

Tentamen medicum inaugurale, de peste / quod, annuente summo numine, ex auctoritate reverendi admodum viri, D. Georgii Baird ... pro gradu doctoris ... ; eruditorum examini subjicit Gulielmus Allan.

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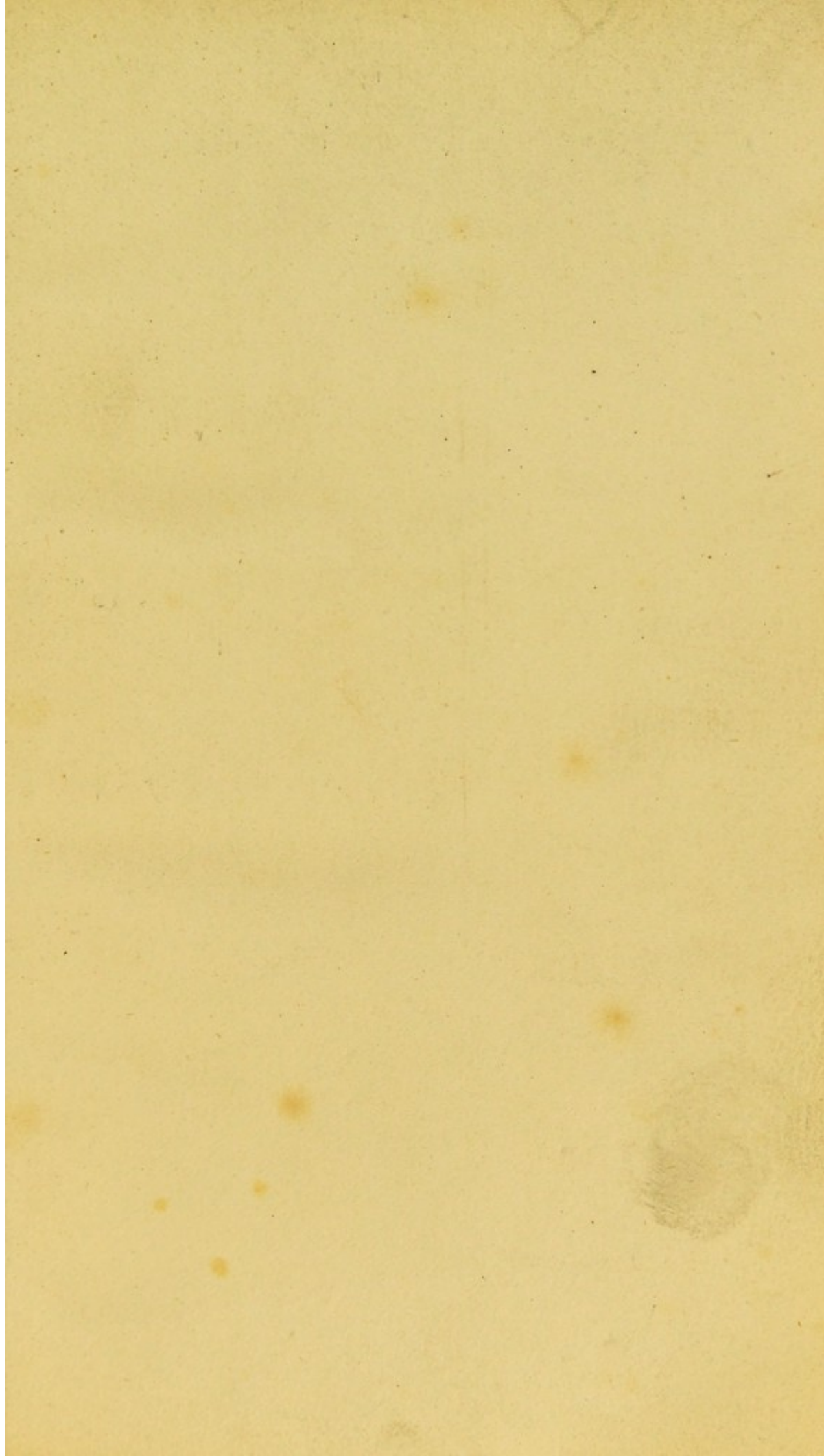


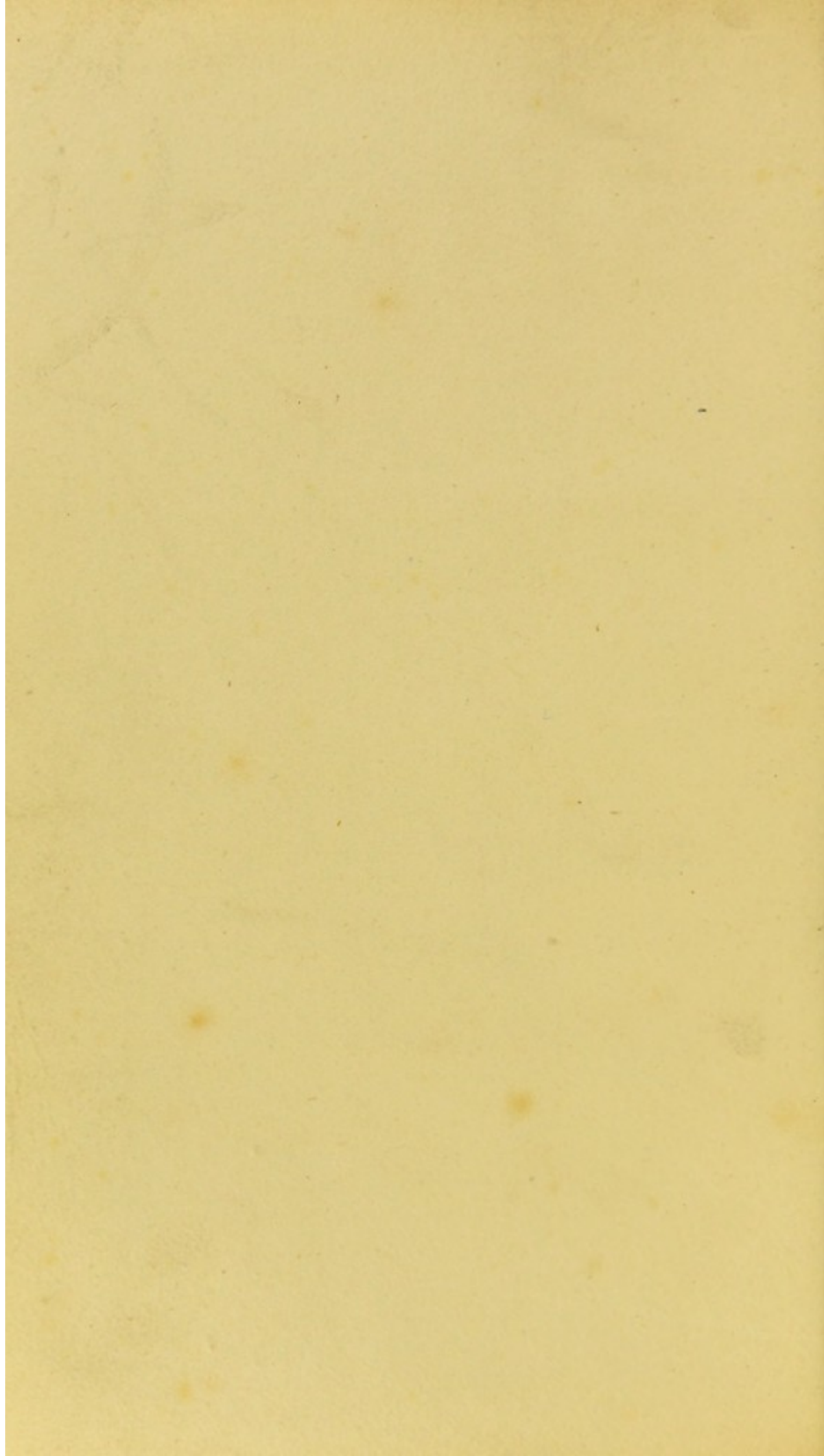
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TENTAMEN MEDICUM

INAUGURALE

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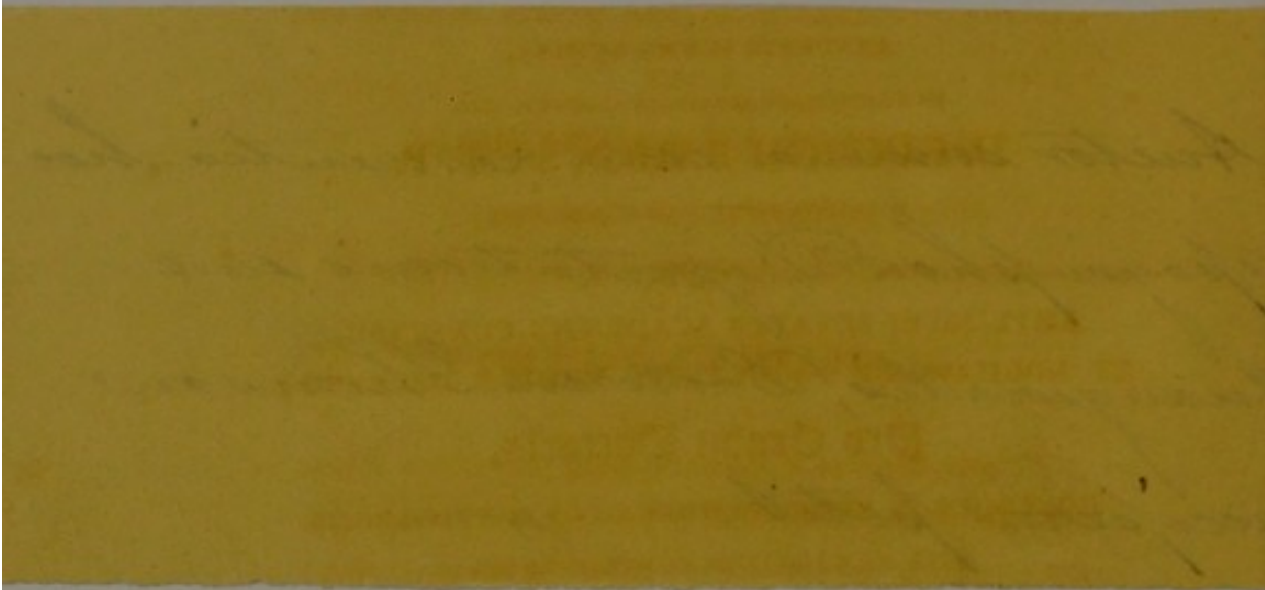
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1880

BY THE CHURCH BAPTIST S. P. B.

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Auctor summa cum reverentia hoc
apographon Dissertationis suae
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TENTAMEN MEDICUM
INAUGURALE
DE PESTE;
QUOD,
ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,
EX AUCTORITATE REVERENDI ADMODUM VIRI,
D. GEORGII BAIRD, SS. T. P.
ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ PRÆFECTI;

NECNON
AMPLISSIMI SENATUS ACADEMICI CONSENSU,
ET NOBILISSIMÆ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ DECRETO;

Pro Gradu Doctoris,
SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS AC PRIVILEGIIS
RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS;

ERUDITORUM EXAMINI SUBJICIT
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Scoto-Britannus,

SOCIET. PHYSICO-CHIRURG. EDINENSIS SOCIUS EXTRAORDINARIUS.

Νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥρσεν κακὴν ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί.
Ὅμηρου Ἰλιάδος Βίβλ. Α' 10.

*Heu mihi, quas cædes, quàm multa cadavera cerno,
Passim strata solo? quis funera tanta peregit?*
Marcell. Palingen. Zodiac. Vitæ, lib. vi. p. 134.

Die viii ante Kal. Julias, horâ locoque solitis.

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AND

CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IN THE DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

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PRÆCEPTORIBUS SUIS,
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GULIELMUS MONCREIFF.

Schola Medica Edinensis totum per orbem terrarum excultum celebratur, et non tantum famam ejus diu sustinuit, sed etiam estimatione indies aucta fuit; et præsentes Professores, ingeniis præclari, insignissimam reddunt. Dum his summum nomen gratulor bene meritum, veniam iis hoc inaugurale sacrandi tentamen humillimus peto, utcunque notitia eorum indignum; quâ testimonium existimationis summæ reverentiæque, æque ac animi grati, propter multa momentosa præcepta medica, quæ a prælectionibus audiui; et propter peritam praxin medicam et chirurgicam, quam in Nosocomio vidi; etiamque, ob multa officia et observantias, quibus fui honoratus.

Diu vivatis, vitæ publicæ privatæque ornamenta;
et ut valeatis felices, Deum Opt. et Max. oro.

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EQUITI BARONETTO, SS.T.P. ET, S.R.E.S. &c.
IN QUO SPLENDET OMNE EGREGIUM,
ANIMI INGENUI ET ORNATISSIMI,
RERUM DIVINARUM MAXIME PERITO,
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ET, UT OMNIBUS PROSIT,
DEOQUE OPT. ET MAX. GLORIA TRIBUATUR,
SUMMAM SEMPER ADHIBENTI DILIGENTIAM ;
CUJUS VITA INESTIMABILIS DIU CONSERVETUR ;
HOC TENTAMEN QUALECUNQUE ACADEMICUM,
SINCERUM, QUAMVIS PERTENUE,
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DEDICAT

GULIELMUS MONCREIFF.

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OB AMICITIAM ET PROPINQUITATEM

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QUA AB TENERIS ANNIS SEMPER FOVISTI,

ET OMNIBUS IMBUISTI BONIS ARTIBUS,

ET QUO VIRTUS, QUO VITIUM FERRET,

DILIGENTER EDOCUISTI ;

PRO QUIBUS BENEFICIIS, GRATES DEBITAS

NUNQUAM PERSOLVERE POSSUM ;

DIU SPIRITU CÆLI FRUARIS,

ET TUIS OMNIBUS FUNGARIS OFFICIIS,

FELIX ET ÆSTIMATUS ;

EÂ QUAE DECET PIETATE,

PRECOR

FILIUS.

" ————— Then, wasteful, forth
 Walks the dire *Power* of pestilent disease.
 A thousand hideous fiends her course attend,
 Sick Nature blasting, and to heartless woe,
 And feeble desolation, casting down
 The towering hopes and all the pride of Man.
 Such as, of late, at *Carthage* quench'd
 The *BRITISH* fire. You, gallant *VERNON*, saw
 The miserable scene; you, pitying, saw
 To infant-weakness sunk the warrior's arm;
 Saw the deep-racking pang, the ghastly form,
 The lip pale quivering, and the beamless eye
 No more with ardour bright: you heard the groans
 Of agonizing ships, from shore to shore;
 Heard, nightly plung'd amid the sullen waves,
 The frequent corse; while on each other fix'd,
 In sad presage, the blank assistants seem'd,
 Silent, to ask, whom Fate would next demand."

" ————— Princely Wisdom then,
 Dejects his watchful eye; and from the hand
 Of feeble Justice, ineffectual, drop
 The sword and balance: mute the voice of Joy,
 And hush'd the clamour of the busy world.
 Empty the streets, with uncouth verdure clad;
 Into the worst of desarts sudden turn'd
 The cheerful haunt of Men: unless escap'd
 From the doom'd house, where matchless horror reigns,
 Shut up by barbarous fear, the smitten wretch,
 With frenzy wild, breaks loose; and, loud to heaven
 Screaming, the dreadful policy arraigns,
 Inhuman, and unwise. The sullen door,
 Yet uninfected, on its cautious hinge
 Fearing to turn, abhors society:
 Dependents, friends, relations, love himself,
 Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie,
 The sweet engagement of the feeling heart.
 But vain their selfish care: the circling sky,
 The wide-enlivening air is full of fate;
 And, struck by turns, in solitary pangs
 They fall, unblest, untended, and unmourn'd.
 Thus o'er the prostrate city black Despair
 Extends her raven wing; while, to complete
 The scene of desolation, stretched around,
 The grim guards stand, denying all retreat,
 And give the flying wretch a better death."

THOMSON'S SEASONS—SUMMER.

TENTAMEN MEDICUM

INAUGURALE,

DE PESTE.

EXORDIUM.

Cum morbos, quibus corpus humanum est obnoxium, varios spectemus; nulli majoris momenti quam contagiosi videntur. Hos inter Pestis, de qua paginis sequentibus sum tractaturus; a malignitate et exitio, indagationem et attentionem certè sibi vindicat minutissimam. Felicitate hujusce regionis magna, impetus ejus diu ignoravimus, sed non possumus, quin cum aliarum incolis regionum, qui ei adhuc subjiciuntur, doleamus. Stragis, quam hic morbus in orbe terrarum edidit, historiam haud narro, quia non necessa-

rium judico ; sed ad medicam argumenti tractationem solummodo meipsum cohibeo. Sine dubio apologia a me postulatur, cur hoc seligam argumentum ; quoniam in arte salutifera merus sim tyro, et morbum nunquam viderim. Momentum ejus magnum ad seligendum induxit ; et etiam, quia dissertatio inauguralis de peste huic almæ Academiæ rarius fuit oblata. Conspectum argumenti condensum, licet non levem, ut spero, præbere conabor ; et in exequenda indagatione, auctores pro rebus factis a me statutis diligenter notabo. Hunc observabo ordinem :

Primo, De DEFINITIONE ;

Secundo, — SIGNIS ;

Tertio, — CAUSIS ;

Quarto, — DIAGNOSI ;

Quinto, — PROGNOSI ;

Sexto, — IIS QUÆ CORPORIBUS INCIS
SIS PATEFIUNT ;

Septimo, — PROPHYLAXI ;

Octavo, — MEDENDI RATIONE.

I. DE DEFINITIONE.

Ex omnibus definitionibus hujusce morbi, ab auctoribus prolatis¹; ea Culleni, jure insignis, est optima; notionemque ejus præbet accuratissimam. Rectissimè ita annotat: “De caractere Pestis, lites inter medicos
 “ sæpe ortæ sunt, nec facile dirimendæ,
 “ ita ut character quibuscunque Pestis casi-
 “ bus adhibendus dari possit; sed sufficiat
 “ characterem dedisse qui in plerisque adhi-
 beri queat².” Hæc est definitio: “Typhus

(1) Sauvagesius, Class. III. Ord. I. Gen. 91. “Eruptio Bubonum, Anthracum, pyrexia typhodes”.—Linnæus, Class. I. Ord. I. Gen. 2. “Anthraces seu Bubones gangrænosi, Febris Synocha, acutissima, funestissima, vertigo, anxietas, lipyria.”—Vogel, Class. I. Ord. II. Gen. 33. “Febris pandemia, contagiosa, acutissima, in qua bubones aut certe carbunculi, aut vesiculæ oriuntur cum leipyria, ingenti siti, spiritu, sudore, et dejectionibus fœtidis, delirio, nausea, vomitu, pulsuque parvo ac obscuro.”—Sagar, Class. 10. Ord. I. Gen. 289. “Eruptio purpuræ, bubonum, anthracum, pemphigi, cum pyrexia typhode, maligna, dat characterem Pestis.”

(2) Nota Culleni de Definitione.

“ maxime contagiosa, cum summa debilitate.
“ Incerto morbi die, eruptio bubonum vel
“ anthracum¹.” Hæc signa, simul sumpta,
morbum adesse testantur; sed alia sunt signa,
violentiâque varia; quæ in definitionem
colligi rite non possunt. Hæc proximo sub
capite memorabo.

II. DE SIGNIS.

Signa sub initium morbi multum variant.
Interdum ita gravis est, ut subito occidat;
eos præsertim, qui merces, a loco Peste infecto
allatas, aperuere; nam exempla fuere, in quibus,
nullo signo morbi præeunte, quasi de cælo tacti,
dicto citius corruerunt. E contrario, in aliis
mitissimus fuit visus, bubonibus citò apparentibus,
celeriterque maturescentibus; æger illicò potest
prodire, solitaque officia obire. Hæc inter extrema

(1) Cullen. Nosol. Method. Class. I. Ord. III. Gen. 29.

multæ varietates sese obvias ferunt. Quidam auctores reverà in species diversas dividerunt, sed quoniam hæc tantum umbræ sint, vel unius et ejusdem morbi modificationes, a rebus diversis variatæ; aliam sequar methodum, et indicia, quatenus mihi nota sunt, quæ, ni fallor, fuerunt observata; secundum hunc ordinem ferè considerabo; 1mo, Signa evidentia; 2do, Sensus ægri; 3tio, Functiones perturbatas.

1mo, De Signis evidentibus. Quicumque laborantes hoc morbo viderunt, vultum eorum valdè languidum, et stupidum describunt; admodum anxium, interdum rubescens, aut maculatum; sed ante mortem pallidum, et reverà faciem Hippocraticam ostendentem¹. Oculi speciem sibi peculiarem habent, prominent, præter naturam rubent, feritateque micant; sed in stadio morbi pro-

(1) Assalini Observations sur la Peste, &c. p. 14. Thomas de Peste, p. 8.

vectiore collabuntur ; rubor decedit, et paululo ante mortem hebetes, membranâque quasi tecti, videntur¹. Turbiditas etiam atque fulgor mirè confunduntur². In somnificiosis, turbiditas maximè insignis est ; et in delirantibus, feritas præcipuè notabilis. In his autem, turbiditas adhuc cernitur ; et in illis, oculi quendam retinent fulgorem³. Hos ita describit Chicoyneau, “ Les yeux étoient “ ternis, le regard fixé et égaré annonçoit “ la terreur et le desespoir.”⁴ Æger sæpe oscitat, debilissimus videtur, et multùm deprimitur, colloquium aversatur ; interdum sermo omnino perit, vel hæsitat ; vox mutatur, linguaque tremit ; impedimentumque vocis, post ægri recuperationem, quosdam interdum durat menses⁵. In quibusdam exemplis os spumat⁶, et spiritus foetit. Rigo-

(1) Orræi descriptio Pestis, &c.

(2) Russell on the Plague, p. 84.

(3) Wilson on Febrile Diseases, Vol. I. p. 494. edit. tertia.

(4) Traite de la Peste, p. 37.

(5) Russell, p. 83.

(6) Hamilton on Purgatives, in Appendice, p. 49. edit. quarta.

res et horripilatio ab initio morbi sæpe sese ostendunt, tremores artuum sæpe superveniunt, qui in subsultus tendinum, convulsionesque interdum intenduntur; et observat Dominus M'Gregor, "In a great majority of cases there was much nervous affection; in one, the risus sardonicus. Mr Adrian," pergit ille, "says, the nervous affection, in many cases, was very remarkable; in several cases it resembled the description, given by authors, of that nervous affection produced by the bites of mad or poisonous animals, an almost universal tremor". Propter magnam debilitatem inductam, ægri ambulantes, quasi ebrii, titubant; et motus corporis minimus syncopen intulit, et etiam mortem². Paroxysmus epilepticus bubonum eruptionem subinde præcedit³, et ante obitum æger, quasi cruciatus, corpus continuo contorquet; sensuum autem rationem reddere

(1) M'Gregor's Medical Sketches. p. 125.

(2) Thomas's Pract. of Physic. p. 203.

(3) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 500.

nequit¹. Abdomen variis in partibus observatum fuit tumidum, ut in regione hepatis; et nunc videtur nodosum, nunc aëre inflatum².

Diversa eruptionum genera in hoc morbo apparent, quarum frequentissimæ sunt bubones, vel glandulæ lymphaticæ tumefactæ. Bubo incipiens est tumor parvus, durus, rotundus, tactui facilè percipiendus, pisi circiter molem et formam, sub cute mobilis, plus minusve profundus, et extrinsecus non apparet. Glandula tumens, a rotunda forma ad ovalem mutatur, simulque minus mobilis evadit. Integumenta nunc densari incipiunt, et tumor extrinsecus videri. Bubones aliàs rapidi, aliàs tardi progrediuntur; modò ad supurationem propecti, modò resoluturi videntur; "But these variations," ait Dr Russell, "chiefly respected the teguments, for the

(1) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 497.

(2) M'Gregor's Medical Sketches, p. 127. et Hamilton on Purg. in Append. p. 50.

“gland itself, when carefully explored, was
“seldom found to alter; and where the tu-
“mor actually dispersed, it was not sudden-
“ly, but by slow degrees’.”

Ut moles bubonis augetur, nonnihil planus evadit, et plerumque secunda inflammatur hebdomada; plus minusve diversis in exemplis. Rariùs in gangrænam desinit, quam cutis subinde colorem induit cæruleum; interdum autem in pus abit, dum cutis non videtur inflammata. Hac ex re, et etiam a tumoris duritia; difficile est statutu, an suppuratio, necne, inciderit. Cum sponte profluit, tertia profluit hebdomada, et interdum seriùs. Cùm glandula inflammata, citiùs quàm integumenta, in suppurationem abit; fistulæ interdum gignuntur molestæ; hoc autem rariùs accidit. Cùm non suppurat, et æger recuperat; plerumque paucis hebdomadis paulatim discutitur. Interdum

(1) Treatise on the Plague, p. 114.

autem induratur, et ita multos menses remanet. Bubones in glandulis sublingualibus sæpius nascuntur; etiam in glandulis axillaribus; interdum, sed rariùs, in parotide; et adhuc rariùs, in maxillaribus, et cervicalibus.

Sub initium morbi, sæpe videntur bubones. Quando die seriore quàm tertio aut quarto videntur, exacerbatio febrilis plerumque præcedit. Interdum unus et alter succedit, donec tres vel quatuor apparent. Bubones spurii appellati, interdum obveniunt. Ii a veris ita distinguuntur. In omni parte corporis hi apparent, dum illi ad partes jam dictas cohibentur. Quidam, præcipuè ii in scapula et dorso, magnam attingunt molem. Aliis in partibus ovum gallinaceum rariùs excedunt. Secundo, tertiove die, veros post bubones vel carbunculos, plerumque nascuntur; et vulgò in pus abeunt, tametsi non tam celeriter quam veri¹.

(1) Russell on the Plague, Book II. Chap. IV. Wilson on Feb. Dis. Vol. I. p. 476. Cooper's Surg. Dict. sub Bubonis capite.

Post bubones carbunculi, quà eruptio, maxime eminent. Carbunculus contagiosus, pustula est, vel vesicula; citiùs seriùsve in gangrænam abiens. Anthrax nihil aliud est, quam carbunculus sphacelo tentatus. Tempus, quo carbunculi erumpunt, incertum est; interdum primo morbi die, sæpius studio multò proveciore; et cum plures in eodem homine erumpunt, vulgo seipsos citò excipiunt. Die tam sero quam octavo decimo, vel vicesimo; erumpere fuerunt observati. Nulla pars corporis externa ab iis est immunis. Eos omni parte, præterquam lingua, tonsillis, ore; videt Russell; tametsi in carbunculis genarum, prope oris angulum, gangræna introrsum serpserit; inque uno carbunculi supercilii exemplo, gangræna super globum oculi serpens, partem ejus destruxisset¹. Dr Wilson ait, exempla fuisse in lingua². Eos, quos vidit Dr Russell, in

(1) Russell p. 131.

(2) Lib. antea. citat. p. 484.

quinque divisit varietates, et in quatuor Dr Gotwald; sed quoniam descriptio eorum est perlonga, non hic inserenda est, sed in appendice (*No. 1.*) videatur. Quædam aliæ varietates ab auctoribus memoratæ fuerunt. Samoilowitz ait, petechias vel maculas esse permagnas et confluentes, et in carbunculos sæpe conversas; citò ante mortem, duas tres aut quatuor petechias coire, et pustulam magnam efficere; interdum pustulam super quamque petechiam oriri similem; utroque in casu, pustulis patefactis, carbunculum videri verum¹. M. Emeric striam aut quandam caudam carbunculos digitorum memorat comitantem². Ex iis varietatibus, quæ fuerunt visæ; has maximi momenti judico. Si omnes visas memorarem, ultra modum hanc dissertationem augerem. Carbunculi bubonesque sæpe conjunguntur. Interdum, propiùs bubonem; interdum,

(1) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 482.

(2) Traite de la Peste, p. 216.

quamquam rariùs, super eum erumpit carbunculus¹. Interdum bubonibus carbunculi præbent originem. Sæpe cum in brachio pateant, glandulæ axillæ tument. Hi autem tumores minus dolent, quam bubones primarii; et cum carbunculi faustè suppurant, discutiuntur. Bubones non ita sese habent primarii. Hi bubones sympathetici, carbunculis in femoribus cruribus aut pedibus erumpentibus; etiam, sed multo rariùs, in inguine observantur².

Furunculus interdum, sed longe rariùs, quàm bubo et carbunculus, sese ostendit. Citò in fastigium erigitur, et in pus abit laudabile.

Petechiæ etiam videntur. Quibusdam in casibus sunt rariores, in aliis frequentiores. Aliàs rubræ videntur, aliàs subfuscæ, vel etiam nigræ; nunc prius fuscæ, dein

(1) Guthrie's Obs. on the Plague of Russia.

(2) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 485.

nigræ ; modo pauciores, et ad partes corporis superiores cohibitæ ; modo plures ; interdum minores, interdum majores, atque formâ irregulares ; sæpe concurrentes, maculasque, mole figurâque varias, efficientes. Nonnunquam maculæ sine petechiis strictè dictis apparent, diversæ colore, variæque obscuritate et fulgore, cæruleæ, flavæ, rubræ, fuscæ, et nigræ.¹ Etiam striæ subrubræ, purpureæ, aut lividæ ; a marginibus bubonum carbunculorumque effulgent. Vibices (quæ ictus vel verbera, partibus carnosus oblata, imitantur), præcipuè in femoribus, coxis, dorsoque visæ fuerunt ; et interdum præeunt, interdum sequuntur mortem².

Hæmorrhagiæ sese ostendunt, sæpius a naribus, uteroque ; sed etiam a ventriculo, intestinis, renibus ; rariùs autem a pulmonibus.

(1) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 486-7.

(2) Russell on the Plague, p. 136.

bus, et ab oculis in illo casu a Doctore Short viso. Hæc hæmorrhagia ferè duodecim horas continuavit. Ut intermisit, eruptio morbillis similis totum obduxit corpus. Hic æger, puer duodecim annos natus, quinta die morbo succubuit.¹ Stadiis morbi provectionibus, hæmorrhagiæ rariùs sunt profusæ; sed sanguis est pallidior, atque tenuior.²

2do, De Sensibus ægri. Ægri, ab initio morbi, de magna debilitate vel prostratione virium ferè conqueruntur. Hæc sæpe ingruit subitò. Chenot ait, “ Ægri erecti “ stare aut sedere impotes, proprio pondere “ labebantur³.” “ Faintness,” inquit Russell, “ in different degrees, was a very common concomitant, and sometimes though “ seldom, terminated in syncope, the early “ appearance of this symptom was remarkable in the plague⁴.” Etiam de paroxysmis

(1) M'Gregor's Medical Sketches, p. 130.

(2) Russell, p. 89.

(3) Chenot de Peste, p. 68. (4) Russell on the Plague, p. 89.

calidis et frigidis conqueruntur. Hi, prout in intermittentibus, sed haud cum intermissionibus fixis, et regularibus; sæpe pergunt alternantes. Stadium frigidum, quàm illud continuarum, graviùs sed brevius est;¹ rariùs cum siti, aut anxietate, eodem in stadio tertianæ notatis². Calido autem stadio accedente, calorem toto corpore æger sentit auctum, dolorem capitis vel gravitatem, vertiginem, sitim immanem, gustu amaro sæpe stipatam; oppressionem præcordiorum, quam describere vix potest; sed partem, sua alteriusve manu pressam, interdum ostendit. De dolore etiam in scrobiculo cordis queritur, quo pressuram nequit tolerare levissimam³. Palpitationes interdum adsunt, calorque urens in quibusdam visceribus⁴ sæpe sentitur, dolorque, presso nunc epigastrio, nunc hypogastrio, feréque semper hypochondrio dextro; et quibusdam in casibus ad renes

(1) Thomas de Peste, p. 6.

(2) Russell on the Plague, p. 81. (3) Idem. p. 88.

(4) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 492.

jaculans.¹ Ardore urinæ interdum vexatur æger²; nonnunquam sed rarius, scintillas sentit, fulgurationesque ignis, variosque ante oculos colores. Sensus auditus adhuc rarius afficitur, quanquam subinde supervenit tinnitus aurium. Bubones, quos hic ostendit morbus, præit sæpe sensus angustiae, dolorisque lancinantis, vel pruritus partis in qua sunt erupturi, horrore subinde comitante; secundaque hebdomada cutis evadit tensa dolensque. Pruritus etiam præit carbunculos, dolorque magnus comitatur.³

3tio, De Functionum præcipuarum conditione. Pulsus diversis ægris variat multum, eodemque ægro, diversis temporibus. Plerumque parvus est et celer æqualisque, interdum volitans et intermittens; interdum exilis, et non multum a naturali discrepans; sæpius tamen, in exacerbationibus duarum

(1) M'Gregor's Med. Sketches. p. 127.

(2) Orrœi Descriptio Pestis, &c.

(3) Russell on the Plague, chap. IV. p. 112.

triumve dierum ab initio morbi, et plenitudine et impetu sæpe augetur; sed, remissione incipiente, ad solitam conditionem reducitur. Stadiis in provectionibus, dum exacerbationes adsunt; celeris, sed exilissimus evadit.¹ In gravissimis casibus, pulsum velocissimum esse et abnormem, a 140 ad 160; Dominus Price annotavit;² “And often,” inquit Dominus M’Gregor, “when at the wrist it was not perceptible, it could be felt beating 130 or 140 at the carotids³.” Quamvis sit plenus et validus, leviter tamen tactus, sæpe facile comprimi dicitur. M. Chicoyneau ait “Il étoit ouvert et animé, il disparoissoit cependant si on pressoit l’artere avec le doigt.⁴” Interdum etiam arteriæ temporales vehementer vibrant, dum pulsus carpi exilis est et debilis⁵.

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 86.

(2) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 49.

(3) Medical Sketches, p. 129.

(4) Traite de la Peste, p. 58.

(5) Wilson, lib. ant. cit. p. 492.

Respiratio quibusdam casibus leviter tantum, aut nequaquam omnino, afficitur; nisi quod, morbo provento, et morte appropinquante; in exacerbationibus laboriosa evadat. Respiratio plena dolorem fere nullum facessit, nec illum dolorem prope cor sensum intendit¹. Aliis casibus celeris est, cum sensu angustiae vel oppressionis in pectore²; interdumque tussis, dyspnœaeque superveniunt³.

Pervigilium sæpe adest, quod cogitatio confusa, delirium, somnolentia et coma excipiunt. Delirium est ferox, præcipuè iis, qui pleni sunt sanguinis et constitutionis robustæ; plerumque autem illius est generis, quod in typho notatur; ægro potius stupido apparente, quam furioso. Signum primum interdum est delirium⁴, aut hoc primæ

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 88.

(2) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 49.

(3) M'Gregor's Med. Sketches, p. 129.

(4) Wilson, lib. ant. cit. p. 492-3.

supervenit nocti, sed plerumque non ante secundam. In exacerbationibus febrilibus maxime urget, in remissionibus autem, in confusionem intellectus diminuitur; sæpe quasdam per horas interdiu decedens, sed cum vespertina exacerbatione rediens¹. Coma, interdum priore morbi stadio, interdum provectione; supervenit; et cum delirio sæpe alternat². Remissio interdiu plerumque manifestior est, cum æger delirio, quam cum comate corripitur³. Fere interdiu æger non difficilis est suscitatu, sed nocte multo difficilior. Cum suscitatur, prius respondit sanus; sin autem interrogationibus crebris fuerit vexatus, impatiens evadit, et ad seipsum relictus, in somnum relabitur⁴.

Lingua varie notatur, sæpe prorsus naturalis, albida et humida; interdum arida, unà cum stria flava latere utroque; centro sub-

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 82.

(2) Idem, p. 83.

(3) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 493.

(4) Russell, p. 83.

rubra. Dr Russell docet, sordem tam densam nonnunquam contrahere, aut colorem tam nigrum, quàm in aliis febribus, stadiis provectis habere; ariditatemque et humiditatem, cum signis febrium raro consentire; nam sæpe est humida, dum calor externus intenditur; et pulsus febrem indicat gravem; viceque versa, arida; febre miti¹. Notatur etiam marginibus omnino albida; et, quibusdam exemplis, centro nigra et sordida². Dominus Price tradit, ab initio sorde albida esse obtectam, calci in pulverem contritæ simili; marginibus profunde rubris, tota lingua sæpe tumefacta, vasisque subjacentibus valde turgidis, et nigricantibus. Quibusdam, strias albas, cum profunde rubris alternantes, lingua ostendit. Morbo progrediente, nonnunquam arida fit, fusca, mediâque scissa³. M. Emeric signa, in pathognomonica et prognostica, dividit; et pathognomonica in univoca et equi-

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 86.

(2) M'Gregor's Med. Sketches, p. 129.

(3) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 49.

voca ; et in univocis, seu certis ; conditio linguæ memoratur, quam muco dicit albido tectam ; et a hujus spissitate, seu colore, diem, quo æger fuit correptus, quemque cognoscere posse. Plerisque, tametsi non ita perito medicinam facienti, hoc difficillimum fore putarem. Hæc sunt sua verba, “ Selon
“ l’épaisseur et la couleur de ce limon, on
“ connoît depuis quel jour il est tombé ma-
“ lade ; car le premier jour de la maladie on
“ découvre encore au travers de ce limon la
“ couleur de la langue, comme à travers une
“ gaze ; le second jour la couleur est tout à
“ fait cachée ; et le troisième il se forme sur
“ le milieu de la langue, dans toute sa lon-
“ gueur, une ligne assez large, rousse, qui
“ peu à peu s’élargit, et toute la surface su-
“ périeure de la langue devient roussâtre’.”

Ventriculus nausea et vomitu haud rarò tentatur. Nausea sine vomitu sæpe occur-

(1) Traité de la Peste, p. 215.

rit. Plerumque remittit, postquam conatus vomendi iterati humiditatem in cute induxerint; tametsi æger cibum fastidit omnigenum, donec crisis quædam supervenerit.

Vomitu accedente, materia biliosa plerumque rejicitur; interdum coloris subnigri, sanguinique mista. Vermes etiam hac via expelluntur; aliis casibus naturalia ventriculi contenta tantum evomuntur¹.

Intestina diarrhœa sæpe afficiuntur, quæ interdum primo die, sæpius autem morbo provectione, accedit. Fæces evacuatae sæpe sunt biliosæ, interdum sanguine tinctæ; sed nonnunquam sine fæcibus sanguis obscure ruber evacuatur². Conditio autem contraria, scilicet, pervicax constipatio, sæpe gignitur. Dominus Price ait, hanc, omni fere exemplo, pestem Ægyptiacam præire,

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 92-3.

(2) Idem, p. 93.

aut comitari¹ ; et quidam ex ægrotis a Russell curatis, per septem aut octo dies nunquam alvum dejecit.

Conditio urinæ est varia, aliàs omnino naturalis, aliàs pallida, altè colorata, spumosa, turbida, pinguis ; sedimentum interdum deponit, et plus minusve sanguine tincta, aut subnigra².

Cutis interdum calet, et aret ; sensum aspredinis præbens³. Aliàs sudore levi, frigido, seu alicujus partis viscido, humectatur ; aliàs tenuis et copiosus halitus, per totum diffunditur corpus⁴.

Ad summum ; rebus diversis variant multum indicia. Ait Dominus M^cGregor ; exempla a confertis nosocomiis, signa typhi co-

(1) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 50.

(2) Wilson, lib. antea citat. p. 498. et Pearson on the Plague, p. 9.

(3) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 49.

(4) Wilson, lib. ant. cit. p. 498.

mitari; ea ab exercitu, prope loca paludosa collocato, typum intermittentem habere; eaque, frigidâ et pluviosâ tempestate oblata, diathesin ægri phlogisticam probare¹.

III. DE CAUSIS.

Enumerare causas omnes, ab auctoribus memoratas, non fert animus; sed eas tantum attingam, quæ maximam mereri attentionem mihi videntur. Eas dividam in excitantes et prædisponentes.

Causæ excitantes. Causam primariam excitantem judico virus esse sui generis, cujus natura, iisdem, quibus illa viri quosdam alios morbos inducentis, tenebris involvitur. Quidam auctores miasmatibus, a putridis animalibus et vegetabilibus substantiis orientibus, in quibusdam calidis regionibus, ortum tri-

(1) M'Gregor's Medical Sketches, p. 111-12.

buerunt. In Ægypto, exempli gratiâ, Nilo recedente; copia cœni limosi in ripis illius fluminis deponitur aliisque locis, quibus stagnârit; magis præcipue in urbe Grand Cairo dicta, per quam mediam ingens transit canalis, qui, Nilo superfluyente, aquâ impletur, et fluvio decrescente, paulatim exsiccatur. In hanc cujuscunque generis sordes, putridasque carnes, &c. incolæ conjiciunt; adeo ut foetor inde, simul atque a cœno, genitus; vix possit tolerari. Porro, urbe ipsâ populo abundante; quibusdam annis, ut fertur, bis centies millia hominum haud desideranda pestis aufert; et fere hi misere vivunt, domibus et seipsis foedissimis, vicis arctissimis, pavimentis destitutis, immundis, et aëre bono non perflatis; ipsâque urbe in planitie arenosa ad radices montis sita, qui ventos aëra purgantes arcens, ardores facit maxime suffocantes. “In this posture of things,” ait Dr Mead, “the Plague every year constantly preys upon the inhabitants, and is only stopt, when the Nile, by overflowing, washes

away this load of filth ; the cold winds which set in at the same time, lending their assistance by purifying the air." In *Æthiopia*, mortuis locustis, putrescentibus, ardore cœli immani aggravatis ; fuit tributus¹ ;

—— " From *Ethiopia's* poisoned woods,
From stifled *Cairo's* filth, and fetid fields,
With locust armies putrefying heap'd,
This great destroyer sprung² ;"——

et observatur, regionem, tempestate Julii et Augusti pluviosâ et ardente, plerumque invadere³. Post prælia, plurimis cadaveribus inhumatis relictis, et putrescentibus ; etiam dicitur originem habere⁴. Quanquam has posui opiniones, promissa tamen eas sustentandi nequaquam præbeo ; quoniam a theoriis potius quam a rebus factis ductæ videntur ;

(1) Mead's Works, p. 246-7.

(2) Vide Poëma Thomson pulcherrimum "The Seasons," dictum, p. 86.

(3) Mead's Works, p. 247.

(4) Collet, de Peste, p. 4 et 5.

et cum Doctore Chisholm¹ consentio, hæc febres malignas, licet non hunc ipsum morbum, gignere posse. Doctori Mead aliisque² placet, pestem in Africa oriri, indeque Turcorum patriæ aliisque mercatorum commeatu inferri. Pro re facta bene statuta pono, morbum, semel genitum, proprio propagari veneno. Hanc quidam revera negârunt, sed argumenta proponere, aut ullam eorum partem refellere; haud necessarium duco; quoniam vix ulli, ni fallor, pro illa opinione nunc contendunt. Contagium communicatur, aut a contactu ægrorum ipso, aut ad quandam distantiam per aëra, aut a substantiis, quæ, miasma pestiferum resorbentes; omni sua vi conservant. Corpus animale calefactum, præcipuè si humiditas febrilis adfuerit cuti; facillime transmittere fertur³. Distantia, ad quam

(1) Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journ. Vol. VI. p. 389.

(2) Mead's Works, p. 245.

Thucydides Histor. lib. II.

Evagrius Hist. Ecclesiast. lib. IV. c. 29.

Procopius de Bello Persico, lib. II. c. 22.

(3) Thomas's Practice of Physic, p. 202. edit. tert.

in aëre miasma extendit, non magna videtur. Procul dubio, in cubiculis ægrorum, astantes interdum capiuntur; quamvis infectis in contactum non veniant. Inquit autem Dr Russel, esse probabile, miasma in aëra semel transmissum cito dissipari, massa communi commistum; aut aliter eam subire mutationem, quâ, non ita magna a fonte distantia, innocuum redditur; virulentumque in aëra communem parum altè ascendere. Salus eorum, qui in urbe infectâ ad domos cohibentur, ille longius notat; his favet conjecturis¹.

Substantiæ, quæ miasma resorbuerunt, per aliquod tempus vim ejus conservant; hocque statu obvolutæ, aëre excluso, per menses, etiamque annos, detinuerunt. Docet nos Sennertus, quatuordecim in mercibus mansisse annos, easque non prius explicitas pestem genuisse². Substantiæ, hoc resorbere conta-

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 298.

(2) Sennertus, de Pestilentia, cap. 3.

gium dictæ, sunt numerosæ. Paucas tantum enumerabo¹; viz. gossipium, linum, cannabem, sericum, linteum, lanam, plumas, pilos, corium, et chartam; quæ etiam hanc dotem habet exitialem. Ab his substantiis, non tantum per omnes oppidi partes morbus propagatur; sed ad magnas distantias, a regione una ad alteram, transfertur. Quibusdam urbibus Africæ et Turcorum patriæ, sicut Grand Cairo et Constantinopoli; vestimenta eorum, qui fuerunt mortui, vel peste infecti; a Judæis emuntur et venduntur; et hoc modo, longe lateque propagatur contagium.

Sonnini nobis dicit, edilia pleraque, et metalla, contagium non transmittere; hominemque a manu alteriùs infecti nummum impunè recipere posse, aut ullam aliam metalli speciem; etiam herbas, pisces, panem, &c. Nihilominus affirmatur, ut ait, panem valdè

(1) Vide hæc fusius in Consilii Decretis, in Consulto Senatus Britannici, fundatis, anno 1805; cui titulus, "An act for making further provision for the effectual performance of Quarantine."

calidum, morbum posse communicare; dum frigidus panis non impertit'. Ut edilia et metalla non resorbeant contagium, tamen putarem, quicumque has res a manu hominis pestiferi acceperit, parum abfuturum esse, quin inficeretur. Muratori ait, “ Il pane, “ vino, zucchero, limoni, cedri, e aranci, il “ miele, i salumi, e formagi, gli aromati, le “ robe medicinali, le cere, e le droghe d’- “ ogni sorta, si possono ricevere liberamen- “ te, avvertendo solo di levar gl’invogli, le “ corde, i sacchi, le carte, le casse, i vasi, “ i barili, ove fossero tali robe. Così le fa- “ rine, il frumento, frumentone, o sia grano “ Turco, e tutti gli altri grani e legumi, si “ possono liberamente prendere, a riserva “ sempre de’sacchi, e d’altri simili invogli, “ ed arnesi, che si debbono lasciare indietro, “ o profumare, o lavar con aqua, secondo la

(1) Sonnini's Travels in Greece and Turkey, translatae a sermone Gallico in Anglicam, p. 498.

“loro qualita'.” Procul dubio omnia involucra, &c. ab his rebus amovere, est laudandum; tamen quædam ex his in consilii decretis jam notatis; nempe medicamenta, semina; capacia veneni memorantur. An res ita sese habeat, affirmare non possum.

2do, Causæ prædisponentes. Quodcunque corpus debilitat, magis obnoxium morbo reddit; ut evacuationes subitæ et copiosæ, venus immodica, pathemata mentis deprimentia, ut timor vel horror; diæta nimia, præsertim carniû; irritabilitatem corporis augens, et pravam gignens concoctionem; usus liquorum spirituosorum nimis liber, qui, stupore ebrietatis peracto; corpus relinquunt debilitatum; diæta parca, vel parum nutrienda; fatigatio magna, evacuationes solitæ suppressæ, halitus per cutem suppressus, frigore corpori admoto; vices frigoris et caloris

(1) Muratori del governo della Peste. Lib. I. chap. X. p. 77, in Brescia, 1721.

subitæ. Ex hac causa, pistorum, coquorum, fabrorumque ferrariorum; bello in Ægypto gesto; fuit notatum, impetibus ejus præcipue esse obnoxios¹. Priores morbi, graviditas, loci angusti, ubi aër est calidus et humidus; domus sordidæ, aërisque perflatu destitutæ; immundities corporis et vestimentorum.² Omnes hæ causæ corpus contagio opportunius reddere videntur.

“ Hos igitur fontes, hæc fundamenta malorum

“ Si sanus vis esse, omni ratione caveto.”³

IV. DE DIAGNOSI.

Hic morbus ab aliis est diversus, quatenus valde contagiosus sit et acutus; subita

(1) Histoire Medicale de l'Armée d'Orient par R. Desgenettes, prem. part. p. 248.

(2) Cullen's Practice of Physic, par. 679-80. Thomas de Peste, p. 9.

(3) Marcell. Palingen. stellat. Poet. doct. Zodiac. vitæ, &c. Lib. V. p. 126. Basil. 1543.

virium prostratione ab initio comitante, unà cum magna ad putredinem proclivitate ; cum bubonibus, carbunculis, sive anthracibus, et petechiis, vibicibus, &c. Quædam aut omnes ex his eruptionibus adsunt, nisi a magna morbi malignitate, aut corporis debilitate ; ad, aut cito post, ejus initium ; tollitur æger. Licet hæ eruptiones, in epidemico ulla regione grasante, non citius pateant ; morbum esse pestem suspicari possumus, si ulla cum loco eâ infecto communicatio fuerit.

A Febre Flava præcipue est distinguendus, absentia nigræ materiæ per os rejectæ, et flavedine cutis tunicæque oculi adnatæ, quæ febrem flavam insigniunt ; a Typho, bubonibus atque carbunculis, in ullo morbo loci infecti præsentibus ; aut quandocunque cum loco peste infecto evidens communicatio fuerit, hominibus ab eo proficiscentibus, sive mercibus inde petitis ; aut si morbus sese obtulerit, ubi incolæ insultibus ejus fuerunt obnoxii ; quanquam bubones et carbun-

culi non erumpunt, timere possumus morbum esse pestem.

V. DE PROGNOSI.

Variat hujus morbi duratio. Quibusdam casibus, a contagio vita statim exstincta fuit, vel mors paucis horis secuta. De Mertens nobis dicit, eos fere omnes, qui ab hoc malo tolluntur, diem ante sextam decedere; eos, pergit ille, qui ultra diem septimam supersunt; sæpe recuperare.¹ Exempla tamen fuerunt, in quibus, usque ad diem decimam tertiam, vel etiam decimam septimam; fuerunt conservati². *A priori* videtur verisimilius prognosin generalem fore infaustam. Nihilominus a prognosi speciali debet nos cavere; “in no disease,” inquit Dominus M‘Gregor, “was the practitioner oftener de-

(1) *Traité de la Peste*, par Charles de Mertens, &c.

(2) *Thomas's Practice*, p. 204.

ceived.” *Ægros*, qui a febre recuperârunt, quorum bubones sanescebant; etiamque convalescentes, quibusdam exemplis, subito corruisse narrat, atque animas efflasse¹. Hoc potius puto novæ contagioni, quam cuidam morbi notæ tribuendum. Eventus faustus est expectandus, si vires ægri non multum exhauriuntur, si bubones maturius erumpunt, basi mobili, non fixa; cito in pus abientes; et si pus generatum album est, crassum, leve, et æquale; si pulsus plenior, et magis regularis; calor corporis non multum auctus; et simul halitus cutis levis, constans, et diffusus; anxietas nausea et sitis submotæ; lingua nitida et humida; fæces naturalis crassitudinis et coloris; proclivitas ad venerem subito renovata². Epistaxis et Hæmorrhoids, haud longe ab morbi initio supervenientes; si æger juvenis fuerit, et sanguine plenus; interdum opem ferunt.

(1) Medical Sketches, p. 151.

(2) Thomas's Practice, p. 60.

E contrario, exitus lethalis est timendus, si vires multum fuerint diminutæ, pulsus debilis, celeris, intermittens, vel abnormis, unà cum palpitationibus, vel syncope, magna præcordiorum anxietate, delirio feroci, typhomania, et comate, (præsertim si hæc indicia juxta initium morbi adfuerint;) calore corporis magno, dolore viscerum acuto, hæmorrhagiis, convulsionibus, singultu, vomitu bilioso, diarrhœa colliquante, sudoribus frigidis, viscidis, ad quasdam partes cohibitis; halitu cutis et pulmonum foetido, extremis frigidis, facie livida, vel corpore toto; et facie Hippocratica dicta, bubonibus haud omnino vel sero erumpentibus, partibus subjacentibus firmiter adhærentibus, livescentibus, vel circulo livido cinctis, vel ad suppurationem tarde progredientibus; puerque quoddam ichoris habente, carbunculis seu anthracibus valde numerosis, colore livido, vel nigro, una cum petechiis, vibicibus, et maculis nigris.

Huic parti quam finem imponam, prius memorem morbum, *cæteris paribus*, in junioribus magis periculosum esse quam adultis, in fœminis quam maribus, præsertim gravidis, quoniam abortus et mors plerumque sequuntur; etiam in cholericis et sanguineis, plus quam in phlegmaticis; in pauperibus quam divitibus, et in timidis quam fortibus¹.

VI. DE IIS QUÆ CORPORIBUS INCISIS PATEFIUNT.

Cadavera occisorum, hoc morbo dissecta; in capite ostenderunt serosam in duræ matris superficiem effusionem, cerebri meninges inflammatas aut lividas, vasa sanguine nigro et spisso impleta, sinum longitudinalem interdum vacuum, multas maculas in substan-

(1) Collet, de Peste, p. 17.

Lange, ——— 61-2.

Chenot, ——— 94.

Thomas, ——— 25.

Thomas's Practice, p. 204.

tia cerebri subnigras, et substantiam cineream naturali albiorem.

In thorace, maculæ pleuræ et pericardii visæ fuerunt lividæ et carbunculi; etiam adhæsiones pleuræ pulmonalis et costalis, et effusio in cavum ejus serosa; cor valde augmentum, etiam molis naturalis duplum, lividum, aut maculis purpureis et carbunculis tectum; uno exemplo auricula sinistra gangrænâ fuit tentata; sanguis in cavis ejus spissus, coagulatus, et subniger; et substantiæ coagulatae lymphaticæ; pulmones coloris lividi, subnigri, aut maculis purpureis, aut carbunculis, tecti; sanguine quoque subnigro, et spumoso pleni; aliis casibus omnino sicci.

In abdomine, peritoneum cum purpureis maculis et carbunculis fuit notatum; omentum cum maculis lividis et carbunculis, inflammatum, et siccum; mesenterium cum purpureis maculis et carbunculis, et gangræna correptum; glandulæ mesentericæ, (æ-

que ac aliæ corporis glandulæ,) sæpe obstructæ et auctæ; quibusdam casibus ad avellanæ magnitudinem; ventriculus cum maculis purpureis et carbunculis, interdum inflammatus; nigrum, subviridem, et viscosum humorem continens; et in uno exemplo vermis inventus fuit omnino vivus; intestina inflammata, aut lividis maculis et carbunculis tecta; hepar valde auctum, scirrhum, solito durius, præter naturam diaphragmati adhærens; sæpe coloris cinerei et subflavi, sæpe lividi, gangræna tentatum, aut prorsus corruptum; vesicula fellis inflammata, vel coloris lividi; aut cum maculis lividis, aut carbunculis; bilis subnigræ, subviridis, aut subflavæ plena; lien auctus, colorem subviridem, et carbunculos habens, et diaphragmati adhærens; pancreas auctum, scirrhum, carbunculisque tectum; renes etiam maculis lividis carbunculis et gangrænâ affecti.

Bubones, qui in hoc morbo sese ostendunt, a quibusdam fuerunt extirpati; præci-

pue a Gallicis chirurgis, ægro adhuc vivo, et, si cutis quæ bubones tegit, in gangrænam non irruit; tamen, glandula ipsa secta, gangrænâ tentata fuit reperta¹.

VII. DE PROPHYLAXI.

Prophylaxin, aut methodum præcavendi morbum, sub his duobus capitibus considerabo; *1mo*, qui modi sunt adhibendi, ne hic in urbem regionemve invehatur; *2do*, quid est faciendum, postquam invectus fuerit.

1mo, Ad præcavendum, ne invehatur morbus; potestatibus hujusce regni civilibus, aliorumque, visum fuit, ut naves, homines, et merces; a locis peste aut aliis morbis contagiosis infectis; proficiscentes; aut ea attingentes;

(1) Vide *Traite de la Peste*, a p. 261 ad 266, a 398 ad 410, 447-8, a 513 ad 516, a 594 ad 597.—*Philos. Trans.* anno 1722, Num. 570, a p. 24 ad 28.

Lange de Peste,* p. 78-9.

quandam probationem subirent, priusquam portam intrent; utque literæ a loco, unde navis venerit, salutem testantes, ostenderentur; etiamque statum valetudinis nautarum, ex quo portum reliquerunt. His regulis stricte observatis, Magnam Britanniam Hiberniamque, hic morbus perniciosissimus, ab anno 1665, non invisit. Ut leges probationis nauticæ hujusce regionis cognosceret lector, ad senatusconsultum, et consilii decreta prius dicta; eum referre mihi necesse est. Has inter regulas, fumos ab acidis extricatos non observavi; et cum Doctore Carmichael Smyth omnino consentio, nulla quam fumos acidorum (præcipue acidi nitrosi et muriatici) auxilia ad contagionem destruendam esse efficaciora; et, si hi in navibus a locis suspectis proficiscentibus fuerint adhibiti, et nautæ et vectores corpora et vestimenta lavarent, aut nova induerent vestimenta; probatio eorum, certe, me judice, magnopere breviaretur; præsertim, si nullus morbus contagiosus, durante navigatione, sese ostenderit; et

Cullenus (his cautelis ne quidem memoratis) dicit, " We are persuaded that the quarantine
 " of persons may safely be much less than
 " forty days ; and, if this were allowed, the
 " execution of the quarantine would be more
 " exact and certain, as the temptation to
 " break it would be in a great measure re-
 " moved¹;" et interdum fit, ut vectores in his
 navibus, morbis non affecti contagiosis, ad
 salutem recuperandam, in patriam revertan-
 tur ; qui, ad probationem subeundam coacti,
 magnopere passi fuerunt. His præcipue ca-
 sibus, maxime optandum est, ut breviaretur ;
 quoniam vita hominum ex hoc penderet².

(1) Cullen's Practice of Physic, par. 671.

(2) Hæc res cognato meo quibusdam abhinc mensibus contigit. Hic ab impulsu regionis calidæ, et fatigatione munere publico fungendi ; in valetudinem adversam implicitus ; ad recuperandam salutem in patriam rediebat ; sed navis a loco suspecto proficiscens, mense anni ferventissimo ; probationem subire cogeatur ; et, quanquam navigatione nonnihil recuperavit ; probatione tamen, omnem quam adeptus fuit, perdidit ; et egressus nave, ad eam redactus fuit debilitatem, ut paucis postea diebus moriretur. Sic rex ministrum legum fidelissimum amisit, cognatique amicum estimabilem atque dilectissimum.

Probatio mercium, attentione ad fumos acidorum extricatos, fasciculos mercium resolutos, et aëris perflatum, rite adhibito; etiam breviaretur; sed si nulla necessitas urget merces subducendi; minus interest, necne probatio breviaretur.

Res in consilii decretis, prius allusis, memoratae; quæ contagium resorbeant, in duas classes dividuntur; primam ex his rebus constantem, quæ maxime obnoxiae spectantur; secundam ex iis quæ obnoxiae sunt, sed in gradu minore. Res primæ sub probatione 40 dies servari jubentur; res secundæ 30. Quasdam ex rebus dictis in classe secunda, capaces ullius contagii resorbendi ipsas, vix putarem, utcunque involucra resorbeant; ut Sulphuretum Antimonii, Sulphas Aluminæ, Nitras Potassæ, Murias Ammoniaë.

2do, Morbo in urbem aut regionem ingresso, ea consilia adhiberentur, quæ propagationem per incolas, et in alia loca, præcave-

bunt. Ii incolæ, qui ab contagio immunes sunt, et ad officia loci non requiruntur; eum relinquere permittantur; sed ad prohibendum ullum periculum incolarum, ad quos confugiunt; brevem probationem præstarent; inter quam fumi vaporum acidorum extricarentur, corpus lavaretur, et munda, vel nova vestimenta induerentur. Quæcunque merces a loco necessario extrahantur, probationi subjicerentur, et aëri et fumis rite exponerentur. Omnes cœtus et colloquia haud necessaria evitarentur, commercia hominum necessaria sine contactu fierent. Ea disposita et provisa statuerentur, ut familiæ manentes in domibus occluderentur. Ii relinquere domos permetterentur, quibus contagium erumpat, ea qua ad valetudinaria adirent conditione¹; quibus uno cubiculo quàm paucissimi haberentur. Melius tamen putarem, si tempestas aliæque res sinerent; ut, quâdam ab urbe vel loco infecto distantia, castra-meta-

(1) Cullen's Practice of Physic, p. 675.

rentur, situ sicco, aëreque perflato. Ægroti, qui a domibus submoveri possunt, in valetudinaria etiam veherentur; aut loco sicco, aëre perflato, riteque munito; quadam ab urbe distantia, castra metarentur¹; et tam remoti, quam fieri potest, a valetudinario, vel castris, in quibus hi non affecti collocantur; et quandocunque aliquis, in valetudinario vel castris ad sanos destinatis; levissima ægrotationis sentit signa; a sanis ad locum observationis amoveretur; et, si manifesta pestis indicia pateant, dein ad valetudinarium vel castra pro infectis ædificata. Ii, qui locis infectis manent, sed quorum ope ægroti non egent, et quorum res in vias publicas non ducunt; ad domos cohiberentur; quibus nulli hominum, negotiandi visendive causâ, admittuntur; et alimenta necessaria recipiuntur, non directò a manibus eorum, qui afferunt; sed corbe a fenestro demissa; et, non, priusquam ea penitus fuerint lustrata².

(1) Darwin's Zoonomia, Vol. III. 403.

(2) Pearson on the Plague, p. 85.

Hi pariter ac ii, qui huic consilio obtemperare non possunt; causas prædisponentes, quàm maxime evitarent; cibo nutriente, et facile concoctu, vino modico, frigidario uterentur; alvus laxantibus regularis lenibus teneretur. Tonica quæ vocantur, ut cinchona offic. cum fructu quoque administrentur; etiam acida, fructus maturi, &c. Mens semper occuparetur, tam hilaris, quam fieri potest, a curâ, anxietate, timore, depressione vacua. Vestes, lintea, &c. sæpe essent mutata, lavata, et fumis acidorum subjecta.

Frictiones corporis totius oleæ Europææ oleo, et ad præcavendum et curandum, adhiberentur. Hæc praxis a Domino Baldwin, quibusdam abhinc annis, ad notitiam generalem fuit prolata. Nos docet, nullum exemplum esse notum, in quo is, qui ægrum fricuit, fuit infectus; sed via prophylaxios, ei fuit mandatum, ut seipsum oleo superinungeret, et halitum contagio laborantis in os naresque non inhalaret, et cibum levem et facilem con-

coctu sumeret; additque, inter millia hominum a peste in Ægypto superiore inferioreque sublata, spatio quatuor annorum, unum olearium sive unguentarium læsum esse, nunquam didicisse.¹ A Domino Jackson quoque statuitur, in regno Tunisorum, quo sæpe atrocissime sævit Pestis, numerum incolarum immanem perdens; nullum exemplum unquam esse notum, quo, quisquam bajulorum, in receptaculis oleosis merentium, minime hoc malo fuit affectus. Hi, ait, quicquam nisi panem et oleum vix edunt, et se passim oleo illinunt, eorumque tunicæ eo semper madefiunt.² Etiam de bonis olei effectibus sic adhibiti R. Desgenettes narrat, “ En 1793, vingt-deux matelots Venitiens habiterent, pendant vingt-cinq jours entiers, une piece humide au rez-de-chaussée avec trois petiférés qui moururent; l’onction faite avec l’huile sauva tous les autres.”

(1) Annals of Medicine, Vol. II. p. 373. anno 1797.

(2) Jackson's Reflections on the Commerce of the Mediterranean, p. 64.

“ Dans la même année trois familles d’Ar-
“ ménien, l’une de treize personnes, l’autre
“ de onze, la troisième de neuf, se servirent
“ du même moyen, traitèrent leurs parents
“ pestiférés, et ne contractèrent pas la conta-
“ gion, quoiqu’ils couchassent sur les mêmes
“ lits, et qu’ils tinssent, pour ainsi dire, con-
“ tinuellement ces malheureux entre leurs
“ bras.”

“ En 1794, une pauvre femme resta en-
“ fermée dans la même chambre que treize
“ pestiférés ; elle leur donna des soins, et,
“ par le moyen des onctions, elle se garantit
“ de la contagion. Une famille de Ragusa
“ eut la même année deux pestiférés ;
“ elle se plongea, pour ainsi dire, dans
“ l’huile, et fut exempte de tout mal’.”

Traditur quoque, dum pestis apud Lon-

(1) Histoire Médicale de l’armée d’Orient, par le Médecin en chef
R. Desgenettes. A Paris, 1802. Seconde Part. p. 40-1.

dinenses grassabatur, candelarum, picis concretæ aut liquidæ, et nicotianæ tabaci, venditores ; imprimis contagium effugisse.¹

Fontanellæ etiam ad præcavendum jussæ fuerunt ; et res facta est notatu digna, a M. Larrey memorata ; quod hic morbus saucios milites raro invasit, et ullum exemplum vix sese ostendit, quo quis afficiebatur, dum vulnera in pus abiebant ; quanquam multi, vulneribus sanatis, fuerunt infecti.²

Inoculatio Pestis in quibusdam casibus fuit tentata, sed quatenus ego scio, uno exemplo excepto,³ sine successu. Ab uno autem exemplo conclusio deduci potest nulla ; et nobis dicit Sonnini, chirurgum Russicum, una cum plurimis popularibus suis Constanti-

(1) Thomas's Practice. p. 208. Edinr. Med. and Surg. Journ. Vol. II. p. 200.

(2) Relation Histor. et Chirurg. de l'Expedition de l'Armée d'Orient, &c. Par D. J. Larrey, &c. Edinr. Med. and Surg. Journ. Vol. II. p. 217.

(3) Medical Comment. Vol. VIII. p. 345.

nopoli captivum ; consilium cepisse hos infelices peste inoculandi, ut contagium minus exitiale redderetur ; sed hoc facto, ducentos captivorum interfecisse ; et feliciter pro reliquis, ipsum inoculatorem, postquam virus sibi inseruit, a sua tractatione cito periisse.¹

Hi qui a locis infectis discedere, vel sese in eos concludere, non possunt ; et cum ægrotis miscere coguntur, quâ medici, nutrices, &c. ; præter modos præcavendi jam dictos ; cubicula ægrorum bene perflanda, fumosque acidorum sæpe adhibendos, vestimenta que lecti sæpe mutanda, lavanda, fumisque subjicienda curarent. Machinam, qua vestimenta laventur, utendum Dr. Falconer suadet,² quod consilium multum probo.

Omnia excreta statim submoverentur ; ministri quam longissime ab infectis mane-

(1) Sonnini's Travels in Greece and Turkey, a sermone Gallico in Anglicam translatae, p. 497.

(2) Falconer on the Plague, p. 65.

rent, pluresque, quam omnino desiderati, cubiculum intrare non permetterentur; diligentissimeque seipsos et vestes mundarent. Fumi Nicotianæ Tabaci, a tubo in ore exhausti, et emissi; ad præcavendum etiam fuerunt adhibiti. Medici ægros non viderent jejuni vel sudantes. Dr. Assalini nobis dicit, ægris non visis, cyathum amaræ sumpsisse coffeæ magnum.¹ Visuri spongiam aceto impletam ad nares adhibeant, illudve sudario inspergant, per quod respirant; salivamque expuant. Interdum etiam spiritum supprimunt, ægro appropinquantes; exempli gratia, cum pulsum premunt, et ulteriùs forsàn, sericas manicas, quàm ita faciunt, oleo loricatas, prius induant; ne ulla materia, ab ægri corpore exudans, iis adhærescat; chirurgi quoque, qui bubones aut ulcera curant, easdem etiam induant manicas, quæ, vice peracto, secundum Falconer, diligenter lavarentur; instrumentaque adhibita, ad hoc tantummodo consilium, servarentur; et post u-

(1) Assalini's observations sur la maladie appelée Peste, &c. p. 42.

sum in aquam statim frigidam injicerentur, cauteque detergeantur; illoque suadente, forceps nonnihil longus recte adhibeatur, et cataplasmatibus impositis et submotis.¹ Ut medicus ægrum visit, vestimenta mutaret, (et, quàm iterum induantur, prius fumis sujiciantur;) faciem manus osque lavaret, aut mari immergeret, aut balneo imbris ritu uteretur, et deinde sub dio exerceretur, ambulans citra fatigationem, vel equitans.

Denique, haud alienum erit memorare; a facilitate, qua corpus post mortem in putredinem ruit; mortui quàm celerrime sepeliuntur; sepulchra potius profunda essent, nec decem vel duodecim pedibus minora, et quam maxime separata; cubiculum et supellex vita defuncti, fumis et aëri puro statim subjicerentur, lavarenturque.²

(1) Falconer on the Plague, p. 60.

(2) Vide hæc fusiùs in—"The Reports of the Board of Health," Edinr. Med. and Surg. Journal, Vol. I. p. 494. et Vol. II. p. 111. citata; quæ, quàm hæc scripta fuerint, prius non videram.

DE MEDENDI RATIONE.

Hunc ratio medendi morbum inter opprobria medicorum hucusque habita fuit ; sed auxilia sublevandi curandique hunc omnium morborum maxime exitialem, adhuc longius culta ; non desperanda. “ May we not indulge a hope,” inquit Dominus M’Gregor, “ that, as the intercourse of civilized Europe, with the countries of which the plague is now the scourge, becomes more regular and intimate, we may be enabled to extend to them our discoveries and improvements, and so direct them to the means of divesting the plague of its terrors, and reducing the mortality from it to the scale of that of fever and the small pox in Europe’ ?

(1) M’Gregor’s Medical Sketches, p. 102.

Quædam consilia a facientibus medicinam capta, ægros eo laborantes tractantibus, subinde memorabo ; et etiam quædam ab aliis non videntibus laudata. Quàm citissime frangere vires morbi conandum est, signa urgentia in cursu oblata levare, debilitatique et putredini occurrere.

“ Carpe diem, quam minime credulus postero¹. ”

Prior praxis memoranda, et ad vires ejus frangendas, me judice, potentissima ; frigus est. Quod revera in universum non adhuc adhibitum, sed multum a medicis maximi nominis commendatum fuit ; quodque in illis exemplis, quibus fuit jussum, aut fortuito usurpatum, ad felicissimos duxit eventus. Samoilowitz etiam nobis dicit, frictiones cum glacie utiliter adhibuisse. Hæc sunt verba, “ Les frictions glaciales sont donc une remède très utile dans cette terrible maladie. “ J’ose dire qu’elles le seront dans plusieurs

(1) Horat. carmin. lib. I. carm. XI.

“ autres qui ont quelque rapport avec la
“ Peste'.” Historia, quam Savary narravit,
bonos frigoris effectus etiam testatur. Navar-
chus, cujus nautæ Pestem ad Constantinopo-
lem susceperunt, dum iis ministraret, in eam
implicitus fuit. Calorem, ut ipse dixit, sen-
sit immanem, sanguinem æstulare facientem.
Caput occupavit morbus, viditque (ut ipse
putavit) pauca vitæ momenta tantum restare.
Exigua ratio ei relictæ, experimentum tenta-
re docuit. Seipsum omnino nudum super
foros perrexit; gravidi rores cadentes ad ip-
sa, ut videbatur, ossa penetrarunt. Paucas
horas melius respiravit, sanguis agitatus eva-
sit tranquillus; et, cùm proximo mane ponto
lavaretur, plene fuit sanatus². Morandi, Ve-
netiis medicus, notat, quosdam nautas Con-
stantinopolitanos, furore Pestis inductos; in
mare sese conjecisse; et, ex aqua abstractos,
ut fertur, recuperatos esse³. Dr Mindere-

(1) Memoire sur la Peste que, an 1777, ravagea l'Empire de Rus-
sie, surtout Moscow la Capitale, p. 176.

(2) Savary's Letters on Egypt, Vol. II. p. 255. Lond. 1786.

(3) Currie's Medical Reports, p. 171. edit. prima.

rus scribens de Peste, quæ Russicos exercitus infestabat, Turcis ab anno 1769 usque ad 1777 bellum inferentes; commemorat Pestem juxta Ismail, quamquam sævissima esset hiems, tantum detrimenti importasse, ut omnes ægrotis assidentes, eis qui se suosque liberos flumine abluebant exceptis, contagio afficerentur; necnon cum tribuno militum pectus esset percussum, febre maximè vehemente postea superveniente; ipsum, aqua frigida affusa, ad vitam esse revocatum¹. R. Desgenettes cuniculorum fossoris casum memorat, qui a Peste tentatus, dum expeditio in Syriam iret, a castro *Cathiéh*, delirio gravi sæviente, nudus evasit; et in solitudine tres fere hebdomadas erravit. Duo bubones, quos eo tempore habuit, in pus abierunt, et sponte sanati fuerunt. Esuriens, parvam oxalidis acetosellæ speciem edit. Hic æger recuperavit. Et etiam militis historiam enarrat, qui Peste periculosissimè laborans, se in Ni-

(1) Additions ultérieurs à la connoissance et au traitement de la Peste, par T. M. Minderer, M. D. Riga, 1790.

lum præcipitavit, atque ex eo, parte horæ dimidia peractâ, sublatus; breviter convaluit¹. Dum Gallicus exercitus juxta *San Jean d'Acre* castra-metabatur, multi e militibus, Peste affecti, delirantes evolabant, agros petebant, atque in mare sese conjiciebant; magna eorum pars iterum revertebant, atque ad pristinam sanitatem citò redigebantur². Docet Dominus Howard, Judæum Medicum Smyrensem ei narrasse, Turcos a violentia hujusce febris, nivem manibus tollere, totique admoveere corpori, etiamque edere; et insuper aquam pedibus aspergere frigidam³. Omnia quæ exempla effectus frigoris bonos hoc plane ostendunt morbo. Et Dominus M'Gregor ait⁴, Dominos Rice et Price ægros lavasse, sæpe spongia utentes; tam forti quam parari potuit aceto; caput et ventriculum,

(1) Histoire Medicale de l'Armée d'Orient, par R. Desgenettes, Paris 1802. premier partie, p. 249-50.

(2) Relation historique et chirurgicale de l'Expedition de l'Armée d'Orient, par Larrey, Paris 1803. p. 123.

(3) Howard on Lazarettos, p. 39.

(4) M'Gregor's Medical Sketches. p. 137.

pannis madefactis scroto admotis, esse levata ; “ I regret,” ait, “ that, in this disease, “ we did not give a full and more fair trial “ to cold bathing. The extraordinary circumstance of the escape of the Lascar from “ the Rosetta Pest-house, and the great benefit which I have seen from it in the yellow-fever, to which the plague bears no slight resemblance, would induce me to give it “ a full trial in Plague¹.” Hoc Dr Currie et nuperiùs Dr Falconer, etiamsi morbum nunquam viderunt, fortiter suadent ; ille dicit, “ The salutary effects of the cold bath, “ and of cold drink in fever, strongly recommend the adoption of these remedies in “ the Plague².” Hicque regimen frigidum, omnibus partibus, monet tentandum ; cubile calidum evitandum, et revera in luce cubile omnino, si fieri possit ; circuitum aëris liberum parandum, aëra frigidum, vestitum le-

(1) Medical Sketches, p. 140. et vide Append. No. II.

(2) Currie's Medical Reports, &c. chap. XIV. p. 171. edit. prim.

vem, potus frigidos, et imprimis aquam frigidam. Sin autem aqua frigida, intrinsecus sumpta, signa non cohibeat; tunc usum externum posse adhiberi putat; ullaque pericula vera vix comitari praxin credit; et quamquam profuturam esse dicere non potest, illo tamen judice, hunc effectum præstituram, tam probabile videtur, quòd experimentum quodammodo res officii evadit¹. Ex exemplis effectuum bonorum frigoris, hoc morbo prolati; et ex opinionibus auctorum, reverentia dignorum, jam citatis; etiamque a successu hanc praxin aliis febrilibus morbis comitante; causam habeo putandi, hoc ad vires morbi frangendas remedium potentissimum fore repertum; præcipue maturiùs adhibitum.

“ Hic enim breve spatium est, intra quod, si quid auxilium non profuit, æger extinguitur². ”

Æger me judice, in cubile jaceret, quia hæc positura, in omnibus febrilibus morbis, est

(1) Falconer on the Plague, p. 38-41-44.

(2) Celsus de Medicina, Lib. III. c. 1.

optima ; et revera, ægrum hoc morbo ex eo in luce mansurum esse, ut Doctori Falconer placet, haud existimo ; levius tamen stragulis tegeretur, præcipue stadio calido. Liber aëris circuitus in cubiculo esset, et si tempestas fuerit calida, frigidior redderetur, sparsis in solo et aliis cubiculi partibus aqua, aceto, aut æthere sulphurico, ad exhalationem promovendam ; quæ, ut bene notum est, frigus gignit. Et Dr Pearson externam temperaturam diminuendam esse monet, aqua per vicos et contra latera domuum bis in die sparsa, a machinis ad ignem extinguendum paratis. Vaporationem aquæ temperaturam aëris ambientis diminutam haud parvam secuturam ait¹. Frigus forma liquida, sive intus in ventriculum sumptum, sive extrinsecus admotum ; iisdem, ni fallor, modis regeretur, quos Dr Currie in febre memorat. Cum sensus algoris adsit, non adhiberetur ; cum calor supra gradum solitum non firmiter

(1) Pearson on the Plague, p. 42.

ascendat, nec, cum halitus per cutem generalis et profusus eliciatur¹; aliter, mea sententia, tuto et cum optimis effectibus adhibeatur. Extrinsecus, corpus in aquam immergatur, aut hæc ei affundatur, aut aqua sola, aut cum aceto mista, spongia corpori admoveatur; aut aqua marina sumatur, et, cum non obtineri potest, aqua communis, muriatæ sodæ saturata². Intus, potus frigidi, et acidi; propendeo judicare, cum fructu possunt ingeri.

Pauca de usu emeticorum verba jam faciam. Hæc, morbo incipiente et progrediente, fuerunt administrata. Samoilowitz et alii Russici medici sub initium cum fructu dederunt. Cullenus, emeticum, morbo jam accedente, multum forsán valiturum esse existimavit, et aliis stadiis utile futurum esse³. Cum Culleno omnino consentio, eme-

(1) Currie's Medical Reports, &c. p. 16-81.

(2) Idem, p. 31-2-3.

(3) Cullen's Practice of Physic, par. 689.

ticum sub initium datum, nullo tamen sanguinis impetu caput versus directo, beneficia comitari; et revera a similitudine hujus morbi ad Typhum, æque idoneum in illo quam in hoc, *a priori* concludi posse; sed interpretum progrediendum, emetica puto non esse monenda. Nausea, vel vomitus, sponte accedens, haustibus salinis effervescentibus exhibitis, potest sublevari. Hi etiam ad diaphoresin generalem tendebunt, quam potus diluentes adjuvare possunt. Quidam medicinam facientes sudorifica adhibuerunt potentiora, sicut Tart. Antimonii¹, Pulv. Jacobi, &c.², sudor autem profusus, me iudice, est prorsus evitandus, quoniam debilitatem, in hoc morbo semper præsentem, augeret. Nihilominus quædam res factæ scriptis mandantur, quæ praxin sudoris in hoc morbo profusi defendere viderentur. Unum, quod hoc fuit consilio adhibitum, et ut fertur, cum succes-

(1) Assalini sur la Peste, &c. p. 29.

(2) De Merten's account of the Plague at Moscow, a sermone Gallico in Anglicum translata, p. 91.

su haud parvo ; viz. Frictiones olei oleæ Europeæ tepidi, remedium memorabo. Docet nos Dr Assalini, eventum qui observationes, a Patre Ludovico Patavino, rectore nosocomii Smyrnæ propter Pestem structi; factas secutus est ; quam maxime esse faustum. Hunc perhibere, ille ait, annos viginti et septem, quos hoc functus est officio, nulla auxilia contra morbum, quàm frictiones olei, utiliora vidisse ; et ad hunc diem usque, in Smyrnensi, multisque aliis valetudinariis, in ora maris medii orientali (Levant), frictiones oleosas, ut optima remedia plerumque adhibita. Statuitque longius Dr Assalini, spatio annorum quinque, ducentos et quinquaginta homines, Peste infectos, in valetudinarium Smyrnense esse receptos ; et fides illi facta est, eos omnes ita tractatos, recuperasse¹. Dominus Jackson in sua de imperio Mauritaniæ historia, alias res factas praxin comprobantes, etiam memorat. (vide Append. No. III.) Quoad

(1) Assalini, &c. p. 32-3.

res singulas de praxi, ad præcepta Domini Baldwin referrem¹.

Sanguis a quibusdam medicis, præcipue a Sydenhamo, liberrime missus fuit. Nos docet Russell, se missionem sanguinis sub initium suasisse; minimis natu, senioribus, et debilibus exceptis; iisque, quorum pulsus deteruit, vel quibus signa metûs plena accesserant². Re tamen haud patuit, effectus fere bonos hanc praxin esse comitatos; et Dominus M'Gregor ait, Doctorem Whyte sanguinem liberrime detraxisse, sed unumquemque ex ægris periisse; et Doctorem Buchan ad eam confugere subinde consuesse, primoque anno ait, plures casus ei sese obtulisse, quibus missio sanguinis plurimum valuit; anno incipiente, pergit, Dominum Price sanguinem uni detraxisse ægro, sanguinem nigrissimum patuisse, et solutum; ægrum mortuum esse, et Dominum Price in ullo alio re-

(1) *Annals of Med.* vol. II. p. 375.

(2) *Russell on the Plague*, p. 144.

medium nunquam repetisse¹. Dr. Cullen ait,
“ Some physicians, indeed, have recommend-
“ ed bleeding ; and there may occur cases
“ in which bleeding may be useful ; but, for
“ the most part, it is unnecessary, and, in
“ many cases, it might be very hurtful.”²
Sententia omnino stat mihi cum Culleno,
et venæsectionem tantum indicari judico,
ubi inflammatio interna evidens est, aut con-
gestio ; et nisi hæc signa valde urgeant, de-
tractio sanguinis localis sola submovere suf-
ficeret.

Vesicatoria etiam adhibita fuerunt, et ni
fallor, his casibus recte administrari possunt,
quibus missio sanguinis est suadenda ; præ-
cipue sub initium morbi ; sed cum signa pu-
tredinis superveniunt, usus contra-indicatur.

Quoniam constipatio sæpe adest, quidam

(1) M'Gregor's Med. Sketches, p. 140-1.

(2) Cullen's Practice of Physic, par. 687.

medicinam facientes ad usum cathartorum ducti fuerunt. Domini M'Gregor¹ et Price² de usibus eorum bene dicunt. Hic ait, medicamentum, quo præcipue fisus est, Hydrargyrum esse intus datum; adeo ut intestina plene evacuarentur, et os afficeretur. Ad consilium posterius frictionem Hydrargyri adhibuit, sed in corpus per cutem nunquam agere potuit. Os Hydrargyro afficere, effectus fuit sæpe remotus, et semper incertus; et propensus fuit ad credendum, bonos illius remedii effectus ad actionem ejus, quâ cathartici, esse referendos; sed hanc rem factam suppressere non debuisse, nullum ægrorum ejus mortuum esse, cujus os Hydrargyro fuit affectum; multi tamen, in quibus ipse fuit, hanc affectionem nunquam experti, recuperârunt. Etiam notat, in vomitionibus biliosæ viscidæque materiæ, sponte accedentibus, ab opio non temperatis; Submurias Hydrargyri feliciter fuit

(1) Medical Sketches, p. 136. &c.

(2) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 51-2.

exhibitus ; ut intestina soluta fuerunt, hoc evanescere signum ; et cum affectio capitis, tensio et tumor abdominis, dolorque ventriculi, urgerent; sex Submuriatis Hydrargyri grana, totidemque Conv. Jalapæ; omni secunda tertiave hora, esse data ; donec plena evacuatio efficeretur, ægris tantum succi Cetri Medicæ et Aquæ, quantum voluerunt, bibere permissis.¹

E contrario, alii medici, ut Diemerbroeck² et Rivinus³, cathartica aliena duxerunt. Diarrhœa sponte oriens signum semper est periculosum. Hac ex re cathartica timorem excitârunt ; sed, iis non adhibitis, materia in intestinis accumulatur irritans, eumque præstat effectum, his adhibitis timendum⁴. Morbum acutum, quo constipationem tantulum incommodum comitatum est, nullum unquam Dr

(1) Hamilton on Purg. Append. p. 51-2.

(2) Diemerbroeck de Peste, p. 895.

(3) Rivinus de Peste, p. 158.

(4) Wilson, lib. ant. cit. p. 516.

Russel ait vidisse. Idoneum tamen putat, sub initium leniter intestina eluere; intestinaque ducta, morbo augente decedenteque, caput levare sæpe visa esse¹. Mihi placet, alvum saltem regularem semper esse servandam. Hoc ad consilium, Oleum Ricini, vel sales neutri optime responderent. Ventriculo hæc non retinente, enemata laxantia adhiberentur. Diarrhœa sua sponte ingruente, opiata et astringentia juberentur, materia irritante a catharticis submota. Opiata etiam suadenda, ad consilium irritationem sedandi somnumque conciliandi, casibus omnibus, quibus excitatio adest haud magna. Adhibita, nequaquam inducere coma reperta fuerunt.² Cum autem coma seu delirium ferox accedunt, capillitium abraderetur, pannique aquâ frigidâ cum aceto humecti, unâ cum vesicatorio ad nucham; admoverentur; et si hæc signa non sublevent, tum sanguis a tempori-

(1) Russell on the Plague, p. 151-2.

(2) Thomas's Practice of Physic, p. 206.

bus per hirudines, cucurbitulasque cruentas detraheretur, aut secundum Irvine¹, per Arteriotomiam; sed in delirio miti et mussitante, tum Vinum aliique stimuli sunt suadendi. Hæmorrhagiæ accedentes frigore admoto astringentibusque cohiberentur; epistaxin autem et hæmorrhoidem, in junioribus, sanguinisque plenis, morbo non multum provento, contingentes; cohibere statim forsitan alienum foret; sin autem ita longum perstarent, ut debilitatem augerent; omnino temperarentur.

Ad debilitati putredinique occurrendum, tonica et stimulantia adhibere oportebit. Hæc inter Vinum, Cinchonam, Camphoram, Tinct. Mur. Ferri, Acida Mineralia diluta, &c.² memorare licebit. Hæc autem recte tantum exhiberi possunt, cum signa inflammationis nulla adsunt; et tunc Vinum, &c. me

(1) Irvine's observations upon diseases, chiefly as they occur in Sicily, p. 63.

(2) De Mertens on the Plague, &c. a sermone Gallico in Anglicum translata, p. 91.

judice, copia haud parva, et, ut probabile est, cum optimo fructu, adhiberi possunt. Etiamque sine dubio, ægris convalescentibus, unâ cum diæta levi nutrienteque, et leni sub dio exercitatione, magno cum beneficio adhiberentur.

Quoad eruptionum tractationem, quia ad chirurgicam artem proprie pertinet, de ea brevius dicam; et opiniones contrarias de re prolatas narrare haud necesse duco. Auctores peritissimos, ad bubones in pus provehendos, suadere; tantummodo statuam. Quæ res, cataplasmatibus admotis, fieri potest. Variis methodis tentatis, frictiones olei oleæ Europææ tepidi, super glandulas morbosas, ad cutem molliendam, et suppurationem propere randam; Dr Assalini laudat; et ubicunque signa puris in bubonibus collecti essent certa; eos instrumento *Bistoury* dicto aperuit, vulnusque sanavit¹. Si pus manifesto fuerit collec-

(1) Assalini, &c. p. 38.

tum, sed tarde ad punctum progressum; vel ubi apertura naturalis ad pus libere evacuandum non satis pateret; procul dubio, ad præcavendum fistularum formationem, plenius patefacere necesse erit. Carbunculos, applicatis frigidis, sicut linimento Aquæ Calcis; ad initium tractari posse, meipsum persuasum habeo; sin autem speciem lividam induant, tunc certissime applicata requirentur stimulantia.

Hanc concludam dissertationem, dicens, multo plures res, quam quas notavi, ad argumentum illustrandum, in medium allatæ fuissent; a limitibus tamen angustis, in dissertatione hujusmodi servari expectatis; ad has res factas, explicationesque, quas prorsus necessarias existimabam, meipsum solummodo cohibui. Multos sanè defectus ab oculo sagaci iri repertum, bene præmoneor; sed eam, qualiscunque sit, Præceptoribus doctissimis, multumque venerandis, humili animo

subjicio examinandam ; eo candore noto et liberalitate fretus ; quibus de juvenilibus alumnorum opusculis ferunt judicium ¹.

(1) Ex quo hæc scripta fuerunt, Dr Faulkner in lucem edidit "Observations on the Plague, as it lately occurred in Malta," Edinr. Med. and Surg. Journ. No. xxxviii. Vol. X. p. 137, quas, si citius videram, quædam ibi statuta memorassem, et annotationes de his fecissem:

APPENDIX.

No. I. p. 12.

CARBUNCULORUM DESCRIPTIO A DOCTORE RUSSELL.

“THE *first* appeared in the form of a roundish pustule, resembling a dried pea, of which one half had been cut off, and the flat part applied to the skin, of a dusky colour, and the upper surface a little wrinkled and yellowish. The surrounding skin was hard, and more or less inflamed, forming a narrow rim round the tumor, which was very painful from the first, becoming more and more intensely so with the rapid increase of the tumor, that soon arrived to the size of a nutmeg, or sometimes to that of a walnut. The surface at top became now rougher, and a dusky yellowish matter seemed to lie under the wrinkled cuticle. But some variation was observed in this circumstance, it being sometimes moist, at other times dry and crusty. The rest of the tumor, as it ad-

vanced, assumed a deeper, darkish red colour ; and the rim round it, spreading and more inflamed, assumed various hues at different times, but none of them so constant as to specificate the rim, or circle, from those of other carbuncles ; at least so far as I was able to observe. On the third, fourth, or fifth day a gangrenous crust began to form in the middle, which, soon spreading, occupied the whole face of the tumor, exactly resembling the black eschar formed by a caustic. This, in such patients as recovered, gradually showed signs of suppuration round the edges, and separating of itself, left an ulcer of various depth, which continued to discharge, more or less copiously, for some time : but where the case terminated fatally, the crust or eschar, for the most part remained dry, with little appearance of casting off. In some cases, the mortification, not circumscribed in the prominent tumor, spread to the inflamed circle, and formed a progressive gangrene of considerable extent.

“ The *second* appeared in the form of a small angry pustule, flatter in figure, and more intensely inflamed, than the former ; but it did not rise so high, was more disposed to spread, and usually grew black the second day. When once the black crust was formed, it could not easily be distinguished from the former ; but was always less prominent, and the inflamed margin was, for the most part, of a brighter, glistning red. This carbuncle seemed to me to be less common, and peculiarly to affect the fingers and extreme joints ; it sometimes made strange havock in tendinous parts.

“ The *third* variety of carbuncle appeared to me to begin in a very different manner from the two former. The cuticle was raised at once into a blister of the size of a horse bean, half filled with a dusky yellow, or blackish fluid; round which the skin was less tense, and of a paler red than in the others. When the blister broke, the cuticle collapsing, remained shrivelled on the flat surface, which was dusky at first, but soon became black, and, only that it was less elevated than the second variety, might on the third and fourth days, have easily passed for the same eruption. In the advanced state, the circle encompassing the eschar became of a deeper red, or livid: but I never observed the gangrene spread beyond the first eschar, which was about the size of a sixpence, and always round. This eruption, like the others, was extremely painful, and four, five, or six were sometimes found in the same subject.

“ The *fourth* appeared at first like a small red spot, perceptibly raised, only to the finger. This rising somewhat and spreading, assumed, in twenty-four hours or sooner, the form of a flattish dusky pustule, surrounded by a light rose coloured margin. The eruptions soon became very painful, and in certain parts, as on the face, near the eyes, &c. occasioned tumefaction, without inflammation of the skin, much beyond the margin or inflamed circle. Its progress also was rapid; for it often became black the second day, and, without growing more prominent, the mortification spread circularly. These tumors were never observed but in concurrence with

other eruptions: they never were single, and in some cases were pretty numerous.

“ The *fifth* was at first a pimple resembling a small-pock on the second day of eruption, and encircled by a margin, more or less red, advancing with various rapidity; it rose in a conical shape to twice the size of a large distinct small-pock, with a blunt yellowish point; but in place of suppurating the point became black, and presented a round black eschar, the size of a large field pea, more prominent than the fourth variety, but which after its first formation was not observed to spread further. The margin became of a dusky red, in the advanced state, but brightened as suppuration took place; and the eschar separated spontaneously.

“ As I had no opportunity of seeing this pustule earlier than the second day, I cannot tell how far it might at first resemble the fourth variety, but from the time I saw it, its shape was more conical, and it was more prominent. After the complete formation of the eschars, the third, fourth, and fifth varieties bore a resemblance to each other, varying, on a cursory view, only in size, and being more or less raised above the skin: but their progress, when watched from the first hours of eruption, was certainly different.”—*Russell on the Plague, Book II. chap. IV. p. 123.*

CARBUNCULORUM DESCRIPTIO DOCTORIS GOTWALD
A GOODWIN EXSCRIPTA.

“ I. THE first rises pretty high, is of a dark brown colour, the cuticle appearing as if it were burnt, and it is surrounded with a lead coloured circle. In the beginning it is no bigger than a pea ; but, if not prevented, it soon grows to the size of a crown piece ; inwardly it is moister than the rest, and may be more easily separated ; its seat is generally in the fleshy parts, as on the shoulders, neck, hip, arms, and legs.

“ II. The second lie a little deeper, and do not rise so high ; the eschar in the middle of it is entirely dark, and ash coloured, full of small chops, as if it would burst by too great dryness : It has a strong lead coloured circle, behind which the sound flesh looks red and shining. It eats into the flesh round about it, and takes deep root : it generally fixes in the most fleshy parts, buttocks, calves, &c.

“ III. The third is not very large, at first, it appears like a blood swelling, not so dark as the former, with a wrinkled skin ; as it increases, small blisters arise in the middle and form an eschar, in little clusters, which, as an ingenious physician observed, were small carbuncles.

They commonly are situated in membranous and tendinous parts about the knees, behind the ears, upon the toes, &c.

“ IV. The fourth is the most curious, as Purman in his Treatise on the Plague has well observed. Sitonius calls them pale, livid, ulcerous papulæ: they appear with a high yellowish blister, which seems full of corruption: the circle round it is first red, then of an ash colour: the blister soon falls, and with the carbuncle appears scarce so big as a pepper corn, continually eating deeper and wider. They are seated upon the cartilaginous or gristly parts. Gotwald found them near the pit of the stomach, upon the cartilago ensiformis, and short-ribs. All the four take deep root and burn very violently at first, but the two former most of all.” — *Historical Account of the Plague, &c. R. Goodwin, London, 1743, p. 49; et Russell on the Plague, p. 122-3.*

No. II. p. 59.

Casum effugii militis Indici, in libro Domini M^rGregor invenire non possum; sed mihi videtur idem esse, ac ille memoratus in epistola a Domino M^rGregor ad Doctorem Currie, his verbis;

“ ABOUT the middle of October, 1801, a Hindoo, attached to the commissary of cattle, being seized by the plague, was by his surgeon conducted to the pest-house of Rosetta, but on the evening of the same day made his escape, and though fired at by the centinel, got clear off. We heard no more of him for nearly four weeks, when he was found concealed among the reeds on the banks of the Nile, near Boulac, from whence he was sent down to the army then encamped near Rosetta. On his arrival, I inspected him along with his surgeon, Mr Guild; he was free from bubo and other symptom of fever or plague. He must have lived chiefly on sugar-cane, rice, dates, and what he could steal; and being fearful of having incurred military punishment by running away from the pest-house, he had concealed himself carefully among the reeds on the banks of the river. Did mental vigour, arising from a determined resolution in the Hindoo to

escape from an hospital, *from whence hitherto not one of his countrymen had returned alive, support him in his flight?* However this may be, from what I myself have seen, I have no doubt that his exposure to the open air by day and night, and perhaps his diet and situation in other respects, conduced to his recovery." In illa epistola etiam dicit, "In the pest-houses of the Indian army, we were at first very unsuccessful, and a trial was given to a variety of modes of practice. I find, on an examination of the reports, that bathing with a solution of nitric acid, and sponging the surface with vinegar and water, were attended with the best effects."—*Currie's Medical Reports, &c. Vol. II. edit. secund. Lond. 1805, p. 174-5-6.*

No. III. p. 64.

Dominus Jackson in p. 274-5 operis sui, dicit, "I recommended Mr Baldwin's invaluable remedy of olive oil, applied according to his directions; several Jews, and some Mussulmen, were induced to try it, and I was afterwards visited by many, to whom I had recommended it, and had given them written directions in Arabic how to apply it; and I do not know any instance of its failing when persevered in, even after the infection had

manifested itself." Et etiam memorat in p. 283. "Case VI. " A trading Jew of Mogodor, was sorely afflicted ; he called upon me, and requested some remedy ; I advised him to use oil of olives, and having Mr Baldwin's mode of administering it, I transcribed it in the Arabic language, and gave it to him ; he followed the prescription, and assured me about six weeks afterwards, that, by the blessing of God he had preserved his life by that remedy only ; he said, that after having been anointed with oil, his skin became harsh and dry, like the scales of a fish, but that in half an hour more, a profuse perspiration came on, and continued for another half hour, after which he experienced relief : this he repeated forty days, and he was then quite recovered."—*Jackson's Account of the Empire of Morocco, &c. London, 1809.*

FINIS.

Excudebat C. Stewart, cum typis Alexandri Wilson et Fil.



