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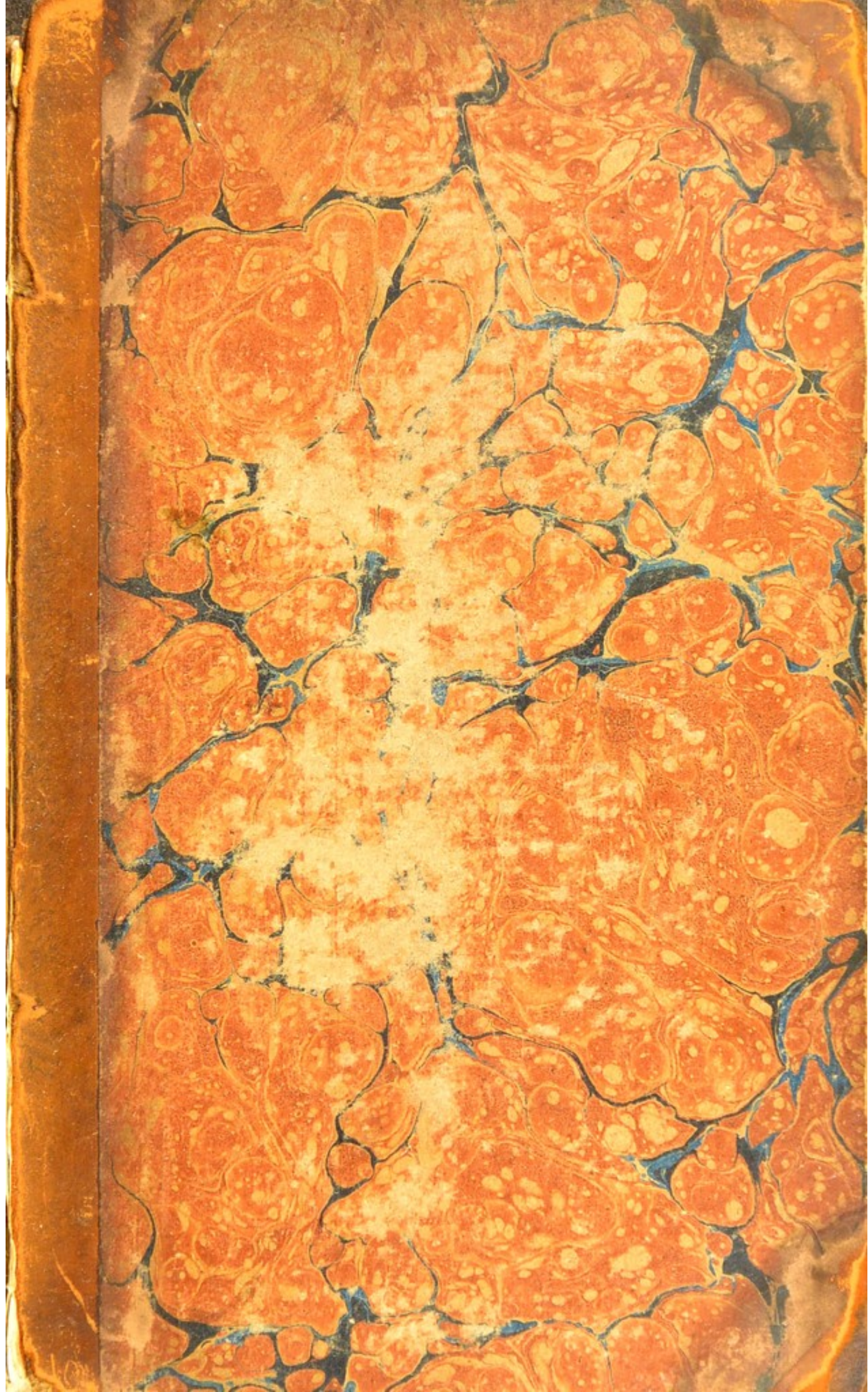
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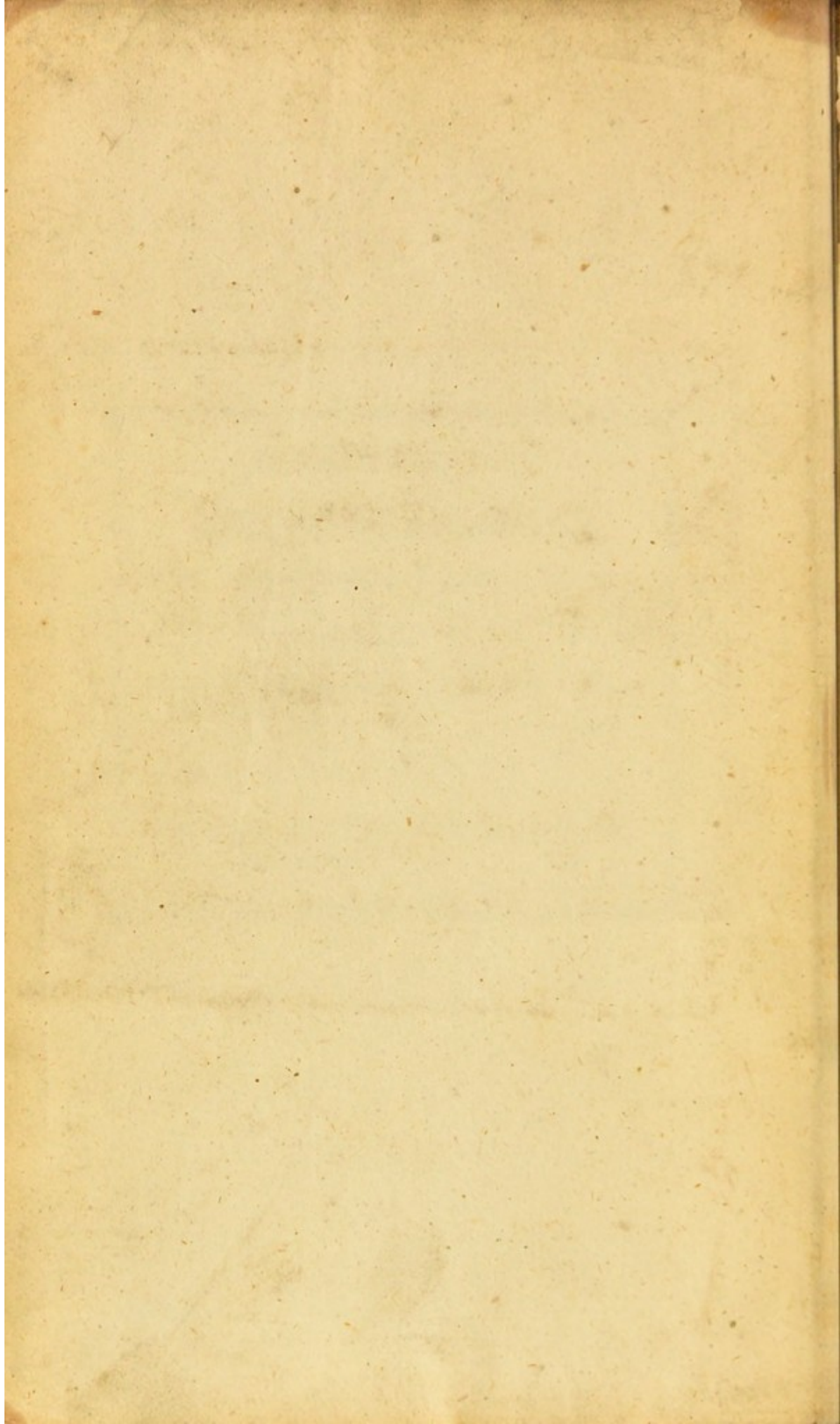
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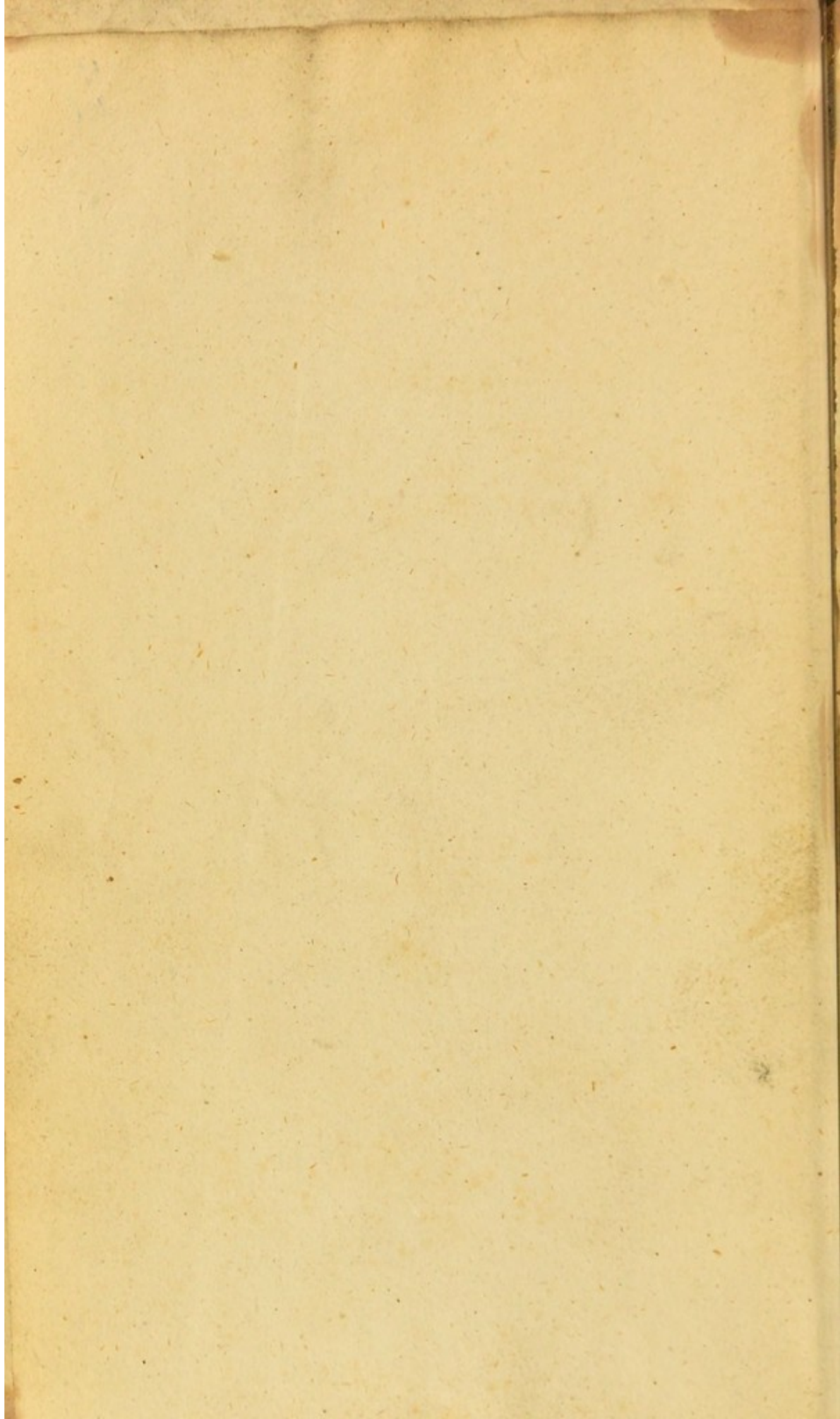
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MEDICAL REPORTS

OF THE

E F F E C T S

OF

Blood-Letting, Sudorifics, and Blistering,

IN THE CURE OF THE

ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

BY

THOMAS FOWLER, M. D., of York;

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, &c.
AUTHOR OF MEDICAL REPORTS OF THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO;
IN THE CURE OF DROPSIES AND DYSURIES, AND OF ARSENIC IN
THE CURE OF AGUES; AND LATELY PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL
INFIRMARY, AT STAFFORD.

Nil magis igitur interesse salutis hominum puto, quam ut per manus medicorum nova in dies detegantur remediorum genera, vel jam detecta solidis observationum præceptis efficacius muniantur.

BAGLIVI de Remediis Specificis.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

MDCCXCV.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 351

LECTURE 1

LECTURE 2

LECTURE 3

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LECTURE 5

LECTURE 6

TO
THE MEDICAL PROFESSORS
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
THESE REPORTS
ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,
AS A TESTIMONY
OF GREAT ESTEEM AND REGARD
FOR THEIR CHARACTERS
AND PROFESSIONAL ABILITIES,
BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED
HUMBLE SERVANT,
AND DISCIPLE,
THOMAS FOWLER.

1850

THE MEDICAL FACULTY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEGREE OF DOCTOR

OF MEDICINE

IN

INTERNAL MEDICINE

FOR

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR

OF

PHILOSOPHY

AND

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR

P R E F A C E.

ENCOURAGED by the favourable reception, which the Medical Reports of the Effects of Tobacco and Arsenic in the Cure of Dropsies and Agues have met with from the public; the author now offers another specimen of his Reports, conducted on the same plan of investigation.

He is fully aware, that the remedies, the effects of which he has undertaken to describe, have been long known; and that the present work is not possessed of the attraction of novelty to engage attention, a circumstance which was in favour of his last two publications.

cations. He must therefore rest it's merits upon the importance and frequency of the disease, the utility of the remedies employed, in particular the tincture of guaiacum, and the manner in which he has pursued his inquiry.

It is hoped however, that, under this disadvantage, the author will be excused, if he take the liberty of mentioning, in a few words, some circumstances, which led him to adopt the present subject. For near ten years he had been one of the physicians to the general infirmary at Stafford; and the facility he had acquired in writing shorthand enabled him during that time to collect, in a circumstantial manner, from his public and private practice, about five thousand cases of different diseases.

On drawing out very short abstracts of these diseases, first in a chronological, and then in a generical order, he found, that he
had

had collected under the title of rheumatism near five hundred cases, about ninety of which were of the acute kind.

He also observed, that the utility of art was not inconsiderable in the treatment of this disease ; and therefore thought it might be selected with peculiar propriety, for the purpose of illustrating, on a more enlarged scale than in his former specimens, the plan of the celebrated lord Bacon for the improvement of physic.

He was also induced to prefer the present subject, from an opinion, that, by exhibiting a just representation of the beneficial effects of certain anti-rheumatic remedies, some persons, who have suffered under the disease, and, either from ignorance or groundless prejudices, have never made use of any medicines, might be convinced of the probable advantage of having recourse to medical assistance.

Influenced by these considerations, the author has selected from the ample store of materials before him, sometimes in a full, and sometimes in an abridged form, a number of cases, as practical examples of the effects of the different remedies administered, and of the various events of the disease.

He has also arranged, with much labour and attention, according to the Verulamian scheme, a set of tables, from the cases at large; from the result of which he has endeavoured to establish some general facts and practical conclusions, and to communicate that information, which ought always to be sought after from an extensive number of experiments and observations.

It must be granted, that an experimental knowledge of the virtues of efficacious medicines is of the utmost consequence to the practitioner. Impressed with the truth of
this

this proposition, the author studiously endeavoured to render his hospital practice subservient to medical improvement. Accordingly, in order to ascertain the operative and curative effects of active medicines with greater accuracy and precision, he not only confined himself very much to one prescription, or form of composition, of each medicine, and, as far as circumstances would permit, adhered to one general dose of each for adults; but he likewise seldom administered two active medicines at the same time, or so near together as to interfere with the operations of each other. Without a strict attention to these and similar circumstances, no medical inquirer is qualified, either to discern between the operations of art and the efforts of nature, to distinguish the real effects of one remedy from those of another, or to discriminate between the operative and curative effects of the same medicine.

The

The history of the acute and chronic rheumatism has been delivered by several eminent authors, whose writings have been received by the public with general approbation: nevertheless, from the extent of the materials before him, the author has been encouraged to investigate some general facts, for the purpose of illustrating the history of those diseases; and in order to ascertain their characters more fully, he has enumerated the chief circumstances wherein they appeared to differ.

Perhaps the author may be charged by some with an affectation of singularity, because he has not complied with the general custom of considering the history of the disease as a preliminary part of a practical work. But he flatters himself, that a few words will be sufficient to apologize for his conduct in this respect. When medical writers or professors have to treat on subjects supposed to be well known to the learned world,

world, they find the analytic method the best calculated for communicating their established opinions in a scientific manner. But my lord Bacon's plan, which was professedly formed for the improvement and extension of science, is just the reverse. The former descends from the aggregate to the constituent parts: the latter from the constituent parts ascends to the aggregate. The last is called the synthetic method; and as it is most natural, that general propositions or conclusions about to be established should follow their appropriate, premises, it is with propriety that the history of the disease is found in the latter part of this performance.

As to the proximate cause of the disease, the ratio symptomatum, and other matters of a theoretic nature, which have been amply discussed by various writers, they have either been passed over in silence, or but slightly noticed by the author; least, by indulging in
 patho-

pathological speculations, his attention should have been too much drawn from the main scope of his subject, which was designedly experimental and practical.

In fine, selecting a due proportion of examples of success and failures, he has attempted to arrange his materials, in such a manner as appeared most likely to communicate information with perspicuity. He has also attempted to ascertain, with more accuracy and precision than heretofore, the operative and curative effects of some of the principal anti-rheumatic remedies employed in modern practice. And lastly, he has exerted his best endeavours, to improve the history of the disease.

With what success these attempts have been executed it remains with the public to decide: and if it should be thought, that the author has not been wholly unsuccessful, in communicating his mite of information

towards the improvement of phyfic ; and that he has exhibited a more enlarged and useful specimen of the Verulamian plan for the improvement of science than his former ones ; he will think himself highly gratified for all the trouble and attention he has bestowed upon the subject,

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

TH E cases, which are introduced with the words in-patient or out-patient, belonged to the infirmary; in all the other cases, in which the author gave advice gratis, will be employed, for the sake of distinction, the term of dispensary patients; the remaining cases, which have not these distinctions, were such as occurred to him in private practice.

Whenever the tincture of guaiacum has been ordered without a vehicle, it must always be understood to have been taken in soft water, in the proportion of half an ounce of the tincture to three ounces of the water.

The sudorific regimen, although the mention of it is generally omitted for the sake of brevity in the following Reports, must always be supposed to have accompanied
nied

nied the use of the tincture of guaiacum, or the Dover's powder, as often as these medicines were administered in such full doses as are wont to prove sudorific. It must therefore be understood, that the patient began to drink, within half an hour after taking the sudorific, a tea-cup full of weak raisin or white wine whey, or balm or sage tea, moderately warm, and repeated the same every hour, or half hour, for three or four hours together, for the purpose of promoting the sudorific operation of the medicine.

All the medicines prescribed by general titles are to be considered as belonging to the London Dispensatory of 1788, unless when they are expressly referred to the Edinburgh Dispensatory, or to some number in the formulæ medicamentorum of this work,

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	3	note, for camphoratum,	read camphorata.
	9	line 6 dispensatory,	dispensary.
	37	9 variation,	remains.
	47	6 from bottom,	dele volatile.
	48	1 from top,	for elixir, read tincture.
	125	4 from bottom,	at the beginning, add May 4, 1787.
	128	5 from top,	for Connoch, read Cannock.
	138	10 Grosal,	Gnosal.
	190	14 produce,	produced.
	212	ult. dispensatory,	dispensary.
	256	3 from bottom,	approbation, appellation.

THE HISTORY OF

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN W. COOPER
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SECTION I.

CASES OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, IN
WHICH BLOOD-LETTING WAS EM-
PLOYED, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

*An acute Rheumatism, of a Week's Continu-
ance, cured chiefly by one Operation with
the Lancet.*

November 10, 1784.

ESTHER Goldsmith, of Riving Brook,
aged thirty-five; an in-patient. She is
afflicted with a strongly marked acute rheu-
matism, which came on this day week,
with general feverish symptoms, and pain in
the limbs and back. She is very thirsty,
B sleeps

sleeps ill, her appetite is bad, tongue white, and belly loose. Six days ago she had an appearance of the menses, which prematurely disappeared in two days time; and three days after she lost two ounces of blood at the nose.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm immediately, and to take fifteen drops of the tincture of opium*, formerly called Thebaic tincture, this evening, and half an ounce of the spirit of ammonia of the Edinburgh Dispensatory of 1792, formerly called the vinous spirit of sal ammoniac, to-morrow evening, with the sudorific regimen.

November 13. She was let blood, with almost immediate relief of the pains. She got some rest with the opiate; and the volatile spirit occasioned a kindly sweat all the day after it was taken, in the course of which the remainder of the pains went entirely off; the feverish symptoms

* Tinctura opii, Ph. Lond. 1788.

abated;

abated; and the appetite became somewhat better.

Ordered to take two drams of the camphorated tincture of opium*, formerly called paregoric elixir, at bed-time, and half a dram of nitre three times a day.

November 15. She rested well with the opiate, and now sleeps well without it. The nitre agrees with her stomach; her appetite is tolerably good; she has had no return of pain, and makes no complaints.

November 17. Dismissed cured.

C A S E II.

An acute Rheumatism, of four Days Continuance, cured chiefly by two Operations with the Lancet.

April 26, 1786. John Beaumont, a foldier, aged twenty, an in-patient. He was seized four days ago with rheumatic pains of the body and limbs, with general feverish symptoms, attended with a bad appetite, and a bound belly.

* Tinctura opii camphoratum, Ph. Lond. 1788.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood immediately, from the arm ; to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum*, both this evening and to-morrow evening, and two ounces of the cathartic mixture † to-morrow morning.

April 28. The pains were obviously relieved by the blood-letting. The tincture did not operate as a sudorific, but proved gently laxative at each dose, and the pains were somewhat further relieved. The dose of the purging mixture procured two or three stools, and seemed to relieve the feverish symptoms ; but the rheumatic pains, though a little abated, are still troublesome.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm immediately ; and to take an ounce and an half of the saline mixture‡, three times a day, and a scruple of Dover's powder||, this evening going to bed, after the use of a warm bath.

* Tinctura guaiaci, Ph. Lond. Sect. XI, No. I.

† Mistura cathartica. No. II.

‡ Mistura salina. No. III.

|| Pulvis Doveri, Ph. Ed. 1774. No. IV.

May 1. The blood-letting much relieved his pains; and the operation of the warm bath, with Dover's powder, which proved sudorific for several hours, totally removed them. The saline mixture agreed well; the feverish symptoms are vanished; and he makes no complaint, but of weakness.

Ordered to omit his present medicines, and to take an ounce and a half of the peruvian mixture * twice a day, with twelve drops of the acid elixir of vitriol † in each dose.

May 3. The bark mixture agrees with his stomach; he seems to gather strength, and complains only of some weakness still remaining, on which account he is ordered to continue the peruvian mixture for a few days longer.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of Elizabeth Goldsmith is amongst the best examples of the good effects of blood-letting in the acute rheuma-

* Miftura Peruviana. No. V.

† Elixir vitrioli acidum, Ph. Lond. 1746.

tism: for we find that the rheumatic pains abated almost immediately after the operation with the lancet.

The curative effects of the volatile spirit, which may be considered as the basis of the tincture of guaiacum, were full as conspicuous as if the latter had been employed.

The case of John Beaumont is an useful example of the good effects of blood-letting in the acute rheumatism; for the pains were almost immediately relieved by each operation of the lancet. The cure however was evidently completed by the other means employed; more especially by the sudorific operation of the warm bath and Dover's powder.

C A S E III.

Mr. W—bb, of Ellenhall, aged about thirty, much relieved of the pains of an acute rheumatism by losing ten ounces of blood from the arm.

C A S E

C A S E IV.

William Hodge, of Stafford, aged thirty, an in-patient, much relieved of general rheumatic pains, in a rheumatic fever of nine days continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

C A S E V.

William Tharp, of Lichfield, aged thirty-eight, a dispensary patient, much relieved of pains accompanying an acute rheumatism of a few days continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

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

The losing of ten ounces of blood, in the case of Mr. W-bb, speedily procured an abatement of the rheumatic pains; and there is good reason to believe materially contributed to the successful crisis, which was brought on within twenty-four hours, by the sudorific operations of two doses of the tincture of guaiacum.

In the case of William Hodge, the good effects of the operation of the lancet, as an auxiliary to the sudorific plan of treatment, were very conspicuous.

The case of William Tharp, although it was cured chiefly by the tincture of guaiacum, was certainly much relieved by the operation of the lancet.

See the cases of these three patients under the head of cases treated with the tincture of guaiacum. Sect. II,

C A S E VI.

Mr. Umpage, surgeon, in the pottery near Newcastle under Line, aged twenty-four, was affected with an acute rheumatism of seven days continuance; and was moderately relieved of both pains of limbs, and feverish symptoms, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm, twice in four days.

C A S E VII.

Mary Perkins, of Hopton, aged twenty-six, an out-patient, moderately relieved of a
pain

pain in the head, in a case of acute rheumatism, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

C A S E VIII.

Ann Ryley, of Hutton, aged twenty, a dispensary patient, moderately relieved of an acute rheumatism, of four days continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

C A S E IX.

James Tooth, of Stafford, aged eighteen, an in-patient, moderately relieved of acute rheumatism, of ten days continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

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

The case of Mr. Umpage was cured chiefly by three doses of the tincture, to which the blood-letting seemed to act only as a material auxiliary, and therefore could be considered as merely affording some relief to the general symptoms.

In

In the case of Mary Perkins, the rheumatic affection of the head was moderately relieved by the blood-letting; but the general affection was removed chiefly by two sudorific doses of the tincture of guaiacum, which was ordered to be repeated, and probably cured her; though from neglect in attendance she made no further report.

The cases of Ann Ryley and James Tooth were both cured chiefly by the tincture; and therefore are inserted here only as examples of moderate relief from the use of the lancet as an auxiliary remedy.

See the case of Ann Ryley, in Sect. II.

C A S E X.

Ellen Dabb, of Whitgrave, aged twenty-three, an in-patient, but little relieved of an acute rheumatism, attended with transitions, recurrences, and exacerbations of pains*, of a fortnight's continuance, by losing blood four times.

C A S E

* There are certain modifications, or variations of pains, occurring in the acute rheumatism, which, though not frequent enough to form a part of it's constant character,

C A S E XI.

William Peekin, of Stafford, aged twenty-four, an out-patient, but little relieved of acute rheumatism, of some days continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

racter, are sufficiently frequent to require some notice in every general account of the disease. Accordingly they have been more or less attended to by most systematic writers, under the general term of *metastasis*; but they have never been described by any appropriate terms, and therefore the words *transition*, *recurrence*, and *exacerbation* are here recommended for that purpose; and, it is hoped, that, under the following explanations, their meanings will be defined with precision, and their adoption will not be considered as an useless innovation.

By the *transition* of pains is meant the shifting of the pains from one limb to another, or from different parts of the body to others, during the continuance of the rheumatic fever.

By the *recurrence* of pains is implied their return to any particular part, or parts, from which they had lately receded, during the continuance of the disease.

By the *exacerbation* of pains is intended their transient increase, or aggravation, in any part or parts of the body, during the continuance of the disease; whether on different days, or in different parts of the same day.

C A S E

C A S E XII.

George Barrat, of Stafford, aged twenty-one, an out-patient, but little relieved of a pain of his arm, in a case of acute rheumatism, by losing twelve ounces of blood from an operation with the lancet.

OBSERVATIONS.

The acute rheumatism of Ellen Dabb was very distinctly marked. Blood-letting was strongly indicated, and the indication was complied with, but it was at the expence of the vital powers. She lost eight ounces of blood twice by the lancet, was once bled with leeches, and was once cupped and scarified; yet the relief of the pains was merely temporary.

She had also several doses of the guaiacum tincture, which generally caused her to sweat freely, but with very little proportionable relief.

She also took the Dover's powder, which neither proved sudorific, nor relieved her. This seemed to show, that the powder did not
 suit

suit her constitution as a sudorific, and therefore had not the chance to relieve her, which the tincture had.

Tartar emetic, nitre, &c. were administered in this case, notwithstanding which it turned out extremely obstinate and tedious. The case was likewise accompanied with considerable transitions, recurrences, and exacerbations of the pains; circumstances which seem to indicate the magnitude of the disease, and which are probably the chief causes why such cases are generally found more tedious, and difficult of cure than others.

In the case of William Peekin, we find the operation of the lancet of very little use; and as this patient was cured chiefly by the successful operation of the Dover's powder*, it is a proper example of but little relief from losing blood.

The blood-letting, in the case of George Barrat, was copious; yet the good effects

* See this patient's case treated with the Dover's powder, Sect. III.

of the operation were very trifling, and are therefore justly rated of little consequence, especially as the case was successfully treated by other remedies*.

C A S E XIII:

Esther Blewer, of Castle Parish, aged twenty-three, an in-patient, but little relieved of general pains of the limbs, in a case of acute rheumatism, of five days continuance, by losing ten ounces of blood from the arm twice in ten days.

C A S E XIV.

James Jarvis, of Burntwood, near Lichfield, aged eight, a dispensary patient, but little relieved of acute rheumatism, by losing six ounces of blood from the arm.

C A S E XV.

William Elsmere, of Great Haywood, aged twenty-one, an in-patient, but little

* See this patient's case treated with the Dover's powder, Sect. III.

relieved of an acute rheumatism, attended with slight feverish symptoms, of three weeks continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

CASE XVI.

Thomas Harper, of Great Haywood, aged thirteen, an in-patient, but little relieved of acute rheumatism, of two weeks continuance, by losing five ounces of blood from the arm twice in seven days.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of Esther Blewer seemed to require blood-letting in a pointed manner, and yet was but little relieved by the two operations. The case indeed turned out somewhat tedious, but the cure was at last accomplished by repeated sudorifics.

In the case of James Jarvis, who was only eight years of age, the losing six ounces of blood was equivalent to twelve ounces from an adult; and yet we find he was but little relieved by it, although the case was strongly marked,

marked, and was successfully treated by a sudorific.—See in the section on Dover's powder the full case of this patient.

In the case of William Elsmere, it appeared, that blood-letting was of very little service; but this is less to be wondered at, as we find the tincture of guaiacum afforded no relief.—See the case of this patient treated with the Dover's powder, Sect. III.

It appeared on examining the case of Thomas Harper, that he was let blood twice, but in small quantities, on account of his being debilitated, and with very little relief. Indeed the operation is rarely advisable whenever the vigour of the system is much diminished; for the little advantage obtained seldom compensates for the increased debility of the patient.

C A S E XVII.

Sarah Tomkinson, of the parish of Saint Mary's, Stafford, aged twenty-nine, not relieved of an acute rheumatism, of a week's continuance, by an operation with the lancet.

C A S E

C A S E XVIII.

Elizabeth Stanley, of Stafford, aged twenty, an out-patient, not relieved of an acute rheumatism, attended with slight feverish symptoms, of a week's continuance, by losing ten ounces of blood from the arm.

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

Sarah Tomkinson had been an in-patient at the infirmary, for an acute rheumatism, about three years before*, when she was cured in three days. She was now an out-patient for the same disease, but we find the operation of the lancet afforded no relief.

Elizabeth Stanley also lost ten ounces of blood, without obtaining any relief. Both these cases are inserted as examples of no benefit from the operation of the lancet.

* See the case, Sect. II, among those for which tincture of guaiacum was employed.

SECTION II.

CASES OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, TREATED WITH THE TINCTURE OF GUAIA-
ACUM, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

An acute Rheumatism, attended with slight feverish Symptoms, of nine Days continuance, cured in seven Days, by the Tincture of Guaiacum.

MARCH 13, 1780. Matthew Underwood, aged sixteen, an out-patient. He complains of pains in his loins and thighs; and also of pains and swellings of his knees and feet: the parts affected are painful on motion, and sore to the touch. The pains first took place in his loins and thighs, eight
 2 days

days ago, and then gradually extended to his knees and feet. The feverish symptoms have been but slight.

Ordered to take two drams of the tincture of guaiacum, at bed-time, for four nights successively.

March 17. The tincture caused him to sweat freely every night, proved laxative every morning, and procured considerable relief of the pains of his thighs, knees, and feet, which are now very inconsiderable. Nevertheless he had an exacerbation of feverish symptoms on the fourteenth, and the pains of his back and loins seemed to shift suddenly into his shoulders, and also into his hands and wrists, which likewise became swollen, and have continued troublesome ever since.

Ordered to continue the tincture as before.

March 20. He has taken two drams of the tincture for three nights together, and the operative effects have been the very same, with progressive relief from each operation; so that all his symptoms are vanish-

ed, except a little swelling of his left-hand. The operation of the sudorific having been repeated for seven nights successively, he seemed rather weak and languid.

Ordered to take half a dram of the powder of peruvian bark, twice a day.

March 24. The bark agreed, and seemed to act as a corroborant; and he appears to be quite recovered.

C A S E II.

A Relapse of acute Rheumatism, attended with slight feverish Symptoms, of seven Days Continuance, cured in six Days by the Tincture of Guaiacum.

December 7, 1780. John Uncles, of Stafford, aged forty-seven, an in-patient. He complains of pains of his shoulders, arms, and legs, which are very painful on motion, and sore to the touch. His appetite is better than it has been, although he is still somewhat thirsty. His stools are regular.

He

He was seized three weeks ago with an acute rheumatism, accompanied with considerable feverish symptoms; for which he was once let blood, and took several sudorifics, with so much advantage, that his complaints appeared to be removed in little more than a week. Before the end of the week following, however, he had a relapse of all his rheumatic symptoms, although in a less degree; since which they have continued nearly the same.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, a quarter of an ounce of the camphorated tincture of opium to-morrow evening, and half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum the evening following.

December 11. Each dose of the tincture of guaiacum proved copiously sudorific most of the night, and produced from four to six stools the morning following; with so much pointed relief, that the symptoms are vanished, except some trifling pains. The camphorated tincture procured an exceeding good night's rest.

Ordered to take a dram of the tincture of guaiacum twice a day.

December 15. The medicine has been taken twice a day, for four days; during which it proved gently laxative, and the remaining pains have totally vanished.

C A S E III.

An acute Rheumatism, attended with slight feverish Symptoms, of three Weeks Continuance, cured in three Days, by two Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

February 22, 1781. William Higginson, of Bridgford, aged fifteen, an out-patient. He complains of pains of his legs and arms, which are most painful on motion, and sore to the touch.

The pains came on with feverish symptoms three weeks ago; and the former are still very troublesome, although the latter are now much abated. His body is costive; he has used no medicines.

Ordered to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, and to repeat the same in forty-eight hours.

February

February 26. The tincture proved copiously sudorific, and gently laxative, each dose; with such success, that the pains were much abated by the first dose, and all the symptoms were quite removed by the second. He has had no complaint these two days.

C A S E IV.

An acute Rheumatism, attended with slight feverish Symptoms, of three Days continuance, cured by four Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

March 2, 1781. Thomas Higginson, of Bridgford, aged thirteen, an out-patient. He complains of general pains of his limbs, and slight feverish symptoms, which came on three days ago. The parts affected are painful on motion, and sore to the touch.

Ordered to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, this evening, and to-morrow evening.

March 10. The tincture proved copiously sudorific both nights, with great re-

lief of the pains and feverish symptoms from each operation.

Ordered to repeat the tincture, at bedtime, twice within forty-eight hours.

March 14. The tincture operated the same as before, and his remaining pains were quite removed by the last dose. He continues free from complaints.

OBSERVATIONS.

In the case of Matthew Underwood, the relief of the pains of the lower limbs from the operation of the first four doses of the tincture we find was not decisive; because on the fourteenth there seemed to be an exacerbation of the feverish symptoms, and a sudden transition of the pains from the back and loins to the upper limbs. But the curative effects of the last three doses were progressive, and completely successful; and, considering that the case was attended with a transition of pains, which in general indicates a considerable rheumatic affection, the efficacy of the tincture was very conspicuous.

The

The acute rheumatism of John Uncles was evidently brought to a successful crisis by the first two doses of the tincture of guaiacum. For the feverish symptoms, and the principal part of the pains, went off during the operation of the medicine; and the remains of the latter seemed to be removed by the smaller doses of the tincture, which operated only as a laxative.

The case of William Higginson had continued for three weeks; and, although the feverish symptoms had much abated, the pains were still very troublesome: so that, judging of the future progress of the disease from the past, a natural cure, if no medicines were employed, was very likely to be lingering. The pains, therefore, and febrile symptoms being entirely removed by the two operations of the tincture, affords a pointed example of its curative efficacy.

He likewise became an out-patient in November 1735, for an attack of the acute rheumatism, in which the pains were accompanied with a redness and swelling of both knees and ancles. The disease was of four days continuance; and, with the assistance

assistance of an operation with the lancet, was cured chiefly by the administration of half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum five times in four days. It operated as a copious sudorific and a laxative; and the relief thereby obtained pointedly corresponded with it's operations.

The case of Thomas Higginson exhibits a proof of the efficacy of the tincture, the curative effects of the medicine strongly corresponding with it's operations; notwithstanding the disease was in the first week's stage, in which it is found to resist the curative influence of medicines more than in the second.

He likewise became an out-patient in February 1783; and, an operation of the lancet being premised, was cured of an acute rheumatism, accompanied with general rheumatic pains, of four days continuance, chiefly by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum every other night, for three times. The medicine operated as a copious sudorific, and a gentle laxative; and it's curative effects strikingly corresponded with it's operations.

C A S E

C A S E V.

William Fradley, of Stafford, aged thirty, an out-patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of five days continuance, by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, and one dram twice a day, for three days following.

It operated as a sudorific, and the first dose proved laxative.

C A S E VI.

A middle-aged gentleman, of a delicate constitution, cured of an acute rheumatism of six days continuance, by taking draughts, containing two drams of the tincture of guaiacum in each, for ten days.

The medicine operated as a sudorific, and each operation was attended with corresponding relief.

C A S E VII.

Sarah Venables, of Blimhill, aged twenty-four, an in-patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of two weeks continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum every other night, for three times. It operated as a brisk sudorific, and gentle laxative.

C A S E

C A S E VIII.

James Dickenfon, of Sandon, aged forty, an out-patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of two days continuance, by taking five dofes of the tincture of guaiacum. It operated as a copious fudorific, and gentle laxative.

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

The acute rheumatism of William Fradley was strongly marked. It came on from expofure to cold, which was immediately followed by rheumatic pains of his arms, wrists, back, legs, and ankles, attended with flight feverish fymptoms. The first dofe of three drams of the tincture caufed him to fweat copioufly, and procured two loofe stools, with material relief of his pains. The fmallier dofes proved kindly fudorific, for the three following days; during which the remainder of the pains vanifhed. Considering, therefore, the parts affected, the curative effects of the medicine were very confpicuous.

The acute cafe of the middle-aged gentleman was attended with rheumatic pains of

of his shoulders, arms, back, side, and legs. The disease was brought to a crisis by the administration of a draught, containing two drams of the tincture, twice a day, for three days: the feverish symptoms entirely going off, and the pains being very much diminished, by the third day. But as the remains of the latter seemed disposed to become chronic, he was desired to take the same draught for a few nights. It operated kindly as a sudorific, further relieving the pains; and was therefore continued for about a week, with so much success, that he became free from his rheumatic affection in the course of ten days treatment.

This gentleman was of a very delicate constitution, and was frequently subject to dyspeptic symptoms; and it was remarkable, that several of the latter doses of the tincture produced a troublesome degree of the heart-burn; an effect which I do not recollect to have met with before. His delicate habit was somewhat debilitated by the sudorific operations; and therefore the pe-
ruvian

ruvian bark was exhibited for more than a week, as a corroborant, not without effect. His recovery upon the whole was somewhat slower than usual; although the curative effects of the tincture were sufficiently obvious.

The case of Sarah Venables is likewise a good example of the efficacy of the tincture of guaiacum in the acute rheumatism; the curative effects pointedly corresponding with the operative ones.

In the case of James Dickenson, the feverish symptoms were not troublesome until the day after the accession of the pains, although the latter were general. He had taken no medicine previous to the tincture, except a solution of manna in decoction of senna. He took a dose of the tincture every night, for the first three nights, with so much success, that the rheumatic pains and feverish symptoms were nearly removed by the operation of the second dose; and the remainder of the pains were totally removed by the subsequent doses, the two last of which

which were taken only every other night, but with the same operative and curative effects as the former.

CASE IX.

An acute Rheumatism, of ten Days continuance, cured chiefly by three Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

April 10, 1780. Mr. Riley, of the parish of Bafwick, aged forty-one. He complains of rheumatic pains of his shoulders, arms, and left hip. The parts affected are somewhat swollen, sore to the touch, very painful on motion, and worse in the night than in the day; his pulse is frequent, hard, and sharp; his tongue is white; his appetite and sleep are much impaired; he is costive, and voids high coloured urine in small quantities. About sixteen days ago the rheumatic pains affected his limbs, and in seven days after they were accompanied with feverish symptoms, which have continued ever since, with exacerbations.

He

He has had the advice of his apothecary for five or six days past; during which period he has lost sixteen ounces of blood from the arm, at two operations, and each time with temporary relief of the pains and feverish symptoms. The blood is said to have been very fizy. He has also taken two half ounces of the tincture of guaiacum: the first operated as a sudorific, and gentle laxative, with apparent, though transient, relief of the pains, but the last was attended with no effect.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm; and to take a solution of half an ounce of manna, in an ounce and half of the infusion of fenna, immediately; and three table spoonfuls of a nitrous mixture, containing a scruple of nitre in a dose, three times a day.

April 11. The blood-letting was attended with relief of the pains, and the blood was very fizy. The solution of manna procured three stools, with some relief of the symptoms, and the nitrous mixture seemed

seemed to agree with the stomach. Nevertheless, since yesterday he complains of a violent pain of his head, and also of his hip. His other pains likewise continue troublesome.

Ordered to apply two leeches behind the ears immediately, and a large blistering plaster* to the pained hip this evening; and to dress the blistered part afterwards with the litharge cerate†.

Ordered likewise to take a draught containing a scruple of Dover's power at bedtime, and to continue the nitrous mixture.

April 12. He bled freely from the operation of the leeches, with much relief of the pain of his head. The blister also discharged well, and procured equal relief to the hip. By mistake he took the draught before the evening, and without any sudorific regimen. In a short time after however a sweat took place, and continued for the whole night, during which his pains were

* Emplastrum vesicatorium, Ph. Ed. 1774. No. 7.

† Ceratum Lithargyri. No. 8.

abundantly easier, but they are become very troublesome again this morning.

Ordered to take two drams of the camphorated tincture of opium, and ten drops of the tincture of opium, in a draught, at bedtime, and to continue the use of the nitrous mixture.

April 14. The draught proved copiously sudorific, and the pains were quite easy during the operation. He had also a copious spontaneous perspiration the whole day and night following, during which the pains were easier. The nitrous mixture agrees with him, and seems to act as a sedative. Once since the last report the pulse was one hundred in a minute.

His pains have been in a state of considerable mobility, having shifted into his neck, hands, and thighs, from the different parts of his body, except his shoulders, which still remain painful. His pulse is at present ninety; the tongue white, but moist; his urine contains a large quantity of pink coloured sediment; and his appetite is still impaired. He was costive yesterday;
but

but had his body opened by taking an ounce of the laxative mixture.

Ordered to repeat the opiate draught this evening, and to continue the nitrous mixture.

April 16. The draught proved kindly sudorific, and the pains were easier during the operation; but they are now shifted into his wrists, knees, and left ankle. The parts affected are red and much swollen, extremely painful on motion, and sore to the touch; and the former pains of his shoulders are still troublesome. He complains likewise of a disagreeable heat and tickling of his skin. His pulse is ninety, and hard. His appetite is bad. His tongue is rather more furred; his skin hot and itching; and he sleeps ill, owing to the pains.

Ordered to lose six or eight ounces of blood immediately; to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum in the evening; and to repeat the same in forty-eight hours: also to continue the nitrous mixture.

April 20. The heat and itching of the skin and rheumatic pains were evidently

easier after the operation with the lancet. Both doses of the tincture proved copiously sudorific for several hours, and were also gently laxative; with much relief both of the pains and feverish symptoms.

The nitrous mixture agreed well, and the feverish symptoms have been diminishing since the last report. The pulse two days ago came down to seventy-six; since which the appetite has been returning, and the pulse is now no more than sixty-eight. The tongue is almost clean; sleep much more natural; and the urine increased in quantity, paler, and with a laudable sediment.

He sits up two or three hours in a day; can move his limbs with tolerable ease; and complains only of the slight pains in his shoulders, and of general debility.

Ordered to repeat the tincture of guaiacum in the evening; and to take an ounce of the peruvian mixture, with eight drops of the acid elixir of vitriol, three times a day.

April 25. The draught proved kindly sudorific; it also procured a copious stool; and

and the pains of his shoulders are but trifling. The tonic medicines seem to agree, and he gradually gains strength. His pulse, appetite, and rest are become natural.

Ordered to continue the peruvian mixture and elixir of vitriol.

May 5. He has continued free from all his rheumatic complaints, except some slight variation of the pains in his shoulders. He walks and rides out every day, and is progressively recovering strength.

Ordered to continue his medicines.

May 12. His strength is much recovered and he makes no complaints.

C A S E X.

An acute Rheumatism, of a Fortnight's Continuance, cured in three Days, chiefly by the Tincture of Guaiacum.

July 23, 1779. Sarah Melley, aged nine years, an in-patient. She complains of pains and swellings of both hands and feet, which are much worse on motion. The parts affected are also very sore to the touch.

D 3

Her

Her sleep is impaired; she is not costive; her appetite is bad; and her pulse beats one hundred and sixteen strokes in a minute. The pains have continued with feverish symptoms for a fortnight past, and have frequently shifted from one limb to another.

Ordered to lose four ounces of blood from the arm immediately; and to take a dram and a half of the tincture of guaiacum twice a day.

July 28. She was bled, as ordered. The tincture proved sudorific every night, and procured two loose stools every morning, with such speedy and progressive relief both of the pains and swellings, that she has had none of the former these two days, and the latter are now entirely gone.

Ordered to omit her medicine.

July 30. She has continued quite free from complaints.

C A S E XI.

A Relapse of an acute Rheumatism, of a Fortnight's Continuance, attended with slight feverish Symptoms, cured chiefly by a Dose of the Tincture of Guaiacum, after an Operation with the Lancet.

October 15, 1780. Ann Ryley, of Hilton, aged twenty-one, a dispensary patient. She complains of pains of several of her joints, and also of her feet and legs. Her appetite is bad; she is thirsty, and sleeps ill; her pulse and tongue are nearly in a natural state; she is not costive, and her menses are regular. She was seized with feverish symptoms, attended with general rheumatic pains, fifteen months ago; and it was two months before she recovered. A similar rheumatic affection came on this summer; when the symptoms were acute for a fortnight, and then they began to abate, and had nearly gone off: but about fourteen days ago, she had a relapse of both rheumatic pains, and feverish symptoms, which have continued, and are still trouble-

some. She says she has never used any medicines for these complaints.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood, immediately, from the arm; and to take half an ounce of the tincture in the evening.

October 18th. The blood-letting was followed by an abatement of the pains; and the tincture operated copiously as a sudorific for three hours in the night, and produced one loose stool the next day; since which she has been quite free from pains, and now makes no complaints.

OBSERVATIONS.

Perhaps few patients ever had a constitution more strongly marked by a rheumatic diathesis than that of Mr. Ryley: for he told me, that about the year 1770, he had the acute rheumatism in the most violent manner; the pains were general, and subject to the most frequent transitions, recurrences, and exacerbations; he could not move a limb without the most excruciating pain for a long time; and although he was regularly
attended

attended by a medical practitioner, it was nine months before his health was re-established. He has likewise had three fits of the same disease between July 1779, and May 1780, during which period I prescribed for him.

Several circumstances were remarkable in the history of this patient's case. It was observable, that the febrile and painful symptoms came on and went off in a very dissimilar manner in every paroxysm. For in the rheumatic fever which came on in August 1779, although the febrile symptoms and the pains came on the same day, yet when the former went off, the latter were only abated, and terminated in a partial chronic rheumatism, which lasted for three months.

In the second attack, which was in December following, the chronic pains began to increase, and were accompanied with general flying pains, for three days before the feverish symptoms came on; and both the rheumatic pains and febrile symptoms went
off

off nearly together. In the last attack, in april, the pains gradually increased for more than a week, before the feverish symptoms made their appearance ; and did not entirely go off, till about twelve or fourteen days after the feverish symptoms had vanished.

It also deserves notice, that the rheumatic fever in december proved a cure to the chronic rheumatism, which was the sequel of the rheumatic fever in august.

The rheumatic fever of august, and likewise that of april, were most strongly characterised by the transition, recurrence, and exacerbation of pains ; circumstances which I have generally found it reasonable to consider as indications of the magnitude of the disease.

The pains were also marked by one or more of these variations almost every day ; and affected the following parts, although not all at once, but repeatedly, and by turns, viz. the shoulders, breast, back, loins, hips, thighs, knees, legs, feet, hands, and wrists.

It

It was likewise observable, that, in the rheumatic fevers of august and april, the disease was within the first week's stage, and strongly resisted the curative influence of medicines during the first week's treatment.

The febrile symptoms were generally very smart: the pulse frequently from ninety to one hundred and twenty strokes in a minute, until the disease was brought to a crisis; and whenever that took place, it decreased in frequency somewhat below it's natural standard.

The rheumatic fever in august was brought to a crisis on the twelfth day of the disease, and on the eleventh day of treatment, when the pulse was reduced to seventy-six strokes in a minute.

The same fever in december was brought to a crisis on the eighteenth day of the disease, and the seventeenth of the treatment, when the pulse was reduced to seventy-eight. And the same disease in april following was brought to a crisis on the
eighteenth

eighteenth day of the disease, and the thirteenth of the treatment, when the pulse was reduced to sixty-eight.

The case of Sarah Melley was a strongly marked acute rheumatism ; and the curative effects of the medicine were as speedy and decisive as possible : but as blood-letting was premised, and was probably of some service, the case is only said to be cured chiefly by the tincture.

The case of Ann Ryley is deserving of particular notice, as it proves the utility of medicinal treatment of the disease. For she had been two months in recovering by the efforts of nature from a rheumatic fever, which came on about fourteen or sixteen months before ; and after being a fortnight or upwards affected with the same fever this summer, she had obtained only a partial recovery, when the present relapse took place ; which in all probability, if it had not been for the aid of medicines, the relief from which we find was both speedy and decisive, might have ended in a chronic rheumatism, the frequent sequel of
either

either an ill treated, or neglected, acute rheumatism. It must however be acknowledged, that the cure in the present case was more speedily successful than could reasonably have been expected: for we shall find, that lingering cases of this sort will generally require a more frequent repetition of medicines.

CASE XII.

An acute Rheumatism, of three Weeks Continuance, attended with slight feverish Symptoms, cured chiefly by two Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

April 13, 1785. Mary Parker, of Colton, aged twenty, an in-patient. She has had general rheumatic pains, with more or less feverish symptoms, for three weeks past; and has pains at present in her head, elbows, loins, thighs, and legs, though less violent than at the first; she has taken no medicines; she is somewhat thirsty, sleeps ill from pain, and her appetite is bad; her body is rather open.

Ordered

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and to repeat it in forty-eight hours, at bed-time.

April 16. The tincture caused her to sweat both nights, and proved gently laxative the following days ; and all her pains are entirely removed, except the headach, which is still troublesome. Her appetite also continues indifferent.

Ordered the nurse to apply three leeches to her temples immediately, and to give her the antimonial ipecacuanha powder in the evening.

April 20. The temples bled freely from the application of the leeches, which entirely removed the pain of her head. The emetic powder operated well, with great relief. Her appetite is restored, and she has no complaint.

C A S E XIII.

An acute Rheumatism, of nine Days Continuance, cured chiefly by two Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum, after an Operation with the Lancet.

November 18, 1785. William Hodge, of Stafford, aged thirty, an in-patient. He complains of rheumatic pains of the loins, hips, knees, ancles, and feet; he is hot and cold by fits, his pulse quick, his appetite impaired, his tongue very white, and his stools regular. The pains and feverish symptoms have been very troublesome for nine days.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood immediately from the arm; to take half an ounce of the volatile tincture of guaiacum this evening, and to-morrow morning; and then to take the saline mixture, three spoonfuls three times a day.

November 21: The blood letting procured much speedy relief of the pains; and
both

both doses of the elixir proved copiously sudorific for many hours, with so much abatement of the pains and fever, that the trifling remains of each have totally vanished within the last two days, during the use of the saline mixture.

C A S E X I V .

An acute Rheumatism, of three Weeks Continuance, cured chiefly by the Tincture of Guaiacum, in three Days.

April 3, 1786. Mr. W—bb, of Ellen-hall, aged about thirty. He was seized with feverish symptoms three weeks ago, and within two days after with general rheumatic pains, ever since which the symptoms have continued with little variation. His pulse beats one hundred and four strokes in a minute, hard and strong. His tongue is white, and his appetite impaired. He has had little or no sleep for several nights past. His legs and ankles are considerably swelled, and tense. His stools are regular, but rather costive.

Ordered

Ordered to lose immediately ten ounces of blood from the arm; and to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and to-morrow morning; and half a dram of purified nitre, in an ounce and a half of a grateful julep, twice a day.

April 6. The blood was fizy, and the pains speedily began to abate after the operation with the lancet. He had a copious sweat several hours, after each dose of the tincture, with so much relief, that all his pains became tolerably easy after the operation of the morning dose. The nitre agreed well with the stomach; and he now makes little complaint but of stiffness of his joints. His pulse is reduced to eighty-four strokes in a minute. The swellings of his legs are much subsided, and his belly continues regular. His appetite and rest are restored; but his stools are still rather costive.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture at bed-time, and a solution of half an ounce of manna in an ounce and a half of the infusion of senna, in the morning.

E

April

April 9. The tincture operated copiously as a sudorific, and the purgative dose procured four stools, since which he has been free from all complaints.

OBSERVATIONS.

In the case of Mary Parker, although the febrile symptoms appeared to be spontaneously on the decline, a circumstance generally observable more or less after the second week's stage of the disease, the pains continued very troublesome, preventing rest, &c. Judging, therefore, from what was past, of the prospect of relief from the slow efforts of nature, the assistance of art would seem conspicuously successful: the disease being so speedily relieved by the sudorific operation of the two doses of the tincture. The anorexy too was much relieved by the emetic, and the pain of the head by the application of the leeches, as a local remedy.

The case of William Hodge is an obvious instance of the good effects of the tincture,

ture, after blood-letting, in the cure of the acute rheumatism.

The acute case of Mr. W—bb affords a very striking example of the benefit to be derived from art : for the disease had existed for three weeks, and the efforts of nature had made no apparent progress towards a cure. Nevertheless, by the assistance of art, from only one operation with the lancet, and two sudorific doses of the tincture, the disease was brought to a successful crisis ; the chief symptoms being removed within the first twenty-four hours of treatment. It must be observed, that this patient had had medical advice for a few days before I was called in, and had taken two drams of the tincture of guaiacum two or three different times : but it is probable, these smaller doses did not prove sudorific ; for he was little or nothing relieved by them. He likewise had not been let blood : because, his legs receiving a slight impression on the application of the fingers, it was considered as a sign of œdema ; a circumstance which prevented the apothecary who attended him from opening a vein. But this caution was

founded in a mistake; the swellings of the ancles being connected with a state of the system very opposite to a dropfical diathesis.

C A S E XV.

Elizabeth Hill, aged twenty-four, an in-patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of three or four days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum two nights together, which operated as a copious sudorific.

C A S E XVI.

Mary Wynn, of Hatfield, aged sixteen, an in-patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of fourteen days continuance, attended with slight feverish symptoms, chiefly by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum twice in four days. It operated copiously as a sudorific, and gently as a laxative.

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

The acute rheumatism of Elizabeth Hill was very distinctly marked, and yet was cured
 I by

by two doses of the tincture of guaiacum, operating as a sudorific, and not at all as a laxative. It is therefore a very pointed case in favour of the sudorific plan.

The acute rheumatism of Mary Wynn was brought on by exposure to cold from wading; and although the feverish symptoms were moderate, the pains were so troublesome, that she got no rest for some nights before she applied for advice. The operative effects of the tincture, however, assisted only by a single operation with the lancet, proved decisively successful.

C A S E XVII.

An acute Rheumatism, of five Days Continuance, much relieved by four Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

July 19, 1784. Jane Mason, of Stafford, aged forty-three, an out-patient. She was seized five days ago with pains of her arms and loins, which soon extended to other parts, accompanied with general feverish symptoms. Her appetite is bad, and body

bound; and she has had little or no sleep, owing to the pain, for some nights past.

Ordered to have a blistering plaster applied to the region of the loins immediately; and to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and half an ounce more to-morrow evening.

July 21. The blister discharged well, and the pain in her loins is entirely removed. The tincture proved considerably sudorific, and somewhat laxative; and was accompanied with much relief of the pains of the limbs in general.

She is still feverish, however, gets little or no rest, and appears very low and languid.

Ordered to take three table-spoonfuls of the saline mixture, with a dram of the tincture of the peruvian bark, three times a day; and two tea-spoonfuls of the camphorated tincture of opium every other night.

July 24. The medicines agreed well, and she has had much better nights with the camphorated opiate: but she is still very feverish, her appetite is bad, and body bound,

bound, and the general pains of the limbs are become worse since the last report.

Ordered to take two table-spoonfuls of the cathartic mixture immediately ; and half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and the evening after to-morrow ; and to continue the use of the saline mixture, without the tincture of bark.

July 31. The cathartic mixture procured three stools, with relief. The first dose of the tincture proved very sudorific, with much relief of the pains of the limbs ; and the second dose entirely removed them by a similar operation. The saline mixture agreed with the stomach ; the feverish symptoms soon abated, and are now vanished ; and she makes no complaints, except of debility, accompanied with palpitations and nervous tremors from slight causes.

Ordered to take fifteen grains of the compound pills of galbanum*, twice a day, for eight or ten days.

August 14. The pills agreed with her stomach, and the palpitations and tremors

* *Pilulæ galbani compositæ*, Ph. L. 1788.

soon began to abate, and she is now quite free from them. She has been gradually recovering strength since the last report, and makes no complaints.

C A S E XVIII.

An acute Rheumatism, of nine Days Continuance, much relieved by a single Dose of the Tincture of Guaiacum, and speedily cured by the Assistance of other Medicines.

October 8, 1784. Sarah Tomkinson, of Stafford, aged twenty-six, an in-patient. She complains of rheumatic pains of her hips, thighs, and loins. Her pulse is quick, but neither strong, nor full; and her stools are not costive. Her appetite is bad, and tongue very white. She sleeps little, if at all, and is somewhat delirious in the night time.

The pains and feverish symptoms came on nine days ago, and were apparently occasioned by exposure to cold on the preceding day, at a time when the menses were present.

sent. She took an emetic five days ago ;
but without any obvious relief.

Ordered to take the antimonial emetic
powder this afternoon, and three drams of
the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time.

October 9. The emetic operated well,
with much relief of her stomach, and she
has had no delirium since.

The tincture proved copiously sudorific,
with evident relief of the pains, although
they are still troublesome in all the parts
afflicted.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the spi-
rit of ammonia, or volatile alkali of the
Edinburgh Dispensatory, this evening, and
to-morrow evening.

October 11. The volatile spirit operated
freely as a sudorific both nights, with so
much relief, that she makes no com-
plaint.

C A S E XIX.

An acute Rheumatism, of a Week's Continuance, much relieved by a single Dose of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

January 26, 1787. James Yates, of Stafford, aged twenty-eight, an out-patient. He complains of general rheumatic pains of his limbs, and of being hot and cold by fits. He sleeps ill, and is very thirsty; his appetite is bad, his tongue white, and his belly regular. These symptoms came on a week ago, and have continued very troublesome ever since.

Ordered to take the antimonial ipecacuanha powder* this evening, and half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum to-morrow evening.

January 29. The emetic operated freely upwards, and gently downwards, and relieved his stomach. The tincture sweated him freely all the night, and with great relief; for his pains are become very slight, and he makes no complaint of any febrile symptoms.

* Pulvis antimonialis cum ipecacuanha, No. VI.

OBSERVATIONS.

The good effects of the tincture of guaiacum in the case of Jane Mason were extremely pointed: for each operation was attended with corresponding relief; and this relief was rendered the more conspicuous, from the rheumatic pains becoming worse again during the omission of the medicine, between the twenty-first and twenty-fourth of July.

The effect of the blister in completely relieving the pain in the back, and the antispasmodic effects of the galbanum or gum pills, also deserve notice.

Two circumstances merit attention in the case of Sarah Tomkinson. A delirium is a very rare attendant on the acute rheumatism; and considering that the disease is seldom dangerous, except when it affects the brain or vital organs, the case had a very favourable and speedy crisis.

It also deserves notice, that the spirit of ammonia proved equally as sudorific and successful as the tincture of guaiacum. And
indeed

indeed in a number of instances I have experienced the sudorific effects of the compound spirit of ammonia*, formerly called the volatile aromatic spirit, when administered in doses of half an ounce each, to be equivalent to those of the tincture of guaiacum, and frequently with the same curative influence.

The acute rheumatism of James Yates was very distinctly marked, and the treatment was pointedly successful; for a single dose of the tincture brought the disease to a favourable crisis.

C A S E X X .

John Nevel, a soldier, aged seventeen, an in-patient, much relieved of an acute rheumatism, in particular of the pains of his back and limbs, by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, which operated copiously as a sudorific.

* Spiritus ammoniæ compositus. Ph. Lond. 1788.

C A S E XXI.

John Eaton, of Stafford, aged thirty, an in-patient, much relieved of an acute rheumatism, of more than a week's continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, for three times, which operated as a sudorific.

C A S E XXII.

A lady, aged thirty, much relieved of pains and general febrile symptoms of an acute rheumatism, of four days continuance, by taking three draughts, containing two drams each of the tincture of guaiacum, in sixteen hours, which proved copiously sudorific.

C A S E XXIII.

Thomas Evans, aged forty-nine, a dispensary patient, much relieved of an acute rheumatism of twelve days continuance, by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum,

cum, at bed-time, twice in forty-eight hours. It operated copiously as a sudorific, and gently as a laxative.

C A S E XXIV.

A gentlewoman, near seventy, much relieved of an acute rheumatism, attended with slight febrile symptoms, and troublesome rheumatic pains, especially of the hips and loins, of eighteen days continuance, by taking three draughts, each containing two drams of the tincture of guaiacum, in sixteen hours, which proved kindly sudorific and laxative.

C A S E XXV.

Dennis Rerdon, a soldier, aged thirty-five, an in-patient, much relieved of pains in an acute rheumatism of fifteen days continuance, by taking a single dose of the tincture of guaiacum, which operated as a brisk sudorific and gentle laxative.

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

The case of John Nevel was strongly marked, and was soon brought to a crisis and a speedy recovery.

He

He took an emetic, and the saline mixture, with some advantage: but the most decided relief was obtained by the single dose of the tincture of guaiacum. He likewise took a dose of the Dover's powder previous to the tincture: but, although assisted with the same regimen, it operated very little as a sudorific, and produced no relief; thus affording a strong presumption, although each was exhibited only once, that the tincture was a much better sudorific in this patient's constitution than the Dover's Powder.

The curative effects of this tincture in the case of John Eaton were very conspicuous.—See the full case of this patient, Sect. III.

The case of the lady aged thirty was benefitted by blood-letting; but was most relieved by the tincture, the rheumatic fever being brought to a crisis during it's administration, within the course of three or four days.

In the case of Thomas Evans, two doses of the tincture operated with so much success, that the feverish symptoms totally vanished with the second dose; and the pains
of

of his shoulders, hips, knees, and ankles, for the case was strongly marked, were so considerably relieved, that there was reason to believe he would become quite well in the course of two or three days after, whether he took any more medicines or not; but from a culpable degree of neglect he did not return to the dispensary, to finish the reports of his case.

The acute rheumatism of the gentlewoman was brought on by catching cold. She had been for some time much distressed with dyspeptic symptoms; which, together with her advanced period of life, rendered the treatment of her case more tedious and troublesome; requiring both time and some repetition of medicines, before a cure was accomplished. Hence the effects of three doses of the tincture were the most deserving of notice of any thing that was administered: for not only the pains, especially of the hips and loins, were evidently abated by them, but the feverish symptoms also, for the pulse had fallen from one hundred and sixteen in a minute to one hundred, during their operations.

The

The case of Dennis Rerdon was distinctly marked, had continued for a fortnight, and was so much relieved by a single dose of the tincture, that he was quite cured in the course of a week, with the assistance of two doses of the cathartic mixture, and the administration of the saline mixture on the intermediate days.

C A S E XXVI.

Elizabeth Hanley, of Weston, aged eighteen, but moderately relieved of an acute rheumatism, of three weeks continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, four times in the space of twelve days; although the medicine always proved copiously sudorific, and gently laxative.

C A S E XXVII.

Mary Hill, of Bradley, aged thirty-three, an out-patient, moderately relieved of an acute rheumatism, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, in bed, on the
 F morning

morning and evening of the same day ; each dose operating as a brisk sudorific and a gentle laxative.

C A S E XXVIII.

Mary Heath, of Stafford, aged thirty-two, an out-patient, moderately relieved of an acute rheumatism, of five days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, in bed, on the morning and evening of the same day ; each dose operating copiously as a sudorific.

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

The case of Elizabeth Hanley proved uncommonly troublesome and tedious : for she had been taking medicines for a week before she became an in-patient, with little effect, except that of moderating the feverish symptoms by debilitating the system. Whilst in the infirmary, beside the administration of the tincture of guaiacum already mentioned, the operations of which were always

ways attended with obvious relief, she took an emetic, and afterwards the saline mixture in a regular manner. She likewise had three leeches applied to one hand and wrist, which were particularly affected; and they much relieved the pains of those parts. Nevertheless, after a fortnight's treatment as an in-patient, the disease terminated in a chronic rheumatism: a proof of the obstinacy of some cases.

In the case of Mary Hill, we find the tincture operated very favourably, and evidently relieved the pains: and it is highly probable, that the disease would have been chiefly cured by it, had it been repeated; for two doses of the Dover's powder, which did not prove more sudorific than the tincture, assisted by an operation with the lancet, and the application of a vesicatory, completed the cure.

In the case of Mary Heath, a vomit was premised, with some relief of the stomach: and the curative effects of the tincture, though moderate, were obvious at each operation. As the medicine was ordered to

be repeated, in all probability we should have heard of the cure being completed at the next report, had not the patient neglected to attend.

C A S E XXIX.

George Barrat, of Stafford, aged twenty-one, an out-patient, but little relieved of pains, in an acute rheumatism of four days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum in the evening, and the same quantity in the morning following. It operated very little either as a sudorific or a laxative.

C A S E XXX.

Hannah Johnson, of Stafford, aged fifteen, an out-patient, but very little relieved of an acute rheumatism, of a week's continuance, by taking three drams and half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum in forty-eight hours. The first dose proved not at all sudorific, and the second but very little.

C A S E

C A S E XXXI.

John Beaumont*, a soldier, aged twenty, an in-patient, was but little relieved of an acute rheumatism, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, for two nights together, which operated only as a laxative.

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

In the case of George Barrat the tincture, we find, produced very little operative effects; and as usual the curative effect was in proportion. In confirmation of this he was much relieved by the administration of the Dover's powder, which operated freely as a sudorific.—See the index for the full case of this patient.

The case of Hannah Johnson turned out very tedious, and was at last cured principally by the Dover's powder, which operated copiously as a sudorific, though the

* See this patient's case, Sect. III.

tincture could scarcely be said to have any operation of that kind. Whence it would appear, that some constitutions may be made to sweat much sooner by one remedy than by another, and also, that the curative effects of some of our best rheumatic remedies are strongly connected with their sudorific ones.

The case of John Beaumont was but little relieved by the tincture, because it did not operate in it's usual manner as a sudorific; for the sudorific operation of the warm bath and Dover's powder, as appears in the subsequent part of the history of this case, was actually of service in completing the cure.—See the case of this patient amongst those in which blood-letting was employed, page 3.

C A S E XXXII.

Elizabeth Vaul, of Baswich parish, aged twenty, an out-patient, not relieved of an acute rheumatism, attended with slight feverish symptoms, of three weeks continu-
ance,

ance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum twice in three days. It operated only as a sudorific, and that in a very slight degree.

C A S E XXXIII.

John Bolt, a foldier in the militia, aged twenty-three, an in-patient, not relieved of pains, in an acute rheumatism of four days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, which produced no operation.

C A S E XXXIV.

Mary Weaver, of Brockton, aged fifty-one, an out-patient, not relieved of rheumatic pains, in a case of acute rheumatism, attended with slight feverish symptoms, of three weeks continuance, by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum, every other night, for three nights, which were attended with no operation.

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

The rheumatic case of Elizabeth Vaul turned out very tedious. The tincture's not affording any relief was probably owing to it's proving so little sudorific: for the Dover's powder, being administered soon after, and operating more freely as a sudorific, was of some real service. The case however was cured principally by bleeding and blistering, and is inserted only as an instance of no relief obtained from the tincture of guaiacum.

In the case of John Bolt, we find the tincture had no sudorific effect, and as usual no curative one.

The case of Mary Weaver was strongly marked; as she had rheumatic pains all over her, especially in her arms and shoulders. But it appeared, that her constitution strongly resisted the sudorific operation of the tincture; for we find, that three doses of that medicine produced

no operation, although the usual regimen was properly followed; and therefore it is not to be wondered that it afforded no relief.

SEC-

S E C T I O N III.

CASES OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM TREATED WITH THE DOVER'S POWDER, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

C A S E I.

An acute Rheumatism, of nine Days Continuance, with a Relapse, cured chiefly by the Dover's Powder.

JUNE 13, 1781. Mr. Newbold, of Stafford, gardener, aged forty-five. He complains of violent pains in all his limbs, particularly in his arms and legs, which are swelled, most painful on motion, and very sore to the touch.

His

His pulse beats one hundred and four strokes in a minute, sharp and not strong; his appetite is bad, tongue white, and skin hot. He is very thirsty, and rather costive. He sleeps ill, but his head is clear. The feverish symptoms came on ten days ago, and the general pains the day following. The latter are always much worse the fore part of the night, and easier towards morning. He has been twice let blood, and has taken several sudorific and opening medicines, but with very transient relief of the symptoms, which at present are no better.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood immediately, and to take a draught containing ten grains of the Dover's powder, and a dram of the tincture of guaiacum, three times in the course of the night, at the distance of three hours between each, with the sudorific regimen.

June 14. He was let blood with some little relief: the crassamentum was quite sily. The sudorific draught operated kindly all the night, during which he twice, for
two

two hours together, slept comfortably, and has been quite easy and free from pain all the night. But the pains have returned again since the sweating went off, although in a less degree than yesterday. His pulse continues still at one hundred and four; the other feverish symptoms are somewhat diminished.

Ordered to take a draught with a scruple of Dover's powder, and two drams of the tincture of guaiacum, at bed-time; and half a dram of powdered nitre, in an ounce and a half of a grateful julep, every four hours.

June 16. The draught with the Dover's powder proved copiously sudorific, during which the pains were quite easy, but they are still somewhat troublesome in the day time. The nitrous powders with the julep agreed with his stomach, his body is gently opened by the medicines, and both the feverish symptoms and the pains are materially better upon the whole. The pulse is reduced under ninety-two.

Ordered to repeat the sudorific draughts, with the usual regimen, every other night:
and

and to continue the nitrous powders and julep three times a day.

June 23. He has taken three draughts with the Dover's powder, since the last report, which always proved kindly sudorific, with progressive relief of the pains, and total removal of the febrile symptoms. His pulse is reduced to eighty-eight; his appetite better, skin cool, belly regular, and pains trifling.

Ordered to take twelve drops of the acid elixir of vitriol, in an ounce or an ounce and a half of the peruvian mixture, twice a day.

June 26. He has been riding out for an airing, and has caught cold, which has brought on a relapse of the acute rheumatism, but with less violence than before.

Ordered to omit the tonic medicines; to take a scruple of the Dover's powder, in a bolus, every other night; and to repeat the nitrous powders, with the julep, twice a day.

July 4. He has taken three boluses, which operated kindly as a sudorific each
time,

time, with relief. The feverish symptoms are vanished, pulse eighty-eight, appetite again returning, and pains nearly gone. The nitrous powders and julep agreed as before.

Ordered to take forty drops of the tincture of guaiacum, in an aqueous vehicle, twice a day.

July 7. He has taken the tincture as directed, the pains are vanished, and he makes no complaint but of mere weakness.

Ordered to take some peruvian bark in powder twice a day.

July 14. He has taken the bark, has gradually gained strength, and makes no complaint.

C A S E II.

An acute Rheumatism, of a Week's Continuance, cured chiefly by five or six Doses of the Dover's Powder.

February 11, 1782. Mary Statham, of Whittington, near Lichfield, aged thirty, a dispensary patient.

She was seized about a week ago with pains of her wrists, which soon extended to her back and head. She is hot and cold by fits, and sleeps ill. Her pulse is quick, and tongue white; she has no appetite; is constantly sick; she is not costive, her menstrual periods are regular. The febrile symptoms came on only four days ago.

Ordered to take the ipecacuanha antimonial powder in the evening, five grains of Dover's powder every other night, and half an ounce of the water of acetated ammonia*, in an ounce of pure water, twice a day for three days.

February 18. The emetic operated briskly, both upwards and downwards, and in some degree relieved the want of appetite.

The Dover's powder not only procured rest, but each dose proved kindly sudorific, with so much pointed relief of all her symptoms, that they are now materially abated. The water of acetated ammonia agreed with her, but did not appear to have been of any obvious service.

* Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Her appetite is still impaired, with some remains of thirst, attended with occasional fits of chillness; and the pains are still troublesome.

Ordered to take ten grains of the powder of ipecacuanha in the evening, to repeat the dose of the Dover's powder every other night, and to take an ounce of the peruvian mixture twice a day, for a week.

February 25. The ipecacuanha vomited her freely, with much relief of the want of appetite. The operative effects of the Dover's powder were exactly the same as before; and both the remaining pains and feverish symptoms soon vanished. The peruvian mixture agreed well with her stomach. She makes no complaint, and seems quite recovered.

C A S E III.

An acute Rheumatism, of five Days Continuance, cured in ten Days, chiefly by five Doses of the Dover's Powder.

May 6, 1782. James Jarvis, of Burntwood, aged eight years, a dispensary patient.

tient. He complains of pains on motion, in all his limbs, which are also sore to the touch. His appetite is bad, belly bound, and skin hot. He is very thirsty, and sleeps ill. Both the pains and feverish symptoms came on five days ago, and have been gradually growing worse ever since.

Ordered to lose six ounces of blood from the arm immediately ; to take ten grains of Dover's powder in the evening, and to repeat the same on the eighth ; and to take a dose of the Edinburg aloetic pills to-morrow morning.

May 9. Blood-letting procured some little relief of the pains. The Dover's powder caused him to sweat well both nights, with considerable relief of his pains ; and the aloetic pills relieved his costiveness.

Ordered to repeat the Dover's powder, every other night, for three times.

May 16. The powder proved copiously sudorific each night, with progressive relief of his pains, which are now totally vanished.

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

In the acute case of Mr. Newbold the Dover's powder always proved kindly sudorific, and never failed procuring great relief from pain during it's operation. Nevertheless, when we consider, that he had been twice let blood, and had had repeated sudorifics for a week before I saw him, without any real abatement of the general disease, it is little to be wondered, that he recovered but slowly; especially as he had the misfortune to have a relapse, from an inadvertent exposure to cold.

The curative effects of the Dover's powder, however, were very conspicuous in the treatment both of the original disease and the relapse; especially the latter, which was cured chiefly by three doses of that powder.

As to the nitrous powders, they agreed well, and seemed to abate the feverish symptoms: but as they had no operative effect, it is not an easy matter to ascertain their curative ones.

The indication of the tonic remedies must be obvious, from the debilitated state of the convalescent.

In the case of Mary Statham, the propriety of exhibiting the emetics was evident, for they relieved both the anorexia and nausea. The acetated volatile alkali was given as a febrifuge, but did not seem to relieve the symptoms. The small doses of the Dover's powder were ordered merely for the purpose of procuring better nights; which they did, and at the same time unexpectedly proved sudorific, with pointed relief both of the pains and feverish symptoms, so that the cure was accomplished by the time she had taken the fifth dose. But the circumstance chiefly deserving notice in the case is, that five grains of the Dover's powder should produce operative and curative effects in this patient equal to the effects of a scruple in others.

The case of James Jarvis came under treatment in the first week's stage of the disease: and although the curative effects of the Dover's powder were conspicuous and

progreſſive, they were not however ſo ſpeedily deciſive as they uſually are in the ſecond week's ſtage. The blood-letting likewise did not relieve the ſymptoms ſo much as might have been expected, conſidering the diſeaſe was diſtinctly marked.

C A S E I V.

William Tharp, of Lichfield, aged thirty-eight, a diſpenſary patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of a few days continuance, chiefly by a ſingle doſe of the Dover's powder, which operated freely as a ſudorific.

C A S E V.

Elizabeth Stanley, of Stafford, aged twenty, an out-patient, cured of an acute rheumatism, of ſeven days continuance, chiefly by four doſes of the Dover's powder, containing one ſcruple each, which operated freely as a ſudorific.

C A S E

C A S E VI.

John Eaton, of Stafford, aged thirty, an in-patient, cured of a rheumatic fever, of nine days continuance, chiefly by three doses of the Dover's powder, containing from twenty to twenty-five grains each, which operated copiously as a sudorific,

C A S E VII.

William Peekin, of Stafford, aged twenty-four, an out-patient, cured of a rheumatic fever of five days continuance, chiefly by three doses of Dover's powder, containing a scruple each, in the space of eleven days, operating as a sudorific.

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

The case of William Tharp was distinctly marked; only it was observable, that the febrile symptoms came on three or four days before the pains. The patient said, that he had been accustomed to lose blood frequently,

quently, but had omitted the evacuation for some time past ; and that he perceived his pains a great deal easier when he perspired freely, to which he found himself much disposed. The indications therefore of blood-letting and sudorifics were very pointed ; and accordingly, after losing eight ounces of blood, with an abatement of the pains, a single dose of the Dover's powder caused him to sweat copiously for the whole night ; with such decided relief, that his pains were nearly removed by the next day. He also took the saline mixture in the usual manner ; and during it's use for the subsequent three days he became quite free from the rheumatic affection.

In the case of Elizabeth Stanley ten ounces of blood were first drawn from the arm, and then she took half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum ; neither of which, although the tincture was once repeated, procured any relief of the symptoms, nor did the tincture prove at all sudorific. She then took the four doses of Dover's powder, as mentioned in the case, the first being assist-
ed

ed with the use of the warm bath, which proved copiously sudorific every time, with so much relief, that the remainder of the pains was totally removed by the last operation. This case likewise affords a strong example of the different sudorifics suiting different constitutions from idiosyncrasy.

The case of John Eaton was strongly marked, and accompanied with both transitions and recurrences of pains. He was let blood, but without any relief. Four doses of the tincture of guaiacum were administered; the last two of which proved copiously sudorific, with obvious relief of the symptoms. But the three doses of Dover's powder operated still more freely, and proved more decidedly successful, quite removing the disease; which seemed likely to become very obstinate, this patient having had a similar rheumatic fever five years before, from which he was five weeks in recovering.

In the case of William Peekin, two doses of the tincture of guaiacum had been administered without either operation or re-

lief; whereas the Dover's powder proved sudorific with the most evident advantage. But the disease is said only to be chiefly cured by it, because it's effects were assisted by a previous operation with the lancet.

C A S E VIII.

An acute Rheumatism, of four Days Continuance, much relieved by a Dose of Dover's Powder.

March 3, 1786. George Barrat, of Stafford, aged twenty-one, an out-patient. He was seized four days ago with rheumatic pains, which in two days after were accompanied with general feverish symptoms. His pulse is frequent and strong; his body costive.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood immediately from the arm, and to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, this evening, and the evening after tomorrow.

March 6. He was bled, and the pains were a little easier after the operation. The first

first dose of the tincture proved gently laxative, and moderately sudorific, with some relief of the pains: but the second dose proved only laxative, with no obvious relief, the feverish symptoms continuing very troublesome, and the pains becoming more general.

Ordered to take a scruple of the Dover's powder at bed-time; half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum to-morrow night, and the morning following; and an ounce and a half of the saline mixture twice a day.

March 10. The powder proved copiously sudorific, with much relief of the pains. The two doses of the tincture caused him to sweat but little, and with but little further relief.

The saline mixture was regularly taken, during which the feverish symptoms gradually abated.

Ordered to take two drams of the compound spirit of ammonia, or volatile aromatic spirit, morning and afternoon, for four days.

March 17. The volatile spirit was grateful to the stomach; the pains and feverish symptoms

symptoms gradually lessened; and he has had no complaints these three days.

C A S E IX.

Mary Offley, of Castle parish, aged fourteen, much relieved of an acute rheumatism, of three days continuance, by taking a single dose of fourteen grains of Dover's powder, which operated copiously as a sudorific.

C A S E X.

John Beaumont, a soldier, aged twenty, an in-patient, much relieved of a relapse of an acute rheumatism, of two days continuance, by taking four doses of Dover's powder, containing from a scruple to half a dram each, which operated copiously as a sudorific.

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

The acute rheumatism of George Barrat was distinctly marked; and yet we find, that the copious discharge of blood from the
arm,

arm, and the repeated doses of the tincture of guaiacum, which caused him to sweat moderately, afforded but little relief; whereas the Dover's powder, which proved copiously sudorific, relieved the pains considerably.

During the use of the saline mixture, and volatile spirit, the remaining symptoms gradually declined; but, as these were not given as sudorifics, it is doubtful how far they might be of service in completing the cure. In short, the single dose of Dover's powder, which operated so well, whilst the tincture of guaiacum scarcely operated at all, seemed to be of more service than all the other remedies put together. This case therefore affords a strong proof, that the choice of sudorifics is by no means a matter of total insignificance in different constitutions.

Mary Offley was just recovering from a catarrhal fever, at the time when she was seized with the acute rheumatism, for which she was ordered to lose six ounces of blood from the arm, and the pains seemed a little relieved

relieved by the operation. She then took half an ounce of the compound spirit of ammonia, in three ounces of water, at bed-time: but it did not act as a sudorific, as intended, and she complained of being more hot and restless than ordinary. The same effects I have seen take place several times from the use of the tincture of guaiacum: but, as such examples are very rare, they ought only to be considered as casual exceptions to the general operation of the medicine. She likewise took the saline mixture, in the usual manner, with some little abatement of the feverish symptoms. The most decided relief, however, was obtained by a single dose of the Dover's powder; which operated as a powerful sudorific, and almost entirely removed all her pains.

The case of John Beaumont has been already given in detail, as an example of the good effects of blood-letting*. It happened, that while he was a convalescent he unfortunately had a relapse of his disease, from

* Sect. I. Case II. p. 3.

exposure to cold by walking in the hospital garden. Being somewhat debilitated by the preceding loss of blood and other evacuations, it was not thought prudent to repeat the operation with the lancet more than once during the relapse, but rather to try the effects of sudorifics: and as it had been fully proved by the former treatment of this patient, that the tincture of guaiacum would not operate on him as a sudorific, the Dover's powder was administered, at first with the use of the warm bath, and afterwards without it. This was each time copiously sudorific, with so much relief of the symptoms, that, using the saline and bark mixtures as in the original attack, he recovered in a short time, although not quite so speedily as before. The successful sudorific effect of the Dover's powder in this patient's case, when the tincture of guaiacum could not be made to operate at all as a sudorific, affords another strong fact in proof of different sudorific medicines suiting different constitutions.

C A S E XI.

Ann Lees, of Stafford, aged twenty-five, an out-patient, moderately relieved of the pains of an acute rheumatism, of several days continuance, by taking a scruple of Dover's powder at bed-time, which operated gently as a sudorific.

C A S E XII.

Sarah Hawkins, of Stafford, aged thirteen, an out-patient, moderately relieved of the pains of an acute rheumatism, of a month's continuance, by taking a scruple of the Dover's Powder at bed-time, which proved copiously sudorific.

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

In the case of Ann Lees, two nights after the Dover's powder had been administered, half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum was given, but was not attended with either operation or relief.

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The Dover's powder, therefore, being found much more suitable to this patient's constitution, both from it's operative and curative effects, was ordered to be repeated: and had she returned to the infirmary, and made another report of the progress of her case, it is highly probable we should have heard of the cure's having been accomplished in the course of a few days.

The case of Sarah Hawkins was strongly marked by the transition and recurrence of pains, and turned out a very obstinate one. The patient, it is true, seemed relieved, both by the blood-letting from the arm, and by repeated doses of the tincture of guaiacum, which always proved sudorific: yet the pains were so general, and their shifting and recurrence so frequent, that the general disease, so considerably reduced, was not wholly subdued at the end of three weeks. The Dover's powder was then administered, which also proved completely sudorific, with still further obvious relief, and the disease gradually vanished in the course of another week.

CASE

C A S E XIII:

Mary Horn, of Stafford, aged thirty, an in-patient, but little relieved of general pains in the case of an acute rheumatism, by taking half a dram of the Dover's powder in the evening, after the use of the pediluvium.

The powder operated copiously as a sudorific.

C A S E XIV.

Mary Weaver, of Brockton, aged fifty-one, an out-patient, but little relieved of pains in an acute rheumatism, attended with slight feverish symptoms, of eleven days continuance, by taking a scruple of Dover's powder at bed-time, which proved but little sudorific:

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

The case of Mary Horn was strongly marked by transition, recurrence, and exacerbation of pains in general, and proved
very

very troublesome. The pains were less relieved by the Dover's powder and the pediluvium, considering their sudorific operation, than usual. But in the course of the subsequent fortnight, whilst in the infirmary, she took six sudorific doses of the tincture of guaiacum, which operated exceedingly well, with more obvious relief of the pains after each operation. Nevertheless the recovery of the patient was imperfect: for the transition and recurrence of the pains were so frequent, after the slightest intervals, that when she was dismissed she was not wholly free from them. The case may be considered therefore as another instance of the frequent transition and recurrence of pains indicating a greater degree of the disease, and a more difficult cure.

On examining the reports in the case of Mary Weaver, it appears, that sudorifics in general had little or no effect on her constitution: and therefore we ought not to be surpris'd, that she was so little relieved by any article of this class of medicines. See

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the case of this patient treated with the tincture of guaiacum, Sect. II. p. 71.

C A S E X V.

Ann Craddock, aged twelve, a dispensary patient, not relieved of an acute rheumatism, of seven days continuance, by taking two large doses of Dover's powder, which were attended with no operation.

C A S E X V I.

James Preston, of Bridgeford, aged sixty-seven, an out-patient, not relieved of an acute rheumatism, of some days continuance, by taking a scruple of Dover's powder, twice in four days, which was attended with no operation.

C A S E X V I I.

William Elsmere, of Great Haywood, aged twenty-one, an in-patient, not relieved of an acute rheumatism, of three weeks continuance, by taking one scruple of Dover's powder, at bed-time, twice in twenty-four

four hours, although it operated as a sudorific both times.

OBSERVATIONS.

In the case of Ann Craddock, a scruple of Dover's powder, which is a dose for an adult, was given at bed-time, with the sudorific regimen; but it had neither operative nor curative effect. Some nights after, fifteen grains of the powder were administered in the same manner; and not proving sudorific in the usual time, ten grains more were given the same evening; but without effect. This case, therefore, is a striking proof, that there are some constitutions extremely difficult to be made to sweat: and as it has been already observed, that the curative effects of sudorifics appear to be closely connected with the operative ones, the want of success in this case seems to be accounted for.

In the case of James Preston we find likewise, that the Dover's powder produced neither operation, nor curative effect. It

therefore serves to corroborate the conclusion from the former example.

The acute rheumatism of William Elsmere, although it's violence was abated when he was admitted, proved very obstinate and lingering : for it not only resisted the curative influence of the Dover's powder, but was only somewhat relieved by the tincture of guaiacum, blood-letting, and other remedies, although the tincture operated both as a sudorific and a laxative. The case is inserted, therefore, not only as an instance of the inefficacy of the Dover's powder, but also as a proof, that there are some cases so obstinate as to resist the influence of the most established remedies.

SECTION IV.

CASES OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, IN WHICH BLISTERING - PLAISTERS WERE EMPLOYED, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

JOHN Urquhart, a foldier, aged twenty-nine, an in-patient, was afflicted with a fixed pain in his back, in a case of an acute rheumatism of four weeks continuance, which was removed by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected, producing a copious discharge.

C A S E II.

Jane Meeson, of Stafford, aged twenty-three, was affected with a fixed pain in the loins, of seven days continuance, in a case of acute rheumatism. A large blistering-plaister, applied to the part affected, occasioned a copious discharge of serum, and removed the pain.

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

The acute case of John Urquhart had existed for three weeks when he was admitted into the house, and the general pains and febrile symptoms were speedily relieved by the use of blood-letting, and the tincture of guaiacum; but the pain in his back, which still continued, was completely removed by the successful operation of the blistering plaister.

The fixed pain of the loins, in the case of Jane Meeson, was completely removed by the successful operation of the vesicatory. Both this and the preceding case are pointed

examples of the effects of blistering-plasters in removing local pains, even when deep seated.

C A S E III.

Mary Hill, of Bradley, aged thirty, an out-patient, much relieved of a deep seated pain in the loins, of twelve days duration, in a case of rheumatic fever of the same continuance, by the application of a blistering plaster to the part affected, attended with a copious discharge of serum.

C A S E IV.

John Worsley, of Stafford, aged twenty-nine, an in-patient, much relieved of a pain across his loins, in a case of acute rheumatism, attended with slight feverish symptoms, of three weeks continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaster to the part affected, which produced a copious discharge.

C A S E V.

Ann Rose, aged thirty-three, an out-patient, much relieved of a rheumatic pain of the back, of three weeks standing, in a case of acute rheumatism of the same continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected, which occasioned a plentiful discharge of serum.

C A S E VI.

Edward Hewit, aged twenty-two, an in-patient, much relieved of a constant pain of his thigh, with which he had been afflicted twenty-one days, in a case of acute rheumatism of the same continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected, producing a copious discharge.

C A S E VII.

James Robinson, of Shenton, aged twenty, an in-patient, much relieved of a pain of his shoulder, of five weeks continuance,

nuance, in a case of acute rheumatism attended with slight feverish symptoms, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the parts affected, by which a copious discharge was produced.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of Mary Hill proved very obstinate and tedious, although it at last terminated in a cure. The fixed pain in the loins, which had resisted the influence of the tincture of guaiacum and Dover's powder, was almost entirely removed the day after the application of the blistering-plaister, and in a few days more it went entirely off.

In the case of John Worsley, the general pains and feverish symptoms were abated by emetics, and the tincture of guaiacum: but the pain across his back, which still continued, was decidedly relieved by the operation of the blistering-plaister.

The case of Ann Rose turned out both very troublesome and tedious: for, before
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the acute rheumatism was subdued, a catarrhal fever, with costiveness, came on, and both aggravated and protracted the former affection. The pain of the back, therefore, which had continued for several weeks, being much relieved by the blistering-plaister, it's operation was as successful as could reasonably be expected.

The pain of the thigh, in the case of Edward Hewit, appeared to be more fixed than usual in an acute case: and therefore the considerable relief obtained deserves to be noticed, in favour of the use of blistering in the acute rheumatism attended with local pains, when they are more troublesome than ordinary.

The pain of the shoulder, in the acute rheumatic case of James Robinson, had been better and worse for six weeks before he was admitted into the house: and therefore, considering it's long continuance, the relief obtained from the operation of the blistering plaister was very satisfactory.

C A S E VIII.

John Bolt, a soldier, aged twenty-three, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a rheumatic pain of his head, of five days continuance, in a case of acute rheumatism of the same standing, by the application of a blistering-plaister between the shoulders, which produced a moderate discharge.

C A S E IX.

Eleanor Rowley, of Stafford, aged fifty, an out-patient, but little relieved of a pain of the hip, of a fortnight's continuance, in a case of acute rheumatism attended with slight feverish symptoms, by the application of a blistering-plaister, producing a tolerable discharge.

C A S E X.

Ellen Dabb, of Whitgrave, aged twenty-three, an in-patient, but little relieved of a rheumatic pain of her knee, which had afflicted

flicted her for several weeks, in a case of acute rheumatism of the same continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected three times in twenty-five days, which occasioned a copious discharge.

C A S E XI.

Elizabeth Hanley, of Weston, aged eighteen, an in-patient, not relieved of a pain of the wrist, of fourteen days continuance, in a case of acute rheumatism of five weeks standing, by the application of a blistering-plaister, producing a copious discharge of serum.

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

The case of John Bolt was distinctly marked, and the relief of the pain of the head was correspondent with the operation. This patient took one half ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, which had no operation, and produced no relief, as is generally the case when it does not prove sudorific.

In the acute case of Eleanor Rowley, the pain of the hip, which had continued only a fortnight,

fortnight, being but little relieved by the application of the blistering-plaister, which was attended with a large discharge, was somewhat extraordinary; because pains of the hips of the chronic kind, and even of long standing, are frequently much relieved by the same means: but such exceptions will occur in practice.

The case of Ellen Dabb proved very obstinate and tedious, and resisted the influence of a variety of medicines. It was less to be wondered, therefore, that the blistering-plasters likewise did not afford their usual relief.

The case of Elizabeth Hanley proved very tedious, and, like many others of that sort, was attended with a transition and exacerbation of pains. It is inserted as an exception to the wonted good effects of blistering-plasters in relieving local pains; especially as the same pain was somewhat relieved, about a week before, by the application of leeches.

SECTION V.

CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, IN
WHICH BLOOD-LETTING WAS EM-
PLOYED, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

ANN Baker, aged eighteen, an out-patient, affected with a rheumatic pain of the left wrist, of a week's continuance, cured chiefly by one operation with the lancet.

CASE II.

Hannah Dince, of Birmingham, aged twenty-two, an in-patient, much relieved of rheumatic pains of the arms, feet, and legs, of three months continuance, the sequel

quel of a rheumatic fever, by three operations with the lancet.

C A S E III.

Sarah Smith, of Haywood, aged forty-two, an out-patient, moderately relieved of rheumatic pains of the limbs, of three months continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

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

The rheumatic pain, in the case of Ann Baker, was evidently much relieved by the blood-letting; and as no other remedy was used, except two doses of the tincture of guaiacum, which produced no sudorific operation, and the pain went entirely off in about forty-eight hours after the employment of the lancet; it may reasonably be concluded, that the complaint was cured chiefly by that operation.

The good effects of blood-letting in the case of Hannah Dince were obvious, and therefore it may serve as an example in favour

pour of phlebotomy in certain chronic cases. Yet my experience warrants me much more to recommend caution than freedom, with regard to the use of the lancet in chronic rheumatisms: for it will in general be found, that the trifling and transient advantage obtained by blood-letting will seldom counter-balance it's debilitating effects, especially in weak and delicate constitutions.

The case of Sarah Smith was very distinctly marked, she having been seized with rheumatic pains two years before, and having been free from them about two months only, at the time of this last attack. The moderate relief from blood-letting was largely assisted by sudorific and evacuant medicines, and she was dismissed cured in about three weeks time.

C A S E IV.

Ann Thompson, of Ashby, aged seventeen, an in-patient. She was afflicted with rheumatic pains of her limbs, better and worse, for eighteen months, which were
but

but little relieved by an operation with the lancet.

C A S E V.

James Newton, of Sandon, aged twenty-two, an in-patient, was afflicted with chronic rheumatic pains of the fingers, arms, shoulders, side, and hip, of two months continuance, the sequel of a rheumatic fever, which were but little relieved by two operations with the lancet.

C A S E VI.

Seth Stanton, of Stafford, aged forty-one, an out-patient, but little relieved of a rheumatic pain of the left knee and leg, of a week's continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

C A S E VII.

Elizabeth Bisby, of Stafford, an adult, an out-patient, not relieved of rheumatic pains of the breast, scapula, and shoulder, of a month's continuance, by losing eight ounces of blood from the arm.

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C A S E

C A S E VIII.

William Ash, of Bridgeford, aged forty-seven, an out-patient, not relieved of a relapse of a violent rheumatic pain across his loins, of three days continuance, by losing nine ounces of blood from the arm.

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

The case of Ann Thompson is an example of the trifling relief, which is too frequently obtained by blood-letting in chronic rheumatism: for this case, though of long continuance, was cured in the course of some weeks, principally by the use of the warm bath.—See the case of this patient as an example of the good effects of warm bathing. Sect. VIII.

The case of James Newton was a strongly marked chronic rheumatism, and was completely cured in three weeks by the sudorific operations of the tincture of guaiacum, the warm bath, and Dover's powder. And there-

therefore, as the first operation with the lancet gave the patient but very little relief, and the second scarcely any, it affords another proof of the little efficacy of blood-letting in the treatment of chronic rheumatism.

The pains of Seth Stanton, brought on by the washing of sheep, and the case quite recent, was but little relieved by blood-letting: and as a proof the disease did not prove obstinate, I must observe, it was speedily removed by two sudorific operations from the tincture of guaiacum.

The cases of Elizabeth Bisby and William Ash are examples of the inefficacy of blood-letting in two cases of chronic rheumatism of no long continuance.

SECTION VI.

CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM
TREATED WITH THE TINCTURE OF
GUAIAECUM, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

*A Lumbago, of a Fortnight's Continuance,
cured in a Week, by four Doses of the
Tincture of Guaiacum.*

AUG. 4, 1780. Aden Ash, or Ash-
ton, of Weston, aged twenty-nine, an out-
patient, was seized a fortnight ago with a
deep seated pain in the loins, which within
this week past extended to his right hip,
and the parts affected are extremely painful
on motion. The functions are natural, and
he knows no cause for his complaint.

Ordered

Ordered to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum every other night, for three times.

August 9. The tincture caused him to sweat four or five hours each time, with obvious relief after every operation, and the pin ar now very trifling.

Ordered to repeat the medicine to-morrow evening.

August 11. The tincture operated as before, and removed the remainder of his pains, so that he is now quite well.

C A S E II.

Rheumatic Pains cured in a Week, by four Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

Elizabeth Tell, of Hopton, aged forty-two, an out-patient. She complains of pains in several parts of her body, which have been troublesome for several days past, but are worst in the night, especially when turning herself in bed. The functions are natural.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and the evening after to-morrow.

October 5. The tincturē proved copiously sudorific each night, and gently laxative the mornings following, with much relief of the pains, although they are still troublesome.

Ordered to repeat the medicine every other night, for three times.

October 11. The tincture operated much the same as before, and with so much success, that the pains were totally removed before she took the last dose.

C A S E III.

Rheumatic Pains, of three Weeks Continuance, cured in seven Days, by the Tincture of Guaiacum.

March 16th, 1781. William Hodges, of Colton, age nineteen, an in-patient. He is affected with rheumatic pains of three weeks continuance, extending from his hand up to his arm, both of which are somewhat
 5 swelled,

swelled, painful on motion, and sore to the touch.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and to repeat it on the evening of the eighteenth.

March 19. Both doses proved sudorific, and gently laxative, and the rheumatic pains are materially abated.

Ordered to take a dram of the tincture of guaiacum twice a day, for four days.

March 23. The tincture proved gently laxative, and the pains are now totally vanished.

C A S E IV.

Rheumatic Pains, of many Weeks Continuance, cured in five Days, by the Tincture of Guaiacum.

June 6, 1783. Joseph Plant, of the parish of Stone, aged thirty-three, an in-patient. He complains of pains in his arms, knees, and feet, which have continued for many weeks, but have grown sensibly worse for these last seven days. The parts

affected are very painful on motion, and sore to the touch. He took half a dram of Dover's powder about a week ago, which caused him to sweat freely, with some relief of the pains for a few days. His stools are regular, and appetite good, but he sleeps ill from pain.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum for three nights together.

June 9th. The tincture proved copiously sudorific each night, and procured one or two easy stools each morning following, with so much relief from each operation, that the pains are nearly gone.

Ordered to take a dram of the tincture twice a day, for four days.

June 13. The medicine proved gently laxative, and the remainder of the pains entirely vanished on the eleventh instant.

OBSERVATIONS.

In the case of Aden Ashton, the operative effects of the tincture were very conspicuous,
and

and it's curative ones were both speedy and decisive.

In the case of Elizabeth Tell the tincture was progressively successful, and the cure we find was completed in a week.

The curative effects of the two operative doses of the tincture of guaiacum, in the case of William Hodges, taken in the first three days, had nearly removed the pains, before he began with the smaller doses, which he took for a few days, during which they totally vanished.

The first three doses of the tincture in the case of Joseph Plant operated as a sudorific, with so much success in relieving the pains, that the cure may justly be attributed to them, independent of the subsequent smaller doses of the same medicine, which operated only as a laxative.

C A S E V.

John Harper, of Houghton, aged fourteen, an out-patient, cured of rheumatic pains of the ancles, knees, and right thigh,
of

of a month's continuance, by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum, every other night, for three times: which operated copiously as a sudorific.

C A S E VI.

John Jackson, of Bromley, aged sixty-seven, an in-patient, cured of a rheumatic pain of his right foot, of four months continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, every other night, for a fortnight. It proved gently laxative, and copiously sudorific.

C A S E VII.

Ann Crow, aged fifteen, an out-patient, cured of rheumatic pains of the side and hip, of a fortnight's continuance, by taking three drams of the tincture of guaiacum, two nights together; which operated as a sudorific.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of John Harper is a pointed example in favour of the tincture of guaiacum; the chronic rheumatic pains of a month's continuance being totally removed by three doses of the medicine.

The antirheumatic effects of the tincture in the case of John Jackson were extremely conspicuous; for the operation of each dose was marked by a progressive amendment, although the pain had been both considerable and constant for the space of four months.

The case of Ann Crow, of a fortnight's continuance, and cured in two days, is likewise a very pointed example in favour of the same medicine.

C A S E VIII.

Rheumatic Pains, of three Weeks Continuance, cured, chiefly by the Tincture of Guaiacum, in ten Days.

March 16, 1781. John Anderson, of Houghton, aged twenty, an in-patient. He complains of considerable pains of one hand and thigh, of three weeks continuance; and says they were brought on by catching cold. The parts affected are painful on motion, and sore to the touch. The functions are natural, except that he is constive.

Ordered to lose eight ounces of blood immediately from the arm, and to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum in the evening.

March 18. He was bled, and the tincture proved copiously sudorific for several hours, and procured a stool the next morning. He found himself very much relieved the next day.

Ordered to repeat the tincture in the evening.

March

March 21. The medicine operated the same, and with still further relief of the pains.

Ordered to repeat the tincture in the evening.

March 24. The operation of the medicine the same, and with obvious further relief of the pains, which are now nearly vanished.

Ordered to take a dram of the tincture of guaiacum twice a day, for two or three days.

March 26. The tincture agreed; and the pains, continuing to diminish, are now entirely gone.

C A S E IX.

Rheumatic Pains of the Legs and Knees, of a Month's Duration, cured chiefly by five Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

Ann Cotton, of Wootton, aged fourteen, an in-patient. About a month ago she was seized with pains of her knees and legs, which are still very painful on motion,

tion, and sore to the touch. She has never menstruated; she sleeps well; her appetite is good, and her body not costive.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and the evening after to-morrow.

May 8. The tincture operated freely as a sudorific, and the rheumatic pains of both knees and legs were relieved by each dose.

Ordered to take two ounces of the infusion of seneka, prepared in the proportion of half an ounce of the root to a pint of water, twice a day.

May 15. The infusion excited some degree of nausea and perspiration, with each dose; proved very diuretic; and procured one stool extraordinary every day. The pains of the legs and knees have gradually abated during its administration.

Ordered to repeat the tincture of guaiacum every other night.

May 21. She has taken the tincture three times, which caused her to sweat copiously, and procured one stool extraordinary with each dose. The pains are entirely removed,

moved, except some little remaining in the left knee.

Ordered a blistering-plaister to be applied to the affected knee.

May 25. The blister discharged freely, and quite removed the pain of the knee.

OBSERVATIONS.

In the case of John Anderson, as the blood-letting could contribute only it's share of relief in assistance to the tincture the first two days, the chief part of the cure may undoubtedly be attributed to the continuance of the use of the latter medicine.

The case of Ann Cotton was a strongly marked rheumatism, and would in all probability have continued for many weeks, had it been left to nature. The seneka is a medicine seldom used in rheumatic cases: yet, as it's operative effects were evident, and as she grew better under it's exhibition, it is but reasonable to conclude, that the more active operations of the tincture were assisted by it in removing the disease. The
blister-

blistering-plaister also contributed somewhat towards the cure, by completely removing the pain of the knee.

C A S E X.

Sarah Cooper, of Connoch, aged seventeen, an in-patient, affected with general rheumatic pains, of three weeks continuance, cured chiefly by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum four times in ten days. The medicine proved copiously sudorific, and gently laxative.

C A S E XI.

John Caven, of Stone, aged thirty-four, an in-patient, affected with rheumatic pains, of three weeks continuance, cured chiefly by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum three times in five days; which operated copiously as a sudorific, and gently as a laxative.

C A S E

C A S E XII.

Ann Haywood, of the parish of Baswich, aged twenty-one, an out-patient, afflicted with rheumatic pains of the knees and shoulders, of five weeks continuance, cured chiefly by taking four doses of the tincture of guaiacum, containing half an ounce each, in the space of ten days; which proved copiously sudorific, and gently laxative.

C A S E XIII.

Sarah Parton, aged eighteen, an in-patient, afflicted with rheumatic pains of two months continuance, cured chiefly by three doses of the tincture of guaiacum, containing half an ounce each. It operated as a sudorific.

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

In the case of Sarah Cooper the good effects of the tincture of guaiacum were very conspicuous: for, although the case was
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obviously relieved in the week preceding by an operation with the lancet, and two of the usual doses of the tincture, assisted by the previous use of the warm bath each time; yet the three doses of the tincture administered in the following week without the warm bath proved equally sudorific, and gently laxative, with such progressive relief, that the pains were all removed by them, except some trifling pains in the ancles. It deserves to be noticed, that, after taking the three doses as already mentioned, she took a dram of the tincture twice a day, for four days, without any further apparent relief: but, immediately after taking another half ounce dose of the tincture, which operated as a sudorific, the relicts of the pains in her ancles were entirely removed by it. This affords a clear proof how much the curative effects of the medicine are connected with the operative ones.

In the case of John Caven, the rheumatic pains affected several parts of his body, but were most troublesome in his knees and ancles; and the curative effects of the tincture

ture were very striking; for he was much relieved by each dose, and the third totally removed the pains. It deserves also to be noticed, that in about a week after he was seized with rheumatic pains in his wrists, and the medicine being repeated for two evenings, it operated as freely as before, and with equal success; for the pains were totally removed by the two doses.

The case of Ann Haywood might be considered as the sequel of a rheumatic fever: for she had been an in-patient and dismissed from the infirmary about seven weeks before her admission as an out-patient; and had not been at home above a week before she was seized again with rheumatic pains, but without the feverish symptoms, which had attended her during the former attack. She took two doses of the Dover's powder as an out-patient, without either operation or relief; but had some little relief from the operation of a dose of antimonial wine, and a cathartic draught; on which account she is only said to be cured chiefly by the tincture.

The case of Sarah Parton was cured by evacuants, and as the pains were almost entirely removed by the operative effects of the three doses of the tincture of guaiacum, during which no other remedies were administered, it may therefore justly be said to be cured chiefly by that medicine.

C A S E XIV.

Rheumatic Pains, of six Weeks Continuance, much relieved by nine Doses of the Tincture of Guaiacum.

FEB. 2, 1785. Mary Lees, of Houghton, aged seventeen, an out-patient. She complains of rheumatic pains of one knee, leg, and foot, and both ancles, which are much increased by walking, and the leg is somewhat swollen, but not œdematous. The pains have continued for six weeks; and the patient believes they were brought on by an ague, which has but lately left her. The menstrual periods and other functions are natural.

Ordered

Ordered to take a pill with five grains of calomel going to bed, and two ounces of the cathartic mixture in the morning; and then to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, twice in forty-eight hours.

February 9. The pill and purging mixture procured five or six loose stools the next day, but without obvious relief; except some little abatement of the swelling of the leg; and the pain of the knee became rather worse. The tincture proved copiously sudorific each time, with evident relief of all her pains, although the afflicted knee is still painfully troublesome.

Ordered to apply a large blistering-plaster to the pained knee at bed-time, and to repeat the two doses of the tincture as before.

February 12. The blister discharged well, and quite removed the pain of the knee; but is attended with an inflammation of the integuments. The tincture operated the same as before, with some further re-

lief of the remaining pain, and the swelling of the leg is much abated.

Ordered to take an ounce and a half of the cathartic mixture every other morning for three times.

February 19. The cathartic mixture gave two or three stools each time; the cutaneous inflammation of the knee, and the swelling of the leg, are quite gone; and she has had no pain in the joint since the application of the blistering-plaister.

Ordered to repeat the two doses of the tincture, in the same manner as before.

February 26. The operation of the tincture was the same, with some little further relief of the pains from each dose.

Ordered to repeat the tincture every other night, for three times.

March 5. The tincture proved as usual copiously sudorific, and the pains were always somewhat easier the next morning; but they are now nearly stationary, although very trifling; the knee continuing quite well, and the left ankle only being still a little troublesome.

Ordered

Ordered to apply a dram of the turpentine embrocation * to the affected ankle every night, for a week.

March 12. The pain of the ankle has been much abated by the regular use of the embrocation.

C A S E X V.

Hannah Dince, of Birmingham, aged twenty-two, an in-patient, much relieved of rheumatic pains of the hands, feet, and legs, of three months continuance, by taking ten doses of the tincture of guaiacum, containing half an ounce each, in twenty-two days. The medicine proved copiously sudorific, and gently laxative.

C A S E X V I.

William Tottie, of Wolverhampton, aged forty-five, an in-patient, much relieved of rheumatic pains of his arms, back, thighs, and legs, of a month's continuance, by

* Embrocatio terebinthinata, No. IX.

taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum for three nights in the course of eight days. The medicine operated freely as a sudorific,

OBSERVATIONS.

The effects of the tincture of guaiacum were fully tried in the case of Mary Lees; for, although the operative and curative effects of the medicine were conspicuous at every dose, yet the pains were never totally removed by it. The effects of the blistering-plaister were much more decisive in removing the pain of the knee; and when the pain of the left ankle had apparently become stationary, it was materially relieved by the embrocation.

It must however be acknowledged, that though the relief obtained was considerable, it was incomplete; and upon the whole it proved a very obstinate chronic case; of which sort it is inserted as an example.

The chronic rheumatism of Hannah Dince was the sequel of a very acute rheumatic fever, which confined her to her bed
for

for three weeks, notwithstanding she had used many medicines. The chronic rheumatism had continued to distress her for three months, before she was admitted into the Stafford infirmary, at which time her rest was much impaired from the constancy of the pains.

She was bled three times, as has been already observed in the preceding Section, with material relief of her pains for the time.

A blistering-plaister also was applied to her shoulder, which procured a copious discharge, and much abatement of the pain of that part. But the chief benefit obtained was by the ten doses of the tincture of guaiacum, which were generally administered every other night, and proved copiously sudorific, and gently laxative.

The relief from the latter, though slow, was always progressive, and was at last complete. This case affords a strong example in favour of perseverance, when medicines are attended with the usual operative effects, although the disease be of long continuance.

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The curative effects of the tincture in the case of William Tottie were very conspicuous after each operation: for the pains, which had continued for a month, and had considerably prevented his rest, were materially relieved by the first two doses of the medicine, and almost entirely removed by the third.

C A S E XVII.

Ann Barnard, of Grosal, aged twenty-one, an in-patient, much relieved of a lumbago, of a month's continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum two evenings in the course of five days; which operated as a laxative, and copiously as a sudorific.

C A S E XVIII.

Thomas Corfield, aged twenty-two, an out-patient, much relieved of rheumatic pains of the shoulder and back, of five days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, for two nights together;

ther; which proved gently laxative, and considerably sudorific.

C A S E XIX.

Francis Perkins, of Hopton, aged fifty, an out-patient, much relieved of a lumbago, of twenty-four days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, for three nights together. The medicine operated freely as a sudorific and a laxative.

C A S E XX.

Mary Fallows, of Stafford, aged thirty, an out-patient, much relieved of a rheumatic pain of the back, of two days continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time; which proved considerably sudorific, and gently laxative.

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

The lumbago of Ann Barnard was brought on by exposure to cold. She was bled between the two sudorific operations, but the loss of blood seemed only to relieve
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a recent pain of her head. She likewise took a dram of the tincture of guaiacum, twice a day, for five days; which proved laxative, but had no other effect: whereas the relief of the lumbago, both during and immediately subsequent to each of the sudorific operations of the tincture, was pointedly successful.

The case of Thomas Corfield was as much relieved by two doses of the medicine as could reasonably be expected: and as he was ordered to continue it's use, had he returned to make another report, in all probability we should have heard of his being quite cured; but it is well known, that such neglects of attendance are not unfrequent in hospital practice.

The lumbago is a very common disease with labouring farmers, from their frequent exposure to cold and hardships. That of Francis Perkins was brought on by catching cold from washing sheep, and the relief obtained in three days from the use of the tincture was unequivocal. It is highly probable, that, as the medicine was ordered
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to be repeated, we should have heard of his been quite recovered, had he made another report.

The case of Mary Fallows is evidently in favour of the tincture: for the rheumatic pain extended from her neck down to her loins, and was surprisngly relieved by the operation of one dose of the medicine.

C A S E XXI.

Daniel Stoddart, of Leek, aged nineteen, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a sciatica of five months continuance, by taking six doses of the tincture of guaiacum in sixteen days; which operated as a gentle laxative, and copious sudorific.

C A S E XXII.

Ann Vandrill, of Ashley, aged seventeen, an in-patient, moderately relieved in six days of rheumatic pains of the hip, thigh, and leg, of five weeks continuance, by taking three doses of the tincture of guaiacum; which proved laxative, and copiously sudorific.

C A S E

C A S E XXIII.

Thomas Johnson, of Brereton, aged fifty, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a sciatica, of four months continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, three times in fourteen days ; which operated as a sudorific.

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

The case of Daniel Stoddart proved very obstinate ; for a large blistering-plaister had been applied to the hip, and produced a copious discharge, but without any relief ; and two doses of Dover's powder had only procured a little temporary ease during its sudorific operation. The curative effects therefore of the tincture, although partial, deserve attention.

The case of Ann Vandrill was as much relieved, considering its duration, as could reasonably be expected, by only three doses of the tincture.

In the case of Thomas Johnson, we find the tincture was but moderately sudorific ;
and

and he was relieved in proportion to it's operation. It was likewise observable, that, although the sciatica had existed for five months, it was afterwards cured in the course of a fortnight, by a dose of the Dover's powder, which operated copiously as a sudorific, and the application of a large blistering-plaister. This is another proof of different sudorifics suiting different constitutions.

C A S E XXIV.

John Leonard, of Kenkwood Forge, aged sixty-four, a dispensary patient, but little relieved of rheumatic pains, of five months continuance, by taking three doses of the tincture of guaiacum, containing half an ounce each, and one containing six drams; which proved but moderately sudorific.

C A S E XXV.

Walter Harding, of the parish of Baf-wich, aged sixty, an in-patient, but little relieved of a lumbago, of twelve months
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continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, twice in three days; which operated but little as a sudorific.

C A S E XXVI.

Ann Birdmore, of Stafford, aged fifty-eight, an out-patient, but little relieved of a lumbago and sciatica, of eight months continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, three times in six days; which operated as a purgative, and but very little as a sudorific.

C A S E XXVII.

James Thompson, of Stafford, aged forty, an in-patient, but little relieved of rheumatic pains of his left hip, thigh, and knee, of a fortnight's continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, for two nights together; which operated chiefly as a purgative, and but very little as a sudorific.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of John Leonard was obstinate, from the nature of his business, which was that of a forge-man to an iron work; by which employment he was much exposed to the extremes of heat and cold. This consideration, added to his age and a constitutional indisposition to the sudorific operation, renders it not much to be wondered at, that he was not more relieved by the tincture of guaiacum.

The lumbago of William Harding was but little relieved by the two doses of the tincture; yet it was in proportion to its sudorific operation. Much relief, however, was obtained immediately afterwards, by the application of a large blistering-plaister.

The rheumatic pains of Ann Birdmore were deeply seated, and of long continuance: and when it is considered, that the tincture operated chiefly as a purgative, and that its curative influence is principally connected with its sudorific operation, the little relief

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obtained

obtained by this patient was as much as could reasonably be expected.

In the case of James Thompson, the tincture of guaiacum failed of procuring any material relief; as it has done in many other cases, where it has not operated as a sudorific. That the failure in this case did not arise from the obstinacy of the disease was evident: for the patient was cured soon after by the sudorific effects of the warm bath, and the application of a blistering-plaister to the knee.

C A S E XXVIII.

John Clay, of Rugeley, aged fifty-nine, an out-patient, not relieved of rheumatic pains of the hips and knees, of three weeks continuance, by three doses of the tincture of guaiacum; which operated as a laxative.

C A S E XXIX.

Henry Holland, of Stoke, aged fourteen, an in-patient, not relieved of a sciatica of
three

three months continuance, by two doses of the tincture of guaiacum, containing three drams each; which operated freely as a sudorific.

C A S E - XXX.

William Ramsell, of Bilston, aged thirty-two, an in-patient, not relieved of a lumbago, of fourteen months continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, for two nights together; which operated freely as a sudorific.

C A S E XXXI.

Elizabeth Salt, of the parish of Salt, aged sixteen, an in-patient, not relieved of a sciatica, of fifteen months continuance, by taking half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum four times in eighteen days; which operated as a sudorific and a laxative.

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

In the case of John Clay the tincture operated only as a laxative, and without re-

lief; which is generally the case when it does not operate as a sudorific.

The case of Henry Holland had been much relieved by three warm baths, which proved copiously sudorific, previous to the administration of the tincture; which also proved freely sudorific, yet afforded no relief: a circumstance not easily to be accounted for. It is therefore candidly inserted, as a fact which proves an exception to the general rule, that sudorifics afford relief in proportion to their operation.

In the case of William Ramsell, we find, although the two doses of the medicine operated freely as sudorifics, yet the pain, being deeply seated and of a long continuance, was not relieved: a circumstance which will frequently occur in confirmed cases of sciatica and lumbago. This case was however much relieved afterwards, by the application of a large blistering-plaister.

The case of Elizabeth Salt was of long continuance, and turned out extremely obstinate: for not only the tincture of guaiacum failed, but a warm bath, and a large blister-

blistering-plaister applied to the part affected, had no better effect; and she was at last dismissed not relieved. Such is the inveteracy of some cases.

SECTION VII.

CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
TREATED WITH THE DOVER'S POW-
DER, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

CASE I.

*Rheumatic Pains of three Weeks Continu-
ance, cured in ten Days, by four Doses of
Dover's Powder.*

November 1, 1781. James Wildy, of
Lichfield, a wood sawyer, aged fifty-four,
a dispensary patient. He complains of both
his arms having been very painful on mo-
tion, and sore to the touch, for the last
three weeks, and says the pains are so bad in
the night time, as to deprive him of his
natural rest. He has also a pain at his
stomach,

stomach, attended with costiveness. For several winters past he has been subject to rheumatic pains.

Ordered to take a scruple of the Dover's powder in the evening, and two purging pills, containing eight grains of the coliquintida pill with aloes, and two grains of calomel, the following night, and two more the next morning.

November 5. The powder caused him to sweat freely for several hours, and with much relief of the rheumatic pains. The pills procured three copious stools, and removed the pain from his stomach.

Ordered to repeat the Dover's powder every other night, for three times.

November 15. The powder operated as freely as before, entirely removed his rheumatic pains, and he now makes no complaint.

C A S E II.

A Lumbago, attended with Rheumatic Pains of the Limbs, of three Weeks Continuance, cured chiefly by three Doses of Dover's Powder.

November 17, 1784. Hannah Ward, of Weston, aged thirty-six, an in-patient. She complains of a pain across her loins, so bad that she is almost bent double; also of pains in her left hip, thigh, and knee. She says she is hearty in other respects; and that she was exposed to cold three weeks ago, which brought on her present complaints.

Ordered to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time.

November 19. The tincture caused her to sweat copiously in the night for five hours, with much relief of all her pains. It likewise procured five loose stools in the morning.

Ordered to repeat the tincture in the evening.

November 21. The tincture caused her to sweat freely as before; but operating downwards in the night time, she caught cold, which made her pains again increase.

Ordered to repeat the medicine at bedtime.

November 24. The medicines proved both sudorific and laxative; the pains are again obviously relieved; and she can walk better than she did, but has still considerable pains in her back, hip, thigh, and knee.

Ordered to take fifteen grains of the Dover's powder, with the sudorific regimen, every night.

November 27. The powder caused her to sweat gently all night, for three successive nights, and with so much progressive relief, from each operation, that she is at present entirely free from pain.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of James Wildy was a strongly marked chronic rheumatism, and was successfully

cessfully removed in a short time by the Dover's powder.

The case of Hannah Ward is a very good one for exemplifying the comparative merits of different remedies in different cases. It was a genuine lumbago, attended with other rheumatic pains, brought on by exposure to cold three weeks before; and would in all probability have been quite cured, or nearly so, by the three doses of the tincture of guaiacum; had it not been for the exacerbation of the pains, occasioned by her catching cold from the laxative effects of the second dose of the medicine during the night. In consequence therefore of the very moveable state of the bowels, for she took only three drams instead of four, the common dose of the tincture, the Dover's powder was strongly indicated as a sedative sudorific. It accordingly had the most desirable effects; for it's sudorific operation for three nights, not being interrupted by any disturbance of the intestines downwards, the rheumatic pains, though so

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considerable, vanished with the operation of the third dose.

C A S E III.

John Eaton, of Stafford, aged thirty, an in-patient, affected with rheumatic pains of some days continuance, cured chiefly by four doses of the Dover's powder, containing a scruple each, which operated freely as a sudorific,

C A S E IV.

Frances Perring, of Eccleshall, aged thirty-six, an out-patient, affected with rheumatic pains in one shoulder and elbow, of nine weeks continuance, much relieved by two doses of Dover's powder, containing half a dram each, and one dose of two scruples, administered in the course of seven days, which operated freely each time as a sudorific.

C A S E

C A S E V.

Mary Trigger, of Church Eaton, aged twenty, an in-patient, moderately relieved of rheumatic pains of six months continuance, by a scruple of Dover's powder, administered twice in the space of three weeks. It operated copiously as a sudorific,

C A S E VI.

Mary Miller, of Newcastle under Line, aged thirty-seven, an in-patient, moderately relieved of rheumatic pains in the back and limbs of sixteen months continuance, by taking from twenty to twenty-five grains of the Dover's powder, six times in thirteen days, which operated copiously as a sudorific.

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

John Eaton was admitted into the infirmary as an in-patient, but a little while before, for an acute rheumatism, was then cured chiefly by the Dover's powder, and
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was dismissed at the end of the second week. In about ten days after his dismissal, his rheumatic pains returned, but without feverish symptoms. On his re-admission, the Dover's powder being again administered, the pains immediately began to abate; and it being repeated for two or three times, they totally vanished.

This patient's complaints therefore afford not only a pointed example of an acute rheumatism proving a strong predisposing cause to a chronic one, but also of the efficacy of the Dover's powder in the treatment of both the acute and chronic rheumatism.— See the observations upon this patient's case, as an example of the effects of the Dover's powder in the treatment of the acute rheumatism, Sect. III, p. 87.

In the case of Frances Perring the common dose of a scruple of the Dover's powder was taken twice in three days, without any operation; then the larger doses of half a dram and two scruples were taken, as already mentioned, and proved copiously sudorific; and it is somewhat extraordinary, that

that neither the head nor the stomach was disagreeably affected by it.

The rheumatic pains were the consequence of a rheumatic fever, and had become fixed for the space of nine weeks, but were much relieved in the space of seven days by the three sudorific operations. The case certainly affords a good example of the efficacy of the Dover's powder.

From the obstinacy and tediousness of the case of Mary Trigger, and the little benefit she received from sudorifics in general, the partial relief obtained by the Dover's powder was as much as might be expected.— See the full case of this patient as an example of the good effects of blistering, Section IX.

Considering the long continuance of the rheumatic pains of Mary Miller, her case was as much relieved as could reasonably be expected; especially as the tincture of guaiacum, and a large blistering-plaister, had been previously employed without procuring any relief.

C A S E VII.

John Brasnal, aged thirty, an in-patient, but little relieved of rheumatic pains of five months continuance, by taking from a scruple to twenty-five grains of Dover's powder, five times in fourteen days. The medicine operated freely as a sudorific.

C A S E VIII.

Samuel Lear, of Stafford, aged sixty, an in-patient, but little relieved of a sciatica, of fifteen weeks continuance, by taking a scruple of Dover's powder twice in forty-eight hours. It operated freely as a sudorific.

C A S E IX.

William Thomson, of Forton, aged twelve, an in-patient, but little relieved of sciatic pains, of twelve months continuance, by two doses of Dover's powder, containing from fifteen to twenty grains each; which proved very slightly sudorific.

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OBSERVATIONS.

The case of John Brasnal was brought on by exposure to cold, was of long continuance, and proved a very obstinate one; for it was but little relieved by the repeated doses of Dover's powder, although the medicine operated freely as a sudorific; and four doses of the tincture of guaiacum, previously administered, had produced little or no operation, and had afforded no relief.

In the case of Samuel Lear the Dover's powder procured some relief of the pains: but as it was found to weaken him in proportion to it's operation, it was given up, as the warm bath had been, for the same reason, a little before. See the case of this patient, as an example of the effects of warm bathing, Sect. VIII.

Both the operative and curative effects of the Dover's powder, in the case of William Thomson, proved inconsiderable, and were much inferiour to the effects of the warm bath. The latter was attended with a copious discharge of sweat, which may account

count for it's affording so much greater relief.

C A S E X.

Ann Thompson, of Ashley, aged seventeen, an in-patient, not relieved of rheumatic pains of the arms, shoulders, back, and legs, of eighteen months continuance, by taking a scruple of the Dover's powder twice in three days; which operated freely as a sudorific.

C A S E XI.

Thomas Alcock, of Hopton, an out-patient, aged fifty-five, not relieved of rheumatic pains, of four weeks continuance, by taking a scruple of the Dover's powder twice in three days; which was attended with no operation.

C A S E XII.

Joseph Richards, of Penkridge, aged fifty-six, an in-patient, not relieved of a sciatica, of five weeks continuance, by tak-

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ing two doses of the Dover's powder, containing a scruple each ; which were attended with no operation.

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

It may appear somewhat extraordinary, that the rheumatic pains of Ann Thompson were not relieved by the Dover's powder, seeing it operated freely as a sudorific : but the case turned out a very obstinate one, resisting equally the curative influence of the tincture of guaiacum, and other anti-rheumatic remedies ; and was at last effectually relieved only by the more powerful sudorific operations of the warm bath.

The two cases of Thomas Alcock, and Joseph Richards, said not to be relieved, are given as examples of the Dover's powder affording no relief, when not attended with any operation. And it is observable in the history of the effects of this medicine, that, in about two-thirds of the cases, which were not relieved by it's exhibition, it was not attended with any operation.

S E C T I O N VIII.

CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, IN
WHICH WARM BATHING WAS EM-
PLOYED, WITH OBSERVATIONS.

C A S E I.

*A Sciatica, of twelve Months Continuance,
cured in eleven Days, chiefly by two Vapour
Baths.*

AUG. 26, 1785. William Thomson,
of Forton, aged twelve, an in-patient. He
complains of fixed pains in his right hip
and thigh, which are much aggravated on
the least motion, particularly on his sitting

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down

down and rising up from his seat. His complaint has continued for twelve months, and was brought on by exposure to cold. The functions are natural, except that his rest is much interrupted by the pains.

Ordered to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, and to repeat the same the night after to-morrow.

August 29. Each dose of the tincture caused him to sweat moderately till midnight, and procured him two loose stools, with some obvious relief of the pains.

Ordered to make use of a vapour bath this evening, and to take fifteen grains of the Dover's powder the evening after to-morrow.

September 2. The bath caused him to sweat copiously till two o'clock, with so much success, that the greater part of his pains were removed during the operation. The powder also proved sudorific, but much less so than the bath, and with proportionably less relief of the pains.

Ordered to take three drams of the tincture of guaiacum at bed-time, and to repeat

peat the vapour bath the evening after to-morrow.

September 5. The tincture proved as laxative as before, but less sudorific; and procured very little further relief of the pains. The bath caused him to sweat nearly as much as before, and all his pains are removed, except a trifling pain in his knee.

Ordered to take a scruple of the Dover's powder at bed-time.

September 9. The operation of the powder was just the same as before, and seemed to remove the remainder of the pain in his knee, and he has made no complaint since.

C A S E II.

Edward Goodwin, of Rugeley, aged sixteen, an in-patient, afflicted with rheumatic pains, of six weeks continuance, cured chiefly by the use of a single warm bath; which operated copiously as a sudorific.

C A S E III.

John Shenton, of Checkley, aged thirty-five, an in-patient, affected with a lumbago,

of three months continuance, cured chiefly by two vapour baths ; which operated copiously as sudorifics,

OBSERVATIONS.

When we consider the long duration of the sciatica, the success of the cure, and the very partial relief obtained by the tincture of guaiacum and the Dover's powder, it must be acknowledged, that the case of William Thomson affords a very striking example of success from the curative effects of warm bathing ; the superiour efficacy of which in the present case was unequivocal, because the very same sudorific regimen was employed with each of the three remedies.

The case of Edward Goodwin was cured chiefly by a warm bath : for there was no other remedy used, except an operation with the lancet once, and a single dose of the tincture of guaiacum ; the effects of which appeared merely auxiliary to the more powerful operation of the warm bath.

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The case of John Shenton, being a confirmed lumbago, affords a strong fact in favour of warm bathing : especially as a previous dose of the tincture of guaiacum had procured very little relief.

C A S E IV.

A Sciatica, of twelve Months Continuance, much relieved by four Warm Baths, in the Space of twelve Days.

September 15, 1736. Henry Durham, of Pattingham, aged sixty, an in-patient. He complains of considerable pains in his hips, thighs, and knees ; and is so bad, that he can by no means set a foot to the ground. The pains first came on about twelve months ago, from kneeling on the wet ground, in the exercise of his business, which is that of a mole catcher ; and have been increasing ever since. The functions are natural, except a want of sleep from the constancy and violence of his pains.

Ordered to use the warm bath this evening, and the evening after to-morrow.

September 18. The bath proved copiously sudorific, each time, for most of the night, with much relief of the pains.

Ordered to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, this evening, and the evening after to-morrow.

September 22. He took the tincture twice, but only the latter dose proved sudorific, and that with very little relief of his pains.

Ordered to repeat the bath this evening, and also on the evening of the twenty-fifth; and to apply the turpentine embrocation to the parts affected on the intermediate nights.

September 27. The first bath caused him to sweat freely, and the second violently, with much relief of his pains; but he complains of being weakened by the last operation.

The embrocation seemed to afford some little relief of the pains on each application.

C A S E V.

Ann Thompson, of Ashley, aged seventeen, an in-patient, much relieved of rheumatic pains of the arms, shoulders, back, and legs, of eighteen months continuance, by three vapour baths, and three warm baths; which proved copiously sudorific.

C A S E VI.

John Turner, of Hedgford, aged sixty-two, an in-patient, much relieved of a lumbago, of seven months continuance, by the use of a warm bath five times in nineteen days. It always operated copiously as a sudorific.

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

The relief obtained by warm bathing in the case of Henry Durham was certainly not inconsiderable, when we reflect, that the sciatica had continued for so many months; and if the patient could have
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born the same sudorific operation from the bath, without being weakened, it is highly probable he might have been still further relieved, if not entirely cured. For I have repeatedly found warm bathing one of the most powerful and efficacious sudorifics, with which we are acquainted, in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism, provided the patient is not thereby too much debilitated. But it must be acknowledged, that the same operation, from either the tincture of guaiacum or Dover's powder, does not seem to debilitate a delicate and infirm constitution, in the same degree as warm bathing.

The case of Ann Thompson was remarkably obstinate; for it was of long continuance, and had strongly resisted the influence of several operations with the lancet, the tincture of guaiacum, Dover's powder, and blistering-plasters, during their administration for seven weeks together. And therefore, as the recovery of this patient was accomplished chiefly by the repeated operations of the vapour and warm water baths, it affords a striking example of the superiority
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of their curative effects in some very obstinate chronic cases.

The lumbago of John Turner was strongly marked, and was very much relieved by the warm bath. It must be observed, however, that the patient had five doses of the tincture of guaiacum, administered partly preceding, and partly within the period of the use of the baths; but both the operative and curative effects of the tincture were much inferior to those of the baths.

C A S E VII.

Henry Holland, of Stoke, aged fourteen, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a sciatica, of eleven weeks continuance, by the use of three warm baths; which proved copiously sudorific each time.

C A S E VIII.

Samuel Lear, of Stafford, aged sixty, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a sciatica of three months continuance, by the use of a single warm bath; which proved copiously sudorific

fudorific for a considerable part of the night.

C A S E IX.

William Creswell, of Brewood, aged sixty-one, an in-patient, moderately relieved of rheumatic pains, of six weeks continuance, by the use of the warm bath five times in sixteen days, which always operated as a powerful fudorific.

C A S E X.

Ann Sambrook, of Wolverhampton, aged seventeen, an in-patient, moderately relieved of rheumatic pains of three months continuance, by the use of the warm bath twice in three days ; which operated as a powerful fudorific.

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

The case of Henry Holland was very distinctly marked, and extremely obstinate, and the pain was very acute. He was bled, and had a blistering plaister applied, but was

very little relieved by either, though the latter produced a considerable discharge. He then took three drams of the tincture of guaiacum twice in three days, which operated as a sudorific both times, but with no relief. He next made use of the warm bath, which operated copiously as a sudorific, and procured him very sensible relief. This affords a striking proof of the efficacy of warm bathing, where several of the most powerful remedies had been administered with little or no benefit.

The case of Samuel Lear was a strongly marked sciatica, or deep-seated rheumatic pain in the hip joint, which was constant for three months, and so acute, as greatly to impair his rest. He took a dose of half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum, and also a scruple of the Dover's powder, each twice, and had also a warm bath. Each of the sudorific remedies afforded some relief; yet, as they seemed to debilitate by their operations, especially the warm bathing, which afforded the most benefit; it was thought most prudent to desist from further evacuations, for fear of increasing the debility too much at
his

his time of life ; and therefore he was dismissed with the partial relief he had obtained.

The case of William Creswell was a very obstinate one : for, previous to the use of the warm bath, he was bled, and took six doses of the tincture of guaiacum ; and although the latter always proved sudorific, neither procured him any relief. The more powerful operations of the warm bath, therefore, being productive of sensible relief, afford a clear proof of the efficacy of this remedy.

The case of Ann Sambrook was moderately relieved by the warm bath. She likewise took five doses of the tincture of guaiacum, with similar operative and curative effects ; and therefore, if this patient had remained longer in the infirmary, I should have repeated the tincture of guaiacum, rather than the warm bath, on account of the latter's being more debilitating.

C A S E XI.

Mary Trigger, of Church Eaton, aged twenty, an in-patient, but little relieved of rheumatic pains of the shoulder, arm, and knee, of six months continuance, by the use of three warm baths in six days ; which operated but moderately as sudorifics.

C A S E XII.

Sarah Cotton, of Eccleshall, aged fifty, an in-patient, but little relieved of rheumatic pains of the left hip, thigh, leg, and ankle, of six weeks continuance, by the use of the warm bath three times in six days ; which operated as a sudorific.

C A S E XIII.

Thomas Price, of Penford parish, aged twenty, an in-patient, not relieved of rheumatic pains of the wrists, elbows, knees, and ankles, of three weeks continuance, by
the

the use of the warm bath twice; which proved copiously sudorific both times.

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

The case of Mary Trigger was a long time under treatment, and proved very obstinate. It is not at all to be wondered, therefore, that, as the warm bath did not operate kindly as a sudorific, it should not afford it's usual relief. To the full case of this patient, in Sect. IX. as an example of the good effects of blistering, reference has already been made.

The case of Sarah Cotton proved remarkably obstinate: for it resisted not only the repeated operations of the warm bath, but likewise blood-letting, blistering, and the tincture of guaiacum. Now as the warm bath operated only in a moderate degree, it was not at all surprizing, that it afforded no more relief.

The case of Thomas Price was a very remarkable one with respect to the failure of the warm bath: for it was only of three weeks continuance, was brought on by exposure to
cold,

and the warm bath seemed to operate sufficiently as a sudorific to have afforded it's usual relief. Venesection was equally inefficacious with the warm bath : after which five doses of the tincture of guaiacum, operating as sudorifics, were obviously of service ; but the disease was cured chiefly by two doses of the Dover's powder, which proved copiously sudorific, and seemed to suit this patient's constitution better than any other medicine that had been employed.

SECTION IX.

CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
 IN WHICH BLISTERING-PLAISTERS
 WERE EMPLOYED, WITH OBSERVA-
 TIONS.

CASE I.

*A Sciatica, of two Months Continuance,
 cured by the Application of a Blistering-
 Plaister.*

JULY 7, 1786. Dorothy Allen, of
 Stafford, aged seventeen, an out-patient. She
 is afflicted with a deep-seated pain in the left
 hip, vertigo, extreme costiveness, and a loss
 of appetite. The sciatica has continued for
 two months; but the vertigo and other
 symptoms came on only a week ago.

Ordered

Ordered to lose seven or eight ounces of blood from the arm immediately, and to take two ounces of the cathartic mixture to-morrow morning.

July 14. The venesection relieved the vertigo, and the cathartic mixture removed the costiveness by procuring three stools; but the appetite is still very indifferent, and the pain in the hip is somewhat increased.

Ordered to apply a large blistering-plaister to the part affected this evening; and to take five grains of calomel in a pill at bedtime, and two ounces of the cathartic mixture, with two scruples of the tincture of jalap, to-morrow morning.

July 17. The operation of the plaister was attended with a copious discharge, and with so much relief of the hip, that the pain went entirely off in less than forty-eight hours after it's application. The pill occasioned three stools in the night, and the mixture procured two more the next day, with great relief of the stomach and bowels; and she now makes no complaint of either the rheumatism or anorexia.

C A S E II.

Joseph Hine, of Sandon, aged twenty-eight, an out-patient, cured of a rheumatic pain of his shoulder, of eight days continuance, in twenty-four hours, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected, which was attended with a copious discharge.

C A S E III.

Mary Wall, of Tixal, aged twenty-five, an in-patient, cured of a sciatica, of a month's continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister to the hip; which was attended with a copious discharge, and the most speedy relief.

C A S E IV.

John Jackson, of Bromley, aged sixty-seven, an in-patient, cured of a rheumatic pain of his shoulder, of five weeks continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister

plaister to the part affected, by which a copious discharge was produced.

C A S E V.

February 11, 1785. William Pool, of Ashley, aged twenty-five, an in-patient, cured in one day of a pleurodyne rheumatica, or a fixed rheumatic pain in the side, of two months continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected, which was attended with a copious discharge.

C A S E VI.

Jane Allport, of Weston, aged thirty, an out-patient, cured of a sciatica, accompanied with a pain shooting down her thigh, which had continued better and worse for four months, by the application of a large blistering-plaister to the hip, which occasioned a copious discharge.

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

The case of Dorothy Allen affords a very striking instance of the efficacy of blistering in this species of chronic rheumatism: for although the blood-letting removed the vertigo, it made no impression on the sciatica, which nevertheless was entirely removed in less than forty-eight hours after the application of the blistering-plaister. The anorexia, which was accompanied with an uncommon degree of costiveness, was evidently removed in a speedy manner by the opening medicines.

The cases of Joseph Hine, Mary Wall, John Jackson, and William Pool, of Ashley, were all very striking examples of the efficacy of blistering in removing fixed rheumatic pains; for in the last three cases they were of some continuance.

The sciatica, or deep seated pain in the hip, of Jane Allport was of four months continuance, and was a strongly marked case; nevertheless the relief obtained by
blistering

blistering was not only speedy but complete.

C A S E VII.

Rheumatic Pains of the Shoulder, Arm, and Knee, of six Months Continuance, cured chiefly by Blistering.

March 9, 1787. Mary Trigger, of Church Eaton, aged twenty, an in-patient, complains of rheumatic pains of the right shoulder and arm, and left knee, of six months continuance, which are much increased within the last four weeks, and the knee is somewhat swelled. Her appetite is tolerable, and stools regular. She sleeps ill from pain; and had lately a quotidian ague for ten days, the last fit eleven days ago.

Ordered to lose six ounces of blood from the arm immediately; and to take half an ounce of the tincture of guaiacum this evening, and the evening after to-morrow.

March 12. She was bled, and the pains were rather easier afterwards. The tincture

proved freely sudorific, and gave two stools with each dose, with some relief of the pains each time. She has had a pain at the stomach, with a want of appetite, for two days past.

Ordered to take the antimonial ipecacuanha powder in the evening, a scruple of Dover's powder to-morrow night, to use the warm bath the night following, and to apply the turpentine embrocation to the parts affected every night.

March 16. The emetic operated freely, with much relief of the pain of the stomach and loss of appetite. The Dover's powder proved copiously sudorific, with obvious mitigation of the pains in general. The warm bath also operated freely as a sudorific, and further diminished the pains. The embrocation likewise always afforded some ease for a short time. The pains, however, are still troublesome.

Ordered to repeat the warm bath every other night, and to continue the embrocation.

March 19. She used the warm bath, but it did not operate so freely as before, and was
not

not attended with any further relief. The effects of the embrocation are much the same, the benefit being only transient. The knee is become more painful, and swelled; and since yesterday she has had a troublesome pain in her back, attended with loss of appetite, thirst, rigour, and other symptoms threatening a return of the ague.

Ordered to take half a grain of the tartarised antimony, and ten grains of the vitriolated kali, every hour, until they operate; and then to take an ounce and a half of the saline mixture three times a day, and to apply a large blistering-plaister to the affected knee at bed-time.

March 23. The second dose of the antimonial vomited once, and brought up much phlegm, with relief of the stomach, and appetite. The blistering-plaister occasioned a copious discharge, and eased the pain of the knee.

She complains of a relapse of her ague, having had the cold and hot stages every day since the last report.

Ordered

Ordered to take nine drops of the mineral solution * three times a day.

March 29. She took the solution regularly for three or four days, and then missed the fits. She perceived no operation from the medicine, except that her body was gently opened; and she had a general rash appear within the last two or three days, since which she has taken no more of the solution.

Ordered to repeat the solution for three days.

April 2. The solution occasioned two stools a day, with a slight degree of nausea for the last two days, and the ague keeps entirely off. The former rheumatic pains are still troublesome, especially in the shoulder; but the knee has continued better since the application of the blistering-plaister.

Ordered to take one scruple of the Dover's powder going to bed, and half a dram.

* See the Author's Medical Reports on the effects of the mineral (or arsenical) solution.

of the powder of peruvian bark three times a day ; and to apply the turpentine embrocation twice a day to the affected shoulder.

April 9. The Dover's powder operated powerfully as a sudorific, with obvious relief of the pains. The bark agreed with the stomach ; and she has had no return of the ague. The embrocation also always seemed to relieve the pain of the shoulder for a short time ; but the pain and swelling of the knee are returned again.

Ordered to repeat the blistering-plaister to the knee at bed-time.

April 13. The blister has discharged freely, and relieved the knee, in the same manner as before ; but the shoulder is become worse.

Ordered to apply a large blistering-plaister to the shoulder, and to continue the bark for three days longer.

April 16. The blister has discharged freely, and has relieved the pain of the shoulder ; and she makes no complaints, either of rheumatic pains, or of the ague.

C A S E VIII.

Mary Lees, of Houghton, aged seventeen, affected with a fixed rheumatic pain of the knee, of six weeks continuance, cured chiefly by the application of a large blistering-plaister ; which was attended with a copious discharge, and some degree of cutaneous inflammation of the part affected.

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

The case of Mary Trigger affords an instance of the great utility of vesicatories in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, under several very unfavourable circumstances. The disease we find was of long continuance : the pains were much fixed and attended with unusual exacerbations : and the patient had very lately been afflicted with an ague.

The use of the lancet, and the copious operations of repeated sudorifics, were attended with very transient relief only, a
strong

strong proof of the obstinacy of the disease. The blistering-plaisters, however, procured much more decided benefit than all the other means employed, and therefore the case is with propriety classed in this Section.

The cure indeed was somewhat retarded, as might be feared, by the intervention of a relapse of the ague. With respect to the treatment of this disease, it will appear obvious to the medical reader, that, after the fits had been suspended by the first three or four days exhibition of the mineral or arsenical solution, the repetition of the drops, and the subsequent administration of the bark, were ordered entirely with a view to prevent a return of the ague, and seemed to have the desired effect.

The success from the application of the vesicatory, in the case of Mary Lees, was probably promoted by the subsequent cutaneous inflammation of the part affected.— See the case of this patient, as an example of the effects of the tincture of guaiacum, Sect. VI, p. 132.

C A S E IX.

William Pool, of Stafford, aged twenty-one, an in-patient, much relieved of a lumbago and sciatica of long continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister, first to the loins, and afterwards to the hip ; which procured a copious discharge.

C A S E X.

Ann Gater, of Stafford, aged forty-nine, an out-patient, much relieved of a sciatica, of some weeks continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the parts affected, by which a copious discharge was produce.

C A S E XI.

Walter Harding, of Baswich parish, aged sixty, an in-patient, much relieved of a lumbago, of twelve months continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the
part

part affected, which was attended with a copious discharge.

C A S E XII.

Thomas Johnson, of Brereton, aged fifty, an in-patient, much relieved of a sciatica of five months continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister to the hip, which occasioned a copious discharge.

C A S E XIII.

Catharine Hodgkis, of Stretton, aged twenty-five, an in-patient, much relieved of rheumatic pains of the wrists, of six weeks continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the right wrist twice, and the left wrist once, in the space of five weeks. The blisters discharged freely.

C A S E XIV.

Sarah Addison, of Eccleshall, aged thirty-three, an in-patient, much relieved for four or five weeks of an obstinate rheumatic
 pain

pain of the right knee, of twelve months continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister to the part affected, which was attended with a copious discharge.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of William Pool, of Stafford, was a remarkable instance of a tedious chronic rheumatism resisting the curative influence of general treatment; and yet afforded a good example of what relief may be expected from blistering-plaisters, even in such inveterate cases. For this patient had been in the house twice for the same complaint, and, amongst a variety of other remedies, had taken repeated doses both of the tincture of guaiacum and Dover's powder, assisted by the warm bath, and with considerable operative effects, although with but little curative ones: nevertheless every blistering application procured very pointed relief.

The cases of Ann Gater, and Walter Harding, considering the pain in each was deep seated, and of some continuance, especially

cially the latter, were likewise good examples of the curative influence of blistering.

The case of Thomas Johnson is a proof of the efficacy of blistering in long continued local rheumatic affections; for several of the most powerful anti-rheumatic remedies, such as blood-letting, the vapour bath, tincture of guaiacum, and Dover's powder, had been administered with very little or no advantage.

The case of Catherine Hodgkis proved a very obstinate one; repeated evacuants, especially sudorifics, affording partial relief only; the chief benefit obtained, therefore, was by three blistering-plaisters applied successively to the wrists.

The case of Sarah Addison being of twelve months standing, the pain in the knee resisted the curative influence of sudorifics very strongly, but was nearly removed for five weeks by the operation of a single blistering-plaister; and, considering the obstinacy of the case, some recurrence of the

pain after that time was not to be wondered at.

C A S E X V.

John Turner, of Hedgeford, aged sixty-two, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a sciatica, of twenty years continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister to the part affected, which was attended with a copious discharge.

C A S E X V I.

James Brown, of Eccleshall, aged forty-seven, an in-patient, moderately relieved of a rheumatic pain of his knee, of nine months continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister, by which a copious discharge was produced.

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

The sciatica of John Turner deserves notice: for, considering the disease had existed for twenty years, it was relieved as
 much

much as could be reasonably expected from a single blistering-plaister. It is proper to observe, that a warm bath had been previously employed in this case, but had afforded only very transient relief.

In the case of James Brown, although the vesicatory operated well, the complaint in his knee was but partially relieved by it. Nevertheless, by the application of a large blistering-plaister he was considerably relieved of a sciatica of the same continuance: a proof, that, when rheumatic pains are deep seated, they will require a more extensive application of their proper remedies, in order to procure the desired effects.

C A S E XVII.

Ann Hartley, of Rugeley, aged fifty-three, an out-patient, but little relieved of a rheumatic pain of the arm, of six months continuance, by the application of a blistering-plaister, which occasioned a copious discharge.

C A S E XVIII.

Benjamin Flower, of Cheadle, aged forty-five, an in-patient, but little relieved of a sciatica, of twelve months continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister to the hip; which was attended with a copious discharge, and a troublesome degree of a strangury.

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

The case of Ann Hartley appeared to be a strongly marked chronic rheumatism, and proved very obstinate: for both the tincture of guaiacum and Dover's powder were administered after the operation of the blistering-plaister, but without producing the least farther relief, although both the medicines proved copiously sudorific.

The case of Benjamin Flower proved a very obstinate one: for he had six warm baths, five doses of the tincture of guaiacum, and four half dram doses of the Dover's powder, during the time he was in
the

the infirmary. All his medicines operated well; yet he was dismissed but moderately relieved, and complained of being debilitated by the more copious sudorific operations; it cannot therefore be much wondered at, that the discharge of the blister was not attended with more success.

C A S E XIX:

Daniel Stoddart, of Leek, aged nineteen, an in-patient, not relieved of a sciatica, of five months continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister to the hip, which was attended with a copious discharge.

C A S E XX.

William Beaton, of Seighford, aged thirty-six, an out-patient, not relieved of a sciatica, of four months continuance, by the application of a large blistering-plaister, by which a copious discharge was produced.

OBSERVATIONS.

The sciatica of Daniel Stoddart might be considered as a relapse, and appeared to be extremely confirmed: for he had been an in-patient at the infirmary a twelvemonth before for the same disorder, which was of some continuance, and was then with difficulty cured by warm bathing, the tincture of guaiacum, and a blistering-plaister. This time, however, the last mentioned remedy afforded no relief; and the others were by no means so successful as they had been before.

The sciatica of William Beaton was brought on by exposure to cold; and, considering it had existed only for four months, it was extraordinary, that he was not relieved: for beside that the blistering-plaister procured no benefit, the tincture of guaiacum and the Dover's powder operated very little as sudorifics; and gave no relief. Had he been an in-patient, it is not improbable but the warm bath, with the
benefit

benefit of the hospital regimen and conveniences, would have procured a copious sudorific operation, with corresponding advantage.

SECTION X.

CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
 IN WHICH THE TURPENTINE EMBRO-
 CATION WAS EMPLOYED, WITH OB-
 SERVATIONS.

CASE I.

*Rheumatic Pains, of a Fortnight's Continu-
 ance, much relieved by the Turpentine
 Embrocation.*

MARCH 23, 1787. Elizabeth Babb,
 of Stafford, aged forty, an out-patient.
 She complains of rheumatic pains of her
 shoulder and side; and says they are worst
 when in bed, or in motion. The pains came
 on

on a fortnight ago, and have been ever since constant. The functions are natural.

Ordered to take half an ounce of tincture of guaiacum this evening and the evening after to-morrow, and to apply the turpentine embrocation freely to the parts affected every night.

March 27. Both doses of the tincture proved sudorific, and were attended with some relief. The embrocation likewise, at every application, gave ease to the pains, which however are still troublesome.

Ordered to continue the use of the embrocation every night.

April 16. The embrocation has been regularly applied, and was always attended with an obvious mitigation of the pains, which progressively abating, went entirely off about ten days ago.

C A S E II.

Charles Fisher, of Swinfield, aged thirty-seven, an in-patient, much relieved of a pain of the shoulder, of six months continuance,

tinuance, by the application of seven tea-spoonsful of the turpentine embrocation in as many successive nights.

C A S E III.

Mary Lees, of Houghton, aged seventeen, an out-patient, much relieved of a rheumatic pain of the left ankle, of ten weeks continuance, by applying a tea-spoonful or two of the turpentine embrocation to the part affected every night for a week.

C A S E IV.

Mary Bridgeford, of Stafford, aged fifty, an out-patient, moderately relieved of rheumatic pains of the shoulder and arm, of a month's continuance, by the application of one or two tea-spoonfuls of the turpentine embrocation every night for a week.

C A S E V.

Elizabeth Hall, of Acton, aged seventy-three, moderately relieved of rheumatic

pains of her neck and shoulder, of six days continuance, by the application of the turpentine embrocation three times in twenty-four hours. It produced a considerable degree of erysipelatous inflammation of the parts affected.

OBSERVATIONS.

The two doses of the tincture of guaiacum, in the case of Elizabeth Babb, we find were attended with some benefit, but as her complaint still remained troublesome, the embrocation was continued. The pains were always much easier immediately after the use of the application, and soon went entirely off during it's administration, wherefore it's curative effects seem entitled to some attention in similar cases.

The pain of the shoulder, in the case of Charles Fisher, had been relieved only in the same degree by the application of a blistering-plaister about six weeks before: and therefore the pains being equally benefited by the embrocation, is a circumstance much

in favour of a remedy so mild, when compared with the operation of a vesicatory.

The embrocation, in the case of Mary Lees, was evidently of service, after she had been treated for a month for general rheumatic pains.

The case of Mary Bridgeford had been treated with some relief and advantage by sudorifics; immediately after which the embrocation was ordered, and the pains were still further relieved, but not removed, when the patient was dismissed.

In the case of Elizabeth Hall, which was cured in the space of a week by the assistance of gentle sudorifics, it was not at all extraordinary, that the rheumatic pains should be somewhat relieved by an application, which stimulated the parts equally to a sinapism. This unusual effect of the embrocation was owing to the extreme irritability of the skin of this patient; for upon inquiry it was found, that even the application of sweet oil or of flannel would produce similar effects. Examples of this sort are so rarely met with

with in general practice, that perhaps there does not occur above one in one or two hundred cases : it is therefore sufficient to mention it as a possible occurrence from idiosyncrasy.

C A S E VI.

Sarah Cotton, of Eccleshall, aged fifty, an in-patient, but little relieved of rheumatic pains of the left hip, leg, and ankle, of six weeks continuance, by the use of the turpentine embrocation for fourteen nights.

C A S E VII.

John Cheadle, of Sandon, aged sixty-two, an out-patient, a little relieved of a rheumatic pain of the left knee, of two months continuance, by the use of the turpentine embrocation for fourteen nights.

C A S E VIII.

Catherine Hodgkis, of Stratton, aged twenty-five, an in-patient, not relieved of rheumatic pains of the wrist and knees, of
five

five weeks continuance, by the application of the turpentine embrocation for three nights.

OBSERVATIONS.

The case of Sarah Cotton has been already noticed in the eighth Section, p. 175 and 176, as an example of the little benefit derived from the warm bath and other very powerful remedies: and therefore the embrocation's affording any relief at all was as much as could be expected.

Rheumatic pains in the joints are often deep seated, as happened in the case of John Cheadle, who had been afflicted for some time. It is observable, that such cases are seldom materially relieved by any application less powerful than a vesicatory; and accordingly this remedy was successfully employed in the present instance. The camphorated oil, and the camphorated spirit of wine, were successively applied to the part affected, previous to the use of the turpentine embrocation: the second afforded some little relief, but the first was of no service.

The

The case of Catherine Hodgkis was very obstinate, and was but very little relieved by sudorifics. It was the less to be wondered, therefore, that the embrocation afforded no benefit.

S E C T I O N X I.

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM,

WITH OBSERVATIONS.

No. I.

TINCTURA GUAIIACI, PHAR. LOND.

1788. OLIM

TINCTURA GUAIIACI VOLATILIS.

Recipe Guaiaci, gummi resinæ, triti ꝑ. un-
cias quatuor,

Spiritus ammoniæ compositi ꝑ. li-
bram unam cum semissè.

Digere per triduum, & cola.

MIS-

No. II.

MISTURA CATHARTICA.

Recipe Infusi fennæ tartarizatæ uncias qua-
tuor,

Magnesiæ vitriolatæ,

Tincturæ fennæ, singularum unciam
unam.

Magnesium vitriolatum infuso solve, dein
adde tincturam.

No. III.

MISTURA SALINA, VEL
MISTURA KALI ACETATI.

Recipe Kali purificati unciam unam,

Aceti distillati quantum satis fit ut
kali faturetur ; dein adde

Spiritûs pimento,

Syrupi simplicis, singulorum uncias
duas,

Aquæ fontanæ libram unam, plus mi-
nusve, ut fiant misturæ libræ duæ.

No. IV.

PULVIS DOVERI, SIVE
PULVIS SUDORIFICUS, PH. ED. 1774.

Recipe Tartari vitriolati uncias quatuor cum
semisse,

P

Opii,

Opii,

Radicis ipecacuanhæ tritæ, utriusque
femunciam.

Misceantur, et terantur simul accuratè,
donec fiat pulvis.

No. V.

MISTURA PERUVIANA, VEL
MISTURA CORTICIS CINCHONÆ.

Recipe Corticis cinchonæ (olim corticis
peruviani) crassam in pulverem
redacti uncias duas,

Aquæ fontanæ libras quatuor. Coque
ad colaturæ libras duas, quibus
adde

Spiritus pimento uncias duas.

No. VI.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS cum IPE-
CACUANHA.

Recipe Antimonii tartarifati granum unum,
Pulveris radice ipecacuanhæ grana
decem,

Misce pro dosi.

EM-

No. VII.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM,
PHARM. EDIN. 1774.

Recipe Ceræ flavæ libras duas,
Resinæ albæ,
Axungię porcınæ, utriusque libram
unam,
Olei olivarum uncias octo,
Cantharidum sesquilibram.

Cantharides, prius in pulverem tenuem,
dein cum oleo, tritæ, cæteris, leni igne li-
quefactis, & ab igne remotis, addantur.

No. VIII.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI.

Recipe Emplastri lithargyri uncias quatuor,
Ceræ flavæ,
Olei olivæ, singulorum uncias duas.

Lento igne simul liquefacta, assidue agita,
donec refrixerint.

EMBROCATIO TEREBINTHINA-
TA.

Recipe Spiritus vini tenuioris sesquiunciam,
Olei terebinthinæ rectificati unciam
dimidiam.

Misce ut fiat embrocatio.

OBSERVATIONS.

The new titles of medicines, which were introduced into the London dispensatory of 1788, have in general been adopted in this work: and it may be taken for granted, that, although the Medical Reports were noted down prior to that period, the medicines these new titles are meant to express are the very same as they were under the old ones, unless when specified to the contrary.

The tincture of guaiacum of the London dispensatory of 1788 (the first prescription in this section, entitled the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum in the London dispensatory of 1746) was always prescribed in my private practice, and to the dispensatory patients;

patients; and the volatile elixir of guaiacum [of the Edinburgh dispensatory of 1774, entitled the Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum in the Edinburgh dispensatory of 1792, was always administered to the hospital patients.

But as I found on examination, that these differently named medicines were virtually the same, each of them containing four ounces of the gum guaiacum in a pint and a half of the volatile alkaline or ammoniated spirit, more or less aromatised, I have employed the latest London title alone in the reports of the preceding cases; in order that the reader's attention might not be distracted by the frequent and almost perpetual recurrence of different names for the same medicine.

The volatile elixir of guaiacum of the Edinburgh dispensatory was constantly preferred to the London tincture in the hospital practice; because it mixed much more readily with water, which, being always at hand, became the general vehicle of the medicine with all the infirmary patients.

The sudorific powder administered in all the cases of hospital patients was the Dover's powder of the Edinburgh dispensatory of 1774, which appears to have contained exactly the same proportion of opium with the original prescription of doctor Dover: and as I find the pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus of the London dispensatory of 1788, which seems evidently intended to supply the place of the Dover's powder, is much stronger than the former, it cannot be considered as precisely the same medicine. This will appear by the following experiments.

I took 60 grains of crude opium, as it came from abroad, of a pillular consistence; and having carefully dried and sifted it, I found that it afforded no more than 48 grains of powder. I then took 60 grains of the London hard extract of opium, and having reduced it likewise to powder, it weighed 58 grains. Now as the Edinburgh Dover's powder of 1774 was prepared with the crude opium, without being either dried or powdered, it is plain, that the London

the hard extract, contains one sixth part more of the opium than the Edinburgh.

Moreover, eleven grains of the Edinburgh powder of 1774 contain just one grain of opium and one of ipecacuanha; whereas ten grains of the London powder contain one grain of each of these articles; which makes the latter about one tenth part stronger than the former. So that, allowance being made for both these differences, I believe fifteen or sixteen grains of the London Dover's powder will be fully equivalent to a scruple of the Edinburgh Dover's powder of 1774.

I observe likewise, that the late Edinburgh dispensatory of 1792 has adopted the London prescription of this medicine, excepting that it orders the soft extract of opium, instead of the hard; which circumstance renders the new Edinburgh powder much nearer to the original in strength as an opiate than the London powder. Perhaps about eighteen grains of the new Edinburgh powder will be found equivalent to twenty grains of the old.

I have been the more particular in pointing out the difference between the old and

new Dover's powder, on account of it's importance as an established remedy in modern practice; and also in consideration, that if the medical gentlemen should think proper, in their treatment of rheumatic cases, to pay any attention to the doses of the medicine, which have been administered in these Reports, it is certainly right, that they should be informed of so material a circumstance.

With respect to the other prescriptions in this section, they were taken from a collection of concise and economical formulæ, of which I constantly made use during my attendance at the infirmary. They are inserted here, in order that they might be more conveniently prescribed by their titles in the preceding part of this work, and that the narrative of the cases might be the less interrupted by the frequency of their occurrence.

Their uses and virtues will appear obvious to most practitioners, and therefore a very few remarks upon them will be sufficient,

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The usual dose of the cathartic mixture was two ounces, taken in the morning fasting; which generally in a short time procured three or four loose stools, with little or no griping, and answered the purpose of a mild purgative extremely well. Accordingly it was frequently prescribed in the diurnal reports under the title of the common purging draught.

The saline mixture was generally taken in doses of three table-spoonfuls, three times a day. Its sedative virtues are well known, under the name of the neutralised salt of wormwood mixture.

Three table-spoonfuls of the peruvian mixture were occasionally administered, two or three times a day, to rheumatic convalescents, as a corroborant, with advantage.

A grain of tartar emetic mixed with ten of ipecacuanha, which constitutes the antimonial ipecacuanha powder, I have exhibited for a great many years, for the purpose of cleansing the stomach, &c.; and have found it one of the most certain and useful emetics, with which I am acquainted.

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The blistering-plaister of the Edinburgh dispensatory of 1774 was always prescribed for the infirmary patients, and that of the London dispensatory of 1745 for the private and dispensary patients: and although the proportion of cantharides was rather larger in the latter, in the proportion of two-sevenths to one-fourth, yet, as no obvious difference could be observed in their operative effects, they may be considered as the same. It is observable, that the royal colleges have preserved, in the last editions of their dispensatories, the same proportion of cantharides, in their respective formulæ for this plaister, as in the preceding editions. With respect to the consistence, I prefer the plaister made by the preceding formula of the Edinburgh college to any other I have yet seen.

As to the litharge cerate, the late Mr. Richard Hughes, the worthy apothecary of the Stafford General Infirmary, having invented a plaister composed of certain proportions of diachylon, wax, and oil, which was found extremely useful as a mild and
 healing

healing application for excoriations, &c., I was desirous of adopting it as a dressing for parts which had been blistered. But being of too hard a consistence, I varied the ingredients in different proportions, and after several trials I adopted the preceding formula, which forms a cerate of a medium consistence. It is sufficiently pliant to be spread without heat; and yet is moderately adhesive, so as to be easily retained upon the part affected. In short, it is the mildest and most convenient application for blistered parts I ever knew. About two or three years ago I communicated the prescription to a friend, an eminent surgeon in London, who assures me, that he has found it one of the most convenient and useful applications he ever tried, for the purpose of obviating pain and irritation, in certain cases of ulcers, and irritable cutaneous affections.

The turpentine embrocation, from the nature of its ingredients, is somewhat exceptionable on two accounts: viz. their want of chemical affinity, so that they will
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not unite into an uniform mixture; and the strong odour of the oil of turpentine, whence the embrocation has a very unpleasant smell. It is therefore adopted in this collection of medicines, merely from it's having been found more efficacious in relieving pains than most other applications.

SECTION XII.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF BLOOD-LETTING, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

THE quantity of blood to be taken from an adult of tolerable strength may be in general from eight to twelve ounces, diminishing the quantity in proportion as the age, strength, and constitution, shall fall short of the character of a strong adult. Thus, for example, in children of ten years of age, in delicate women, and debilitated men, about one-half, or little more than one-half, will be found pretty nearly a due
pro-

proportion. Nor will it be often necessary to employ the operation a second time, if the symptoms be not urgent; and when urgent it should seldom be repeated more than once or twice, so that the adult at a medium may not lose more than from sixteen to twenty-eight ounces of blood in the whole, to be regulated by the strength of the pulse, and urgency of the symptoms. With these precautions we shall guard against unnecessarily debilitating the patient.

The operation of blood-letting is commonly performed with facility, and for the most part without any immediate inconvenience; and its effects upon the system are in general so well known, that they will require but a few cursory remarks.

Sometimes a sickness and fainting will take place, either during the flowing, or immediately after the stopping, of the blood. This circumstance, however, if it be not wished for as a mean of suddenly depressing the powers and action of the system, it is well known may in general be obviated with tolerable certainty, by not permitting the
blood

blood to flow in too great a stream ; and may be prevented with still more certainty, by placing the patient in an horizontal posture during the operation. Another useful consequence of blood-letting in all acute fevers is the speedily diminishing the morbid heat of the body. But the constant effect of this mode of evacuation, which deserves particular attention, is debility, which is sure to attend the loss of any considerable quantity of blood : and therefore, when the operation is employed with too great freedom, it becomes of serious consequence ; because even tonic medicines, and a restorative regimen, cannot recover a patient so debilitated, without being continued for some length of time.

If after the first operation of blood-letting any particular part of the body should become more distressingly painful than the rest, it will in general be found more eligible to apply leeches to the part affected, as a local evacuant, than to repeat the operation with the lancet.

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But from the great variation found in the size and vigour of leeches, circumstances to which sufficient attention is seldom paid, the quantity of blood taken away by this mode is rendered extremely uncertain. It appears however from observation, that four moderate or middle sized healthy leeches will upon a medium cause an evacuation of four ounces of blood, allowing an ounce for every leech, one with another, including what they take away by suction, and what is collected upon cloths wrung out of warm water, and applied to the bleeding parts every five or ten minutes after the leeches have dropped off: and therefore, considering four, five, or six moderate sized leeches as taking away about as many ounces of blood, two of these operations will be fully equivalent to one with the lancet, as a general evacuant, and ought to be deemed so, in our estimate of the loss of blood about to be sustained by the system.

If leeches cannot conveniently be procured, the application of cupping glasses with scarification

fication will generally answer the same good purpose; and by some practitioners it is preferred, on account of the discharge of blood being more easily ascertained.

The obvious useful effects of general blood-letting in the acute rheumatism are a speedy abatement of the rheumatic pains, and a mitigation of the feverish symptoms.

The application of leeches, or cupping glasses, will generally procure an immediate relief of the parts pained, as a local remedy; and at the same time some diminution of the morbid action of the system. Their prudent application, therefore, may often successfully supersede the farther use of the lancet, after the first operation with that instrument.

Of eighty-seven cases of acute rheumatism, the lancet was employed in forty-one, and the effects, carefully collected from a tabular view of the cases arranged for the purpose, appeared in the following order:

Three cases were cured chiefly by it, seven were much relieved, seven moderately

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relieved,

relieved, twenty but little relieved, and four received no benefit.

Of thirty-seven chronic cases, in which the lancet was employed, one was cured chiefly by it, two much relieved, five moderately relieved, twenty-one but little relieved, and eight not relieved.

A number of examples, illustrating the effects of this remedy, have been exhibited in the first and fifth sections of these Reports.

SECTION XIII.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF THE TINCTURE OF GUAIA-
ACUM, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE
ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMA-
TISM.

THE medium dose of the tincture of guaiacum, which was administered, with the sudorific regimen, to adults, was half an ounce, in about three ounces of water, at bed-time. The dose was now and then enlarged to five or six drams; but was much oftener diminished to three drams, especially to women.

In like manner, three drams to a youth of fifteen years old, and two to a boy of ten,

have generally been exhibited as the medium sudorific doses for their respective ages; and with operative and curative effects similar to those in adults.

The sudorific doses were administered for the most part every other night; at other times for three or four nights successively; and sometimes night and morning, every other day.

The assistance of a sudorific regimen, or the drinking of warm diluting liquors in bed, is highly useful in promoting the operation of any sudorific medicine. The tincture of guaiacum was generally administered early in the evening; that the patient might have the advantage of being supplied regularly by his attendants with a tea-cupful of warm balm, or other herb tea, or small white wine whey, every half hour, for two or three hours together.

Sometimes the medicine was exhibited in the morning, some hours before the usual time of rising: and from the natural disposition of the body to perspire more readily at that time than in the evening, some patients

tients will be made to sweat more successfully by morning doses, than by evening ones.

During the intervals between the sudorific operations, the tincture was frequently given in doses of one dram morning and afternoon every day, by way of promoting insensible perspiration; in which dose it will often prove gently laxative likewise, and sometimes procure, though slowly, further relief of pains.

The tincture in general agrees extremely well with the stomach; but always occasions a smarting heat in the mouth and throat immediately after being taken. This effect, however, may be speedily obviated, by the patient's swallowing a mouthful or two of water after it.

The tincture was administered to sixty-nine patients afflicted with the acute rheumatism, who made reports of it's effects, and to one hundred and eleven of those afflicted with the chronic rheumatism, whose cases occurred in a given time, and who likewise made reports of it's effects. Of these one

hundred and eighty cases it proved sudorific in one hundred and fifty-three : of which number it was copiously so in one hundred and eight, but moderately so in forty-five, and not at all in the remaining twenty-seven.

The medicine appeared to be rather more frequently sudorific in acute cases, than in chronic ones ; otherwise it's operations were nearly alike in degree. The tincture had some effect upon the intestines in ninety-two of the one hundred and eighty cases : of which number it proved purgative in twenty-three cases, moderately laxative in fifty-seven, and but just perceptibly so in twelve. In the remaining eighty-eight cases, it was not at all laxative. It proved rather more operative on the intestines, both in degree and frequency, in acute cases, than in chronic ones.

It deserves notice likewise, that, although the tincture was almost always sudorific, yet sometimes it proved laxative when it did not prove sudorific ; and it appears by the tables, that there were only fifteen cases out of the

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the one hundred and eighty, in which it did not prove either sudorific or laxative, or both.

It was observable, that in those cases, in which it did not prove more or less sudorific, it generally somewhat heated the patient, and made him restless.

Occasionally it has made the patient sick, and has been thrown up. This accident has generally happened when it has been taken either in too large or too small a quantity of the vehicle, which should not be less than two ounces and a half, or more than three ounces and a half, to half an ounce of the tincture. These are the only operative effects I have met with deserving notice.

Of the sixty-nine acute cases, in which the tincture was administered, there were thirteen cured by it alone; twenty-one cured chiefly by it; fourteen much relieved; six moderately relieved; nine but slightly relieved; and six not relieved.

Of the one hundred and eleven chronic cases, in which the same medicine was exhibited, sixteen were cured by it alone,

and seventeen chiefly by it; twenty-two were relieved by it, thirteen moderately, and twenty-three but little; and twenty experienced no benefit from it's use.

Numerous examples, illustrating the curative effects of this medicine, have been given in the second and sixth sections of these Reports.

SECTION XIV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF THE DOVER'S POWDER, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

THE medium dose of the Dover's powder, administered to adults as a sudorific, was one scruple, which was generally taken in bed at an early hour, and in the same manner, and with the same regimen, as the tincture of guaiacum. But it was no unfrequent direction, to order the patient to take ten grains of the powder every hour, for three times, unless the first or second dose proved sudorific; which if it did, the remainder was not to be taken. When this method was pursued, it generally happened, that two doses proved sufficient.

Fifteen grains of the powder were usually exhibited, as the medium dose, to a youth of fifteen years old, and ten grains to a boy of ten years old.

The sudorific doses were sometimes administered for several nights together; but more commonly every other night.

The Dover's powder was administered to eighty-five acute and chronic rheumatic patients, who made reports of its effects. Of this number it caused forty-four to sweat copiously, twenty-one but moderately or slightly, and to twenty it was not at all sudorific. Whence it appears, that, although in a given number of cases the sudorific operations were less frequent from the Dover's powder, than from the tincture of guaiacum, yet when the sudorific discharge had once taken place, it was in general full as copious from the former as from the latter.

With respect to the difference of the sudorific operation of the powder in rheumatic cases, it was evidently both more frequently
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and more copiously sudorific in acute cases, than in chronic ones.

It was likewise found to possess an anodyne quality, by which it often mitigated rheumatic pains like a charm, and frequently thereby procured sleep.

By its astringent effect, it commonly obviated a laxative and irritable state of the bowels. In many cases, therefore, attended with these troublesome circumstances, it was found a preferable medicine to the tincture of guaiacum.

In a few cases, however, its operative effects were somewhat troublesome, producing a nausea, or vomiting, a slight vertigo, or a transient confusion of ideas: but these effects were extremely rare, and may be easily obviated by diminishing the dose of the powder.

Of thirty-one acute cases treated with the Dover's powder, thirteen were cured chiefly by it, eleven relieved, and seven not relieved.

The curative effects of the Dover's powder, although considerable, appear upon a
careful

careful comparison somewhat inferiour to those of the tincture of guaiacum, in a given number of cases; a principal cause of which probably arises from its not operating as a sudorific so frequently, as the tincture.

Of fifty-four chronic cases, in which the Dover's powder was given, three were cured by it alone, and four chiefly by it; four were much relieved by it, eleven moderately, and fourteen but little; and eighteen received no benefit from its use.

For examples of the effects of the Dover's powder, see sections III, and VII.

SECTION XV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF WARM BATHING, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

WARM bathing was found to be a very efficacious sudorific remedy for the removal of pains, in some of the most obstinate cases of chronic rheumatism. The patients generally staid in the bath, made as warm as they could bear it, about fifteen or twenty minutes, more or less, according to their feelings, or till an incipient faintness and sickness warned them to remove from their situation. Immediately after, being put into a warm bed, they were treated with the usual sudorific regimen; which was almost always attended with a very copious discharge

discharge of sweat, and that for several hours, or the greater part of the night, with proportionable relief of the pains. Nevertheless, it's operation being so considerable, it was found to weaken the patient much more than either the tincture of guaiacum or the Dover's powder. On which account it was never administered without a strict attention to it's effects:

In thirty-eight cases of a chronic rheumatism, wherein warm bathing was applied, twenty-nine patients made use of a bath of warm water, in these Reports commonly called the warm bath, and nine of the vapour bath; and the sudorific operation proved copious in thirty-six of these patients, and only somewhat deficient in the remaining two. The time they staid in each of these baths, and their operative and curative effects, were so much the same, that I have only one remark to make respecting them, namely, that as the vapour bath cannot be employed without the use of a complex machine prepared for that purpose, and consequently seldom to be met with, except in some
large

large towns, the warm water bath may very well supply it's place, and will be found perfectly sufficient for every purpose of simple warm bathing: and accordingly the latter term has frequently been employed in these Reports, without specifying which kind of bath had been prescribed.

Of the preceding thirty-eight cases of chronic rheumatism treated with warm bathing, thirty of them were of the genuine chronic kind; of which number four were cured chiefly by it, eight much relieved, ten moderately relieved, six a little relieved, and two not relieved. And if it be considered, that the majority of the cases were the most obstinate that usually come into an hospital, it is presumed the success will not appear inconsiderable. For examples of the effects of warm bathing, see Sect. VIII.

SECTION XVI.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF BLISTERING PLAISTERS, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

BLISTERING plaisters certainly constitute one of the most efficacious remedies we have to boast in the practice of physic: but it is much to be regretted, that their curative effects are not to be obtained, without the certain inconvenience of considerable pain to the patient. The consequences of their operation on their first introduction into practice, and even in the time of Baglivi, were terrible: for we are informed by that celebrated author, that a raging thirst, a parched

a parched mouth, the strangury, bloody urine, gangrene, subsultus tendinum, convulsions, and death, have followed their imprudent application.*

Great improvement, however, has been made since those times; and modern practitioners have become so far acquainted with the nature and use of vesicatories, that the inconveniences now experienced from them are very inconsiderable indeed, when compared with the deleterious effects, which usually attended their operation formerly. Yet they are still frequently very troublesome, and every now and then we meet with very serious consequences from their use.†

Now,

* Vide Baglivi Dissertationis de Incommodis ab Ufu Vesicantium Caput II.

† A middle-aged lady, in Staffordshire, whose family I attended, informed me, that, by the advice of her apothecary, who lived at a distance, she had had a blistering-plaister applied to her back, which, not being removed in due time, had brought on a very violent strangury, with such a degree of irritation upon the neck of the bladder, that, when those symp-

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toms

Now as it is the duty of every practitioner, to procure his patients the greatest share of benefit, with the least degree of pain and inconvenience possible; and as many timid patients are still prevented from receiving relief by the application of blistering-plaisters, being deterred by an unreasonable dread of their effects, it is hoped,

symptoms had considerably abated, the most distressing preternatural motions to urine continued for more than twelve months before they went entirely off.

An elderly woman, upwards of sixty years of age, likewise informed me, that about twelve months before, when confined to her bed by a very bad fever, she had had three blistering-plaisters upon her at one time, by the direction of her apothecary, which brought on the most violent strangury, accompanied with a discharge of blood and mucus, and a falling down of the womb. I also found, on further inquiry, that when she had recovered from her illness, and the discharge of blood and mucus had gradually gone off, such a degree of the prolapsus uteri remained as proved greatly distressing to her; for it not only prevented her from using her wonted exercise, but was attended with a considerable degree of dysury, or difficulty of passing urine, from the local derangement of those parts, the womb constantly pressing upon the neck of the bladder whenever the body was erect.

that

that the following observations, though more particular than those of the preceding sections, will not be deemed superfluous on so important a remedy.

The size of the blistering-plasters usually applied to the nape and between the shoulders was in general about seven inches by five, including a sufficient margin of the litharge-plaister with resin, formerly called the adhesive-plaister. In cases of sciatica and lumbago, however, and in some few other urgent cases, they were variously enlarged.

If the part to be blistered be first bathed with vinegar, and a vesicatory be effectually secured in close contact with the skin, and suffered to lie on twelve or fourteen hours, the patient will seldom fail to experience the full effects of a blistering operation.

If the vesicatories applied be of moderate size, and not allowed to be on more than twelve or fourteen hours, or till the skin has been raised into a blister, or the serum has been discharged, they will very rarely be accompanied with a strangury.

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If a very large vesicatory be applied, or a common sized one be allowed to lie on double it's usual time; or if two or three are laid on together, or in such quick succession, that they shall all be operating upon the patient during any part of the same period; we ought not to be surpris'd, if a strangury should be the consequence.

If a vesicatory be applied to the head or scalp, first properly shaved, and suffered to lie on the usual time, it will seldom elevate the cuticle, and yet will generally produce a copious discharge attended with very little pain or uneasiness.

If the blistering-plaister be removed in due time, the serum be gently let out, the cuticle be allowed to remain on till it spontaneously separates, and the blistered parts be daily dress'd with the litharge cerate already recommended in Sect. XI, any troublesome degree of pain, heat, or other disagreeable effect of irritation, will seldom follow.

When either from past experience, or any other circumstance, indicating extraordinary
cutaneous

cutaneous irritability, we have reason to fear, that blistering will be attended with an erysipelalous inflammation, such effect will either be prevented, or much lessened, by the interposition of a piece of gauze between the vesicatory and the cuticle: care being taken, that the plaister be removed in due time.

If however for want of such precaution, or from any other cause, an erysipelalous inflammation have already taken place, it will be much relieved by dressing the part affected, twice a day, with the litharge cerate spread upon a fine rag, covering the same with a poultice prepared with bread, milk, and the best olive oil, or a linseed poultice.

If a patient have been subject to the strangury from former applications of vesicatories, it will be found highly useful, to order him to drink plentifully of some bland diluting liquor, such as almond emulsion, milk and water, barley water, or linseed tea, both at going to bed, and during the night time.

Should, however, a strangury take place, during the application of one or more ves-

catories, whether diluting liquids have been drunk or not, the plaister, or plaisters, must be immediately removed, and the parts dressed with litharge cerate; and twenty or twenty-five drops of the tincture of opium should be administered without delay. At the same time the region of the bladder should be fomented with hot flannel cloths, wrung out of a decoction of camomile flowers, or hot water, every five minutes, for two or three hours together, or till the pains from the strangury begin to be relieved; after which they will in general very speedily decrease, and in a short time go entirely off. If the motions to urine should continue after the other symptoms are removed, the liquids to be drunk should be taken cautiously in a moderate quantity, and should partake of the same mild qualities with those which were ordered by way of prevention of the strangury.

In a considerable given number of cases, in which vesicatories were employed, the following operative effects were observed. A complete vesication took place within the
period

period of twelve or fourteen hours after their application. Their operation was attended with some pain and a smarting soreness of the blistered part, and likewise a copious discharge of serum in more than three-fourths of the cases, and a moderate discharge in nearly the whole of the remainder; for the instances were very few in which there was no discharge at all. From the care which was taken to avoid every unnecessary irritation, a strangury, or an erysipelatous inflammation, as an effect of blistering, was very rare; for not more than one or two instances of each were experienced in an hundred cases.

The curative effects of blistering-plaisters in relieving violent chronic pains are in general very striking, and merit considerable attention. It must be acknowledged, however, that as local remedies, when we consider the short and more transient nature of the pains in the acute than in the chronic rheumatism, their curative influence was less conspicuous in the former than in the latter.

In twenty-two cases of acute rheumatism, wherein blistering-plaisters were ap-

plied, the urgent pains of two patients were totally removed, in eleven they were much relieved, in six but moderately or slightly so, and in three not relieved.

Of fifty-nine chronic cases, in which they were likewise employed, and the patients had made reports of their effects, the pains were intirely removed in fifteen, much relieved in twenty-one, moderately relieved in six, but little relieved in seven, and not at all relieved in the remaining ten.

It was likewise found in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism, that blistering was one of the most powerful means with which we are acquainted, for the effectual removal of those deep seated and fixed pains commonly called lumbago and sciatica.

For examples of the effects of blistering, see the cases of the fourth and the ninth sections.

SECTION XVII.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE AND EFFECTS OF THE TURPENTINE EMBROCATION, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

DURING my attendance on the infirmity patients, the relief of chronic rheumatic pains was often attempted by local applications, such as the turpentine embrocation, the camphorated spirit of wine, soap liniment, Bate's anodyne balsam, camphorated oil, and the volatile liniment, all of which were occasionally of use as palliatives. But as the first of these was found more frequently of service than any of the rest, it
appeared

appeared most advisable, for the sake of brevity, to give a few reports of it's effects, as a specimen of the whole, and of that palliative relief which may be expected from this class of medicines.

One or two tea-spoonfuls of the turpentine embrocation were generally applied by friction, every night, or every night and morning, for four, five, eight, or ten days together to the parts affected; in which a grateful warmth was thereby excited, and provided the pains were not deeply seated, they were now and then materially relieved, and almost always mitigated, at least for a time. The medicine seldom acted as a rubefacient, or gave the least uneasiness from it's stimulating quality. It has been already observed, that the embrocation exhibits an imperfect mixture, and therefore requires to be well shaken up every time it is used, in order that it's ingredients may be more equally applied to the painful parts.

Of twenty-six cases of chronic rheumatism, collected in a given time, in which the turpentine embrocation was employed,
three

three were much relieved, six moderately relieved, fifteen a little relieved, and two not relieved ; and therefore from it's curative effects, though only partial, it is entitled to some attention as a palliative remedy.

SECTION XVIII.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE
ACUTE RHEUMATISM, WITH OBSER-
VATIONS SUBSERVIENT TO THE HIS-
TORY OF THE CHRONIC RHEUMA-
TISM.

THE following observations are called only a sketch, because it would require a much greater number of cases than have been collected for this work, in order to compose a full and correct history of the acute rheumatism.

The general facts, however, are candidly stated, as they appeared on examining the tables which were arranged from the diurnal

nal reports ; and it is hoped, that as far as they go no material mistakes have been committed, and that some improvement has been made in the history of the disease.

In the acute rheumatism, the muscular parts of the body, especially of the limbs, are painful on motion and pressure, and the system is affected with febrile symptoms.

The muscular parts are only said to be painful on motion, because they are sometimes quite easy when not moved ; and that the same parts are painful on pressure is a well known fact, and has been frequently described in the preceding pages by the colloquial phrase of the parts affected being sore to the touch. By febrile symptoms are not meant those of true or idiopathic fevers, but such as usually attend inflammatory affections.

The three circumstances, which I have thus particularly noticed, appear to be the most constant and striking features of the acute rheumatism ; and therefore they are selected in the preceding paragraph, not only as a part of it's history, but also for the
purpose

purpose of exhibiting a concise and practical character of the disease.

The upper and lower limbs are affected with pains nearly alike in point of general frequency; but the head and trunk, the back excepted, are much less subject to them. Particular parts, however, are much more liable to be affected with pains than others: for example, the back, shoulders, arms, wrists, hands, hips, thighs, knees, and legs, are more frequently affected than the ancles, feet, head, breast, side, neck, elbows, and fingers. The parts affected are in general most painful in the night time.

The disease will sometimes be strongly marked by a transition, a recurrence, or an exacerbation * of the pains, or a concurrence of these circumstances: and such cases are generally accompanied with stronger febrile symptoms, and more general pains; and will prove for the most part more tedious of cure.

* For an explanation of these terms, see page 10; and for examples, see the cases of Ellen Dabb, sect. I, p. 10, and Mr. Riley, sect. II, p. 31.

In eighty-seven cases of acute rheumatism, nineteen were distinctly marked by one or more of these modifications of the pains, generally by two of them, and sometimes by all three. Only two cases of the nineteen were attended with slight feverish symptoms.

Of these nineteen cases, twelve came under my care within the first week of the disease; four within the second; two within the third; and one beyond the fourth. Of this number, five were cured within the first week's treatment; five during the second; four during the third; four became lingering, and were four weeks or more under medical treatment, before their cures were accomplished; and one terminated in a chronic rheumatism.

In the acute rheumatism the febrile symptoms will often come on one or two days before the pains: but more frequently the pains will become troublesome for one, two, three, or even four days before the febrile symptoms have made their appearance; and in about one case in four the patient will
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be seized with febrile symptoms and the pains on the same day.

The febrile symptoms will also frequently abate before there is any sensible diminution of the pains : but they will likewise as often decline about the same time ; and it rarely occurs, that the pains go off before the febrile symptoms have disappeared.

Of cases of acute rheumatism in general, about one-fourth of any given number may be considered as only semi-acute ; for in these the febrile symptoms will be found slighter, the parts affected fewer in number, and the pains much milder than in the majority of the cases. For example, of eighty-seven cases of general acute rheumatism, twenty-five came under this description ; and therefore if the epithet acute be allowed to signify, either wholly, or chiefly, what belongs to the febrile symptoms attending the disease, it is presumed, these milder cases may receive, without any violation of propriety, the approbation of semi-acute.

In strongly marked cases of the acute rheumatism, the pulse is generally as frequent

quent and as hard, and the blood as fizy, as in pleuritic cafes.

The urine is in general very high coloured, and small in quantity, in the early part of the difeafe.

The stools for the moft part are coftive; fometimes however they are regular, and now and then they are loofe. The difeafe is fometimes attended with a fpontaneous and copious perfpiration.

In moft cafes of acute rheumatifm, the patient's fleep will be more or lefs difturbed, according to the extent and degree of the pains, and violence of the febrile fymptoms; and in fome inftances there will be no fleep for three or four nights together; yet fome few patients, with milder fymptoms, will enjoy a moderate fhare of reft.

In the greater number of cafes of the acute rheumatifm, the pains are fenfibly worfe in the night time, and the pained parts are generally attended with more or lefs of a rednefs and fwelling.

In fome particular cafes of the acute rheumatifm, wherein the ancles are fwollen,
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the pressure of the finger will leave a slight indentation, as in cases of anasarca. An erroneous conclusion, however, from this deceptive appearance, may always be guarded against, by a proper attention to the strength of the pulse, the tonic state of the muscular fibres, and the other signs of a vigorous action of the system. In these swellings accompanying the acute rheumatism, there is always a considerable degree of tension and elasticity, which are evidently owing to vascular distention, and not to the effusion of the interstitial fluid.

In the early part of life there appears to be a considerable predisposition in the system to be affected with the acute rheumatism. Of eighty-seven cases which came under my treatment, in the different stages of life, the number, which occurred in each period, and in each sex, will appear in the following table.

TABLE.

T A B L E.

	1 year to 10 years	10 years to 20 years	20 years to 30 years	30 years to 40 years	40 years to 50 years	50 years to 60 years	60 years to 70 years	total num.
males	0	10	16	7	6	0	2	41
fem.	3	16	16	5	4	1	1	46
	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>87</u>

From this account it is evident, that within the first thirty years of life sixty-one cases occurred out of eighty-seven, viz. thirty-five females, and twenty-six males: and that, taking in the whole period of life, the disease occurred to rather more females than males, in the proportion of forty-six to forty-one; and to both sexes in a decided manner from the age of ten to thirty, for we find that in fifty-eight cases out of eighty-seven it took place within that period.

In the first three months of the year the disease appears to be most prevalent.

In seventy-three cases of acute rheumatism, which took place within the course

of eight years, the commencement of which was properly marked down in the diurnal reports, the proportion of cases that occurred in each month, will appear in the following

T A B L E.

January	February	March	April	May	June
10	12	12	6	4	2
└──────────┘			└──────────┘		
34			12		
July	August	September	October	November	December
7	7	2	3	5	3
└──────────┘			└──────────┘		
16			11		

Hence we find that of seventy-three cases, thirty-four, or nearly one-half, occurred within the first three months, and that the numbers which took place in the nine remaining months, were so much inferior, and with so little difference, as to suggest no observations of any consequence. Previous rheumatic fevers seem to act as a predisposing cause to the acute rheumatism.

The attacks of rheumatic fevers acting as predisposing causes may be divided into two kinds: those which have occurred once or oftener

oftener in some former period of life; and those which have very lately happened. In the latter case the acute rheumatism commonly ensues within two, three, or four weeks after the termination of rheumatic fever, or during the period of convalescence, when it is generally distinguished by the name of a relapse. Several examples of each kind are contained in the preceding Reports. Exposure to cold, especially of a sudden, and immediately after the body has been heated, appears to be the most frequent exciting cause of the acute rheumatism.

Many other causes have been enumerated by authors; but it must be acknowledged, that the disease will very frequently take place without any assignable exciting cause whatever.

Of acute diseases perhaps there are few or none, in the cure of which the utility of remedies will be found more conspicuous, than the acute rheumatism.

Of eighty-seven acute cases, which came under my treatment, forty-eight occurred in the first week of the disease, thirty-four in the second and third weeks, and five in

the fourth and fifth weeks. Of this number I received reports of eighty-four ; fifty-nine of which were cured ; twenty-one relieved, most of which were cases of out-patients, who from neglect discontinued their reports ; two were not relieved ; and two proved fatal. It appears therefore, that near three-fourths of the whole were completely cured ; and it is highly probable, we should have heard that the greater number of the twenty-one patients relieved were soon after cured, had they, or their friends for them, returned and finished their reports.

When the disease came under medicinal treatment in the second or third week ; when the febrile symptoms were moderate ; when the parts pained were not numerous, and experienced no considerable transitions, recurrences, or exacerbations of the pains ; in proportion as these circumstances more or less concurred, the cure was found to be the more easily and speedily obtained ; and in general took place within the first week's treatment, on the sudorific plan, the use of the lancet being occasion-
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ally premised, in the manner which has been directed. Of this kind the preceding Reports contain numerous examples.

When the disease happened to come under treatment in the first week; when it was a relapse; when the febrile symptoms were considerable; when the parts pained were numerous, or when the pains were strongly marked by their transitions, recurrences, or exacerbations; in proportion as these circumstances more or less concurred, the disease was found to require more attention in the treatment, and the cure was in general accomplished more slowly, and with greater difficulty.—See a number of examples of this sort in the preceding Reports.

Nevertheless, although a successful crisis was in general somewhat more speedily obtained by art, when the disease came under my care in the second or third week, yet the good effects of medical treatment in the first week were often very striking and conspicuous.

For examples of successful efforts of art, see the following cases ; all of this description, which I found more disposed to resist the immediate influence of medicines, and yet they were cured in the first week's treatment. The case of Esther Goldsmith, of seven days continuance, cured in five days ; Section I, p. 1. John Beaumont's case, of four days continuance, cured in five days, Sect. I, p. 3. Observations on William Higginson's case, of four days continuance, cured in four days, Sect. II, p. 25. Observations on Thomas Higginson's case, of four days continuance, cured in four days, Sect. II, p. 26. And Elizabeth Hill's case, of four days continuance, cured in two days, Sect. II, p. 52.

Perhaps as plausible and popular an hypothesis, as any that has ever been adopted, respecting the proximate cause of the acute rheumatism, is that, which supposes a morbid matter to be circulating in the system for a certain time, during which it is concocted,

cocted, or fitted by the efforts of nature (which authors have commonly called the *vis medicatrix naturæ*) for being expelled by some of the emunctories; and that this expulsion of the morbid matter, when maturely concocted, from the system, is essential to a successful crisis, or the salutary removal of the disease.

But whether this or any other occasionally received opinion, respecting the nature of the disease, will sufficiently account for the general fact, which has been stated with respect to it's being brought to a successful crisis sooner at one stage than at another, is left to the physician to determine.

This favourite hypothesis, however some of it's advocates may insist upon the evidence adduced in it's support, is certainly not unexceptionable: for we find in the preceding Reports a number of cases of acute rheumatism, which occurred in the first week, and yet were cured by art in the first week's treatment; affording a decisive proof, that a concoction of a morbid matter for a certain period, or number
of

of days, is at least not essential to the cure of the disease.

In the acute rheumatism, the brain, or sensorium commune, is very rarely affected.

In eighty-seven acute rheumatic cases only three patients were affected with delirium, two of whom recovered, and one died.

The disease seldom proves fatal.

It has been already observed, that out of eighty-seven cases treated only two proved fatal; certainly but a small proportion for that number. One of the fatal cases was marked by a very sudden and unexpected transition of the disease to the brain; and was one of the three examples of rheumatic delirium alluded to in the preceding observation. In the other, the disease seemed likewise to be suddenly transferred to the vital organs, producing the most violent dyspnoea, and speedily proving fatal.

The disease sometimes terminates in chronic rheumatism.

Suppuration has been enumerated by some authors as one of the terminations of the
acute

acute rheumatism : but I am inclined to consider the instances as very rare, because no example of that kind occurred in any of the histories of the cases from which this work was composed.

A very frequent exciting cause of genuine chronic rheumatism was exposure to cold : at the same time a considerable number of cases occurred without any assignable cause ; and only a small number, in proportion to the whole, were found to be the sequel of the acute rheumatism.

In four hundred and one cases of chronic rheumatism, which occurred in about eight years, three hundred and two were genuine, or regular, and were chiefly such as originated from exposure to cold ; including those which took place from the imperfect cure of the acute rheumatism, and all those which were strongly marked, although arising from causes not reported or not assignable. Of the three hundred and two cases of genuine chronic rheumatism I received reports of two hundred and eighty, of which number one hundred and twenty-nine were cured, fifty-one much relieved, seventy-

seventy-three moderately relieved, eighteen but little relieved, and nine not relieved. Whence it appears, that of these two hundred and eighty cases near one-half were cured, about one-half were relieved, and only about one-thirtieth part of the whole were not relieved.

On examining a given number of cases of patients under thirty years of age, affected with chronic rheumatism, compared with an equal number of cases, which occurred beyond that time of life, it was found, that the proportion of cures of patients of the former description exceeded those of the latter only by about one-fifth; and that the numbers, which were relieved in each of those periods, including cures, were very nearly equal.

The remaining ninety-nine cases were anomalous, and were either complicated with other diseases, or were produced by extraordinary causes. Of this number nineteen originated from sprains, twelve from bruises, and ten from the venereal virus.

Cases

Cases of genuine Chronic Rheumatism occurring in each Sex at the different Periods of Life.

	1 year to 10 years	10 years to 20 years	20 years to 30 years	30 years to 40 years	40 years to 50 years	50 years to 60 years	60 years to 70 years	total num.
mal.	2	32	46	22	27	29	15	173
fem.	1	23	36	21	18	15	8	122
	3	55	82	43	45	44	23	295

By this table of two hundred and ninety-five cases, the ages of the patients being properly marked down in the diurnal reports, we find, that the genuine chronic rheumatism affects males more frequently than females, in the proportion of one hundred and seventy-three to one hundred and twenty-two ; that it affects both sexes very frequently from the age of ten to sixty, but more especially from the age of twenty to thirty ; that from the age of forty, and upwards, it occurs much more frequently in males than in females ; and that, although we find several instances occur beyond the
age

age of sixty, the examples are very rare under the age of ten.

Cases of genuine Chronic Rheumatism occurring in the different Months of the Year, for eight Years successively.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
24	19	25	22	22	20	21	16	19	19	17	22	246

In the preceding table of two hundred and forty-six cases, the numbers are arranged under the different months, as they occurred; the periods of the commencement of that number being distinctly marked down in the diurnal reports.

It is somewhat surprising, that there should not appear a more decided difference in the number of cases occurring in the various seasons of the year: for, excepting that the months of august, september, october, and november, seem to contain fewer cases than the rest, the numbers occurring in the other eight months appear to be so nearly equal, as to afford a strong presumption,

tion, that the chronic rheumatism is much less under the influence of the general progress and vicissitudes of the seasons than has hitherto been imagined.

Cases of Lumbago occurring in each Sex at the different Periods of Life.

	year to 10 years	10 years to 20 years	20 years to 30 years	30 years to 40 years	40 years to 50 years	50 years to 60 years	60 years to 70 years	total num.
males	0	1	6	6	11	3	3	30
fem.	0	2	5	3	3	2	2	17
	0	3	11	9	14	5	5	47

Of these forty-seven cases of genuine lumbago, those arising from sprains, bruises, &c. being rejected, it appears, that thirty-one occurred in males, and seventeen in females; that of the thirty in males twenty-three occurred between the ages of twenty and fifty; and that of the seventeen in females five occurred between the ages of twenty and thirty. The few examples which occurred beyond the age of fifty were nearly equal between the sexes, and the examples under twenty

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we find were too few to admit of a comparison.

Cases of Sciatica occurring in each Sex at the different Periods of Life.

	1 year to 10 years	10 years to 20 years	20 years to 30 years	30 years to 40 years	40 years to 50 years	50 years to 60 years	60 years to 70 years	total num.
mal. 1	6	2	3	4	4	3	23	
fem. 0	4	6	1	4	5	1	21	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1	10	8	4	8	9	44	

Of these forty-four genuine sciatic cases, those arising from sprains, bruises, &c. being rejected, their occurrence appears to be nearly equal, both with regard to the sex and corresponding ages: for we find, that there were twenty-three males and twenty-one females; that but one example occurred before the age of ten, and but four beyond that of sixty; and that between the ages of ten and sixty there were nineteen cases of males to twenty of females.

A T A B L E

A Comparative View of the chief Circumstances distinguishing the Acute from the Chronic Rheumatism.

I. The acute rheumatism is attended with feverish symptoms.

The chronic rheumatism is not attended with feverish symptoms.

II. In the acute, the natural functions are principally affected.

In the chronic, the natural functions are seldom affected.

III. In the acute, transition, recurrence, and exacerbation of pains are pretty frequent.

In the chronic, transition, recurrence, and exacerbation of pains are rare.

IV. In the acute, the patients are more frequently affected from the age of ten to thirty.

In the chronic, the patients are more frequently affected from the age of twenty to fifty.

V. The acute more frequently affects females.

The chronic more frequently affects males.

VI. The acute occurs most frequently in january, february, and march.

The chronic occurs more rarely in june, october, november, and december; and in the other months the frequency of it's occurrence is nearly equal.

VII. The acute is more frequently and more speedily cured or relieved by art.

The chronic is less frequently and less speedily cured or relieved by art.

VIII. The acute is sometimes dangerous. The chronic is seldom or never dangerous.

IX. In

IX. In the acute, the pains, except that they are more frequent in the loins than in any other part, are more general in the system; more frequent in the upper limbs, than in the lower; and most frequently affect the arms and hands.

In the chronic, the pains, except that they are more frequent in the loins than in any other part, are less general in the system; more frequent in the lower limbs, than in the upper; and most frequently affect the hips and ancles.

X. In the acute, the pains are generally worse in bed.

In the chronic, the pains are frequently easier in bed.

XI. The acute most frequently affects strong and sanguine habits.

The chronic most frequently affects infirm and phlegmatic habits.

XII. In the acute, there is an increased sensibility of the parts affected, which are extremely painful on pressure.

In the chronic, there is a diminished sensibility of the parts affected, which are not very painful on pressure.

XIII. In the acute, the efforts of nature towards a natural cure are frequently obvious.

In the chronic, the efforts of nature towards a natural cure are seldom obvious.

XIV. The acute rheumatism will in several instances be succeeded by the chronic.

The chronic rheumatism will scarcely ever be succeeded by the acute.

SECTION XIX.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE
TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE AND
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, WITH PRACTICAL
CONCLUSIONS.

HAVING made such remarks as were suggested from the effects of the several anti-rheumatic remedies employed in the treatment of the disease, it only remains to add some observations subservient to practice, which either were then omitted, or which did not so immediately come under the title of those particular sections; and to recapitulate the substance or most material parts of the whole, in a few general practical conclusions.

Bleeding is certainly a very useful remedy in the treatment of the acute rheumatism: yet it appears from the preceding facts and observations to have been much more so as

an auxiliary than as a principal remedy ; and therefore a cautious use of the lancet was adopted. For if the acute disease were established, and were likely from it's nature and type not to be brought to a speedy crisis, the temporary and very transient mitigation of symptoms, which was generally obtained by diminishing the action of the system from repeated losses of blood, by no means compensated for the more lasting injury done to the constitution, and the greater hazard of a lingering crisis, or a chronic rheumatism ensuing.

It appeared likewise from facts in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism, that the curative effects of blood-letting were still less obvious than in the acute, and therefore it's debilitating effects rendered it's administration still more limited and exceptionable in the former than in the latter.

Many encomiums have been bestowed upon the use of the lancet in the treatment of the acute rheumatism by various authors : but, if we consult the writings of some of it's warmest advocates, we shall find, that most of them, when their judgments were

were matured by long experience, have by no means recommended the operation in the sanguine manner they had formerly done; but have prudently suggested caution in it's administration.

Of all the operative anti-rheumatic remedies, which have fallen within my notice, sudorifics seem to be by far the most efficacious, in producing artificial cures. Their curative effects appear to be strongly connected with their operative ones; they have likewise this recommendation, that they are not found to debilitate the patient so much as either repeated blood-letting, or the frequent use of purgatives.

Accordingly the tincture of guaiacum, a very powerful sudorific, appears to be one of the most useful remedies, which has ever been discovered, in the treatment of the disease; and has therefore justly acquired a considerable degree of reputation, especially since the late Dr. Dawson's publication on the acute rheumatism, although in my humble opinion not yet equal to it's merits. It is also an useful remedy in every stage of the disease; nor does the

ammonia or volatile alkali it contains afford any solid objection to it's being administered in a rheumatic fever, though it stimulates and heats the mouth; for it is found from experience seldom to stimulate the system, or increase the pulse, when given in moderate doses, or even in large ones, unless it fail to prove sudorific. In cases attended with costiveness, the tincture will be decidedly preferable to the Dover's powder, as a sudorific; because the gum guaiacum it contains possesses a laxative property, and will generally move the intestines in a very gentle manner, without griping.

It has been observed, that one of the properties of the Dover's powder was it's operation as an astringent, and therefore in all rheumatic cases attended with a lax or purging state of the intestines, it will claim a prior attention as a sudorific to the tincture of guaiacum; and in most such cases a decided preference, unless where it shall be found to disagree, either from idiosyncrasy, or from the state of the febrile symptoms.

It has been noticed, that the sudorific operation of the warm bath, in the treatment
of

of the chronic rheumatism, weakened the patient much more than the same operation either from the tincture of guaiacum or the Dover's powder; and therefore warm bathing ought seldom to be prescribed to rheumatic patients, who are either very delicate or much debilitated.

Blistering-plaisters, as has been remarked, are very powerful remedies, for the removal of violent rheumatic pains in general. Some caution, however, is proper to be observed with respect to their application in the treatment of the acute rheumatism, in which the pains should not only be considerable, but the case should not be remarkable for their transitions; because, if a vesicatory were always to follow the shifting pains, the relief obtained would by no means compensate for the trouble, pain, and soreness, occasioned by such operations when frequently repeated. On the other hand, in most chronic cases, where the pain is violent, and deep seated, as in the lumbago and sciatica, we scarcely can be said to do our patients justice, if we omit to recommend their application.

There

There are some cases of the disease, in which, from idiosyncrasy, one medicine will prove much more sudorific than another.

For examples in favour of the tincture of guaiacum, see the cases of Ellen Dabb, Sect. I; John Nevel, Sect. II; Thomas Price, Sect. VIII.

For examples in favour of the Dover's powder, see the cases of John Beaumont, William Peckin, Ann Lees, George Barrat, and Mary Offley, in Sect. III.

As experience therefore has demonstrated the sudorific plan to be so highly useful in the treatment of the disease, the medicine which will prove most sudorific with the least inconvenience ought certainly to be sought after and preferred.

When rest is much impaired from violence of the pains, in the chronic rheumatism, a moderate dose of either the tincture of opium, or the camphorated tincture of opium, may in general be exhibited at bed-time for obtaining sleep. They will likewise, in more limited doses, be useful for the same purpose in the treatment of the acute rheumatism: but it must
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be acknowledged, that from the febrile symptoms attending the disease, they will sometimes disagree, and fail of procuring rest, and therefore must be repeated or not, according to their effects.

In the intervals between the operations of the sudorifics, in the treatment of the acute rheumatism, either nitrous medicines, or the common neutral mixture, prepared with the fixed vegetable alkali and lemon juice or distilled vinegar, may generally be administered three or four times a day with advantage.

When the febrile symptoms are gone off, the pains are either vanished or become very trifling, and the patient is debilitated, it will be proper to administer, two or three times a day, a dose of some preparation of steel, peruvian bark, gentian, or other tonic medicine, in order to strengthen the system.

The regimen in the treatment of the acute rheumatism must always be antiphlogistic; the diet ought to be of the vegetable kind, such as farinaceous substances, the products of the kitchen garden, ripe fruits, milk, tea, &c. which are the properest articles for the patient's support.

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He should also abstain from fermented liquors altogether, except occasionally a little wine in whey, gruel, water, or the like. Rest of body, composure of mind, an airy room to sleep and sit in, with moderate covering, both of apparel and bed-clothes, are likewise objects deserving attention.

As soon as the febrile symptoms and pains are materially diminished, debility constituting the chief part of his complaint, and his appetite returning, he may begin to mend his diet, by gradually resuming the use of animal food with a little ale or wine at his dinner, in order to accelerate the recovery of his strength.

With respect to regimen in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism, it may be sufficient, that the patient observe temperance, in his diet, and general mode of living.

The anomalous cases of chronic rheumatism, complicated with other diseases, originating from sprains and bruises, were for the most part materially relieved by the general anti-rheumatic treatment: but the cases which depended upon a venereal taint were either not at all relieved by the same
treat-

treatment, or in the most transient manner; nevertheless they were all cured, except one, by charging the system with a regular course of mercury, for several weeks together, as is usually done in more evident cases of a confirmed venereal lues.

To conclude, I flatter myself, that, after a due consideration of the facts and observations which have been delivered, it will appear reasonable to draw the following practical conclusions from the premises.

1. That there are very few cases of the acute rheumatism, that will not admit of an artificial cure, especially by the sudorific plan of treatment.

2. That there are likewise scarce any cases of chronic rheumatism, that will not admit of some material relief; and that near one-half of a given number will admit of an artificial cure, especially by the sudorific plan of treatment.

3. That if the acute rheumatism be in the second or third week's stage of the disease, an artificial cure will be more frequently obtained during the first week's treatment, than when it occurs at any other period.

5. That

4. That if the acute rheumatism be in the first week's stage, an artificial cure will often be obtained during the first week's treatment: but it will rather more frequently, especially if strongly marked by general pains and considerable febrile symptoms, resist the curative influence of medicines until the second week's treatment, and sometimes even longer.

5. That the moderate use of the lancet, especially as a preliminary to the administration of sudorifics, is a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of the acute rheumatism; but it will seldom be of any material service in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism.

6. That the tincture of guaiacum is almost always sudorific, and frequently laxative; and is extremely efficacious in the treatment of both the acute and chronic rheumatism, especially the former.

7. That the Dover's powder operates for the most part as a powerful sudorific, and also as an anodyne and astringent, and is a very efficacious remedy in the treatment of both the acute and chronic rheumatism.

8. That

8. That the warm bath is most powerfully sudorific, and a very efficacious remedy in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism; but is more debilitating in its operation than either the tincture of guaiacum, or the Dover's powder.

9. That the application of leeches is extremely useful as a local remedy, for the mitigation of the more urgent pains of particular parts, in the treatment of the acute rheumatism.

10. That the application of blistering-plaisters is generally attended with a vesication, a smarting soreness, and a copious discharge; and is one of the most efficacious local remedies experience has yet discovered, for the relief or removal of fixed rheumatic pains, especially those of the sciatica and lumbago.

11. That the turpentine embrocation is an useful palliative remedy for the purpose of relieving troublesome pains not deeply seated in the treatment of the chronic rheumatism.

The first part of the paper
 is devoted to a general
 consideration of the
 subject, and a review
 of the literature on
 the subject. The second
 part is devoted to a
 detailed description of
 the apparatus used in
 the experiments. The
 third part is devoted
 to a description of the
 results obtained, and
 a discussion of their
 significance. The fourth
 part is devoted to a
 summary of the work
 done, and a list of
 references.

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