MEDICAL REPORTS,

OF THE

EFFECTS of TOBACCO,

Principally with Regard to its

DIURETIC QUALITY,

IN THE CURE OF

DROPSIES,

AND

DYSURIES:

TOGETHER WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS, ON THE USE OF CLYSTERS OF TOBACCO, IN THE TREATMENT OF THE COLIC:

By THOMAS FOWLER, M. D.

Physician to the General Infirmary of the County of Stafford.

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

HOR.

LONDON.

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72 St. Paul's Church Yard, and WILLIAM BROWN, Corner of Essex Street, Strand.

MDCCLXXXV.

To

Dr. Withering

from his most obedient

Hble Servant

The Author

PREFACE.

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

Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, and Sialagogues, have very ſeldom produced the deſired Effect. Emetics and Purgatives,

tives, have ſometimes been ſucceſsful in carrying off the Waters; but, much oftener, have only diminiſhed them to a certain Degree, and for a ſhort Time: becauſe the Debility which they occaſion, is found to diſpoſe the Habit more ſtrongly to a Reaccumulation of extravaſated Fluids. Which Conſideration, may juſtly render it doubtful, whether upon the whole more Harm than Good, has not been done by theſe Medicines, in the Treatment of Dropſical Patients.

But the ſame Objection cannot reaſonably be made againſt the Uſe of Diuretics; becauſe they ſeem to produce their Effects, without inducing Debility: and therefore are the only Claſs of Evacuants, which Authors have unanimouſly agreed to recommend; and

yet

yet the ſtrongeſt Advocates for Diuretics, acknowledge the *Uncertainty* of their Operation.

Dr. Cullen in his Syſtem of Practice lately publiſhed, after having allowed the Propriety of diuretic Medicines in the Treatment of Dropſies, has added, ——" It happens, however, unluckily, " that none of them are of very certain " operation;" †

Induced by theſe Conſiderations, the Author of the following Reports has made Trial of a greater Variety of diuretic Medicines in Dropſical Caſes, than have generally been uſed; in Hopes of finding ſome one, more efficacious than the Reſt: and he flatters

† Vol. 4. P. 293.

flatters himſelf, he may recommend, as ſuch, the celebrated Indian Plant commonly called Tobacco.

A Paragraph, in the third Volume of Dr. Duncan's very valuable medical Commentaries, firſt induced him to adminiſter Tobacco. It was Part of a Letter, from Dr. Garden of Charles Town, South Carolina, to Dr. Hope of Edinburgh; wherein he ſays ——" Here we uſe with ſurprizingly " great efficacy, in dropſical caſes, the " alkaline fixed ſalt of tobacco, &c." †

On reading this Account, it occurred to him, that if this Salt was enduced with any medicinal Virtue, ſuperior to that of the common fixed vegetable

† P. 330.

getable Alkali (the Uſe of which in Dropſies, has long been well known to Phyſicians) it muſt ariſe from ſome Property inherent in Tobacco, and which perhaps had not been wholly deſtroyed by the Action of Fire; and if ſo, why not try the Plant itſelf?

It appears, from the Hiſtory of this Plant, that it was firſt introduced into Europe by Monſieur Nicot, from the Iſland of Tobago, about the Year 1560: and that various medicinal Properties have been attributed to it, at different Times, eſpecially by foreign Phyſicians. But, from whatever Cauſe it has happened, the Generality of Writers on the Materia Medica, have ſpoken of it, with great Caution and Reſerve; and for the moſt Part have concluded their Remarks by declaring it, either

obſolete,

obſolete, or ſo *uncertain*, *violent*, and *deleterious*, in its Effects, as to render its Exhibition *unadviſable*.

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

Theſe Conſiderations however, have in nowiſe diſcouraged the Author of the following Sheets, from commencing an Enquiry, into the medicinal Effects of Tobacco; and being reſolved to give a faithful Account, of his own Experience and Obſervations, he has conducted the Inveſtigation thereof, with the ſame Caution and Diligence, as if the Subject had never been before treated.

Each

Each Caſe has been particularly deſcribed, and a Report has been made of the Effects of the Medicine upon every Patient.

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

A Medicine poſſeſſing this Quality in an eminent Degree, has long been acknowledged to be a Deſideratum in

Phyſic;

Phyſic; and let it be conſidered as a further Recommendation, that it is found in a Vegetable. Becauſe the Productions of Nature, are generally *conſtant* and *uniform;* while thoſe of Art, are too often *variable* and *uncertain;* which is the Caſe in ſome of our moſt powerful chemical Remedies.

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

the Reader to form a tolerable Judgment, of the Degree of Credit, to which the whole is intitled.

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

Stafford Jan. 14, 1785.

ADVER-

Advertiſement.

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

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

CONTENTS.

MEDICAL REPORTS, &c.

CHAP. I.

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

CASE I.

Dropsical Swellings of the Legs, of five Months Continuance, much relieved by taking an Infusion *of* Tobacco, *for nine Days.*

APRIL 9th. 1784.

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

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

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

April 10th.

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

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

April

† Infuſum Nicotianæ. No. 1.

April 12th.

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

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

April 14th,

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

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

April 17th.

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

Ordered to take two hundred Drops of the Infuſion, twice a Day, in an Ounce of a Cordial Julep. †

April 19th,

The Medicine ſat eaſy, and was felt warm at the Stomach; the Urine equally copious, and Stools the ſame as before; his Legs not at all ſwelled in a Morning

† Julapium Cardiacum. No. 2.

Morning, and very little at Night.

The Infusion and Julep were continued.

April 21st,

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

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

April 24th,

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

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

April 26th,

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

Ordered

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

April 28th.

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

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

May 1st,

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

The Medicines ordered to be omitted.

CASE

CASE II.

Dropſical Swellings of the Legs, of eight Weeks Continuance, cured by taking the Infuſion *of* Tobacco, *for ſeven Days.*

APRIL 19th, 1784.

JOB KITE, a Soldier, aged 24, an In Patient. His Legs have been dropſical near eight Weeks, and were very much ſwelled laſt Night. He has had an Ague twenty ſix Weeks, but the Fits have been ſtopped ſeventeen Days, by the Uſe of Medicines, which were only finiſhed a few Days ago. His Face is pale, Habit cachectic, and Belly rather ſwelled: his Urine is in tolerable Quantity, Appetite good, and Stools regular.

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

April 21ſt,

The Infuſion made him ſqueamiſh laſt Night for a quarter of an Hour, and he was ſomewhat hot and reſtleſs afterwards. He has had three eaſy

Stools

Stools ſince yeſterday, and made a greater Quantity of Water both Nights. The ſwelling of the Belly quite gone, and that of the Legs much ſubſided.

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

April 24th,

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

The Medicines continued.

April 26th,

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

Ordered

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

April 28th,

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

CASE III.

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

APRIL 29th, 1784.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Acton, aged 68, a Labourer, has been affected with Dropsical Swellings of his Legs and Thighs, for twelve Days past. His Belly is rather swelled, and has a Sensation of Fulness at his Stomach. He has a bad Cough,

C attended

‡ Tinctura Amara Pharm. Lond.

attended with a large Expectoration, a Difficulty of Breathing, and a Pain in his Breaſt. His Urine is ſcanty; but not high coloured: he has loſt Fleſh, and is very feeble; his Appetite is bad, and Pulſe weak; he is thirſty, and low ſpirited; his ſleep is tolerable, and Stools regular. He has taken a Vomit, and two Doſes of purging Phyſic without Relief.

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

May 2d.

He has taken ſix Doſes of the Infuſion, which agreed well, and occaſioned ſeveral eaſy looſe Stools: his Urine is alſo ſenſibly increaſed, and his Belly, Thighs, and Legs much decreaſed; his Cough, Reſpiration and Stomach are relieved, and his Spirits better.

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

May

May 6th.

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

Ordered to continue the Infuſion.

May 16th.

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

June 19th,

No Return of his Complaint.

CASE IV.

A confirmed general Dropsy, in a scrophulous Habit,

MAY 14th, 1784.

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

Ordered

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in an Ounce of Water, twice a Day; and two Mercurial Purging Pills, † *whenever the Body is costive. Advised also to make Use of a more nourishing Diet.*

May 19th,

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

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

May 25th,

He has taken the Infusion regularly, and enlarged the Dose to one hundred and fifty Drops, and found his Urine increased in Proportion. One Evening, he took two hundred Drops, which made

† Pilulæ Aloeticæ Mercuriales. No. 3.

made him ſick, with conſiderable Giddineſs, and Pain acroſs his Eyes: during the Night, he paſſed four Pints of Urine. The upper Extremities are entirely free from Swellings, excepting about the Hand affected with carious Ulcers. The Scrotum is quite reduced, and the Size of the Belly nearly ſo. The Legs and Thighs, although ſtill ſwelled, are much reduced. His Body was opened by two of the purging Pills, the former Part of the Week; and has ſince been kept ſo by the Infuſion, which ſeems to affect his Head moſt in a Morning.

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

May 30th.

On omitting his Medicine for two Days, the Swellings of his Legs and Thighs ſeemed at a ſtand, but on reſuming it, his Urine was again increaſed, and he had two or three Stools a Day, and can bear the preſent Doſes tolerably well. The Swellings of the lower

lower Extremities are now very trifling, and the Belly, Scrotum, and other Parts of the Body, are entirely free from Tumefaction. He is extremely emaciated; yet rather ſtronger, and his Appetite better.

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

June 6th,

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

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

June 13th.

The Vomit operated well, and his Appetite is rather better: the Steel Pills agreed. The Effects of the Infuſion

‖ Pilulæ Chalybeatæ No. 4.

ſion and Symptoms, the ſame as at the laſt Report; excepting that the Ulcers have become painful, and prevent his getting Reſt; his Body ſtill looſe.

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

June 20th.

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

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

Aug. 14th.

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

CASE

CASE V.

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

MAY 30th, 1784.

JANE RUSHTON, aged 34, the Wife of a labouring Man, of Moor Heath, in the Parish of Leigh. She is affected with a Swelling of the Abdomen, which appears larger than is usual in the last Month of Pregnancy. On examining her Body, a Fluctuation is perceptible to the Touch. She has a short Cough, with great Difficulty of Breathing on the least Exertion. Her Countenance is sallow, and Legs rather swelled. Her Stomach and Bowels are much afflicted with Wind, and from a general Sensation of Fulness she sleeps ill, and dares eat but very little at a Time. She has five or six Stools in a Day, and is thirsty. Her Tongue is clean, her Pulse at 108 Strokes in a Minute, and weak. She has lost both

Flesh and Strength. Her Urine has been very high coloured, for two Months past, and not exceeding half a Pint in twenty four Hours: her Menses are regular, but rather pale. About three Months ago, immediately after catching Cold upon a Journey, a sudden Diminution of Urine took Place, and was followed by the above dropsical Symptoms, which have gradually grown worse. She has been accustomed to a very poor Diet, and has had seven Children, the youngest of which is now fifteen months old.

Ordered to take one hundred Drops of the Infusion, in a little Water, this Evening, and to morrow Morning; and to use a more nourishing Diet.

June 1st.

She has had some Vertigo with each Dose, and passed a Pint and a half of Urine within the last twenty four Hours with some Relief, and her Loosenes is rather abated.

Ordered to take one hundred and twenty five Drops of the Infusion in Water twice a Day,

Day, and one Grain of Opium at Bed-time, twice in the Courſe of the Week.

June 6th.

She has ſome Sickneſs and Vertigo in a morning: her Urine by the fourth Doſe, was increaſed to four Pints in twenty four hours, has continued in the ſame Proportion, and is become of a more natural Colour. Her Body is diminiſhed in Circumference, acroſs the Navel, two Inches and three quarters, and ſhe feels herſelf much relieved in every reſpect. She has had more Reſt with the two Pills of Opium, and has only had one or two Stools a Day.

Ordered the Infuſion and Pills to be continued.

June 13th.

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

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

June 20th.

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

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

June 27th.

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

and

and three quarters in all. Her Menſes are regular, more copious, and of a better Colour: ſhe gathers Fleſh and Strength, her Complexion is much more natural, and Stools more regular.

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

July 11th.

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

Ordered

§ Tinctura Nicotianæ No. 5.

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

August 5th.

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

December

December 1ſt.

She continues entirely free from every Dropſical Symptom.

CASE VI.

An Aſcites of nine Weeks Continuance, cured chiefly by taking the Infuſion *fifteen Days.*

JUNE 26th, 1784.

MRS. B——. in the Neighbourhood of Stafford, aged 55. Her Abdomen is ſenſibly enlarged and appears on Examination to contain Water. Her Face is pale, and bloated, and the whole Habit rather dropſical. The Urine is in moderate Quantity, and not high coloured. The Pulſe ninety two Strokes in a Minute, and rather weak, and attended with a general Languor. The Appetite is tolerable, Sleep natural, and no Thirſt; but her Body is bound.

The Dropſical Symptoms are of nine Weeks Continuance, and came on ſuddenly

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

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

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

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

July 2d.

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

The

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

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

July 11th.

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

The Medicines, and Regimen were continued.

July 18th.

The Medicines have been regularly taken, and the Abdomen has ſubſided

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

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

July 31ſt.

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

Ordered to continue the Steel Pills and Wine, every Day for a Fortnight; and to take

take a Dram of Cream of Tartar, with half a Dram of Sulphur when coſtive.

Auguſt 28th.

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

January 10th 1785.

No Relapſe.

CASE VII.

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

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1784.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE, of Wolverhampton, a Buckle Maker, aged 50, an In-Patient. He is affected with general dropſical Swellings, his

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

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

September 11th.

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

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

September 15th.

After trying different Doses of the Infusion, he finds that one hundred and eighty

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

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

September 18th.

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

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

September 22d.

His Thighs are not at all ſwelled, and Legs very little, either at Mornings

ings or Nights. He continues to have two Stools a Day: but the Pains of his Bowels are ſomewhat relieved, whenever he takes the Laudanum: he makes near two Pints of Urine in a Night.

Ordered to continue the Infuſion and Laudanum.

October 7th.

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

CASE VIII.

MARTHA BENTLEY, of Walton, aged 41, cured in four Days, of dropſical Swellings after an Ague,

gue, by taking three Doſes of eighty Drops of the Tincture of Tobacco, and the ſame Doſes of the Infuſion, in a little Water. They operated as Diuretics, attended with Nauſea, and Head Ach.

CASE IX.

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

CASE X.

SAMUEL REEVES, aged 26, an In Patient, affected, in Conſequence of an Ague, with general dropſical Swellings, of eight Weeks Continuance; and cured in eighteen Days, by taking one hundred and ſixty Drops of the Infuſion, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep, twice a Day for eight Days.

It

It operated as a ſtrong Diuretic, and a Laxative; accompanied with Giddineſs and griping Pains.

CASE XI.

GEORGE CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 42, an In Patient, cured of large dropſical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague, by taking one hundred and twenty Drops of the Infuſion, Tincture, or Wine of Tobacco,§ every Night, and eighty every Morning for nine Days. Their Operation was ſtrongly diuretic, attended with a ſlight Giddineſs

CASE XII.

SARAH DUDLEY, of Stafford, aged 32, an Out Patient, was affected with dropſical Swellings of the Legs, after an Ague; and much relieved by taking from twenty five to fifty Drops of the Infuſion, for three Nights together, in an Ounce of the Cordial Julep. It operated as a Diuretic, and Laxative, attended with a Nauſea and Giddineſs. CASE

§ Vinum Nicotianæ, No. 6.

CASE XIII.

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

CASE XIV.

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

CASE XV.

MARY CHADBORN, of Rugeley, aged 23, an Out Patient, much relieved from dropſical Swellings of ſome Continuance, by taking one hundred

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

CASE XVI.

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

CASE XVII.

SARAH BRINDLEY, of Great Haywood, aged 42, an Out Patient, was affected with dropsical Swellings of the Legs of some Continuance, and much relieved by taking one hundred Drops

Drops of the Infusion every Night, and fifty every Morning for eight Days, and one hundred Drops every other Night for four Nights. It operated as a strong Diuretic, attended with a slight Nausea, and Giddiness.

CASE XVIII.

SARAH ABBOTS, middle aged, an In Patient, was affected with dropsical Swellings of the Legs, of six Weeks Continuance, and relieved in the Space of a Month, by taking one hundred and sixty Drops of the Infusion at Bed-time, and one hundred in a Morning, for eleven Days, with Intervals; and one hundred and sixty Drops of the Vinegar of Tobacco † every Night, and one hundred every Morning for three Days. Their Operation was diuretic, accompanied with slight Giddiness, and Nausea.

---

† Acetum Nicotianæ. No. 7.

CASE XIX.

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

CASE XX.

WALTER OSBORN, of Leek, aged 30, an In Patient, cured of a dropſical Swelling of his Leg, of two Years Continuance, *chiefly* by taking eight Pills of Tobacco,|| at three Doſes, in the Space of a few Hours; and one hundred Drops of the Infuſion, Tincture, or Wine of Tobacco every Night,

---

|| Pilulæ Nicotianæ No. 8.

Night, and ſeventy five Drops every Morning for ten Days. Their Operation was ſtrongly diuretic, attended with ſlight Nauſea, and Giddineſs. The Cure was alſo aſſiſted by the Uſe of Bandages.

CASE XXI.

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

CASE XXII.

CHARLES NICOLS, between 60 and 70 Years of Age, an Out

Out Patient, was afflicted with an Ascites of many Months Continuance, and took for fourteen Days, with Intervals, from one hundred to four hundred Drops of the Infusion twice a Day, without receiving any Benefit. It produced no Evacuation, nor any sensible Effect, except a Head Ach, by two or three of the largest Doses.

OBSERVATIONS.

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

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

The Circumstances thus far, were as flattering as could well attend the first Trial of an active Medicine. It is true the larger Doses of it, after the Period mentioned, did not seem to agree so well, especially when combined with the Lixivium and fixed alkaline Salt.

The diuretic Effects however of the Infusion were so far conspicuous, as to determine me in my Intention of making further Trials of it, as soon as any other proper Cases should occur.

With Regard to this Patient, his Stomach having become squeamish, and

Bowels

Bowels irritable, the Swellings of his Legs trifling, and he able to return to his Work, it appeared moſt adviſable wholly to omit his Medicines.

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

The diuretic Effects of the Infuſion, in the two following Caſes were very pointed, and ſucceſsful. In that of Job Kite, the dropſical Symptoms, (from which

which the Abdomen was not exempt,) were combined with a very cachectic Habit, caufed by the long Continuance of an obftinate Ague; and in that of William Marfhall, connected with old Age, Cough, and Shortnefs of Breath.

The Effects of the Infufion were not a little furprizing, in the Cafe of Samuel Shenton; for although it did not terminate fuccefsfully; yet the immenfe Quantity of Waters was almoft wholly evacuated, in a very fhort Time, by the powerful Operation of the Medicine. Nor was it at all wonderful, that a Reaccumulation of extravafated Fluids, fhould afterwards take Place in a Habit, which, from a deep rooted Scrophula of five Years, was affected with lymphatic Obftructions and great general Debility; nor that the Stomach fhould at laft reject the Medicine, in a Conftitution fo much exhaufted.

The Cafe of Jane Rufhton, was the moft fuccefsful and fatisfactory of the Kind, I ever treated; for the dropfical Diftention of her Body, (although a ve-

ry little Woman,) was reduced without any fatiguing Operation, ten Inches and a Quarter in Circumference. The Cure, through the whole Progreſs of the Treatment, ſtrongly correſponded with the diuretic Effects of the Medicine; it was ſpeedy, radical, and permanent.

The Caſe of Mrs. B——. was alſo very ſucceſsful, the Operation of the Medicines were effectual, and her Recovery was completed in a ſhort Time. I have ſaid cured *chiefly* by the *Infuſion*; becauſe I allow the Cream of Tartar to have done ſome Service; but as the chief Increaſe of the Urine, always correſponded with the Exhibition of the Infuſion, which was (as uſual in other Caſes, accompanied with a ſlight Vertigo, it appears very reaſonable to conclude, that the principal Share of the Cure was owing to the Tobacco. The Medicine in which it was adminiſtered, I conſider as no more than a coinciding Vehicle, preſcribed for the Occaſion; and therefore have not thought it of Conſequence enough to be inſerted in the Chapter of Formulæ. The Propri-

ety

ety of exhibiting Steel and Wine, (after the Evacuation of the Waters,) in order to ſtrengthen the Conſtitution, and prevent a Relapſe, muſt be obvious to every one, acquainted with the Nature of Dropſies.

The Anaſarca, or general Dropſy of Thomas Wooldridge, had not proceeded to ſo dangerous a Degree; the Cure however, ſerves toeſtabliſh the Efficacy of the Medicine. It was obſervable that the diuretic Effect of the Infuſion did not take Place the firſt two Days, that it began to operate on the third, and that the Urine continued to increaſe for ſeveral Days; then remained copious, and the Cure was progreſſive. The griping Pains of his Bowels, when troubleſome, were always relieved by the Uſe of the Laudanum.

The five firſt abſtracted Caſes were in Conſequence of Agues; and from the diuretic Operation of the Infuſion, (with the three Doſes of the Tincture taken by Martha Bentley,) the dropſical Symptoms in four of them were

ſpeedily cured, and much relieved in the fifth.

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

The dropſical Affection of Francis Gough, ariſing from Debility occaſioned by his late Fever, and cured by the ſame Means, ſtands preciſely in the Predicament with the preceding.

In

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

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

In the two laſt Caſes, the Medicine neither proved diuretic, nor beneficial; but then, the old Woman was in the laſt Stage of an Anaſarca, or general Dropſy; and the old Man had been afflicted with an Aſcites for ſome Time.

He

He had alſo been accuſtomed to the Uſe of Tobacco, and had tried a great many Medicines with no better Effect.

I could add ſeveral more Caſes, ſimilar to thoſe already given; but I apprehend the preceding, are ſufficient to ſhew the general Operation, and Effects of the Infuſion, as an hydropic Medicine. I ſhall however, ſubjoin an Account of its Succeſs, and Failure, in thirty one Caſes; being the Reſult of my whole Experience of it in dropſical Complaints.

CURED

CURED.

	No. of Cases.
Two Cases of Anasarca, or general Dropsy, strongly marked; Two Cases of incipient Anasarcas; Two Cases of Ascites, or Dropsy of the Belly, strongly marked; Twelve Cases of dropsical Swellings of the Legs.	18

RELIEVED.

A Case of confirmed Anasarca, in the scrophulous Habit of Samuel Shenton; A Case of confirmed Ascites, of 20 Years Continuance, in a Woman aged 72; Eight Cases of dropsical Swellings of the Legs.	10

NOT RELIEVED.

A confirmed Anasarca, in the Case of Mary Bettony, aged 61; A confirmed Ascites, in the Case of Charles Nicols, aged 63; A confirmed Anasarca, in a Man aged 38, combined with an Ascites.	3
Total	31

CHAP

CHAP. II.

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

CASE XXIII.

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

JUNE 2d. 1784.

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

on nine Days ago, and then rather abated; but have been much worſe for theſe laſt four Days.

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

June 5th.

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

June 19th.

He remains perfectly free from Complaints.

CASE XXIV.

A Caſe of Dyſury, *from Gravel, of five Days Continuance, cured by two Doſes of the* Infuſion.

AUGUST 19th, 1784.

THOMAS BADGER, of Breewood, aged 57, an In Patient. He has for five or ſix Days paſt, made but

little Urine, which for the laſt three Days has been rather high coloured, and attended with ſome Pain about the Neck of the Bladder. He is ſubject to gravelly Complaints, and parts with much red Sand: his Belly is regular, and Appetite good: he has been ſomewhat accuſtomed to the Uſe of Tobacco.

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

Auguſt 20th.

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

Ordered to omit the Infuſion.

Auguſt

August 21st.

His Urine continues free, and he has no gravelly Complaints.

CASE XXV.

THOMAS STEVENSON, in the Neighbourhood of Rugeley, aged 41, an Out Patient, cured of a Dysury from Gravel, by taking one hundred Drops of the Infusion, three Times a Day for three Days; operating as a Diuretic, and Anodyne.

CASE XXVI.

JANE THORNEYWORK, of the Parish of Leigh, aged 60, cured of a Dysury from Gravel, of a Month's Continuance, by taking fifty Drops of the Infusion every six Hours, for four Doses. It operated as a Diuretic, and Anodyne, accompanied with a slight Vertigo, and a Discharge of Gravel.

CASE XXVII.

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

CASE XXVIII.

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

CASE XXIX.

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

CASE XXX.

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

CASE

CASE XXXI.

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

CASE XXXII.

MRS. T——. aged 43, was afflicted with a violent Dyſury, and took ſixty Drops of the Infuſion every Night, and fifty every Morning, for a Week. It produced no Effect; except a very ſlight Vertigo, and procured no Relief.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

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

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

The

The five following Caſes of Dyſury, from Gravel, were ſtrongly characterized; two of them were in a ſhort Time cured, and three materially relieved by the Infuſion; which alſo ſpeedily cured the Complaints of Northwood and Brookſhaw, although not apparently ariſing from Gravel.

The Dyſury of Mrs. T. was attended with violent and irregular Paroxyſms, and in this Caſe, the Infuſion neither promoted Urine, nor procured Relief. It was obſerved that the Vertigo was very ſlight, perhaps the Medicine was underdoſed.

To ſpeak however in more general Terms, the Infuſion appears to be powerfully anodyne, and diuretic in Caſes of Dyſury; thereby abating Pain, relaxing the urinary Paſſages, and promoting Urine; and in Dyſuries ariſing from the Gravel, greatly facilitating the Expulſion of calculous, or gritty Matter.

But

But in order to exhibit in a clearer Point of View, the Effects of the Medicine in Dyſuries, the following Account is added, containing all the Caſes of this Kind in which I have tried it.

CURED.

	No. of Caſes.
Four Caſes of Dyſury; Five Caſes of Dyſury, from Gravel; One Caſe of Dyſury, from bloody Urine.	10

RELIEVED.

Two Caſes of Dyſury; Five Caſes of Dyſury, from Gravel.	7

NOT RELIEVED.

One Caſe of Dyſury.	1
Total	18

It is ſomewhat ſingular, that the Infuſion proved Diuretic in ſixteen, of the preceding eighteen Caſes, and only Laxative in two; as we ſhall find theſe Operations in a different Proportion,

when we come to examine its Effects, upon a larger Scale, including many other Complaints beſides Dyſuries.

Perhaps the anodyne Quality of the Medicine, by relaxing the painful Conſtriction of the urinary Paſſages, and thereby greatly removing Obſtruction; might prove ſuch an Aſſiſtant to its uſual diuretic Effect, as to account for ſo large a Proportion of the Caſes, being diſtinguiſhed by that Operation.

CHAP

CHAP. III.

Obſervations on the Uſe of Clyſters of Tobacco, in the Treatment of the Colic.

I Have preſcribed Clyſters of the Infuſion of Tobacco, in ſeveral Caſes of the Colic, (after the uſual Means had failed,) with conſiderable Succeſs. They ſeem to act, principally by their anodyne, nauſeo-relaxant Effects upon the Syſtem, and ſtimulating Effects upon the Rectum; thereby procuring ſome immediate Eaſe, and a ſpeedy Expulſion of the obſtructing indurated Fæces.

I have already obſerved in the Preface, that Clyſters of Tobacco are ſometimes adminiſtered in modern Practice; and it is much to be regretted, that they are not in more general Uſe; for I am thoroughly perſuaded, that in Caſes of the Colic, they would prove more ſucceſsful, than any other Kind with which we are acquainted.

I believe an Ounce of the Infuſion, will be found a medium Doſe in a Clyſ-

ter, for an Adult of an ordinary Conſtitution; but I have not yet had a ſufficient Number of theſe Caſes, to enable me to aſcertain this Point, with ſo much Accuracy as I could wiſh. The general Rule however, which I have laid down for myſelf, is this. Suppoſing a common Clyſter to have been adminiſtered without Effect, I would order one of an Ounce of the Infuſion, (agreeable to the preceding Obſervation,) in half a Pint of Milk, or common Gruel, to be immediately injected. If this procured no relieving Stool, or excited no Giddineſs, or Nauſea, continuing for the Space of thirty, forty, or ſixty Minutes, (theſe laſt Effects, in obſtinate Conſtipations, moſt frequently preceding its laxative Operation,) then I would gradually increaſe the Strength of the future Injections, till one or other of theſe Effects ſhould take Place.

By this Mode of proceeding, the Powers of the Medicine, (whether ſucceſsful or not) will be fully tried in the Space of a few Hours; a Matter of ſerious Conſequence, where Suſpenſe is diſtreſſing, and Delay dangerous. CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Formulæ Nicotianæ, &c. with Obſervations.

INFUSUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 1.

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

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

Spiritûs vinoſi rectificati Uncias duas, ut melius conſervetur.

JULAP-

---

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

The Pharmaceutic Hiſtory of Tobacco according to Lewis, is given us in the following Paragraph. (Materia Medica, P. 390.)

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

JULAPIUM CARDIACUM. No. 2.

Recipe Aquæ Menthæ Piperitidis ſimplicis Uncias duodecim,
Aquæ Piperis Jamaicenſis ſpirituoſæ, Pharm: Edin:
(vel Aquæ Cinnamomi ſpirituoſæ) Unciaſ tres,
Syrupi ſimplicis Unciam unam.

Miſce.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ MERC: No. 3.

Recipe Mercurii Dulcis Sublimati,
Saponis duri, ſingulorum Drachmam unam,
Aloës Socotorinæ Drachmas duas,
Olei eſſentialis e Baccis Juniperi Guttas quindecim,
Syrupi Simplicis quantum ſufficiat.

Miſce, et divide in Pilulas quadraginta octo.

PIL-

PILULÆ CHALYBEATÆ. No. 4.

Recipe Salis Martis,
Extracti Radicis Gentianæ, ſingulorum Drachmas duas,
Pulveris Radicis Glycyrrhizæ quantum ſufficiat.

Miſce, et fiat Maſſa in Pilulas ſexaginta dividenda.

TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ. No. 5.

Recipe Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ virginienſis Unciam unam,
Spiritûs vinoſi tenuioris Libram unam.
Digere per Dies quatuor, et cola.

VINUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 6.

Recipe Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ virginienſis Unciam unam,
Vini Albi Hiſpani Libram unam.

Macera per Dies quatuor, et cola.

ACE-

ACETUM NICOTIANÆ. No. 7.

Recipe Foliorum ſiccatorum Nicotianæ virginienſis Unciam unam,
Aceti Libram unam.

Macera per Dies quatuor, deinde coletur.

PILULÆ NICOTIANÆ. No. 8.

Recipe Pulveris Foliorum Nicotianæ virginienſis cautè ſiccatorum,
Conſervæ Roſarum Rubrarum, ſingulorum Drachmam unam,
Mucilaginis Gummi Arabici quantum ſatis ſit.

Miſce, fiat Maſſa de qua Pilulæ ſexaginta formentur.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

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

Of the Chalybeate Pills, I have prescribed many Thousands; and in cachectic Habits, marked by *extreme Paleness of Face, and Lips; a general Sensation of coldness of the Body, especially of the Feet; a feeble Pulse, accompanied with general chronic Weakness*, and not depending on any permanent organic Disease, I have found them of the greatest Service: and (were it not foreign to the present Subject,) could produce several pointed Cases of their Efficacy.

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

The Tincture, Wine, and Vinegar of Tobacco, are prepared with the same Proportion

Proportion of the Herb as the Infusion, and have been found, as well as the Pills, upon several Trials, to be powerfully diuretic. The Infusion however having answered so well, it has been almost constantly used, and therefore I am not prepared to speak with Accuracy, of the comparative Merits of these several Preparations; but am well satisfied, they may each of them be directed to very good Purposes, in the Hands of a skilful Prescriber.

CHAP. V.

General Obſervations on the Effects of Tobacco, interſperſed with practical Rules and Cautions.

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

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

ly

ly proved expectorant, and procured Relief: alſo in ſome Caſes of nervous Head-Ach, and againſt ſome particular hyſteric Symptoms, with Advantage. In ſeveral other Diſeaſes, in which it has been exhibited, its Effects have likewiſe been found beneficial and flattering; while in others, it has procured no Relief.

A conſtant Pain of four Months Continuance, attending a white Swelling of the Elbow, in a Caſe of Scrophula, has been entirely removed by the Adminiſtration of the Infuſion for eight Days. And a ſtrong marked Tympanites Inteſtinalis, (or Tympany from Flatulence in the Bowels,) of two Years Continuance, after the Trial of various Remedies with little or no Benefit, has been ſurprizingly relieved by Clyſters of Tobacco, prepared ſomewhat ſtronger than thoſe directed in the Treatment of the Colic. Their Operation was moderately purgative, accompanied with Nauſea, Vertigo, a copious Perſpiration, and much Diſcharge of Wind.

I have not yet had an Opportunity of trying the Medicine in biliary calculous Caſes; but when I conſider how ſerviceable it has been in ſeveral nephritic Caſes, and what a ſtriking *Analogy* exiſts between the Parts affected in *theſe* Paroxyſms, and in *thoſe* which ariſe from Gall Stones, and alſo of the ſymptomatic Affection of the Stomach in both; and that the proximate Cauſe of each Complaint, is an Irritation of membranous Tubes from the Action of Calculi or Concretions, there certainly is Reaſon to hope, it may likewiſe prove uſeful in Paroxyſms from biliary Calculi.

The immediate Effect of the Infuſion, in every Caſe, is a pungent and tranſient Senſation of Heat in the Throat, which is frequently ſucceeded by a Senſe of Warmth at the Stomach, as if the Patient had taken a ſmall Dram.

The next general Effect of the Medicine, taken in a moderate Doſe, is Diuretic, either with, or without, a ſlight Vertigo, or Giddineſs. In a full Doſe,

Dose, it is more certainly Diuretic, often Laxative, generally attended with Giddiness, and frequently with Nausea, or Squeamishness.

In painful Cases, for the most Part it proves Anodyne.

It will in some Patients cause a Drowsiness, and promote Sleep; and in others, a Drowsiness, accompanied with a Sense of Heat, and Restlessness.

It has now and then produced in certain Cases, Griping, and Purging; in others, Vomiting, or Sweating; and in others, a Head-Ach, or Trembling.

It has in some few Instances, (contrary to its laxative Quality,) induced a Tendency to Costiveness; and in two or three Cases, it has caused a transient Confusion of Ideas.

But these latter Effects of griping, purging, &c. (provided the Medicine be given with proper Care and Attention,) occur but seldom, and are of short

ſhort Duration, and therefore ought not to be eſteemed a Part of its ordinary Operation.

It is neceſſary however when they do occur, to ſuſpend the Uſe of the Medicine, till they are abated; and to regulate the future Doſes accordingly.

In order to give a more correct Idea of the ordinary Operation of the Infuſion, I ſhall here exhibit a comparative View, of its principal, or moſt general Effects on the human Syſtem, in one hundred and fifteen Caſes: of this Number,

		Caſes.
It proved	Diuretic in	93
and	Laxative in	40
It cauſed	Vertigo in	79
and	Nauſea in	52

It is of material Conſequence, to be accurate in the Doſes of an active Medicine; and therefore Attention ought to be paid to this Circumſtance. The Mode of Drops, has been generally thought the moſt convenient, for the doſing of liquid Medicines, of the more active

active Kind; although there are more Circumſtances, which are liable to vary the Size of Drops, than moſt People are aware of.

If however the Infuſion be carefully dropped, from a two Ounce-Vial, with a broad Margin, and little more than half full, it will be found accurate enough for our Purpoſe.

There are at preſent in Uſe, with ſome Apothecaries, certain two Ounce-Glaſs Meaſures; § which are graduated into ſixteen Parts, for the Purpoſe of meaſuring Drams. And as a Dram by Meaſure, (if accurately graduated,) contains about eighty or eighty four Drops of the Infuſion, this Mode of proportioning the Medicine, may be adopted for the Sake of Expedition, when the Doſes are large.

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

But when the Doſes are ſmall, or a nice Variation becomes requiſite, in order to obtain the proper Effects; the Mode of dropping it, as already deſcribed, ought certainly to be preferred.

I have found, that the ſtrongeſt evacuating Operations of the Medicine, (eſpecially when it acts as a Diuretic,) have been generally preceded by more or leſs either of Vertigo, or Nauſea, or both; but that the vital Functions are not at all, or very little diſturbed by theſe Effects.

It appears therefore adviſable, (unleſs the evacuative Effects ſhould firſt happen to take Place,) ſo to increaſe, and regulate the Doſes, that a Vertigo, or Nauſea may be excited, for the ſpace of fifteen, thirty, or forty Minutes; by which Means, the Medicine will be moſt likely to exert its operative Powers.

Nor ought we to be at all alarmed, at theſe Effects, in a moderate Degree. The exciting a Nauſea by Ipecacuan, Tartar Emetic, and Eſſence of Antimony,

ny, is now in daily Practice; and as for the Vertigo, it is frequently not equal to the Intoxication, which usually attends young Smokers. For when it continues but for a short Time, and is not accompanied with Nausea, many of my Patients, (especially those who have painful Complaints,) seem to think it no more than a pleasing Kind of Intoxication.

It appears from many Experiments, that the Average-Dose for an Adult, (sufficient to produce the Effects just described,) will be about eighty Drops of the Infusion; or to speak with some Latitude, from sixty Drops to one hundred, and to be repeated twice a Day.

The propereſt Times for administering the Medicine, are two Hours before Dinner, and at Bed-time; it being observed to disagree the most with the Stomach, in a Morning fasting. And such is the Difference between Morning and Night, that almost every Patient will require to take one fourth, (and some even one third,) less in the Fore-

noon, than in the Evening; in order to enable them to bear the Doſes, with equal Convenience.

The Infuſion ſhould always be adminiſtered in ſome Vehicle; which may either be Water, Cordial Julep, or Draught, at the Pleaſure of the Preſcriber.

The common Doſes juſt mentioned, relate only to Adults of an ordinary Conſtitution; for it deſerves particular Notice, that between Conſtitutions, which are very nervous and irritable, and thoſe which are very robuſt, or torpid, or long accuſtomed to the Uſe of Tobacco, the Doſes will admit of very great, and ſurprizing Variations.

In the Number of the preceding Caſes, Sarah Dudley was a ſtriking Example of the former, and Charles Nicols of the latter; for twenty five Drops of the Infuſion, produced ſtronger Effects upon the Woman, who was weak and nervous; than four hundred on the

Man

Man, who was torpid through Age, and accuſtomed to the Uſe of Tobacco.

As a further Illuſtration of this Point, I ſhall here annex a comparative View, of the Doſes of the Infuſion, adminiſtered in ninety four Caſes of Adults; taking the Medium-Doſe of each Caſe, and reducing the whole into four Claſſes, according to the Number of Drops.

FIRST CLASS.

		Medium Doſes:
21 Caſes, (3 Men, and 18 Women,) from	35 to 60	Drops.

SECOND CLASS.

57 Caſes, (29 Men, and 28 Women,) from	60 to 100

THIRD CLASS.

13 Caſes, (9 Men, and 4 Women,) from	100 to 150

FOURTH CLASS.

3 Caſes, (3 Men,) from	150 to 300
94	

From

From this View, it will appear what a ſtriking Variation of Doſes, ariſes from the ſole Difference of the Sex ; as upon an Average, the Ages on each Side were equal : for in the firſt Claſs, the Patients were almoſt entirely Women ; in the ſecond, the Number of each Sex was nearly equal; in the third, almoſt all Men ; and in the fourth, entirely Men.

Seeing the Diverſity of Doſes is ſo great, I would lay it down as a Rule, (by Way of Caution,) to begin with ſixty Drops, or three fourths of the Medium-Doſe, in a Caſe of an ordinary Conſtitution, and with forty Drops, or one half of the Medium-Doſe, in a Caſe of a delicate one ; and to increaſe the Number of Drops, by five, eight, or ten at a Time, till by their obvious Effects on the Syſtem, the proper Doſe ſhall be aſcertained.

But if the Patient ſhould be a Male, and the Conſtitution robuſt, torpid, or accuſtomed to the Uſe of Tobacco, we may ſafely venture to begin with eighty, ninety,

ninety, or one hundred Drops; and thus, with more Expedition, regulate the future Doſes according to the Effects.

Eighty Drops of the Infuſion, being found an Average-Doſe for an Adult, it would appear reaſonable to conclude that ſixty Drops, for a Patient of fifteen Years of Age, forty for one of ten, and twenty for one of five, would be in Proportion: and upon Trial I have found theſe Doſes not far from the Mark. But I have met with ſeveral Inſtances, wherein the Medicine has affected theſe Patients, more in Proportion than Adults; and therefore the Precept for beginning with an inferior Doſe, and increaſing it by Degrees, until it produce the deſired Effects, is more particularly applicable to young Subjects.

To Children under five Years of Age, I have ſeldom ventured to adminiſter it; becauſe they could not ſo well deſcribe, the Effects of ſo active a Medicine.

Whenever

Whenever the Infusion is administered, in a proportionably large Dose, by Way of Clyster, the same proportional Allowances (as those already described) must be made, for the Difference of Age, Sex, and Constitution; otherwise we must not be surprized, if the Effects of the Medicine, be found contrary to our Expectations.

If the Medicine has been used for some Weeks, it will be found necessary in several Instances, to increase the Doses from Time to Time, in order to continue their operative Effects, in the same Degree.

Yet this Rule is not without Exceptions; for there are some Cases, in which, either from Idiosyncrasy, or accidental Circumstances, it will disagree, after it has been successfully exhibited for some Time; although the Instances are very rare. When however, such Cases do occur, it will in like Manner, be found necessary to lessen the Doses, until no more than the desired Effects are produced.

In theſe Caſes likewiſe, as well as in all thoſe, where a moderate Doſe of Infuſion ſeems to diſagree, the Cordial Julep as a Vehicle, will in general be found preferable to Water, for the Purpoſe of rendering it more grateful to the Stomach.

I have ſeen a few Inſtances, wherein the ſenſible Operation of the Medicine, when uſed for a Continuance, has in a great Meaſure ſubſided. Whenever this happens, its adminiſtration ought to be omitted for a Seaſon; and then, if we wiſh to repeat it, the former Effects will (in general) again take Place, to a certain Degree. Nor ſhould this Part of the Hiſtory of Tobacco, at all excite Surprize; ſince it is well known, in how ſhort a Time, the ſtrong Effects of it will diſappear, in young Smokers.

Perhaps ſome of my medical Readers may think I have been prolix, on this Part of my Subject; but I muſt beg the Favor of them to ſuſpend their Judgment, till they themſelves have ſeen the active Powers of the Medicine;

and then I am ſtrongly perſuaded they will allow, that the practical Rules and Cautions, which I have laid down, ought not to be diſregarded, by thoſe who are inclined to make a Trial of its Effects.

Whilſt however I am inculcating Care and Attention, I would not have any one infer from this Circumſtance, that the Medicine requires more Knowledge and Caution in adminiſtering it, than many active Medicines which are daily in Uſe; but whoſe Operations are well known. Theſe Precautions therefore ariſe chiefly, from my conſidering it as a Novelty in modern Practice, for if ever it ſhould come into frequent Uſe, I have no Doubt, but it will be ordered with as much Facility and Confidence, as we now preſcribe Opium, Mercury, and Antimony.

Upon the Whole, from the Facts, and Obſervations, which have been adduced, relative to the medicinal Properties, and Virtues of Tobacco, it appears reaſonable to draw the following Concluſions. 1ſt.

1ſt. That the Infuſion of Tobacco is very *generally diuretic.*

2d. That it is an efficacious Medicine in dropſical Caſes, its Succeſs ſtrikingly correſponding with its diuretic Effects.

3d. That it is *anodyne*, and frequently *laxative*, and therefore likely to prove uſeful in many painful Caſes, where Coſtiveneſs may render Opiates exceptionable.

4th. That it is of great Service in Caſes of Dyſury,(or painful Difficulty in paſſing Urine,) by giving Eaſe, and ſucceſsfully promoting that Diſcharge.

5th. That it is a moſt powerful Remedy, by Way of Clyſter, in obſtinate Caſes of the Colic.

I ſhall now diſmiſs this Subject, flattering myſelf that the candid Reader will excuſe the Errors and Imperfections he may have diſcovered, in this my firſt Attempt, to explore the Properties of a powerful, but neglected Medicine. I am ſenſible that many more Facts are neceſſary to aſcertain

with

with Precision, its complicated operative Effects upon the human System; and that a wide Field still lies open, for investigating by Experiment, its medicinal Virtues in the Treatment of the different Diseases, in which it is likely to become useful.

In the mean Time, if from the Perusal of these Reports, the learned Faculty of this experimental and discerning Age, shall be induced to make Trial of its Effects, and thereby find it a VALUABLE MEDICINE, the Intention of this Publication will be answered.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page x. Line 18, Preface, for Cure, read Care.
Page 1. Line 9, for nine Days, read the first nine Days.
Page 3. Line 9, for pasty, read œdematous.

4