymptoms violent, we may have recourfe to the lancet, and mild purgatives. Gentle diaphoretics may be preferibed, and fpir. vin. camph. applied, or warm cloths, or emplaftr. commun. cum camph. or rags dipt in brandy and put to the axillæ. Should pain, with inflammation, come on, apply a poultice with bread, milk, and oil, and an emollient fomentation. The following is generally, if applied in time, effectual;

#### Fotus Anodynus Difcutiens,

K Capitum papav, albor. cont. quatuor coq. in aq fontanæ. 張j. ad 張j. coletur & adjiciantur. Sal ammon. crud. 3vj. m.

Lotio Ammon. Muriatæ.

R Ammon. mur. Zj. Sp. rorifmarini Dj. m.

Linen rags are to be dipped in this, and kept continually on the parts. This has been highly recommended in the cure of milk breafts; as has alfo the lotio ammoniæ acetata.

K Aq. ammon. acet, Sp. vinofi rectif. Aq. diftillat, aa, Ziij. m,

Though many furgeons prefer the aq, ammon. acet. alone.—This muft be applied in the fame manner as above recommended. If it does not yield to this method, and M 3 fup-

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fuppuration cannot be prevented, it must be treated accordingly. But, in general, it is much better to let the tumor break of itfelf, than to open it, either with the lancet, or caustics. The ulcer is afterward to be treated according to the common rules enjoined in diforders of that kind.

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

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

Linimentum Aftringens,

R Ung. adipis fuillæ 3ß. Pulv. bol. arm, \_\_\_\_\_\_ amyl.

facch. alb. aa. 3i. m. ut f. linimentum.

The oleum ovorum has been much recommended,

It is almost needless to observe, that, whatever applications be made use of to the nip-

## HERNIA HUMORALIS.

nipples, they ought always to be washed off before the child is permitted to fuck.

If an inflammation of the breafts be attended with a fever, the treatment must be the fame as hath been already defcribed under the head of *milk-fever*.

# CHAP. VI.

OF THE HERNIA HUMORALIS.

HE Hernia humoralis is an inflammation first of the epididymis, and afterwards of the testicles, with pain and hardness, which often continues for a confiderable length of time. It may be produced by the fame causes as other inflammations, but commonly arises from venereal infection.

Bleed plentifully, repeat it as occasion may require, and treat the patient as in other cases of topical inflammation; fufpend the parts in a bag-trus, and confine the patient to bed; apply Goulard's faturnine water, cold, or a mixture of vinegar and brandy; or fome other of the discutient lotions, as in cases of phlegmon; or

Cremor, Lithargyri Acetati, K Cremor, Lactis 3j. Aq. Litharg, acet. 3j. m.

M 4

### HERNIA HUMORALIS.

And, if the fwelling and inflammation be great, foment with the fotus communis, with the addition of a little fpir. vin. camph. & fal ammoniac, and apply the bread and milk poultice with about 3ß. of the unguent, cærul. mit.

If it fhould arife from the fudden flopping of a virulent gonorrhæa, that fhould be recalled again, if pofsible; for which purpofe, after bleeding, if neceffary, and a glyfter, fhould the patient be coftive, he muft fit in a warm bath, or the fteams of warm water, his tefticles being properly fufpended. From thence he fhould go to bed; a dry bag-trufs being put on to fupport the teftes, a warm bread poultice muft then be applied to the penis, to folicit the difcharge, and a full dofe of opium fhould be given by the mouth, or the following glyfter:

### Enema Anodynum.

R' Olei. lini.

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Decoct. hordei. aa. 3iv. Tinct. opii. gut. xl. vel 1x.

The patient fhould be kept low. If the running returns, relief is proportionably obtained; and, fhould it be requifite, the opiate may be repeated every twenty-four hours; and two or three times a day the parts HERNIA HUMORALIS. 169

parts fhould be exposed to the fteams of hot water.

If these fail, vomit with ipecacuanha, and repeat it as necessity may require : fome advife, for this purpofe, the hydrargyrus vitriolatus, in dofes of from one to eight grains; but on account of the roughness of its operation, it is not often used : and, in all cafes, give now and then a few dofes of fome brifk cathartic; or the body may be kept open with

Elect. e Senna Compositum. R Elect. fennæ. Zifs. Rad jalap pulv.

Crystall. tartari ad 3j.

Syrup fpinæ cervinæ. q. f. ut fiat electarium exhibeatur m. n. m. bis vel ter de die.

But if matter does form, in fpite of all efforts to prevent it, it must be discharged by a fufficient opening, and proceed in the cure as in other cafes of abfcefs; obferving, that in those which arise from venereal virus, the mercurial courfe fhould not be omitted.

### 170 PHIMOSIS AND PARAPHIMOSIS.

## CHAP. VII.

#### OF THE PHIMOSIS, AND PARAPHIMOSIS.

WHEN the præputium cannot be retracted beyond the glans, the diforder is called *phimofis*; and when retracted, and cannot be drawn over the glans again, it is then termed *paraphimofis*.

Thefe will generally yield to emollient cataplafms, unguent. hydrargyri, emetics, and brifk purgatives. Sometimes it may be proper, in the phimofis, to throw up an emollient or faturnine injection between the glans and prepuce, to keep the parts clean, prevent the matter from corroding, and heal the ulcerations which are fometimes the caufe.

Injectio Cupri Vitriolati Composita. R Cupri vitriolati. gr. vj. Aq. distillatæ Ziv.

Lythargyri acetat. gtt. xx.

The vitriolated copper muft firft be diffolved, and afterwards the acetated litharge added. This liquid muft be injected with a fyringe between the prepuce and glans penis, and as its action is generally pretty confiderable, the repetition muft depend upon circum-

circumstances, and used more or less frequently, according to the exigency of the cafe.

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

## CHAP, VIII.

#### OF THE OPTHALMIA.

AN OPTHALMIA is differed by a pain and rednefs of the eye, inability to bear the light with eafe; and effufion of tears; of this there are two fpecies, obferved in practice most commonly—when the inflammation feizes the coats of the eye, most commonly the tunica conjunctiva, it is then named the opthalmia membranarum; when fmall ulcers occupy the febaceous glands of the tarfus, and difcharge a glutinous, or puriform matter—opthalmia tarfi.

The opthalmia generally proceeds in the following manner: an inflammation attacks the

the membranes which inveft the eyes, efpecially the tunica albuginea, and is attended with a pricking pain, heat, and rednefs. This is only when the diforder is in a flight ftate, but when it is more violent, it is attended with great pain, tenfion, tumors, heat, and rednefs; fometimes with a pricking fo great as if the eyes were ftimulated by a needle or thorn fixed therein; they are filled with a hot humour, and a pituitous difcharge, fometimes fmaller, fometimes very copious in quantity, fucceeds; and also a certain kind of fordes fill up the larger angles; and, when the difeafe is ftill more violent, the parts, even to the cheeks, fwell, the arteries all around beat violently, the fmall veffels become turgid, and are confpicuous, which before were imperceptible in health, in the white portion of the eye. It fometimes extends itfelf to the retina, and very often makes the fight intolerable. It is most to be dreaded when an original difcafe; when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body fweats in the night.

It may be occafioned by any internal caufe whatever, capable of producing an inflam-

inflammation, though it frequently proceeds from accidents. When attended with long continued head-achs, it is bad, and portends blindnefs.

All hot aromatic food, and wine, is bad : a low diet, reft, and keeping the part covered from the light, with plenty of dilution, will be here very requifite. When flight it may often be cured by external applications alone, but when confiderable, we must bleed plentifully and repeatedly, more or lefs, according to the degree of inflammation. After copious general depletion, if the inflammation does not yield, apply leeches alfo to the temples, and the external angle of the eye, and cupping glaffes between the fhoulders; or, in children, bleed in the jugular; purge gently with infuf. fen. kali tartarifat. &c. and order perpetual blifters, fetons, or iffues .- If great heat, drynefs, and fevere pain, fhew that the difeafe is produced and fupported by the increased ofcillatory motion, and want of fufficient refistance in the coats of the veficls, emollients, and fedatives must be had recourse to. There are a variety of collyria ordered by different authors, many of them poffefsing high characters for their efficacy in particular cafes; but, as the difeafe proceeds from different caufes, and is fupported by different

different flates of the veffels of the eyes, much will depend upon the fagacity of the prefcriber in the proper felection.

In inflamed eyes, where there is a great degree of irritation, the following has been confidered a most useful application:

Collyrium Ammoniæ Acetatæ<sub>s</sub> R Ag. Ammon. acet.

Aq. Rofæ āā 3j. m.

Let pieces of linen rags fingle be dipped in the collyrium, and laid over the eyes three or four times; and when dry, the fuperior one moiftened a fresh; and it may be useful for a portion of the eye water, to pafs between the eye-lids, and come in contact with the part immediately affected .---To this eye water is frequently added other ingredients according to the intent wifhed to be produced by the preferiber-asan equal quantity of camphorated mixture. To four ounces of the collyrium ammoniæ acetatæ one dram of the compound powder of white lead-or forty drops of the tincture of opium, in order to render it more fedative. If the moifture of the eye, flight degrees of heat and pain, with an apparent flabby ftate of the veffels, fhew it is from relaxation, aftringent applications are our remedies. From these, therefore, according to 2

to the circumstances of the cafe, we must apply

Collyrium Camphoratum. R Spirit. camphorat. 3iij. Aq. rofæ. Zij. m. Vel, Collyrium Vitriolicum. R Aq. rof. 3iij. Zinci. vitriolati purif. 3B. Vel.

R Zinci. vitriol. 3 B. Camphoræ. gr. x. Aq. ferventis. 3vj. m.

The vitriolated zinc and camphor are to be rubbed together - the boiling water poured on, and feparated by filtration .---There are perhaps few collyria fuperior to those in which zinc forms an ingredient.

Collyrium Anodynum.

R Aq. rof. Ziij. Træ Thebaicæ. Ph. Lond. 1745. Zij. m.

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

Foment the eye with warm milk, or anodyne fomentations, and apply a poultice of white bread and milk over it twice a day. If an aftringent application be indicated, the coagulum aluminofum, fpread on a foft rag, is very proper. A thin folution of gum arabic has been recommended as an ufeful collyrium; and, at the fame time, large dofes of nitre

## OPTHALMIA:

nitre to be given frequently. The pediluvium may alfo be tried.

If it arifes from a blow or bruife, and the eye be fwelled and black, after bleeding, ufe the following :

Cataplasma Ophthalmicum.

R Conferv. rof. 3iij.

Liniment. fapon. 3ß. m. f. cataplasma oculo affecto applicandum.

Or, apply oatmeal, oil, and vinegar. In cafe of a very confiderable bruife or contufion,

Collyrium Repellens. R Spirit. camphorat. Acet. diftillat. āā 3ij. Spirit. ammon. 3if. m.

There is an inflammation of the eye very different from the common ophthalmy, which depends on, or arifes from a laxity of the veffels, and is, for the most part, fcrophulous, or rheumatic, and fometimes venereal; which last is faid to be diffinguished by having the cornea more affected than common. If it arifes from a venereal cause, mercurials must be directed.

Hauftus Hydrargyri Muriati.

R Hydrargyri muriati gr. ß.

Solve in aq. cin. Ziiß. fiat hauftus bis de die fumendus.

But in the ftrumous or rheumatic ophthalmia, no evacuations will anfwer : if any, it unit

must be by fmall perpetual blifters; and internally.

Haultus Peruvianus Guaiacinus.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3iß. Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xxx. \_\_\_\_\_ opii camph. gutt. xx.

Sp. nuc. mofchat.

Syr. croc. aā zi. f. hauftus fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Rofaceus.

R Infuf. rof. 31j.

Sp. cinnamom. 3ij. m. fumat. fextis horis. Urgente dolore adde hauftui nocturno tinctur. opii gutt. x.

Bark, in any form, does much fervice in this cafe. Sir HANS SLOANE'S liniment has alfo been of fervice, as well as in the difeafes of the eye-lids depending on fuch complaints. Millepedes taken alive in a large quantity, hydrargyrus cum fulph. the decoct. farfaparillæ have all been advantageoufly exhibited; and fo have the following powders:

Pulvis Viperinus.

R Viper. ficcat. pulv. Di.

Cinnnab. antimon. præp. BB. f. pulvis bis in die fumend. ex haustu decost. farsaparill. & rasur. guaiac. aa p. æ.

Iffues in the arms, or a feton in the neck, are fometimes neceffary in thefe cafes. Or perforations through the lobes of the ears, pafsing a fkein of filk through them, and treating them like fetons, by that means keeping up a continued difcharge, which is thought more efficacious.

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Small

Small tubercles fometimes appear in the corners of the eyes and eye-lids, refembling a barley-corn, or a hail-ftone, and affect them with inflammation; they are generally of long continuance, and very flow in their progrefs.

The beft method of cure will be to difcufs them with the unguent. hydrargyri fort. and give calomel. gr. i. in a pill at night for ten days, and repeat or defift juft as you find it neceffary.

An ophthalmy is fometimes occafioned by the eye-lafhes turning inwards; and is then eafily removed by plucking out the inverted hairs.

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

Linimentum Ophthalmicum.

R Unguent. cera. 3v.

Ceruf. acet. I i. quibus fuper porphyrite fimul tritis, instillentur tinct. benzoës comp. Iij. Hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni nocte imponatur.

In watery eyes, apply fpir. rorifmar. and give gentle evacuants, and alteratives.

The eye-lids frequently adhere together in children, which may become very troublefome. In order to remove this complaint, perhaps nothing will be better than to foment the eye-lids with warm milk and water, with a fmall

a fmall fpoonful of brandy; and afterwards apply a little unguent. tutiæ, with the addition of two grains of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum to 3ij. of the former.

If a fharp ferum attends, correct it by proper alteratives, and gentle evacuations.

Here extract. corticis Peruvian. in fmall dofes, is of great ufe.

Slight fpecks will fometimes be left upon the cornea after inflammation, and fometimes arife from other caufes. To this cafe, the collyrium cupri ammoniati, though ufeful as a general collyrium, is peculiarly adapted.

R Æruginis. pp. gr. iv. Ammoniæ mur. 3ff.

Aq. calcis recentis. Zviij. m.

This must be introduced into the eye, in order to come in contact with the fpeck; and should it appear to be too powerful, by giving confiderable pain, it may be diluted with an equal quantity of rose, or distilled water.

The following collyrium refembles the above in its qualities, and may be used in the fame manner:

Collyrium Hydrargyri Muriati. R Liquoris hydrarg. mur. gutt. j. Aq. diftillat. Ziv. m.

In the treatment of the purulent ophthal-

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mia in children, the following is ftrongly recommended :

Collyrium Cupri Vitriolati Camphoratum. R Aq. cupri vitriol. camph. 3ij. Aq. diftillat. Ziv.

### CHAP. IX.

### OF THE ANGINA, OR QUINSEY.

THIS is an inflammation of the throat, with pain and rednefs of the fauces; deglutition and refpiration performed with difficulty; and for the most part attended with febrile affections. Frequently the uvula and parts adjacent are highly relaxed and inflamed, and liquids often rejected by the nofe, with rednefs in the face.

Of this difeafe there are five fpecies, four of them deriving their names from the particular parts of the throat affected, and one from the fpecific nature of the malady itfelf.

1. Tonfillaris—which is above defcribed. Here the tonfils are chiefly affected.

2. Pharyngea-where the inflammation feizes the pharynx and œfophagus; then

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no great degree of inflammation appears in the fauces, nor any remarkable external fwelling, which, in the other cafe, fometimes happens; the internal heat and pain are extremely violent, the breathing very painful and difficult, and the voice becomes fhrill and rattling.

3. Parotidaa.—In this the inflammation fpreads from the parotid and maxillary glands, affecting alfo the ligaments and mufcles, which raife up and connect the lower with the upper jaw. Hence, though there is feldom any remarkable degree of fever, the external fwelling is very large, and very often fevere pain in opening the mouth : here the complaint is called the Mumps.

4. Trachealis.—When the inflammation affects the membrane lining the upper part of the trachea, and the paflage of air is almost filled up with a thick flough, having a fibrous or membranous appearance. It commonly makes its appearance with the ordinary fymptoms of catarrh, but fometimes the peculiar fymptoms flew themfelves at the onfet, which are a hoarfenefs, with a fhrillnefs and ringing found both in fpeaking and coughing, as if the noife came from a brazen tube. At the fame time there is a fenfe of pain about

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the

the larynx; fome difficulty of refpiration, with a whizzing found in infpiration, as if the paffage of the air was ftraightened. The cough is generally dry, and if any thing is fpit up, it is a matter of a purulent appearance, and fometimes films refembling portions of a membrane; there is alfo a frequency of pulfe, a reftleffnefs, and uneafy fenfe of heat. The internal fauces are fometimes without inflammation, but frequently a rednefs, and even a fwelling appears; fometimes there is an appearance of matter like that rejected by coughing: this difeafe is called the Croup.

5. Maligna-which has been before defcribed under the title Angina Maligna, or Putrid Sore Throat.

The third of thefe, or the Parotidæa, is eafily removed; bleeding once or twice, a fmart faline purgative or two, with the application of fome volatile on flannel, applied to the throat, is commonly fufficient. But, in going off, if a fwelling of the tefficles in men, or in the breafts in women, fhould come on, as is fometimes the cafe; and, on their receding, febrile fymptoms of any confequence fhould attend, and threaten an affection of the brain, it will be proper to apply warm fomentations to folicit back the

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the fwelling; and, in cafe of failure, to have recourfe to vomiting, bleeding, or bliftering.

The firft, or Tonfillaris, requires that the diet fhould chiefly confift of water-gruel, weak whey, barley-water, and chickenbroth, drank warm.

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

#### Potio Purgans.

R Infuf. senæ Ziij. Tinctur. senæ zvi. Kali tartarisati Zß. f. potio statim sumenda.

If the fymptoms are fevere, apply blifters as near as possible to the parts affected, and to the back, and use this gargle :

## Gargarisma Ammoniacale.

R Decoct. hordei comp. 3vi. Spirit. ammon. 3ß. m.

A flannel well moiftened with the linimentum ammoniæ is recommended by fome; or the bread and milk poultice, with 3<sup>ij</sup>. or 3<sup>iij</sup>. of camphor.

Through the whole courfe of the difeafe purge gently, or throw up lenient clyfters till the inflammation abates; then prefcribe the following gargarifm:

N 4

Gargarifma

Gargarifma Vitriolicum. R Infuf. rof. 3vi.

Mel. rof. Zif3. Acidi vitriol. dilut. gutt, xx. m.

Antimonials have frequently been of great fervice in this diforder.

. If a fuppuration fhould come on, forbear evacuations, and order the vapour of emollient plants to be received into the throat through a funnel; and when the maturation is complete, puncture the abfcefs fo that the matter may be difcharged.

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

In cafes of great danger, where the refpiration is much affected, the fleam of hot vinegar, drawn in with the breath, does vaft fervice; and where a fuppuration has taken place, a vomit of ten grains of vitriolated zinc, purified, fometimes breaks the tumour, and fnatches the perfon from the jaws of death.

The fecond, or Pharyngea, requires the fame mode of treatment; for as far as relates to medical practice, there appears to be no difference betwixt the two, except the fituation of the affection. In

### PHRENITIS.

In the third, Trachealis or Croup, the feat of the difeafe appears to be the mucous membrane, which produces a kind of exudation fimilar to that found on the furface of inflamed vifcera.

After copious bleeding, emetics fhould be given, and a large blifter applied as near as possible to the part affected, vigorously purfuing the antiphlogistic regimen. There are fome accounts of this too often fatal difease cured by the inhalation of the *azotic* mixed with common air, at an early period, by which the formation of the membrane which produces fuffocation has been prevented.

## SECT. II.

INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS:

## CHAP. LUCITO

## OF THE PHRENITIS.

A PHRENITIS is an inflammation of the brain, or its membranes, with a conftant delirium, and an acute continual fever,

The

#### PHRENITIS.

The figns are, violent pain in the head, impatience of light, and noife, continual watchings, fierce delirium, rednefs of the: eyes and face; attended with difficult but flow perspiration, a quick, hard, full pulle, black and dry tongue, thin and diaphanous urine, fudden ftartings out of bed, pulling and fingering the bed-cloaths, &c. It is diffinguished from a common delirium attending fevers, by its coming on fuddenly, and preceding, as it were, the fever. It is rarely met with in temperate climates, but very frequent in hot ones, after having been exposed much to the burning heat of the fun. 1-327

Bleeding is here abfolutely neceffary ad deliquum, together with flimulating clyfters, fmart purges, finapifms to the feet, with blifters on the legs and arms; warm pediluvia, and embrocations for the head, it being previoufly fhaved very clofe, fhould likewife be made ufe of.

### Embrocatio Volatilis.

R Acet. diffillat.

Spirit. camphorat.

ammon. compof. ää 3ij. f. embrocatio.

Or the head may be washed with cold vinegar,

## PHRENITIS,

vinegar, or cold water poured upon it; or even ice applied.

Three or four leeches may be fet to the temples after venæfection in the arm; and large and repeated dofes of nitre fhould alfo be made ufe of.

A large blifter fhould be applied to the head.

If this diforder happens in confequence of blows or accidents, bleeding will, in that cafe, be more particularly ufeful.

Smart purges are alfo neceffary in this diforder, becaufe they carry off the morbific humours lodged about the præcordia; leffen the too great impetus of the arterial blood; derive it from the head towards the extreme parts; and, at the fame time, diminish the too great quantity of the fluids diffending the veffels.

Opiates are fometimes necessary in this difeafe.

Promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux, in this cafe, as well as in all difeafes of the head, is alfo falutary; the hæmorrhoidal veffels and carotid arteries convey the blood in different directions; and therefore we may expect, by this means, a very great revulfion. When

When we find the raging delirium fublide early, before the veffels have fuffered much injury, the patient will recover in a few days, and the debilitated parts return gradually to their former ftandard of health; but if relief comes later, fo that over-diftenfion of the veffels of the brain has been fuffered to take place, and continue for that time, the fenfes for the most part never perfectly return, and fome degree of idiotifm too frequently remains.

## CHAP. II.

### OF THE PLEURISY.

A PLEURISY is an inflammation of the pleura, attended with a high fever, hard pulfe, an acute pain or flitch, increasing always upon infpiration, in the fide most commonly the right, under the fleshy part of the breast, a difficulty of breathing, a painful short cough, dry in the beginning of the difease, asterwards mosift, and frequently bloody.

It chiefly attacks ftrong and laborious country people. It begins with a chillinefs and

and fhivering, which is fucceeded by heat, thirft, reftleffnefs, and a moft fharp pungent pain is felt on one fide near the ribs, which extends itfelf towards the fhoulder-blades, fpine, and breaft, and to the back. The pain is most violent when the affected fide is laid upon ; it is also attended with a difficulty of respiration, nausea, redness of the cheeks, and a dry cough. When matter is expectorated it is either phlegm, bloody, or yellowish. The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating like a ftretched cord, full and ftrong. Spitting is not a conftant fymptom of this difeafe; though, when it happens, it is confidered as more favourable, provided it be well concocted.

Bleeding is the first thing to be done in this cafe, and blood should be taken from a large orifice—and it must be repeated if necessary; that is if the fever continues high, and the pulse remains hard, full, and strong, or should they abate in these particulars for some time, and then return with equal violence.—Afterwards cupping, on the part affected, with scarification, is very often attended with success; and so are blisters, laid on the part, or between 4

the fhoulders, which fhould be applied immediately, whether the heat and fever be great or not.

Nitre fhould be given plentifully in the common emulfion, linfeed-tea, barley-water, pectoral decoction, &c.

The body fhould be kept neither too foluble nor too lax.

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

Frequently a cooling emollient clyfter prevents great mifchief, and anticipates the necessity of farther bleeding.

Small dofes of antim. tartarif. may be given after venæfection, fo as not to create any ftrong vomiting; for emetics fhould be given with very great caution, if at all; and the clyfter thrown up, which often refolves the inflammation.

#### Haustus Nitrofus.

K Aq. diftillat. Ziß. Spirit. nuc. moschat. Syr. tolutani ää zi. Nitr. Əß. f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus. For the cough,

Linctus Oleofus.

R Ol. amygd. 3ij. Syr. fimp. — tolutani āā 3i. m.

Alfo,

Alfo,

Hauftus Oleofus Volatilis.

Aq. diftillat. Ziß.
 — alexet. fpirituof.
 Syr. tolutani āā zi.
 Ol. amygd. ziij.
 Sal. c. c. Gi, f. hauft.

Fomentations to the part, or bladders filled with warm water, and the volatile liniment, with æther, have been fuccefsfully applied in thefe cafes; the vapour of warm water, or of the decoct. hordei comp. may be drawn in with the breath; and the following draughts have been known to be of fome fervice alfo:

Hauftus Camphoratus.

Mifturæ camphorat. Ziß. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. Syr. pectoral. ää 3i. Nitr. Bß. m.

Some add tinct. opii camphorat. but opiates fhould be given with very great caution in pleurifies, efpecially while there remains any difficulty of breathing, and where the pulfe is hard: but when the fever is much abated, or entirely gone off, and a thin defluxion on the lungs becomes troublefome, they may then be allowed with advantage; and in cafe the head fhould be affected by them, fal. c. c. in fmall dofes may very conveniently be added.

There

There are fome eminent phyficians who avoid promoting expectoration in this diforder, and think it requires no other treatment, except timely and copious bleeding, with plenty of diluting warm drinks, emollient fomentations, nitre and camphor, with opium to eafe the pain. But if the expectoration be yellow and ftreaked with blood, and comes up freely, by keeping it up with pectoral drinks, all will end well: and here bleeding fhould be avoided, which would rather obstruct the defign of nature. -However in feveral cafes it is neceffary to afsift nature in her efforts to clear the lungs, and therefore to promote the expectoration, the following may be exhibited.

#### Potus Expectorans.

R Decoal. hordei comp. Hi. Lact. ammon. Zi. Oxymel. fcil. Zf. m. & capiat. cochl. iij. vel. iv. tertia quaque hora.

#### Vel,

R Sperm. cet. (vit. ov. fol.) 3ij. I.act. ammon. 3viij. Syr. croc. 3v. m. fam. cochl. duo. 5 tis vel 6 tis

horis.

If expectoration goes on well, is copious, and free for a few days, relief is conftantly perceptible, and, in a fhort time, will complete the recovery: but if it fhould ftop, and

and not be fucceeded by fome other evacuation, things will begin to wear an unfavourable afpect, we muft, therefore, if the pulfe will bear it, bleed, direct warm fteams to be drawn in with the breath, apply blifters, and give antimonials in fuch dofes as to bring on gentle vomiting, in order to renew expectoration and prevent fuffocation from the lungs being overloaded.

If, after repeated bleedings, the pulfe fhould flag,

Emulfio Volatilis.

R Sperm. cet. (vit. o. f.) 3ij. Sal. corn. cerv. 3i. ad 3jß. Aq. diftillat. 3vij. Syr. tolutani. 3i. m. & capiat cochl. ij. tertiis horis.

If the pleurify be attended with a violent fever, burning heat, dry cough, and parched tongue, the cafe generally will foon terminate either in a fuppuration, or gangrene.

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

It is worth obferving, that there are few pleurifies met with now in this city, fuch as were deferibed by, and known to that candid and great phyfician SYDENHAM: nor will the cafes we fee here in general bear large and o repeated

repeated venæfections; for if the body be weakly, and the pulfe finks on the firft bleeding, you muft ftop directly: and if, at the fame time, the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, then fal. c. c. with blifters will be very ufeful.

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

If there is a fcirrhus or callus, &c. at the wound; no cure muft be expected but from hard exercife, conftant riding, and country air—with the application of external emollients, foap, juice of quick grafs, and whey.

A metafiafis happening, and manifefting itfelf by pain in the fhoulder, back, &c. apply emollient fomentations, gentle frictions, flimulating and drawing plafters, c gum. labdani and empl. melilot.

If there is much expectoration, fteams of warm water fhould be received into the lungs, the air fhould be warm and moift, the legs fhould be bathed in warm water; light diuting

## PERIPNEUMONY.

luting diet, faponaceous medicines, expectorants, as honey, ox. fcillit. rob. famb. &c.

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

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

# CHAP III.

inge of the morbille

## OF THE PERIPNEUMONY.

THIS is an inflammation of the lungs, known by a great load and opprefsion at the breaft; a difficult refpiration, fometimes the patient cannot breathe but in an upright pofture; the breath is hot, attended with cough, and fever, the face is fwelled, and of a livid colour. There is a fighing, fobbing refpiration, with great anxiety and proftration of ftrength. The pulfe is not always hard; but fometimes full and foft, at other times flender and unequal. The cough in the peripneumony is commonly moift, frequently bloody, the pain not fo acute, or fuperficial, nor the pulfe fo full, or hard

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as in the pleurify, though the difficulty of breathing, anxiety, and opprefsive weight be more diffrefsing.

A white and uniform fediment in the urine promifes fafety to the patient, and fhortnefs of the difeafe : and fo does a red fediment changing gradually to white ; becaufe it is a fure fign of a perfect concoction, and change of the morbific matter.

The treatment of the peripneumony is, in general, to be the fame as in the pleurify.

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

The room in which the patient lies fhould, if pofsible, be large and airy. Bleed in the beginning from a large orifice, and repeat it according to the exigency of the fymptoms: but great attention and care is required, with regard to this operation; for if the habit of body be ftrong, the pulfe full, firm, and hard, it may be repeated the more boldly; but otherwife we fhould be cautious in the repetition.

Emollient clyfters are alfo immediately indicated, with blifters on the back and fides. Gentle

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

In order to promote expectoration, and affift nature in her work, recourfe must be had to the following.

Hauftus Pectoralis.

K Aq. diftillatæ 3iß.
 Sperm. ceti, vit. ov. fol. 3ß.
 Nitri pur. Di.
 Syr. pector. 3i. m. fiat, haustus quarta quaque hora fumendus.

#### Haustus Expectorans.

R Aq. diffillatæ Jiß. Sperm. cet. (folut.) 3ß. Sal. c. c. Əß. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. Syr. tolutani āā zi. m. f. haustus quarta vel fexta quâque horâ fumend.

#### Vel, Emulfio Oleofa.

K Syr. tolutani zvj. Gum. arab. pulv. zi. m. et. gradatim addantus. Ol. amygd. žiß. Aq. diftillatæ žvj. cujus capiat cochl. iij. vel iv. quintâ vel fextâ quâque horâ.

In cafe the fymptoms run high, give a feruple of nitre every fix hours in a draught of the decoct hord. comp. with a little juice of Seville orange.

If the pulfe flags, add Di. confect aromat. to the fal. c. c. draughts: or if the blood appears pale and jelly like, without the true buff, this with other fymptoms contraindicate the use of the lancet; and if a spitting

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comes

comes on, bleeding will be greatly injurious.

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

Should it put on a putrid appearance, and bring on a thin defluxion on the lungs, with the blood like the lees of red wine, black and fœtid, with a loofe craffamentum, and reddifh coloured ferum, forbear the lancet. Acetum camphoratum, conferv. lujulæ, red wine and water, with orange and lemon juice, infuf. rofæ, hartfhorn jelly, &c. are at this time very proper. All volatiles must be entirely omitted, and opiates very cautioufly prefcribed, if at all.

Blifters, iffues, and fetons, are very frequently of great use in these cases.

We fhould be very circumfpect in this difeafe, and not diffurb nature. In cafe the breathing be difficult, and the pain continues without any figns of expectoration, we muft endeavour to promote it; but be at the fame time very careful not to bring on a diarrhœa, by being too free with the fquills, &c.

In this critical difeafe, a found and very diftinguishing

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diftinguishing judgment is highly required, fince the parts affected are fo effential to life.

Sometimes the termination of the two foregoing complaints caufes two other difeafes. Named, VOMICA and EMPYEMA— The first of which is an abfeefs, or collection of matter formed within the lungs; the fecond, matter floating within the cavity of the thorax between the membrane which lines the cheft, and the lungs.

A vomica is known by the cough and difficulty of breathing continuing, though the pain has ceafed; by flight fliverings, fucceeded by heat; by a quick weak pulfe, hectic fever, a general wafting of the body; and by the patient not being able to lie down except on the fide affected.

From this there will be little or no profpect of efcaping, unlefs the abfeefs fhould difcharge itfelf into the branches of the trachea fo gradually as not to occafion fuffocation, then, perhaps, the matter may be coughed up, and expectorated by degrees.

In empyema, as in vomica, there is a hectic fever ;---difficult refpiration with remifsion of pain, a dry cough, and often an 0 4 enlargement

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enlargement of the cavity, and an œdematous fulnefs of the fkin and flefh of one fide of the cheft.

When a vomica is once formed, gentle medicines of the terebinthinate kind, with balfamics, and diuretics, feem to promife the beft fuccefs, joined with affes' milk, gentle exercife, and a mild country air. Balfamic fteams have alfo been recommended to be received into the lungs. In the empyema, when the matter points externally, an opening may be made into the cavity wherein it is contained, which by emptying may be attended with the most happy confequences; if not, diffolution is inevitable.

### CHAP. IV.

### OF THE GASTRITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

1 N this diforder the patient is affected with feverifh fymptoms, perceives a heat and pulfation in the part, with a moft acute pain, which is always increafed upon fwallowing even liquids the moft mild; a tenfion at the pit of the ftomach, vomiting, 2 extreme

### INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH. 201

extreme anxiety, and internal burning heat: there is a retching and frequent hiccough, a finall, quick, and intermitting pulfe; with proftration of ftrength.

There are a variety of caufes which give rife to this complaint, hence in fome of them a peculiar treatment becomes neceffary; if it arifes from the retrocefsion of any febrile exanthemata, little can be done without refoliciting the eruption to the fkin, which muft be attempted by the inftantaneous application of blifters .- If from fwallowing poifon, flight is the chance of fuccefs without we are called immediately at the commencement, almost before the inflammatory fymptoms can be faid to have taken place, at leaft in any degree ; then the ftomach ought to be emptied of its contents, and large quantities of new milk or fresh butter given; if arsenic has been the poison ufed, the alimentary canals fhould be filled with fheathing liquids; and if the corrofive fublimate has been taken, or any poifonous metalline falt, we ought to aim at its decomposition by the use of alcaline falt, which will prevent an inflammation from taking place, if administered in time. Should roounds

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

Indeed from whatever caufe inflammation feizes this organ, we muft aim at refolution in the moft expeditious manner, for death within the fpace of twelve hours may be the confequence of too tardy application to the antiphlogiftic plan.—Bleeding therefore copioufly is the moft to be depended upon, with blifters applied to the region of the ftomach; emollient oily glyfters fhould be thrown up into the inteffines; fomentations applied to the pit of the ftomach, gentle anodynes given, and a healing medicine, fomething like the following, may be preferibed to be taken frequently:

#### Hauftus Mucilaginofus.

K Aq. diftillatæ 3i. Mucil, gum. arab. 3ß. Nitr. pur. gr. v. Syr. ex. alth. zii. m. ut f.

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

Give warm emollient drinks; for nothing acrimonious can have a place in this difeafe. 3 Whatever

## INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. 203

Whatever is drank muft be very fmall in quantity at a time, fo as not to diftend the ftomach.

If the mode of treatment does not fucceed in a few hours, fo as to ftop in a great meafure, the progrefs of the difeafe, the termination will be fatal.

### CHAP. V.

## OF THE HEPATITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

IN cafe the liver be inflamed, though it is confidered by many not as a very common cafe, except in the Eaft Indies, it may be known by a pungent pain in the region of that vifcus fhooting up towards the throat and clavicle, a dry cough, vomiting, lofs of ftrength, quick pulfe, and a tenfion of the hypochondrium : fometimes alfo the eyes and fkin will be yellow, the urine faffron-coloured, with a difficulty of breathing, watching, and coftivenefs : and it fhould have been obferved, that if the patient attempts to lie on the left fide, there is an increase of pain ; and to the touch alfo there is a fense of forenefs.

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nefs. Thefe attend when the convex or fuperior part of the liver is the feat; when the concave, the patient can turn with more eafe, and the pain is not fo fevere. Here the greatest danger is to be apprehended, fhould a fuppuration come on; in which cafe, the patient generally dies tabid. Therefore we must have recourse to bleeding repeatedly and early, in which the pulfe, and other attendant fymptoms, are to be our guide, with blifters on the part: thefe promife the fpeedieft and most certain relief, together with fuch antiphlogiftics as are recommended in inflammatory diforders in general; fuch as fmall dofes of antimonium tartarifatum, or oleum Ricini, with rhubarb, fal prolychreft, or tartarifed kali, to keep the bowels gently open, faline draughts, cooling clyfters, diuretic emulfions, emollient topical applications, and the pediluvium.

An inflammation of the liver is a very frequent difeafe in the East Indies. After the fever is fomewhat abated by venæfection, and gentle purgatives, they have immediate recourfe to quickfilver, as a specific for this diforder, raising a gentle falivation of fifteen

or

### INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. 205

or twenty days continuance, by means of the mercurial ointment, rubbed upon or near the affected part, together with the ufe of mercurial pills, or calomel taken occafionally.

When, in fpite of the above methods, an abfcefs forms in this malady, the liver frequently adheres to the peritonæum, and a tumor appears externally, which may commonly be opened with fuccefs, after forwarding the fuppuration by emollient cataplasms, if the adhesion is perfect; if the abfcefs burfts internally into the cavity of the abdomen, death muft be the inevitable confequence. But this difeafe fometimes terminates in a fcirrhus, which moftly happens from too free an ufe of wine or fpirituous liquors, very little hopes of a perfect cure are left; it generally ends in a fatal and incurable jaundice or dropfy. Perhaps the following may be fomewhat ufeful :

#### Emplastrum Refolvens.

R Empl. e. cicut. cum ammon.

---- hydrargyri.

---- cumini āā p. æ.

Camph. 3ij. m. ut f. emplastr. hepatis regioni applicandum.

The attenuating medicines which will be prefcribed for the cancer, may alfo be tried here;

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here; together with foap, rhubarb, and preparations of quickfilver.

There is often a chronic inflammation of the liver, which in this country occurs much more frequently than the acute, and this is attended with flatulence of the ftomach, fullnefs, diftenfion, and frequent cructations; pains in the region of the liver extending to the right shoulder, confidered as characteriftic of this difeafe; lofs of appetite, langour, want of fleep, an obfcure fever encreasing towards evening, a yellowness in the eye, emaciation, and a perceptible fullnefs in the region of the liver.----This fpecies of difeafe will laft for months, and is in general the confequence of drinking ardent fpirits too freely .--- Mercury is the chief remedy to be depended upon in this difeafe, with the use of bitters, tonics and aftringents, fuch as quafsia, camomile, bark, &c. change of climate from a warmer to a colder fituation, and a long fea voyage have been recommended as very beneficial in this cafe.

CHAP.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. 207

### CHAP. VI.

## OF THE NEPHRITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

HIS diforder is attended with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidneys, fhooting along the courfe of the ureters; pain alfo in the fmall of the back, together with a fever, and a frequent difcharge of urine, which is fmall in quantity, red, and high-coloured; yet in the higheft degree of the difeafe, limpid and watery: the thigh feels numb, and there is a pain in the groin and tefficle of the fame fide, which is retracted, and in the ilium, with bilious vomitings and continual eructations.

The pain in this diforder is little influenced by motion, or preffure, which diftinguishes it from Rheumatism.

The regimen, and indeed the whole method of cure, fhould be very nearly the fame as recommended in all other diforders of the inflammatory kind.

Bleed repeatedly, in which you are to be directed by the pulfe and other fymptoms; throw up emollient broth clyfters; and let the

### 208 INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

the patient drink freely of the following decoction.

#### Potio Nephritica.

R Rad. gramin.

Contunde & coque in aq. pur. Hij. ad colatur. Hi.

R Hujus decost. Hi.

Lact. amygd. cum duplici quantitat. gum. arabic. fbi. m. & fumat. haustum tepefactum ad libitum pro potu ordinario.

The region of the kidneys fhould be frequently fomented with warm fomentations; and the femicupium fhould be had recourfe to.

Oily aperient medicines are ufeful in this complaint, particularly emulfion, made with oleum ricini, manna, &c. as coffiveness is apt to be prevalent here.

As to bleeding it must be observed, though very necessary in strong, robust habits, yet it should be cautiously used in gouty constitutions, or such as are ensembled.

When the pain is great and has been long continued, tincture of opium may be added to the glyfters.

But this complaint, though it may proceed from hard riding, ftrains, fome external injuries, or other fources of inflammation, it often arifes from a calculus, or gravel.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, 209

el. In these cases the urine is often mixed vith blood and mucus, is gravelly, and the ain increased by severe motion, or riding : jolting in a carriage. Here also are reommended nitrous medicines, warm bathig, and terebinthinate glysters.

Enema Terebinthinatum. R Decoct hordei Zviij. Terebinth. Venet. (vit. ov. fol.) zij. ad ZfS. Natri vitriolati zvi. Olei olivarum zifS.

Tincturæ opii gutt. xxx; F. enema:

And here alfo gentle anodynes are ufeful. Should a fuppuration happen, which is nown by the abatement of the pain, a reaining fenfe of weight in the lumbar reon, with frequent fhiverings fucceeded by eat, and whitifh turbid urine; then order hey, and balfamics, together with gentle uretics;

Pilulæ Terebinthinatæ.

R Tereb. chi. zi. Pulv. enulæ q. f. ut fiant pilulæ xv. fumat v. ter de die.

Electarium Canadenfe.

 Sac. purific. ziij.
 Pulv. Rhei ziß.
 Nitri zi.
 Balf. Canadenf. 3ß. m. fiat. elect. dof. m. n. m. ter de die.

Electarium Balfamicum.

K Conf. rof. rub. Sacchar. purificat. āā. 3iij.

### 210 INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Rhabarb. pulv. 3i. Nitr. pur. Đij. Balf. copaiv. 3ß.

Syr. ex alth. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fumat. n. m. molem ter in die, fuperbib. hauftum Potion. nephr.

In cafes of purulency, and all ulcerations in the urinary paffages, the uva urfi has been efteemed a fovereign remedy, given in dofes from  $\Im \beta$  to  $_{3\beta}$ , twice or thrice a day.

To complete the cure, the Peruvian bark is advifable.

If there be a fudden remifsion of pain, cold fweats, a weak intermitting pulfe, with fingultus and ftoppage of urine, which when difcharged is foetid, you may conclude a mortification is at hand, and that death will thortly follow.

### CHAP. VII.

### OF THE CYSTITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

IF the bladder be inflamed, an acute burning pain and tenfion will be felt in the region of the pubis, with a fever, a frequent inclination to go to ftool, and a conflamt defire to make water, a difficulty in making it,

it, or total ftoppage, the pulfe becomes frequent and hard, the extremities cold; ficknefs, vomiting, and delirium often enfue.

In this cafe, the fame method is to be attempted, as prefcribed above for the nephritis, with warm bathing, &c.

CHAP VIII.

## OF THE HYSTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS.

HIS difeafe, befides the common caufes productive of inflammation, often happens after abortion and child-birth, efpecially when the lochia are prevented, by cold or other affections; and is then attended with other fymptoms than those which appear from an uterus not lately impregnated.

In the first case, there is a pain at the bottom of the belly, which in general is neither throbbing nor acute; the pulse is frequent, especially after child-birth; often similar; fometimes irregular; in strong habits, and after early abortion, hard; the patient is afflicted with delirium, subfultus tendi-

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num, and other fymptoms of irritation; the womb mortifies, and death clofes the fcene.

In the fecond, the pain is more conftant, limited, and throbbing; there is a heat in the uterus, attended with tumour; as alfo in the vagina: a pain in the hypogastrium; and os uteri when touched. The pulfe is hard, full, and ftrong, with other fymptoms of general inflammation; there is a heat, and difficulty in micturition, great coffivenefs, and pain in going to ftool, and often vomiting. If the difeafe rifes to a great height, and increases, the pulse becomes fmall and frequent, the fymptoms of irritation attend, and fuppuration is more liable to happen. In both, fome of thefe fymptoms make their appearance, viz. ftrangury, or fuppuration of urine, tenefmus, fwelling, and heat. die world medt menthenville

An inflammation in the uterus, arifing from common caufes, as in this last cafe, thould be treated like that of any other part, with bleeding, gentle emollient clyfters, a light diet, and warm diluting liquors, with reft; and apply fomentations, and afterwards the milk and bread poultice, with oil, to the pudenda. In cafe it should degenerate

generate into a cancer, the palliative cure is all that can be expected ; perhaps frequent bleeding, gentle anodynes, and a due regard to the non-naturals, may do as much as can be expected. But when it is the confequence of abortion, or labour, if the pulfe is hard, not very frequent, nor the patient much weakened, one bleeding may be advantageous; it fcarce can be repeated; therefore relaxants must be our refource; as the pulvis antimonialis, with faline draughts, taking care not to produce purging; to which may be added anodyne and antifpafmodic fomentations and poultices.

In delicate and feeble conftitutions, after childbirth, and when there is no hardnefs, but great frequency of the pulfe, little can be done but keeping the patient in bed, moderately warm; exciting if possible, by farinaceous decoctions, in fmall quantities at a time, but frequently repeated, gentle perfpiration, and conftantly applying fomentations and poultices, the bowels may be occafionally emptied, by repeated emollient clyfters, and the water drawn off, if neceffary. Blifters promife lefs in this than most other local inflammations, because they

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they quicken the pulfe too much. If the pain continues, opiates may be fafely and advantageoufly given: but ftimulants, aromatics, and emenagogues fhould not be administered till the fever and spafms abate; and at best, indeed, they are a dubious and uncertain remedy. But, notwithstanding all our efforts, should suppuration come on, an exit must be procured for the pus as soon as possible, which will sometimes point to the perinæum.

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CLASS

GOUT,

## CLASS II.

OF PAINFUL DISEASES.

## CHAP. II.

### OF THE GOUT.

HE gout is a painful difeafe, arifing without any evident caufe, but for the most part has an unufual affection of the stomach preceding.

There are febrile affections attendant, pain in fome joint, and moft commonly attacking the great toe; certainly the joints of the feet and hands. It returns at intervals, and often alternates with affections of the ftomach, and other internal parts. There is one fpecies only of this difeafe: but fome alterations, in particular circumftances, relative to the apparent fymptoms, have occafioned authors to make fome divifions into varieties. Thus, when the gout comes on, attended with a pretty ftrong inflammation of the extremities, or fome part of them, continues for fome days, and recedes gradually with tumor, itching, and defquamation

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of

of the part affected, it is called REGULAR GOUT: when it makes its attack with atony of the ftomach, or fome other internal part, and even without the expected and ufual inflammation in the limbs, or with only flight pains; and thefe fugitive, and often fuddenly alternating, with dyfpepfia or other fymptoms of atony, it takes the name of ATONIC. When the inflammation in the limbs, fuddenly receding, and atony of the ftomach, or fome other internal part, byand-by fucceeds, it is then denominated RE-TROGRADE; and ERRATIC, when with an flammation of fome internal part, the inflammation of the joints have either not preceded, or, having preceded, fuddenly difappears.

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

This difeafe may be acquired; and when that is the cafe, it proceeds from high living, a fedentary life, excefs in venery when young, drinking hard, fitting up late, clofe application to ftudy, anxious and intenfe thinking, &c. It chiefly affects the tendons, nerves, membranes and ligaments, and comes

comes on at first fuddenly, about the end of the month of January or beginning of February. The patient is fometimes troubled with crudities and indigeftion before the attack. The pain refembles that of a diflocated bone, and is attended with a fenfation as if water just warm was poured upon the membranes of the part affected; and thefe fymptoms are fucceeded by a chillinefs, fhivering, and a flight fever. About two in the morning the fit generally attacks the patient, who is diffurbed by the vehemence of the pain, which ufually feizes the great toe; at other times the heel, calf of the leg, the ancle, and metatarfal bones; at others, it refembles the gnawing of a dog, or of a weight and constriction of the parts affected, increasing often to an exquifite degree. After much tofsing and anxiety, towards morning the pain is fomewhat more tolerable, a breathing fweat comes on, and the part fwells. If there be much gouty matter, the pain will return again on the next day, as the evening approaches. In a few days after, it often feizes the other foot; and thus it goes on, till all the gouty virus is fpent. This is called a regular fit; and

and this is certainly an effort of nature to free the habit from the morbific matter; yet however painful may be the exertion, the fharper it proves the fooner the fit terminates, and the longer and more perfect is the intermission. The fit generally returns once, fometimes twice a year, fpring and autumn: it feldom attacks before the thirty-fifth or fortieth year.

This diffemper is more fatal in the decline of life, when it frequently feizes upon the nobler parts; fuch as the head, ftomach, and bowels.

The affected parts fhould be kept moderately warm; the patient ought to go to bed early, and not to rife foon: he fhould rather keep in bed entirely, until the fymptoms abate; abftain from flefh, fifh, and high-feafoned food. A flender light diet is beft. Of liquids, London fmall-beer and toaft may be allowed, together with weak fack-whey, Bath-water-whey, water-gruel, and a little wine.

During the paroxyfm, little is to be done by medicine. The fafeft external applications are, to wrap the parts affected in newcombed wool, or in the fofteft flannel. If there

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there be a ficknefs at the ftomach, the patient may drink plentifully of chamomile, or carduus tea, fo as to excite vomiting; and the body fhould be kept gently open by clyfters, or with tinct. aloës, magnef. alb, or one of the following pills may be adminiftered at bed time;

R Pil. aloës c myrrhâ. 3ij.
 Pulves. antimon.
 Gum. guaiaci. āā. 3j.
 Balf. Peruv. q. f. ut fiant pilulæ 48.

But should the fit be very violent, a gentle anodyne may be administered.

Bleeding, though recommended in very full habits, and recent attacks of the gout, and faid to be advantageous, and indeed juftly, fhould be fludioufly avoided in the aged, the weak, and those who have had repeated paroxyfms.

The nature of this difeafe, and its irregular appearances, are not in general well underftood; and to inveftigate it thoroughly, requires perhaps as much fagacity as any diforder incident to the human frame. In fhort, the gout feizes all parts of the body at different times; but in general the ftomach participates more or lefs of its attack.

After

After the declenfion of the fit, the diforder is more eafily eradicated when confined to the extremities, than when the vifcera is affected; in which laft cafe the ftomach is fo infirm as hardly to perform its office,

The following may be given as a good frengthener:

#### Hauftus Roborans,

K Infuf. amar. fimp. 3if.

Tinctur cinnam. comp.

Vin. Ferri.

Syr. croc. āā 3i. ut f. hauftus bis in die fumendus, eirca meridiem scilicet & horā quintā pomeridianā.

The Bath-waters, and proper exercife, bid the faireft to reftore the patient, and prevent a return of the complaint.

The tinctur. rhabarb. or vinum aloës, is very proper, in order to keep the body foluble. A decoction of guaiacum has been known to do fervice, taken for two or three months fuccefsively, to the quantity of a pint a day. The following is likewife ufeful:

Electarium Stimulans,

 Conferv. aurant. 3ij.
 Theriac. Andromach. 3f.
 Pulv. ari comp. 3ij.
 Nuc. mofchat. pulv. 3i.
 Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fumat q. n. m. bis in die fuperbib. cochl. iij. julepi fequentis.

Julepum

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Julepum Stomachicum. R Aq. menth. fativæ Zvi. Tinctur flyptic.

- cardam. comp. aa. 3i.

Should the gout feize upon the lungs, treat it as a peripneumony; if on the head, cup and blifter the arms, legs, and ankles, and order the feet to be bathed in fome fpirituous fomentation; to which add a quantity of common falt and flour of muftard; and give a large dofe of the vinum aloës, and bleed if the patient be plethoric. If on the flomach, prefcribe wine boiled with fpices, or burnt brandy with fpices, or brandy with garlic; and if thefe fhould be thrown up by vomiting, add a few drops of tinct. opii at proper intervals.

In cafes where the head or ftomach is attacked, the following has been recommended:

R Mifturæ camphor. 3j. Etheris 3fl. m.

Musk has likewife been praifed in this cafe.

Hauftus Antipodagricus. R Aq. menth. fativæ 3iß. — fem. cardamom. 3ij. Pulv. ferpent. Virg. gr. vi. Confect aromaticæ Hi. Sal. c. c. gr. vi. Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauftus quartâ vel fextă quâque horă fumendus.

Vel.

Vel, Bolus Serpentariæ.

R Pulv. ferpent. Virg. BB. Confect. aromaticæ Bi. f. bolus fumendus cum cochi. ij. feq. misturæ:

Miftura Serpentariz.

R Aq. menth. piperitid. 3vi. Confect. aromaticæ 3ij. Tinctur. ferpentar. 3vi. Sal. c. c. Di. Syr. tolutani 3iij.

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

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ.

K Pil. e. gummi zi. Pil. aloës e myrrhâ zß. Ferri muriati Đi. Confect. Democrat. zi. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. pilulæ, n° xxx. fumat tres horâ fomni.

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

Cataplasma Farinaceum.

R Farinæ fecalis, q. v. Cerevifiæ fortioris veteris q. f. ut fiat cataplasma.

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

In perfons fubject to frequent gouty attacks in the head, and where the fits are not regular and critical, an iffue in the neck or thigh,

thigh, made pretty large, has been found to be of great efficacy.

Soap and lime-water, with the use of stomachic medicines, proper diet, and exercise, with Bath-water, and daily friction of the feet with flannels, bid fairest to relieve, if not prevent the returns of the gout.

The powder called the Duke of Portland's this is an has been much recommended to keep off the cansoraid gout. It is composed of equal parts of the see Do Falcon hiaroots of round birthwort, and gentian; of hater the leaves of germander, and ground-pine; mail A and of the tops of the leffer centaury. Your Thefe are all to be well dried, pounded, and fifted, fo as to make a fine powder. The dofe is a drachm every morning for the first three months; for the enfuing three months, three quarters of a drachm; and half a drachm for the next fix months. The fecond year requires only half a drachm every other day. But it is to be remarked, that as this powder may, in fome cafes, be very ferviceable, fo an indifcriminate ufe of it may do a great deal of harm.

A long continued use of bitters, has been faid to deftroy the vigour of the constitution, probably by weakning the stomach, and

and injuring its digeftive powers—but bark and fteel, joined with regular exercife, and ftrict temperance, may be had recourfe to, and continued with fafety, and advantage.

Some have fpoken highly in favour of drinking water impregnated with fulphur, to the quantity of a pint, or more a day; for this has been faid frequently to prevent the fit, and generally to abate its violence.

But a milk diet, with a total abstinence from fermented liquors and flefh meats, has, in many inftances, cured effectually the gout; but then it may be queftioned whether it does not bring on worfe complaints. The ftomach, in particular, is fo much weakened by it, as never afterwards to bear any folid food. Befides, the young and vigorous, or those of very ftrong conftitutions, fhould make the attempt; for the weak or aged, or fuch as are much broken down with the difeafe, cannot bear to live fo low. And it must also be observed, that the diet must be perfisted in during the courfe of life; for, on a return to the former mode of living, the gout generally returns with increafed violence,

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CHAP.

### CHAP. II.

#### THE RHEUMATISM. OF

HE Rheumatism is either acute, or chronic. The acute is that which is attended with febrile fymptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever. The former can only be relieved by conquering the inflammation; the latter generally proceeds from a defect of the glandular and mucilaginous humour in the joints, inftead of which a fharp irritating acrimony prevails. A local rheumatifm is to be diffinguished from a more general one.

The acute rheumatifm commonly affects those who are in the prime of life, and is known by wandering pains, with fwelling and rednefs in the part, which increase towards the evening, and when the patient grows warm in bed, and is preceded by a rigor, fhivering, and thirft. A fever attends, with anxiety and coffivenefs.

The pain of the joint is encreafed by the action of the mufcles, the courfe of which it purfues-it attacks the larger joints, rather than those of the hands and feet; fome-

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fometimes one part is attacked, while another is quite free from pain; fometimes different parts are feized at the fame time; and indeed fometimes all parts at the fame inftant.

There is fcarce a difeafe more hereditary than this.

That it proceeds from a ferous humour, is evident from many fymptoms which attend this complaint.

Though an inflammatory complaint, it differs from other inflammations in as much as it neither terminates by fuppuration or gangrene, though fometimes there is a ferous or gelatinous effufion—it is apt to wander, and being driven from one part it is apt to occupy another—the attendant fever obferves the quotidian type, with exacerbations, and encreafe of pain during the evening and the night.

Bleeding is neceffary, and fhould be repeated, effectially when the difeafe is attended with great inflammation.

After this, if the patient be of a ftrong habit of body, nitre may be given in as large quantities as the ftomach can bear. It is beft exhibited in water-gruel, 3ij to a quart, and

and a tea-cupful taken every fecond hour. If the ftomach fhould reject it, when taken in fuch quantities, it may be exhibited in fmaller dofes, and combined with other things; as,

#### Hauftus Nitrofus.

R Mifturæ camphorat Ziß. Aq. alexet. fpirituof. Zij. Nitr. purif. Di. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. hauftus, quarta quaque hora fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Antimonialis Camphoratus.

R Mifturæ camphorat. 3i. Aq. diftillatæ 3ß. Vin. antimon. gutt. xl. Syr. fimp. 3i. f. hauftuš.

### Vel, Julepum Salinum.

 Kali p. p. 3iß.
 Succ. limon. q. f. ad perfect. faturationem. Deinde adjiciantur.
 Misturæ camphorat. Zv.
 Nitri purif. Di.
 Antimonii tartar. gr. i.
 Syr. croci, Zß. m.

And at night may be given an antimonial bolus, containing from two to fix grains of the pulvis antimonialis, according to the quantity the ftomach will bear.

At the fame time, fhould the bowels not be kept open, we must have recourse to clysters, or proper doses of the neutral purgative falts.

If

If the pain be violent, give pil. fapon. **B**. h. f. but by no means if the fever is high.

Apply warm cataplaims in cafe of tumor. Warm fteams, conveyed to the parts affected, are often of great fervice. Or the warm bath may be made use of, after the proper evacuations. And when the patient can bear frictions, camphorated oil, or the linim. ammon. may be ordered to be rubbed in warm, and the parts to be afterwards wrapped in flannel; and as the matter of the rheumatism is best carried off by the cuticular pores, diaphoretic and fudorific medicines are beneficial; and in this mode the cure is commonly completed. Decoction of feneka may be given in fuch large quantities as to raife a fweat.

#### Bolus Sudorificus.

K Camph. Nitri fing. gr. x. Opii gr. iij. Antimonii tartarifati. Calomel. fing. gr. iß. m. triturantur fimul optime

& cum fyrupo fiat bolus.

The body must be kept open with gentle purges or lenient clysters; and whey made of cyder or wine should be freely used.

When the violence of pain is abated, and a diaphorefis comes on, with a plentiful fediment

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ment in the urine, the bark claims the higheft place :

### Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

 Extr. cortic. Peruv. 3ij. Gum. guaiac. pulv. 3i. Kali tartarifati 3ß. Balfam. guaiac. q. f. ut f. pil xliv. fumat iv. ter in die, cum cochlearibus iv. feq. julepi.

Julepum Camphoratum.

R Mifturæ camphorat. 3vi. Aq. alexet. fimpl. 3ij. m.

### Electarium Peruvianum,

K Chinchonæ pulv. 3. Gum. guaiac, 3ff. Olei. faffafra. 3ij. Rubiginis ferri. 3j. Syr. cort. aur. q. f. m. f. exhibeatur Q. N. M. ter de die.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Dec. cort. Per. Zij. Tinct. ejuid. Syr. cort. aur. ää ziß. Extract. cort. Per. 38. m. fiat hauftus tertiis horis fumendus.

Haustus Peruvianus Compositus.

B Dec. cort. Per. 3iß. Tinct. guaiac. Syr. croci fing. 3i.
G. guaiac. (vit. ov. fol.) 3i. m. fiat haustus fextis horis fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Guaiacinus.

Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. — alexet. fpirituof. 3ij. Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xxx. Tinct. opii camphor. gutt. xl. Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauft. fumendus h. f.

Vel, Haustus Antimonialis Opiatus. R. Aq. distillatæ Ziß. Vin. antimon. gutt. 1.

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Tinct. opii gutt. xxv. Aq. alexet. fpirituof. Syr. croc. aa 3i.

Vel, Hauftus Arthriticus, B Gum. guaiac. (v. o. folut.) Di: Aq. diftillatæ 3i. Aq. ammon. acetatæ 3iij. Aq. alexet. fpirituof. 3ij. Syr. ex altheâ 3i.

Blifters and fetons, long continued, are of infinite advantage in this complaint.

Sometimes, though rarely, fharp humours deposited on the legs, occasioning blifters, terminating in fmall ulcers, form the crifis; these are not to be too hastily dried up by external applications, but cured by a course of alteratives.

If it be complicated with the reliques of a venereal taint, preferibe the following:

#### Bolus Rhematicus.

K Hydrargyri calcinati granum unum. Sulphur. antimon. præcipit. grana quatuor. Extract. opii femigranum. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus h. f. fumendus; fuperbib. hauft. decoct. farfaparil. tepefact.

Different modes have been adopted for the cure of this complaint. Some confine their patients to bed, and keep them in a continued ftate of fweating for forty-eight hours.—Others bleed frequently with numerous leeches applied to the part affected, cleanfe

cleanfe the alimentary canal by cooling carthartics, blifter the part occafionally, and forbid the ufe of animal food, and fermented liquors: to this courfe fmall dofes of antimonials are recommended, repeated every morning. Some there are who give great quantities of bark on the first remission, whilst others begin with it on the first attack.

Some after bleeding and emptying the bowels, depend upon opium and calomel given twice or thrice a day.

The CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, which fhews itfelf in various parts of the body, without fever or inflammation in the part, is fometimes the effect of the inflammatory fpecies; but chiefly attacks thofe who are advanced in life. The pain feldom feizes fo many places at a time as in the acute fpecies, neither are the parts affected fo liable to become red or tumified; it is attended by palenefs, diminifhed appetite, relaxation, debility, and torpor in the fyftem.

A milk diet, properly attended to, has great efficacy; fo has bleeding, *if the pulfe* will admit of it: if not, begin with calo-Q 4 mel,

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### RHEUMATISM.

mel, in fmall dofes; or with a gentle purge of infuf. fenæ.

#### Pilulæ Pacificæ,

 Gum. guaiac. 3ß. Opii Jij.
 Galomel. Ji.
 Sulph. præcipitat. antim. gr. x.
 Syr. fimpl. q. f. ut. f. pilulæ triginta, fumat duas omni nocte & una mane infequenti.

Vel, Hauftus Purgans Vinofus.

R Elect. e fcammon. 3ij. Vin. alb. 3iß. m.

When the fever is gone, a dofe of DOVER's powder, perhaps 3i. or 3<sup>B</sup>. bids very fair to relieve:

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus. R Extract. opii gr. ij. Pulv. ipecacuan. gr. iij. Nitr. Əß. Theriac. Androm. Əi. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bol. h. f. f.

The following method of giving the kermes mineral, in the chronic rheumatifm, has been found remarkably fuccefsful:

#### Bolus Kermefinus.

Kerm. mineral. grana tria. Camphor. gr. iv. Conferv. fruct. cynofbat. 3ß. Syr. fimp. q. f. pro bolo h. f. fumend.

In cafe it purges, give the confect. Damocrat. in the room of the conferv. cynofbat.

Apozema Alterans. R Rad. farfaparill. \_\_\_\_\_ ginfeng. incif. āā 3f5.

Rad.

### RHEUMATISM.

Rad. Chinæ 3i. Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. Hiv. ad dimidiæ confumptionem, ut f. apozem. cujus bibat 3viij. modicè tepefact. post bolum. et mane repet. in lect. ad urgendam diaphorefin.

Electarium Antimoniale.

Conferv. aurant. 3i. Cinnab, antimon. lævigat. 3ij. Gum. guaiac. 3iij. Canel. alb. pulv. 3i. Syr. aurant. q. f. ut. f. elect,

Vel, Bolus Guaiacinus,

Gum. guaiac. Cinnab. antimon. ãā gr. xv; Confect. Damocrat. 3ß. Syr. ex altheâ q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die fumendus; fuperbib. cochl. iv. feq. julep.

#### Julepum Alexipharmacum.

Aq. lact. alexet. fimpl. Zvi. Spirit. nuc. mofch. Zij. atheris nitrofi Zij. Syr. ex altheâ Zß. f. julep. Vel, hauft. feq.

Hauftus Guaiacinus Volatilis.

Mifturæ camph. 3iß. Aq. alex. fpirit. 3ij. Tinct. guaiac. Syr. croci āā 3i. m. ad

Syr. croci āā 3i. m. adde tinct. opii camph. 3fl. pro re natâ.

Expressio Millepedarum.

Milleped. viv. 3iß. Nuc. mofchat. Gij. contufis affunde vini Rhenan. veteris Hi. f. expressio cujus sumat 3ij. ter quaterve in die, addendo cuilibet haustui 3ß. sac. char. alb.

Hauftus Alexiterius.

R Aq. alexet. fimp. Ziß. Spirit. nuc. mofch. Ziij. Nitr. purif. gr. xv. Confect. Damocrat. Di. Syr. ex althæâ Zij. f. hauftus ter in die fumendus.

Mercurials with volatile tincture of guaiacum

### RHEUMATISM.

acum are confidered by fome as infallible in this complaint, one dram of the tincture taken three or four times a day; and from two to fix grains of calomel at night, united with opium, and tartarifed antimony, in the following manner.

K Calomelanos gr. iij. ad vj. Confervæ rofæ. q. r. f. ut p. bolus. horâ decubitûs fumendus, cum haustu fequenti.

R Ag. menth. pip. 3iff. Sp. ejurdem, 3iff. Vini. antimo. tartari. gtt. xxx, Træ opii gtt. xxv. Syr. fimpl. 3j. m,

Topical applications are fometimes of ufe in chronic rheumatifms, fuch as rubbing with the liniment, volat. or faponac. tincture of cantharides, or with the most warm and penetrating effential oil, or the following ;

R Camph. 3ij. Alchohol. fbff. Sp. æther. 3j. Fellis bovin. fbiff. m?

And applying plaifters to the places where the pain is fixed, fuch as the empl. e fapon, with the addition of a little of the empl, veficator.

Cataplasma Farinaceum.

K Farinæ fecalis fbiß. Ferment. vet. Zvij. Sal. com. Zij. Aq. tepid. q. v. fiat cataplasma parti dolenti applicandum.

Obstinate

# LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA.

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We

Obftinate rheumatic cafes frequently require change of climate, from a cold to a warm one, and the ufe of the Bath-waters. Bathing in the fea, or the common cold bath, are often excellent prefervatives againft returns of the rheumatifm; as alfo wearing a flannel fhirt.

# CHAP III.

# OF THE LUMBAGO, AND THE SCIATICA.

HE Lumbago is a fixed pain in the fmall of the back, particularly upon flirring, or endeavouring to raife the body; without naufea, and other fymptoms peculiar to the nephritis. They may belong either to the gout or rheumatifm, but most commonly the latter. When the fciatica is of the arthritic species, the pain is more deeply feated than when to the rheumatic. Hence they seem to be the same complaint, only varying their feat, and from thence take their names. The *fciatica*, termed also *ifchias*, is a fixed pain in the hip, and by fome is called the *hip-gout*.

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We fhould be careful to diffinguish the acute from the chronic; for, like the rheumatifm, they may be of either fpecies, becaufe in the former, bleeding is neceffary, and repetitions occafionally; nitre, plentiful dilution, faline purges; and in the lumbago, terebinthinate glyfters, &c. Indeed they both demand very nearly the fame treatment as the rheumatifm, but are much more tedious and difficult to cure. The pilulæ terebinthinatæ, and those described in p. 232, are particularly recommended; and blifters near the part affected, and on the thigh, have often proved efficacious; alfo iffues above or below the knee, though not always to be depended upon; the caufe of the difeafe lying too deep to be affected by fuch fuperficial applications as veficatories. Volatile remedies, fuch as ol. terebinth. æther. given in the quantity of thirty or forty drops in decoct. guaiac. feems to bid the faireft, together with an outward application of the epithema volatile. A Burgundy-pitch plaister, with one eighth part of euphorbium, and terebinth. Venet. q. f. is alfo well adapted to the diforder.

Electarium

# HEAD-ACH.

## Electarium Guaiacinum.

 R Elect. lenitiv. 3iß. Æthiop. mineral. 3ß.
 G. guaiac. pulv. Эij.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.
 Syr. ex althæâ q. f. ut f. elect. in dofi communicum decoct. farfapar. fumend. bis in die.

The balfam. guaiacin. taken to the quantiy of 3j. twice a day, has been of great use in he lumbago and sciatica; as also balfam. copaiv. and balfam Canadens.

Rubbing the pained part with flour of nuftard until it becomes inflamed, has often good effect. As has likewife muftard whey rank plentifully.

But mercurials feem most to be depended pon, given as directed in case of chronic neumatism; as the lumbago, and sciatica re generally of that class, though should ney be of the acute kind, they must be eated in the method recommended in the cute rheumatism.

# CHAP. VI.

OF THE HEAD-ACH.

HE Head-ach is a painful fenfation featl in the contents of the cranium, as the brain,

## HEAD-ACH:

brain, dura or pia mater, or in the mufcles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. It is called *cephalalgia*, if the head appears full, and as it were overloaded with a dull pain, attended with heavinefs; *cephalæa*, if inveterate, or extremely acute, having a fpafmodic tenfion, a forenefs of the exterior parts for its affociates; and a *hemicrania*, if only one fide or part of the head is affected. If the pain be fixed to a point, it is called *clavus hyftericus*.

Thefe affections are confidered chiefly fymptomatic, and arife from fuch a variety of caufes, as to require different treatment, it will therefore always be ufeful, if pofsible, to diftinguifh the acting one, as it may derive its origin from *rheumatifm* or gout, from a plethora, or inflammatory diathefis, an intermittent fever,—venereal virus,—foulne/s of the flomach, or fome other nervous affection of the primæ viæ,—a diffention of the nervous fibres,—convul/ions,—or a fudden tranflation of matter.

Where the *ftomach is in fault*, which it generally is in the hemicrania, vomits will be very proper, and bitter purges, &c.

If these pains take their origin from a ple-3 thora,

# HEAD-ACH.

thora, which the fymptoms of a full pulfe, florid countenance, and heavinefs of the head, will difcover; bleeding, cupping, blifters, and gentle purgatives, are to be prefcribed.

When they arife from gouty or rheumatic humours, blifters to the back and legs, putting the feet in warm water, and vinum aloës given now and then, anfwer very well.

# Pulvis Cephalicus.

K Pulv. rad. valer. 3ß. Cort. Peruv. Di. Nitr. purifimi gr. vi. f. pulvis bis vel ter in die fumendus.

Emplastrum Calidum.

K Empl. lythargyri cum gum. Ziß. Cantharidis Zij. Gum. euph. Ziß. m. fiat emplastrum capiti rafo applicandum.

Æther has been frequently known to remove the pain: and in a clavus hyftericus, or fpafms, the fœtid pills, with valerian in large dofes, and bliftering the part, accompanied with finall dofes of opium; at the fame time ufing externally æther 3i. with gutt. x. ol. n. mofch. a little being applied with a warm hand to the part, has often relieved.—The body muft be kept open.

Stimulating cataplasms, applied to the feet, have been found very ferviceable, together with the emplastr. cantharidis & cephalic.

### HEAD-ACH.

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&c. When the pain is removed, the patient fhould be always very careful to keep the feet warm.

In habitual head-achs, vin. antimonii, with valerian, has been found ufeful.

In this cafe, or when they depend upon a nervous caufe, cicuta has often been ufeful, begun in fmall dofes, and gradually encreafed, twice a day.

A little of the following effence may be poured into the palm of the hand, and applied to the pained part.

Effentia Volatilis. R Spir. vin. rect. fbß. Alum. pulv. 3B. Spir. ammoniæ 3i. Eff. lim. 3iß. digerant. fimul.

Letting the hair grow, and combing it very frequently, has been experienced to be of fingular ufe in this laft fort of headach.—Cold-bathing has alfo been of great ufe in these cases.

Where the gout is the caufe of these pains, we should have recourse to blistering the arms and legs, and prescribe as follows:

Hauftus Cardiacus Volatilis Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. — alexet. fpirituof. 3ij. Confect. aromaticæ 3ß. Sal. c. c. gr. vi. ad gr. x.

Puly.

Pulv. ferpent. Vir. gr. x. Syr. croc. zi. f. haustus fextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In cafe of costivenes, the vinum aloës should be given over night.

When the complaint is found to depend on the relics of an intermittent fever, or to be periodical, the cortex, with valerian, is the chief remedy; interpofing now and then a gentle emetic. If the venereal taint gives rife to it, then mercurials and fudorific dietdrinks are the only things to be depended on.

If a weak ftomach be the caufe, joined with any uneafinefs of the mind and relaxed nerves, pil. gummof. Spa-waters, and riding on horfeback, are of the greateft ufe. Should it be foul, and it or the inteftines be loaded with faburra, after a gentle emetic, or a purgative, ftomachic bitters, joined with chalybeates, will be ferviceable, taking care to avoid coftivenefs, and promoting all the due fecretions properly. Hence aloetic pills occafionally fhould be had recourfe to; and the menfes, or piles, fhould they be obftructed, muft, if pofsible, be recalled.

Should it arife from polypi in the nofe, as it fometimes does, from whence the affection is often very violent, the aid of a

furgeon

### HEAD-ACH.

furgeon is our only refort for a radical cure by extraction, if practicable, if not it muft be alleviated by opiates, and keeping the body cool, and free from coftivenefs.

It is worth obfervation, efpecially to the fludious, never to write on low defks or tables, or to tye their flocks or neck-cloths tight, as many inconveniencies have arifen from thence. Some have fallen within the author's notice, where various nervous medicines have been ufed, together with cupping, neutral falts, &c. all to no purpofe.

It may be proper alfo to obferve here, that people who are much fubject to head-achs fhould always lie high with their heads; fleep in thin night-caps: if they eat fupper, it fhould be very light; avoid coffivenefs; go always to bed with their feet warm, and well rubbed: for by obferving thefe directions, many have found great benefit, in complaints of this kind, which have long evaded the power of medicine, where attention to thefe particulars have been difregarded.

CHAP.

# CHAP. V.

### OF THE TOOTH-ACH.

THE Tooth-ach is often occafioned by an impure acrimonious ferum, which corrodes the membranes and nerves; very frequently brought on by colds and rheumatic complaints, more particularly after a fudden change of weather, or from a caries: fometimes it is merely fympathetic, as in hyfteric and pregnant women.

If the tooth be rotten or hollow, burn the nervous chord, if pofsible, which is the feat of the pain, and the cavity may be filled up with lead, wax, or maftich.

The beft radical cure is to extract the tooth, if it can be conveniently effected.

If the tooth affected be not one of the grinders, it may be replaced by one drawn fresh from a healthy person, which often becomes as useful and lasting as the original one could have been.

Touching that part of the ear called the antihelix, with a hot iron, has alfo fometimes been found to remove the tooth-ach.

R 2

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The

# The following forms may be tried :

Pilulæ Opiatæ Camphoratæ.

R' Camphor. Opii āā grana decem; f. pilulæ n° viij.

Vel,

R' Hydrargyri calcinati. Opii aa gr. i. f. pilula.

One of which muft be put into the hollow part of the tooth, and repeated pro re nata.

Vel, Tinctura Opiata.
Rad Pyrethr. contuf. 3ß. Opii. Camphor. āā zij.
Spirit. vin. rectificat. 3viij. digere per quatuor dies, & f. tinctur.

Apply a few drops of this on a piece of lint, to the tooth or gums; or a drop of the ol. caryoph. vel. ol. menth. piperitid.

Boerhaave recommends the following.

K Camphoræ. 3j. Opii gr. vij. Olei. caryoph. gtt. x. Alchohol. 3jj-digere & cola.

Four or five drops on a bit of cotton may be put into the ear, and renewed every quarter of an hour.

If the pain is aggravated on the ftomach being empty, and relieved upon taking food, an emetic has proved fuccefsful.

If the patient be plethoric, and the gum fwells, bleed, fcarify the gums, or apply leeches:

leeches: or thefe failing, apply blifters behind the ears, and give gentle purgatives. The fame remedies are of fervice, when the tooth-ach is a fymptom of pregnancy.

If a rheumatic complaint feems to fly about the patient, with pains in the face and jaws, the bark may be of ufe: or,

### Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3i.
Gum. guaiac. pulv. 3ff.
Kali acetati *i*.
Balíam guaiac. q. f. ut f. pilulæ n° xxiv. fumat tres horâ fomni et mane fuperbib. cochl. iv. julepi e camphorâ.

If the pain be exquisite, to the nightpills fix grains pil. faponac. may be added.

In order to prevent the teeth from becoming carious, wafh them conftantly with cold water morning and night, and after meals.

The following tincture, where the gums are fcorbutic, is very proper:

Tinctura Antifcorbutica.

R Infusi rosæ. Ziv. Tincturæ myrrh. Zi. m.

Clean the teeth with the following dentifrice :

Pulvis Dentrificus.

Rad. irid. florent. pulv. 3i. Rad. irid. florent. pulv. 3ij. (Rofe pink) 3ß. Ol. Rhodii gutt. ij. m. f. pulvis.

R 3

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Uie

Use this three times a week, and cleanse the mouth after it with the decoction of rafur. guaiac. A decoction of the bark, with the tincture of myrrh, will strengthen the gums when loose and spongy.

Perfons afflicted frequently with the toothach, fhould be particularly careful to take nothing into their mouth warmer than new milk.

Where the mouth and gums are fore,

Lotio Pro Gingivis, K Fol. falv. 3i. coque in Aq. font. fbij. ad fbi. cui adde Acet. vin. alb. 3iv. Mel. rof. 3i.

Alum rup. 3i. m. & colluantur os & gingivæ.

The cidum muriaticum, well diluted with a fufficient quantity of water, anfwers extremely well, where the infide of the mouth, lips, or tongue, are ulcerated; and more particularly fo in a putrefcent flate of the body.

When the pain is merely fympathetic, the caufe which gives rife to the nervous affection muft be ftruck at; fo that if either hyfteria, pregnancy, &c. fhould be the occafion, the cure depends on antifpafmodics, bleeding, &c. as the particular caufe may require.

A factid

## DENTITION.

A fatid breath may proceed from carious teeth, putrid gums, bad lungs, or may fometimes be conftitutional: it is often attendant on weak nerves; and frequently owing to mercurials.

If conftitutional, it is not to be remedied. Elegance and care, however, may palliate and render it lefs offenfive: and the ftate of the ftomach and primæ viæ deferve great attention in this cafe.

Pulvis Aromaticus,

Rad. angelic. — irid. florent. ana 3ß. Sem. coriand. Cardam, min. ana 3i. m. ut f. pulvis,

This mixed in a paste, or in lozenges, may be kept in the mouth occasionally.

CHAP, VI.

### OF DENTITION,

WHEN children are about cutting their teeth, they flaver much, are feverifh, hot, and uneafy; their gums fwell, and are very painful; they are fometimes loofe, and at other times coftive: now and then convulfions come on.

### EAR-ACH.

If the child be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn, or leeches are often of ufe, applied behind the ears, as alfo blifters; and give the following:

### Mistura Sedativa.

Aq. diftillatæ žiij.
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. Ji.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. folut.) Jij,
 Spiritus nuc. mofchat. zij.
 Spirit. corn. cerv.
 Tincturæ opii camph. āā gutt. xx.
 Syr. fimp. zij. f. miftura cujus capiat cochl. parvulum pro re nata.

The gums fhould be cut through to the teeth, or fcarified with a lancet, and blifters laid on, in cafe of fits or convultions. The body, if coftive, fhould be kept regularly open.

# CHAP VII.

OF THE OTALGIA, OR EAR-ACH.

HIS complaint may be occafioned by an inflammation of the internal ear, which is fometimes fo violent as to render the patient delirious ;—by a purulent difcharge ;—by infects, or hard bodies getting into the ear,—or by catching cold.

If inflammation gives rife to it, venæfection,

# EAR-ACH.

tion, cooling and fmart purges; cupping, leeches, and blifters, to the back part of the head, and behind the ears, and the pediluvium, are neceffary.

Purulent matter appearing in the meatus auditorius, detergent injections are to be made use of; which may be composed of foap and water, tinct. aloes comp. and water, or decoctum hord. cum mel. rof. et tinct. myrrh.

If from living infects, the most effectual way to deftroy them is to blow in the fmoke of tobacco, and then pour in warm oil. Hard bodies getting into the ear, are to be extracted by proper instruments, assisted by emollient injections.

Pains in the ear, occafioned by colds, require mild diaphoretics, and the patient to be kept warm; and cataplafms of bread and milk, with roafted onions, will be of fervice. If the diforder gives not way to thefe methods, bleed, and blifter behind the ears, and give an anodyne going to bed.

The rheumatism may fometimes produce these complaints; a bladder, filled with warm water, and applied to the part, will be of use; also the spir. camphoratus.

Should

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Should the pain be merely fpafmodic, or arife from a defluxion of acrid ferum, cupping, and bliftering the back of the head, will be ferviceable; and foft dofsils must at the fame time be put into the ear, dipped in oil of almonds; to which a little oleum fuccini, and tinctura opii, may be added.

A noife in the ears may be relieved by the vapours of aromatic plants conveyed thither through a funnel; or drop the following into the ear:

# CHAP. VIII.

OF THE CARDIALGIA, OR PAIN AND UN-EAGINESS IN THE STOMACH.

HIS complaint is commonly termed the heart-burn; which is an uneafy fenfation in the ftomach, with anxiety, a heat more or lefs violent, and fometimes attended with opprefsion, faintnefs, an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful difcharge of clear lymph, like faliva.

This

This pain may arife from various and different caufes; fuch as *flatus*; from *fharp humours*, either acid, bilious, rancid, or empyreumatic; *from worms* gnawing and vellicating the coats of the ftomach; *from acrid and pungent food*, fuch as fpices, aromatics, &c, as alfo from *rheumatic* and *gouty humours*, or *furfeits*; *from too free a ufe of tea*, watery fluids relaxing the ftomach, &c. *from the natural mucus being abraded*, particularly in the upper orifice of the ftomach : this moftly happens with thofe whofe blood abounds with fcorbutic falts.

In all pains of the flomach, particular attention flould be paid to the offending caufe, as the cure will entirely depend upon that being conquered.

The diet fhould be of a light animal kind; the drink brandy and water, toaft and water, Briftol or Tilbury-water; no vegetables fhould be allowed; and very little bread, and that well toafted.

The cure of a common cardialgia, if it proceeds from indigettion, or an acid acrimony, thould be,

Haustus Roborans. K Infus. Gentianæ comp. Ziß. Tinctur. cinnamomi comp. Ziß.

Vin. ferri zi. m. f. haustus circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ fumendus, per septimanam integram vel ulterius si opus fuerit.

But, previous to the use of this draught, an emetic is necessary, very often, and occasionally

#### Hauftus Cretaceus.

R Misturæ cretæ. 3iß. Tinct. cin. 3i. m. fiat haust. pro re natâ sumendus.

#### Pulvis Abforbens.

R Teft. oftr. pp. 3ij. Sac. alb. 3ij. Ol. cinnam. gutt. ij. m. fat pulvis ter quaterve de die fumendus.

### If attended with costivenes,

#### Pulvis Abforbens.

R Magnel. alb. Trochifc. e fulphur. āā Əi. Ol. carui. gutt. i. m.

#### Pulvis Abforbens Laxativus.

R Magn. alb. Əij. Rhei. gr. xij. Pulv. arom. gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis mane & yefp. fumendus.

#### Hauftus Amarus.

R Vin. aloet. alcal. Aq. cin. ăā 3i. m. pro re natâ sumend.

Cold water, with a little gum Arabic, often gives relief: as does Spanish juice or liquorice. Both fixed and volatile alcalies are ferviceable, by neutralizing the acid. If from a foul flomach, vomits are absolute-

ly

ly neceffary, the vinum aloes may be given in the quantity of an ounce, going to bed.

Vel, Hauftus Aloeticus.

R Vin aloet. alkalin. 3i. Aq. menth. fativæ 3ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Roborans.

 R Theriac. Andromach. Conferv. aurant āā 3vi. Pulv. rhab. 3ij.
 Limat. ferr. præp. 3iij. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. elect.

Vel,

Conferv. aurant. 3iff. Ferri rub. pp. 3iij. Extract chamæmel. Pulveris rhei. ãā 3ij. Pulveris aromat. 3j.

Pulveris aromat. 3j. Syr. facch. q. f. ut fiat elect. cujus bis de die moles nucis moschatæ deglutiatus.

This joined with the mineral waters of Bath or Pyrmont, where the caufe arifes from laxity or indigeftion, has been found very effectual.

If from a *fharpnefs* and *exuberance of bile*, emetics are first neceffary, drinking a pint of cold spring water every morning is extremely ferviceable, as a preventive remedy. And keeping the body occasionally open by small doses of rhubarb, castor oil, or the following pills:

hibeantur ij. horâ decubitûs, quandocunque alvus nimis folida fuerit-& augeatur feu minuatur doûs p. ratione effectûs.

If from any excoriation, or ulceration, the pain will be conftant, but greatly exaggerated by fwallowing any thing hot or acrid, mucilaginous fubftances in this cafe are most proper; but probably no remedy fo effectual as a milk diet.

If it is attended with a difcharge of clear lymph, like faliva, fometimes infipid, fometimes acrid, it is called the WATER-BRASH. Tincture of bark in lime-water is recommended as very ufeful, and often given with fuccefs:—but as it is a complaint which frequently recurs, and never attended with any alarming fymptoms, it is generally taken little notice of.

If the coats of the flomach have their tone weakened, and cannot protrude their contents in proper time, and thus occasions this complaint, moderate living is absolutely neceffary. Vinum amar. with the vitriolic acid diluted, or the etherial spirit of vitriol, will be ferviceable: if costive, the aloetic pills are adviseable. Occasionally riding; but failing is preferable as most efficacious. CHAP,

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# PAINS IN THE STOMACH, &c. 255

# CHAP. IX.

# OF PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS FROM POISON.

#### ARSENIC.

HIS fubftance taken inwardly, produces violent gripings in the ftomach and bowels, diftenfion, vomiting, great heat, thirft, cold fweats, tremors, convulfions, inflammations, gangrene, and finally death. A mortification of the pudenda is faid to be peculiar to the poifon of arfenic.

Give large quantities of milk, honey, and fugar mixed, of warm water and oil, and add ipecacuanh. or, what is much more brifk and certain in its operation, zinci vitriolati purificati. i. to be repeated fo as to promote as quick a difcharge upwards as po/sible, and inject oily clyfters. In a word, fill the whole tract of the alimentary canal with foftening emollient liquids, fuch as new milk, frefh butter melted, chicken or veal broth, fweet oil, to dilute and fheathe the poifon, giving them largely, both by the mouth and clyfters. And when you have obtained

# 256 PAINS IN THE STOMACH, &c.

obtained a free evacuation both ways, let the perfon continue to drink very plentifully of decoctum hord. cum g. Arabic. fperm. cet. pulv. tragacanth. fat veal and mutton broths, milk, oil, &c. not forgetting to keep the body open for feveral days, in order to carry off the poifon.

The necefsity of purfuing the mode here advifed is obvious, to evacuate as quickly as possible the offending caufe, and if all the poifon fhould not be thrown out, to keep the bowels full and loaded as much as they can be with fheathing materials, to prevent the action of any part of the remaining poifon, upon the coats of the ftomach or inteffines.

Thefe rules hold good, as to poifons in general, when taken into the ftomach. If there be a plethora, or the pulfe be ftrong and full, it will be very neceffary during the above cure to take away blood.

When the mouth and fauces appear excoriated and ulcerated, as they will do fometimes when corrofive fublimate, nitrous, vitriolic, or muriatic acid have been taken, little doubt remains of the caufe ; but when thefe appearances are wanting, and death has

# FROM POISON.

has enfued, and on opening the body, erofions, livid and mortified fpots, appear on the coats of the ftomach, we are not rashly to conclude that poifon has been taken, becaufe thefe may originate from internal caufes; therefore the contents of the ftomach fhould be examined: and fubmitted to different trials, in order that the fpecific nature of the poifon, if any has been taken, may be discovered .- IF A WHITE POWDER is found in the flomach, and THAT ARSENIC, it has a milky whitenefs, is gritty and infipid: part of it fwims on the furface of cold water, like a pale fulphureous film ; the greateft portion finks to the bottom and remains there undiffolved; thrown on a red-hot iron, it does not flame, but rifes entirely in thick white fumes, which have the stench of garlic, and cover cold iron held just over them with white flowers. If it be inclosed between two plates of copper, and put into the fire and made red-hot, the copper will become white. Ten grains boiled in 3iv. of clear water, and then paffed through a filter, I divided into five equal parts, and put into as many glaffes .-- In one I poured a few drops of fpirit of fal ammon.-into another fome S

# 258 PAINS IN THE STOMACH, &c.

fome of the aqua kali,-into a third ftrong vitriolic acid,-into the fourth fome muriatic acid,-and into the fifth fome fyrup of The first, threw down a few partiviolets. cles of pale fediment,-the fecond gave a white cloud, which hung a little above the middle of the glafs ;- the third and fourth made a confiderable precipitation of a lightish-coloured fubstance, which in the former hardened into glittering cryftals, flicking to the fides and bottom of the glafs.-Syrup of violets produced a beautiful pale green tincture, &c. Thefe are methods we muft make use of for the certain difcovery of its existence, and confequently its effects.

Another method is to foak a piece of bread in the liquid contents of the ftomach, and give it to a dog, and then from the confequences it produces form our conclusions. It is neceffary to be as certain in thefe points as possible, that when called before a bar of juffice, in the unhappy cafes of people being poifoned, to give evidence, we may act with clearness and precision.

MURIATED

# FROM POISON.

# MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Befides the general cure for expelling poions delivered above, the antidote for corofive fublimate is a weak folution of any nild alkaline falt; about one ounce of falt f tartar, falt of wormwood, or common pearl-afhes, may be diffolved in a gallon f water, and the ftomach filled with the blution, which will decompound the fubmate, deftroy its faline fpiculæ, and if aplied in time prevent its deleterious effects.

### VEGETABLE POISONS.

The plants which chiefly produce unappy effects are, fome kinds of *mu/hrooms*; *-hemlock* gathered for parfley, and eaten fallads;—the roots of the *hemlock-dropmt*, eaten inftead of carrots,—and the beres of the deadly *night/hade*, which chilen eat by miftake for wild cherries.

All the poifons of this clafs feem to prove ortal rather from a narcotic or ftupefying, an an acrimonius and ftimulating quality. *ftaring wildnefs in the eyes, confusion of ht, palpitations, giddinefs, lofs of memory* s 2 and

# 260 PAINS IN THE STOMACH, &c.

and voice, stupor or fury, convulsions, and retchings to vomit, are the chief fymptoms.

The patient fhould immediately take a folution of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum, and repeat it till it caufes him to vomit plentifully, afsifted by a large quantity of warm water, and other foftening fluids, as above recommended. After the operation of the vomit, and the evacuation of the inteftinal canal, by oily and emollient clyfters, the patient fhould continue to take large quantities of water, or whey, fweetened with honey or fugar, and medicated with a confiderable quantity of vinegar, which is efteemed a fpecific, or antidote, againft this fort of poifons.

#### OPIUM.

This excellent drug, when taken by miftake, or otherwife, in too large a quantity, is converted into a poifon. The cure is to be the fame as already defcribed, except that there may be a greater necefsity for fpeedy venefection, as the effect of this poifon is to produce fymptoms fimilar to thole of the fanguineous apoplexy. Blifters may be applied betwixt the fhoulders, and to the ancles,

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ancles, and vinegar to the noftrils, and dilute vitriolic acid, cream of tartar, lemonjuice, or any convenient palatable acids may be added liberally to whatever liquor the patient drinks. The common faline mixture is here particularly recommended, and that to be given freely.

Much depends upon keeping the patient from fleeping until the effect of the opium be over.

After the poifon is evacuated, gentle aloetic purges are very proper to be given at ftated intervals.

### Pilulæ Purgantes.

K Pil. ex aloe c. myrrhâ Kali acetati ana Đi. Tinct. aloës compositæ q. f. ut f. pil. nº iv. statim sumendæ & repetendæ pro re nata.

Vel, Hauftus Purgans.

K Vini aloës Ziß. Tincturæ jalap. 3i. m.

Vel, Hauftus cum Sena,

8 3

R Infus. fen. Tinct. fen. ana 3fs. Elect. e scam. 3i. m.

CHAP.

# 262 COLIC, AND ITS DIFFERENT SPECIES

# CHAP. X.

# OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF COLIC.

THE colic is an acute pain, and obstruction in the inteftines .- When the colic-pain is accompanied with vomiting of bile, it is called a bilious colic .--- When the pain arifes from flatus, without any inflammatory or bilious fymptoms, it is termed the flatulent or windy colic .- If it takes its origin from hy. fteric complaints, it is named the hyfleric colic. -When it is accompanied with tenfion in the abdomen, forenefs to the touch, febrile affections as heat, thirft, quick pulfe, and other inflammatory fymptoms, it gets the name of inflammatory colic .--- When it is attended with an obftinate conftipation of the bowels, and a vomiting of every thing that is taken, indicative, from the nature of what is discharged, that the passage through the inteftines is entirely clofed, the difeafe is termed the iliac passion .- When the pain is violent, and feated in the umbilical region, ftriking through to the back, with obftinate coftiveness, and a retraction of the navel, fucceeded by fpafmodic contraction, or palfy of the

# BILIOUS COLIC.

the lower extremities, it is called the nervous colic.

### BILIOUS COLIC.

The bilious colic generally feizes the patient about the beginning of fummer, with a vomiting of a yellow greenifh caft; a bitter tafte in the mouth, with great heat; circumfcribed pain about the region of the navel; fometimes with most excruciating pain all over the abdomen; then shifting from place to place; little or no discharge of urine; a pulfation in the abdomen, with a fense of cold about it: frequently it is attended with a hoarfenes, which continues during the whole stage of the distemper, with thirst, fever, and costivenes; and sometimes terminates in the iliac passion.

Bleed repeatedly, if the pulfe will admit of it, and avoid every thing that will tend to increafe the vomiting.

Pilulæ Anticolicæ.

Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloe Ji. Opii purificati. gr. i. Ol. caryoph. gutt. i. f. pil.

SA

### BILIOUS COLIC.

Vel, Miftura Natri Tartarifati. R Natri tartarifati. 3i.

Aq. menth. fativæ Zvi.

Spf. cinnam: Zij. ut f. mistur. cujus sumat cochl. ij. om. hor. donec respondeat alvus.

In the mean time, give fmall thin broths, gruel, whey, or warm water, to be drank very plentifully; and order emollient and opening clyfters to be frequently injected. If thefe do not give fpeedy relief, the patient must be put into a warm bath, and continued there as long as he can well bear it. The vomiting, in this colic, is often very diffrefsing. Give a faline draught every hour, in the act of effervefcence, till the complaint ceafes; and add to each a few drops of tinct, opii. if occafion requires.

R Kal. pp. 9j.

Aq. Menth. fativæ 3j. Sps. cinnamom. zij. Syr. Pap. alb. zj. m. & adiciatur. Succ. limon. Zfl. vel q. f. donec libere effervescat, & deglutiatu: hauftus in actu fermentationis.

Mithridate, confectio opiata, in the form of a cataplasm, may be laid to the pit of the ftomach. The leaves of common mint boiled in red wine, and applied to the fcrobic, cord, are alfo fometimes effectual in this cafe, when other things have failed in ftopping the vomiting. After ftools have been obtained, and the fymptoms abate, Hauftus

## FLATULENT COLIC.

### Hauftus Salinus Cardiacus.

R Aq. menth. fativæ 3i, Spf. cin. fpirituof. 3 ß. Succ. limon. 3ß. Kali pp. Confect. aromaticæ āā 9i.

Syr. croc. zi. f. hauftus octavâ quâque horâ fumendus.—Urgente dolore adde tinctur. opii. gutt. v. ad gutt. xx.

The Bath waters, and riding, are proper to reftore the patient, and prevent a return of this difeafe; or a courfe of Seltzer, or fome fulphureous chalybeate water, with a courfe of aperient gums with foap, ferrum ammoniacale, and rhubarb. The diet fhould be fuch as is light and eafy of digeftion, not crude and flatulent. Malt liquors fhould be avoided; and if feverifhly difpofed, Seltzer-water with Hock, if not with Madeira, Lifbon, or Sherry, particularly if the habit is rather cold and phlegmatic, form the beft beverage for 'drink.

### FLATULENT COLIC.

The flatulent colic is known by a wander, ing pain in the bowels, following the track of the colon, attended with borborygmi, which abates when the air is fet free; the pain is not exafperated by preffure, but rather relieved; there is no extraordinary thirft, and the

### FLATULENT COLIC.

the pulfe but little diffurbed. The habit is generally, nay indeed almost always, costive, and fometimes fo ftrong, that the periftaltic motion of the bowels is inverted, and the intestinal contents pushed upward, and ejected by the mouth. This as well as fome other fpecies of colic is fometimes attended with nephritic fymptoms; hence the nephritic or flone-colic. However, they may be eafily diftinguished from the nephritis, by the pain not being fixed in the kidney, and propagated to the genitals, but being more extended towards the centre of the belly, and by the fudden relief after a discharge by flool. In the colic, after eating, the pain increases, but in the nephritis it is rather mitigated. In the nephritis, the urine is first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel or other fediment: in the colic, the urine is generally thicker in the beginning.

Though we know that this difeafe arifes from fpafm in fome part of the alimentary canal, the most common places are either the valve of the colon, or its flexure, where it turns up under the spurious ribs to the left fide, the lower part of the duodenum, the pylorus, or cardia. Yet still it is very difficult to difcover what is the cause, there are fo

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# FLATULENT COLIC.

fo many different ones; most of which can only be gueffed at; therefore the patient's conftitution is to be enquired after with great nicety, refpecting its particular nature, as well as conduct refpecting the non-naturals previous to the attack. For the obstruction may arife from acrid biles,-different kinds of Jaburra, -- stoppages of the ductus communis choledochus, from spasm, or from biliary concretions,-hardened faces,-worms,-ruptures,remains of undiffolved food, -earthy or ftony concretions lodged in the intestines,-compression of the intestines from tumors in any of the contiguous tine,-a thickening of its coat from schirrous, cancer, &c .- hence whatever the caufe, we must endeavour in our plan of cure to take off the fpafm, and promote a free paffage through the bowels downwards.

If the patient be plethoric, or of a firong habit of body, bleeding is generally neceffary; after which order him to drink plentifully of warm water, or chamomile tea, fo as to promote vomiting; then procure ftools by emollient clyfters, which must be repeated, and made ftronger, if neceffary, till an evacuation is obtained; or to a decoction of fena

## FLATULENT COLIC.

fena or colocynth add oil, honey, and common falt, or crude fal ammoniac.

#### Vel, Haustus Anticolicus.

R Tinct. rhabarb. vin. 3i. Philon, Londin, BB. m.

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#### Mistura Fœtida.

Aq. pimento. 3v. Spf. cin. 3ij. Tinct. afafætidæ 3ij. Syr. pap. err. 3fs. m. fumat coch. iij. fubinde.

#### Vel, Miftura Laxativa.

R Aq. menth. fativæ. Zv. Sacchari purific. Natri tartarifati ää zvi. Tinctur. caftor. zij. m. et. fumat. cochl. ij. omni horâ post finitam vomitionis ægritudinem.

#### Hauftus Laxativus.

K Tinct. rhab. Aq. cin. ana 3i. Tinct. cinnam, comp. 3ij. m. fiat hauftus.

#### Vel, Hauftus Oleofus Aperiens.

K Olei Ricini 3ß. Spf. menthæ. pp. 3ß. vel. 3i. m.

#### Mistura Purgans.

 R Aq. distillatæ. Zvi. in quibus solvatur mannæ Zi. Natri tartarisati zvi. Tincturæ senæ vel vini aloes Zi. Olei amydalæ. v. o. sol. zvi. M. deglutiantur cochlearia ij. vel. iij secundâ qua-

vis horâ donec alvus libere dejicerit.

Where liquids are rejected, pills, or bolufes fhould be tried, made up of the brifker cathartics, as fcammony, extract. colocynthidis c. aloe mixed with calomel, or pilulæ ex aloë c. myrrhâ; and when the pain is very

# FLATULENT COLIC.

very fevere, opium fhould be joined with the cathartics; or fhould there be any fufpicion of an attendant inflammation, give

### Solutio Cathartica.

R Salis amari. Ziij. Aquæ distillat. Hij. folvatur fal. & sum : gradatim.

After which direct carminatives with opiates.

### Bolus. Opiatus.

Philon. Londin. Jj. Pulv. caftor. gr. vi. m. f. bolus.

Vel, Bolus e Myrrha.

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv. Opii purificati gr. ß. Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Daffy's elixir, or tincture of fena, is likewife an ufeful purgative,

### Julepum Paregoricum.

Aq. puleg. Žvi.
 Spf. junip. com. Žij.
 Tinctur. caftor.
 Spirit. ammoniæ. fæt. äā ziij.
 Tincturæ opii camphor. zij.
 Syr. aurant. Žß. m. et fumat cochl. ij. fæpe præfertim urgente dolore.

Vel, Pulvis Aromaticus Opiatus.

 Pulv. flor. chamæm.
 anif. ana Əß.
 angelic.
 zedoar. āā gr. ví.
 Ol. carui gutt. i.
 Opii purificati gr. ß. ut f. pulvis pro re nata fumendus cum cochl. iv. julepi prefcripti.

Fomentations, or bladders filled with warm water, common falt, or oats heated, may be 2 frequently

### FLATULENT COLIC.

frequently applied to the parts affected; as also cupping-glaffes.

Vel, Linimentum Anodynum.

Balf. anod. Bat. 3i. Ol. mac. per. express. 3ß. Ol. menth. 3ij. m. f. linimentum.

Vel. Embrocatio Spirituofa.

Spirit. vin. rectificat.
 Spf. ammon. comp.
 Spf. menth. piperit. āā žij.
 Ol. caryoph.
 —nuc. mofchat. āā gutt. xl. m. f. embrocatio abdominalis.

If nephritic fymptoms attend, prefcribe the following clyfter;

Enema Terebinthinatum.

R Decoct. pro enematæ 3x. Terebinth. Venet. (v. o. f.) 3vi. Ol. olivar. 3iij. Sal. amar. 3iij. m. ut f. enema.

### Haustus Opiatus.

K Aq. diftillatæ 3i. Ol. amygd. 3iij. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. Syr. althææ āā 3ij. Tinct. opii gutt. v. ad xx. ut f. hauftus, urgente dolore fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Opiatus.

R Pil. faponac. Oß. Gum. guaiac. gr. vi. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus.

In all colics there is danger, where the paffage downward is much obstructed. If the pulfe finks, upon evacuations, it is bad. Strengthening bitters, with bark, exercise, and 4 fteel,

### HYSTERIC COLIC.

fieel, are great prefervatives against colic complaints.

The following have been known to prevent returns, where there was any fufpicion of gall-ftones in the biliary ducts being the occafion of colic pains:

#### Pilulæ Saponaceæ.

R Sagapen. 3i. Sapon. optim, 3ij. Pulv. rhab. 3ß. m. f. pilulæ n° xliv. fumat. iij. manè & velperi, fuperbib. cochl. iij. feq. mifturæ.

### Mistura Salina.

K Aq. menth. fativæ 3x. Spirit. cinnam. 3ij. Kali pp. 3i. Succ. limon. 3i. Tinct. cinnam. comp. 3ij. Syr. tolutani 3 ß. m.

### Vel, Pilulæ Fætidæ.

R Aff. fœtid. pur. 3ij. Balfam Peruv. gutt. v. Sacchar. alb. Эi.

Syr. croc. q. f. ut f. pilulæn<sup>o</sup> xxviij. quarum fumat tres primò manè, & horâ decubitus, cum haustu aquæ Pyrmontanæ.

### HYSTERIC COLIC.

Women of a grofs and lax habit of body, of an irritable difpolition, and thole who have just recovered from very difficult labours, are particularly subject to it. It attacks the region of the stomach, and sometimes the parts just below it, with violent pain, and is accompanied

### HYSTERIC COLIC.

companied with exorbitant vomitings of green or yellow matter fucceeded by great lownefs of fpirits. The pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again, in a few weeks, with as great a violence as ever. It is formetimes attended with a jaundice, which vanifhes fpontaneoufly in a few days.

When the fymptoms are all gone off, and the patient is pretty well recovered; grief, anger, walking, or any other exercife ufed too foon, will occafion a relapfe.

Bleeding and purging, in this fpecies of colic generally do harm; unlefs the woman be of a fanguineous constitution and robust make, and then they are very proper.

The patient must drink a large quantity of warm posset-drink, whey or carduus tea, till there be a thorough evacuation of the contents of the stomach; after which,

### Bolus Anticolicus.

 Confectionis opiatæ Di. Rhab. gr. viij.
 Pulveris aromat. gr. iij.
 Balf. per q. f. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

### Hauftus Anticolicus.

K Mannæ 3ß folve in Aq. font. 3ij. adde Ol. Amygd. 3ß. Tinct. opii gutt. x. —\_\_\_\_\_\_cinn. gutt. iv. m. fiat hauftus fextå quâque horâ fumendus.

Hauftus

Hauftus Opiatus.

K Spirit. junip. comp. Zi. Aq. diftillat. ZfS. Tinct. opii gutt. xx. Syr. fimp. Zij. m. ut f. hauftus, ftatim fumendus.

The opiate muft be repeated till the fympoms go off entirely, allowing a proper interal between each dofe; for this is chiefly to be lepended upon. Aromatic bitters with the corex, country air, and riding, will be the beft neans to recruit the ftrength, and prevent relapfe. When a colic fimilar to this attacks ypochondriac fubjects, it is termed the hyochondriac colic. The cure is the fame as juft tow defcribed.

### INFLAMMATORY COLIC.

In the inflammatory colic, a vehement urning fixed pain is felt in those parts which re most affected, also accompanied with a reternatural heat of the whole body, quick ulse, loss of strength, anxiety, and inquietde.

When the inflammation is in the upper part f the inteftines, the ftomach will be diftended ith wind; and where it is very violent, onvulfions will fucceed in the diaphragm, tended with vomiting, painful inflation, T rumblings.

rumblings, and fharp griping twitches, which may at laft be productive of the pafsio iliaca.

When the fharp pain, attended with fever and naufea, appears to be betwixt the navel and the pit of the flomach, it may then be fufpected that that part of the colon is affected which lies under the flomach. If it be in the right hypochondrium, under the fpurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium, may be inflamed : but when the pain is in the middle of the abdomen, about the navel, it indicates the fmall inteffines to be affected.

In the inflammatory colic, bleeding largely and repeatedly will in general be abfolutely neceffary; efpecially if the patient be plethoric, and the fymptoms urgent: in this we muft take care not to be deceived by the pulfe, for from the blood being folicited internally by the local irritation, a lefs quantity will circulate to the extremities, confequently the pulfe will not give that indication of fulnefs fufficient, from this circumftance alone being confidered, to induce the young practitioner to bleed; the want of which may be an irrecoverable error, he muft therefore be directed by the urgency of the other

other fymptoms; on bleeding he will find the pulse increase, which will be a certain mark of the propriety of the operation; alfo warm foftening emollient drinks and clyfters hould be prefcribed. After thefe, if the voniting be violent, an anodyne may be proper, given in the faline draught in the act of effervescence, and repeated occasionally. Varm fomentations are alfo ufeful, and the kins of newly killed animals, applied warm o the abdomen; or bags filled with common alt, or oats, heated; and if thefe fhould ail, we must have recourse to the femicuium, and warm bath. Blifters are likevife advifed, and directed to be applied o the part affected, immediately after bleedng, be the caufe either inflammation or flalence.

Fresh weak broths are the best for drink, as vell as for nourishment.

After bleeding, ftools muft be procured.

Solutio Laxativa.

R Laft. Amygd. Hi. Mann. Zi.

Kali tartarifati 3iß. m. et fumat cochl. iv. fecundâ quâque horâ, ad alvum movendum.

Vel, Solutio Cathartica.

R Sal amar. 3ij.

Aq. distillatæ fbi. folve, & capiat cochl. ij. om.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hor. donce alvus responderit.

T 2

Vel,

Vel, Mistura Eccoprotica.

Mann. Zi. Natri tartarifati. Ol. amygdal. Tinct. fen. ää Zf. Aq. diftillatæ Zviij. m.

Vel, Hauftus cum Oleo Ricini.

R Ol. ricin. Zi. Spirit. menth. pip. Zf. m. ut f. hauft. statim fumend. et prore nata repetendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ Anodynæ.

K Extr. colocynth. cum aloë gr. xxv. Opii purif. gr. iß. Calomelanos præp. gr. v. m. f. pil. x. quam primum, vomitu absente, affumendæ.

Vel, Pilulæ e Scammonio.

R Scammon. pulv. Əij. Conf. opiatæ q. f. ut f. pil. viij. quarum capiat i. om. hor. donec alvus folvatur.

In the mean time, clyfters are to be thrown up, composed of fresh broth, ol. oliv. and the fal amarus.

Quickfilver, where these fail, to the quantity of two or three ounces, given every fecond hour, or fwallowing leaden bullets, have been recommended, with intent to force through the intestinal obstruction: also taking the patient out of bed, and dashing cold water on his extremities, whils the stands barefooted on a cold flag: and in desperate cases, tobacco glysters, either by infusing a dram or two in the decoctum pro enemate, or blowing the strument

### ILIAC PASSION.

ftrument made for that purpofe. Should any of thefe means fucceed, the patient muft continue for fome time his courfe of cathartics and opiates occafionally, till all the fymptoms perfectly vanifh, and the freedom of the alvine evacuation convinces us all the hardened fæces are entirely removed. To prevent a relapfe, crude flatulent vegetables, animal food of difficult digeftion, fhould be avoided, coftivenefs always prevented, and riding perifted in; for in this cafe it is fingularly ferviceable.

But if, notwithstanding the helps above preferibed, the fever should continue, and clammy fweats come on, with paleness, diurshœa, fœtid black stools, or like the washings of flesh, with a small intermitting pulse, and at last a total cessation of pain, you may prognosticate a gangrene coming on, and that leath is near at hand.

### ILIAC PASSION.

THE iliac pafsion is owing to an inflammation and obftruction, in the inteftinal canal, fo as to allow no paffage for either the fæces or flatulence. It may be occafioned by hardened fæces-violent vomitings-ruptures-earthy T 3 or

### ILIAC PASSION.

or flony concretions lodged in the inteffinestumors-introfufception, or volvulus of the intefline-a thickening of the coats of the inteftines-&c. and is attended with an acute pain of the bowels, an opprefsion at the ftomach, tenfion of the belly, bilious or even ftercoraceous vomiting, great thirft, heat, fever, and at laft with fingultus, cold fweats, delirium, convultions, gangrene, and death.

The method of cure is nearly the fame as prefcribed in the inflammatory colic, the iliac passion being only the greatest degree of that difease.

The common drink fhould be weak chicken-broth, beef-tea, chamomile-tea, or the decoct. hordei comp. the lac amygdalæ may likewife be drank freely; and a quantity of nitre may be added to it.

Bleed largely and repeatedly, more particularly if it arifes from a ftrangulated rupture; next inject emollient, oily, and ftimulating, clyfters; and give oily aperient remedies, by the mouth: but the chief hope here is in bleeding, cathartics and opiates.

Give **JB** extract. colocynth. cum aloë, with one or two grains of the opium purificatum, and wait its effects: Vel,

### ILIAC PASSION.

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ.

R Extr. colocynth. cum aloë 3i. Sap. amygd. Pil. fap. aa Bi.

Hydrargyri calc. gr. iv. m. fiant pilulæ xv. fumat tres omni hora donec purgaverint.

In cafe of an hernia, you must never fatigue your patient by attempting to reduce the intestine, till the spasm and tension be entirely removed: when that is done, and the part reduced, keep him quiet for some days, and prescribe a soft, easy, and low diet.

The warm bath, with the fmoke of tobacco blown into the rectum by means of a proper inftrument, are often of the greateft fervice; and alfo the following tobacco-clyfter, and pills:

Enema Nicotianæ.

R Fol. nicotian. Virg. 3ij. Aq. pur. Hi. coq. ad colat. 3xij. & adde, Sal amar. 3i. Ol. olivar. 3iij. m. ut f. enema. Pilulæ Purgantes Opiatæ.

 Extract. colocynth. cum aloe 3i. Calomelan. præp. ∂i.
 Ol. carui gutt. ij.
 Opii purific. gr. iij. f. in pil. n° xij. fumat iij. pro dofi, et repetantur pro re natâ cum cochl. uno misturæ falinæ.

The following apozem, drank freely, may alfo be of very great advantage:

Apozema Catharticum.

R Aq. Dulwic. Hiij.

Semin,

Semin. cardamom. minor. contuf. 3i. coque ad colat. Hi. et adde,

Mann. optim. 3ij.

Natri tartarifati ži. m. et fumat cochl. iv. omni horâ pro re natâ.

If all thefe fail, we may have recourfe to crude quickfilver; two or three ounces of which may be fwallowed in a little broth, every fecond hour, till it takes effect: the warm bath, tobacco clyfters, &c. being neverthelefs continued.

### NERVOUS COLIC.

This difeafe is alfo called colica Pictonum, colic of Poictiers; Devonshire colic; convulsive colic; painters colic; and in the West Indies, where it is endemic, they term it the Dry belly-ach.

It differs from the common colic, in its attack being feldom fudden—it fteals on by degrees with a fenfation of weight or uneafinefs in the belly, particularly about the navel; encreafing in a fhort time to flight pain, not conftant, but always encreafed after eating, till at laft it becomes violent and conftant, not only in the feat of the difeafe, but in the arms and back, terminating at laft in a palfy. It is attended alfo with lofs of

of appetite, yellownefs in the countenance, a flight degree of ficknefs, and coffivenefs. A vomiting fucceeds of acrid flime, and porraceous bile.

The pain will frequently defcend to the region of the navel, and shoot from thence. to each fide with excessive violence. Its feat appears to be the centre of the mefentery; and the inteftines feem as if drawn in towards the fpine, with convultive fpafms; fo that it is fometimes impracticable to throw up glyfters. The pain does not, as in most colics, abate and increase feveral times in a few minutes; but generally observes the fame tenour, for feveral hours together. The pulfe is commonly low, and as quiet as in health, without any appearance of fever or inflammation ; but rather on the contrary, a faintnefs and lownefs of fpirits. As the difeafe advances, violent nervous fymptoms come on-as blindnefs, lofs of voice. and at times apoplexy, and palfy. When the pain has continued long and violent, and begins to abate, the patient commonly feels an unufual fenfation and tingling along the fpina dorfi, which extending to the arms

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arms and legs, they thus become weak and paralytic.

Before the diforder is confirmed, its progrefs may perhaps be ftopped by glyfters of the decoction of colocynth, fena, and the carminative feeds, diffolving therein common falt or crude fal ammoniac, with a proper quantity of oil, efpecially oleum ricini, and keeping the body open with mild aperients, of which the caftor oil is the moft effectual. The patient fhould avoid catching cold, and be careful that he takes nothing acid or indigeftible by way of diet.

This colic is often the effect of lead accidentally taken in drinks, fuch as cyder, &c. and too frequently eating and drinking things of an auftere acid quality. It is common in cyder counties; and often happens to plumbers, painters, and those who attend the fmelting of lead, or making of white lead.

It is brought allo by cold, and often appears in the warmer climates, as a confequence of intermittents improperly cured.

When it is confirmed, the following method has been found fuccefsful : order the patient

patient to drink warm chamomile tea, to wash the stomach two or three times, and then have recourse to opium;

### Hauftus Thebaicus.

R Aq. distillatæ 3i.

Tinct. opii gutt. xx.

Syr. fimp. 3ij. m, ut f. haust. statim fumend. & fecundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ repetend, donec alvi dolor minuitur.

### Vel,

R Opii purific. gr. i. f. pil.

If laudanum given by the mouth does not fuffice, the following glyfter flould be injected, and repeated, if the pain returns:

### Enema Oleofum.

K Ol. olivar. Ziv. Tinct. opii, gutt. xl. m. ut. f. enema.

Vel, Emplastrum Anodynum.

R Ther. And. Pulveris arom. fing. zij. Ol. mac. exp. Di. m. fiat emplastrum umbilico applicandum.

When the pain is removed, the tenfion of the belly gone, and other falutary fymptoms appear, purging medicines, of the gentleft kind, are to be given.

### Haustus Catharticus.

K Infuf. fen. com. Ziß. Sal. amar. zij. Syr. zingib. ziß. m. ut f. hauft. fecundâ quaque horâ fumend. donec alvum movet.

Vel, Bolus Sulphureus.

R Sulph. præcipit. 3ß.

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Balfam

Balfam. Peruv. q. f. ut f. bolus quarta quaque hora repetendus.

Vel, Hauftus ex Oleo Ricini.

### Vel, Mistura Lenitiva.

R Elect. lenitiv. 3ß.

Ol. amygd. (v. o. admixt.) 3ß. Decocti hordei Ziij. Syr. rofæ Zi. ut f. miftura, cujus fumat cochl. ij. omni hora, ut opus fuerit.

### Vel, Pulvis Tartarifatus.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. iij. m ut f. pulv. n° vi. quorum fumat unus, fecundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ, ex cyatho aquæ in qua folia menthæ vulgaris infuía fuerint.

Fifteen grains of alum every fourth, fifth, or fixth hour, has fometimes had the most happy effects.

After flools have been procured, and the pain is abated, the following bolus may be exhibited :

#### Bolus Anodynus.

R Valer. pulv. 3ß. Caftor. Ruff. Əß. Opii. purific. gr. i. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bol. pro re natâ fumend.

Or camphor, joined with laudanum, might be given in a bolus; or the balfam. Peru dropped on fugar and mixed with whey,

whey, to the quantity of xv. or xx. drops, may be frequently drank.

In cafe the pulfe rifes, and feverifh fymptoms with inflammation come on, take away ten or twelve ounces of blood; but in this be very cautious.

If after the purging the pain returns, purging medicines must be laid aside, and recourse must again be had to opium.

The patient is to use a thin spare diet, fuch as weak chicken-broth, panada, or gruel; but after some time, bread and boiled chicken, and sometimes a little rum well diluted with water, may be allowed; but all fermented drinks and acids are strictly forbidden.

The oleum ricini feems as well adapted to this difeafe as any in the whole materia medica.

If paralytic fymptoms fhould come on, the limbs and the fpine may be rubbed with the following liniment:

Linimentum Barbadenfe. K Liniment. faponis. Zij. Ol. petrol. Barbadenf. Zi. m. ut f. linimentum.

Vel, Linimentum Camphoratum. Ol. olivar. Zi. Spir. ammon. cum calc. vivâ Zß.

Camph. (ol. folut.) zij. Ol. fuccin. ziß. m. ut f. linimentum.

If convulsions should attack the patient, give musk with opium.

Pilulæ Mofchatæ Opiatæ.

K Mofchi Đß. Opii purificat. gr. i. Balf. Peru. q. f. f. pilulæ ij. ftatim fumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ.

The bowels fhould be regularly kept open with fome gentle purgative; and to confirm the cure and recruit the debilitated patient, the Bath-waters are particularly ferviceable, afsifted by riding, dry frictions, perpetual blifters, and the following medicated wine :

Vinum Peruvianum.

K Cort. Peru. pulv. craff. 3i.

---- aurant. ficc. 3ß.

Rad. rhabarb.

Rad. cafumun.

Balf. Peruv. aā 3ij.

Vin. Madeirens. Hij.

Digere leni calore per xxiv. vel, xxx. horas; deinde cola, & fumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

As a preventive, in the Weft Indies and on the coaft of Guinea, it has been found of great ufe to wear a flannel round the waift, and to drink infufion of ginger by way of tea.—And in this country they enjoin bleeding; then the colocynth glifter, as above specified, is injected, and repeated two or three

# COLICA MECONIALIS.

three times at the intervals of half an hour, till a ftool is procured. If after this the pain continues, twelve ounces of warm milk and fix grains of opium, or a decoction of white poppy-heads in milk, is injected. The following morning a folution of blue vitriol is given in the proportion of one grain to an ounce: of this two or three fpoonfuls are taken fafting, and repeated every half hour till it operates. Next morning it is to be repeated, and fo on for nine fuccefsive days. The diet is broth, gruel, or panada, though about the feventh or eighth day bread and boiled chicken are allowed, and fometimes rum well diluted with water, but all fermented drinks and acids are forbid.

# CHAP. XI.

# OF THE COLICA MECONIALIS; OR, RETEN-TION OF THE MECONIUM.

HE first difeases of infants generally arife from a retention of the meconium. This may be productive of pain, gripes, and convulsions; which may be relieved by the following:

Enema

### COLICA MECONIALIS.

Enema Commune. R Juscul. recent. 3ij. Sacchar. sufc. 3ij. m. ut f. enema.

### Vel, Mistura Laxativa,

K Ol. amygd. Zij. Syr. rolæ. Aq. distillatæ ää Zi. ut f. mixtura, cujus capiat cochl. minim. ij. vel. iij. fubinde.

### Vel, Pulvis Abforbens.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. vi. Rhab. gr. iv. Sacchar. gr. vi. Ol. anifi gutt. i. f. pulvis, pro duabus dofibus.

#### Vel, Pulvis Rhabarbarinus.

K Rhab. fubtilissime trit. gr. iv. Sem. anisi minutissime pulv. gr. ij. f. pulvis.

I have frequently given the following powder to children the moment they were brought into the world, and repeated it every other day for three or four times, and always found it of great use in preventing their gripings, &c. by emptying their tender bowels of their load :

R Magnef. alb. gr. iv. ad 9ß.

Water, wherein fresh mutton is lightly boiled, is of great advantage here; being food and medicine, and opposite in its nature to acidity, the great fource of children's difeases. This, with the use of the above powders, feldom fails of success. If vomiting and looseness attends this tender age,

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age, give gr. ij. ad gr. iv. pulv. ipecacoan. in two or three fpoonfuls of mutton-broth in a clyfter, and repeat it pro re nata. Perhaps adding Theriac. 3B may be ufeful. I have known four grains of ipecacoanha given to an infant feven days old in a clyfter with great advantage.

# tion flould belIX . . . A. H.D be treated as

urine At from the finnulus occasioned in

the kidneys or m'he urcters, an inflamma

OF THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

down in the neghra

THE Stone and Gravel are calculous concretions in the urinary paffages, occasioning pain in the back, pubes, &c .- When in the kidneys, they are attended with a naufea and vomiting; urine at first made in fmall quantities, and watery; afterwards more copious, turbid, and alfo bloody, if the ftone be pointed and rough, ftrangury, coffivenefs, a painful retraction of the tefticle of the affected fide, and a numbness down the thigh and leg. When the obstructing matter is got into the bladder, the pain in the kidney abates, but is perceived in the bladder, efpecially about the neck; the urine be-U comes

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comes turbid, and is difcharged in drops, with a frequent inclination to make water, and it is oftentimes bloody in confequence of riding, or being jolted in a carriage; there is alfo a frequent defire to go to ftool, a fenfe of weight in the perinæum, an itching in the penis, and a mucous fediment in the urine. If from the ftimulus occafioned in the kidney, or in the ureters, an inflammation fhould be induced, it must be treated as fet down in the nephritis.

Bleeding is, in general, very proper, and we must observe, that it is absolutely netesfary to take off the inflammatory fymptoms, if any such occur, before we venture upon the use of stimulant diuretics—or tonics.

Let the patient take the following for common drink:

### Potio Arabica.

K Lactis amygd. (cum duplici quantitate Gum Arabic) Hiß. Vin. alb. Ziv. Syr. ex alth. Zij. m.

Potus Anodynus-

R Lact. amygd. fbi.

Syr. papav. albi 3x. m. pro pot. ord.

#### Infufio Demulcens.

K Seminis lim. Zj. pulv. glycyrrh. zvj. aq. buflientris Haff. infun. prope ignem per horas duodecim vel circiter deinde colatur. pro ufu. Dofis unciæ tres fæpius in die.

Inject

# Inject the following clyfter :

Enema Balfamicum.

R Decoct. pro enemate 156. Balfam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt) 3ij. Ol. olivar. 3ij. Tinctur. opii gutt xxx. m. ut f. enema.

Enema Anodynum.

R Balf. Per. (vit. ov. fol.) 3iß.
 Dec. pro enemate #68.
 Ol. oliv. 3ij.
 T. opii 3ij. m. fiat enema.

# After the pain is alleviated in fome de-

gree-give, give, and a manuf

Bolus Anodynus:

R Pil. fapon. Oß. Gum guaiac. gr. xij. Syr. ex alth. q. f. ut f. bolus horâ fomni fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Nephriticus.

Decofti. hordei 3iff.
 Spf. junip. comp. 3ij.
 Ol. amygd.
 Mucilag: gum. Arabic.
 Syr. alth. aā 3ij.
 Spirit ætheris nitrofi gutt. xxx. f. hauftus pro re nata fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Millepedatus. R Milleped. vivent. Zij. contuf. affunde Vin. alb. Aq. hord. aā 15ß.

R Hujus colatur. Zij. Syr. alth. zij. f. hauftus ter in die fumendus: hauftui nocturno add. pil. faponac. Bß.

The femicupium, where the fit is violent, is very neceffary; after which, on going to bed, exhibit **B**. or **D**i. of the pil. faponac.

U 2

II.

### If the naufea and vomiting are troublefome;

#### Hauftus Anodynus Salinus.

K Aq. menth, fativæ. 3i. Succ. limon. 3ß. Kali pp. 3i. Tinet. benz. comp. gutt. xxx. Tinet. opii gutt. xx. Syr. alth. 3i. m.

# When the fit is fomewhat off,

#### Pilulæ e Sapone.

 Sapon. Hifpan. Zi.
 Ol. amygd. zij.
 Sacchar. alb. ZfS.
 Ol. juniper. gutt. xx. m. f. maffa pilularis; fumat pil. iv. tertia quâque horâ; fuperbib. hauftulum lactis amygd. jam præscript.
 Vel, Bolus Balfamicus.

R Balfam. Gilead. Sperm. cet. ana Ji. Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ fumendus cum feq. hauftu.

### Hauftus Oleofus.

B' Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. Spir. nuc. mofchat. 3ij. Sal. c. c. 9ß. Ol. amygd. 3ij. Syr. alth. 3i. m.

When there is any gravel to be taken off, give as follows:

#### Apozema Eccoproticum.

K Aq. Dulwic. Hiij.

Sem. cardam. min. contus. 3i. coque ad colatur. fbi. adde,

Mann. opt.

Spf. nuc. mofchat. ana 3ij. m. apozem. cujus bibat cochI. vi. tepefact. fecundâ quâque horâ, donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

to

If there should symptoms attend similar

to a flatulent colic, it must be treated with terebinthinate glysters, warm bathing, caftor-oil, and opiates, as laid down when treating of the colic from flatulency.

Where the ftone is become fo large as not to give way to medicine, the only refource is cutting.

Soap, and oyfter or cockle-fhell lime-water, long perfifted in, have fometimes been attended with much fuccefs, as folvents for the ftone. The kali purum, or aqua kali puri, is generally thought to be the moft efficacious. The patient muft begin with finall dofes, fuch as x. xx. or even xxx. drops, to be taken in half a pint of vealbroth, or new milk, and gradually increafe the quantity of lixivium as far as the ftomach and urinary paffages will bear.

An infufion of the feeds of daucus fylveftris, or wild carrot, fweetened with honey, is greatly extolled by fome in complaints of the ftone and gravel. And a decoction made by boiling thirty berries of raw coffee in a quart of water till it becomes of a deep greenifh colour; and taken night and morning to the quantity of eight or ten ounces, with fpir. ætheris nitrofi gutt. x. and occa-U 3 fionally

fionally purged with caftor oil, has been known to bring away gradually a large quantity of calculous matter. Acids are alfo faid to be as powerful folvents in fome kind of calculous concretions as even the pure kali. The acidum muriaticum may be made use of for this purpose.

The uva urfi has likewife been much recommended as a lithontriptic; from which much relief has been obtained-it may be administered in the following form :

R Uve urfi zij.

Confervæ rolæ 3ff. Syrupi rolæ q. f. ut fiat electarium-dofis-tertia pars ter de die.

- A composition named aqua mephitica alcalina has been efteemed highly ferviceable in gravelly complaints, and been thought to prevent a relapfe, which in these cases are frequent-it is made by diffolving a portion of pure kali in any given quantity of water, and impregnating the folution with fixable air-the dole is fuch a part as may contain about half a dram of the falt-and that repeated twice a day-viz.-four drams diffolved in fixteen ounces will make eight dofes of two ounces each.

During the use of all folvent medicines, the

the body fhould be kept open now and then with ol. ricin. or fome other gentle carthartic. But it fometimes happens that the attempt at diffolving is not only impracticable, but may be dangerous; we have then no other refource but palliatives: hence the body fhould be kept open occafionally with fome eccoprotic; and mild diuretic infufions and decoctions, fuch as are pleafant and the ftomach will eafily bear, and will pafs freely, fhould be adminiftered.

With refpect to diet, heavy and flatulent food flould be avoided, as alfo high feafoned viands, or fuch as are apt to turn rancid : likewife butter, fatty fubftances, and acids. The diet flould be of the lighteft kind, eafily digeftible, and fuch as will rather prove laxative.

# CHAP. XIII.

# OF THE ISCHURIA, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

A Total fuppression of urine is called by authors *ischuria*, and differs in its fymptoms according to the parts affected : when u 4 the

the KIDNEYS, fome difeafe having preceded, there is a pain and uneafy fenfation of weight in the renal region, without any tremor of the hypogastrium or fiimulus to micturition .- When the URETERS, fome difeafe of the kidneys having preceded, there is a fense of pain or uncafiness in some part of the ureter, without any tumour of the hypogastrium or defire to make water. -When the BLADDER, there is a tumor of the hypogastric region, with pain at the neck of the bladder, and a frequent ftimulus to make water .--- When the URETHRA, there is a fwelling of the hypogastric region, with a frequent defire to make water, and pain in fome part of the urethra.

Of this diforder there is a very great variety, arifing from different caufes, affecting the parts from whence the name of the fpecific difeafe is taken, and which will be found in SAUVAGES NOSOLOGIA ME-THODICA—or in that of Dr. Cullen.—And according to the exifting caufe fo muft our remedies be adapted. We refer our readers to thefe authors, becaufe in a work of this nature now before us; fufficient room cannot be left, to enter fo fully as might be

be wifhed into the fubject. We can only therefore recite fuch as most commonly occur, recommending it to practitioners to confult, in cafes of difficulty, fuch authors as have treated the fubject more at large; which enquiry will in many inftances amply repay them for the labour they bestow.

A partial and painful fupprefsion of urine is called DYSURIA, or STANGURIA, which have different fymptoms according to the caufes; and is either attended with heat of urine without any evident difeafe of the bladder,—or a *fpa/m* communicated from other parts with the bladder,—or with figns of calculus in the bladder,—or with a large excretion of mucus; or it is occafioned by preffure from the neighbouring parts affecting the bladder,—or from those parts being inflamed.

As there are fo many caufes which give rife to thefe complaints, we muft particularly advert to them in our modes of cure. —If it is caufed by inflammation, we muft depend upon the antiphlogiftic method as laid down in nephritis and cyftitis.—If from fpafmodic affections, to opiates, terebinthinate glyfters, and the warm bath.—If from fuperabundance

fuperabundance of mucus, to faponaceous medicines and ftimulating diuretics, viz. horfe-radifh, mustard-feed, fquills, with alcalefcent fubflances, and terebinthinate balfams as attenuants.—If from gravel or calculus, no inflammation being attendant, to lithontriptics.

Total fupprefsion of urine, when from caufes exifting in the kidneys, or ureters, is feldom cured, unlefs they arife from fpafmodic affections; but when it is partial our hopes may be more flattering.—The fymptoms attending this fpecies are pain, naufea, vomiting, costivenes, coldness of the extremities, numbres of the thigh, retraction of the testicle, fucceeded fometimes by convultions and fyncope.

The fymptoms here generally arife from fpafmodic affections, and therefore we muft have recourfe to warm bathing, glyfters, which act as fomentations to the parts, as well as evacuants.—Demulcents and opium in repeated dofes, till the fpafm is relieved. The following demulcent mucilage is recommended.

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Pulveris tragacanth. Zij. folvantur in aquæ fervidæ fbj. cui adjiciatur. Syrupi ex althæâ 3j. m. cochlearia tria, vel quatuor fæpe fumantur.

It should have been observed, that though the affection may be of the spafmodic class, should it be attended with strong febrile symptoms and the habit plethoric, bleeding and antiphlogistics may be had recours to.

It has been faid that electric flocks fent through the loins, have feldom failed to expedite the passage of calculi into the bladder.

If urine gets into the bladder, and is there fuppressed, this is known by a fwelling of the hypogastrium, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent vehical tenefmus. Should the common methods fail of fuccefs according to the caufe, the catheter should be passed with caution, and be had occafional recourfe to till the original defect be cured, whether it arifes from inflammation, weakened tone of the coats of the bladder, paralytic affection, a ftone plugging up the neck, an ulcer there, or the womb prefsing upon its neck, which happens in cafes of pregnancy. But as fupprefsion most commonly proceeds from spafms or inflammations of the neck of the

the bladder, bleeding, fomentations, and clyfters muft be purfued.

### Enema Opiatum.

K Decoct. pro enemate fbß. Balfam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) 3ij. Ol. Olivar. 3ij. Tinct. opii 3i. f. enema; repetatur pro re natå.

### Hauftus Diureticus Opiatus.

K Aq. diftillatæ 3i. Spir. ætheris nitrofi gutt. xxx. Spf. nuc. mofchat. Ol. amygd. ää 3ij. Tinctur opii gutt. v. ad xx. Syr. alth. 3i. f. hauft.

If the fuppression still continues, repeat the bleedings, have recourse to the warm bath, and give folutions of gum Arabic, &c.—Sometimes the introduction of the bougie, first oiled, may assist much in removing these complaints by its flight irritation, and gently dilating the passages.

When there is a total fupprefsion of urine, the catheter or bougie must be used to draw it off. If we try the latter, it must be allowed to remain in the passage for a length of time, and on its being drawn away, the water mostly follows; it gives less pain, and is easier introduced than a catheter, but is not fo certain.

If it arises from paralytic affection of the coat

coats of the bladder, during the use of the catheter, the cortex and cold bath are adviseable, with cantharides, or probably a blifter to the facrum might be attended with advantage.

If from an ulcer in the neck of the bladder, detergent bougies and injections we muft depend upon, and a courfe of fulphureous waters may be beneficial.—If from pregnancy, the preflure muft be removed occafionally by elevating the uterus, inflaminatory affections prevented from coming on, the body kept conftantly cool and open, and in a recumbent pofture as much as may be till nature removes the caufe, which will happen in due courfe, and bleeding muft be now and then fubmitted to.

If a painful discharge of urine arises from caruncles in the urethra, they are most effectually removed by bougies, which should at first be used with lenity and caution; and if on their first introduction (being previously smeared with oil) any inflammatory symptoms come on, bleed and purge, and confine the patient to his bed; and when these complaints are gone off, let him continue to use them constantly till the disorder be removed. CHAP. HÆMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

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# CHAP. XIV.

# OF THE HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

HE Piles are painful tumors in the lower part of the inteftinum rectum.

Those who lead fedentary lives, are of a loofe texture of fibres, high feeders, hard drinkers, and fuch as are conftitutionally coffive, or have used themselves to aloetic purges, &c. are more particularly fubject to thefe diforders.

Sometimes they are internal, and occafion great pain in going to ftool : when external, they are likewife very painful, and apt to bleed: after which, the pain generally abates.

The piles admit also of another division, viz. active or passive. The first is usually preceded, and attended by giddinefs, and head-ach, weight and pain in the back and loins, fometimes by numbrefs in the thighs, fenfe of coldness in the extremities, flatulence in the lower belly, hard pulfe; drynefs of the fauces, pale and deficient urine, with frequent inclination to make water. The fecond generally occurs 111

pavento

# HÆMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

in people of relaxed, debilitated habits, and are chiefly at firft only attended with pain locally fituated, but by continuance occafion those fymptoms attendant on relaxation. Such as a quick and weak pulse, flushing heats in the face; now and then chilly fits, with a fense of crawling or creeping down the back, disturbed reft, and unrefreshing fleep. Now according as this difease is of the active or passive kind fo will it require a mode of treatment adapted to the particular cure.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and order a light cooling diet, fuch as broths, gruels, whey; and avoid liquors, which are heating and inflaming.

Foment with the fotus commun. and in cafe the piles bleed much, with a decoction made of flor. rofar. p. ij. fambuc. p. i. vin. rub. Florentine. fbiß. gently fimmered to fbi.

### Fotus Anodynus.

K Aq. calc. fimp. Zviij. T. Theb. zvi. m. pro fotu tepide appl.

Limmentum cum Sedo fempervivo.

K Succi fedi fempervivi Zifs. Vitelli ovi q. f. ad prop. craffitudinem; deinde ad-

jiciantur. Opii gr. vi. app. tertia pars, fupra linteum pannum extenía.

Cataplaima

### HÆMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

Cataplasma Emolliens. K Cataplas. e micis panis & lactis Zvi. Croci 3i. Vitellum ovi unum. m.

Bolus Hæmorrhoidalis.

R Æthiop. mineral.
Sulphur. præcipitat. ää Đi.
Elect. e fena 36.
Pil. faponac. gr. iv.
Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus h. f. & fummo manë fumendus cum feq. hauftu.

Hauftus Absorbens.

K Aq. diftillatæ 3i. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. Syr, althæå ää 3i. Magnef. alb. 3i. m.

# In cafe of great pain, add tinct. opii gutt.

v. ad xx.

Hauftus e Cafia.

K Elect. e cafia zij. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. ziß. Aquæ distillatæ Zij. f. haustus h. f. & mane fumendus.

#### Electarium Hæmorrhoidale.

 K El. e fenà 3i.
 Sulph. præcipit. 3ij.
 Nitri 3i.
 Syr. rof. q. f. fat electarium fumat m. n. m. mane & vefp.

Vel, Electarium Nitrofum.

- K Elect. e fenâ 3iß. Flor. fulphur. 3iij. Nitr. pur. 3ij. Magnef. alb. 3iß. Ol. carui. gutt. iij.
  - Syr. alth. q. f. f. elect. cui adde pil. faponac. Di. ad Dij. pro re natâ ; et fumat q. n. m. bis in die.

If

If they bleed or are painful, direct the elect. e cafia in the room of the elect. lenitiv.

Vel, Hauftus Sedativus.

R Aq. distillatæ 3iß. Spirit. nuc. mofch. Syr. fimp. aa 31. Pulv. e tragacanth. c. 3ß. Nitri purif. 3i. Tinct. opii gutt. iv. f. hauft. fextâ h. f.

If costive, add magnefia.

Or, externally,

Unguentum Saturninum.

R Ung. famb. 31. Ceræ albæ, 3i. Ceruffæ acetatæ Bii. (cum olei pauxillo triti) m.

Unguentum Hæmorrhoidale.

K Unguent. ex alth. 3i. Ceruffæ acetatæ 3ß. Opii. Camphor. (ol. folut.) āā gr. x. Balfam. tolut. q. f. ut f. unguent.

Vel, Fotus Anodynus.

R Aq. calcis f. Zviij. Balfam. anodyn. Batean. Zij. m. pro fotu tepide applicand.

Vel, Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale. R Adipis fuillæ Zi. Ol. bux. Bi. m. pro linimento.

This laft has been found very ufeful.

During the flux little can be done but keeping the body moderately open, cool, and quiet. And fuch gentle medicines given as determine the fluids to the fkin. Towards the conclusion moderate aftringents may х

be

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be had recourfe to, fuch as fmall dofes of peruvian bark, conferve of rofes, chalybeate waters, &c. but the more powerful aftringents muft be avoided; indeed the greateft caution is neceffary how we repel the piles, the habit of body being, in general, much relieved by their appearance, and they certainly free it from many acute difeafes; for a *fudden fupprefsion of any habitual evacuation has been the primary caufe of the worft and moft dangerous difeafes*; fuch as apoplexies, epilepfies, madnefs, &c.

Where the habits are relaxed, and that appears to be caufe of the difeafe, we may then employ more powerful tonics and aftringents with ftimulants, generous diet, cool air and exercife, and the body muft be kept open by fome of the foregoing gentle aperients.

Should the tumors be external, leeches may be applied, or if the pain be violent, the faturnine opiated applications may be made use of, or the following is recommended.

R Sperm: cet. 3iij. ol. hyosciami 3j.

Camph. gr. ff. croc. gr. 10. m. p. linimentum calide utendum.

The

HÆMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

The following alterative may fometimes be of use:

### Electarium Alterans.

R Rad. enulæ. Sem. fænic āā Ziij.

Pip. nig. Zi. separat. in pulverem redig. dein misce & adde,

Sacch. alb.

Mell. despum aa Jilj: fat elect. fum. m. n. m. bis terve de die.

In order to prevent a relapfe, and give ftrength to the parts, washing the parts every morning with cold water is very ferviceable in bracing up the coats of the varicofe veins, or hardening the fungous excretcences.

Sometimes though the piles have been injudicioufly ftopped by the ufe of powerful aftringents, which has brought on more troublefome and dangerous complaints—it has, therefore, been thought advifeable to have them reproduced, which has proved falutary, for which bleeding in the foot has been recommended, and fmall dofes of aloes given, and repeated every night till the defired end has been anfwered.

x 2

TETANUS. CLASS IV. OF SPASMODIC DISEASES. CHAP. I. OF THE TETANUS.

TETANUS is a rigid and painful contraction of the mufcles of the neck, and trunk of the body. It is divided into two fpecies: the opifthotonos; and the epifthotonos, or emproschotonos. In the former, the whole trunk of the body is convulfed and drawn backwards in a curve, with the head bent towards the fhoulders; in the latter, the trunk of the body is drawn forwards, with the chin to the breaft. This difeafe is most frequent in hot climates, and is faid to be endemic in South Carolina, efpecially among the negroes. It fometimes comes on fuddenly; then the patients rarely furvive more than forty-eight hours; fometimesgradually; first affecting the back part of the neck, and about the fhoulders, with an uneafy ftiffnefs, the rigidity of the mufcles in general gradually increasing. From the manner

### TETANUS.

manner of the attack muft the danger of the difeafe be eftimated: the more gradual and flow, the better; and if nine or ten days are got over, the patient generally recovers. A painful drawing in under the fternum is the diffinguishing characteristic of this difease.

The caufes of this difeafe, are cold and moifture, particularly fudden vicifsitudes, or fome irritation of the nerves, in confequence of local injury, as puncture, incifion, &c. The former of thefe caufes are fudden in their operation, the latter does not take effect for fome days.—Befides thefe, vifcid mucus in the ftomach, and inteftines, particularly at the head of the duodenum, worms and meconium are enumerated.

Now wherever any of thefe caufes can be difcovered, immediate application fhould be made for their removal, by emetics and carthartics; of the first class, antimonials are confidered the best; of the last, calomel, joined with some other purgative.

If it fhould happen in confequence of an irritation from a wounded nerve, or tendon, divide it directly, and drefs the wound to bring on a proper digeftion and cicatrix. x 3 But

### TETANUS.

But if the caufe is not discoverable, the irritability of the fystem must be attempted to be relieved, and the predifposition conquered, chiefly by the very liberal ufe of opium, to which mufk and camphor may be added, and the dofes muft be adapted to the exigencies of the cafes. Twelve grains of musk, and one, two, or three grains of folid opium, with theriaca, in a bolus; may be given and repeated every four or fix hours, with the julepum e camphora. Forty drops of tincture of opium have been given every half hour, till one ounce has been confumed in 24 hours, without producing any intoxication; one dram of opium, and half an ounce of musk, has been given every 24 hours, by which the patient has been cured. If the patient cannot fwallow, opium must be given in clysters, with the addition of oil, or turpentine diffolved in the yolks of eggs: the body at the fame time thould be kept open by manna, fal. amar. ol. ricin. &c. or by clyfters. In the mean time, the warm bath must be made use of, and when the patient is taken out, he must be wrapt up in warm flannels, and put in bed; the belly must be fomented, and

### TETANUS.

and a bladder, half-full of warm water, must be applied to the pit of the stomach.

Other antispafmodics may also be tried, as,

Mistura Fœtida.

K Gum. aff. fœt. zi. folve in Aq. cin. ten. Zviij. & adde, Tinct. val. vol. Zi. fum. coch. ij. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Cataplasma Stimulans.

R Sem. finap. pulv. Rad. raph. ruft. cont. āā 3i. Acet q. f. fiat cataplasma plantis ped. appl.

Emollient fomentations to the limbs, and other parts, fhould not be omitted; and the following application may be of fervice.

Linimentum Opiatum.

K Liniment faponis.
 Ol. petrol. Barbad. āā Zij.
 Balfam. Peruv. Zij.
 Ol. rorifmarini.
 — lavend. āā ZfS.
 Opii drachmam unam. m. ut f. linimentum.

Dr. Rufh, of Philadelphia, condemns the ufe of opium, and gives three ounces of peruvian bark, in three pints of wine, within the fpace of 24 hours, by which he foon relieved his patients, and cured them in a few days.

The cold bath has been highly recommended; Dr. Wright fays, that by pouring two or three pails full of cold water over

x 4

the

### LOCKED JAW.

the body of the patient every three or four hours, he proved in every cafe fuccefsful.

If the pulfe, during the convultive fpafm, is first fmall, languid, and flow, then quick, intermitting, and irregular, cordials should be interposed, such as castor, spir. amm. foetid. fal. cornu cerv. &c. and foetid glyfters injected occasionally.

Where you fulpect a tetanus coming on in children, evacuate gently by ftools, and give fmall dofes of mufk and opium, and you may frequently prevent the bad confequences of the approaching fit.

To reftore the patient, after the tetanus, a courfe of the cortex and the balfam. Peruv. is to be tried, and the fpine is to be rubbed with fome fpirituous liniments. But blifters, and all other ftimulants, during the fit, are reckoned injurious.

# CHAP. II,

#### OF THE LOCKED JAW.

THIS difeafe is termed, by SAUVAGES, trifmus tonicus, and is a rigid contraction of the muscles, which raife the lower jaw. It

### LOCKED JAW.

It may be either primary, or fecondary that is, either arife Tpontaneoufly, without any evident caufe, or be the confequence of wounds, or other morbid affections.

The true fpecies are divided into that which affects infants within the first fourteen days from their birth; and that from a wound, or cold, which attacks all ages.

The treatment is nearly the fame as that prefcribed for the tetanus. A blifter may be applied between the fhoulders, or acrofs the throat, and the jaw anointed with the oleum lateritium; and purgatives given by the mouth, or opening glyfters injected, and repeated occafionally. On the intermediate days the following draught may be given :

#### Hauftus Antispasmodicus.

K Ol. fuccin. gutt. vi, Tinct. afafætid. gutt. xxx. Ol. amygdal. Zi, m. ut f. hauftus, quintâ quâque horâ affumendus.

Pulvis Emeticus.

R Pulv. ipecac OB. Antimonii tartarifati gr. ij. m. fat pulvis.

#### Hauftus Emeticus.

K Vit. cœrul. gr. ij. Aq. diftillatæ Ziß. Syr. fimpl. 3i. m. fiat hauftus.

A flannel moiftened with camphorated oil, and tinct. opii may also be frequently applied to

to the neck and jaws; and mufk and opium fhould be given internally, and the other means ufed as proposed in cures of tetanus.

Mercury has been lately given internally with fuccefs in this dangerous diforder; and the unguent. hydrargyri, rubbed on the parts most contracted, and purfued till falivation commences, has been found ferviceable; exhibiting opium at the fame time.

This may be confidered as a fpecies of tetanus; only the affections are more partial: and alfo may that difeafe, called CATOCHUS, wherein there is a general rigidity and ftiffnefs of the mufcles, accompanied with infenfibility, or without the pain and difficulty of breathing, which are peculiar to the tetanus; though this is of the chronic kind, whilft the other is a difeafe belonging to those of the most acute class.

## CHAP, III,

# OF THE HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MAD-NESS.

W E may easily diftinguish a dog to be mad, by his dull and heavy look, endea-3 vouring

vouring to hide himfelf, and feldom or never barking; and yet he is angry and fnarls at ftrangers, and fawns and leaps on his owner; by refufing meat and drink, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and laying often down as if going to fleep.— This is the firft ftage of madnefs, which is dangerous, though, perhaps, not fo infectious.

Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, fhoots out his tongue, flavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth; looks half afleep, flies fuddenly at the bye-ftanders, and runs forward in a curve line.— As thefe fymptoms increafe, he knows not his owner; his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them; his tongue is of a lead colour; he grows faint and weak, and often falls down; then rifes and attempts to fly at fometing, grows mad and furious.—This is the laft ftage, in which he feldom lives above thirty hours. The nearer to this ftate, the more dangerous is the bite, and the more direful its effects.

The general fymptoms, attending the bite of a mad dog, are,

A little time before the diffinguishing fymp-

fymptoms make their appearance, the patient is affected with languor, a general uneafinefs and heavinefs, diffurbed fleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with tofsings of the body, fudden starting and spafms, fighing, a love for folitude, and anxiety. Thefe fymptoms continue through the whole courfe of the diftemper, increasing daily. Pains begin to fhoot from the place where the fkin was torn, all along up to the throat, with a ftraitnefs and fenfation of choaking, and a horror or dread at the fight of water or other liquids, (and fome fay on feeing a looking-glass), great tremor, and lofs of appetite. The perfons affected can, in general, fwallow any thing which is foft and folid; but when their lips come but in contact with a fluid, they ftart back in the greatest fury and agony, though this does not always attend the inability to fwallow from the first: there have been instances where people have been extremely defirous to drink, and have made the attempt in various ways; they vomit a bilious matter; a fever with great heat comes on, attended with a continual watching, fometimes with a priapifm; the tongue becomes dry and rough,

rough, and often lolls out of the mouth; the voice becomes hoarfe; the thirft is very confiderable, and yet they cannot drink; they endeavour to fpit at the by-ftanders, even involuntarily, with an apparent defire of biting thofe they can come at; and yet have fenfe enough to beg they would keep from them, for fear of an accident of that kind; they rage, and foam at the mouth; they cannot bear to fee a dog come into the room, and diflike a perfon in fcarlet; their pulfe finks, and their breathing fails; cold clammy fweats come on, with convulfions, which finifh the melancholy tragedy.

This difeafe has been known to come on fpontaneoufly, fometimes; and in hyfteric cafes it has been met with in an inferior degree, the patients finding fuch extreme difficulty, in fwallowing, that they can hardly be prevailed upon to take any liquid.

The wound fhould be immediately enlarged, or the part entirely cut out, or this may be attempted three days, or even a week after the patient has been bitten; then apply a cupping-glafs with a fcarification; after which, cauterize the wound, wathing it daily with falt-water and vinegar, and

and keep it open with efcharotics. Some prefer rubbing the wound daily with the unguent. hydrargyri fortius. Some recommend the application of the lunar-cauftic in preference to the knife.

Bleeding is recommended, by fome, to eight or twelve ounces; but that is not neceffary, unlefs the patient be of a plethoric habit.

Emetics, efpecially the hydrargyrus vitriolatus, may be very proper; and at night,

### Bolus Moschatus.

 Mofch. optim. gr. xvi. Hydrargyri fulphurati rubri 3ß.
 Pil. fapon. gr. viij.
 Camphor. gr. vi.
 Balfam. Peruv. q. f. ut f. bolus h. f. fumendus.

Next morning,

Potio Purgans.

K Inful. fenæ 3iij. Tinctur. fen. 3ß. Natri vitriolati 3iij. Syr. rofæ 3j. m.

The fame evening, or next day, put the patient into a warm bath; it has during its operation alleviated fome of the diffrefsing fymptoms—cold bathing has proved ineffectual, nay, fometimes, been manifeftly hurtful—the mufk bolus, muft be repeated with #ß, of the infufion of valerian and faffafras, with

with as much warm fmall white-winewhey as you can get him to drink, to encourage fweating.—This fhould be repeated, together with bathing, &c. fuccefsively, for four, fix, or feven nights, if the animal was raving mad; and for three or four nights at the next full moon, and the change.

The hydrargyrus vitriolatus has been recommended as an excellent prefervative againft the hydrophobia. There are feveral examples given by Dr. JAMES, in his Treatife of Canine Madnefs, of its preventing madnefs in dogs that had been bitten; in fome, of its performing a cure after the madnefs was begun. From fix or feven grains to a fcruple are to be given every day, for a little time, and repeated at the two or three fucceeding fulls and changes of the moon. Some few trials have likewife been made on human fubjects, bitten by mad dogs; and in thefe alfo the vitriolated quickfilver, ufed either as an emetic or alterative, feemed to have good effects. Quickfilver, applied externally, is alfo proposed as an efficacious prefervative against this malady. The unguent. hydrargyri fort. may be rubbed in gradually, fo as to excite a flight

flight falivation, which should be continued for fome weeks.

There have been inftances where the patients have refufed to undergo the operation of the knife, and have been fuccefsfully treated by first fcarifying the wounds, and then applying hot vinegar, fharpened with vitriolic acid.

In cafe the hydrophobia has feized the patient before afsistance has been had, bleed freely, then proceed on the fame principles as laid down by the ingenious Dr. Nu-GENT, in his Effay on the Hydrophobia. Opium and musk are what we are chiefly to rely upon. Solid opium, to the quantity of gr. is. may be directed to be given, in the form of a pill, every three hours; and a bolus, with mofch. gr. xv. cinnab. fact. Di. every fix hours. At the fame time fponges dipt in hot vinegar, may be conftantly put to the mouth and noftrils; and a piece of thin flannel, moistened in the following liquor, may be applied to the throat, three or four times a day :

Linimentum Opiatum.

R Tinct. opii 3ij.

Camphor. 3i. m. Mercurials alfo, without opium, have 2

been

been found efficacious after fymptoms of the hydrophobia have come on. After plentiful bleeding, the parts about the place where the bite was received, the limbs, and the fpine from the top to the bottom, are to be rubbed very frequently with mercurial ointment; and the following bolus is to be given once in twenty-four hours:

Bolus Hydrargyri Vitriolati. R Hydrargyri vitriolati. Camph. āā gr. iij. mifce bene, & adde, Conf. cynolb. q. f. ut f. bolus.

These are to be continued till a falivation comes on, which is to be kept up for some weeks.

A cafe has lately occurred, where the greateft benefit has been derived by the application of oil thrown into the habit; by every means, by the mouth, by the anus in form of a glyfter, and by general frictions frequently repeated: the laft mode we fhould recommend to be most depended upon, as the largest quantity of oil may be thrown into the habit by these means, in the fhortest space of time; and perhaps it is to this that the efficacy is most to be attributed. Though the application of oil in this dreadful malady is mentioned by Celfus,  $\mathbf{Y}$  who

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who recommends a bath of warm oil, ftill that mode has proved inefficacious; therefore we fhould have recourfe to friction and the other methods, when practicable, in preference.

The methods here recommended, are much more to be depended upon than either the Ormfkirk powder, or the Tonquin remedy, which from their compositions, the muscle excepted in the last, appear to be medicines perfectly inert—or the Carnatic pill, the principal ingredient of which is faid to be arfenic.

### CHAP. IV.

#### OF SPASMS AND CONVULSIONS.

HESE complaints though they have appearances which diftinguish them obviously from each other, are very often confidered in the fame point of view, and are thought to require the fame modes of treatment;—for they are both certainly affections of the nervous fystem. They are divided into TO-NIC—and CLONIC—when the muscles are contracted, and continue in that state, they receives

# SPASMS AND CONVULSIONS.

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receive the first appellation; when they do not remain in the contracted flate, but have contraction, and relaxation, quick alternating with each other, occasioning a violent agitation, the fecond. Hence thefe we are now to treat of are involuntary contractions of the muscles, which invade accidentally, the patient remaining fensible ; owing to an irregular influx of the nervous fluid, irritation, weaknefs, pain, &c.

Spafms are now and then attended with a fever, thirst, costiveness, asthma, anxiety, pain, thin, pale and crude urine; reftleffnefs and diarrhœa. Bleeding fhould not be prefcribed in these complaints but with the utmost caution; when they arife from inanition, occafioned by preffure, difcharges, or evacuations, medicine is of little ufe, except fuch as is effeemed dietetical: a light nutritious diet, with plenty of warm fuppings, fhould be recommended; and thefe are to be varied according to the ftrength and other circumftances of the patient.

If they succeed wounds or external injuries, after bleeding, according to the circumstances of the cafe, emollient cataplaims and liniments are to be applied, and opiates with

¥ 2

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with antifpafmodics are to be had recourfe to.

#### Bolus Fætidus.

R Aff. fœtid. gr. xv. Camphor. gr. v. Confect. Damocrat. Ji. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Caftoreus.

R Pulv. e. myrrh. c. gr. xv. — caftor. Ruff. gr. v. Confect. Damocrat. Эi. Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus ut jam dictum fumendus, cum cochl. iij. feq. julepi.

#### Julepum Volatile.

R Aq. diftillatæ Zvi. Tinctur. valer. vol. Spirit. ammoniæ fætid. āā ziij. Pulv. caftor. Ruff. zij. Saccar. alb. ziij. m.

#### Bolus e Moscho.

K Mofch. gr. xij. ad 3ß. Conf. rof. q. f. fiat bolus.

#### Mistura e Moscho.

段 Mosch. (facch. alb. trit.) 3ß. Aq. cin. ᢃv. m. fiat mistura sum coch. ij. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Vel, Bolus Mofchatus.

Confect. Paulin. Ji. Caftor. Ruff. Mofch. ää gr. v. Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

Emollient and gently opening clyfters may be occasionally thrown up; and should the spasm affect the intestinum rectum, two grains of opium, dissolved in the clyster, may be added.

If

## SPASMS AND CONVULSIONS.

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If worms should be the cause, as will very often happen, or any stimulus in the intestines, these must be cleared away by such remedies as are prescribed in these cases.

If the ftoppage of any accustomed evacuations, as menses, piles, &c. we are to attempt to unload the habit, and re-produce the usual discharge.

However, as it fometimes happens that the caufe cannot certainly be difcovered, we muft then purfue the general method of relieving thefe fpafmodic affections by the ufe of antifpafmodics and opiates, as the fymptoms may require, chufing fuch as are found to be moft agreeable to the patient's conflictution : we may alfo apply blifters, they have been found ferviceable; and in local fpafmodic complaints externally, æther, with a few drops of the ol. nuc. mofchat. or effence of lemons, may be adminiftered; or the following liniments:

Linimentum Anodynum.

R Balf. anod. Bat. 3i.

Ol. mac. express. 3ß.

Ol. menth. zi. m. ut f. linimentum, quocum inungantur partes affectæ.

Vel, Linimentum Opiatum.

Y 3

K Linim. faponis. 3iß. Tinct. opii 3 ß. m.

Vel,

### CHOREA SANCTI VITI, OR

Vel, Linimentum Ammoniacale. Linim. faponis Zi. Spir. fal. ammon. (cum calc.) Zf. Ol. fuccin. Zij. m.

In convulsive spasms or fits musk has been given with great advantage, to a young lady, in the form of a bolus, containing 38. every four hours, and washed down with a volatile julep.

Indeed mufk is effeemed one of the moft powerful antifpafmodics, but does not in all cafes agree with the patient—under that cirr cumftance the fetid, and volatile medicines of the antifpafmodic clafs, fhould be adhered to.

# CHAP. V.

#### OF THE CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

THE Chorea Sancti Viti, or St. Vitus's Dance, is a fpafmodic difeafe, chiefly incident to children of both fexes, but more efpecially girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

The characteristic fymptoms of this difease, are convulsive motions of the limbs and trunk, with such regularity as to reprefent

### ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

fent the gesticulations fometimes used in dancing, from whence in a great measure the difease takes its name.

In this malady, not only the legs and arms are in conftant convulfive agitations; but fo is the head : lolling out the tongue, inarticulate fpeech, and a ridiculous drawing of one of the legs after them like ideots, attend thefe patients. If a glafs of liquor be put into their hands to drink, they cannot direct it properly up to their mouths, but ufe a thousand odd gestures, and when it reaches their lips they drink it very haftily, as if they meant to divert the fpectators. It is concifely defcribed: convulfive motions, partly voluntary, for the most part on one fide, in the motion of the hands and arms, refembling the antic geftures of buffoons; attacking the younger part of each fex, from ten to fourteen most frequently, who also in walking rather drag one foot after them than raife it up.

Cold bathing and fteel medicines are in general of ufe in this cafe; and if the ftrength of the patient will admit, bleeding, though that is feldom neceffary: vomits and purgatives are also occasionally useful, but after x 4 them

### CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

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them an opiate fhould be administered : chalybeates and cortex are extremely beneficial.

The following pills have been recommended to be taken twice a day, with a decoction of anguftura bark, joined with chalybeates and aromatics.

> Rubiginis ferri pp. gr. xl. Sulph. antim. præcip. gr. xx. Aloês foc. pulv. 3j.

Aloês foc. pulv. 3j. Syrupi croci. q. f. ut fiant pilulæ viginti quatuor-exhibeantur duæ nocte omni.

Volatile tincture of valerian, or the tinctura fuliginis, may be given by tea-fpoonfuls, in any convenient vehicle, very frequently. Mufk has been often of the greateft fervice in affording temporary alleviation, and that very quickly to the convulfive affections, and is a very proper medicine to be given at intervals during the ufe of those of the tonic clafs.

Sea-bathing, and the valerian in fubftance, given to the quantity of two or three drams a day, have been very fuccefsfully ufed. Millepedes, Æthiops mineral, the cortex, and Bath-waters, have alfo been prefcribed to advantage, according to the different circumftances of the cafe. But when the fetid gums and chalybeates have been taken in great abundance, along with the ufe of the cold

cold bath, without fuccefs, the difeafe has yielded to the flores cardamines, from 9i .to half a dram, twice a day, or more, occafionally, continued for a month.

If worms be fufpected, prefcribe thus:

### Pulvis Musivus.

R Aur. Mufiv. Di. ad 3i. Rhei. gr. viij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesperi fumendus.

#### Bolus e Stanno.

R Lim. stan. 33. ad 3iij. Conf. Rutæ q. f. siat bolus bis de die sumendus,

Bolus Stannatus.

K Limat. stann. Di. ad 3ß. Rhabarb. gr. iij. vel vi. Syr. simp. f. f. bolus mane & vesperi sumendus.

Vel, Pilula Alterans.

R Calomel gr. i. Terebinth. q. f. f. pilula ad duas vices repetenda; tunc fumat potionem purgativam.

## CHAP. VI.

#### OF THE EPILEPSY.

THE epilepfy, or *falling ficknefs*, is a convulfive motion of the body, in which all or many parts of it are violently contracted and varioufly agitated; owing, perhaps, to the too great action of the brain upon the motory nerves. It is attended with a deprivation of all

#### EPILEPSY,

all fenfe. This fymptom, its returning periodically, though not always at regular intervals, and its being a chronic difeafe that often lafts for a number of years, without proving fatal, diftinguithes it from common convulfion. Indeed, it is the total lofs of fenfe which diftinguifhes the true epilepfy; and though thofe who are affected with this difeafe fall down fuddenly, like thofe ftruck with an apoplexy, they do not lie quiet like thefe, as if in a profound fleep: hence the diftinction between the two.

It is concilely defined, convultions with fleep, and froth isfuing from the mouth.

BOERHAAVE, and HOFFMAN, afsign as the proximate cause, vehement action of the brain on the motory nerves, with total defect of action on the fentient nerves.

If it be hereditary, it is most difficult to cure; if it arifes from other causes, or be fymptomatic, it may be remedied.

The fit is commonly preceded with a languid pulfe, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head; then a flupor and drowfinefs, and the patient fuddenly falls down, gnafhes his teeth, froths at the mouth, and ufes many ridiculous and difagreeable diffor-

diffortions and gefticulations ; followed fometimes by involuntary emissions, and discharges by ftool as well as urine ; yet the patients are frequently feized without any previous knowledge of a fit coming on. It has been often remarked that the thumb is very forcibly confined within the four fingers of the hand, fo that it is a difficult talk to extend them. The duration of the fit is various; but when the agitation ceafes, the patients lie quiet as if afleep : after an hour or two the fenfes are recovered, they are infenfible of what has paffed, and feel extremely fore and fatigued. It is probably an effort to difengage those humours that opprefs the brain and its ventricles; and, in the intermediate ftate, requires nervous warm medicines to increase the moving powers.

Hippocrates obferves, that a quartan fever fucceeding an epilepfy, is falutary. It is often purely nervous and fympathetic, or morbus fine materia; and proceeds, in fome cafes, from a bad formation of the cranium.

Hyfteric women are extremely fubject to a complaint fimilar to this, though it may be diftinguished from the true epilepfy by the fex of the patient and conftitution, being liable

liable to many hyfteric fymptoms previous to the attack; for though they fall down fuddenly and ftruggle violently, they are feldom fo totally infenfible. They generally fhriek, laugh, or utter fome incoherent words during the paroxyfms ; befides they generally come on at the time the menfes should appear, and are confequently caufed by the catemenia being obftructed.

The diet should be light and easy of digeftion; and the mind kept as free as possible from all turbulent emotions.

Bleeding may be fometimes necessary where this appearance of a plethora, particularly if it is manifested by intense pain of the head, and rednefs of the eyes, but in this, during the operation, the furgeon should put his finger on fome artery of the machine, and if he finds it encreafe during the flowing of the blood, he may perfift; if not, but apparent debility induced, he fhould defift. Vamits fhould be given, and now and then repeated, and the body be kept open; then,

#### Bolus e Cinnabare.

R' Cinnab. antimon. 9i. Pulv. caftor. 3ß.

Conferv. rorifm. gr. xv. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus octava quaque hora fumendus cum. feq. hauftu.

Hauftus

#### Haustus Fœtidus.

K Aq. Fontan. 3iß. Tinctur. fuligin. valer. vol. Syr. fimp. ää 3i. m.

# Vel, Hauftus Volatilis.

Caftor. JB. Sal c. c. gr. viij. Aq. cinnam. 3iß. Confect. Damocrat. Ji. f. hauftus.

#### Vel, Bolus Peruvianus.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. Ji. Ol. rorifmarin. gutt. ij. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ fumend. cum fequenti haustu.

Hauftus Amarus.

K Infuf. amar. fimp. 3iß. Vin. chalybeat. 3ij. Tinctur. cinnamom. comp. 3i. m.

The fatid animal oil, or oleum animale, is fometimes ferviceable, given from two to ten drops thrice a day.

Cold bathing is of great use in this diforder, with fetons, or perpetual blifters.

A few grains of rhubarb and magnefia, with a drop or two of ol. anifi, and blifters, generally relieve children under these complaints. —Sometimes they may be eased by the following mixture, rubbed on their head, temples, and behind their ears; and by a few drops now and then blown up their nostrils, or put into their ears:

Miftura Volatilis.

K Spirit. lavend. c. Ol. amygd. āš zij. Aq. ammon. Ol. fuccin. āš zi.

Ol. rut. effent. gutt. x. m.

Due regard fhould be had to the times in which thefe fits come on; and when they are prefent, care must be taken to prevent the patient from bruifing himfelf; and especially that he does not get his tongue between his teeth.

Flores zinci have been much recommended in this diforder, from one to ten grains thrice a day; as has likewife the cuprum ammoniacale, in fuch dofes as not to excite vomiting, i. e. beginning with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a grain twice a day, advancing gradually to four grains at each dofe.—Some have preferred the zincum vitriolatum, giving from five to twelve grains twice a day.—Stramonium (Thorn-apple) has, in fome inftances, effected a cure; the infpiffated juice has been ufed from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a grain to a dram in the 24 hours, with effect—the powdered leaves, as given in the adminiftration of hemlock, has been preferred.

Steel filings, or the ruft of iron, given from five to ten grains two or three times a day, at ftated hours, are faid to have produced great

good in this difeafe, and uniting them with angustura bark and aromatics, have been thought to add to their efficacy, when given in the following form.

The following is ftrongly recommended for the cure of this diffemper, and fhould be continued for two or three months:

### Pulvis Valerianæ.

R Pulv. valer. filv. 3ij. Cinnab. factit. 3i. m. ut f. pulvis mane & vefperi

fumendus.

The cort. Peruv. regularly perfifted in, is a very good and efficacious medicine in epileptic cafes. Mifletoe of the oak; the oleum animale; the leaves of the orange-tree, a handful boiled in a pint of water for two dofes, or in fubftance powdered, 3 fl. twice a day, are alfo recommended. The vitriolum cæruleum in dofes of a grain or two, has fometimes done fervice; and likewife the ful vitrioli, given from gr. iij. to 3 fl. twice a day, has been found effectual in this malady.

Flores cardamines, or ladies-fmock, have been prefcribed advantageoufly, from half a drachm

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drachm to a drachm thrice a day. During the fit, or previous to its attack, mufk given freely has been ferviceable.

## CHAP VII.

#### OF THE HYSTERIC DISEASE.

THIS complaint, called alfo the hysteric passion, appears under various shapes, and is attended with a variety of symptoms which denote the animal and vital functions to be greatly difordered. It is often owing to a lax tender habit, obstructions of the menses, fluor albus, &c. It may be known by the short description here fucceeding—

A grumbling noife in the belly, the appearance of fomething like a ball afcending to the throat, with a fenfe of fuffocation; ftupor; infenfibility, and convulfions; involuntary laughing and crying; fleep interrupted by fighs; previous to the fit, urine limpid, and in large quantity—great fenfibility and irritability of mind.

In the fit, the patient is feized with an opprefsion of the breaft, and difficult refpiration, which puts the patient under great apprehenfions

prehenfions of being fuffocated : there is a lofs of fpeech, and generally violent convulfive motions. Thefe, with the train of hypochondriac fymptoms, may be fufficient to determine the difeafe; to which may be added, various wild irregular actions: after which a general forenefs over all the body is felt; the fpirits are low and the feet are cold. The hyfteric fit has fometimes been miftaken for fyncope, but from that it may be eafily diftinguished; for in the latter the pulfe and refpiration are entirely ftopped; in the former they are both perceivable. A fyncope feizes the patient at once, without any previous notice ; but the hyfteric passion is preceded by fymptoms which denote the approach of the diforder; the face is paler in the fyncope, but in hyfteric fits there is generally a higher colour in the cheeks; moreover, in the first the fit is short, and soon determined; but in the latter it may fometimes (fhort intervals interposing) last two or three days. This diftemper is feldom fatal, though it often continues for a confiderable time, and may very properly be called a chronical one.

The remote caufes are generally too fparing z a flux

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a flux of the menfes; —too profuse fanguinary catemenia; —the whites; —obstructions of the viscera; —fome fault in the stomach; —or too great last last in frequent is the form of the most exquisite and frequent is that which attacks upgrown women who live luxurious, of sanguineous, and strong constitutions; and who, being free from any other difease, have this originating from mental affections alone.

In general, a light animal food, red wine, chearful company, and a good clear air, with moderate exercife, are of great importance in this diforder. Drinking tea, and fuch like tepid relaxing fluids, fhould by no means be indulged. Bleeding in the plethoric may be *fometimes* neceffary, but the cure confifts chiefly in whatever tends to ftrengthen the folids, and the whole habit in general; and nothing will effect this more fuccefsfully than a long continued ufe of the mineral chalybeate waters, riding on horfeback, frictions, ligatures, &c.

The body fhould be kept foluble with vinum aloes in fmall dofes, or the pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ, joined with the fœtid gums; then prefcribe the following;

Pilulæ

#### Pilulæ Fætidæ.

R Afæfætid. Camphor. āā 31. Mofch. 3115. Tinctur. opii gutt. xxx. Syr. tolutani. q. f. f. pilulæ nº In fumat quinque bis in die.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

R Pil. ex aloe c. myrrhâ. - gummi. Sal. ferri. fing. 3ß. Ol. jun. gutt. xv. Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. fiant pil. mediocres fumat iv. mane & vesperi.

#### Hauftus Roborans.

R Inf. gentianæ comp. 3iß. Vin. ferri. 313. Tinct. lav. com. Dij m. fiat hauftus bis de die fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Ferruginofus.

R' Ferri. præp. gr. vi. Extract. cortic. Peruv. Gi. m. f. bolus bis in die fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Myrrhæ.

R Conf. rutæ 31. Pulv. e myrrh c Dß. Ol. fuccin. gutt. ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Ferruginofum.

R Conferv. aurant. 3iß. Ferri præp. 3ij. Pulveris aromat. 3iß. Syr. aurant. q. f. f. electarium ; cujus fumat quant, n. m. bis in die ; fuperbib. hauftum aq. Pyrmont.

The fpirit. ammon. foetid. and tinct. opii camph. aa p. æ. taken from thirty to fifty drops occasionally, may be of use.

Opiates must be used in these cases often, but

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#### HYSTERIC DISEASE.

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but, at the fame time, with great circumfpection and caution, and fhould generally be joined with volatile and fœtid medicines.

The Pyrmont, Spa, Bath, Tunbridge, Iflington, and all chalybeate waters, with the afa fœtid. pills, have been found very ufeful, and fo have iffues, which have been frequently known to give great relief. Mild emetics now and then have alfo had their happy effects in thefe diforders.

Nothing recovers a perfon fooner out of the hyfteric fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

When low spirits arife from the nerves of the formach and bowels being weak, tincture of bark and bitters, and chalybeates, with exercife, are the beft remedies.

#### Bolus Vitriolicus.

R Extr. cort. Per. 3ß. Colcoth. vit. Lim. ferri rec. ää gr. xxv. Pulveris arom. gr. x. Syr. fimp. q. f. fiat bolus mane & vefp. fumendus.

#### Electarium Roborans.

R Conf. abfyn. mar. Zi. Ferri ammoniacalis Ziij. Pulv. ari. comp Ziß. Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. fiat elect. fum. q. n. m. bis de die.

When they arife from obstructions in the hypochondriac viscera, or a foulness of the stomach and

# HYSTERIC DISEASE.

and *inteflines*, vomits, aloetic purges, Harrowgate-waters, and kali tartarifatum, are proper; viz.

Julepum Solutivum.

R Kali tartarifati 3ij. folv. in aq. diftill. 3iv. deinde adde aq. cinnam. fimpl. fyr. violar. ana 3i. m. et fumat partitis vicibus, pro re nata.

When low fpirits proceed from a fupprefsion of the piles or the menfes, thefe evacuations muft be encouraged, or repeated bleedings fubftituted.

When they take their origin from long-continued grief, anxious thoughts, or other diftreffes of mind, nothing has done more fervice, in thefe cafes, than agreeable company, daily exercife, and efpecially long journies, and a variety of amufements.

It muft be obferved, that the antifpafmodic medicines fhould only be given during the hyfteric paroxyfms: in the intervals, tonic ferruginous fubftances, &c. fhould be adhered to; the former alleviating the fpafmodic affections, whilft the latter are calculated to prevent their return.

Befides what has been faid on the fubject in this place—a number of the remedies advifed for the cure of epilepfy, may be had recourfe to—for the two difeafes are very nearly allied to each other,

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# CHAP. VIII.

#### OF THE PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

A Palpitation of the heart is a quick, ftrong, and irregular motion of that organ; conftant or frequently returning. In this cafe the heart bounds fo ftrong as to be felt against the ribs, attended frequently with a fmall, weak, intermittent pulfe, and fometimes followed by fyncope. This difeafe is generally occafioned by violent and fudden pafsion,-by hectic heats,-by an aneurifm, polypus, &c. Indeed various caufes occafion this diforder which muft be attended to, and, if possible, found out before we can expect to lay down rules for a fuccefsful practice. If it arifes from aneurifm, or in plethoric conflitutions; bleeding often and freely is the chief and only remedy in fuch cafes : if from weak nerves or a lax habit, then corroborants will be proper; fuch as the cortex, mineral waters, &c.

In cafe of an afthma, blifter and give fome volatile drops in an infufion of valerian, twice or thrice a day.

In a polypus, the patient ought to be very regular

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regular in diet, moderate in exercife, and to make ufe of the chalybeate waters, though there can be very little expected under fuch a circumftance—but as this may be the confequence of death, and not the caufe of difeafe; little can be faid on this head, nor can any thing be offered ufeful in cures of organic affection, that is irremediable.

Upon the whole, when the palpitation arifes from a weak ftomach, rendered extremely irritable, the beft remedies are gentle vomits, the bark, bitters, exercife, and vinum aloes; for prefent relief, fpirit. c. c. tinctur. caftor. æther, &c.

Julepum Castorei.

K Tinct. caft. 3ß. Aq. alex. fimp. 3vi. Syr. croci 3ß. m. coch. i. pro re nata.

Julepum Valerianæ.

R Tinct. val. vol. 3i. Aq. puleg. 3viij, Syr. croci 3i. m. fumat coch. i. fæpius.

When palpitations arife from gouty fpafms affecting the heart, volatiles, blifters, and warm pediluvium for the feet, with bleeding, if the patient is plethoric, will anfwer beft. Indeed when it is occasioned by any other diforder in the human machine, by 2 4 curing

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curing that, we can only expect to be ufeful in this complaint. Thus if it arifes from hyfterics, green ficknefs, gout, &c. our endeavours must be to remedy these diseases, by fuch rules as are laid down in treating of them particularly.

# CHAP. IX.

### OF THE SINGULTUS, OR HICCOUGH.

HE hiccough is a convultive motion of the ftomach, œfophagus, and mufcles, ferving for deglutition: the diaphragm is generally thought to be principally affected in this cafe, but perhaps without any juft foundation.

The particular caufe of this complaint is very difficult to difcover; for in fome, cuftom is only neceffary to produce it, as a hiccough may be voluntarily excited, fo as to become natural or occafioned at pleafure; nor is there greater irritation required to bring on this than is required towards yawning and ftretching; and as great naufea often may be brought on and renewed by the power

# SINGULTUS, OR HICCOUGH.

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power of imagination, fo may a confiderable hiccough. However, the general principles are, whatever irritates or diffurbs the ftomach, particularly the upper orifice, the extremity of the œfophagus, or the diaphragm itfelf, with or without pain.

HIPPOCRATES obferves, that it may proceed either from too much emptinels or fullnels, particularly of the brain. Much depends on its being a fymptomatic, or a primary difease.

It is frequently a very dangerous fymptom in difeafes, particularly after large hæmorrhages or other evacuations.

The musk julep has proved ferviceable in this diforder, when fymptomatic, and attended with flatus; also the following:

Elixir Fætidum.

R Spir. ammon. fætid.

Tinct. faccin. āā zij. m. et fumat gutt. L. fubinde e cochl. ij. julep. e mofcho.

Add fome drops of tinct. opii, as you think proper, to the above medicines.

Sternutatories frequently give relief; and emetics, when it arifes from noxious humours lodged in the ftomach. Retaining the breath for a confiderable time; any fudden furprize or fright; fwallowing water, or what is preferable,

able, a tea-fpoonful of vinegar very flowly, holding the breath at the fame time as long as possible, often puts a ftop to it, when it arifes from an accidental caufe.

The emplast. ladani, or a quantity of theriac. Androm. fpread upon cloth, may be applied to the pit of the ftomach.

# CHAP X.

#### OF A COUGH.

**F**ROM long continued cuftom this has been confidered as a difeafe: but it is only a fymptom, and in reality indicative of fome affection of the lungs, or fome other part; which circumftances ought to be particularly attended to, in our modes of cure, and a proper diferimination made of the caufe, and feat of the complaint, from whence this fymptom originates, for it may proceed from eruptions repelled injudicioufly, from worms, teething, or the gout, or may originate from affections of the flomach. However, in this place, it will be confidered as arifing from impeded perfpiration,

perfpiration, by which the lungs are immediately affected.

This complaint therefore is a convulfive motion of the mufcles of the thorax and abdomen, occafioned by any thing that irritates the œfophagus or lungs, and puts the mufcles of those parts into fudden and repeated action.

DURETUS, that admirable commentator of HIPPOCRATES, fays, "A cough is nothing elfe than a concufsion of the thorax, endeavouring to fhake off what is offenfive to it; but this concufsion arifes from nature, irritated by a morbific caufe: for there is a peculiar faculty in all the official parts, of agitating themfelves to throw off what is to them offenfive; as, what is fneezing, from the noftrils; from the ftomach, hiccoughing; that is coughing from the thorax: and alfo nature has invefted the kidneys, bladder, fpleen, liver, and diaphragm, with the fame faculty."

It is often caufed by change of weather, fhifting one's cloathing, damps, what is called catching cold, &c.

In phlegmatic and relaxed habits, the cough is moift; and in the hypochondriac and

and fcorbutic, dry. The difcharge is frequently vifcid, and lodges in the glands of the trachea : when its more fluid parts evaporate, and the nerves of the trachea are left bare, a hoarfenefs and tickling, &c. enfue.

A regular warmth is here of ufe. Malt liquors, fpices, high meats, and wines, ought to be omitted; inftead of which, recommend linfeed-tea, barley-water, bran-tea, light puddings, &c.

Bleeding is fometimes neceffary, unlefs extreme weaknefs and old age forbid it. A vomit of ipecacuanha is often indicated, efpecially in cafe of naufea, or where tough phlegm is lodged in the ftomach or bronchia.—Stools may be procured, and the irritation on the lungs, fo troublefome at night, may be allayed, by the following method :

#### Bolus Sedativus.

Pil. e flyrac. gr. vi. — ex aloe cum myrrhâ gr. x. ad xv.

Conferv. rof. rubræ q. f. f. bolus horâ decubitus fumendus.

Linctus Demulcens.

R Ol. amygdalæ.

Syr. papaveris albi āā 3i. Sac. alb. 3iij. m. fiat linctus fumat coch. i. ad libitum.

Miftura

Mistura Salina Volatilis.

R Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. Succ. limon. 3iij. Sal. c. c. gr. viij. Sperm. cet. (v. o. folut.) 3ß. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. 3iij.

Syr. balfam zi. f. haustus fexta quaque hora fumendus: haustui nocturno adde tinctur. opii gutt. vi. ad xx. fi inquietus fuerit æger.

If the cough be dry, lay a blifter to the fhoulders, and keep it open; and give

Hauftus Volatilis.

K Aq. diftillatæ žiß. Ol. amygd. ziij. Spirit. c. c. gutt. xxx. Syr. tolutani. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. ää zi. f. hauftus ut fupra dictum fumend. adde,

Tinct. opii gutt. xxx. ad lx. horâ fomni urgente tuffi vel inquietudine.

In cafe the cough fhould be occasioned by obstructions in the pulmonary glands, of long standing, oily medicines should by no means be administered. In this case gentle vomits, blifters, and the following method, may be more useful:

Linctus Balfamicus.

Conferv. rofæ rubræ 3iij.
 Syr. papaveris albi.
 tolutani āā 3i.
 Oliban.
 Myrrh pulv. āā Эi.
 Balfam fulphur anifat. 3ij. m. f. linetus.

Pilulæ Opiatæ.

R Pil. e ftyrac. gr. vi. Extract. glycyrrhiz Di. m. f. pil. iv. horâ fomni deglutiendæ.

Here

Here the myrrh draught may be ufeful. See page 140.

If a fever attends, treat it by bleeding and gentle purgatives, and do not entirely depend upon pectorals.

In *fharp*, thin, hot, catarrhous defluxions, owing to catching cold, a lubricating nourifhing diet of hartfhorn jellies, linfeed tea, &c. will be proper : and

R Pil. e ftyrac. gr. vi. vel, Tincturæ opii camphoratæ gutt. xxx. ad lx. omnå nocte fumend.

#### Trochifci Emollientes.

K Extract. glycyrrhiz zij. Myrrh pulv. zi. Gum. tragacanth zß. Sacchar puriff. žij. Aq. pur. q. f. ut f. trochifci.

#### Pulvis Nitrofus.

R Pulv. e tragacanth. c. Đi. Nitr. Đß. f. pulv. fextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

In thefe cafes it is ufual, at bed-time, to give a few grains of the pulvis antimonialis, in order to bring on a gentle diaphorefis, or breathing fweat, particularly in the beginning.

Under these circumstances determining the fluids to the skin, and clearing the primæ viæ, are constantly productive of the best

best effects. Which may be done fuccessfully by the following electary :

R Flor. fulph.

Pulveris Enulæ.

Glycyrrhizæ. āā p. unam mellis defpum p. quatuor m. & administretur. Q. N. M. ter in dies.—or

A pint of linfeed and liquorice tea fweetened with one ounce and an half of fyrup / of white poppies, may be taken in the day, and at night ten grains of rhubarb.

In a hoarfenefs, with thick viscid lymph,

Hauftus Scilliticus.

R Aq. cin. — puleg. āā zvi. Sal. c. c. gr. vi. Oxymel fcillæ zij. m. f. hauftus fumend. fextâ quâque horâ. Vel, Linctus Oleofus Balfamicus.

K Ol. amygd. Syr. tolutan. āā 3ij. — e fucc. limon. Sacchar alb. āā 3ij. m.

Oleum fulphuratum pulv. rad. Enulæ, lac ammoniac. millepedes, and the balfam of Tolu, Peru, Gilead, Capivi, &c. are likewife proper in thefe cafes.

Pulvis Expectorans.

Sperm. cet. 3i. Flor. benzoës Ji. Pulv. myrrh. Sal. fuccin. ãã JB. Opii granum unum

Opii granum unum; m. ut f. pulvis in iv. partes dividend. quarum fumat unam octavâ quâque horâ, vel horâ fomni & primo mane, fuperbib. hauftum decoct. rad. alth. cui gum. arabic. adjectum eft.

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When

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When the feverifh heat is entirely gone off, you may fecure your patient from a hectic difpofition by a decoction of the bark, country air, riding on horfeback, and affes milk.

# CHAP. XI.

# OF THE TUSSIS CONVULSIVA, OR HOOPING COUGH.

THIS is a quick, violent, convulfive cough, attended with an acute fonorous infpiration like the crowing of a cock, together with an effort to vomit, occafioned by a vifcid and thick matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea, and fauces, which, flicking clofe, cannot be eafily expectorated; and therefore the poor infants, who are most fubject to this difeafe, in endeavouring to bring it up, ftrain most violently, till they become almost fuffocated, and convulfed.

The diforder is infectious, and is concifely defined, a convultive ftrangulating cough with hooping, relieved by fpontaneous vomiting.

For

For the most part it begins with flight febrile affections, the cough gradually increafes, with a found like the crowing of a cock; then a clear mucus is only expectorated; a tickling of the throat, or a kind of fenfe of fuffocation, precedes the paroxyfm : in the fit the veins fwell, the arteries beat forcibly; there is a pain in the head ; the eyes look prominent ; tears trickle down the cheeks; the eye-brows fwell; the face appears turgid, red, or livid; the patient, in fome cafes where the fymptoms run high, would foon expire, unlefs there was an hæmorrhage from the nofe, or the breaft, or he vomited. Those who vomit are in the beft ftate. If neither occurs in the violence of the coughing fit, convultions or apoplexy are to be feared, and, from the length of the difeafe, a phthifis.

It is fometimes epidemic; and once in life attacks most people, but more particularly infants, which has been attributed to the laxity, and weakness of their viscera.

Bleeding with refpect to the cure, where patients are of full habits, will be ufeful, to prevent inflammation of the internal membrane of the trachea and lungs; or too great

A a

accumulatio

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accumulation of blood in the head, though fome prefer cupping between the neck and fhoulders.—Afterwards vomits fhould be given, and repeated; and intermediately fome of the following:

Vel, Hauftus Ammoniacalis. R Lac ammoniac. 3ij. Syr. tolutani 3iij.

Vel, Miftura Expectorans.

K Cinnab. fact. 3ij. Syr. pector. —— rub. idæi, ana 3if. Oxym. fcillæ 3ij. m.

A ftrong folution of millipedes in aq. puleg. feldom fails of being very ufeful.

Laxatives are often ferviceable; as are the following; fedatives, and expectorants.

#### Mistura Moschata.

Mifturæ e mofch. 3v. Tinct. opii camphoratæ 3ß. T. val. vol. 3i. m. capt. coch. ij. vel iij. ter de die.

#### Mistura Ammoniacalis.

K Aq. cin. Lact. am. āā žiij. T. caft. ziij. Syr. tolutani ži. m. coch. i. fubinde.

The

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The following powder has been repeatedly found fuccefsful in the chin-cough :

Pulvis Emeticus.

R Pulv. e chel. cancror. 313.

Antimonii tartarifati gr. ij. accurate misceantur.

Each grain contains one-fixteenth part of emetic tartar; and from one grain to two is a fufficient dofe to be given in the forenoon, between breakfaft and dinner, in currant-jelly, or milk and water. Give fuch a dofe always as will vomit, and repeat it as you find needful. One grain, or half a grain, with nitr. and pulv. contrayerv. c. given at night, commonly promotes fweat, and abates the fever. If coftive, mix magnefia with it. A light foftening diet is the moft proper.

Blifters, iffues, and fetons, may be occafionally prefcribed, with mercurials.

Extract of hemlock hath been lately praifed for this complaint, as has likewife tincture of cantharides, in the following forms:

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Infufions of pennyroyal, hyflop, and coltsfoot, have been recommended for common drink: alfo the lichen pyxidatus boiled in milk, and two or three grains of acetated cerufs. However, during the violence of the difeafe, recourfe fhould be had to bleeding, and vomits occafionally, with proper purging, and the ufe of the cicuta, &c. with expectorants; and after its violence has abated, the bark and other tonics may be ferviceable; in very obftinate cafes the change of air has been fuccefsful, and more certainly and quickly efficacious, than any other remedy.

CLASS.

# CLASS. V.

OF INABILITIES AND PRIVATIONS.

# CHAP. I.

#### OF THE APOPLEXY.

A N Apoplexy is a fudden privation in fome degree of all the fenfes and motions of the body, except thofe of the heart and lungs, attended with fleep, and fometimes fnoring. It may be divided into two fpecies, the *fanguineous* and *ferous*. They are diftinguished by attending to the different figns of the fanguineous and phlegmatic conftitutions. The first is caused by the blood diffending the vessels, and compressing the brain; or by an extravasation of blood. The fecond arises from a collection of ferous or pituitous humours in the ventricles of the brain.

The chief difference between a perfon in an apoplexy and one afleep is, that one can be waked, but the other not.

We fhould very carefully attend to the diftinction between the fanguineous and ferous A a 3 apoplexy :

apoplexy: the latter of which is often followed by a palfy. The fanguineous apoplexy is fuppofed to attack more fuddenly than the ferous; without much opprefsion, or unufual fleepinefs, the face appears red, flushed, and bloated; the veins of the head and neck turgid, the eyes protuberant and fuffuled with tears; the respiration tolerably free, though accompanied with fnoring and rattling in the throat, the heart beats ftrongly, the pulfe full, and the animal heat high. The ferous apoplexy is apt to be preceded by unufual heavinefs, giddinefs, and drowfinefs; the countenance pale, and bloated, pulfe weak and languid. A coldnefs in the extremities, lofs of memory, and decay of faculties; flow fpeech, flort breath during motion, fwollen and watery eyes, and univerfal tendency to dropfy. And after the ftroke the face is not remarkably red or flushed, the veins are not turgid, the refpiration is more ftraitened, and there is more of the rattling and fnoring, with a working of froth from the mouth: the pulfe is not, ftrong, nor remarkably full, and inclines to intermit.

But extravafated blood appears to be the moft

most common caufe of this difease; as out of 98 patients afflicted with this complaint, whose heads were opened after death, by Dr. G. Fordyce, in all extravasated blood was discovered.

In the fanguineous bleed plentifully and boldly from the jugular, by a large orifice; alfo cupping the back part of the head, with deep fcarification, in order to open the occipital veins, is of great ufe. Bleeding in the foot is alfo proper; indeed nothing but extreme weaknefs can contraindicate a lofs of blood.—Next, inject ftimulating and fharp clyfters.

Enema Antimoniale.

B Decoct. pro enemate 3xij. Vin. emetic. Syr. e fpin. cervin. ana 3i. m. f. enema.

Enema Stimulans.

Fol. rutæ.
 tabaci.
 pulegii fing. man. i.
 Colocynth. 3ij coque ex aq. font. q. f. ad 3x.

The quickly acting purges here claim the preference, fuch as rhubarb and fenna, united with fome of the neutral falts, formed into a mixture, or a draught, and given as foon as can be; and continued at proper intervals, till they produce the defired ef-A a 4 fect.—

fect.—Apply blifters to the head, back, legs, and thighs, and finapifms to the feet; and if none of thefe means fhould roufe the patient, put an actual cautery to the foles of the feet. After he returns to his fenfes, the body fhould be kept open with vinum aloes, or fome other gentle cathartic.

During the fit, the patient fhould be fupported in an upright pofture, in order to prevent the accumulation of blood in the veffels of the brain; and his room fhould be kept very cool. When recovered from the fit, the patient fhould live temperately in a cool air; take conftant exercife, have recourfe to tonics, and aftringents; and be extremely careful in avoiding every thing that has a tendency to induce debility.

As emetics are highly dangerous in the fanguineous apoplexy, fo they are often effentially neceffary in the apoplexy arifing from a pituitous or ferous humour.

The zincum vitriolatum antimon. tartarifati. or vin. antimon, are proper on this occasion,

Pulvis Emeticas Fortifimus.

R' Antimonii tartarifati.

Hydrargyri vitriolati. fing. gr. v.

Vit. cœrul gr. iij. m. No liquid is to be drank during the operation of this vomit.

And,

And,

Pulvis Sternutatorius.

R Afari.

Helleb. alb. ana Bi. f. pulv. fternut. cujus paululum infletur in nares frequenter.

#### Huic Sæpius Addatur.

#### Hydrargyri vitriolati gr. ij. ad v.

#### Hauftus Volatilis.

K Lact. ammon. ži. Spf. Puleg. zij. Spirit. ammoniæ fætid. Syr. tolutani ana zi. f. hauftus fextå quâque horå fumendus.

#### Vel, Bolus Stimulans.

R Caftor. DB. Pulv. ari. c. Di.

Syr. croc. q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die fumendus, cum cochlearibus tribus julepi fequentis.

Julepum Fætidum.

R Aq. puleg. 3vj. Tinctur. valer vol. Spirit ammoniæ fætid ana 3iij. Syr. croc. 3ij. m.

In grofs habits, muftard-feed fwallowed down whole, a fpoonful at a time, twice a day, with a free ufe of horfe-radifh and purgatives, fuch as calomel, jalap, and aloes, will be very ufeful, together with warm nervous remedies:—and during the fit, the infpiration of oxygen air, has been recommended.

To prevent relapses, due care should be taken

### APOPLEXY:

taken to keep the body open with fome aloetic medicine, the feet warm, and the neck never too tightly bound, and no meat fuppers fhould by any means be allowed. Iffues, fetons, and perpetual blifters are of great advantage in thefe cafes. If the recovery is from a fanguineous apoplexy, the patient fhould carefully avoid malt liquors, and all falt acrid diet; fuch as falted and high-feafoned meats, mustard, onions, fpices, generous wine, &c. and fhould confine himfelf chiefly to a foft, mild, opening vegetable regimen.

But this kind of diet will be very proper after a recovery from the cold pituitous apoplexy; afsifted with emetics and cathartics, repeated at proper intervals, and a courfe of chalybeate waters, brifk exercife, and dry frictions.

When apoplexies are known to be occafioned by blows upon the head, or from falls, occafioning a concufsion of the brain, we muft have recourfe to large and repeated bleedings, with brifk purges; when from exceffive drinking, or taking too much opium, acids are chiefly to be relied on, as lemon-juice and vinegar, which fhould be poured freely down

# COMA, LETHARGY, AND CARUS. 363

down the throat, and perfifted in occafionally till the ftupor abates; or the faline mixture may be copioufly administered.

# CHAP. II.

### OF A COMA, LETHARGY, AND CARUS.

THESE difeafes have a great affinity to the apoplexy: indeed by fome nofologifts they are arranged with apoplexy. They feem. but to differ in fome flight appearances; and the modes of cure are fimilar to what we have before laid down under that head. In a coma, the patient fleeps profoundly; but when called, awakes, opens his eyes, anfwers, and immediately falls afleep again. -A lethargy, confidered by fome as a flighter kind of ferous apoplexy; is a more profound fleep, attended fometimes with a fever, and fometimes with delirium .- A ca-, rus is of the fame kind, in which you get fome' broken incoherent anfwers from the patient; when called, he fcarce opens his eyes; yet, if he be pricked, he has feeling .---

Thefe

### VERTIGO.

Thefe diforders fhould be treated by ftimulating clyfters, volatile fœtids, blifters, cauteries, cupping, and vomits. Out of the fit, if the patient be plethoric, or the pulfe be full and ftrong, bleed.

#### . Hauftus Volatilis.

R Ammoniæ. Salis fuccini ana Hi. Vin. alb. Ziß. m. fiat hauftus om. nocte fumend.

#### -Elixir Volatile. R Tinct. guai.

val. vol. fing. 3ij. m. fumat coch. ij. parv. ter de die.

Coma vigil. coma formolentum, & cataphora, are all the leffer fpecies of the carus; and differ only in degree as that differs from the apoplexy,

## CHAP. III.

#### OF A VERTIGO.

A Vertigo is the appearance of objects which are at reft, turning in a circular direction, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimnefs of fight. This difeafe may arife from *plethora*,—*affections of the flomach*, and *too great irritability in the nervous fyftem*;— tem;—as it is a complaint hyfteric people are very fubject to. If it owes its origin to the firft caufe, or fhould a fanguinary plenitude attend the fecond or third, bleeding in the jugulars, or cupping, with fcarification between the fhoulders, or rather in the back part of the head, demand the firft attention; then apply blifters and fetons, which fhould by all means be kept open.—Vomiting is neceffary when it proceeds from a foul ftomach, and afterwards a few drops of the acidum vitriol. dilutum may be taken two or three times a day. Lenitive purges are generally advifable in all cafes of this malady.

#### Haustus Laxativus.

R Vini aloës 3i.

Tinct. lavend. c. 3i. m. ut f. hauftus.

Befide evacuants, all medicines proper for epileptic and nervous cafes, may, in general, be judicioufly prefcribed in this diforder. The waters of Tunbridge, Iflington, Spa, and Pyrmont, may alfo be drank to advantage.

The bark, bitters, and volatiles, are here alfo highly ufeful.

CHAP.

### CATALEPSY.

# CHAP. IV.

#### OF A CATALEPSY.

A Catalepfy, called alfo catoche, catochus, catalepfis, and congelatio, is a very rare and uncommon diffemper, in which there is a fudden lofs of fenfation, and volition; the patient remains ftiff, fenfelefs, and motionlefs as a ftatue, in whatever pofture he is when feized, or put into. He neither hears, nor fees though his eyes be wide open; neither does he feel, though ever fo feverely pricked or burnt. He generally fwallows voracioufly whatever is offered him, his countenance appears florid, and towards the clofe of the fit, he fighs very deep, and thus recovers himfelf.

Women are more frequently attacked by it than men.—Terror, grief, difappointment, profound meditation, ftoppage of the catamenia; and worms, have all occafioned this complaint.

Blifters, cupping, vomits, and cathartics, with the moft active nervous ftimulants, feem to promife the greateft advantage; fetons, and fontanels, are alfo of ufe. The following

### CATALEPSY.

ing cataplaims may not be improper in the paroxyim :

Cataplasma Seminis Sinapi.

R Sem. finap. pulv. Rad. raphan. contuf. āā žij. Acet. acerrim. q. f. ut f. cataplasm. ped. plant. statim applicand.

Mistura Fœtida Volatilis.

K Afa fætid. zij. folve in Aq. puleg živ. et adde Spir. ammon. fætid. Tinct. valer vol. āā Zß. m. et fumat cochl. ij. fecundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Where fœtids feem not to be ferviceable, the antifpafmodic fweets may be tried, particularly mufk, for in fome cataleptic cafes, it has been fuccefsful, when every other means have failed.

Strong emetics are proper.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortis.

R Pulv. ipec. gr. xv. Antimonii tartarifati gr. iij. m.

Hauftus Emeticus Cœruleus.

K Vit. cœrul. gr. ii. ad iv. Aq. diftillatæ 3ij. Syr. fimp. 3i. m.

We fhould, if pofsible, endeavour to find out the occafional caufe, and adapt our remedies to that where practicable. If these cannot be discovered, our general plan must be to attempt to unload the vessels, and

# PALSY.

rouze the nervous fystem to the performance of its proper action.

It is obferved by authors, that the catalepfy is a very acute diffemper, generally proving mortal in three or four days; and that it fometimes changes into an epilepfy, apoplexy, or melancholy.

# CHAP. V.

#### OF THE PALSY.

A PALSY is a diminution or total privation either of fome voluntary motion often attended with drowfinefs, and fometimes with lofs of feeling. When it happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called *paraplegia*; if one whole fide be affected, it is termed *hemiplegia*; and if it be confined to any particular limb, or fome mufcles, it is confidered and called *paralyfis partialis*.

When the mufcles of the face are paralytic, the fource of the diforder is in the brain; but if those be free, the nerves only of the spine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

2

Palfies

Palfies may arife from a conftant, and excefsive ufe of warm water. Extreme cold is alfo very injurious to the membranes, and nerves, in the fmalleft of which it is capable of producing obstructions, and thus give rife to paralytic diforders. Again, moift and cold air may caufe this diftemper; for by moifture the veffels of the human body are generally relaxed, by which means their action upon the humours is diminished; in confequence of which the true caufe of heat in the body will be foon weakened. Palfies fucceed the colica pictonum,---venereal exceffes in elderly men,-the fumes of certain metallic fubftances, fuch as lead, or quickfilver ;---may be occafioned by worms--gout ---fcrophula-the retrocefsion or repulsion of eruptions &c.-alfo by an apoplexy, and different fpecies of coma; the most common is that which follows an apoplectic ftroke, which, when that happens, or comes on in old age, it is feldom cured. The two beft fymptoms attending a palfy are when a fenfe of itching is perceived in the parts affected, or a fever coming on, these afford hope of a recovery.

It is only the flighter degrees of palfy in B b which

#### PALSY.

which we can hope for relief, and where the fenfe of feeling remains, a perfect cure is more likely to be accomplifhed than where that is loft, as well as the power of motion.

The regimen flould be light, nourifhing, and ftrengthening where the fanguinary mafs is rather inclined to a watery ftate.

Clyfters, and vomits, feem to be the firft and immediate indication; then blifters, freely and long continued.—Muftard fhould be externally ufed, the flower of which muft be mixed with water, and the parts well rubbed with it; internally, likewife, it fhould be fwallowed whole: ftimulants alfo of different kinds may be administered—as,

#### Infusum Stimulans.

R Rad. raphan. ruftic. 31j.

Sem. finap. contuf. 3ii],

Rad. valer. fylv. 3ß.

Rhabarb. incif. ziij contunde fimul & infunde in vin. alb. Gallic. Hij. fæpius agitetur & coletur ufus tempore. Capiat cochl. iv. pro dofi.

#### Hauftus Volatilis.

R Aq. puræ Ziß.

Spir. n. mofchat. 3ij.

Pulv. caftor.

Sal c. c. āā Đi.

Syr. Corticis aurant. zi. f. haustus fexta quâque hora fumendus, vel pro re nata.

#### Vel, Hauftus Camphoratus.

R Aq. Puleg. 3vi.

Ol. animal. gutt. iv.

Misturæ camphor. 3vi. m. f. haust. bis die fumendus. Vel.

Vel. Hauftus Balfamicus.

 Balfam. Peruv. (v. o. folut.) 3ß. Aq. cinn. — menth. āā ži.
 Spirit ammoniæ fætid.
 Syr. croc. āā zi. f. hauftus octavâ vel fextâ quâque horâ fumend.

Vel, Mistura Fœtida.

K Lact. ammon. Aq. cinn. āā Ziij. Spirit. ammoniæ fætid. Ziij. Syr. croc. ZB m. fumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

#### Elixir Fætidum.

K Tincturæ lavend. c. Tinct. fuligin. Spirit. ammoniæ fætid. āā Ziij. m. fumat gutt. x. fubinde ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

# Stimulating frictions also promife fuccefs,

as-

#### Embrocatio Camphorata,

R Ol. Petrol. Barbad. Zi. Spirit camphor. Ziv. —— terebinth. ZfS. f. embrocatio, quâcum foveantur partes affectæ, & fpina dorfi, mane & vefperi.

#### Vel,

K Tinct. fav. Ziv.
Ol. lavend. Efs.
— Nuc. mofch. āā. 3 2.
Aq. ammon. Zfs.

Axunq. porcin. Zij. m. f. ung. quocum inungantur Spina Dorfi & pedum planta.

R Olei fuccini 3fs. Sp. vini 3j. inungatur Spina Dor. bis de die.

Vel.

Stomach purges, muft be occafionally exhibited. Setons and iffues are ufeful: electricity has been alfo tried to advantage moderately applied, and long perfifted in, B b 2 for

### PALSY.

for fmall fhocks invigorate while ftrong ones exhauft the vital energy, and debilitate the fyftem—Dry frictions, and fcourging with nettles are alfo recommended. But the Bath waters have most frequently fucceeded, where medicines have been unfuccefsful.

The arnica montuna, has from its fuccefs been much recommended, for it is a penetrating aromatic bitter, poffeffed of fome tonic power, and has been in feveral cafes efficacious, either given in extract to the quantity of one dram, or from 32 to 3 fs of the flowers infufed in boiling water, every day.

When the blood feems to be in a ftate of vifcidity, attenuant gums, with fixed alkaline falts, and chalybeate waters, promife to be of the greateft ufe, accompanying fuch external applications as feem likely to ftimulate the living folids and nervous fyftem to action. But when palfy fucceeds the rheumatifm, fcurvy, fcrofula, lues venerea, or nervous colic, it will be neceffary at the fame time to advert to the primary difeafes, and adminifter fuch things as may be ferviceable in thefe eafes according to the nature of the complaint.

Tremors, or paralytic fhakings or tremblings

blings of the hands and other parts, frequently follow upon hard drinking, profufe venery, or any other exceffes in the nonnaturals, and may, in general, be treated as a partial palfy, omitting the evacuations, which would in thefe cafes be injurious. Indeed in all cafes of inveterate palfy powerful evacuants fhould be avoided. The medicinal waters both of Bath and Briftol, under proper regulations, are very advifeable in thefe circumftances.

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# CLASS VI.

## OF MENTAL DISEASES.

# CHAP. I.

# OF MELANCHOLY AND MADNESS.

**THESE** are difeafes nearly connected, though they are diametrically oppofite in fome of their fymptoms; for the first is *at*tended with great fear and pensiveness; and the latter with great fury and boldness; but they both agree in being accompanied with a constant delirium, without fever.

They have been confidered by fome as two fpecies of infania, which is defined permanent delirium without fever—*Melancholy*, Infanity, accompanied by fadnefs; *Madnefs*, Infanity accompanied by rage, *in the former*. fear prevails; *in the latter* anger; but in both we have delirium.

Melancholia, by fome nofologifts, is defined a partial infanity without any dyfpepfia, by which is meant, when a man is in fuch a fituation, that the relation of things altogether falfe are conceived in the mind, fo that his passions and actions may be excited.

# MELANCHOLY AND MADNESS. 375.

cited beyond all natural bounds, or contrary to reafon; and as hypochondriafis and melancholy cannot always be diftinguished; when they are, there appears no other fign but that in the first, dyspepsia is always present, in the last, it is often totally absent.

Melancholy and madnefs may be occafioned by whatever fo diffurbs the brain as to affect the mind; fuch as intenfe thought, anxious cares and troubles, watchings, frights, fearful and fhocking dreams, ftrong pafsions, profufe evacuations, or common evacuations obftructed. Whatever renders the blood and fpirits too volatile, *caufes the mirthful and raving*; and whatever, on the contrary, depreffes them, *will occafion the melancholy fpecies.* If hereditary, they fearce admit of a cure, nor do thofe which grow up with people from their early youth, nor in general, is that which has continued above a year.

The general figns, preceding melancholy, are fadnefs and dejection, without any antecedent caufe; timidity, fondnefs of folitude, troublefome nights, fretfulnefs and ficklenefs, coftivenefs, little or no urine, indolence, and palenefs of vifage.—On the con-B b 4 ' trary,

trary, in maniacs there is an unufual boldnefs, with all the ftrong appearances of irregular pafsions; rifing fometimes fo high, as to give room to apprehend the patient may attempt his own life.

Boerhaaye has well depicted the progrefs of melancholy; he fays, " patients in this difeafe, are pale and bloated, but by degrees they contract a livid hue, and grow very thin .- They lofe their fleep, and commonly their appetite, although many inftances are found of aftonishing voracity .- Respiration, and the pulle become weak and flow; the habit coffive in the extreme, the whole fvftem torpid. A fullen gloom takes poffession of the countenance, anxiety and grief hang heavy on their eye-lids, and their imagination is haunted inceffantly with fearful apprehenfions .- The perfpiration, and all the fecretions are diminished, and coldness prevails in the extremities-an obftinate jaundice fometimes fupervenes, and when the body is diffected, the gall-ducts commonly are found diftended with black and ftagnant bile, which refembles liquid pitch."

With regard to the cure as fpontaneoufly effected by nature, it has been obferved either

either to be by inflammatory gout in the extremities—the hæmorrhoidal flux—an irruption on the fkin—diarrhæa—or by the return of the catamenia.

Medical practice advifes travelling, but not to acquaint the fick with the occafion. New ideas are to be introduced, and oppofe them to the preceding ideas.

In bold maniacs, a flender and weak regimen is required; fuch as gruels, thin panadas, whey, water, and fruits, barley gruel, butter-milk. Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and fhould be frequently repeated in fmall quantities: but the pulfe and other fymptoms, will be the beft guides. Clysters and vomits fhould not be fpared; for they are most undoubtedly of very great use, and fhould be either antimonium tartarifatum, vin. antimon. or ipecacoanha, according to the firength of the patient. Purging must not be forgotten; nor iffues, blifters, fetons, &c .---The hot bath is often of the greatest fervice, in maniacal cafes; bleeding and nitrous medicines being first premifed for promoting the discharge by urine copiously, that by the cutaneous pores are confidered of the utmoft confequence in thefe cafes.

In MELANCHOLIC difeafes, the following may be ufeful, as general medicines,

#### Pilulæ Moschatæ.

Mof. Gi. Aff. fætid. Camphor. Gij. Tinct. opii. gutt. xxx. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. pil. n° xx. quarum fumat quinque hor. fom. & manè cum hauftu feq.

#### Hauftus Diureticus.

R Aq. distillatæ žiß. Kali acetati 3ß. Syr. Tolutani zi. f. haustas; adde tinctur. Opii gutt. xx. haustui nocturno.

#### Pilulæ Sagapeni.

R Sagapen. Di.

Tinctur. myrrh. q. f. ut f. pil. iij. hor. fom. fum. cum hauft. fupradict. & adde pil. pro re nata, rhabarb. gr. v. vel aloes gr. ij. Perfiftat in ufu pilularum & hauftuum per dies triginta.

Sal polychreft. in dofes of a drachm, twice or thrice a day, is greatly effected by fome in these cases.

Valerian 3 i. pro dof. cum decoct. cort. alfo Opii purificati ad gr. ij. pro dof. pro re nata, have done great fervice. But it is neceffary to free the inteftines from indigefted fordes, and vifcid mucus, and afterwards invigorate the fyftem by ftimulating tonics.—Hence vomits, and purgatives muft be had recourfe to—to anfwer the first purpose—Ipecacuanha fix grains, joined with three of tartarifed antimony, may be given and repeated every hour

hour till the operation is produced ; and perhaps this medicine may be given four or five times before the end is attained, and these must be repeated every morning, for some confiderable time-then twice a week, or feldomer according to the flime evacuated .---The fecond, three drams of tartarifed kali, diffolved in eight ounces of water, to which fhould be added an ounce of cinnamon water, and the fame quantity of fyrup of violets, must be given in the morning .--this is effected in these cases, the best cathartic .- Dofes of calomel, from two to ten grains may be given at bed time, and feems to answer the purpose .--- These persisted in for fome length of time, will clear the ftomach, and other vifcera; which done, the fyftem may be invigorated by bark, united with myrrh and fteel, given in the following forms-

 Corticis peruv. 3j. Limatur. ferri. Myrrh. āā 3ij. Syr. cort. aur. q. f. fum. Q. N. M. octavis horis.
 Vel,
 K Corticis peruv. pulv. Ferri rubig. āā 3j.

Pulv. aromat. 3ij. Conferv. cort. aur. 3ij. Syr. zinzib. q. f. ut f. elect. cuj. fum. Q. N. M. ter de die.

In

In MANIACAL cafes, acet. diftillat. given to the quantity of an ounce and an half every day, for one, two, or three months, has been attended with remarkable fuccefs; the patients being first prepared by bleeding and purging, which must be repeated as occasion requires.

#### Mistura Laxativa.

K Inful. fenæ 3vi. Kali tartarifati 3ß. m. fumat cochl. iij. pro re natâ. Et, Elixir Nitrofum.

In fome, *fhaving the head*, cold bathing, with a proper regimen, and confinement, are very effectial in the cure of this diforder : and where the patient is young and fanguine, remember to bleed and purge frequently; let the diet be very flender, and give anodynes at night. Though opium has by fome practitioners been prohibited, ftill this difeafe has been known to give way to large dofes; it is therefore worth our while to exhibit a few dofes, and perfift or defift according to the vifible effect.

When madnefs happens in confequence of nervous and long intermitting fevers, nothing

## FUROR UTERINUS.

thing will anfwer better than the bark, with fteel, a proper air, moderate exercise, and a good restorative diet: and in order to secure against a relapse, we must endeavour to invigorate the whole system, by the use of the cold bath, and chalybeate waters,

# CHAP II.

#### OF THE FUROR UTERINUS.

HE Furor Uterinus is a fpecies of madnefs peculiar to the female fex, arifing from too great a fenfibility, or irritability of the pudenda;—too great an abundance, or acrimony, of the fluids fecreted in thofe parts; —or from mental affection—Its principal characteriftic is, an immoderate defire of coition, accompanied with libidinous geftures and fpeeches. The figns at firft, are melancholy, great taciturnity, though with lafeivious cafting about of their eyes, and a rednefs of the face. As the difeafe increafes, they fcold, ery, then laugh, &c.

The cure confifts in removing the heat and irritation by refrigerants and evacuants, and interpoing gentle anodynes. The diet fhould be

### FUROR UTERINUS.

be cooling and light ; fuch as whey and vegetables. Bleeding is proper, and fhould be repeated, especially where the pulse is quick and ftrong. Cooling purges are also useful; fuch as cryftalli tart. with rad. jalap. fal amar. tamarind. man. elect. e fenâ, with nitre diffolved in whey, &c.

Haustus Sedativus.

R Emulf. com. 3ij. Kali acetat. 9i.

Tinct. Opii gutt. x. f. hauftus h. f. fumendus; & repetatur mane, dofin minuendo tinct. opii cujus fumat tantummodo guttas quinque.

The following plan has been attended with fuccefs, in cafes of fatyriafis. First, moderate emetics were given, and then milk, fulphur, Æthiops mineral, and cinnabar of antimony, continued for fix months, with benzoine and ammonia in a fmall dofe-for a long time the mode of living was very moderate, viz. three or four ounces of animal food, and a fmall quantity of wine every day, and afterwards bark, orange peel, and vitriolated iron, with the cold bath, and moderate exercise, compleated the cure within two years. This plan is therefore recommended in nymphomania; and when the caufes are confidered, feems well calculated to anfwer the purpole-From 15 to 20 grains of camphor with nitre, and fmall dofes of tinct.

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tinct. opii, at proper intervals, have been advifed, and alfo from two to five grains of acetated cerufs given in the fame manneras an external application, Barley-water, with a fmall quantity ufed by way of injection, and often repeated, has been confidered as fpecific.—But matrimony is the most efficacious remedy.

# CHAP. III.

# OF THE HYPOCHONDRIASIS, OR HYPO-CHONDRIAC DISEASE.

HIS diftemper is likewife called affectio hypochondriaca, vapours, and Spleen. The characteriftic fymptoms are-difficulty of digestion-languor, and want of energy-dejection of mind, and apprehension of evil, more especially respecting health, without fufficient caufe, with a melancholic temperament.-It is a chronic difeafe, in which the patient imagines himfelf in danger of dying from palpitation of the heart. Eructation, borborygmi, or other difagreeable, though flight and mutable fymptoms, arifing without any evident caufe .-- Men are known to be hypochondriacal, 2

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chondriacal, becaufe they fpeak to us of multifarious mifchiefs connected together by no evident principle, often only to be difcovered from the relation of patients, which are delivered with a fcrupulous attention to the most minute circumstances, and in the very terms of the medical art; alfo, becaufe those inconveniencies which other men would defpife, they attack with a thoufand remedies, and often change them, wearing out phyficians with their complaints, fometimes one, fometimes another. Solicitous about the event, and prognoficating moft unfavourably, though their appetites are good, themfelves vigorous, having the perfect exercife of all their functions, except the judgment relative to the difeafe. It affects the imagination, and is attended with great anxiety, melancholy, and fear; and fometimes uncommon chearfulnefs, and defined a dyfpepfia, or difficulty of digeftion, attended with languor, uncafinefs of mind and fear, from caufes inadequate, in a melanchotic conftitution, and arifes in general, from a fedentary life, with clofe application to fludy-cold and humidity, with grofs and vifcid diet; anxiety and protracted grief-

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previous difeafes, particularly intermittent fevers, removed by powerful aftringents, without cleanfing the inteftines; also wind, tough phlegm, worms in the ftomach and bowels, aliments improper in their quantity and quality, fchirrous or other obstructions in the vifcera of the lower belly, profufe evacuations, and violent passions.

The figns are, indolence, tremors, defpondency, low-fpiritednefs, dread of dying, coftivenefs, difficulty of breathing, fhort cough, flatulence, pale crude urine, fpafmodic pains of the head, &c.

With regard to the cure, we fhould endeavour first to cleanse the alimentary canal from vifcid mucus, by the ufe of emetics and cathartics-to invigorate the fyftem by tonics, and ftimulant aftringents-to anfwer these purposes, the regimen should confift of fuch food as is light and eafy of digeftion. Pyrmont water fhould be recommended to be drank in common, and exercife on horfeback. Repeated vomits, fuch as those formed of ipecacoanha, and tartaifed antimony, are very proper here, and 1 due attention that the body be kept foluble with stomachic purgatives, fuch as com-

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prize rhubarb, tartarifed kali, pilul. ex aloe cū myrrhâ, pulv. aloetic. and guaiac. In very obstinate costive habits, a few grains of calomel may be given at bed time, and carried off in the morning, by the fucceeding draught.

ℜ Infufi fennæ 3 ij. Kali tartar. gr. xij. Rhœi gr. viij. m.

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The cold bath, bark, chalybeates, bitters, and volatiles, feem the beft remedies, together with the gums, as affafœtida, galbanum, fagapenum, and myrrh; and caftor, mufk, camphor, valerian, &c.

#### Hauftus Amarus.

R Infus. gentianæ comp. 3iß.

Tinctur. cinnamoni comp.

Vin. ferri āā zi. f. hauftus circa meridiem, et horâ quintâ vespertina sumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Amarus Ferruginofus,

R Infus. gentian. c. 3iß.

Tincturæ cinnam. c. gutt. xxx.

Tinct. ferri muriati gutt. xxx. m. & ut fupra exhibeatur.

Vel, Hauftus Rhabarbari.

R Vini rhab.

Tinct. rhab. ana zvi. m, f. haustus bis in septimana fumendus.

#### Vel, Pilulæ Martiales.

R Pil. gummi 3i.

Pilul. aloes c. myrrh. Di.

Ferri vitriolati Dß.

Vel,

Syr. fim. q. f. f. pil. n° xviij. fumat tres h. f. pers fiftat in ufu præferiptorum per menfes duos.

### Vel, Hauftus Roborans.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. Ziß. Tinctur. valer. Zij. ferri muriati. gutt. xx. f. haustus ter in die. fumendus.

Vel,

K Cort. angustur. 3j.
Ferr. tartar. 3j.
Pulv. myrrh. c. 3vj.
— zinzib. 3iv.
Syr. cort. aur. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fum. Q. N. M. bis de die.

If pain and flatulence, with a head-ach, attend, the following drops are often ferviceable :

### Elixir Fætidum.

K Spirit. ammon. fætid. 3ß. Tincturæ opii camph. 3ij. m. fumat gutt. xl. ex hauftu aquæ Pyrmont.

In cafe of convulsions and spasms, prefcribe opiates, joined with foetids, such as,

# Bolus Fætidus Anodynus.

Afæ fætid. Đi. Mofch. gr. vi. Tinct opii gutt. x. Syr. fimp a f ut f

Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus pro re nata sumendus.

Cold bathing is highly useful in most hypochondriac cafes, proper evacuations having been first premised. The following tincture is likewise of great fervice, if used daily, and continued for any length of time:

# Tinctura Peruviana.

R Cort. Peruv. pulv. Zij. aurant. Rad. gentian. aā Zß. infunde in spir. vin. ten. Hij. c c z

per vi. dies; deinde per chartam cola, et fumat cochl. i. vel. ij. mane & horâ feptimâ vesperi, cum part. æqual. aq. fontan.

The use of this should be principally in fpring and winter, accompanied with chalybeate waters, and regularly continued exercife.

In most of these cases, myrrh, joined with bitters, is very beneficial.

#### Hauftus Myrrhæ.

K Infufi quaffiæ Jiß. Myrrhæ gr. x. Sal. polychreft. Diß. Tinctura cinnam. c. gutt. xxx. m. bis in dies admi-

nistretur.

If there be heat and quicknefs in the pulfe, bitters and fteel are improper. But a cold infufion of the bark, with elixir of vitriol, will be a judicious fuccedaneum, and ufeful remedy.

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# CLASS VII.

OF ASTHMATIC DISEASES.

# CHAP. I.

### OF THE PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

HE Peripneumonia Notha, or *baftard* peripneumony, differs from the *true peripneu*mony, or inflammation in the lungs, in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, nor thirft; and by its commonly feizing the old and phlegmatic; and thofe of weak and lax fibres, and grofs habit of body: and particularly hard drinkers. It generally appears at the clofe of the winter feafon, and is moft prevalent in moift fituations, and in foggy weather.

This difeafe is by fome only effeemed a flighter degree of the true peripneumony, and differs from that, in the inflammation being milder, and the afflux of humours into the lungs more copious; whilft others efteem it a very different difeafe, ranking it under those of afthma, and allow for its caufe an accumulation of ferum in the cellular c c 3 cavity

cavity of the lungs, with great oppression in the air-vessel, and some degree of obstruction in the pulmonic and bronchial arteries, thereby hindering the free and regular circulation of the blood.

It comes on with a fenfe of heat and cold alternately; there is a giddinefs, and an acute pain in the head, when the cough is moft troublefome; frequent vomiting, fometimes with, and at other times without coughing; turbid urine, with red fediment; a quick difficult breathing, and a remarkable wheezing, whenever the patient coughs. A pain of the whole breaft accompanies this difeafe; but there are no figns of fever, efpecially in grofs habits.

Thin broths, and fpoon-meats, with pectoral apozems, are the moft proper regimen. Muftard-whey, or decoction of madder-root, may be proper as a common drink. Bleeding, in this diforder, is feldom of any fervice, but on the contrary generally does harm. If comatofe fymptoms fhould appear, with a pretty full pulfe, it may be neceffary to ufe the lancet once, and that immediately; but cupping in this cafe would be preferable. Blifters applied to the back, fides, and arms; and

and puking now and then, with fmall dofes of antimon. tartarfat. vin. antimon. and oxymel. fcillæ, are what we are chiefly to depend upon; and the patient ought not to drink much after the emetic, that the agitation it occasions may be ftronger. Emollient opening glyfters, and gentle purgatives, are also very proper, and should be repeated according to the circumftances of the cafe; and the following medicines may be interposed:

Pilulæ Pectorales.

Millep. p. p. ziij. Gum. ammon. ziß. Flor. benz. zi. Extr. croci. Balf. per: fing. gr. xv. Oleum fulph. q. f. ut f. pilulæ granorum iv. fumat tres ter de die.

Hauftus Salinus.

 R Aq. diftillatæ žiß. Sal. c. c Bß. Succ. limon. 3iij. Syr. tolutani.
 Aq. alexet. fpirituof. āā zij. m. ut f. hauftus, fextis horis fumendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

Gum. ammoniac. zi, Scillar. pulv. ziij. Sapon. Venet. zij. Syr. balfam. q. f. f. pilulæ n° lxxii. quarum fumat iij. mane & nocte. Vel, Hauftus Pectoralis.
Lact. ammoniac. ziß. Sperm. cet. (v. o. folut.) Эi.

Sal. c. c. Əß. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. zij. Syr. tolutani zi. m. ut f. hauflus. C C 4

Tinctura

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Tinctura opii camphorata may be taken from xx drops to 3i. in any of the above forms, provided the expectoration be free; but if it be vifcid, *avoid opiates*, and proceed with the lac ammoniac, only; together with oxymel. fcillæ, millepedes, iffues, and perpetual blifters; the decoction of feneka has been confidered as ufeful—one ounce to a plnt, given from 3ij to 34 for a dofe, and, after the patient is fomewhat recovered, in order to ftrengthen the habit, have recourfe to a dry country air, exercife, affes milk, and decoct. Peruv.

Powder of benzoin may be thrown upon a hot heater, and the fumes received into the lungs.

In cafe of fwelled legs,

Pulvis Catharticus.

R Pulv. jalap.

Calomelanos præp. äā gr. x.

Zinziber. pulv. gr. v. m. ut f. pulvis, pro re nata fumendus.

#### Vinum Allii.

R Sem. finap. 3ß. Allii 3iij.

Vin. alb. fbij. stent fimul, fine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies; tum fumat Ziv. ad libitum.

But notwithstanding all our efforts, it feldom happens that patients thus afflicted efcape. Hence if there is a perpetual laborious wheezing,

wheezing, great anxiety, and intolerable opprefsion of the præcordia, together with a conftant dofing, coldnefs of the extremities, and a livid colour of the face and hands, we must expect that death will shortly close the fcene.

Iffues made between the fhoulders may be very ufeful in preventing the difeafe, by affording a perpetual drain to the ferous parts of the humours, and hindering an accumulation in the lungs.

# CHAP. II.

#### OF THE ASTHMA.

HE Afthma is a difeafe, returning at intervals, attended with a great difficulty of breathing, and wheezing. It is commonly divided into the *humid* and *dry* afthma; according as it happens to be accompanied with expectoration, or not.

It is concifely defined in the following terms: there is a difficulty of breathing coming on at intervals, with a fenfe of ftraightnefs in the cheft, and a fibilating noife in refpi-

refpiration. In the beginning there is either a difficult cough, or none at all; towards the termination it is free, with very often a copious fpitting up of mucus. It is either *fpontaneous*, coming on from no manifeft caufe, or accompanying any other difeafe; or *exanthematic*, arifing from a retropulfion of the itch, or fome other acrid effufion; or *plethoric*, from a fupprefsion of fome ufual fanguinary evacuation, or a fpontaneous plethora.

However, it is commonly preceded by a difinclination to motion, lofs of appetite, opprefsion and flatulency at the ftomach, and frequent cructations. After fome time the cheeks become red, the eyes grow prominent, and there is fuch an anxiety and fenfe of fuffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect pofture, and is fcarcely able to fpeak or expectorate: when he catches a little fleep, he fnores vehemently; during the height of the paroxyfm, he is defirous of a free cool air; he fweats about the neck and forehead; and fometimes, when he coughs, brings up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; the pulfe is commonly fmall and weak, in the progrefs 3

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progrefs of the difeafe, a flight fever of no certain type comes on, with evening exacerbations; the urine is pale, and difcharged in great plenty. After dinner, and more efpecially after a full meal; there is commonly much flatulence in the ftomach, with drowfinefs, and encreafed dyfpnœa; but the violence of the fit is commonly from about midnight, till towards morning, when it is relieved by fleep. As the paroxyfm abates, there is more or lefs of an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and lets fall a copious fediment. But when the cafe proves fatal, the face, the hands, and arms, begin to fwell; the countenance is pale and lurid; the legs become ædematous, and afcites, anafarca, a dropfy of the cheft, or a lethargy fupervenes. A torpor of the arms is felt, preceding partial paralyfis; and the diftrefsing fcene is clofed by fuffocation.

The perfons most fubject to this difease, are those of a fanguine temperament, with fmall, but numerous vessels;—the corpulent, and plethoric : but more particularly perfons of a contracted chest : the intemperate, and fuch as have been debilitated by exces-

excefsive hæmorrhage, or in whom any accuftomed evacuations, either fanguine or ferous, have been fuppreffed; thofe alfo in whom herpetic eruptions have been unfeafonably checked, or ulcers fuddenly dried up; but particularly thofe who are much oppreffed with flatulence; and all thefe more efpecially, at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

During the fit, venæfection is neceffary, unlefs extreme weaknefs or old age fhould forbid it; and as foon as may be, the following clyfter:

Enema Purgans Fætidum. R Decocti pro enemate Zviij. Sal amari. Syrupi fpinæ cervinæ āā Zi. Afæ fætidæ Əij. Olei lini Ziß. m.

And, fhould the fymptoms not foon abate after the operation, blifters muft be applied between the fhoulders; or, inftead of the clyfter, we may have recourfe to cathartics, taken by the mouth : then,

#### Bolus Pectoralis.

Pulv. enul. camp. Di. — e myrrh. c. gr. x. Nuc. mofchat torrefact gr. vi. Ol. menth. gutt. i. Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus h. f. & fummò manè fumend. cum hauftu fequenti : .

Hauftus

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Hauftus Volatilis Balfamicus. R Aq. diftillatæ Jiß. Sps. nuc. mofchat Jiij. Sal c. c. Đi. Syr. tolutani Ji. m. Vel, Hauftus Cum Sagapeno. R Gum. fagapen. pur. 3ß. Aq. puleg. Jiß.

Aq. puleg. Ziß. Spirit. nuc. mofchat zij. Syr. tolutani zi. f. hauftus manè & vesperi sumend. & adde spirit. c. c. gutt. xx. pro re natâ.

If hysteric or spasmodic complaints attend, which are not very unufual, add: spirit. ammoniæ fætid. et tinctur. valer. volat. aa p. æ.

Vel, Bolus Balfamicus.

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. HS. Sperm. cet. Hi. Balfam. fulp. anifat. gutt. vi. Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus h. f. fumendus cum hauft. feq.

Haustus Paregoricus.

K Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. Spirit. nuc. mofchat. 3ij. Sal. c. c. gr. vi. Tinct. opii camph. gutt. xxx. ad xl. Syr. tolutani 3i. m.

Vel, Elixir Balfamicum.

R Balfam. fulph. anifat. Peruv. aa 3ij. m. fumat gutt. x. ad xx.

cum frustulo fachari; superbib. cochl. iij. seq.

Mistura Ammoniacalis.

R Lact. ammoniac. 3vi. Spf. cinamomi. 3ij. m.

#### Vel, Electarium Pectorale.

R Mel. pur. Zij. Pulv. enul. campan. fem. anis. Flor. fulphur az zij f. el

Flor. fulphur āā zij. f. elect. cujus fumat q. n. m. ter in die.

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The following pills have been very fuccefsfully prefcribed :

#### Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

R' Pulp. fcillæ recent. Gum. ammoniac. āŭ 3ß. Flor. benzoes Di.

Balf. fulph. anifat. q. f. f. pilul. xxiv. quarum fumat iij. h. f. & mane, ut opus erit.

And,

#### Apozema Pectorale.

R Rub. tinctor. 3i.

Macis 3ij. coq. ex aq. distillatæ q. f. ad colatur fbij. adde,

Tinct. cinnam. comp. 3ß.

Syr. limon. Zij. m. ut f. apozem. cujus sumat Ziv. ter quaterve de die.

Affafœtida, gum ammoniac, tinctura opii camphorata fal. c. c. and fquills, with blifters, iffues, and fetons, are the chief general remedies in afthmatic complaints. In the paroxyfm a ftrong infufion of roafted coffee has been found very beneficial. And ether vitriolicus one dram, joined with 40 drops of tinct. of opium, and two ounces of water, muft be given frequently till the paroxyfm is relieved.

In fpontaneous afthma, emetics never fail to give relief;—and in the intervals of any fpecies are very proper to prevent a relapfe; and fhould be occafionally had recourfe to; as fhould alfo the lac ammoniaci, niaci, with the oxymel feillæ, and vinum antimoniale; or pills may be made of ammoniacum, fquills, or any other expectorants, and wafhed down with fome wine in which fome ingredient poffefsing fimilar powers have been infufed. If the patient be advancing in years, and gouty, blifters to the legs, with the fœtid gums and camphor, are proper to prevent a return; fo are alfo bark, fteel, &c. and the patient fhould be careful never to overload the ftomach, or eat late fuppers; and coftivenefs fhould be prevented by taking from time to time a few grains of pil. aloës c. myrrhâ, rhubarb, or the like.

The humid affhma is accounted the fame with the peripheumonia notha, requiring exactly the fame treatment.—But the fpafmodic, or dry affhma, is different, attacking nervous, relaxed, and often young people. It requires principally the ufe of nervous medicines and opiates, added to those already mentioned, together with the ufe of the warm bath, and the vapour of warm water drawn into the lungs during the fit.

Except under some peculiar circumstances,

ftances, fuch as ulcers, tubercles, or inflammation in the lungs; recent catarrh—catarrh of long ftanding, attended with expectoration of much phlegm, as in that fpecies called humoral, plethora, general or partial dropfy of the cheft; difficulty of breathing, from various caufes; mal-conformation of the cheft, cold bathing in an artificial falt bath, or in the fea, which is found infinitely moft efficacious, has been highly recommended, by repeated experience.

The inhalation of oxygen air, has contributed much to render the other modes effectual, in performing the cure.

If this complaint fhould depend on fome other difeafe, that muft be paid attention to, viz. the gout; finapifms to the feet, or bliftering, are immediately requifite, and fuch other things as will folicit the gout to the extremities: the remains of the ague, occafioning irregular attacks; bark is our remedy: retropul/ed eruptions; iffues and blifters are required, to afford drains for the acrid matter; courfes of fulphureous waters, and goats' whey: diet drinks, and mercurial alteratives to correct the acrimony of the fluids.

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The regimen of afthmatic people fhould confift of a light diet, void of flatulency; the air fhould be fuch as the patient finds beft to agree with him; the exercife moderate, but that of riding is infinitely the most preferable, and absolutely necessary: malt liquors are to be avoided.

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# CLASS VIII.

OF CACHEXIES, OR HUMORAL DISEASES.

# CHAP. I.

#### OF THE DROPSY.

THE Dropfy is a preternatural collection of water or ferum in fome particular part of the body; attended moft frequently with fwelling, thirft, difficulty of breathing, and a difcharge of very little urine. Before this diforder is perfectly formed, the patient is generally faid to labour under a cachevia; and agreeable to the parts affected it receives different denominations : when there is a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular fystem, it is called LEUCOPHLEG-MATIA, or ANASARCA, and manifefts itfelf by a fwelling on the furface of the body, not elaftic, but pitting, by preffure of the finger, and rifing flowly to its former fullnefs. It is a preternatural collection of ferous fluid, in the cellular membrane, immediately under the fkin, and ufually appears, first in the lower extremities towards night,

night, but difperfes before the morning. The urine is diminished in quantity; thirst encreafes, and becomes intenfe; atrophy attends, and all the fat, with the oily portion of the marrow, is carried off by the abforbents .- The fluids may be either ferous, from a ferum being retained on account of fome accustomary suppressed evacuations, or from an increase of ferum, on account of too much water taken into the habit; or it arifes from obstruction, from a compreffion of the veins; or it is exanthematic after eruptions have arifen, and particularly after an eryfipelas, or from a thinnefs of the blood produced by hæmorrhage, or from debility in patients who are weakened by long continued difeafes; or many other caufes. When there is a collection of watery fluids in the abdomen, it is termed an ASCITES, which is a tenfe, fcarce elaftic, but fluctuating intumefcence of the abdomen, called abdominal, when there is a regular uniform tumor of the whole abdomen, with a fufficiently evident fluctuation, which proceeds either from obstruction of the vifcera, from debility, or thinnefs of the blood. Or it is named faccated, when there is a partial Dd2 tumor

tumor of the abdomen, at leaft in the beginning, attended with an obfcure fluctuation. Not preceded by palenefs, reftleffnefs, lofs of appetite, or other fymptoms of relaxation, and debility, nor attended by either much thirft, or paucity of urine it is confidered in this fpecies as incurable, for the fac is generally formed by a collection of hydatids.

When in the fcrotum, HYDROCELE, diftinguishable by a tumor not painful, increafing by degrees, foft, fluctuating, and pellucid. The ferous fluids which caufe this tumor, may be contained either in the cellular tunic, as in cafes of anafarca; in the hernial fac produced from the peritoneum; when either a tympany or afcites have preceded hernia :---or in the vaginal tunic of the tefticle, which is the most common form of hydrocele. When in the uterus, HYDROPS UTERI, known by a tumor in the hypogastric region, in women, gradually increasing, refembling the form of the uterus, yielding to preffure, or fluctuating, without fupprefsion of urine, or pregnancy. To thefe fymptoms have been added, borborygmi, dyfpnœa, uncommon fætor 1000 4

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fætor of the ftools, obstructed catamenia, pain in the abdomen and loins, nocturnal pollution, rigor, febrile fymptoms, foftnefs. and flaccidity of the breafts; and difficulty in either walking, or bending the body forward. When in the breaft, HYDROPS PECTORIS, OF HYDROTHORAX, which fhews itself by a dyspnœa, pallid countenance, œdematous fwelling of the feet, fmall quantity of urine, difficulty of lying down, fudden and fpontaneous rouzing from fleep, with palpitation, and water fluctuating in the cheft. When in the head, HYDROCE-PHALUS, in which there is a foft inelaftic intumefcence of the head, with the futures of the cranium gaping ; this though is the hydrocephalus externus; that called internus will be explained in the latter end of this chapter. The proximate caufe of dropfies is evidently an ouzing out of lymph into the cellular membrane or cavities, in greater quantities than the abforbent fystem can take up ;--- or from a rupture of these vessels, -or from their lofs of power; hence is the accumulation formed, and from hence will the more remote caufes be underftood. In moft dropfical cafes the legs fwell and pit Dd 3 towards

towards night, the appetite decays, the face either becomes bloated, or grows thin, emaciated, and pale, and a flow fever and thirft attend.

In all dropfies the diet fhould be dry and folid, liquids fparingly ufed; and thefe fhould confift of good old rich wines, or medicated beer, in order to ftrengthen the folids, and promote the renal difcharges. Though it fometimes happens by indulging the patient, when urged with excefsive thirft, in drinking freely of weak liquors, fuch as pure water, fmall beer, or cyder, to the quantity of four or five quarts a day, that a cure hath been brought about when all medicines have failed; and perhaps if thefe liquids were impregnated with fome of the faline diuretics, their efficacy would be increafed.

The following forms, varied as the fymptoms indicate, will be found very ferviceable for the general cure of this malady, afsifted by frictions and proper exercise. And first, where it can be complied with without danger, vomits should be prefcribed.

Vel,

Vel,

R Antimonii tartarifati gr. iv. ad vi.

R Ipecacoanh. Di.

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Vel, Hauftus Emeticus Scilliticus.

Oxymel. feillæ 3i. R Ipecacoanh. 3ß. Aq. cinnam. 3ß. m. ut f. hauftus.

Bolus Emeticus Mercurialis.

R Pulv. rad. ipec. Of. up and all is / Hydrargyri vitriolati gr. vie ... ing topial Syr. fimpl. q. f. fiat bolus.

Next purge.

# 

Angulan pul al 31.

R Syr. e fpin. cerv. 3i, ab a mon opist 10. Pulv. jalap. Di. in zingiber. DB. It to not a bellerazo to Salis tartar. Oß. Aq. menth. piperitid. Zi m. ut f. hauftus.

Vel, Pulvis Purgans. 9 911 1011

R Pulv. fcammon. 9i. Gum. guaiac. Bß m. ut f. pulvis.

The one Vel. Suf R Pulveris jalap. antrop nitri aa gr. xxv. m.

Though in delicate fubjects, whole ftomach will not very well bear this, the folowing mixture will fupply the place.

Mistura Salina cum Jalapio.

R Kali pp. 3iß. Succ. limon, q. f. ad perfectam fat. deinde adjiciantur. Aquæ menth. pip. 3v. moo since ou

roq nbaSpf. juniperi 31. maan orolno ai enegii

Tincturæ jalap 38. ad 29 . and matter

sodie Syrupi rofæ zvi. m. fum. coch. iv. ter quaterve indics.

Vel, Bolus Purgans. R Jalap. pulv. Di. Jalap. pulv. 91. Calomel gr. viij. Pulveris aromat. gr. vi. Syr. fimpl. q. f. f. bolus. D d 4

Vel,

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#### Vel, Bolus Elaterii.

R Elater. g. ß. ad gr. ij. Ol. juniper. gutt. iv. Sacchari Bß. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus.

Vel, Hauftus cum Gambogia.

WEXT DEFF.

GALCHINN HAVERLAND R Jalap. pulv. 9i. Gambog. Zingiber pul. āā Oß. Syr. fimpl. 3ij. Aq. menth. 3i. f. hauftus.

Or take from a drachm to half an ounce of expressed juice of the root of iris luteus, night and morning. - the state of the

Then use diuretics :

# Elixir Cupri, nommant wing M

R Limatur cupri gr. xx.

Aquæ ammoniæ Ziß. digere ut f. tinctura cærulea; cujus fumat guttas quatuor ex hydromel. mane & vesperi, & augeatur dosis ad xxx. gutt. vacuo ventriculo.

The following has cured a confirmed afcites:

Tinctura Millepedarum.

R Milliped. ficcat. & pulv. zij. Coccinel. pulv.

Nuc. mofchatæ ää 31. In hop mornil . sout

Aq. juniper comp.

Spir. ammoniæ composit. aa 3i. vitro arete clauso, digere in calore arenæ per hor. xij. deinde per chartam cola, ut fiat tinctura ; cujus fumat gutt. lx. ex vini albi hauftu, diebus a purgationibus liberis.

Hauftus Diureticus.

R Infus. Gentianæ comp. 3ifs.

Kali acetati. 3ß.

Spiritûs raph. c. 3ß. m. f. haustus ter in die fumendus; cui adde aquæ ammon. acetat. 311j. fi opus fuerit.

Vel,

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Vel, Hauftus Scilliticus

R Spiritûs cinnam. 3i. Acet. fcillæ 3ß. ad 3ij. Tincturæ lavend. c. Syr. croc. aa 31. m.

Mistura Diuretica.

R Kali 31. NO ENTRON DISTANCE Acet. fcill. 3iß. Aq. menth. pip. 3vi. Vin. ant. 31j. Tinct. opii 3i. 2140 month orit lane .... Syr. cort, aur. 3ß. m. fumat 3i. fubinde.

#### Vel, Bolus Diureticus.

R Pulv. fcillæ a gr. iij. ad gr. x. Pulv. aromat. Nitr. pur. aā gr. vi. Confect. Damocrat 3i. Syr. zingiber. q. f. f. bolus h. f. fumendus.

Cerevisia Diuretica.

R Sem. dauc. fyl. fbi. Rad. Enulæ. Bac. junip.

Sem. fænic. dul. aā 16ß. m. fiat species infun. in cerevifiæ fortis cong. x. per decem dies dof. this. bis terve de die.

And in most hydropic cafes, we may very freely recommend muftard-feed, horfe-ramost eafy on the figurach, without 3% , dib

In perfons of a robust constitution we may preferibe as follows, in an anafarca :

# tedit bergelde Pilulæ Catharticæ; Ilift southour

R. Pil. ex colocynth. fimp. Di. are crobiel worth

Gambog. gr. v.

Calomelanos g, iij. Ol. juniper. gutt. iij. f. pil. vel bolus, hora somni fumendus. 110107 29071 Infusio Cinerum Genista.

R Ciner. genift.

Milleped. vivent, aa 3ij.

Rad.

Rad. raphan. ruftic.

\_\_\_\_ jalap.

Kali ää 3i. infunde in vin. Rhenan. Hiv. leni calore per xxx. horas; deinde cola pro ufu; fumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

A fpoonful of unbruifed mustard-feed may be taken morning and night; or, 3ij. to 3fs. of ciner. genist. in a decoction of juniper; or garlic, and the fquill pills, with some proper julep. DOVER'S POWDER, given to the quantity of Jij. over night, for three or four nights successively, has been sometimes found very efficacious.

Scarify or blifter the legs where it is neceffary; and administer the following

## Bolus Diureticus, Manif. ball

R Sapon. Venet. 9i.

Gum. ammoniac. Dß.

Pulv. feillæ ficcat. gr. iv.

Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus fexta quaque hora fumendus.

Where fquills are given as a diuretic, that dofe is by fome efteemed the beft which fits most eafy on the ftomach, without creating a lafting naufea, which very fmall dofes of this medicine are fometimes very apt to produce, ftill it has been obferved that they feldom are attended with any good effect without producing naufea, and indeed fometimes vomiting.

Bolus

R Court. front.

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Ball

#### Bolus Scilliticus.

R Scillæ pulv. gr. v. Pulv. ari comp. gr. x. Pulv. zingiber. gr. v. Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus bis in die fumendus.

#### Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

K Confect. aromaticæ Ji, Sal. fuccin. g. v. Ol. juniper. gutt. ij. m. ut f. bolus.

#### Vel, Hauftus Diureticus.

R Ciner. genift. Di. Vin. amar. Zij. m. ut f. hauftus.

Vel, Pulvis Emeticus.

R Antim. tartarif. gr. i. Antimonii calcinati Bß. m. & fumat vefperi.

# Sudorifics are alfo very proper.

#### Bolus Sudorificus.

Pulv. caftor. gr. xv. Sal. fuccini gr. v. — c. c. gr. vi. Opii gr. i. Syr. fim. q. f. f. bolus horâ fomni fumendus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Ammoniacalis. Pulv. rad. ipecacoan. gr. iv. Opii purificati. gr. i. Ammoniæ Di.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus fumendus horâ decubitus.

#### Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Antimonialis.

Antimonii tartarifati gr. ii. Opii purificati. gr. i. Gum guaiac. Ji. Camphor. grana iv. Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus.

#### Vel, Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

K Spir. raphan. c. ži. Tinct. opii gutt. xxx. Vin. antim. 3i. f. hauft. h. f. fumend. & repetend. pro re nata.

Emetics

Emetics and cathartics, in fmall doses, frequently and alternately repeated, have been often given with fuccess in an afcites; and diuretics, together with corroborants, should be always joined and used at intervals during the course of purges.

Cryftals of tartar, diffolved in a large quantity of water, have been fuccefsful. An ounce to twenty, and taken during the day; it acts as a purgative and diuretic; and the digitalis purpurea has been recommended as one of the most certain diuretics in the materia medica, which may be given in form of powder or decoction.

Pulvis Digitalis Purpureæ.

R Digitalis purpureæ gr. ij. Chel. cancrorum pp. gr. vj. Pulveris aromatici g. iij. m. fumatur bis indies.

Infusum Digitalis Purpureæ.

R Digitalis purpureæ ficcæ 3i.

Aquæ ferventis Zviij. stent donec refrixerint. Deinde adjiciatur,

Spirit. juniperi 3i. fumatur uncia una bis de die.

The colchicum is no infignificant medicine in these cases.

#### Hauftus c. Colchico.

R Aquæ cinnamomi ži. Spirit juniperi ziij. Oxymellis colchici. 3ß, m. fumatur primo femel quotidie deinde bis vel ter in dies.

If a dropfy happens in confequence of an obstructed

obstructed perspiration, or drinking large quantities of cold water, diaphoretics are very plainly indicated.—If from hard drinking, exercise on horseback, and the use of wine under proper restrictions, may be recommended; if from a consumptive diathesis, diuretics and corroborants will be most proper: if it happens after large hæmorrhages, or long continued fevers, purge sparingly. The chief dependence is then on bitters and chalybeates.

The following pills have been used fuccefsfully, drinking largely during their operation.

Pilulæ ex Helleboro:

R Extr. helleb. nig.

Myrrhæ āā 3i.

Card. bened. Əx. m. & fiant pilulæ medioeres fumat atribus ad decem omni hora donec purgetur æger.

The following medicines have given great relief in the dropfy, where the legs and thighs were much fwelled and water in the abdomen, even in old age, after premifing an antimonial vomit:

Hauftus Aloeticus Alcalinus.

K Vin. aloet. alkal. 3i.

- Rhenan. Zij.

Sacchar. alb. 3i. m. ut f. haustus, omni vesperi fumendus.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ e Cicuta cum Mercurio.

R Hydrargyri. gr. iv.

Mucilag. gum. Arab. q. f. optime misceantur; et adde extract. cicutæ gr. v. f. pilul. iij. hor. som. & mane sumendæ.

Sometimes an afcites accompanies an anafarca, these cafes are rarely cured; but we should attempt to evacuate the water by every means, taking care not to weaken the conftitution, by too powerful or ftrong applications; and if all the medicines fail, the only chance left is to have recourfe to the paracentefis, or tapping, which ought to be oftener performed than it is, and much more early in the difeafe; and not be deferred till the abdomen becomes greatly diftended, and the vifcera fpoiled by long foaking in the extravafated fluids. After the waters have been evacuated, and the patient fomewhat recovered, the bark, fteel, frictions, and exercife in a dry country air, bid the faireft to prevent a relapfe.

IN A CACHEXIA, the kali acetatum, gum. ammon. oxymel. fcil. tinct. aloes comp. pil. ammon. decoct. juniper, &c. with proper evacuants, riding on horfeback, and German Spa-waters, are of great ufe.

IN THE HYDROCELE, or dropfy of the fcrotum,

fcrotum, if the water is contained in the tunica vaginalis, and the difeafe confined to the part. The tumor here may be opened with a trocar in the most depending part of the fcrotum; and though this is not properly a radical cure, yet it fometimes proves one, and is to be preferred to any other method.

The radical cure of this difeafe, when the patient falls under the hands of a furgeon, has been attempted in three methods. The inner part of the cyft, or tunica vaginalis, was formerly entirely diffected away; but this painful, tedious, operation is now moftly difused, and either a large opening is made with a cauftic into the part, and the cyft encouraged to flough or fuppurate away; or it is opened with the knife, and the cyft filled with lint, whence is brought on an inflammation, and an adhesion produced; or a feton is made into and through the lower part of the cavity, by which means the water is let off, and effects fimilar to the former produced.

WHEN WATER IS CONTAINED IN THE CELLULAR MEMBRANE OF THE SCROTUM, it is to be treated as an anafarca, and feari-2 fications

fications in the fkin of the legs will answer as well as upon the part.

IN A DROPSY OF THE UTERUS, use fomentations, and vapour-baths, and give attenuant and refolvent medicines, fuch as foap, gum. ammon. pulv. e myrrh. comp. pil. ex hydrargyro. &c. with ftimulating clyfters, and emetics.

THE HYDROPS PECTORIS requires perpetual blifters on the legs, and the exhibition of diuretics; purgatives are feldom of fervice in this cafe, but rather tend to weaken the body than to evacuate the water. If thefe prove ineffectual, the laft refource recommended by authors is to puncture the thorax, which demands the afsiftance of a fkilful and experienced operator.

THE HYDROCEPHALUS EXTERNUS, is a diftemper in a manner peculiar to young children; perpetual blifters, iffues, fetons, cauteries, and difcutient applications, are what are commonly advifed externally, in this difeafe; and internally, fmall dofes of calomel, rhubarb, &c. with ftrengthening medicines, and a carminative diet.

THE HYDROCEPHALUS INTERNUS, OF dropfy of the brain, happens frequently to children,

children, but fometimes adults are its fubjects alfo. Many of the fymptoms are fo common to worm cafes, teething, and other irritating caufes, that it is difficult to fix upon any which particularly characterife the difeafe. The most peculiar feem to be pains in the limbs, with fickness and headach inceffant, which, though frequent in other difeases of children, are neither so uniformly nor jo constantly attendant as in this. Another circumstance observed to be familiar, if not peculiar to this diftemper, is, that the patients are not only costive, but it is with the greatest difficulty that stools can be procured. Thefe are generally of a very dark greenish colour, with an oiliness, or glasfy bile, rather than the flime which accompanies worms, and they are for the most part extremely offenfive. In complaints arifing from worms, and in dentition, fpafms are more frequent than in this diforder.

This difeafe has been termed, by fome authors, hydrocephalic fever, from the attendant fymptoms; and to prevent us from having the idea of a chronic difeafe, which that of a dropfy gives. Befides what has

been

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been mentioned above, this difeafe has fome other peculiarities: the patients fall into convultions, and expire in a few hours, when there have not been the appearance of fymptoms, which ufually foretel the fatal termination. Alfo the pulfe, from being fmall, hard, and frequent, becomes fuddenly full, foft, and flow, but intermittent; and this points out the melancholy change which is approaching; and when we find this the cafe, we are not to be deceived by many appearances, which are apt to flatter the unwary into a falfe fecurity; for the patients feel little or no pain or diffrefs; they are not delirious, and are free from opprefsion or ficknefs; they have no great thirft, fcarce any præternatural heat; indeed they have been known to fpeak cheerfully, and even to eat with an appetite a few hours before the fatal convulfive attack. To this complaint children and young women are most fubject.

When the hydrocephalus internus proceeds from the rupture of a lymphatic veffel in the brain, which fome fuppofe to be the proximate caufe of the difeafe, it can-

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not

not admit of a cure. If worms are the caufe, anthelmintics foon relieve; if otherwife, there is very little hope.

As the fymptoms are fo fimilar to those faid to be from worms, and often may not be idiopathic, but fymptomatic, it will be proper to use anthelmintics, and fuch means as may free the bowels from an irritating caufe; those medicines are calomel, rhubarb: if the ftomach feems to be overloaded, give an antimonial emetic. Clyfters of aloes diffolved in milk, or decoct. fem. fantonic. cum ol. tereb. gut. xxx-xl. Small dofes of opium may occafionally be given. Heating medicines and warm rooms are hurtful. This treatment may be fuccefsful in the fymptomatic hydrocephalus; in the idiopathic, the re-abforption of the lymph accumulated in the brain is to be attempted. Blifters applied to the head, and the use of mercury, even to the producing a ptyalifm, have been recommended, and alfo the vapour-bath. In defperate cafes, every remedy ought to be tried which feems calculated to effect the defired purpofe; though the difeafe hitherto has almost ever eluded the power of the medical art. Be-E e 2 caufe

### TYMPANY.

caufe when water has actually been collected in the ventricles of the brain, and diffention taken place, the abforbent veffels loofe their power, whilft the exhalent pour out their contents more copioufly. At a very early period before the abfolute effution of water, where fanguinary accumulation only takes place, or where a finall quantity of water has been deposited, the difeafe may be prevented by bleeding, and copious purging, intermediately using calomel, joined with diuretics.

## CHAP II.

#### OF THE TYMPANY.

HE Tympany is a flatulent tumor of the abdomen, and is manifefted by an elaftic diftenfion of the abdomen, not readily yielding to preffure, and founding like a drum, with coftivenefs, and emaciation, but no fluctuation. In the beginning are perceived hollow rumblings of wind in the bowels; thirft, and lofs of appetite, pain in the loins, and dyfpnœa with frequency of pulfe fucceed, and atrophy. It may arife from a variety

## TYMPANY.

variety of caufes, and is fometimes the confequence of the unfeafonable ufe of opiates in the dyfentery, or of the bark in intermittents; fometimes by afcites, and morbid affections of the liver-at other times by biliary and renal calculi-frequently by worms; and in one inftance by an hæmorrhagic effort after fupprefsion of the catameniæ, and hæmorrhoidal flux; by which means the colon becomes greatly diftended with air, and forms a true tympanites. But it is properly of two kinds; 1ft, Intestinal, in which there is a tumor of the abdomen, often unequal, with frequent rejection of wind, alleviating both the tenfion and pain. 2d, Abdominal, difcoverable by a more evident refounding noife than in the former, a more equal tumefaction, and the emission of flatus lefs frequent, and not giving fuch evident relief. In the former we can only hope to be fuccefsful, and that by endeavouring to relieve the fpafm-difcharge the flatulencies by the anus, and giving the coats of the inteftines proper ftrength, by increasing their tone. Hence must we, in the first intention, have recourse to antispafmodics, anodynes, and laxatives: in the fe-EC 3 cond.

## TYMPANY.

cond, to aromatic corroborants and tonics. If it be attended with febrile fymptoms, bleeding may be premifed. The body is to be kept regularly open with rhubarb, or fome other gentle cathartic, joined with a few grains of the fpec. aromat. All ftrong purging medicines, and carminatives without laxatives, are generally hurtful. An electary of camomile flowers with ginger, and a fmall proportion of fteel, may be given as a corroborant, and the patient may wash it down with a draught of the infus. gentian. composit. Spirit. ætheris nitrofi, with tinctura opii, and flight dofes of the pilula ex aloë cum myrrha, will be ufeful, and alfo a courfe of bitters, joined with aromatics; fuch as zedoary, quafsia, groundpine, orange-peel, leffer centaury, &c. Frictions of the abdomen, fwathing it with a fmall flannel belt, and a regular courfe of exercife, are what are particularly ferviceable in this diforder.

Fomenting with water, just above the freezing point, at the fame time giving ice internally to condense the gas, or abforb it if it be fixed air, has been tried with fuccess, in what is termed spafmodic tympany, to

to which was annexed this remarkable circumftance, that in two cafes, a bilious diarrhœa, producing an abundant difcharge of flatulence, was ultimately the means of removing the difeafe.

# CHAP III.

# OF THE CHLOROSIS, AND OBSTRUCTION OF THE MENSES.

HE Chlorofis has been defined by Dr. Cullen, a dyfpepfy, or a defire for things not esculent, a paleness or discolouration of the fkin, a foft tumefaction of the body, lofs of ftrength, palpitation attending mufcular exertion, efpecially in going up ftairs, which is fometimes followed by a fyncope, and a retention of the menfes; which laft fymptom, he thinks, always attends a true chlorofis: where it does not, the difeafe fhould be referred to cachexy. However, the two complaints here fpecified, are faid to be commonly attended with a plethora, a liftleffnefs to motion, a heavinefs, palenefs of the complexion, pain in the back and loins, with a depravity of all the functions, Ee 4 hæmor-

hæmorrhages at the nofe, pains in the head, with a great fenfe of weight acrofs the eyes; loathing of food, a quick and weak pulfe, fluor albus, hectic heats, coughs, hyfteric fits, florid colour at times, tenfion of the uterus, and turgid veins.

It may be doubted whether this obftruction is fo often the caufe as the confequence of other diforders, as in general the cure depends upon remedying the indifpofed habit of body, whence very oppofite methods of treatment are often requifite.

If a vifcidity of blood be the caufe, attenuants; if a plethora, bleeding in the feet will be proper. They generally arife either from a defect of fluids, or obstructions and plenitude of the uterine veffels. In the former cafe, active deobstruents will not prevail till the digestions are mended, and the blood is determined to the uterus in a fufficient quantity.

Hence we fhould firft have recourfe to nutritious, eafily digefted food; afterwards, an emetic, gently aperient medicines, and a courfe of aromatic bitters, with fuitable exercife, in a clear fine air; then emagogues may be preferibed, as procuring a flux of

of the menfes generally completes the cure, which will be confirmed by continuing them in their natural periods.

Hauftus Emmenagogus.

R Vini aloës. Ol. amygd. āā 3vi.

Aq. puleg. Zi.

Tinct. hellebori nigri gutt. xx. f. haust. h. f. fumend. & per tres vices repetendus, vel pro re natâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Ecphracticæ.

R Pil. ex aloë cum myrrha Gi.

Ferri ammoniacalis grana tria, m. f. pil. h. f. fumendæ.

In pale cachectic habits, chalybeates may be freely ufed; but by no means in the plethoric. Pediluvia, in both cafes, are very proper.

Obstinate chlorofes have often given way to the following treatment, when the humours have been fluggiss and the vascular fystem torpid.

Pulvis Ferruginofus.

R Pulv. aromat.

Ferri ammoniacalis āā Bf3.

M. f. pulvis horâ fomni fumendus ex cochl. i. fyr. fimp.

Muftard-feed, fwallowed whole twice or thrice a day, to the quantity of a fmall fpoonful, has often promoted the menfes, when other means have failed.

The tinctura hellebori nigr. has been greatly

grealy recommended, from 3ij. to 3ß. three or four times every day.

# Pilulæ Emmenagogæ.

K Pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ Ii. — fœtid.

- gummi ää 3ß.

Calomelan. præp. g. x. f. pilulæ n° xx. capiat unam hora decubitus.

#### Bolus e Myrrha.

#### Hauftus Hellebori nigr.

K Aq. puleg. fimp. Zi. Tinct. helleb. nigr. gutt. xxx. Syr. croc. Zi. f. hauftus.

In cafe of indigestion, and in cachectic constitutions, vomits may be given, also fmall dofes of pilul. ex aloë cum myrrha, and calomel. Occasional venesection is of use in those of a plethoric habit.

#### Electarium Ferruginofum.

 Conferv. abfinth. marit. ži. Rubig. ferri præp. zvi. Hydrarg. cum fulph. žß. Canel. alb. zij. Caftor. pulv. zi. Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fumat n. m. molem ter in die cum cochlearibus duobus fequentis vini medicati.

#### Vinum Ferruginofum.

- R Limatur. ferr.
   Cort. Peruv.
   Canel. alb. ãā žij.
   Rhabarb. ZB. digere ir
  - Rhabarb. 3ß. digere in vin. Rhenani veter. (old hock) Hij, per dies aliquot: tum cola pro ufu.

Vel.

Vel, Hauftus Ferruginofus.

K Tinctur. ferri muriati gutt. xx. Decoct. cort. Peruv. Zij. Spirit. nuc. mosch. Syr. aurant. ää zi. f. hauft. bis in die fumend.

#### Vel, Electarium Ecphracticum.

R Ferri vitriolati (vel vitriol. virid. vulg. ad albedinem torrefact. et in tenuissimum pulverem redact.) 3B.

Pulv. cryftal. tart.

--- fenæ.

\_\_\_\_ jalap.

zingib. aā 3ß.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. vi.

Syr. cort. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. molle, ad magn. n. m. bis in die fumend. fuperbib. hauft. infuf. falv. vel vin. tepid. cum zingiber. mift.

Bathing the feet in warm water, at the fame time using tight ligatures about the thighs, has brought an immediate flow of the menses. *Electricity* has likewise fometimes fucceeded.

The following pills and julep have been given with fuccefs in bloated habits, and obftructed menfes:

Pilulæ Ephracticæ Gummofæ.

R Pulveris aloet. cum ferro. zi.

Pil. gumm. 3ß. f. pil. xviij. quarum fumat. iij. hor. fom. et mane cum cochl. iv. julep. fequent.

Julepum Diureticum. **K** Spirit. junip. comp. 3iß. Aq. puleg. 3iv. Syr. croc. 3ij. m.

Bolus Deobfruens. Pulv. e myrrh. c. Đi. Ferr, amon. gr. vi,

427

Extr.

428

Extr. fabin. gr. iv. Syr croci q. f. fiat bolus ter de die fumendus.

The *radix rubiæ tinctorum* has been confidered by fome as a fpecific in obftructions of the catamenia, taken for fome time before the expected period :

Pulvis cum Rub. Tinct.

R Pulv. rub. tinct. Oß. ad 3fs. Chel. cancrorum pp. gr. x. m. fumat bis indies.

And it would afsift the efficacy of this medicine, if a fmart purge was administered as near the expected return as possible :

K Extracti colocynth. cum aloë gr. xx. ad 3fs. Calomelanos gr. v. Pulveris helleboris nigr. gr. iv. Syrupi croci q. f. ut fiant pilulæ vi. fumantur tres horâ decubitus, et reliquæ primò manè.

The pulvis fabinæ from gr. x. to  $\Im$ iff, given twice a day, has been proved an efficacious remedy—but as it is very powerful in its operation, it fhould be given with caution, beginning with fmall dofes, and gradually encreafing it to its extent.

## CHAP. IV.

OF THE ATROPHIA, OR NERVOUS CON-SUMPTION.

WHEN there is a wafting of the body with-

without a fever, cough, difficulty of breathing, and other hectic fymptoms, but at the fame time there is an averfion for food, and weak digeftion, the diforder is called an *atrophia*, or nervous confumption.

There perhaps never is an atrophy without fome fever; at least without a quicker pulfe than ufual : but the abfence of a hectic fever almost always diffinguishes this from a tabes. There are different fpecies, which arife, 1ft, from too copious evacuations: 2d, from deficiency of food, as the want of milk in nurfes fuckling young children: 3d, from corrupted nutriment : 4th, from the function of nutrition being depraved, no evacuation, or very trifling, or cacochymia having preceded. 5th, from vifcid mucus lining the ftomach, and fmall inteftines: 6th, from poifons, 7th, from fcrophulous mefenteric glands, intercepting the chyle, in its paffage through the lacteals, to the thorax : 8th, from indigeftion. In the beginning of this difeafe, the habit is ædematous, the face pale, fqualid, and a loathing of all kinds of food, except that which is liquid. There is alfo a languor, which continually afflicts the patients while

while in bed; the urine is often fmall in quantity, and high-coloured; fometimes pale, and copious; there is no fever, or fcarce any, nor difficulty of breathing, unlefs that which arifes from extreme debility. In the beginning of this complaint, fuch things are required as can reftore the tone of the folids, fuch as ftomachic and ferruginous medicines; the body fhould be purged every third or fourth day with rhubarb; the common drink, wine, or ale medicated with bitters, aromatics, and fteel; and pills made of cafcarilla, calamus aromaticus, and bark, should be administered; also volatile spirits dropt upon fugar: the mode of living flould be varied, and agreeable, in a pure air, and with chearful company.

#### Bolus Ferruginofus.

R Limaturæ ferri a gr. 3. ad gr. x.

Confervæ rofæ q. f. f. bol. ter de die fumendus.

Vel,

R Gum. myrrh. 3i.

Træ cort. peruv. 3j. folve terendo & adde aq. diftill. 38.

Ferri vitriol. 9j. Nitri. 3ff. fyr. bals. 3vj. m. & fum : cochl. larg. duo bis de die.

Riding exercife in pure air is particularly recommended—as it excites moderate perfpiration—ftrengthens the digeftive organs; and

and fhakes off the vifcid mucus obstructing the abforbents of the stomach and the small intestines.

If the appetite and digestion be bad, and the legs swell, vomit with ipecacoanha, and then prefcribe as follows:

#### Hauftus Ferrugin.

Infuf. gentianæ comp. 3i. Tinct. ferri muriati gutt. xx. Spirit. nuc. molchat. Syr. tolutani āā 3i. f. hauftus ter de die fumendus.

If it is accompanied with other complaints, and arifes from that caufe, they must be attended to, and fuch things prefcribed as are useful in those cases.

If fcrophulous fymptoms appear, give the fteel drops in a draught of the decoct. cort. Peruv.

'If the wafting of the body be occafioned by the fluor albus, and large evacuations, nothing will anfwer better than a decoct. farfaparil. milk, Spa-water, gentle riding on horfeback, country air, and the cortex.

If it be attended with a fcorbutic putrid diathefis, avoid giving opiates. Pectorals, and the fcorbutic juices, the decoct. cort. and goat's whey, will in this cafe be the most rational treatment.

If

If worms be the caufe of an atrophy, we must have recourse to anthelmintics.

If afthmatic fymptoms prevail, prefcribe the pil. fcil. fpirit. ammon. fœtid. blifters, oxymel fcillæ, &c.

If hypochondriac and hyfteric affections are the caufe, apply chalybeates, fœtids, exercife, gentle vomits; and those frequently repeated.

If the difeafe proceeds from a venerea. tant, which is indeed often the cafe, treat it with the decoct. farfaparil. pil. hydrargyri, fmall dofes of calomel, a folution of hydrargyri muriati; and in fome cafes with a milk diet and pectorals: but here, as in most confirmed confumptive cafes, very little is to be expected towards its radical cure.

A conftant use of gentle laxatives is requifite in most species of this complaint.

# CHAP. V.

### OF THE JAUNDICE.

HE Jaundice is an univerfal yellownefstinging the fkin, chiefly obfervable in the whites of the eyes; owing to the bile mixing

ing itself in too great a proportion with the blood; it may be occafioned by obstructions, vifcid bile, fmall ftones, or fpafms in the biliary ducts, inflammation, fcirrhus, or tough plegm in the duodenum, where the ductus communis choledochus enters that inteffine.

Hence from the caufes arife the following fpecies: the calculous, attended with acute pain in the epigaftric region, increafed after eating, and with dejections of biliary concretions: the fpafmodic, unattended with pain after fpafmodic difeafes and mental affections: the hepatic, where there is alfo no pain, but arifes after difeafes of the liver: that of gravid women, arifing from pregnancy, and going off after delivery : that of infants, appearing not long after they are porn; and that of tough phlegm without either pain, gall ftones, or fpafm, and reieved by a difcharge of vifcid mucus by tool.

Nature has made a great apparatus for the ormation of bile; and its use is justly conidered of infinite confequence in the animal economy. Many difeafes depend on its rifcidity, which are apparent in the lives of Ff

the

the fedentary by coffivenes, &c. as the contrary happens to free livers, where the faltbeing exalted, diarrhœas and fevers fre quently attend.

The fymptoms of a jaundice in general are, inactivity, lassitude, anxiety, fickness oppression at the breast, difficult respiration pain about the pit of the ftomach, dry fkin. coftiveness, hard, white, or greyish stools yellow and high-coloured urine, with tinging things thrown into it of a yellow colour: in its progrefs the faliva acquires a bitterifh tafte, the yellow caft of the complexion becomes livid, intolerable itching fucceeds, the legs fwell, and the abdomen at length filling with water, deftroys the patient by a dropfy; which fymptoms arife from the crafis of the blood being deftroyed. A Jaundice from any of the above caufes, except a fcirrhous liver, are capable of being perfectly cured, or relieved from time to time ; whilft fuch as proceed from fcirrhofity afford us little hope: however fuch things ought to be tried as feem calculated to remove or palliate it; amongft which perhaps cicuta ftands the foremoft.

The diet in common fhould be attenuating.

ing. In the beginning, especially if an inflammation of the liver be fuspected, bleed, and then purge with the following:

Hauftus Purgans,

R Infus. fen. Zijß. Tinctur. fen. Vini rhab. āā 3iij. m.

Vel, Hauftus cum Taraxico. R Taraxaci c radicibus. Ziv. Uvarum paffarum deacin. Ziij. Coq. in aquæ diftillatæ Zxii. ad Zvi. Deinde colantur.

K Decocti supra præser. Ziij. Teæ senæ. zvi. Tinct. lavend. c. ziß. m. sum. bis indies, & repeztatur per tres vices successive.

Vel, Pilulæ cum Calomelan.

K Calomelanos pp. gr. v. Confervæ rofæ rub. q. f. vel f. pilulæ duæ, horâ decubitus fumendus, & mane exhibeatur hauftus purgans.

Hauftus Salinus.

R Aq. diftillatæ 3iß. Succ. limon. 3ß. Kali Di.
Aq. alexet. fpirituof. 3j.
Syr. altheæ 3i. f. hauftus fextâ vel octavâ quâque horâ fumendus.

#### Bolus Diureticus.

R Sapon. optim. 3ß. Kali acetati Dß. Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus fumendus ter in die cum hauftu fupra præscripto.

#### Pilulæ Purgantes.

K Sapon. optim. zij. Scillæ pulv. Điß. Magnef. alb. Pulv. rhab. ãā 3ß. Ff z

Syr.

Syr. alth. q. f. f. pilulæ n° xl. quarum fumat tre ter in die; fuperbib. Zij. fequent. tinct. vinof.

#### Vinum lcteritium.

Rad. curcum. Rubiæ tinctur. ā ži. Milleped. viv. contuf. 3ß. Canel. alb. zij. digere in vin. Rhenan Hij. pe hor. xxiv. et cola.

Hauftus Aloeticus.

R Vin. aloet. alkal. Aq. puleg. āā ži. Tinct. rhab. zi. m. fiat hauftus h. fom. fum.

In cafe a fickness at the flomach should harrafs the patient,

Mistura Cretacea.

K Aq. diftillatæ žvi. Spf. nucis mofch. zvi. Magnefiæ albæ zij. Cretæ pp. zß. Syrupi althææ ziij. m. fumat cochl. iij. fubinde.

In cafes of vifcid bile, what has been above advifed will almost always be fuccessful; but where bilious concretions are formed, which may be fuspected when there are acute shooting pains in the epigastric region, and right hypochondrium, encreasing after eating fometimes attended with straitned respiration, compression of the cheft, nausea, frequent vomiting, and difficulty of walking upright —The sickness, with incessant vomiting, generally precedes the jaundice—which is apt fuddenly to disappear, after which biliary

ary concretions, called gall-ftones, are to be difcovered in the ftools-but add to this notwithstanding the feverity of the pain, the pulfe appears not to fuffer any material alteration, and this by fome has been confidered as the pathognomic fymptom of the particular caufe-and where thefe concretions are to pafs, opium and the warm bath are the two chief remedies, the opium is required in large dofes, and frequently to be repeated. When the pain abates, an emetic fometimes relieves, by pufhing the gall-ftone back, or bringing it forward; but after two or three evacuations upwards, give an opiate. Though vomiting in this cafe may be ufeful, it must be cautiously produced, for if it procures not the paffage, or retrocefsion of the concreted bile, it may be detrimental; if violent: the gentler emetics fhould only therefore be exhibited. Purgatives, by increasing the motion of the inteffines; and foliciting the flow of the bile, are useful; the best are the mildeft, as fea-water, neutral falts, in a weak infusion of fome bitter vegetable; thefe may be taken for months every day, or every other day, and not hurt the ftomach : but if the difeafe be of long ftanding, we fhall Ff 3 have

have reafon to fufpect the calculus to be large; or when the pain attendant gives us room to fufpect an inflammation exifting, vomits fhould be prohibited altogether; nor can ftrong purgatives be proper; the body fhould only be kept gently open, and on account of the pain, fomentations applied to the epigaftric region. Æthereal oil of turpentine has been confidered by fome as a folvent of thefe concretions: out of the body they certainly are, but otherwife the circumftance feems highly difputable.

If a jaundice fucceeds colics, it generally goes off fpontaneoufly in a few days, and feldom requires the application of any remedies; but fhould it continue, after gentle purging with infuf. fen. &c. order the faline draughts with confect. aromat. *i*, or foap and rhubarb joined with fome of the antifpafmodic gums; thefe will generally anfwer every purpofe. If it be accompanied with violent pain about the pit of the ftomach, it muft be affuaged by giving repeated dofes of opium.

If it be attended with a fever, bleed moderately, and prefcribe a decoction of hempfeed. If it proceed from fluggish viscid bile, frequent vomits will answer better than any other

other method, together with mercurial purges, or fmall dofes of calomel, with a free ufe of kali acetatum, fquills, gum ammoniac, &c.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

 K Extr. colocynth. c. aloe.
 Sap. amygd. āā 3i.
 Hydrargyri calc. gr. iij.
 Ol. jun. gutt. xij. m. fiat pilulæ xxiv. fumat iij. vel iv. om. nocte.

Or, fmall dofes of calomel may be given over night, fometimes united with afafetida, repeated twice a week, and worked off the next morning with rhubarb.

- K Calomel. pp. gr. iij. Afæ fetidæ Dj. Olei carui gutt. v. m. f. pilul. vj. h. dec. fumendus.
- R Pulv. Rhœi gr. xij. Infusi amar. purg. Ziij. m. f. haust. mane sumendus.

K Pulv. Rabarb. Off. Kali tartarifati 3j. Confect. arom. Oj. Aq. menth. vulg. 3jj. m. f. hauftus 8vis. horis fumendus.

This medicine has been highly recommended.

In an inveterate jaundice, good effects have been found from  $\Im$ i. of ammonia pp. given three or four times a day : and the following has alfo been found fuccefsful in a very obftinate cafe :

Pilulæ

Or,

Pilulæ e Calomelano.

B' Calomelanos præp. gr. i. Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. ij. Conf. cynofbat. q. f. f. pil. i. h. f. f.—Sumat etiam Ziv. decoct. fequentis ter die.

Decoctum Juniperi.

K Summit. juniper. Zij. Bac. juniper. contuf. Zi. Coque in Hiß. aq. font. ad Hi adde Vin. antimon. Zij. Spf. nuc, mosch. Syr. alth. ää Zi. m.

Riding on horfeback, with the ufe of mineral waters will be very proper in this cafe; particularly Harrowgate, or Bath waters, They fhould be drank, however, at the fountain-head, and in the proper feafons, viz. the fpring, and in the beginning of fummer; but if there be a necefsity for their ufe, they may be drank at all times.

Madder-root, either in powder or decoction, is effected ferviceable in this difeafe.

If hæmorrhages attend this diforder, be cautious how you order attenuants, aloetics, volatiles, or chalybeates. The acid and demulcent methods, with gentle evacuations, will in this cafe be the moft proper; among which the oleum ricini, formed into an emulfion, and decoction of hemp-feed, are recommended,

CHAP,

## ELEPHANTIASIS.

# CHAP. VI.

# OF THE LEPRA ARABUM, OR THE ELE-PHANTIASIS.

THE Leprofy of the Arabians is also known in the Weft Indies by the name of the black scurvy. It is contagious, and an African difeafe, and comes on gradually. The fkin grows thick, rough, wrinkled, and unctuous: numerous fpots appear on the body, of a yellow brown caft, which foon after turn purple, and of a copper colour. They chiefly appear on the forehead and chin. Thefe increase, and grow thick and rough, with hard fcales; a numbnefs fucceeds in the fingers and toes; the hair falls off; the breath becomes difficult and foetid, and the voice hoarfe and nafal. The lobes of the ears grow thick, the cheeks large, and the face acquires a livid hue : reft is diffurbed. Thefe fymptoms increase until the parts crack with dry fiffures and knots; then follow ulcers of a virulent kind, affecting the hands and feet with a fever, which clofes the fatal fcene.

Perfons labouring under this terrible malady are much difpofed to venery.

Bleeding

#### ELEPHANTIASIS.

Bleeding and antimonial vomits feem to be proper here, efpecially in the beginning.

#### Pilulæ Alterantes.

K Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. 3iv. Hydrargyri calcinati lævigat. Jij. Gam. guaiac. pulv. 3ij. Ol. fafiafras gutt. xx.

Balfam. copaiv. q. f. f. pil. nº 1xxx. fumat iij. omni nocte h. f. fuperbib. hauftum apozem. feq. tepifact.

#### Apozema Alterans.

R Decoct. farfaparil. Hiß. Spirit. juniper. c. Ziv. Kali acetati Zij. m. Sumat etiam Zviij. hujus mane in lecto cum vin. antimon. gutt. zl.

This fhould be continued for two or three months at leaft, with a due regard at the fame time to a proper regimen.

Antimonials and mercurials are the chief medicines which are generally given in this difeafe, or combined with camphor, opium, and guaiacum.

> K Calomel gr. vj. camphoræ gr. iij. Conferv. rofæ. q. f. f. bol. 6â quaq. Nocte fumendus, & die fequenti,

R Kali tartar. 3j. Mannæ 3vj. Tinct. card. 3j. Aq. ferventis. 3iij. m.

Half a pint of fea-water may be drank on the intermediate days every morning.

Tincture of cantharides, and dulcified fpirit of nitre, have been faid to cure the difeafe feparately.

With

## ELEPHANTIASIS.

With regard to diet, all fat or pickled and dried meats fhould be avoided, as well as pork, high fauces, butter, cheefe, beer, fpirits, and wine of all forts. Ufe fub-acid diluents, aperient infufions, and gentle cathartics.

This difeafe fometimes terminates in the arthritic, or joint evil, depriving the patient of all fenfation; and by degrees corrodes the tendons and veffels, fo as to occafion the dropping off of the joints; and at laft ulcerating, the whole body becomes highly infectious and fatal.

The kermes mineral, with camphor, may probably be of ufe in these cases, with a decoct. farfaparil. At Madeira the following applications proved curative:

> Applicetur empl. cantharidis nuchæ. Electarium cum cort. Peruviano.

R Corticis Peruv. pulv. Ziß. Cort. rad. fassafr. pulv. Zß m. capiat moles nucis moschatæ majoris bis indies.

#### Embrocatio Volatilis.

K Spir. vini tenuioris žviij. Lixivii tartari. ži. Spf. ammoniæ zij. m. hâc inung. partes affectæ nocte maneq.

When the eruption has not been confiderable, fome have found advantage from tarointment—to which mercurial ointment has been added to advantage.

CHAP.

# CHAP VII.

## OF THE LEPRA GRÆCORUM.

THE Leprofy of the Greeks is a difeafe much more known in hot countries than in our parts; and is very defperate and deplorable in its effects, and not eafily to be thoroughly eradicated. It appears in white, dry, fiffured, fourfy fcabs and efchars, and is deeper rooted in the fkin than that of the Arabians. It is attended with great itching, and often deftroys not only the cuticle, but even the excretory veffels and furface of the fkin itfelf, and difcharges a thickifh fort of liquor, which forms itfelf into crufts and fcales, which is the pathognomonic fymptom of this moft hideous difeafe.

The diet fhould be very fparing, light, and eafy of digeftion; the body kept lax, and frequent ufe made of warm baths, in which emollient herbs may be boiled.

The following, perfifted in for five or fix weeks, will be often effectual :

#### Bolus Alterans.

R Antim. crud. 313. Conf. cochl. hort. Əi. Syr. fimp. q. f. fiat bolus bis terve de die fum.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

K Hydrargyri calcinat. gr. vi. Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. xxiv. Pil. e ftyrac. gr. xxv. Syr. papav. albi q. f. f. pil. vij. non deaurandæ; fumat unam omni nocte h. f.

Perhaps the following cannot be exceeded in this difeafe :

R Pil. Æthiop. gr. x. fumat omni nocte h. f. & omni alter. mane fumat 3ij. fal. polychreft. in Hi. aq. fontan. folut. cum paululo fyr. fimplicis mift. Perfiftat in ufu horum pro re nata.

# Sea-water is alfo ufeful.

Vel, Bolus Antimonialis.

K Hydrargyri calcinat gr. i. Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. iij.

Conferv. cynofbat. Ĝi. f. bolus horâ fomni fumend. fuperbib. hauftum decoct. farfaparillæ.

Vel, Electarium Alterans.

K Hydrargyri cum fulphure Antimon. levigat. āā 3iß. Conferv. cochl. hortení. 3i.

Syr. fimp. q. f. f. elect. fumat. n. m. molem ter in die fuperbib. hauftum decoct. farfaparillæ; vel interior. cortic. ulmi; vel aq. benedict. comp. Ziv.

Vel, Pulvis Alterans.

R Sulphur. antimon. præcip.

Calomelanos aa 31j.

Calomelas in craffum pulverem redact. lævigetur fuper marmor. per vices addendo paulatim fulphur. antimon. & diuturno tritu fiat pulvis fubtilifimus.

Vel, Pilulæ Alterantes Guaiacinæ.

K Hujus pulveris 3B.

Gum. guaic. ziij.

Refin. guiac. 3ij.

Balfam. copaiv. q. f. f. maffa pilularis ex cujus, fing. drachm. formentur pil. nº xxi. fumat duas vel tres h. f. & mane.

This

This method, clofely followed for five or fix weeks, has often cured the moft obftinate fkin difeafes; and I fhould, at the fame time, ftrongly recommend the decoct. lignorum to be drank very plentifully.—The following medicated wine may likewife be of ufe:

#### Linimentum Saturninum.

K Adipis fuillæ. Zijß. Cerussæ acetatæ zij. m. f. lin. p. aff. appl.

The leprofy, commonly met with in England, feems to be a local difeafe of the cutis, and its veffels and glands; and may fometimes be owing to what the common people call a furfeit, or cold. Of nine cafes in ten of the leprous patients who frequent the waters of Bath, as is found by long experience, the ftagnating humours feem to have acquired various degrees of acrimony, and to give a preternatural hardnefs and thicknefs to the cutis. —Mercurials, and the remedies recommended above, with warm bathing, will contribute greatly

greatly to cleanfe and foften the cutis; and afterwards the cortex, fea-bathing, exercife, and a milk diet, will be proper to firengthen the whole body, and reftore a natural and plentiful perfpiration.

Scabby eruptions on the fkin, which are fo frequently met with in common practice, require the fame kind of treatment which hath just now been preferibed for the lepra. These forts of cutaneous difeases are commonly called fcorbutic eruptions; but are carefully to be diffinguished from the real fcorbutic spots, which are not of a fcabby or fcurfy nature, as in thefe cafes, but are purple, yellow, or livid fpots, not raifed above the furface of the fkin, but greatly refemble bruife-marks, and flea-bites. A miftake here might be of very dangerous confequence; for the true fcurvy is a putrid difeafe, which requires lenient and antifeptic remedies, and where mercurials and rough medicines might prove fatal; whereas in the cutaneous foulneffes, we are now fpeaking of, they are frequently of the greateft fervice.

In fome obftinate cutaneous eruptions, the following medicated drinks have been found very ufeful : Decoctum

### LEPROSY.

#### Decoctum Scorbuticum.

R Summit. junip. incif. fbij. Baccar. junip. contuf. Zinzib. incif aa 3ij.

Caryoph. aromat. contuf. 3ij. coque in aq. pur. cong. ix. ad colatur cong. viij. paulo ante finem cocturæ adjiciatur caryoph. et addatus fing. cong. liquoris colati, spum facchar (molasses) fbi. tum ponatur in loco tepido, & spum. cerevis. (yeast) fbs. adject. fiat fermentatio, quâ peracta reponatur liquor lagenis vitreis, bene claufis, ad ufum; et bibat æger fbi. quotidie horis medicis.

#### Cerevifia Scorbutica.

R Fol. cochl. hortenf. Hi.

----- nafturt. aquat.

- becabung.

Summit abietis.

- geniftæ, āā m. x.

Rad. rapan. ruftic.

Rad. lapath. acut. aa Hi.

Aurant. incif. nº xx. m. adde cerevifiæ non lupulatæ, tempore fermentationis, cong. x. & quando ad maturitatem pervenerit, fit pro potu ordinario.

To this may be occafionally added.

Rad. rhabarb. Sem. finap. Canel. alb.

The unguentum e fulphure is applicable to a vaft number of cutaneous eruptions, which are not fufpected to be the true itch.

In very vifcid habits gum guaiac. millepedes; hydrargyr. cum fulphure, and fteel will be advifable.

In a variety of cafes, where the fkin has been over-run with a watery, itchy, fpreading eruption, more particularly incident to old

Id people, nothing has been more effectual nd a ftrong decoction of the juniper tops nd berries long perfifted in, and drank to he quantity of a quart a day. Should this ail, the pil. Æthiopic. will be worth trying.

A decoction of the inner-bark of the comnon elm, gathered fresh from the tree, has likewife been found of service in cutaneous oulness;

### Decoctum Ulmi.

R Cort. ulm. interior. recent. Ziv.

Aq. font. Hiv. coque ad colatur. Hij. cujus bibat. Ho B. bis in die.

It fhould be continued for a length of time to anfwer any good purpose; and if the effloefcence of the skin should be increased after ts first taking, it is rather a circumstance in ts favour.

# CHAP. VIII.

### OF THE SCURVY.

HE Scurvy is a putrid difease common in cold countries after living on putrid salted unimal food, where there is a want at the ame time of fresh vegetables. It is very atal to feamen, and to people shut up in gar-G g rifons

rifons and befieged places, who experience the fame deficiency, and also of fermented liquors, and a found nourifhing diet. It commonly begins with heavinefs, wearinefs, and a difinclination to move or ftir about; thefe are fucceeded by fpongy putrid gums which bleed, or oufe out blood on flight preffure, an offenfive breath, a fallow and bloated countenance; hæmorrhages from the nofe; difficulty of breathing, efpecially on motion ; dejection of fpirits : fwelling of the legs; purple, yellow, or livid fpots on the fkin, particularly at the roots of the hair, not rifing above the furface, greatly refembling bruife-marks, and flea-bites; tumors in various parts of the arms and legs; and a contraction in the flexor tendons of the ham; the catching of the breath on motion, with the lofs of ftrength, dejection of fpirits, and rotten gums, are held as the effential, or diftinguishing fymptoms of this difeafe.

Delicate females—old people—and young men, who have either fuffered by anxiety and grief, or have been exhaufted by previous difeafes, fuch as hæmorrhages, or fever, but more efpecially thofe who are remarkable for fat. It is not confined to thofe who are

are at fea; for it is frequently obferved on land, in low fituations, where humidity with cold prevails—here it is endemic, more efpecially near the fea, if the inhabitants live chiefly on fifh, and falt provisions; for thefe are apt to induce a relaxation of the folids, and a diffolved ftate of the fluids; which are confidered as the proximate caufe of this complaint.

The cure of this difeafe depends entirely on the use of fresh vegetables, particularly emons, oranges, limes, apples, citrons, curvy-grafs, creffes, endive, lettuce, purflain, Handelion, fumitory, &c. Thefe are to be caken in fuch forms as will allow the patients co confume the greatest quantities. If cofivenefs is not prevented, nor the fkin becomes oft and moift by the ufe of thefe, ftewed prunes must be given, or a decoction of tanarinds with cream of tartar to keep the body open: a light decoction of the woods, nd warm bathing prefcribed, in order to often the fkin, and relax the pores, which reatly contribute towards the recovery of people thus afflicted. With regard to paricular fymptoms, mouth-waters of decoction If bark, and infusion of rofes, with tincture

Gg 2

of

of myrrh muft be ufed occafionally; *fwelle* and indurated limbs with fliffened joints, mu be bathed in warm vinegar, and relaxe by vapor-baths, confining the vapor to th parts by means of clofe blankets. To ut cers of the legs, lint, impregnated with bari decoction, muft be applied in preference to greafy or oily applications, which ar detrimental.

The method of cure in other cafes, ough to be adapted to the circumftances of thofe who are moft fubject to this difeafe; that is fea-faring people during long cruifes, and tedious voyages: for it would be ridiculous to preferibe plenty of vegetables and freff broths for the cure of fuch patients as thefe where neither vegetables, nor broths, are to be had.

For the prevention of this difeafe at fea, fome have advifed *malt* to be carried abroad, and a wort fresh made from this to be used daily, which may likewise cure the complaint after it has appeared, of which there have been many successful experiments. Some have recommended four crout, or four cabbage. Others advise an allowance of sugar, molaffes, and orange or lemon-juice to the men, and

and others the impregnation of the water, which is drank, with fixed air. But this is an important fubject not to be fixed by mere fpeculation, requiring more trials than has yet been made, before the most beneficial method of conducting ourfelves can be absolutely determined.

# CHAP. XI.

#### OF THE SCROPHULA.

THIS difeafe generally arifes between the third and feventh year, yet fometimes later, even to the age of puberty, particularly in perfons of a fine fkin, an irritable fibre, and a relaxed habit; frequently it has attended, or followed the rickets, and in fubjects who are difpofed to fcrophula, we fee it apparentty produced by fmall-pox.

creates inflammation ; in the eye-lids, a forenefs and fmall ulcerations; and in the canthi, a fiftula lachrymalis : there is a thicknefs of the upper lip; and chaps in the lips; the columna nafi tumid, and fometimes it even ulcerates the noftrils; the face is florid, the fkin fmooth and fhining, and the abdomen fwelled. There are different fpecies of this difeafe, by fome authors eight are recited, but practically they may be reduced to four-first, the common, which is fimple, external, and permanent, and frequently terminates in pulmonary confumption; the mesenteric, a fimple internal ferophula, with palencis of the face, want of appetite, tumor of the abdomen, and unufual fector of the fæces, this terminates in atrophy; fugitive, or flying, the most fimple of all, and only arifes about the neck, quickly vanishing, and as fpeedily returning, produced, for the most part, from a reforption from ulcers of the head, or a fudden ftoppage of a purulent difcharge from the ears in children ; and the American, joined with the yaws.

These affections generally are not attended with pain, neither do the tumors readily suppurate; but in process of time their contents 4 acquire

acquire acrimony fufficient to irritate and corrode the living folids, the parts affected grow red, hot and painful, and end in fuppuration. The matter of this abfcefs is thin, and mixed with a whitifh, curdly fubftance, and this curdly matter, together with the hard lumpy feel, which these tumors have before fuppuration, are the distinguishing marks of these from others. Sometimes the humor does not fhew itfelf externally, but fettles on the interior parts, which the thickness of the upper lip indicates, and in this cafe, wasting, hectic fever, and death enfue. Sometimes the fame kind of matter fettles on the lungs, producing cough with phthis.

In children thefe tumors may proceed from bad diet, which time, exercife, and a proper courfe of alteratives, may possibly relieve; without which care and circumspection the malady increases, and they become truly fcrophulous.

The diet fhould be light and of eafy digeftion, with a due attention to the non-naturals. Exercife in moderation will be very conducive towards the re-eftablifhment of health.—Pork, cheefe, butter; all fmoked and dried meats: fifh, pickles, and high aro-G g 4 matic

matic fauces, are by no means to be allowed.

Bleeding in the beginning, under proper reftrictions, may be neceffary; then,

#### Bolus Purgans.

K Rad. jalap. pulv. gr, xv. Calomelanos præp. gr. iij. Ol. carui gutt. i. Syr. rofæ q. f. f. bolus fummo mane fumendus cum debito regimine.

Vel, Bolus Rhei cum Hydrargyro.

R Pulv. rhab. Эi. Calomelanos præp. gr. v. Ol. carui. gutt. i. Syr. rof, q. f. m.

Then the following :

#### Pulvis Spongiofus,

K Spong. uft. Di. Pulv. rhab. gr. iv. f. pulvis mane & velperi fumendus fuperbib. hauftum feri lactis.

The cort. Peruv. and millepedes have been found very ferviceable in fcrophulous cafes. Sea-water drinking, and immerfions in the fame element, have of late years much prevailed, and with fome fuccefs, adhering to a courfe of alteratives at the fame time. The ufe of fea-water will anfwer beft before there are any fuppuration, or fymptoms of tabes; the cortex when there are running fores, and a degree of heetic fever. The fea-water fhould only be taken in fuch quantities

tities as to render it aperient, and when it creates great thirft it may be mixed with common water. When fcrophulous tumors, it muft be obferved do fuppurate, they ought never to be opened, till all the lumpy hardnefs is melted down; but thefe abfceffes generally do better when left to themfelves, than when opened by art.—Alga marina, or common fea-wrack, and applying the fame by way of cataplafm; alfo liniment of frefh gall with foap liniment, are recomended as refolvents.

Electarium Scrophulofum.

Athiop. mineral. vegetab. āā zij. Milleped. præp. 3fS. Spong. uft. Sulphur. præcipitat. āā ziij. Conferv. lujulæ zvi.

Syr. alth. q. f. ut f. elect. de quo fumat n. m. molem mane & vesperi superbib. decoct. sarsaparil. 15ß. vel aq. marinæ eandem quantitatem.

The athiop. antimon. has done great things in these cases.

Madder-root has been advantageous in fome cafes; as has even mercurials, though reprobated by many. But it must be obferved, that hitherto we know no certain remedy for the difease, and that it often baffles the most skilful treatment. The following 3 washes

wafhes have fometimes refolved fcrophulous tumors.

Lotio Hydrargyri Moriati. R Hydrargyri muriati Əß. folve in Aq. diftillatæ 3ß. adde Tinct. canth. 3iij. cubitum itura tumoribus ufurpanda.

Vel, Lotio Difeutiens. R Aq. ammon. acetatæ. Ziß. Spir. vini r. Z ß. Aq. diftillatæ Zij. m. Embroc. cochl. mag. tepid. utend. omn. noct.

Sea-water is chiefly ferviceable where the obftructions of the glands of the neck and vifcera are recent; alfo in obftructions of the liver, and in tumors of the joints in general, not fuppurated. When the glands become foftened by the internal ufe of the water, then bathing, with a courfe of the cortex, will prove efficacious.

The Sydenham-waters drank on the fpot, where the glands were ulcerated and the habit highly difeafed, have been much extolled.

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

R Sulph. antimon. præcip, Diß.

Milleped, 3i.

Sagapen. Di.

Ol. juniper. gutt. vi.

Syr. tolutani q. f. ut f. pil. n° xxiv. quarum iv. fumat mane & horâ fomni fuperbib. hauftum fequentem.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

K Decoct. cort. Peruv. Zij. Tinct. lavend. c. Zi.

Tinctur.

### SCROPHULA,

Tinctur. guaiac. gutt. xx, Syr. tolutani 3i. m.

Unguentum ad Strumas,

R Olei oliv.

Ceræ albæ.

Mellis opt. fing. p. z. m. fiat unguentum ulceribus appl.

The juice of the gladiolus luteus, or yellow water-flag, rubbed upon the part, has often an excellent effect.

Sir HANS SLOANE's liniment. opthalmic. has been known to do fervice in a fcrophulous opthalmia.

I knew one inftance where a quarter of a pint of Seville orange-juice, drank at noon, refolved glandular obftructions under the maxillæ, in one week's time, and improved the conftitution in every other refpect.

Extract. cicutæ feems worthy of trial in this difeafe, and is beft given in old inveterate cafes, approaching to the fehirrous, or cancerous ftate. Begin with fmall dofes, and increafe them with caution. It may be given as follows :

### Pilulæ e Cicuta.

R Extract. cicut. zij. f. pil. xxx. non de aur. sumat ij. mane, meridie, & 4r. h. f.

This remedy appears to be most proper for adults, as I have feen bad effects from the extr. cicut. in young people.—It has however

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ever been given with fuccefs, raifing the dofe from fifteen grains to twenty, three times a day.

The fal foda joined with rhubarb, and magnefia, has been of fervice given twice a day, and continued for fome time.

Small dofes of calomel united with rhubarb alfo, fufficient to keep the body gently open; and given with bark decoction twice a day, has been ufed with fuccefs.

Ten grains of muriated quickfilver, with ten drops of the marine acid diffolved in one ounce of antimonial wine, twenty drops of which muft be given twice a day, and continued for months, though fhould it purge its dofe muft be diminifhed.

The terra muriata falita, given from two drops to ten, has been administered with fome advantage. Still notwithstanding all the boasted powers of these various remedies, they must give place to a judicious adminifiration of fea-water, and fea-air.

CHAP.

# CHAP. XII.

OF THE RICKETS.

HIS diforder affects the bones of children, and caufes a confiderable protuberance, incurvation, or diffortion of them.

It may arife from various caufes, but more particularly, when proper care has not been taken with children; when they have been too tightly fwathed in fome parts, and too loofe in others; keeping them too long in one and the fame pofition; not keeping them clean and dry. Sometimes it may proceed from a lax habit; at others from want of proper motion.

A deficiency of bony matter in the fluids, has been afsigned as a caufe, which depends in fome meafure upon a general laxity, and debility of the moving fibres of the organs that perform the functions of digeftion and afsimilation—or from a deficiency of nutrimental juices, which depends upon depraved digeftion, ill conditioned chyle, and obftructed lacteals—add to thefe an impeded fupply of nervous influence to the fpinal marrow, either by obftruction or comprefsion, pre-

preventing the nutrition of all the parts, which derive nerves from it.

It ufually appears about the eighth or ninth month, and continues to the fixth or feventh year of the child's age. The head becomes large, swelling much anteriorly, and the fontanella keeps long open; the countenance is full and florid; the joints fivelled, especially about the wrifts: lefs near the ancles .- The ribs are depreffed, and grow crooked; the abdomen and hypochondria are diffended; the reft of the body grows thin ; attended with great debility; very often a cough and diforders of the lungs fucceed; and there is, withal, a very early understanding, and the child in his motion waddles. The bones and fpine of the back are varioufly difforted-the ftools are frequent and loofe-a flow fever fucceeds -atrophy is confirmed, and death clofes the fcene.

They who die of this difeafe, have the mefenteric glands enlarged and feirrhous, the liver and fpleen obstructed and encreased in fize, the intestines are much inflated, and loaded with black and feetid matters, and the muscles, particularly of the abdomen, waste away.—The atrophy of infants, have nearly the

the fame fymptoms, the fame appearances after death, the fame caufes, and has the fame indications of cure. It may be fimple, unconnected with any other difeafe; or it has fometimes other difeafes for its affociate.

The rickets require nearly the fame treatment as fcrophula; its cure depending upon diffolving the vifcidity of the juices, opening the obstructions, promoting a free circulation, and then strengthening the folids.

The regimen fhould be light, and properly feafoned; broth in which craw-fifh are boiled is excellent, or beef tea; fpiced meats are ufeful; rice alfo with wine, and a little cinnamon; the air dry and clear. Exercife and motion fhould be encouraged, and bandage, as well as inftruments, contrived to keep the limbs in a proper fituation; but we fhould take care that they be fo formed as not to put the child in pain, or reftrain it too much. It alfo fhould be kept dry and clean, and fhould lie rather on a hard mattrafs or bed, than a foft one.

The first passages should be first cleansed by gentle laxatives, such as rhubarb and sal polychrest, and is required a mild emetic.— Then

Then cold bathing is of infinite ufe if it is found to excite a glowing warmth; it may be continued with advantage; if the child fhivers in its ufe, it fhould be put between blankets till it grows warm and fweats a little; after this trial ufe warm water, and gradually proceed to the colder; after which we fhould not omit friction, and placing the child between two blankets, fo as to encourage a free diaphorefis. The back fhould be well rubbed with fpir. rorifmar. fpir. vin. camphor. or good old rum every night.

Vel, Linimentum Rhachiticum.

R Ol. palmæ Zij.

Balf. Peru.

Ol. nuc. mosch. express. aa 31.

-- caryoph. 9

-fuccin. āā gutt. xi.

Spir. ammon. 3ij. m. et inungantur partes affectæ quotidie.

Previous to the ufe of this liniment, if the parts are rubbed before the fire with a flannel cloth, it will become more efficacious.

A few grains of ipecacoanha may now and then be proper; and afterwards the following;

Pulvis Rachiticus.

K Hydrargyri e fulphure. Rhab. pulv! ää. gr. v. Pulveris aromat. gr. ij. f. pulvis ter in feptimana repetendus.
Chaly-

# Chalubeates are very ferviceable :

R Vin. ferri gutt. xx. ad lx. ex coch. ij. decoct. cort. Peruy, bis in die.

Vel,

R' Tinct. Ferri muriati gutt. v. to xx. e coch. i. infuf. amar. fimp. circa meridiem et vefperi.

Millepedes may be of fervice; a decoction of the bark, with red wine, in moderation, after dinner, is alfo very proper.

## Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Pulv. cort. per. 3fs. Infunde in aq. distillatæ fbß. per tres dies & cola.

R Hujus colaturæ 3i. Syr. e cort. aur. 3iß. m. fiat haustus ter de die fum.

If this infusion make the patient coffive, add to it a proper quantity of rhubarb, foluble tartar, or folutive fyrup of rofes.

Bark and feel are excellent tonics, and invigorators of the fystem; but if there is any feverifh difposition, the acidum vitriolicum may be used instead of steel. Soda or kali has been ftrongly recommended in this complaint; with cort. Peruvianus or madder in decoction; as has also the ofmund-royal, or flowering fern, given either in decoction, powder, or extract.

Sydenham depended upon the following cathartic---

R Tama-

R Tamarind. Zj. fol. fennæ ziv. Rhæi. Ziij. coq. in aq. diftill. q. f. ad Zvj.—& diffolvantur mannæ & fyrupi rofæ āā Zij. m. fum. cochl. j. vel ij. plus vel minus pro ætate infantes.

The ens veneris of Boyle, i. e. the ferrum ammoniacale, in dofes of two grains given in wine every night for three weeks, has cured numbers, without the afsiftance of any other internal, or external remedy; it may be given from two or three grains, to ten or twelve; or in fome cafes, to twenty or thirty.

Equal parts of iron filings, cinnamon, and fugar, is an approved medicine; to which if a little rhubarb is added, it will be rendered more efficacious; and to prevent the rickets, nothing contributes fo much as early cold bathing.

## CHAP. XIII.

#### OF THE LUES VENEREA.

HE Lues Venerea is a contagious difeafe coming on after impure coition, and affections of the genitals, as chancres and buboes, and ulcers of the tonfils, and commonly makes its appearance with fcabby erup-

eruptions. These kinds of eruptions are generally of a tawny yellow hue, and not attended with much itching, and the fkin underneath is of a reddifh brown, or copper colour. They chiefly occupy the roots of the hair about the forehead and temples, with blotches on the furface of the body; they are at first fmall in clusters, running into fcabs and fcabby ulcers. Nocturnal pains affect the fhins, bones of the arms and head; then nodes appear on the fkull and tibiæ, which are very painful, and the bones at length become rotten and carious; if the throat continues ulcerous, the difeafe creeps towards the nofe, which thefe ulcers fometimes deftroy. It will be neceffary to diffinguish these venereal ulcers from fcorbutic ones, which may be done, for the most part, by observing that venereal ulcers frequently spread to the nose-fcorbutic ones never; venereal ulcers are callous in their edges, fcorbutic ones not fo;-venereal ulcers are circumscribed and commonly circular; at least they are confined to certain places ; fcorbutic ones are of a more irregular figure, fpread wider, and frequently affect the whole mouth; venereal ulcers are Hh 2 in

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in general hollow, and commonly covered at the bottom with a yellowifh or white flough; but feorbutic ones are apt to grow up in loofe fungi; venereal ulcers are red in their circumference, but feorbutic ones are always livid; venereal ulcers frequently rot the fubjacent bones, feorbutic ones feldom or ever; venereal ulcers are generally combined with other fymptoms which are known to be venereal, feorbutic ones with the diffinguifhing figns of the feurvy.

Sometimes the lues is attended with chops in the infide of the lips, palms of the hands, and behind the ears; and deafnefs: at other times the eyes are painful, red, and itch.— Various, in fhort, are the fymptoms under which thefe miferable patients languifh.

Salivation is the radical cure of this confirmed ftate, bleeding being firft premifed, efpecially in plethoric perfons, and the moft effectual way of raifing it feems to be by unction.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

R Hydrargyri purificati Zi. Adipis fuillæ Zij. m. ut f. unguentum.

Of this let the patient rub in 3ij. every night with his own hands, from the ancles upwards to the knee, then all round the joints,

joints, and fo on fuccefsively to the thighs, all which parts are to be covered with flannel drawers and worfted flockings. But there is no necessity for this progrefs if a falivation is to be raifed, it is done by rubbing from half a dram to two drams on the infide of the thighs, above the knce, every night, or every other night, till a fpitting comes on, which, should it be tardy in doing, the quantity of the ointment may be increafed, or mercurials given at the fame time internally in moderate dofes, fo that the falivation may be raifed flowly and gradually; for this is much more efficacious than producing the effect too rapidly. And when the mouth begins to be fore and fwell, leffen the quantity of the ointment ufed, and apply it once in twenty-four hours.

It happens fometimes that, to raife the fpitting, it will require more than one ounce of the hydrargyrum purificatum. Examine the mouth earefully, by which means you will be better enabled to determine concerning the force of the mercury already ufed; and it is certainly more eligible to effect a fpitting without occasioning H h 3 the

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the head to fwell, if it can possibly be done. If no fymptoms of a falivation appear after fome few days, vomit with hydrargyrum vitriolatum gr. v. and give very plentifully of warm gruels, whey, or chicken-broth.

In cafe of diarrhœa prefcribe the following:

#### Bolus e Scordio.

E Elect. e fcordio Di.

Pulv. e cretâ comp. f. o. Əß. f. bolzs fumend. ftatim & repetendus ut opus fuerit, cum cochl. iv. julep. feq.

Julepum Japonicum.

ℝ Aq. cinnam. 3vi. Spf. cinn. 3i. Tinctur. catechu 3iij. m.

Order the patient the decoct. corn. cervi for common drink. If the loofenefs be attended with a violent pain and griping,

#### Enema Opiatum.

Decoct. corn. cervi žviij. Opii purificati grana duo f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum,

K Juscul. vervecin. 造品. Confect. fracaft, Theriac, Andromach. āā ʒiij. m. f. enema.

Order at the fame time fome red wine with fpices.

Should the falivation be too fuddenly raifed, and endanger the patient, bleed largely,

largely, and throw up brifk carthartic clyfters repeatedly.

If the falivation is too violent, or continues too long, it is often found difficult to abate or remove: however, the beft mode is, if the feafon be cold, to keep the patient in a room moderately warm, and exhibit a gentle purge, if the ftrength of the patient's conflictution will permit.

### Haustus cum Senâ.

R Infuf. fenæ žij. Tinctur. fenæ ziij. Kali acetati zfs. Syr. rof. zi. f. hauftus fummo mane fumendus, & pro re natâ cum regimine repetendus.

Then for four or five days every evening he fhould be put into a warm bath, rubbing his body at the fame time with a flefhbrufh, or flannel gloves, and when he comes out be dreffed in flannel cloaths : if inflammatory fymptoms occur, bleeding will be neceffary : he fhould be confined to a low diet, to drink barley-water, or fome other mucilaginous liquid ; but fhould his ftrength be much reduced, a nourifhing dict, with the ufe of wine, an infufion of bark, or quafsia wood in wine or cinnamonwater, with fome preparation of iron, and H h 4 a free

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a free country air, are certainly proper; and fhould the air be dry, he fhould go a little abroad, unlefs at the fame time it be very cold.

Subphurated kali is found to be highly efficacious, in checking the falivation, and it feldom fails confiderably to abate it in the fpace of 24, or 48 hours.

When the falival ducts are very relaxed, the mouth not very painful, and the fpitting continues undiminified, an aftringent gargle may be proper, ufed with caution : common fulphur has now and then a good effect, and fulphur of antimony. In obfinate ptyalifm, a blifter, feton, or illue in the neck, together with the ufe of purified fulphur and camphor, and the volatile liniment applied to the throat, fometimes prove ferviceable; and in defperate cafes we might try the effect of pouring cold water over the head and face, letting the patient in the mean time fit with the reft of the body immerfed in a warm bath.

To raife a falivation by calomel, give five grains in a bolus at night, and repeat it every other night till the patient has taken about one drachm; then ftop, and proceed with caution.

vaution. Nothing requires more attention than the exhibition of mercury; fince men, differing greatly in their conftitutions, will be variously affected by its use. The difcharge of about two or three pints of faliva a day is a fufficient quantity; and this should be continued and kept up from three to five weeks, according to the exigency of the diffemper: after which, gentle purges, and the decost. farfaparil. drank to the quantity of a quart a day for four weeks, will be of great fervice:

Decoctum Sarfaparillæ.

R Rad. farfaparil. 3iv.

ginseng. 3s. coque leni igne in aq. fontan. Hiv. ad fbij. cola pro usu.

The following gargle will be proper to wash the mouth with:

Gargarisma cum Myrrha.

R Vin. rub. His. Tinctur. myrrh. Mel. commun. aā 3is. m.

Vel,

R Tinct. rofæ rubr. q. v.

Where it is not too fharp.

Vel, Gargarifma Rofaceum. R Mucilag. fem. cydon. Ziv. Infufi rofæ rub. Zij. m.

But it is rarely necessary to bring on falivation,

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vation, it is only requifite to throw mercury gradually into the habit, till the mouth begins to be fore. The following medicines are ftrongly recommended for its cure.

K Gum. guaiac. 3x. Serpent. Virg. 3iij. Pimento. 3ij. Opii 3j. hydrargyri muriati 3fs. Spf. vini reft. 指2. digere per tres dies—cola, & exhibeantur cochl. parv. ij<sup>o</sup> in decoct. farfæ 借j. bis de die.

R Hydrargyri muriat. 3ij. axungiæ porcinæ benè lotæ 32. commisceantur perfecte terendo in mortare marmoreo.

Half a dram of this ointment is to be rubbed on the foles of the feet, for three days fuccefsively, and the intermitted one day, the patient in the mean time may take extract of the gums. Thefe frictions muft be continued 'till all the fymptoms vanifh.

In cafe of an ulcerated fore throat, use the acidum muriaticum, lowered with water 3i. to 3ij. but a more effectual application is cinnabarine fumigations, to the quantity of 3<sup>i</sup> of the cinnabar at a time.

When those particular tumors of the periofteum, or bones called gummata, tophi, nodi, or nodes, arife, many things have been recommended, though few have proved fuccefsful, as mercury, blifters, or incifion, but

Vel,

but the faline mercurial preparations, together with a decoction of the woods, are moft to be depended upon, particularly that of mezereon, fee p. 477, and the æthiops antimonialis of Huxham : and to relieve thofe excruciating nocturnal pains which attend them, opium, according to circumftances, given in large dofes in obftinate cafes, may be tried, till a radical cure can be effected.

When any complaints enfue from a falivation imprudently flopped, or cold caught during the use of mercury, nothing is fo effectual as a fresh course of mercury cautiously administered.

I have already faid that falivation is rarely neceffary, and muft obferve that few patients in private practice are now falivated, it being much more common to ufe mercury in fmall dofes, with purgatives properly interpofed, or fuch medicines given with it as may determine the medicine to the fkin or kidneys.

#### Bolus Mercurialis.

K Hydrargyri calcinat. gr. i. ad duo. Sulph. antimon. præcipit. grana quinque. Opii purific. femigranum ad granum unum. Conferv. cynofbat. q. f. f. bolus omni nocte fumendus horâ fomni.

Decoclum

Decoctum Mezerei cum Sarfaparilla.

R Rad. mezerei zij. Sarfaparil. Ziij. coque in aq. font. Hiv. ad Hij. fumat HS. ter vel quater in die.

This method fhould be clofely purfued. till there appear no more fymptoms of the infection; and even for a fortnight at least after they have difappeared. Warm bath-. ing would certainly afsift this method greatly.o and maken and beitt a train care cafte

Some give the hydrargyrum muriatum in folution, from half a grain to one grain twice a day, joined to a decoction of farfaparilla. The way to prepare the folution is, to diffolve as much muriated quickfilver in brandy, or fpir. vin. ten. as will give half a grain to an ounce of folution. Some mix the folution with the decoct. farfaparil .---We are told of much fuccefs attending this method of curing the lues. How far the conftitution may or may not fuffer from it, must be determined by time and experience.

Small dofes of calomel joined with rhubarb, or fome of the powerful alteratives judicioully given, may be very efficacious in the lucs of children.

Ulcers in the throat are cured better by equal

equal parts of calomel and myrrh, by way of fumigation, than by cinnabar. Hydrargyrum muriatum given to gr. B. every day, alfo, tends much towards a radical extirpation of thefe kinds of ulcers.

Sometimes indeed venereal nodes and nocturnal pains, depending on a venereal caufe, may be happily relieved by the decoct. mezer. alone.

#### Decost. Mezerei.

R Cort. mezer. rec. 3i.

Aq. font. cong. iß. coque ad cong. i. fub. fin. adde glycyrrhiz. incif. Zi. hujus bib. #5. ter quaterve in die.

It must be perfisted in for two or three months; if other venereal fymptoms attend, mercurials must be joined with the decoction.

In order to prevent a return of the difeafe, the whole of the venereal virus muft be eradicated; but unfortunately we have no criterion on which we can found this knowledge with certainty.—It has been therefore wifely recommended to continue the exhibition of mercurials for a fortnight or three weeks after the fymptoms have ceafed to appear; and then we may be pretty confident the cure is completed. It 2 has

has been, though, obferved in feveral patients who bore the internal ufe of mercury very well, as long as the difeafe took place, that on the moment the poifon was eradicated, they began to naufeate it, which proved the ftandard of their being radically cured.

CLASS

DIARRHŒA. CLASS IX. OF FLUXES. SECT. I. ALVINE FLUXES. CHAP. I.

OF A DIARRHCA.

A Diarrhœa is too frequent a difcharge of the contents of the inteffines, without violent degrees of pain or ficknefs. It is not a contagious difeafe, nor has any primary febrile affections; though by its continuance are brought on fever, lofs of appetite; fometimes a naufea, weak pulfe, dry fkin, and a continual thirft.

It is divided into different fpecies: the *crapulous*, in which the fæces are more liquid than natural, and voided in greater quantity: *bilious*, wherein the fæces are yellow, and voided too copioufly: *mucous*, in which either from things too acrid taken into the ftomach, or from cold, particularly applied to the feet, a copious evacuation of

### DIARRHŒA.

of mucus is occafioned: cæliac, wherein a milky humour like chyle is voided; *lienteric*, when our food quickly paffes, without being much altered: *hepatirrhæal*, when a fero-cruentous fluid is ejected per anum, without pain.

A common diarrhœa, arifes from an encreafed action of the exhalants, and excretories, with a proportionate encreafe of the periftaltic motion of the inteffines, induced by irritability; and thefe may be owing to pafsions of the mind : poifons, cathartic medicines : fuppreffed perfpiration, particularly from cold, applied to the feet, and in children from worms, and dentition. It alfo is most frequently occasioned by what is called, a furfeit, or eating fomething indigeftible, or irritating the inteftinal canal, this within proper limits may be ferviceable; but if it proves violent, the patients should drink plentifully of weak yeal, or mutton-broth: and fhould this not be effectual; if the patient is plethoric, and in the prime of life, bleed ; then give an emetic of vin. ipecacoan. which should be occafionally repeated : and,

Bolus

### DIARRHCEA.

Bolus e Rheo.

R Pulv. rhabarb.

Elect. e fcordio āā Bi.

Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Rhabarbarinus.

R Vini rhabarb. 3i. Pulv. rhabarb. 3ß. Tinct. opii gutt. x. f. hauftus h. f. fumend.

Or a dofe of rhubarb, mixed with a grain or two of tartarifed antimony, fhould be administered: fhould not these fucceed, and with the loofeness much griping should come on, *fmall dofes of ipecacuanha*, with a paregoric in the evening, will be proper: or, if the diarrhœa be occasioned by obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifies and warm cloathing are necessary, and the sollowing bolus, which are more particularly useful to Americans and West Indians.

Bolus ex Ipecacoanha.

R Pulv. ipecacoan. gr. iv.

aromatic. gr. vi. ( 'rices and in it')

Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus manè primo deglutiendus.

And when every thing acrid feems to be removed, aftringents, abforbents, and fedatives, may be had recourfe to.

Millura Cretacea.

R Mifturæ cretac. Zvi. Tinct. cardamomi comp. Zi.

Oonf.

### DIARRHŒA.

Conf. Damocrat. 3i. f. mistura cujus sumat cochl, iij. larga subinde, præsertim post singulas sedes liquidas.

#### Haustus Cretaceus.

R Misturæ cretac. 3iß. Tinct. cardamom. comp. 3ij. Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. vi. f. haustus fextâ quâque horâ sumend.

#### Vel, Hauftus cum Amylo.

R' Amyli Diß.

Aq. cinnamom. fimp. 3x.

Tinct. opii gutt. iij.

· Sacchar. 3ß. f. hauftus quarta quâque hora fumendus.

#### Miftura Anodyna.

R Aq. menth. fativæ žvij.
 Spirit. nuc. mofchat. ži.
 Sperm. cet.
 Gum. Arabic.
 Amyli pulv. āā ziß.
 Tinct. opii gutt. quinquaginta.

Syr. papav. albi 3ß. f. mistur. cujus sumat cochl. ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

Thefe will be extremely proper, if acid faburra appear to fubfift in the primæ viæ, or any fharp acrid humor of a different nature. If the relaxed fate of the veffels fhould require more powerful aftringents, we may have recourfe to decoctions of logwood, alum, &c.

The diet fhould be, through the courfe of the difeafe, rice-gruel, fea-bifcuit, panada, gum Arabic diffolved in common drink, decoctum cornu cervi, &c.

In

Que.

## DIARRHCEA.

In cafe bad digeftion has occasioned this diforder, the Peruvian bark may be preferibed to advantage, the primæ viæ having been previoufly cleared. Riding on horfeback, when the feafon and ftrength of the patient will admit of it, is an exercife by no means to be neglected : and here, again, I must repeat the usefulness of the Tilburywater, given as follows: take two or three lumps of triple refined fugar, and the white of a new laid egg; beat them well up together into a fine froth; then mix it with a gill-glafs full of the Tilbury-water, and half a gill of fresh cows-milk made warm. Drink this twice or thrice a day.

In cafes of diarrhœa, after the primæ viæ are cleared by proper aperients, which fhould always be the primary confideration; fimarouba, has been highly fpoken of, as being tonic; antifpafmodic, diaphoretic, and hypnotic.

R Corticis fimaroub. 3sf. Coq. in aq. diftill. 153-ad 152 m. sumantur Ziij. vel 34. ter de die.

Or, fhould the ftrength be much reduced, with a quick feeble pulfe, and increafed irritability; the following may be had recourfe to.

I i z

R Infuf

#### DIARRHCEA.

R Inful. cort. angust. 3vj.

Træ ejufdem Zff. pulver. ejufd. Dj. tinct. opii gtt. xx. fps. lav. C. gtt. xl. m. administrentur cochl. 4r. 4tes horis.

Great caution should be used in stopping diarrhœas, especially in sull habits, as they are mostly falutary efforts of nature to throw off an offending cause, and the obstructing this course mostly brings on a fever.

In those difeases called *lientery*, and *caliac passion*, the treatment most effectual consoftened of vomits, with stomachics, and warm corroborants, a due regulation of diet, and riding. Indeed, in these cases, the mode of cure is similar to that employed for those ferous fluxes, which continue very obstinate after dysentery. Besides what has been above advised, to divert the humours from the intestines, increase the cutaneous difcharges, and strengthen the vessels of the intestinal tube, stronger astringents will fometimes be necessary.

## Pulvis Aftringens.

R Pulver. Gallarum.

Amyli ãa 3i. Nucis mosch. 3i. m. sum. a Di. ad Dij. bis terve indies.

Logwood and cinnamon macerated in lime-

## DIARRHŒA.

lime-water form a powerful and grateful aftringent; fimple lime-water, mixed with milk, makes a proper drink, and fometimes most efficacious: exercife on horfeback. failing, or fwinging, are all of them ufeful. The bilious diarrhæa often comes on and carries off the fomes of a remittent and intermittent fever; and fometimes happens in a continued one, when the flomach and bowels have not, at the commencement, been cleared by an emetic. In this, as in all inteftinal fluxes, which are confidered fecondary, they must be regulated according to the nature of the primary difeafe. In hepatirrhæa, fucceeding putrid dyfentery, we must give lime-water with astringents : when it attends the paroxy/m of a malignant intermittent, bark is our remedy : if it proceeds from the liver, the milder balfams, with other remedies, as advifed in a tabes from an affection of the liver, are what we must depend upon,

I i 3

CHAP.

# CHAP. II.

## OF THE DYSENTERY.

A Dyfentery is a contagious difeafe, attended with febrile affections, frequent griping ftools; tenefmus: the ftools are chiefly mucus, fometimes mixed with blood, the natural fæces being retained, or voided in an hardened ftate; lofs of appetite, and naufea; arifing from fpafmodic conftriction of the colon, retaining hardened fæces.

Its immediate caufe, appears to be a fpafmodic confriction of the colon, brought on by local irritation; from putrid acrimony generated in the habit, or putrid infection.

Hence the cure muft be attempted by taking off the fpafm—clearing the inteftines from putrid fordes, hardened fæces, and every fpecies of colluvies, fheathing the inteftines with mucilaginous fubftances; and in order to prevent a relapfe, adminiftering tonics with aftringents.

It differs in its appellations, according to the appearances it affords, or with what it is

is accompanied; as, verminous, when it is attended with worms; carnous, when fmall flefhy febaceous fubftances are evacuated; white, when without blood; intermittent, when accompanied with an intermittent fever; and miliary, when with miliary eruptions. However, the two which we are here to take notice of are, that which is attended with the inflammatory fymptoms; and that with putrid, the former of which is allied to the inflammatory fever, attended with great heat and thirft, violent pain in the head and loins, as well as abdomen, with a quick, hard, and full pulfe.

Bleeding will be very neceffary in this cafe; then a vomit, allowing the patient to drink freely of weak beef, or chicken broth, to encourage the operation; after which a paregoric will be neceffary: this may be repeated occafionally, as the fymptoms require. Afterwards, the bowels to be cleared by fome mild aperients; then give

#### Bolus Dyfentericus,

 Pulv. rhab. toft. Ji, Elect. e fcordio 3ß. Opii. purif. gr. ß.
 Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i.
 Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus poft emetici operationem deglutiendus.

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Vel.

Vel, Haustus Dysentericus.

R Mifturæ cretac. 3iß.

Conf. Damocrat. Gi. m. f. hauft. quarta quaque hora fumend.

Fresh unskimmed broth may be used for drink, and one of the following clysters injected.

Enema Opiatum,

R Gelatin. Amyli Ziv. Opii purific. grana duo, m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

R' Ther. Androm. ziij. Lact. vaccin. recent. Ziv. m.

Vel, Enema Peruvianum.

E Decoct. cort. Peru. Ziv. Elect. e fcordio 3ß. m.

Vel, Enema ex Amyle.

K Gelatin. Amyli 3iv, Theriac. Andromach 3ij. Ol. amygd. 3i. m.

In general, it is beft after a vomit and purge, to use large doses of opium, as a grain or more, two or three times a day, and to make the patient abstain from all broths and malt liquors.

Demulcents are of more use in this diforder than in the diarrhœa, as here it is more necessary to sheath the bowels.

Electarium Balfamicum.

Or,

K Sperm. cet. Ceræ flavæ äā ʒij. Pulv. e tragacanth. comp. Elect. e fcordio āā ʒi. Syr. diacod. q. f. ut f. electarium.

#### DYSENTERY,

Or,

A fheet of white writing paper diffolved or h. in a pint of milk ;—one ounce of mutton fuet diffolved in the fame menftruum. Decoction of the inner bark of elm tree, two table fpoonfuls after every loofe ftool; or fix drams of the lichen iflandicus, boiled in a pint of milk; of which three ounces may be taken often.

To promote the first intentions the following have been recommended.

First, as an EMETIC.

ℝ Ipecac. gr. x. antim. tart. gr. z. m. Second, as a CATHARTIC.

> K Pulv. rhæi. gr. xxv. calomelanos pp. gr. vq. m. cap. mane.

Third, PAREGORIC.

R Ipecac. gr. vq. Opii gr. j. m.

And as a glyfter, that made of ftarch with opium. See page 488.

An epidemic dyfentery, attended with great pain in the bowels, and large difcharges of blood, has been happily treated by free and repeated venæfection, vomits, and pil. ftyrac. from gr. vi. ad gr. viii. omni nocte.

Nitre and antiphlogiftics are highly commended

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mended for the dyfentery, in the Weft-Indies, where the fever runs high. The moft judicious manner of exhibiting the nitre for the dyfentery, is with finall dofes of the balfam. Locatelli, or elect. e fcordio. Two grains of the ipecacoanha root frefh powdered, with  $\Im_i$  theriac. Andromach. has alfo been found a ufeful medicine.

When the pain and fever is removed, or greatly abated by bleeding, &c. a few dofes of the vitrum antimonii ceratum, from five grains to half a fcruple, given at proper diftances, and with an opiate after each, have been very fuccefsfully tried.

But, perhaps, fmall dofes of the pulv. ipecacuanh. from gr. i. ad gr. ij. would be as effectual; and the more fo, as it generally tends to promote a diaphorefis, a moft defirable circumftance in this difeafe; efpecially if it happens in confequence of an obftructed perfpiration.

The following electaries may be very ufeful, where the pain and forenefs of the bowels are urgent:

Electarium Balfamicum.

R Balfam. Locatell, 3i. Theriac. Andromach. 3ß, Sperm. cet. 3iij.

Pulv,

Pulv. e cretâ. c. cum opio 3ij. Syr. fimp. q. f. pro electario.

Vel, Electarium Balfamicum.

See page 488.

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If attended with a tenefinus, order emollient fomentations, and balfamic clyfters; clyfters of mutton broth, without falt, may be injected to the quantity of a pint, with xxx. or xl. drops of the tinct. opii purific.

Enema cum Amylo.

Gelatin. amyli. 3vi.
 Elect. e fcordio 3iij.
 Ol. amygd. 3ij. m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema cum Scordio.

K Decoct. cornu cervi 指係. Elect. e fcord. 3fs. Ovi vitellum unius; m. f. enema.

Though we have faid bleeding ought to be prefcribed at the commencement of the difeafe, it is only in the inflammatory fpecies, and in ftrong plethoric habits : in thofe who are weakly, or where the conftitution of the difeafe is truly putrefactive, it ought wholly to be omitted ; and in this laft fpecies we fhall find appearances differ from the former fpecies : for in this, the attack begins with a continued chillnefs for fome hours, attended with ficknefs, vertigo, and general

general debility; the countenance becomes pallid, and is afflicted with fharp pains in the abdomen before the flux comes on; thepulfe is fmall, little if at all feverifh : the ftools, from being thin and yellowifh, become vifcid, flimy, and commonly tinged If it comes in ftreaks, we with blood. conclude the veffels of the rectum are affected; if more intimately mixed, those fituated higher up. The ftools have always a peculiar præternatural fmell, more offenfive towards the latter end than at first; but if the difeafe proves fatal, the foetor is cadaverous and intolerable : before every evacuation the pain increafes, the ftools grow. frequent, even to fifteen in an hour, attended with perpetual tenefmus, forcing down the rectum, which oftentimes mortifies, and haftens the unhappy cataftrophe, which otherwife might be deferred till an inflammation came on, which foon terminates in gangrene, and death. This is the progrefs of the moft violent degree of putrefactive dyfentery; but where the acrimony. of the humors runs not to fo high a degree, the debility, naufea, and dejection, are not fo great, the ftools not numerous, or attended

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tended with fuch fevere pain. The cure of this is fimilar to what we have before recited. Clearing the bowels with dofes of . rhubarb, from 15 to 20 grains, and three grains of calomel, and afterwards perfifting in fmall dofes of ipecacuanha, joined with opium, if neceffary. If these do not fucceed, but the diffrefsing fymptoms continue, fomentations should be used to the abdomen, and anodyne glyfters made of broth; decoction of linfeed or milk with ftarch, and tincture of opium should be thrown up the inteffines. Should it be accompanied with a putrid fever, we must try, dubious as is our fuccefs, infufions of bark and fnake-root in claret or port, with a few drops of tincture of opium in each dofe, and let the patients eat plentifully of ripe fruit which may be in feafon; and impregnate the liquids which they drink with their juices.

In cafes of dyfentery, fome think the cortex eleutheriæ a fpecific; and, befides what has been advanced above, where the pain continues violent, fome advife femicupia, and bliftering the abdomen.

tomers college depression

To To

To prevent a relapfe, decoctions of anguitura, or fimarouba bark are ftrongly re-' commended, as prefcribed in diarrhœa for the fame purpofe.

In old dyfenteries I have known the drinking plentifully of rough cyder have an excellent effect; the fame has happened from porter. All aftringents are here ufeful.

#### Potus Aftringens.

K Lign. campech. raf. Zij. Coqué ex aq. font q. f. ad colat. Hi. & adde. Tinct. japon. Zi. — Theb. gutt. xl. Syr. e cort. aur. Zi. m. dofis, coch. iv. poft fing. fed

liq. vel quarta quâque hor.

## CHAP. IV.

#### OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

HE Cholera Morbus is a violent vomiting and loofenefs; from the bile regurgitating into the ftomach, and defcending liberally into the bowels; attended with acute fharp pains, gripings, and inflations in the upper inteftines; fpafms of the abdominal mufcles; great thirft, heat, and anxiety; a quick and unequal pulfe; cramps of

of the thighs and legs; cold fweats; and in the laft ftage, a fyncope, and coldnefs in the extremities. It is divided into two fpecies; *fpontaneous*; that which arifes in a warm feafon, without any manifeft caufe; *accidental*, when the caufe is acrid fubftances taken internally. This difeafe is most frequent in fummer, and in the autumn; and more particularly attacks young perfons and children; old people feldom; but when it does, is very formidable. It is a very bad fign, when what is difeharged by a vomit has an excrementitious fmell.

This difeafe is owing to a fuperabundance of acrid, and highly ftimulant bile, diffufed through the whole extent of the alimentary canal, bringing on an acceleration, and inversion of the periftaltic motion of the ftomach and inteffines, and by fympathy, producing fpafmodic affections of the abdominal muscles, and those of the extremities.

The cure muft therefore be attempted by carrying off the offending caufe, by copious dilution : and allaying the irritability by opiates. Emetics, and cathartics, in this complaint are attended with danger. There-

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Therefore, chicken-broth fhould be freely drank to the quantity of fix or eight quarts, and as faft as pofsible; milk, and warm-water, new-churned butter-milk, decoctions of rice or barley; or, what is preferable, an infusion of oat-bread toasted brown, in water; or of oatmeal made brown like coffee, which will lay on the ftomach, and generally ftops the vomiting; but should that not be the cafe, we must try the faline draught; or cohumbo root, cataplasms of mithridate, or of the leaves of common mint boiled in port or claret should be applied to the wrists, or præcordia; mint tea given to drink, or infusions of cloves or cinnamon.

If the patient be plethoric, *bleeding* is abfolutely neceffary; and in cafes of fevere pain, a *femicupium*, or *fomentations* of the warm fpirituous kind, are apt to alleviate the fymptom.

When the purging begins to abate, and the ftomach is fettled, an opiate may be given.

#### Hauftus Sedativus.

R Aq. cin. Zi.

Spirit. cinnam. 3ß.

Tinctur. opii gutt. x. vel xx. pro ratione ætatis. Sacchar. alb. cum ol. menth. gutt. ij. contrit. vel q. f. ad gratum faporem.

Like-

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Likewife clyfters of broth fhould be injected as faft as they are returned, till the pain abates.

There is no difeafe in which a perfon feems nearer death, and yet afterwards recovers, than this. When it has continued for fome time, *large dofes of opium*, in a folid form, become abfolutely neceffary, and the patient must be directed not to fwallow more than a table fpoonful of any liquid at a time. The drink fhould alfo be of a generous kind.

Columbo root, from half a drachm to two drachms, every four hours, has been found of great fervice in this difeafe, as well as in the dyfentery and bilious colics.

Should the vomiting and purging not return on the fecond day, little is neceffary to be done; but on the third or fourth a *rhubarb draught* fhould be administered, and at night *an anodyne*: after which, the patient, returning to his usual mode of living gradually, and using riding exercise, should take fome stomachic bitter, with ten or twelve drops of the diluted vitriolic acid, an hour or two before dinner every day. And thus will the cure be perfectly completed.

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SECT.

498 BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

SECT. II. HÆMORRHAGES. CHAP. I.

OF BLEEDING AT THE NOSE,

A Emorrhages at the nofe may arife from a plethora, or be occafioned by a thin, tharp, acrimonious humour, lacerating the tender fibrillæ of the fanguineous veffels. In young people they are attended with figns of an arterial; in old, of venal plethora: hence the two varieties. The concomitant fymptoms are, a pain or fullnefs of the head, frequently preceded by giddinefs, fudden dimnefs of vision, drowfinefs, itching of the nofe, and fluthing of the face. They happen fometimes as a critical difcharge in fevers; or may be periodical: if violent, they bring on faintnefs, pain, and pulfation in the temples.

Young people are most liable to hæmorrhages, and they frequently end in confumptions.

The diet fhould be cooling and balfamic; for drink, milk and water, barley-water,

rice-

## BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

rice-gruel, and tinctur. rofæ. Claret may alfo be fparingly allowed.

Bleed in the arm, efpecially if the patient be plethoric. The ftrength and pulfe of the patient will determine how much you may draw off; and the body fhould, at the fame time, be kept foluble: then,

### Hauftus Nitrofus.

R Aq. distillatæ Zi. Nitr. Is. Syr. papav. albi ziij. ut f. haustus, quarta quâque

horâ fumendus.

Vinegar fnuffed up the noftrils, or tinctur. rofæ with a fmall portion of vitriol. cœrul. diffolved in it, and dofsils moiftened therewith, and introduced into the noftrils, may be of fervice; as alfo cloths dipped into a folution of fal nitr. either in water or vinegar.

The powder of burnt cork, fnuffed up the nofe, has a powerful effect in ftopping hæmorrhages. Cold things may be applied to the back of the neck or genitals.

## Bolus e Succino. K Pul. e fuccin. c. Ji. Nit. Jf. Syr. tolutani q. f. ut f. bolus horâ fomni fumendus. Vel, Hauftus Aftringens. K Decoct. cort. Peruv. Zif. Tinctur. catechu Zij. — opii gutt. iv. K k 2 Syr

### BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

Syr. fimp. 3i. f. hauftus sumendus quarta vel sexta quâque horâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Aluminofæ.

R Alum. uft pulv. 3ß.

Gum. rubr. aftring. pulv. zi. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. pil. n° xviij. fumat. iij. ter in die. Vel capiat tinctur. Saturnin. guttas viviginti ad quadraginta.

R Pil. e ftyrace gr. fex h. f. fumend.

We must here observe that if the hæmorrhage be of the active kind, which is known by the intenfenefs of motion of the vafcular fyftem, the antiphlogiftic method muft be perfifted in; but if from a debilitated state of the veffels, or a diffolution of the fanguinary ma/s, antifeptics and corroborants ought to be our remedies, particularly bark and vitriolic acid.

But fhould what we have advised fail, fmall dofes of antimonials or ipecacoanha to excite naufea and vomiting must be exhibited. After the hæmorrhage has ceafed, the patient should be kept quiet, and if coffive, a glyfter, or the mildeft eccoprotics administered.

CHAP.

## VOMITING OF BLOOD.

# CHAP. II.

#### OF VOMITING OF BLOOD.

A vomiting of blood frequently proceeds from the fame caufes as those which produce nafal hæmorrhages. The difcharge. is often to eafily brought up, that it is fuppofed to come from the lungs; the ftomach under these circumstances is often diftended, and a fenfe of an opprefsive weight precedes the vomiting. There is no cough. where the flomach alone is concerned. This is a difeafe much more frequent in women. than men, and owes its origin commonly to obstructed catamenia. When it occurs in men, it is generally to be attributed to fupprefsions of hæmorrhoidal flux, or infarctions of the liver; and indeed it is most commonly a symptomatic disease, very seldom idiopathic.

In this complaint copious bleedings do not anfwer, as the pulfe is apt to fink under them; therefore they muft be made fparingly, and repeated according to the urgency of the cafe. If the pulfe be ftrong and full, we may  $\kappa k 3$  bleed,

## VOMITING OF BLOOD.

bleed, and repeat that operation pro re nata; and give the following:

#### Hauftus Nitrofus.

R Aq. diftill. 3ij.

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Nitr. pur. 9i.

Syr. papav. albi 3ij. m. f. hauftus fumend. quarta quâque horâ.

The body fhould be kept open by glyfters, and fmall dofes of rhubarb, if the ftomach does not reject them; the drink fhould be of light broth, with chervil, ground-ivy or plaintain boiled therein, weak infufion of rofes, acidulated with dilute vitriolic acid, &c.

The methods, in general fhould be purfued as already prefcribed in bleeding of the nofe.

#### Potus Nitrofus.

R Lactis Amygd. fbiß. Aq. cinnamom. Zij. Nitr. ziij. m. pro potu ordinario.

## Bolus e Succino.

Pulv. e fuccin. c. gr. xv. Nitr. Øß. Camphor. gr. ij. Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus fumendus pro re nată cum infuß rofæ žij. post fingulos bolos.

No diforder requires greater care to avoid all ftrong, acrid, heating things.

r brun permand align

CHAP.

# CHAP. III.

## OF AN HÆMOPTOE, OR SPITTING OF BLOOD.

A Pulmonic hæmorrhage happens from a rupture of the veffels of the lungs, occafioned by a plethora, weak veffels, hectic fevers, coughs, wounds, irregular living, hard drinking, a fupprefsion of the menfes, hæmorrhoids, &c.

An hæmoptoe is attended with a cough and fhort refpiration; the blood thrown up appears pure, liquid, frothy, and florid. If the patient be confumptive, you may, in general, judge it to come from the lungs. Sometimes matter is intermixed with it, or follows after it. If it be occafioned by a bruife or fall, it will be attended with pain. It is concifely defined a flufhing of the cheeks; a fenfe of uneafinefs, or pain, and fometimes of heat in the breaft; dyfpnœa; titillation of the fauces; and a cough, more or lefs, occasioning a rejection of florid, sometimes frothy blood, and this is confidered as the pathognomic fymptom. It usually is preceded by ftricture on the furface of the body, lassitude, pain in the back, flatuĸk4 lence,

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lence, and coftiveness, pain or heat with oppression on the cheft, irritation in the larynx, and a faltish taste in the mouth.

It may be occafioned by the too free ufe of fpices, fpirits, and the ftimulus of heat; and alfo by a too powerful exertion of the lungs, as in coughing, finging, &c.

It is divided into five fpecies, plethoric, when there has been no external violence, or preceding cough, or fuppreffed evacuations to occafion it .--- Violent, when fome external force has been applied.-Phthifical, when it comes on after a long continued cough, attended with emaciation and debility. Calculous, where little calculous, for the most part calcarious fubstances are rejected .- And vicarious, if it fucceed the fupprefsion of any accustomed evacuation. -It is eafily diftinguished from a fpitting of blood from the fauces, or a vomiting of blood. In the first case, the blood is small in quantity, dark coloured, and without froth. In the fecond, there is an effort to vomit, whilft in this the blood is frothy, florid, and coughed up in large mouthfuls.

A flender, nourifhing, and cooling regimen is necefiary under this complaint; fuch

as

as milk, butter-milk, medicated whey, jellies, fago with milk, &c.

The fame treatment is of use here as is recommended for a bleeding at the nose, to be assisted occasionally with pediluvia, and gentle purging.—Bleeding may be repeatedly allowed, provided the pulse, age, and strength of the patient will admit of it.

An oily emulfion, with the addition of a large quantity of nitre, is extremely proper in this difeafe.

### Pulvis Arabicus,

R Pul. g. Arabic. tragacanth. c. amyli, āā Əß. Nitr. gr. vi. Mastic. Əß. m. f. pulvis fumendus ter in die cum cochl. iv. tinctur. rofar. fine acido.

#### Apozema Balfamicum.

 Rad eryng. condit. 3ij. Gum. Arab, 3i, Corn. cerv. raf.
 Extract. glycyrrh.
 Balfam. Tolut. āā 3fS. Coque fimul in aq. calc. et hordeat āā fbi. ad quadrantem horæ. Coletur, & adde fyr. balfam. 3ij. m. pro potu ordinario.

#### Potus Arabicus.

Rad. eryng. condit,
 Raf. corn. cerv. āā žiß.
 Coq. in aq. hord. fbiij. ad fbij fub finem addend.
 Rad glycyrrh. 3ß.
 G. Arab. Zi. adde
 Colaturæ fyr. balf. Tolutani m. pro potu ordinario.

The cure here is adapted to the complaint

plaint which arifes from plethora, and is of the active kind; but where the lungs are weak, and the crafis of the blood previoufly injured, it must be confidered of the paffive kind, and will require a different mode of treatment—for here we must endeavour to give ftrength to habit, and determine the fluids to the furface.

Hence then in thefe cafes emetics, and cathartics may be prefcribed ;—and balfamic ftimulants united with tonics, and aftringents. Twenty drops of balfam of copaiva taken morning and evening, and the following electary for many weeks, have been fuccefsful in many cafes of chronic hæmoptyfis.

Cort. Peruv. 3vj.
 Flor. fulph. 3iij.
 Nitri pur. 3j.
 Sulph. antim. præc. 9j.
 Mucilag. gum. arab. q. f. ut fiat. electar. cujus fum Q. N. M. ter in die.

In cafes of necessity one foruple of alum has been administered, and occasionally repeated.

In all cafes reft and filence fhould be enjoined, the body muft be kept open by glyfters, or mild aperients; and opiates occafionally administered to procure reft.

The

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## IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES. 507

The general directions for treating cafes attended with bloody urine, or an hæmorrhoidal flux, have been already delivered in p. 93, 94, and when treating on the Piles, &c. to which the reader is referred.

CHAP. IV.

and delicate

# OF AN IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES.

WHEN the Menfes continue too long, or come on too frequent for the ftrength of the patient, they are faid to be immoderate; and is filed Menorrhagia-it is of two kinds, ACTIVE, and PASSIVE.

The active is preceded by head-ach, vertigo, difficulty of breathing, chillinefs, then flushing heat, frequency of the pulse, coffiveness and thirst, with more than common pains in the back and loins-and this is occafioned by a morbid encreafe of the hæmorrhagic effort of the uterine veffels.

The passive is attended with loss of appetite, indigeftion, liftleftnefs, a weak and frequent pulfe, palpitation of the heart, want of breath, a pallid countenance, coldnefs

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nefs of the extremities, with puffy fwellings of the feet, fainting, low fpirits, difturbed and unrefreshing fleep—and all the usual fymptoms of debility; occasioned by a præternatural laxity of the uterine veffels.

This often happens in foft and delicate women, who ufe liquids too freely, efpecially tea. It alfo arifes in confequence of abortions, violent passions, particular medicines, or diet, &c. and fometimes attends women who are obliged to work hard, and is accompanied with pains of the back, loins, and belly, fimilar to those of labour. When the active fpecies occurs in plethoric habits, and the pulfe will allow it, venæfection is ufeful; and, if neceffary, the ftomach may be cleared by the use of emetics, and the body kept open by rhubarb, fulphur, foluble tartar, and fuch like; the patient fhould live principally on milk, and vegetables, and drink cold water. A dry cool air is most agreeable. The mind should be kept at eafe, the body at reft, and the hips laid higher than the head .---In the pafsive fpecies, we must endea-

vour

## MMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES. 509

your to invigorate the fystem, by astringents and tonics.

#### Hauftus Aftringens.

K Seri aluminofi Zij. Sp. cinn. Zij. Tinctur. opii gutt. iij. Syr. fimp. Zi. f. hauftus quarta quâque hora fumendus; vel pro re nata.

#### Or,

K Cort. Peruv. 3j. Alum 3ij. Conferv. rof. 3xij: Syr. ejufdem. q. f. f. elect. cujus fum. Q. N. M. ter indies.

Haustus Peruvianus Opiatus.

 Decoct. cort. Peruv. Ziß. Tinctur. cort. Peruv. f. Zi. Opii gutt. ij. Syr. Tolutani Zi f. haustus, ut jam dictum, fumendus. Applicetur spinæ dorsi emplastr. roborans.

### Or,

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3j. Pulv. catechu. Limatur. ferri. āā ziff. Syr. zinzib. q. f. ut fiat electar.

#### Or,

R' Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3j. Rubiginis ferri 3iv. Conferv. cort. aur. 3 2. Pulveris arom. 3ij. Syr. cort. aurant q. f. f. elect.

Of either of these the quantity of a nutmeg may be taken three or four times a day.

Aftringent fomentations may very properly

## 510 IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES.

perly be prefcribed. Cloths dipped in decoct. cort. Peruv. with the addition of a fmall quantity of brandy, or red wine and vinegar, will answer the purpose extremely well.

Some commend tinctur. Saturn. gutt. xx. ad l. bis vel ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo .- But we fhould be very cautious not to check this evacuation too fuddenly.

The vitriol. cœrul. in the following form; has been recommended :

Pulvis Vitriolicus.

R Vitriol. cœrul. Oß.

Pul. e fuccin. c. ziij. f. pulv. cujus fumat Oß. ad gr. xv. quotidie.

This, however, requires great circumfpection. The following has been advifed by fome eminent phyficians :

#### Decoctum Reftringens.

R Cort. aurant recent. nº vij.

Coque in Hiij. aq. fontan ad Hij. Colatur adde facch. alb. 3i. acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. lx. m. et sumat cochl. vi. tertia quaque hora.

#### Tinctura Vitriolica.

R Aq. cinn. Hifs. Vitriol. cœrul. Di. folve ut f. tinctura, cujus fumat 3ij. ad 3fs. ter in die.

In floodings, decoct. cort. Peru cum tinct. opii with reft, and a nutritious diet, are generally proper.

Vel.

## IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES. 511

Vel, Bolus Aftringens.

 R Alum Əfs.
 Gum rubr. aftring.
 Colcoth. vitriol. āā gr. vi.
 Pulveris aromat.
 Rhabarb. āā gr. iv.
 Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus ter in die fumendus, cum hauftulo tinct. rofæ r.

Small dofes of ceruffa acetata, or a few drops of aqua lythargyri acetata compofita, joined with opiates, have been efficacious.

To confirm the cure and prevent a relapfe, the body fhould be ftrengthened by proper exercife, mineral waters, a light balfamic nourifhing diet; fuch as light broths, falop, red Port wine in moderation, and an eafy chearful mind. Frictions and ligatures may likewife be conveniently tried.

When an immoderate flux of the menfes, or flooding after abortion, is either attended with, or preceded by an acute pain, not inflammatory, in the lower part of the back or belly, and returns with greater violence, as the difcharge comes on, opium will, in fuch a cafe, anfwer better than aftringents; and may be given in clyfters, compofed of decoct. flor. ficc. rofar. cum tinct. opii 3i. This difeafe often arifes from a cancerous affection of the uterus, in which cafe little can

## ABORTION.

can be done. Powder of hemlock leaves may be given from five grains to ten or twelve, thrice a day.

## CHAP. V.

#### OF ABORTION.

ABORTION, or a premature birth, moft commonly happens between the fecond and third, and between the third and fourth months. Sometimes it may happen later.

The figns preceding *mifcarriage* in general are, a flux of blood from the uterus, fhiverings, pain in the loins, extending to the bottom of the belly, anxiety, naufea, palpitation of the heart, fyncope, an opening and moifture of the os tincæ.

If the pulfe will bear it, and the patient be young, ftrong and vigorous, fome blood may be taken away, and fhe fhould be put to bed, and kept very fiill and quiet. Her diet fhould be light broths, and clyfters of the fame may be injected, if there be occafion.

Hauftus Anodynus. R Infufi rofæ rubræ žij. Aq. cinnam. ži.

Tingt.

## ABORTION.

## Tinct. opii gutt. quinque; f. hauftus quarta vel quinta quâque hora fumend. ut opus fuerit.

Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3iß. Spir. cinnam. Syr. Tolutani aa zi. Tinct. opii gutt. v. m.

Vel, Bolus e Succino.

R Pul. e fuccin. c. Extract. cort. Peruv. aā 9ß. Syr. Tolutani q. f. ut f. bolus quinta q. h. fumend.

It feldom happens after any flux of blood appears, that the woman does not mifcarry. Abortion often occurs from too great irritability of the fystem; in this cafe a milk and vegetable diet, together with the greateft quiet both of body and mind, are neceffary.

If the waters break, defift from the ufe of aftringents, and order the following :

Hauftus Anodynus. R Aq. distillatæ Ziff. Sperm. cet. (in v. o. folut.) 3fs. Spir. puleg. 3i. Tinctur. opii gutt. v. Syr. Tolutani 3i. f. hauftus pro re nata fumendus.

Whatever tends to ftrengthen and invigorate the folids and fluids; fuch as an eafy and chearful difposition, the cold bath, where it can be complied with, gentle exercife on horfeback, a dry clear air, an analeptic regimen, avoiding too violent exercife and motion, and every ftrong pafsion of Ll the

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the mind, bid faireft towards preventing this complaint in many cafes.

# CHAP. VI.

## OF ACCIDENTS ATTENDING DELIVERY.

DELIVERY is always followed by a greater or lefs difcharge of blood from the uterus, which is called the *lochia*. When there is an *immoderate flux of the lochia*, it must be reftrained by the fame methods which have been already defcribed for an immoderate flux of the mense.

If there be a fupprefsion of the lochia, give 9i. pulv. e myrrh, c with 9fs. confect. Damocrat. tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re nata. But a morbid fupprefsion of this difcharge is generally attended with a fever, called the *puerperal fever*, a defcription of which hath been given above, fee page 50, and if neglected, or injudicioufly treated, may foon prove of fatal confequence. It may not be amifs alfo to remark here, that pains attending the puerperal fever are frequently miftaken for *after-pains*, or thofe pains after delivery

## ACCIDENTS ATTENDING DELIVERY. 515

delivery which refemble labour-pains; or fome colic complaint; and to this is afcribed, in fome meafure, the great fatality attending it. Let it, therefore, be ever remembered, by all those attending on childbed-women, that pain and great foreness of the belly, attended with fever coming on foon after delivery, unless speedily relieved, will frequently prove mortal in a few days; for the management of which fee page 50-&c.

In general, after the woman has been delivered, and the placenta fafely and gently brought away, fome of the following forms may be occafionally ufed :

#### Hauftus Anodynus.

 R Aq. diftillatæ 3iff.
 Sperm. cet. (v. o. folut.) 3ff.
 Confect. alkermes Di.
 Tinctur. opii gutt. quinque; f. haustus sextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel, Hauftus cum Spermate Ceti.

& Aq. puleg. 3iff. Sperm. cet. v. o. f. 9i. Confect. Damocrat. 3ff. f. hauftus.

Vel, Mistura Paregorica.

 Aq. puleg. Zvi.
 Sp. nuc. molc. Zils.
 Tinctur. caftor.
 Tincturæ opii camp. āā Zij.
 Syr. fimp. Ziij. f. mixtur. cujus fumat cochl. duo pro re natâ.

,L12

Remark\_

Remarkably eafy quick labours are as liable to the puerperal fever and other complaints, as the more lingering and difficult. Perhaps this may be owing to the fame caufe as the accidents following the paracentefis, and be relieved in a fimilar manner by the compression of tight bandages. In fome places, I am affured, after fuch lyings in, they roll the abdomen very tight with a napkin dipt in vinegar.

A fpare diet and chicken broth, with warm caudle, feem to be the most proper regimen; and from the many bad confequences of colds, fevers, and fudden deaths, which happen at this time, too much care cannot be inculcated in this point.

## SECT. III.

### NUMORAL DISCHARGES.

## CHAP. I.

## OF THE DIABETE'S.

A DIABETES is a copious, frequent, chronic and quick difcharge of the liquids we drink,

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of

drink, by the urinary paffages, with little or no change, being crude, thin, and aqueous, fomewhat infipid, and fometimes fweetifh to the tafte and fmell. The other figns are, great and continual thirft, hectic heat, quick and weak pulfe, and wafting of the body; in fome a fwelling of the loins, hips; tefticles, and feet.

- It has been divided into two fpecies, mellitus, when the urine has the colour, fmell, and tafte of honey; infipidus, when the urine is limpid but not fweet. It has alfo been divided by a late writer into aquofa, when the urine is of a diaphanous watery colour; and lactea, when it is of a milky whitenefs; and defined an increase of quantity of urine, rather fweet, attended with continual thirst, the skin dry, and for the most part squamous. Various are the immediate caufes, afsigned by authors, of this complaint. Some fay, it is an affection of the liver, fome attribute it to fpafm of the fecretory organs, others to perfpiration being diminished, or the inhalation increased. The generality have thought it to arife from a laxity of the secretory organs of the kidneys; but our lateft writers attribute it to a defect

L1 3

of the animal, and afsimilatory procefs, by which the aliment is converted into the nature of our body. If of long ftanding it almost always terminates fatally.

However, the following mode must be purfued, and in recent cases may be fuccefsful.

The regimen fhould be ftrengthening; milk, jellies, fago, falop, infuf. rof. drank freely with Briftol-water—a generous diet cool air—and conftant exercife. The methods recommended for the fluor albus, in the following chapter, will, in general, alfo fucceed here. Bark, with cinnamon, alfo finall dofes of tinctur. gent. comp. cum vino, and exercife on horfeback.

#### Electarium Restringens.

Pulv. oliban. 3iij.
 — rhabarb. 3i.
 — tormentill. 3ij.
 Balfam. copaiv.
 Conf. rofæ rubræ ää 3fs.
 Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. electarium cujus nuc. mofchat.
 magnitudinem fumat bis in die cum cochlear. iv. fequentis mifturæ.

Mistura Restringens.

K Tinctur. rof. Decoct. cort. Peruv. aā žviij. m.

2

The tinctura faturnina, from gutt. xxx. ad 3ij. may be taken thrice a day, in any convenient vehicle.

It

It hath been lately experienced that a folution of vitriol. cœrul. has been given very fuccefsfully to the quantity of half a grain twice a day in draughts. I have known very happy effects from the drinking the Nevil Holt waters.

Sometimes a flannel fhirt fucceeds, by helping perfpiration, for this fhould by all means be fupported : a tight belt wore about the loins, and a ftrengthening plafter, have alfo been ufeful. Perhaps nothing exceeds the following :

#### Pulvis Amarus.

Pulv. for. chamæmel. Ji.
 Pulveris aromat. gr. iij.
 Pulv. rhab. gr. ij. ad iv. m. fumat bis vel ter die ex hauftu.
 Decoct. corticis, vel, flor. chamæmeli.

With the powder has been given half a pint of alum whey night and morning.

The tinct. cantharid. has been found of great fervice in this difeafe. The patient muft begin with gutt. x. and increafe the quantity as occasion requires. This medicine muft be afsifted by drinking plentifully of the emulf. commun. aq. hordeat. &c.

Elixir Cantharidum;

R. Tinct. catechu, canth, āā žiij. fumat. zi. ad 3ß. bis terve de die.

L1 4

Tonics.

#### DIABETES.

Tonics joined with ftimulants and aftringents bid the faireft for performing the cure; and thefe fhould be begun in fmall dofes, and pufhed to the utmost extent gradatim, fuch as bark, cafcarilla, and chalybeates, coupled with the cantharides in powder, or tincture; infusions of oak-bark in lime-water, alum, &c.

mended:

R' Pulv. myrrh. zj. folvr. in aq. alexiteriæ žvij. fp. nuc. mosch. ziv. tinct. cort. peruv. zvj. sal. absinth. Dij. ferri vitriol. gr. xvj. sacch. alb. Dz. m. sumr. cochl. 4r. ter de die.

The flores martiales with fea-bathing have been ufeful.

There have been inftances of cures performed by Dover's powder, or the pulvis ipecacoanhæ compositus.

Pulvis cum Ipecacoanha.

R' Pulveris Doveri, vel,

Ipecacoanhæ compositi. gr. xx. horâ fomni administranda & augeatur dosis gradatim.

This perfifted in for three weeks, at which time a profuse fweat broke out, and continued for thirty-fix hours, alleviated all the fymptoms, and procured the wished-for event.

# CHAP. II.

## OF THE FLUOR ALBUS.

HE Fluor Albus is a flux of matter from the vagina, of different confiftencies, of a pellucid or white colour; attended with general debility-lofs of appetite-indigeftion-faintnefs-palpitation of the heartpain in the loins, and irregularity in the menftrual periods, or by its preceding, or following this difcharge; if it has continued any time-under which circumftances the flux will be greenish or yellow-fharp and corroding, and often foul and fœtid. It is owing either to a general relaxed ftate of the folids, or a diffolution of the fluids, or may be particularly local, and have its feat in the uterus, but more commonly in the vagina.

In a natural flate, the exhaling veffels become blood-veffels at the menftrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly difcharged, contract to their former dimenfion and tone. But when by immoderate menftrua, or any other caufe, their elaftic power is much weakened, they never fully contract,

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contract, but feparate the ferous part of the blood, which, by its ftagnating, or by a particular ftate of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and confiftence.

If this difeafe is moderate, it may be borne a long time without much inconvenience; but if it is in any violent degree, the face becomes pallid, the digeftive powers are weakened, and a general bad habit produced, whence women become cachectic; in fome it occafions fterility, in others a propenfity to mifcarry. The indications of cure are to encreafe the digeftive powers, invigorate the fystem, and restrain the preternatural discharge.

The diet fhould be nourifhing: milk, with ifinglafs boiled in it, jellies, fago, red Port wine in moderation, Pyrmont water, and moderate exercise should be recommended.

A ftanding pofture of body long continued, violent dancing, or much walking, muft be forbid.

After a gentle puke, if the ftomach is foul, proceed to fuch methods as may invigorate and ftrengthen the habit and veffels of the uterus and vagina.

Bolus

#### Bolus ex Olibano.

R Oliban. puriff. pulv. Di. Cort. aurant. Hifpan. pulv. gr. iv. Syr. tolutani q. f. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus & mane fumendus cum haustu fequenti.

#### Hauftus Peruvianus.

K Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3iß. Tinct. benzoës comp. gutt. xl. Syr. Tolutani 3i. m.

#### Vel, Hauftus Balfamicus.

R Balfam copaiv. (mucilag. gum Arabic. folut.) 3ß. Decoct. hordei 3i. Spir. cinnamon. 3iij. Sacchar. 3i. f. hauftus bis in die fumendus; to this may be added, træ cantharid. 3j.

Or,

#### Pilulæ e Succino.

R Pulv. e fuccin. c. 3ij. —— rhab.

---- oliban. āā Đij.

Syr. Tolutani q. f. f. pilulæ ex fing. drachm. n° xij. fumat iv. horâ fomni cum cochl. iv. fequentis julepi.

#### Miftura Cretacea.

R' Misturæ Cretac. Zvi. Trochife. e fulphur. 3iß. Tincturæ cardamom. com. Ziß. m.

Powder of crabs-eyes, to the quantity of half an ounce in the day, has been faid to have cured this difeafe.

K Conferv. rof. rubri. žj. Rhæi 32. limaturæ ferri. Galangæ ää 3j. tinct. canth. q. f. ut fiat elect. cujus fumr. Q. N. M. bis de die.

#### Haustus Roborans.

K Infus. gentian comp. 3x. Tinctur. cinnam. comp. 3iß. Vin. chalyb. 3i. m. f. haustus circa meridiem fumendus.

Vel,

#### Vel, Elixir Balfamicum.

R Balfam copaiv. 3ß. Tinctur. catechu. Tinct. Benzoës comp. āā zi. m. fumat. gutt. lx. bis vel ter in die ex faccharo.

#### Vel, Bolus Aromaticus Martialis.

K Pulveris aromat. gr. vi. Ferri vitriolati gr. i. vel ij. Confect. Damocrat. Jß. Syr. fimp. q. f. pro bolo h. f. & mane fumend.

#### Vel, Electarium Theriacale.

K Theriac. Andromach. 3i. Conferv. aurant. 3ß. Angelic. Hif. pulv. 3i. Gum Arab. pulv. 3iij.

Syr. Tolutani. q. f. ut f. electarium, de quo deglutiat. nuc. moschat. molem ter in die suberbib. cochl. iv. sequentis misturæ.

#### Mistura Styptica.

R Aq. menth. Ziv. Tinctur. ftyptic. Ziß. Sacchar, Zij. m.

#### Elixir Cantharidum.

R Tinclur. cort. Peruv. fimp.

----- cantharid.

Balfam Guaiacin. āž zij. m. fumat. gutt. xxx. ex hauftu aquæ Spadenfis circa meridiem & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ.

#### Bolus Peruvianus.

R Extract. cort. Peruv. Gi. Ferri præp. gr. vi.

Pulveris aromat. gr. iv.

Syr. croc. q. f. ut f. bolus circa meridiem & hora quintâ pomeridianâ deglutiendus fuperbib. hauftum aquæ Spadenfis, yel Pyrmontanæ.

In obftinate cafes alum whey, made by diffolving a dram of alum in a pint of milk; fweetened with one ounce of fugar has been given, three ounces four times a day—and alfo

alfo a folution of vitriolated copper, 9j. diffolved in 3j. of boiling water has been ufed as an injection twice a day into the uterusfea bathing is alfo excellent in this complaint.

When the conftitution is phlegmatic, and the glands are obstructed, the following bolus may be useful.

#### Bołus Deobstruens.

 Pil. ex aloë cum myrrhâ. Rubig. ferri. præp. āā gr. v. Gum. guaiac AB.
 Confect. Damocrat. gr. xv. f. bolus h. f. fumendus; & mane repetendus, tum autem omiffâ confectione. Applicetur lumbis emplastrum roborans.

Injectio Reftringens.

R Infufi rofæ rubræ.

Decoct cortic. Peruv. āā p. æ. f. fotus vel injectio.

The *ferum aluminofum* may be used for the fame purpose, or water mixed with fmall proportions of vinegar. The following pills have been very effectual in the complaint:

Pilulæ Vitriolicæ.

R Zinci vitr. purif. 9i.

Rhab. pulv. gr. iv.

Tereb. Venet. q. f. f. pilul. parv. bis die fumend. perfistat in usu earum ut opus erit.

Diuretics may be used with some advantage as they contribute to lessen the serous plethora. Mild purges, such as rhubarb, or oleum

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oleum ricini may be occafionally adminiftered to prevent coftivenefs; the latter is preferable in grofs plethoric habits.

The extract of cicuta has done great fervice in this difeafe.

K Extract. cicut. zij. f. pil. xxx. fumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane, augendo dof. pro re natâ.

Aftringent injections have often excellent effects in this difeafe when all other medicines have failed. The aqua aluminis compofita may be ufed for this purpofe.

A very common fymptom in this difeafe is, a troublefome weaknefs and pain in the fmall of the back; for this the following plafter may be ufed.

Emplastrum Roborans.

R' Empl. lytharg. cum refinâ.

Thuris.

Myrrhæ fing. 3ß. lumbis applicetur.

Some practitioners have recommended, and with fuccefs, after an emetic, a courfe of mercurial alteratives, particularly the following:

Pilulæ alterantes Mercuriales.

R Hydrargyri pur. 3ij.

Terebinth. Venet. 3ij. ad hydrargyrum fixandum, deinde adjiciantur. pulv. rhæi 3fs. Tinct. aloes. q. f. ut fiant pilulæ mediocres, fum ij. vel tres nocte maneq; adeo ut alvus non nimis moveatur.

After these have been persisted in for some time,

## VIRULENT GONORRHEA.

time, then chalybeates, clofing the courfe with bark, and cold bathing.

## CHAP. III.

#### OF A VIRULENT GONORRHEA.

A GONORRHŒA Virulenta is a flux of virulent matter, or rather puriform mucus, from the urethra, in confequence of an impure contact and coition with an infected perfon.

It generally appears in a few days, about the third or fourth after receiving the infection, with a titillation about the glans penis, and a fenfation of heat, attended with a pricking pain in making water. The running is at first fmall in quantity, and whitish: as it increases, it appears yellow or green; nay, even bloody, according to the degree of virulence, infection and difposition or habit of the body. Hence arife inflammation, excoriation, and painful erection, fwelling of the testicles, phimosis, paraphimosis, chancres, and buboes. This difease, with more propriety, is called *blenorhagia*, because there is no flux of femen,

gacanto.

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as the word gonorrhœa imports, but a puriform mucus, fuch as generally flows from inflamed furfaces, and is defcribed in men, a titillation in the anterior part of the urethra, in the lacunæ Morgagni, under the frænum; a local inflammation after the fecond or fourth day, fucceeding with heat and pain in making water; a weeping of purulent or puriform matter coming on from the urethra, the corpus cavernofum of the urethra being preternaturally fwelled, attended most commonly with erections of the penis more frequent than ufual, and painful. In women, a titillation at the external orifice of the vagina, pain, rednefs, and præternatural tumor fucceeding after the fecond or fourth day, particularly near the lower part of the aperture of the labia, heat and pain of the fame part coming on in making water, with a weeping of puriform matter from the paffages.

Whey and fmall diluting drinks are to be plentifully taken, together with a vegetable diet, with demulcents and cooling laxatives—all high feafoned viands are to be prohibited. As demulcents, linfeed or marfhmallow decoction, with gum arabic or tragacanth,

## VIRULENT GONORRHEA.

gacanth, may be prefcribed, or the following may be occafionally taken :

R Olei olivarum-gum Arabici-fucc. limon. äā 34. m. At the firft onfet of the diforder it may with great eafe be ftopped by aftringent injections, but not after it has lafted one or two days.

Bathe the parts frequently with warm milk and water. Bleeding is very neceffary in the beginning, from 3vi. to 3xij. more efpecially in full plethoric conflictutions, where the inflammation runs high, and in proportion to the degree of virulence, and leeches may be applied near the part affected—then inject ol. amygd. recent. twice a day for the firft week. Afterwards, when the virulence of the difeafe is gone,

Injectio Aftringens.

K Zinci vitriolati purific Di. Lapid. calaminar. gr. v. Aq. diftillat. Zijß. m. f. injectio. Vel, Injectio Æruginofa.

R Ærug. Di. Ol. amygd. Zij. m. ut f. injectio.

But we fhould not be too precipitate in prefcribing aftringent injections. Those of the fedative class are most proper, and more fafe to begin with, which should be continued till the heat and pain is abated, or M m totally

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totally gone off; then aftringent ones will be ufeful, and unattended with any degree of danger.

#### Potio Laxativa.

R Decoct. hord. Zij.

Natri tartarifati 3ß.

Syr. rofæ zij. m. fumat femel vel bis in feptimana : vel pro re nata.

#### Bolus Hydrargyri.

R Calomel. præp. gr. v.

Conferv. cynofbat. q. f. f. bolus horâ fomni fumendus, & proximâ nocte repetendus; deinde fumat potionem catharticam fequentem cum debito regimine.

Potio Cathartica.

Kali tartarifati ziij. Tinctur. fenæ zij. m.

Repeat this twice or thrice, or as there may be occafion; then rub the glans penis and perinæum well with unguent. hydrarg. fort. yet fo as not to occafion a forenefs of the mouth. Perfift in the ufe of this for about ten or twelve days; after which the following electary may complete the cure:

Electarium Balfamicum cum Rheo.

R Pulv. rhab. 3ij.

----- e tragacanth. c. 3iij.

Balfam. copaiv. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fumat. n. m. molem bis in die.

After the fimple oily injection, and a few lenient purges, the following method may alfo prove effectual:

Solutio

## VIRULENT GONORRHEA.

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Solutio Hydrarg. Muriati. R Hydrargyri muriati Bß. Solve in aq. font. fbi.

Injectio Hydrargyri Muriati. R Hujus folutionis zij. Aq. diftillatæ Ziv. m. f. injectio.

This has in a few days removed all the fymptoms of a fresh infection in women. The following is in much efteem :

## Pilulæ Hydrargyri.

K Hydrargyri purificati Di. Mucil. gum. Arab. q. f. ad extinct. globulorum. Adde fulph. antim. præcipit. Dij. f. pil. xvi. fumat ij. h. f. & mane.

R Merc. muriati gr. x. acidi muriatici gutt. x. fpf. lav. c. 3j. m. fum. a guttis decem ad triginta nocte maneq.

Thefe may be taken in water-gruel, with two fcruples of gum arabic—but fhould a purging be brought on, the dofe of the tincture may be diminifhed, and plenty of diluting drinks muft be exhibited during the courfe.

Injectio Hydrargyri.

R Hydrargyri 3ß.

Mucilag. g. Arabic. 3iv. m. bene & cum 3vi. Decocti. hordeat. f. injectio bis die utend.

Some, after the running and heat of urine are a little abated, give the fublimate to the quantity of half a grain, diffolved in aq. menth 3i. twice a day, and finish the cure M m 2 with

Vel,

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with it; or order the fame, with fome variation of the dofe, throughout all the flages of this difeafe. Others recommend balfam. copaiv. mixed with a little tinct. lavend. comp. to be given from the very beginning of the complaint, from gutt. lxxx. ad exx. to be taken in a glafs of water, three times a day, after meals. This, after a few days, is to be afsifted with the vitriolic or æruginous injection above defcribed.

Many again pretend to a fpeedy cure by giving an injection of zinc. vitr. purific. only, complying with the humour of their patients rather than with the dictates of common honefty, and difmifs their patients as found, though they often return worfe than they were before. Nay, many are often impofed upon by thefe evil minded men, the bane of many a good conftitution, and are treated as infected, where probably there was not the leaft taint of infection.

The heat of urine may be mitigated by plenty of diluent liquors with gum Arabic and nitre: the chordee, by opiates taken at night, and chancres, by mercurial ointment.

After the virus is fubdued, or rather the local

local inflammation taken off, the following electary is recommended to complete the cure.

Ferr. limat ziff. olibani zij. Pulv. canth. gr. x. gum. Arab. Zij. Balf. copaivæ q. f. ut fiat elect. cujus fum. Q. N. M. bis de die.

In the common virulent gonorrhœa, there is feldom occafion for the ufe of any mercurials, the complaint is certainly only a local inflammation arifing from ftimulus, which being taken off, the cure will be completed by giving afterwards tone to the veffels, by the ufe of proper aftringent applications. But if mercurials are infifted upon, fome of the preceding forms will anfwer every purpofe.

## CHAP IV.

## OF A GLEET.

A GLEET, is the flux of a thin matter, fomething like the white of eggs, from the urethra, owing to relaxation. It is diffinguifhed from a gonorrhœa virulenta by the colour and confiftence of the matter, and by the complaints that precede its appear-Mm 3 ance.

ance. It comes on generally after a virulent gonorrhœa, and is attended with little or no pain in making water.

A ftrengthening aftringent regimen is the most proper to remove this diforder. Cold bathing, riding on horfeback, and Pyrmont waters, will contribute greatly to that end. The medicines prefcribed fhould be fuch as the following:

#### Bolus ex Olibano.

R' Oliban. pulv.

Extract. cort. Peruv. aa Di.

Syr. fimp. q. f. f. bolus ter in die fumendus; fuperbib. hauft. aq. Pyrmont. in quo instillentur gutt. xxx. tinctur. faturnin.

This method fhould be continued for ten days,

#### Vel, Electarium Siftens.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 311j.

----- rhabarb. 3i. ----- refin. alb. 3ij.

Balfam. copaiv. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fumat n. m. molem bis in die cum hauftu aq. Pyrmont. horis intermediis fumat guttas xl. feq. mifturæ ex paululo facchar. alb.

#### Elixir Siftens

R Balfam. guaiacin. ----- copaiv. Tincturæ benzoës comp. aa 31j. m.

#### Vel, Pilulæ Siftentes.

R Pulv. rhab. 315. ---- e fuccin. comp. 3iß. Refin. alb. pulv. 3i. Balfam. copaiv. q. f. f. pil. nº xxxvi. fumat ij. vel iij. bis die. Vel,

#### Vel, Elixir Catechu.

R Acidi vitriol. diluti 3ij.

Tinctur. catechu 3vi. m. fumat gutt. xl. ter in die ex decoct. cort. vel vin. rubro.

A decoction of farfaparilla, or the decoctum lignorum, is often very ferviceable.

Tinctura Cœrulea.

段 Vitriol. cœrul. Əi. Aq. cinnam. 指i. Spf. cinnamom 指仍. folve & f. tinctura, Hauftus Cœruleus.

R Hujus tincturæ zi. Aq. menth. Zi. f. haustus bis in die fumendus.

Vel, Haustus Rofaceus.

R Infufi rofæ rubræ Zij. Tinct. opii gutt. duas; f. hauftus quartâ vel fextâ quâque horâ fumendus.

Vel, Injectio Zinci vitr. pur.

R Aq. diftillatæ žvi Pulv. e ceruff. comp. zi, Zinci vitr. purific. gr. x. m. f. injectio,

This may be made, omitting the white cerufs, and adding more of the white vitriol, as there may be occafion. The aq. calcis may alfo be added to this injection. The lime-water may likewife be ufed very fuccefsfully, by putting 3B. of the vitriol alb. to 3vi. of the water. Bliftering the perinæum has cured an obftinate gleet, as we are told by very great and undoubted authority.

The following is much in use: and has been very efficacious:

Mm 4

Injectio

#### Injectio Hydrargyri.

R Hydrarg. purificati 3iß.

Solut. gum. Arab. craff. ziv. probe terantur in mortario donec globuli hydrargyri evanefcerint; tunc adde aq. commun. zviij. ut f. injectio, bis in die utend. agitata phiala.

This injection will, in general, fucceed in the cure of a gleet, after two or three dofes of gentle phyfic have been premifed. Local cold bathing is oftentimes very ferviceable : fhould the difeafe be high feated, blifters applied to the perinæum, has greatly afsifted the effect of internal remedies.

The methods above prefcribed are proper, where the caufe of gleet is a relaxation of the vefsels of the urethra; but it is fometimes occafioned by callofity or firicture, then recourfe muft be had to bougies, whofe fize fhould be as large as the parts can bear, and they fhould be long continued.

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## BUBO.

## ÇLASS X,

OF TUMORS.

CHAP. I.

#### OF A BUBO.

A BUBO is a fuppurating tumor of the conglobate glands .--- When buboes become painful and inflame, if they cannot be carried off by refolution, the fuppuration may be afsifted by adhefive plafters, or the bread and milk poultice; and when completely maturated, fhould be opened either by the cauftic or incifion. A venereal bubo in its firft appearance, unaccompanied with other fymptoms, may in general be carried off by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguent. hydrargyri fort. But if matter be formed, encourage the fuppuration by laying afide all evacuations, and apply the galbanum plaster, or cataplasma maturans warmed, twice or thrice a day, and open it in due time by cauftic. After this, fubfequent abforption must be prevented by keeping the ulcer clean, and the fyftem muft be guarded from general infection, and the

cure

### CANCER.

cure compleated by the hydrargyrum muriatum, joined with the decoct. farfaparill. administered as in cases of lues venerea.

## CHAP. II.

### OF A CANCER.

A Cancer is a round unequal fchirrous tumor, of a livid colour, furrounded with varicofe veffels, and feated in the glandular parts of the body, running on to a foul ulcer, mali moris.

The eyes, the nofe, the tongue, the palate, the cheeks, the lips, the groin, the axillæ, the uterus, and the breafts of women, are the parts most frequently infected, and those in which its ravages are most fevere.

Some of thefe tumors are fixed, others moveable; fome pale; others, again, inflamed. They fometimes remain harmlefs and indolent for many years; at other times they increase hastily to a large fize, ulcerate, and discharge a fortid fanious ichor, and foon prove mortal.

There is, perhaps, no diforder of the whole whole body, which more abfolutely requires an eafy difpolition of mind, and a flender light regimen, than this. In the beginning the fwelling may be retarded by the antiphlogiftic regimen in its fulleft extent—alfo electricity with the exhibition of hemlock, have done great things.—But the ferrum ammoniacale has been in England the moft fuccefsful medicine—and may be given in any kind of mucilage.—Bleeding, in general, is indicated in the palliative cure, after which, fome fuch as the following medicines may be adminiftered :

#### Potio Eccoprotica.

Mann. optim. Zi. Aq. distillatæ Zij. Spiritus nuc. moschat. Ziij. Natr. tartaris. Zij. f. potio manè sumenda & repetenda bis in septimanâ.

Capiat millepedarum viventium cochlear. ß. manè & vefperi diebus à purgatione vacuis, cum julep. feq. cochl. iv.

### Julepum Nitrofum.

Aq. diftillatæ 3vi.
 — cinn. fimp.
 Spirit. nuc. mofchat. āā 3ij.
 Nitr. purifimi 3ij.
 Sal. c. c. 3i.
 Syr. tolutan. 3ß. m.

Salt-water has been found a very efficacious alterative in many cancerous cafes. The following I have known of admirable ufe in rendering

### CANCER.

rendering the fymptoms eafy, and perhaps leffening the virus of the difeafe imperceptibly:

Bolus Saponaceus.

K Sapon. Venet. gr. xij. Kali vitriolat. Pulv. rhab. āā gr. vi. Ol. carui gutt. i. Syr. tolutani q. f. f. bolus horâ fomni fumendus cum julep. feq. cochl. ij.

Julepum Stypticum. R Aq. diftillatæ Zvi. Tinctur. ftyptic. Ziß. Syr. fimp. Zij. m.

Vel, Hauftus Salinus.

B' Aq. diftillatæ 3x. Spirit. puleg. 3i. Gum. ammoniac. gr. viij. Kali tartarifati gr. xv. Syr. tolutani 3i. f. hauftus primo manè & circa meridiem fumendus.

The aperient bolus may be taken twice a week, or pro re nata; the draught fhould be continued for a month or fix weeks at a time.

The following receipt comes from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Ireland, as Mr. PLUNKET's celebrated remedy for extirpating cancerous tumors; but I muft candidly confefs, that I have hitherto wanted fufficient courage to give it a trial:

"Take crows-foot which grows in low ground, one handful; dog-fennel, three 3 fprigs,

fprigs, both well pounded; crude brimftone in powder, three middling thimbles full; white arfenic, the fame quantity; all incorporated in a mortar, and made into fmall balls the fize of a nutmeg, and dried in the fun. Thefe balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the fore or cancer upon a piece of pig's bladder, or ftripping of a calf when dropped, which must be cut to the fize of the fore, and fmeared with the yolk of an egg. This must be applied cautiously to the lips or nofe, left any part of it get down; nor are you to lay it on too broad on the face, or too near the heart, nor to exceed the breadth of half a crown; but elfewhere as far as the fore goes. The plaster must not be stirred till it drops off of itfelf, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

Topical and external applications in general, are not advifed by many in cancers. If they break, drefsing with dry lint, and being kept quiet and eafy is all that is generally done. If they are moveable, and in a proper flate for extirpation, with a good habit of body, the knife is the most fure and effectual method, and

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and ftands faireft to effect a cure. Water in which cabbages have been boiled is praifed by fome for wafhing the part, and a poultice of raw carrots grated, and gently warmed, has afforded great relief to many.

The following electary will be found very ufeful to keep the body properly foluble, which must be carefully attended to:

#### Electarium Solutivum.

 B Elect. e fennâ 3ifs. Magnef. alb. Flor. fulph. āā 3ij.
 Pulv. rhab. Dij.
 Ol. carui gutt. ij.
 Syr. rofæ q. f. ut f. elect. cujus fumat n. m. molem horá fomni & fummo mane ubi alvus fit nimium

horá fomni & fummo mane ubi alvus fit nimium aftricta.

It may be very worthy of obfervation, that extract. cicutæ has afforded great relief in many defperate cafes of the cancerous kind, and bids much fairer than any external applications, however much the public may be deluded by the accounts given of them. It may be ufed as follows:

> R Extract. cicutæ zij. f. pil. xxx. non deaurandæ; fumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane : perfiftat in ufu earum augendo dofin pro re nata.

Some tender habits cannot bear the cicuta without its affecting the head; but its ufefulnefs will fully compenfate fome flight inconve-

### CANCER.

conveniences. We fhould begin with very fmall dofes in young people.

Arfenic has been lately recommended internally, by a phyfician, for this dreadful malady.

Solutio Arfenica.

R Arfenici albi gr. iv. folve in Aq. diftil. fbi.

R Hujus folut. Lactis vac.

> Syr. papav. albi fing. 3ß. m. fumatur omni mane duplicando dofin omni feptimana.

#### Vel,

R Arfenici fubtilissimi pulverifati. Kali pp. äā gr. lxiv.

Aq. distillatæ Zviij.—Immittantur in ampullam Florentinam, qua in balneo arenæ posita, aqua lentè ebulliat. donec arsenicum perfectè solutum fuerit; deinde solutioni frigidæadjiciantur tinct. lavend. c. Zs. aquæ distill. Zviij. plus vel minus, adeo ut solutionis mensura libra una accurata sit, vel potiùs pondere unciæ quindecim cum dimidia.

Of this folution a few drops, according to the age of the patient, may be given two or three times a day: in young fubjects, from two to fix drops; in adults, from fix to twelve may be begun with, and gradually increafed. This folution has been known to be extremely efficacious in many cancerous cafes, particularly thofe of the occult kind. Local bleeding near the part with leeches has been much recommended, where they can be properly 4 applied;

## WARTS AND CORNS.

applied; where not, more general fanguinary depletion: but this evacuation mult be often repeated, as circumftances require: to which muft be joined a milk and vegetable diet, avoiding all wine, and fpirituous as well as fermented liquors.

But notwithftanding all our endeavours, fhould extirpation be impracticable, and the ulcer continue to extend its limits, even pain, and all offenfive fmell may be prevented by the external application of carbonic acid air.

## CHAP. III.

#### OF WARTS AND CORNS.

WARTS may be taken off with a pair of fciffars, and the roots touched with vitriol. Roman. or acidum vitriolicum; or if they be pendulous, tie an horfchair round them, or a piece of wax-thread, which being ftraitened will occafion their dropping off infenfibly. Or the warts may be flightly touched with lunar cauftic, or acidum nitrofum dilutum once every day, till they be gradually deftroyed; but we muft be cautious,

## WARTS AND CORNS.

cautious, when they are feated on the joints or knuckles. Some prefer burnt alum, blue vitriol, with the vitriolic acid. The juice of celadine, of effula, (fpurge); juice of houfeleek, the gall of pike or eels, have been recommended. On the face, lips, or eyes, there are oftentimes a fort of bluifh or livid warts, which have a near tendency to become cancerous. Thefe are beft left to themfelves; for if they are tampered with, they are apt to degenerate into cancers. The fame care is to be obferved in thofe affecting the knuckles and joints, left in our applications the tendons fhould be injured.

Corns are callous tumors on the toes, principally on the joints. They are mitigated by bathing the feet frequently in warm water, wearing eafy fhoes, and a little foft cotton over the parts, to prevent attrition. The following plafters may likewife be found ufeful :

Emplastr. anodyn. Edinburg.

Vel, Emplastrum Resolvens. R Emplastr. lythargyri cum gum. cum merc. aa p. æ. m.

The beft mode of preventing pain from thefe cuticular indurations, is to bathe the feet often in warm water, cut off the furface

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## WARTS AND CORNS.

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of thefe tumors, and wear fome foftening plafter. By this attention they will always be kept eafy, and fometimes almost entirely removed; particularly if we avoid preffure, by wearing tolerably large shoes.

A radical cure, it is faid, may be obtained by fuffering them to grow freely without preffure; and this may be contrived by flicking plafters, accumulated in proportion as the corn grows up, if each plafter has a hole in the middle, for the corn to penetrate.

CLASS

## BITES AND STINGS.

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## CLASS XI.

#### SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.

## CHAP. I.

# OF BITES AND STINGS OF VENEMOUS CREA-

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TURES.

IN the bites of the viper, common fallad oil, first warmed, then rubbed well into the part, has been found to be a fufficient remedy.

In all venemous bites and flings, it will be proper to relax the fkin by emollient fomentations, and cataplafms of bread, milk, and oil; and fometimes with the addition of theriaca.

The rattle-fnake bite is faid to be cured by the following method:

Take of plantain and horehound (if in the fummer) the roots and branches together, a fufficient quantity; bruife them, and express the juice; of which give one large spoonful. If the patient swells, you must force it down his throat. This gene-

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rally

## BITES AND STINGS.

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rally anfwers; but in cafe it fhould not, give another fpoonful in about an hour after, which feldom or never fails. If the roots be dry, moisten them with a little water.—A leaf of tobacco steeped in rum may be applied to the wound.

Milk is counted an univerfal remedy against all poifons that kill by inflammation; and more especially with the addition of oil. Would-not plentiful bleeding in many cases of poifon from the bites of animals, be the likelieft means of abating the inflammation?

Against the stings and bites of wasps, bees, buggs, &c. oil, honey, and vinegar, are the chief applications; the application of volatile substances is also very useful, if immediately used.

The *pediculi* which infeft the head, groin, and other parts of the body, may be effectually deftroyed by the unguent. hydrargyri mit. or,

Lotio Hydrargyri Muriati.

R Aq. rofar. Ziv.

Hydrargyri muriati 9i. m. f. lotio h. f. et mane utenda.

Vel, Unguentum Calcis Hydrarg. albi. K Ung. fimpl. 3ij. Calcis hydrargyri alb. Эi. m.

CHAP.

## GUINEA WORM.

## CHAP. II.

OF THE GUINEA WORM.

THE Guinea Worm is chiefly met with upon the coaft of Guinea, and in the Weft Indies, and is from one to two feet long, of a tape-like appearance, with a blackifh head. Little pain is perceived till it occafions a troublefome boil or tumor in the leg or thigh, where it generally takes up its feat. As foon as the boil breaks, its head makes its appearance. Thefe worms are produced from ova contained and fwimming in the waters in hot climates.

Aloetics are by fome recommended to promote their difcharge from the body; but the ufual method is, to gently tie the head of the worm to a piece of lead, beat into the head of a fmall wire, and roll the worm gradually every day, as it advances out of the body, round this piece of lead, till the whole be entirely drawn out. A fmall fplinter of wood, lint, filk, or cotton twifted, or a piece of linen rag, fpread with fticking plafter, and rolled up, will anfwer juft as well.

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CHAP.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

## CHAP. III.

### OF BURNS AND SCALDS.

BURNS, or Scalds, if they are confiderable, require bleedings to prevent inflammation: and the body fhould be kept open: before the blifters rife, or to prevent their rifing, apply the following:

Linimentum Camphoratum.

R Ol. lini Zvi.

Spir. camph. 3ij. m. et applicetur pro re nata. Indeed we fhould at first attempt to prevent the effects, and take off the force of irritation. Cold water, rectified spirits, fhould be abforbed in linen, and repeatedly applied till the pain abates : after which, camphorated spirits may fupply their place. If membranous or tendinous parts be affected, oil should be mixed with spirits, to prevent the parts from being crifped or contracted. The white of eggs beat thin; a handful of common falt, diffolved in a quart of vinegar; oil of turpentine, volatile Spirits, may be had recourse to, for the above purposes. Oil of olives, or fine linfeed oil, applied warm, is recommended; or holding

## PIMPLES AND TETTERS.

holding the part to the fire as long as the patient can bear it.

If blifters be rifen, they must be opened and dreffed with the cerat. spermatis ceti, or cerat. lapidis calaminaris.

No medicine has perhaps equal effects with a wafh made with aqua lythargyri acetati, or a ceratum lythargyri acetati.

BURNS IN THE FACE fhould be treated nearly in the fame way; bleed, and lay foft paper, or rags, over the face, frequently befmeared with linfeed oil fresh drawn. Where the burns are very confiderable, opiates are very necessary, as they take off the pain and irritation by their fedative power.

## CHAP. IV.

#### OF PIMPLES AND TETTERS.

**PIMPLES**, and Tetters, and those febaceous concretions in the glands of the skin, refembling grubs, are very troublessome; the last appear commonly in the face and suppurate; though oftener in the nose than elsewhere, and are very difficult to get rid of.

Perhaps

#### PIMPLES AND TETTERS. 552

Perhaps touching them with the ung. hydrargyri mitius, going to bed, may be the beft way of 'treating them; and, in the morning, order as follows :

#### Lotio Kali.

R Spir. rorifmar. Aq. kali. āā 3ß. Ol. amygd. 3i. Succ. limon. 3ij. m. cum spongia imbuatur pare affecta bis in die.

## If this fhould be too painful and fmarting,

#### Lotio Camphorata.

R Lactis amygdalæ, cum aq. rofæ præparat. 3iv. Spir. rorifmar. 3iij. Camphoræ Əß. m. f. lotio.

When pimples become obstinate, as they are very often apt to do, the alteratives may be attempted with great probability of fuccefs. Aq. calc. magis & minus composit. with 3B. or 3i. of the Æthiop. antimon. twice a. day, or a grain of colomel made into a pill, with terebinth. e Chio, to be taken at bedtime, and now and then a draught of any. of the purging waters, are highly advantageous.

The mind fhould be kept eafy, the body open, a proper regimen be carefully obferved, and wine drank in great moderation.

I once knew an accidental vomiting and loofe-2

## RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, AND CHOPS. 553

loofenefs, brought on by an excefs in eating plumbs, entirely remove a red pimpled face in a lady, who had in vain tried various means of cure.

The *tetters* have red edges, and are fpreading eruptions. The following liniment is of use to extirpate them :

> Linimentum Hydrargyri. K Liniment. alb. 3ß. Calcis hydrargyri alb. gr. x. Ol. rhodii gutt. i. m.

## CHAP. V.

### OF RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, AND CHOPS.

**RINGWORMS**, if not attended with inflammation, may be touched with the following:

Lotio Hydrarg. Muriat.

R Spir. rorifmar. Ziv. Hydrargyri muriati Di. m. f. lotio partibus affectis applicand.

But, in general, the lefs we make use of external applications, the better. Gentle alteratives and a regular course of life, promise the best success.—Above all, abstain from meat, especially pork; also beer, ale, cheefe, &c.

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## 554 RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, AND CHOPS.

The waters of Scarborough are very happily calculated for fervice in most eruptive affections. Harrowgate water has been thought effectual.

Shingles are a fpecies of eryfipelas, owing to a hot humour thrown out on the furface of the body, and chiefly the waift, in form of thick fet eruptions.

The perfon is generally fick and faint before the eruption; a fymptom which univerfally happens in most eruptive cases antecedent to their appearance. Here gentle fudorifics are advisable.

#### Pulvis Contrayervæ.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. gr. xv. Nitr. gr. iv. m. f. pulvis fextâ quâque horâ fumendus cum cochl. iv. feq. julepi.

#### Julepum Alexiterium,

Aq. diftillatæ žiij. —alexet. fpir. ziij. Pulv. e chel. c. c. zi. Syr. Tolutani zij. m.

In chops of the face, hips, nipples, &c. apply the ol. ceræ.

If the fwelling of the lips happen in confequence of a fcrophulous taint, regard muft be had to the original complaint, as external forms will do but very little.

> Unguentum Labiale. R Cort. anchuf. Əifs. infunde in Ol. amygd. Zi. Colaturæ adde

eræ

## TINEA, OR SCALD-HEAD.

Ceræ alb. 3ij. Sperm. ceti 3i. Ol. mac. per express. Dis. -lavend. gutt. ij. m. &. f. unguentum labiale.

## CHAP. VI.

#### OF THE TINEA, OR SCALD-HEAD.

HIS confifts of little ulcers, at the root of the hair, which pour out an humour that dries into a white brittle fcab, or thick fcales, and has an offenfive fmell; when it affects the face it is called *cru/lea lactea*, often proceeds from bad treatment after the fmallpox; though it may fometimes be an hereditary taint, &c.

Alterative medicines, fuch as the hydrargyrus cum fulphure, and antimonials, with aq. calc. min. comp. and iffues, are, in general, the moft proper. The head muft be fhaved, or the hair cut off, as clofe as can be, and the following fotus made ufe of :

#### Fotus Difcutiens.

R Fol. abfinth.

- abrotan. āā ži. coque in aq. fontan. Hiv. al Hiß. adde. Spir. camphorat.

Aq. kali āā Zij. f. fotus.

Then,

Unguentum

# TINEA, OR SCALD-HEAD.

#### Unguentum Nicotianæ.

- R Unguent. Nicotian. Zi.
- Petrol. Barbad. 3ß. Balfam. Peruv. Bi. m. f. unguent. post fotum utendum.

The unguentum e fulphur. of the London Pharmacopeia, applied for a length of time, feldom fails to cure this difeafe. Saturnine wathes have likewife a good effect, as alfo an oil-fkin cap, and blifters to the nape of the neck.

One grain of calomel going to reft, and repeated at due intervals; alfo the ufe of faltwater externally and internally, as an alterative, have been found very ufeful. Cleanlinefs is effentially neceffary, and keeping the body moderately open; the unguentum e pice is a proper application; frequent ufe of the warm bath is beneficial; but if the cafe proves obftinate, alteratives with iffues are chiefly to be depended upon for their efficacy and fafety.

As foon as the hair is fhaved, or cut off, it is recommended to cleanfe the head with warm water and foap, or cream and honey, and, after which, the ulcers may be washed with a folution of muriated quickfilver, ten grains to a pint of water. The juice of wood forrel,

forrel, from its effect on fcrophulous ulcers, may probably be ufeful; after which the charcoal poultice will probably complete the cure.

Some practitioners give hemlock internally with fuccefs, beginning with fmall dofes, and gradually increasing till it produces vertigo, then omitting it for a few days, and again refume it.

We fhould be cautious not to dry up thefe ulcers by aftringent applications, before they have been properly digefted, left more dangerous difeafes fhould be the confequence —and fhould that be the cafe, a plafter fprinkled with cantharides fhould, at the firft onfet, be immediately applied to the head.

# CHAP. VII.

## OF THE SCABIES, OR ITCH.

HE common Itch appears with fmall puftules having watery heads, firft on the wrifts, and between the fingers, moft frequently, and is probably owing to animalcula in the the fkin, and appears in moift or dry itching pufules,

## ITCH.

puftules, which fpread from the joints, and disfigure the greatest part of the body; the difease is contagious. Children are mostly subject to the moss thin and old people, to the dry itch. The eruption appears chiefly between the fingers, underneath the arm-pits, under the hams, and round the waist.

Where there is an inflammation, bleeding fhould be recommended; and, next, purge a few times with the following:

#### Potio Laxativa,

- R Infuf. fenæ com. Zij. Tinct. fenæ zij. Kali tartarifati zi. Syr. rof. folutiv. zi. m.
- R Unguent. e fulph. Ziv. cum quo libere inungantur partes affectæ omni nocte per septimanam integram.

Vel, Unguent. Calcis Hydrarg. Alb.

K Adipis fuillæ Ziv. Calcis hydrargyri alb. zifs. ad ziij. Ol. lavend. gutt. ij. m. & divide in partes octo æquales, alternâ quâque nocle utend.

Vel, Ung. Sulphurat.

R Flor. fulph. Zi. pulveris radicis hellebori albi. Zij. vel falis ammon. crudi zii. adipis fuillæ. Zij. m.

This always is attended with an offenfive fmell, to avoid which the following may be ufed.

> R Acid. vitriol. gutt. x. Aq. rofaf. gutt. xx. Axungiæ porcinæ 3j. Effent. Limon. gutt. xv. f. Linim. bis de die utendum.

The patient may walk himfelf two or three

## ITCH.

three times a day with elder flower water, acidulated with vitriolic acid, at which time alfo may be administered the fubfequent electary:

> K Nitri pur. 3j. Sulphuris flor. 3vj. Mellis defp. q. f. ut fiat. Elect. cujus fum. Q. N. M. ter de die.

Bathing in Harrowgate water has been efteemed a very fpeedy cure.

Some make use of the weak quickfilver ointment, but the cure with the fulphurointment, is by far the fafest, and most certain. The mercurial girdle, as it is called, should be applied with great circumspection, and may be made as follows:

#### Linimentum Hydrargyri.

R Hydrargyri pur. ziij.

Succ. limon. Zij. conquaffentur. in phiala per horas duas, deinde fimul in patinam effunde, & fuccus extrahatur. Pulveri cinereo, five mercurio maneni, adde albuminis ovi unius dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth. Di. & cum virga apta agitentur in fpumam, quâcum fasciam justa forma factam illinito, et coram lento igne ficca, ut fiat cingulum.

Washes are much less offensive than ointments,

#### Lotio Calcis Hydrargyris Albi.

K Calcis hydrargyri albi. zi. aq. font. žviij. gum Arab. zij. m. fiat lotio spongii ope part. affectæ bis de die appl.

The pulv. hellebor. alb. nitr. zingiber. &c. may

## ITCH.

may be occafionally joined with the fulphurointment: and internally we may exhibit the following:

#### Pulvis Sulphureus.

R Pulv. fulph. lot. 3ß. Magnef. alb. Эi. Ol. carui gutt. i.m. ut f. pulvis horâ fomni & mane fumendus, ex cochl. iv. aq. commun. vel lactis, vel feri lactis.

#### Vel, Bolus Alterans.

R Hydrargyri c. fulphure. 3i. Nit. gr. v. Conf. rofæ rubræ, q. f. ut f. bolus.

#### Vel, Bolus Antimonialis.

R Æthiop. antimon. 3 f. Conf. rofæ. q. f. ut f. bolus.

## Vitriolic acid often cures the itch.

#### Mistura Vitriolica.

R Acidi vitriolici zi. Aq. diftillatæ zv. post effervescentiam adde Syr. rub. id zij. sumat zi. ad zij. e poculo aquæ fontis ter de die.

CLASS

# GUTTA SERENA, AND LEUCOMA: 561

# CLASS XII.

#### LOCAL DISEASES.

# CHAP. I.

OF THE GUTTA SERENA, AND LEUCOMA.

HE Gutta Serena is a fpecies of blindnefs, wherein the eyes remain fair, and feemingly unaffected; owing to fome defect in the optic nerves, which may proceed from a palfy or a relaxed habit; alfo from an epilepfy, or old ulcers too haftily dried up, &c. It has for its principal fymptoms *a fupprefsion of light*, and *immobility of the pupil without any fenfible opacity of the eye*. If the found eye is flut, and the blind one oppofed to the light, the pupil is in no wife contracted, fometimes it is dilated, and this is the only motion which remains, and indicates a perfect amaurofy, or gutta ferena.

This difeafe depends upon an affection of the nerves, and is for the most part incurable, especially if it has been of any standing.— The cure may however be attempted in two ways, either by stimulating the part itself or the system in general.

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# 562 GUTTA SERENA, AND LEUCOMA.

The diet fhould be light and attenuating; evacuations in general, are neceffary; and bliftering the back part of the head-or fetting iffues there or behind the ears, and continued for a length of time; and fuch things are proper as have been prefcribed in the opthalmia, particularly in a full plethoric conftitution : next, have recourfe to alteratives; fuch as millepedes, decoct. farfaparil. fmall dofes of calomel, &c. continued for fome time; though the patient must not be brought to a spitting, to prevent which gentle purges must intervene. Vapour of hot fpirit of wine, or coffee, paffed through a tube two or three times a day, have been fuccefsful. Some advife volatiles, chalybeates, mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines. Electricity has been fingularly ufeful, by carrying a stream of electric fire through the eye, and afterwards drawing fparks from all the parts which furround it. In recent cafes it promifes to be most efficacious, but in those of two or three years standing it should be tried, and perfevered in, as we have an inftance of one being relieved by it, which had remained for the longeft term above fpecified.

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# GUTTA SERENA, AND LEUCOMA. 563

Where a rheumatism or relaxation has given rife to this complaint, the bark will be of use, as also sternuatories and cephalic solutions; though, in general, this distemper may be regarded as not easily, if at all, curable.

The following forms, however, may be tried :

Bolus Valerianæ.

R Pulv. valer. filv. 
i. Cinnab. fact. 
i. Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus h. f. et fummo manè fumend. cum coch. iv. julepi fequentis:

Julepum Calcis.

R Aq. calcis fimp. Zviij. Spir. nuc. mofchat. Ziß. Syr. aurant. Ziij. m.

The patient may take twice a day, forty drops of the tinctur. fuligin. with a draught of rofemary tea.

THE LEUCOMA. This is a fpot or fpeck of the cornea, where the membrane grows either white, yellowifh, or lofes its tranfparency.—Of this there are two fpecies: one appears prominent above the cornea, and requires external applications for the cure; the other is attended with no fuch phænomenon, but feems diffufed within the lamina of that membrane, making, as it were, a part of the eye. In this fpecies external remedies are of no ufe, except in cafe of an attendant opthalmy, a 002 gentle

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gentle but long continued mercurial courfe, with fmart purgatives occasionally adminiftered, to promote abforption, and a feton in the neck are most proper. In the former,

#### Pulvis Calaminaris.

R' Lap. calamin. præp. 3i. Sacchar. cand. alb. 3ß. Ol. fepiæ Di. m. ut f. pulvis fubtilissimus.

#### Vel, Pulvis Vitriolicus.

R Sacchar. alb. 3ij. Zinci vitriol. purific. 3i. m.

#### Vel, pulvis Vitreus.

R Vitri communis 3ß. teratur in mortario vitreo, ut fiat pollen. tenuifimum, tum adde, Sacchar. cand. alb. 3ß. et fuper marmor. fimul bene lævigentur, ut fiat pulvis ocularius.

Thefe may be blown into the eye through a quill, or a little may be taken up by a fine hair pencil, moiftened with faliva, and applied immediately upon the part affected; which perhaps will be a more effectual, and lefs painful operation, than that of blowing through a quill.—A weak folution of the cauflicum lunare, is alfo recommended as effectual in removing fpecks from the eye; and may be applied by means of a piece of fine fponge, fixed to the end of a quill.— Nitrated quickfilver, or verdigrife, finely levigated, and mixed with three or four parts of fine fugar;—calcined alum, and vitriolated zinc

## FRECKLES AND SUNBURN.

zinc purified, united with a proper proportion of *fugar*, or with *egg-fhells* in fine powder; or the fame formed into thin ointment with hog's lard;—or wafhes of a folution of *verdigrife*, *vitriolated zinc*, or *corrosive fublimate* much diluted, are recommended;—the powder or ointment to be ufed night and morning, and the lotions two or three times a day at the fame time.

# CHAP. II.

#### OF FRECKLES AND SUNBURN.

**FRECKLES** and Sunburn are frequently owing to the action of the fun, and expofing the body too much to the open air; and may fometimes happen in confequence of the jaundice. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and hands, and are moft frequent in the fineft and faireft complexions. They may be removed, in a great meafure, by the following applications.

#### Lotio Alkalina,

R Aq. fontan. Ziij. Kali Bß vel Bi. Ol. faffafras gutt. iij. m. et applicetur partibus affectis mane & hora fomni.

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#### BALDNESS.

The juice of lemons, mixed with fugar and borax finely powdered, are likewife faid to be of ufe in thefe cutaneous difcolourations; fome ufe oxycrate;—others wafh themfelves with pafte made of bitter almonds, or with rofe-water with a little camphor;—or the gum of the cherry-tree in vinegar, or the frefh leaves; or with elder, or bean flower water; or that made from cabbage-feed.

# CHAP. III.

#### OF BALDNESS.

HE hair fometimes falls off after fevers, and other diftempers, and produces more or lefs of a baldnefs. To correct or prevent this defect, the following may be applied :

Linimentum Rorifmarini.

R Spir. rorifmar.

Mellis opt. āā 3ß.

Adipis suillæ 3i.

Ol. rhodii gutt. iv. m. ut f. linimentum quocum illinentur partes denudatæ bis quotidie.

Vel, Unguentum Peruvianum. K Unguent. fimpl. 3ß. Balfam. Peru. 3i. Ol. nuc. mofch. gutt. x. m. ad eundem finem.

A quantity of *burdock-roots* may be bruifed in a mortar, and then boiled in white wine wine till there remains only as much as will cover them. This liquor carefully ftrained off is faid to cure baldnefs, by wafhing the head every night with fome of it warm.— A frefh cut onion rubbed on the part till it becomes red, and itches, is likewife recommended for the fame purpofe :—viperinum fal, alfo turnip juice, and that of fquills, are in thefe cafes preferibed.

# CHAP. IV.

# OF DEAFNESS.

DEAFNESS is generally an organic affection, and admits, in that cafe, of little alleviation;—but two fpecies of it may be mentioned that require to be diffinguished, as frequently admitting a cure. The first depends on the fecretion of the ear being suppressed by accidental causes, as cold, &c. and is attended with a fense of heat and dryness in the part.—The other is a nervous affection, and arises as a consequence of the hysteria;—however it may be occafioned by any injury to the external ear, or by whatever causes an obstruction in it; 004

## DEAFNESS.

fuch as wax, colds, falls, the venereal difeafe, &c. The worft fpecies of deafnefs arifes after acute inflammatory difeafes of the head, when the fmall veffels become impervious, from the inflammation of the greater ones. It is divided into two fpecies; organic, when it arifes from any defect in the organs tranfmitting founds to the internal ear; *atonic*, when it happens without, any evident defect of the fame organs.

Deafnefs arifing from the caufes first fpecified may be relieved in the *former cafe*, by fupplying the natural fecretions by any unctuous fubstance introduced into the ear in cotton or wool, as:

R Olei amygd. 3j.

Camph. 3j. m, and the application of heat.

In the latter cafe it probably may be removed by antifpafmodics and ftimulants, particularly electricity and the cold-bath though it is often incurable.

Wax, appearing in the ear, is a good fign: if it be be hard, fyringe with a decoction of fage and rofemary flowers, or a little foap and water made warm; afterwards a little wool, moiftened with the following, may be worn in the ears:

Miftura

#### DEAFNESS. COL

#### Miftura Amygdalina.

K Ol. amygdal. 3ij. Spirit. lavend. c. Tinct. caftor. āā 3i. m. Vel, Linimentum Fellis.

R Fel. bovin. Linim. faponis aā ziij. m.

A *falivation* has been known to cure deafnefs.

In cafe of any infects having got into, or bred in the ear, inject warm oil into the ear, and if this does not bring them away, extract them carefully by a proper inftrument.

When it arifes from relaxation of the membrana tympani, a little warm brandy, or rofemary water, may now and then be dropt into the ear; when from a defluxion of humours,

### Injectio Camphorata.

R Aq. lythargyri acetat. gr. xxv.

Spir. camph. gutt. l. aq. distill. Hfs. m. f. injectio nocte maneque utenda.

When from an obstruction of the Eustachian tube, fometimes relief has been obtained by chewing a cruft of bread every morning and evening; and fometimes by closing the mouth and nostrils, and making a forcible expiration, and often repeating it—this effort has frequently produced immediate relief. Sometimes when the caufe has not been known sternutatories have been useful; 3 musk

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musk has also been beneficial, and the juice of onions, or garlic dropt into the ear.

# CHAP. V.

### OF THE ANOREXIA, OR LOSS OF APPETITE.

AN Anorexia is a want of appetite, frequently joined with a loathing of food, and is often owing originally to a relaxed flate of the ftomach, or to that ftate of the mucous glands; or those which separate the gastric juices .- Tea has a bad effect in this diforder, and indeed any other warm liquors habitually taken. And here, by the by, it may not be amifs to caution the ladies against the free use of warm wine and water at meals; by which cuftom they relax the ftomach and glands, and thus gradually bring on terrible diforders, as well as confirm bad habits .- A fedentary life produces vifcid phlegm, from whence proceeds a want of appetite. Indeed, every fpecies of this difeafe feems to be fymptomatical, and varies according to the difference only of the difease which accompanies it. However

ever it generally arifes from vifcid phlegm, bile, or faburra, loading the ftomach, from its coats having loft their tone; or from a deficiency of gaftric juice.

Under the first circumstances a vomit of ipecacoanha, and then the following course will often be effectual :

#### Pilulæ Laxantes.

Rhabarb. pulv. Kali pp. āā 3ß. Balf. Peru. q. f. ut f. pilulæ n° xxiv. quarum fumat iv. horâ fomni, bis vel ter in feptimana.

#### Elixir Stomachicum.

R Tinct. ferpent.

----- Cinam. comp. aa 3i.

Acid. vitriol dilut. 3iß. m. fumat cochl. parv. ij. duabus horis ante prandium, ex haustulo aq. Spadan.

The diet fhould be light; and animal food of the eafieft digeftion, and moderate exercife muft be enforced; the drink fhould be Briftol waters, with a tea-fpoonful or two of brandy.

And where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea. The following are calculated to ftrengthen the tone of the ftomach—though the fecond is more calculated as an abforbent and gentle aperient.

Hausfus Stomachicus. R Infus. gentian c. Ziß.

Tinct. cinam. c. zi.

Vin. ferri. gut. l.

Syr. Tolutani 3i. f. hauftus octavâ quâque horâ fumendus.

#### Pulvis Magnefiæ.

K Magnef. alb. Эi. Sulphur. præcipitat. Эß. Ol. carui gutt. i. f. pulvis horis intermediis fumendus ex cochl. ij. feq. julepi,

Miftura Roborans.

R Aq. diftillatæ, 3vi. Tinctur. ftyptic. 3ij. m.

K Tincturæ benzoës comp. gutt. xl. cum frustulo facchar. fumend.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

Pil, gummi. 3i.
 — ex aloe eum myrrhâ.
 Ferri vitriolati ãã Đi.
 Sapon. optim. 3ß.
 Syr. fimp. q. f. f. pilulæ nº xxx. quarum fumat iij.
 nocte & mane.

Mineral waters, fuch as those of Spa, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Islington, with the bark, dilute vitriolic acid, and exercise, are very proper in these stomachic diforders.

In cafe this complaint owes its origin to hard drinking,

#### Hauftus Stomachicus.

- R Decoct. cort. Peru. Ziß. Acidi vitriol. diluti. gutt. xx. Tinct. cort. Peru. f.
  - Syr. aurant. āā zi. f. haustus octava qu'aque hora fumendus.

Vel, Elixir Stomachicum.

R Tinct. aloes comp. 313.

Tinctur. cinnamom. comp.

Acid vitriol. diluti. āā 3i. fumat. gutt. xl. ex infusione cort. aurant. ficeat, circa meridiem & tempore vespertino.

Drinking

Drinking fimple water during dinner, is ufeful to many, as are the warm ftomachic purgatives at intervals, and a few drops of the dilute vitriolic acid, taken every morning fafting in a cup of fair water.

I have known muftard-feed of great advantage in relaxed habits, and where the appetite was in a manner gone; particularly to the fludious and fedentary. It may be taken to the quantity of a tea-fpoonful twice or thrice a day.

Vel, Vinum Amarum.

R Rad. gentian.

zedoar. āā 3iß. Sem. cardamom. minor. 3B. Cort. aurant. ficcat. 3B. Croc. 9i.

Vin. alb. fbij. stent simul sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies. Cola, & sumat 3ij. bis in die.

If the patient be fubject to coffiveness you may add <sub>3</sub>ij. rad. rhabarb. to the vinous infusion.

As a warm ftimulant, the fresh roots of arum may be given in the following form :

#### Elect. Ari.

Rad. ari recent. bene contuf. & pulv. gum, arab. āā p. ij. pulv. fp. cæti p. j. fyr. q. f. f. electarium cujus cap. q. n. m. bis vel ter in die.

A continued use of this electary, first warms the stomach, and afterwards the remoter parts.

Vomit-

Vomiting with a decoction of horferadifh, is of fervice here; but this liquor is not to be drank in too large draughts: then order as follows:

Pilulæ Gummofæ.

K Oliban. 3i.

Myrrh. Afæ. fætid. āā 3ß.

Balfam. Peruv. q. f. f. pil. xxiv. quarum capiat iij. mane & vesperi. & post pilulas matutinas bibat aq. Spandanæ fbi. partitis vicibus.

But above all other things, the Bath-waters will be of the greatest fervice; though temperance is the most certain way towards recovering the patient.

But when the glands which fecrete the gaftric juice, become relaxed, and labour under a lofs of tone; emetics and cathartics will be of no ufe—but cordial ftimulants and tonics—as opium and ether, with bitters, and aromatics, will be the beft remedies to which we can have recourfe.

When the fault is in the digeftion, it is termed dyfpepfia, which difcovers itfelf, by lofs of appetite, vomiting, flatulence, eructations, heart-burn, pain in the ftomach; a greater or lefs number of thefe fymptoms at leaft concurring at the fame time, the body being for the most part costive, and without 4 any

any other difeafe of the ftomach itfelf, or of any other parts; avoid all flatulent food, ufe exercife, and after a vomit, when neceffary, take the gum pills, with chalybeates, ftrengthening bitters, &c. as follows:

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

K Afæ fæt. 3ij. Aloes. Ferri vitriolati. Zingib. pulv. āā. Đi. Tinct. aloes comp. q. f. ut f. pil. mediocres, quarum capiat iv. h. f. & mane.

Where the patient is hyfterical, vomits will not do; but rather fubfitute light infufions of the bark, with rhubarb, kali, exercife on horfeback, and chalybeate waters. Alfo,

Bolus Amarus.

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xx. Spec. aromat. gr. iij. Rhab. gr. ij. Syr. fimp. q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die fumendus.

Where acids in these cases are prevalent in the flomach and first passages, the rubigo ferri is confidered as the best chalybeate; and this, joined with bitters, and aloetic aperients occasionally, is generally efficacious.

Electarium Ferruginofum.

Rubiginis ferri 3iß. Extract. flor. cham. 3ij. Pulveris arom. Diß.

Confervæ

## FAMES CANINA:

Confervæ aurant. 3iß. Syrup. croci q. f. ut fiat electarium, fum. q. n. mi bis in dies, in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

An infusion of quassia-wood, with light aromatics, is peculiarly ferviceable.

# CHAP. VI.

# OF THE FAMES CANINA.

HE Fames Canina may be a natural miffortune. In this cafe the appetite requires a greater quantity of food than can be digefted.—There are three fpecies; that of gluttons, where there is a defire for a greater quantity of food than is natural, without any difeafe of the ftomach: *fyncopal*, when this defire, or fenfe of hunger, brings on fwooning: *emetic*, when a large quantity of food is taken, and foon rejected by vomiting. If it be attended with vomiting, and a coldnefs of the extreme parts, it is dangerous.

Oils, fat meats, broths, milk, and a farinaccous diet, are most likely to be of use when the cause is not very manifest.— Opiates may, now and then, be exhibited with propriety. IF AN ACID BE IN FAULT, vomits, and then the testaceous powders, and fixed

fixed alkaline faits, fhould be given; and aloctic purges are advifeable, with bitters, and fuch other medicines as warm and ftrengthen the ftomach; or the aqua kali and filings of fteel. Frequent fmoaking tobacco is faid to have proved beneficial to fome labouring under this malady. From fainting, the patient is recovered by applying to his nofe a toaft dipped in wine, or letting him fmell of roafted meat. Afterwards food fhould be given, fuch as cools and nourifhes, but is not eafily digefted; as carrot, beet, parfnip, with foft, fat, and farinaceous fubftances.

# CHAP. VII.

## OF VOMITING.

V Omiting is a difease of the stomach, frequently proceeding from a relaxation of its fibres, by hard drinking; where that is the cause, there will be, almost always, a pain in the soles of the set at the sume time. It may likewise be occasioned by inflammation, worms, the colic, poisons, stone and gravel, failing on the set, &c.

We

We must refer our reader here to what has been faid on dyspepsia, p. 574.

The regimen fhould confift of mint-tea, chicken-water, fago, burnt wine with fpice; but thefe fhould be fparingly allowed, if at all, where it arifes from inflammation. If hard drinking has brought it on, a gentle vomit and fome of the following forms may be found of fome efficacy:

#### Hauftus Stomachicus.

Decoct. cort. Peru. Zi. Acidi vitriolici diluti gutt. xv. Tinct. catechu Zij. m. ut f. hauft. bis vol ter in die fumendus.

#### Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

R Pul. nuc. moschat. torrefact. IS. Confect aromaticæ. Ii.

Syr. Tolutani q. f. f. bolus horâ fomni fumendus & mane repetend. cum cochlearibus quatuor fequentis julepi.

#### Julepum Menthæ.

R Aq. menth. piper. 3vi. Spirit menthæ pip. 3iß. Salis c. c. 3ij. Syr. Tolutani 3ß. m.

## Vel, Pulvis Amarus.

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. Oß. Kali pp. gr. v.

Antimon. calcin. gr. v. m. f. pulvis fumendus octavâ quâque horâ; fuperbib. cochl. iv. julep: fupra præscript.

#### Vel, Bolus Rhei.

R' Pulv. rhab. OB. Nuc. moich. torrefact. gr. vi. Confect Damocrat Oi. Syr. Tolutani q. f. f. boluus, hor. fom. fum.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus Anodynus. R Aq. cinnam. Zi. Conf. opiatæ If. m. f. haust. sumendus pro re nata.

Vel, Pilulæ Opiatæ. attante al

Pulveris aromat. Jß.
Ol. cin, gutt. i. m. f. pil.

Saline draughts are often of very great ufe, drank in the very act of effervescence, and tinct. benzoës comp. either alone, or joined with dilute vitriolic acid, in the following manner:

Elixir Stomachicum.

R Tinct. benz. com. zij. Acidi vitriol. diluti. 3ß. m. fumat gutt. xxx. cum faccharo.

A plaster applied to the region of the ftomach in this cafe has been useful:

# Emplastrum Anodynum.

- R Theriac. Andromach. 3ij.
  - Ol. macis per express. 3iij.

- nuc. mofchat.

- menth. aā gutt. vi. m. f. emplastrum ventriculo applicandum. Vel, ejus loco applicetur emplastr. ladani cum ol. menth.

The Bath waters are of infinite advantage in these cases, when occasioned by hard drinking.—When other disorders are the cause, the cure must depend upon their removal.

In all cafes of habitual vomiting, it is of great importance not to fill the flomach. The P p 2 food

food or drink fhould therefore be taken frequently in a fmall quantity.

In vomitings, where acidity prevails, nothing has been found more ufeful than magnefia given in veal broth, about 3i. pro re nata; and afterwards, to ftrengthen the ftomach, order decoct. cort. fteel medicines, &c.

When vomiting is occafioned by *fea-fick-nefs*, it is fcarce ever got the better of, efpecially in fhort voyages, till the fhip gets into harbour, and the patient is put on fhore. In long voyages indeed, ufe frequently wears it off. Many things are recommended for removing it, but, I apprehend, to very little purpofe. Sea-water may be drank; and the following antiemetic mixture often ftops ficknefs and vomiting, when other things fail:

#### Mistura Salina.

R Succ. limon. recent. 3ij. Kali pp. 3i. Aq. cinnam. Spirit. cinnam. āā 3iß. Sacch. alb. 3iij. m. et fumat cochl. iij. pro re nata.

CHAP.

# PROCIDENTIA ANI, ET UTERI. 581

# CHAP. VIII.

# DE PROCIDENTIA ANI, ET UTERI.

THE Procidentia Ani is a falling down of the rectum in ftraining, or going to ftool. This happens frequently to children who cry much, or have had a diarrhœa; and to women who have had many births. If it proceeds from costivenes, give lenitive clyfters.—In cafe the rectum be fwelled, or inflamed, foment with warm milk, or the fotus communis, and apply the bread and milk poultice. After which,

## Fotus Aftringens,

R Cort. querc. 3i. granator. Rad. biftort.

> Rof. rubr. aa 31s. coque in aq. fontan. Hiv. ad colaturz Hils. tum adde vin. rub. His. ut f. fotus.

After this keep the body foluble, and make use of a proper truss or bandage.

In cafe of a *procidentia uteri*, or falling down of the uterus, after it has been replaced, and the parts have recovered a little ftrength by reft, &c. the following injection may be made ufe of:

Injectio Aftringens.

Peruv. āā 3i. coque in P p 3

Aq.

# 582 PROCIDENTIA ANI, ET UTERI.

Aq. fontan. Hij. ad Hi. colatur. adde, Tinct. rofar. Vin. rub. aa His. m. ut f. injectio.

The fame may likewife be applied by way of fomentation .- If aftringent injections and fomentations be not fufficient to retain the parts, peffaries must be applied, and should be worn for a confiderable time; various kinds of them have been recommended, but perhaps those made of ivory, in the form of a fimple ring, or fponge, are preferable to all others. Thefe are to be afsisted by the Peruvian bark, chalybeate waters, and the cold bath. Those peffaries made of fponge are the beft; for they do no harm from hardnefs, are themfelves elaftic, may be eafily introduced by the patient, and occafionally removed, and impregnated with any aftringent liquid that may be thought most proper. But they should not remain long uncleaned, as the matter they abforb would by continuance of time, become acrid, and, by ftimulating, excoriate the parts, and bring on uneafy fenfations.

by rolin fic. the following injection may be

ungrinhA citorin

AN

in all ule of :

W Cort. Time

# ALPHABETICAL TABLE

( \$83 )

Pil en colocynen fimplic. MA

- BEL COMP. STARS VI. LL

AND AND A DIST. T. BURN, S. M.

and attomate for

#### DOSES OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS

seene citammon, comp. gians in na CET. fcillæ gutt. x. ad 3ß. ..... Acid. vitriol. dilut. gutt. ij. ad 3i, 10 ----Ammoniæ pp. gr iij. ad 3i. antig antio sant 5 ----Aquæ ammoniæ gutt. wi. ad zij. ontoponiscut 9 -----Antimonii tartarifati gr. 15 par ad gr. vi. Antimonii calcinati gr. v. adogß. antig diudada -----Balfam. guaiac. gutt. x. ad 3ij. di wid meinel r ------- fulph. anifat. gutt. iji ad 3i, 3 and Las Benzoës tinct. c. gutt. x. ad 3ij. Camphor. grana iij. ad Di. bis die. Cinnab. antimon. præp. grana ij. ad 3ß. bis die, Conf. aromaticæ, grana v. ad 3ß. — opiatæ, gr. vi. ad 3ß. — Damocratis grana ij. ad 3ß. ---- Paulinæ grana ij. ad 3ißile ofer and -----Cort. Peruvian. grana v. ad 31. ba .xv . ron inca .sine & Electar. e fenna 31. ad 31j. alug Duoi aiv institu e fcammon. 315. ad 318, 1109 aloring crowing Hydrargyri cum fulph. gr. v. ad gi. any mountain dale & - purif. gr. xx. ad Zik ant anticipung -----Infusi rosæ rub. zi. ad Ziji, be tig sivere siel ? Kali pp. gr. vi. ad Bi. at an alg she mother saised? ---- tartarifati 3ß ad 3i, iv .tong .quos .ningen Liquor. c. c. gr. v. ad zij. iv till digmas igo Oliban. pulv. grana x, ad zi. X ...... Opii purific. gran. 1 ad gr. ij, D. y Mag 10 ap Oxymel. fcillæ 3ß. ad 3iij. Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloe, grana ij. ad 3i. Pp4 Pil. Pil. ex colocynth. fimplic. grana ij. ad Bij. - e gummi grana, x. ad. Əij. - ex hydrargyro grana ii. ad 9i. - aloes cum myrrha gr. ij. ad 9i. - faponac. gr. ij. ad BB. - e ftyrace grana ij. ad Bi. Pulv. antilyff. Of. ad 31j. ---- aloetici cum guaiaco gr. x, ad 315. cum ferro gr. iij. ad 3i. aromat. gr. iij. ad 3is. ari comp. grana vi. ad 3ß. - e Creta comp. cum opio grana vi. ad Bij. fine opio grana x. ad 31j. e fcammon. comp. grana ij. ad 9i. contrayerv. comp. grana vi. ad 31, - e myrrh. comp. grana iij. ad 31s. - e fena comp. grana iv. ad 315. ---- e fuccino comp. grana ij. ad Bij. - e tragacanth, comp. 31s. ad 31s. ---- rhabarb. grana iij. ad 3ij. ---- valerian. filvest. Dis. ad 31s. Sal. corn. cerv. gr. 1. ad 31. - luccin. gr. iv. ad Bi. - vitriol. gr. i. ad gr. vi. Seri aluminof. Zij. ad Zij. - fcorbutic. 3is. ad 3iv. Sem. finap. integr. cochl. i. omni mane. Spec. e icord. cum opio grana v. ad Bij. fine opio Bis. ad 31j. Spirit. aceti gutt. xx. ad 3i. ---- ætheris vitriolici gutt. x. ad 3ifs. ---- ætheris nitrofi gutt, x. ad. 3iij. \_\_\_\_ ammon. gutt. x. ad 311j. Spong. uit grana vi. ad 9i. Sulph. antimon. præcipitat. grana ij. ad Di. ---- præcipitat. grana x. ad zij. Syrup. papav. albi, pondere, grana xx. ad 3i. e fpin. cervin. 3ij. ad 3ij. Theriac. Andromach. 31s. ad 31s. Tinctur. aloës comp. gutt. x. ad 31. myrrh. comp. gutt. vi. ad 3j. ---- opii camph. gutt. vi. ad 31s. lavend. c. gutt. x. ad ziij. \_\_\_\_\_ catdamom. gutt. x. ad 3iij. caftor. gutt. x. ad 311j. guaiac. gutt. vi. ad 3is. terdie. jalap. gutt. x. ad 3ij.

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Tinctur.

Tinctur. fuligin. gutt. x. ad zij. catechu, gutt. xx. ad Zij. --- Ferri ammoniacalis, gutt. ij. ad xx. ----- Ferri muriati, gutt. ij. ad xx. ------- Saturnin. gutt. iv. ad xxx, ----- ferpentar. gutt. xx. ad 3fs. ----- cardam. comp. 3i. ad 3ij. ftyptic, gutt. xx. ad 3i, opii gutt. i. ad 3i. valerian. zi. ad 3s. valerian. volat. gutt. xx. ad 3ij, Vin. aloet. alkalin. 31. ad 31s. ---- amar. gutt. xxx. ad 3i, - antimonii gutt. v. ad 3fs. ---- ferri gutt. vi. ad 3is. - croc. gutt. x. ad 3fs, ---- ipecacoanh. 31s. ad 3ij. viperin. 31s. ad 3iv. ----- rhabarbari-3i. ad 3ij. ---- aloes 31. ad 311.

Notwithstanding the dofes of medicines are here fet down which are commonly prefcribed, still it must be observed. that in them there is a good deal of uncertainty; because different constitutions require different doses, before the end of the prefcriber can be afcertained—fmall doses in some answering not any good purpose, nor indeed any purpose at all; whilst in others they will act with full power; may, fometimes, when slightly encreased, be too violent in their operation. In prefcribing therefore it should be observed as a general rule, particularly where very active medicines are employed, to begin with small doses, and gradually increase them to the extent the constitution will bear—by this means even arfenic may be prefcribed with the greatest fecurity. and with its fullest effect.

A TABLE

# TABL

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A

#### FOR COMPUTING THE

QUANTITY OF PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MERCURIALS, in the Compositions of the LONDON DISPENSATORY.

The Quantities of Opium, Quickfilver, Scammony, &c. contained in the following Compositions.

# Of OPIUM.

PULV. CRET. COMP. 43 Grains ]	Grain.
SUCC. COMP. 40 ditto - 12-11 died	I ditto.
SPEC. e SCORD. c OPIO 45 ditto.	1 ditto.
	1 ditto.
STYRACIS 5 Grains, 3	1 ditto.
ELECT. e SCORD. 3iij	1 ditto.
CONF. PAULIN. gr. xx25	I ditto.
MITHRIDAT. 3fs	1 ditto.
CONF. OPIAT. gr. 36	1) ditto.)
TINCT. OP. CAMP. 3/s	1 ditto.
1 HER, ANDROM. gr. 75	I ditto.
PULV. IPECAC. COMP. gr. x	I ditto.
OPIATE, gr. x	
PILUL, OPII, gr. v	

# OF QUICKSILVER.

the low tot

LISST A

PIL. HYDRARGYRI. Gr. 60 Gr. xv.
EMPL. AMMONI. c Hyp
LYTHARGYRI. C HYD ditto.
UNO. HYDRAR. FORT $-\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.
MITIUS $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole.
CERAT. MERCUR nearly i of the whole.
UNG. HYDRAR. NITRAT. 3j Gr. xij.
CALCIS. HYD. ALB. 3j Gr. 4fs.
PULV. e SCAMM. C CALOM. Gr. 4r Gr. I.

or

# TABLE,

# Of SCAMMONY, SENNA, Sc.

PULV. e SCAM. COMP. Gr. 7 Gr. 4 <sup>r</sup> .
e Senna Compos.
contains, in 18 Gr.
Of Sena Gr. 8.
Cream of Tartar Gr. 8.
Scammony ) ] Gr. 2.
20 A 1021 104 1021 A
PILUL. COLOCYNTH. SIMPL. 3(S.)
· contains - 402 12 volumed methods
Of Coloquintida ? (
Scammony = = - $\int J =$
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PILVL. EX COLOCYNTH C ALOE,
contains, in 20 Gr.
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Scammony Gr. 8.
Coloquintida ) ) Gr. 4.

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ALECT. E SCAMM. 311s

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