

**The outlines of a new system of the practice of physic and medical surgery  
/ [Richard Reece].**

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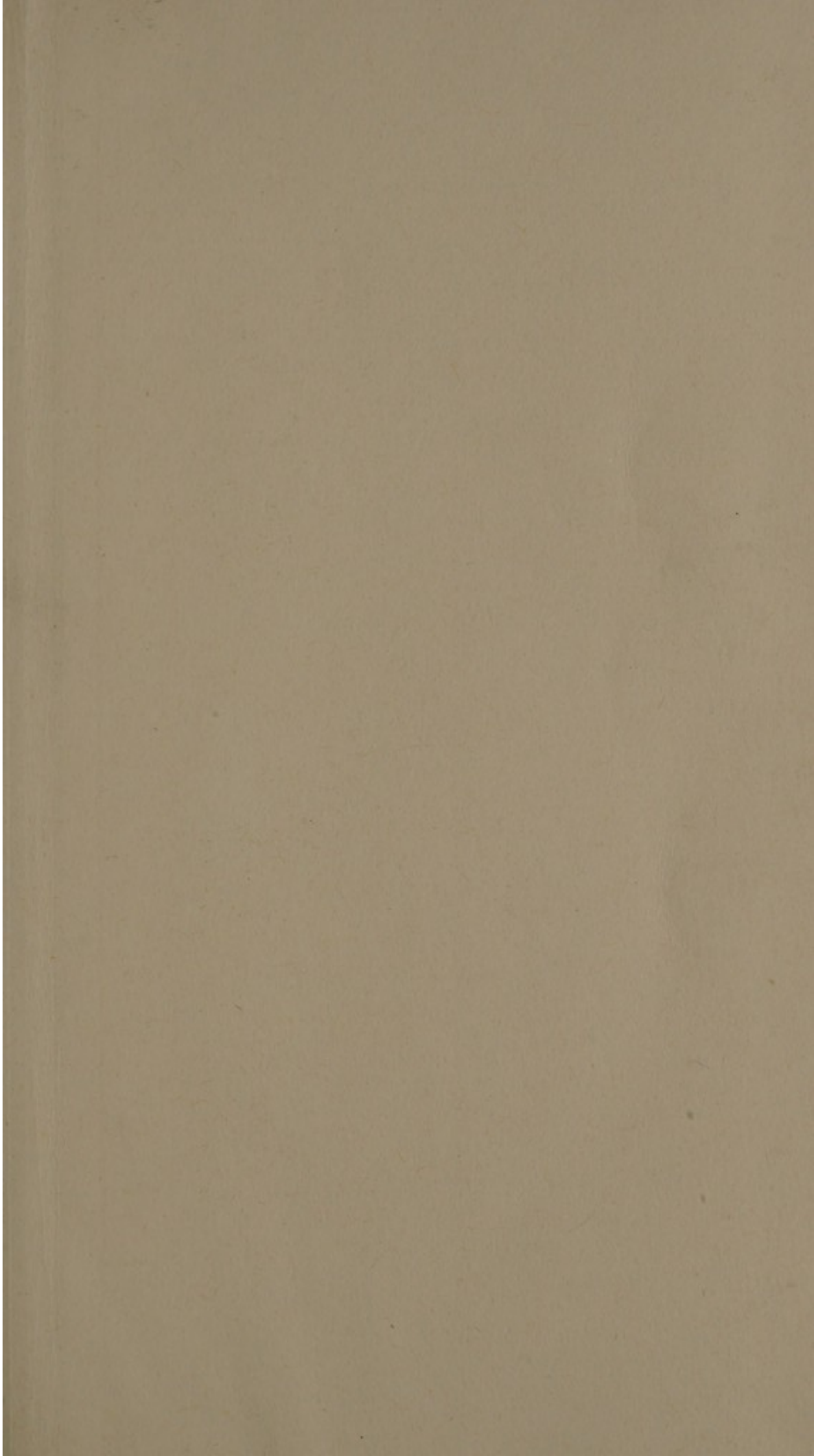
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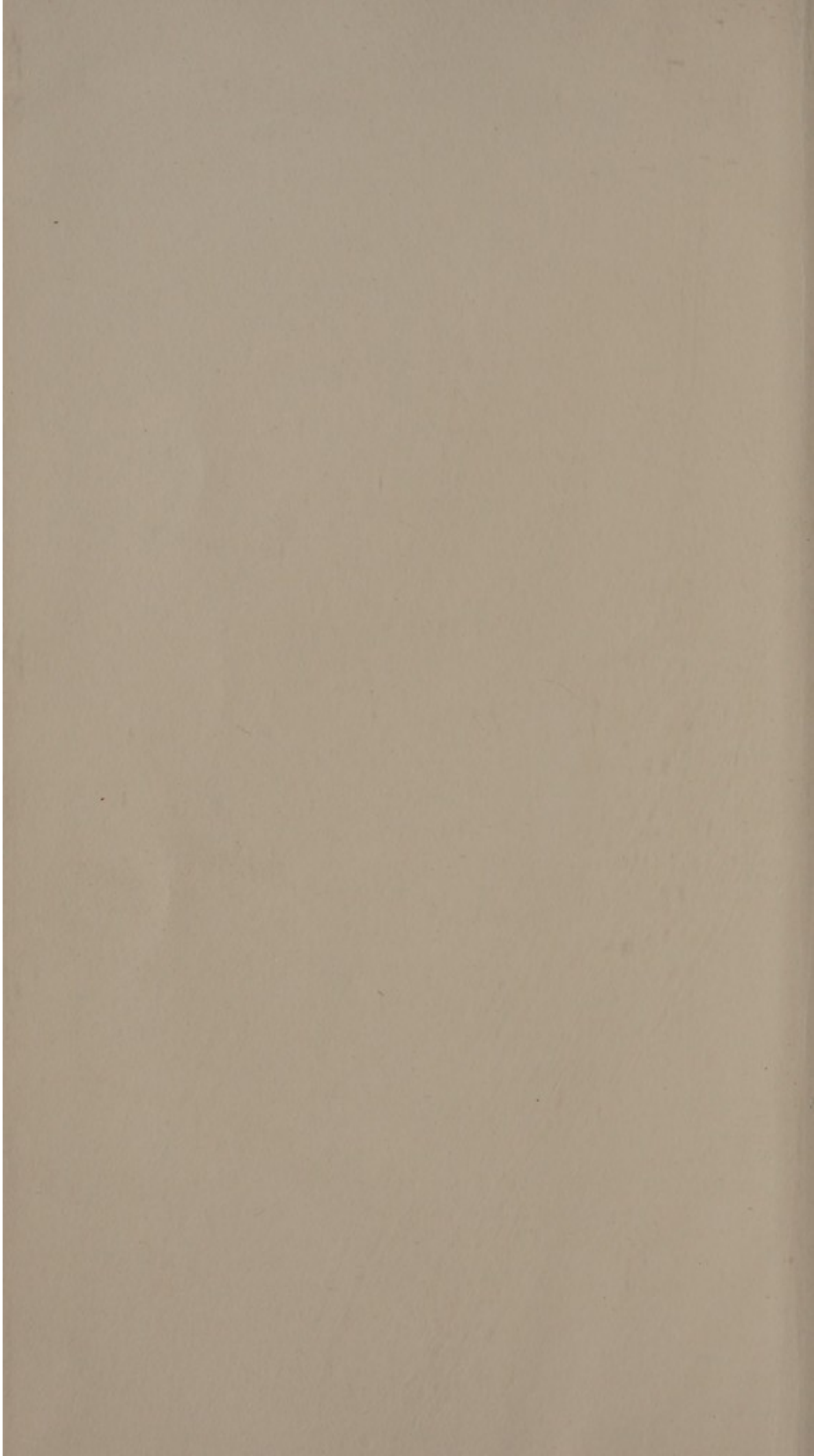


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OUTLINE

A NEW SYSTEM

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

MEDICAL STUDENT

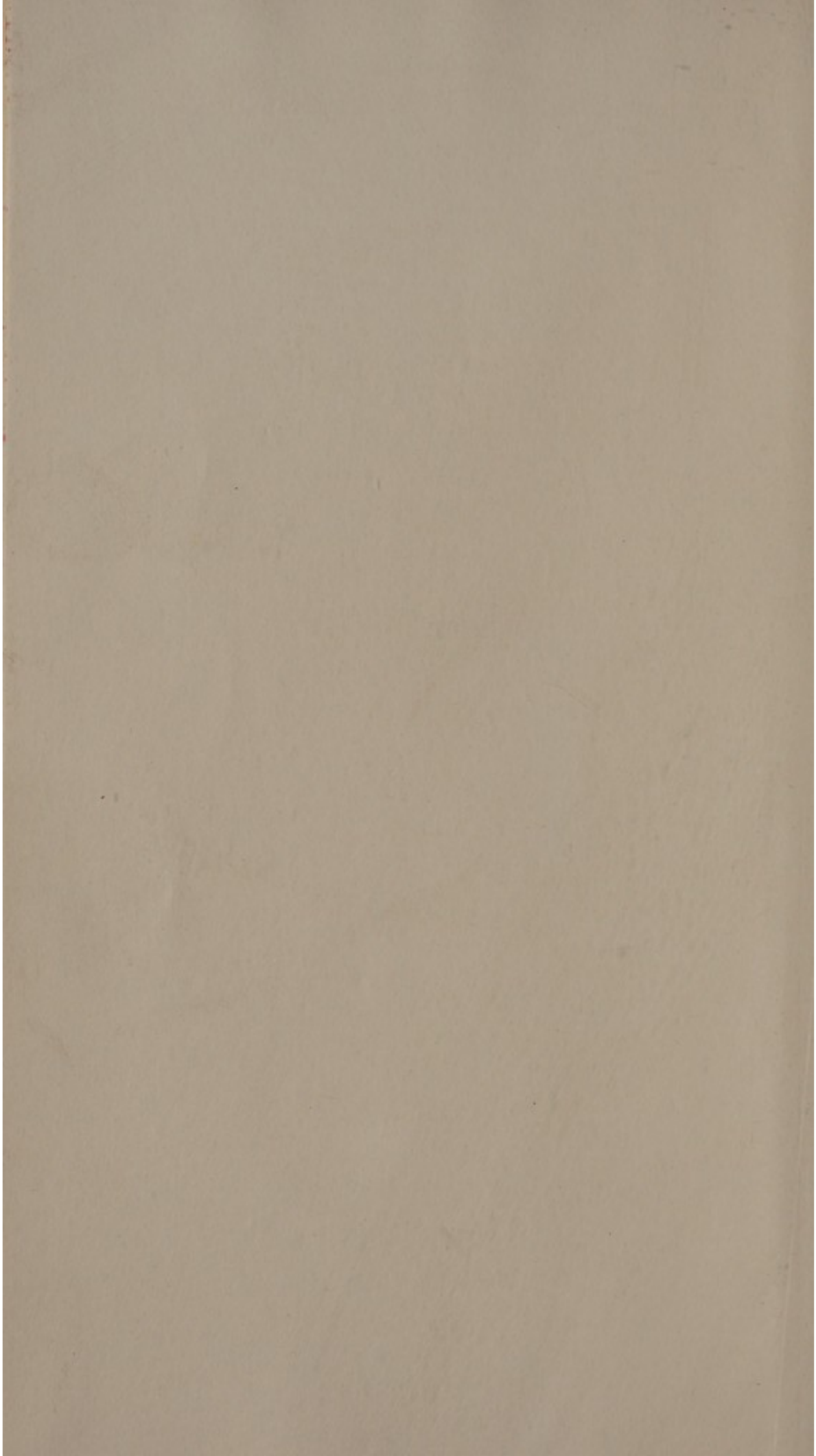
BY WILLIAM BEECHER

LECTURER IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

1887

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123 NASSAU ST. N. Y. C.



THE

OUTLINES

OF

A NEW SYSTEM

OF THE

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

AND

MEDICAL SURGERY.

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BY RICHARD REECE, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

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London :

PRINTED FOR SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 24, FLEET-STREET.

By G. SIDNEY, Northumberland-Street, Strand.



THE  
OUTLINES  
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London:

PRINTED FOR SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 24, FLEET-STREET.

By G. Knight, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printed.

1810.

TO

SIR MARK WOOD, BART. M. P.

Éc. Éc.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG leave to inscribe to you the following pages, as a mark of my gratitude for the many favours you have conferred upon me. I consider it highly flattering to merit the patronage of a gentleman, whose genuine patriotism distinguishes him as a Senator, and whose humanity does him honour as a Man. I hope that a work calculated to promote Medical knowledge, on which depends so much of the comfort and happiness of civilized life, will be acceptable to you, and will ensure to its author the continuance of your kindness and regard.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your much obliged,

and very obedient Servant,

RICHARD REECE.

Bedford-Street, Covent-Garden.

June 15th, 1810,

PRINTED

SIR MARK WOOD, BART. M. P.

Esq.

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June 15th, 1810.

## PREFACE.

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IN presenting to the Public, what I may presume to call a *New SYSTEM OF PHYSIC*, I am neither prompted by vanity, nor by motives of interest. To be vain of what may ultimately prove a source of mortification, would be the height of absurdity, and my Medical opinions are too far removed from common ideas, and common apprehensions, to be approved of by the multitude, or to confer any popularity on the author. But, as my object is solely to promote Medical science, and excite a spirit of inquiry and investigation, I trust that my efforts will be liberally received, and commented on with candour.

The System I propose, is not the offspring of a crude and hasty speculation. It has been long the object of my thoughts, I have long acted upon it as a guide in practice, and the more I have reflected on it, the firmer is my conviction of its truth, and the stronger are my hopes that it will be productive of solid advantage.

The work is composed in the form of Heads of Lectures; but I trust I have expressed myself in a manner sufficiently ample and explicit to be understood by every Medical Reader.—Should I have failed in this respect, I shall be happy to give any elucidation of my meaning to those who may honor me with inquiries with regard to it.\*

---

\* I wish any queries to be addressed to the Editors of the Monthly Compendium of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, &c. a work at which the price is so low (being only 1s. each Number) as to be within the reach of every class of Practitioners.

I have followed, in the order of Genera and Species of Diseases, the Nosological Arrangement of DR. CULLEN, of which it may be said that it is, at least, as good as any that has appeared, and which is the best understood, and most generally received, in this country.

No method of treating diseases can be expected to answer the hopes of the practitioner, while he cannot depend on the purity and genuineness of his Medicines. The arts of adulteration, and the substitution of matters of inferior quality to those prescribed, prevail, at present, to such a shameful degree, that I find it necessary to request, that gentlemen, who may think right to give the methods of treatment proposed a trial, will procure the Medicines at the CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL HALL, No. 20, Bedford-Street, Covent-Garden. No article, Pharmaceutical or Chemical, is sold there, which has not been previously examined by myself, and in consequence, I am enabled to vouch for its purity, and will warrant its producing its true and appropriate effect.

The intended course of Lectures, in which I propose to elucidate more clearly the opinions delivered in the present volume, will be given at my house, in Bedford-Street, Covent-Garden, gratuitously.

The second part of the work, comprehending MEDICAL SURGERY, I hope to be able to complete before the commencement of the Lectures in October.

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## ERRATA.

- Page 148, last line, for "Mercureal," read "Mercurial."  
 — 177, line five from the bottom, for "Phenomina," read "Phenomena."  
 — 189, line three from the bottom, for "Phenomina," read "Phenomena."  
 — 216, line five from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — — line six from the bottom, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — 219, line five from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — — line seven from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — 221, line five from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — — line eleven from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — 229, line three from the bottom, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — 230, line five from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — 232, line three from the top, for "Aqua," read "Aquæ."  
 — — line four from the top, for "Zinct," read "Zinci."

# LECTURE I.

## ANCIENT MEDICINE.

*Every practitioner, whether Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, desirous of obtaining a respectable rank in his profession, should be acquainted with the ancient records of Medicine.*

*Although the most important facts are scattered in our modern works, yet the writings of many of the Ancients merit our attention. When the title of Doctor is assumed merely as a claim to the fee, which is too often the case, it is, perhaps, of little consequence whether the impostor can read.—The public is content to take his talents on the trust.—The man who is ignorant of the practice of the ancients is not entitled to the rank, or title, of a Physician.*

*The history and progress of Medicine to the present period afford abundant proof of the imbecility of our boasted reason, the limited powers of our intellects; after so many ages it still remains a conjectural art. Although we may sometimes find it stationary, and at others evidently retrograde, it should not suppress our ardour; but rouse our most zealous exertions, since it is impossible to say to what degree of perfection it may be brought, by zealous perseverance, and industrious research.*



*To trace medicine to its origin would be idle and unsatisfactory. Ancient history, and fables, inform us, that a little after the flood, the medical art was so well cultivated among the Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, and the Magi, that they were able to cure and prevent diseases.*

*Diseases were nearly coeval with the world.—Their prevention, cure, and palliation, naturally engaged the attention of the most sagacious of the earlier ages. Hence remedies were coeval with disordered functions. The first foundations of the art—Chance, natural instinct, and events unforeseen.*

*The records of the Ancients are valuable because empirical. The first Physicians being Priests, and Temples being the receptacles of the records, these were probably correct. From the Temples of Æsculapius Hippocrates derived his practical information.*

*Of EGYPTIAN medicine ;—appears to have been chiefly surgical.*

*Of the history of EGYPTIAN medicine, by PROSPER ALPINUS, written in a period when the later improvements were carried to Egypt.*

*BLUMENBACH'S account of the process of embalming.*

*Confined the management of each disorder to a single family ; a single disease to one practitioner ; and limited, by law, the use of medicine to a definite period of the complaint.*

*Of the medical knowledge of the CHINESE, the ISRAELITES, and the BRACHMINS.*

*The early GRECIAN medicine appears to have been chiefly surgical.*

*Of the ASCLEPIADÆ, before the time of HIPPOCRATES; did not practice beyond the confines of their temples. The COAN*

and GNIDIAN schools their chief. Boasted of their knowledge of Anatomy, which was rude and incorrect:

*Employed the Elaterium and Grana Gnidia.*

*Of his undigested words.—The first and second books of the Epidemics; two books of the Prognostics.*

*Of the COAN and GNIDIAN schools.*

*Of HIPPOCRATES.—The first entitled to the appellation of Physician; turned the father of medicine; separated medicine from philosophy and gave it the form of a distinct science.—From the great attention he paid to the progress of disease and the effects of remedies, he was termed the inventor of the Medicina clinica.*

*Of CTESIAs, the only distinguished author of the GNIDIAN school.*

*Of the RHODIAN and ITALIAN schools, established by the descendents and Priests of ÆSCULAPIUS.*

*Of HIPPOCRATES,—The first entitled to the appellation of Physician; termed the father of medicine; separated medicine from philosophy, and gave it the form of a distinct science.—From the great attention he paid to the progress of diseases and the effects of remedies, he was termed the inventor of the Medicina clinica.*

*He was evidently a man of extraordinary abilities; extensive information, and consummate candour and modesty; accuracy of reasoning, and acuteness of observation.*

*Under his name works of different value have appeared.*

*Of his undisputed works.—The first and third books of the Epidemics; two books of the Prænotiones.*

*Exhibit the state of medicine in the earliest æras.*

*He was born in the first year of the 80th Olympiad, (460 years before the nativity of Christ,) and died at the age of ninety.*

*Of the HIPOCRATIC Pathology; notice of the rising and setting of the Dog Star, of the Pleiades, &c. has induced many to suppose that he attributed diseases to their influence.*

*He paid particular attention to the age, mode of life, constitution, and diet, of his patients.*

*His practice must be divided into his Dietetic, his Surgical, and his Medical System.*



Of the Hippocratic Pathology, and of the various  
kinds of the Fever, of the Pleurisy, &c. has induced many  
to suppose that he attributed diseases to their influence.

*Hence his practical rules are sound and judicious,*

He paid particular attention to the age, mode of life, coun-  
try, and diet of his patients.

*His opinion of acute diseases, &c.*

His practice must be divided into his Dietetic, his Surgical,  
and his Medical system.

Of the remedies employed by Hippocrates.

*A rule less liable to be mistaken was, that diseases from repletion must be cured by evacuation; and the contrary. Rest is equally the remedy for labor, and labour for indolence; and, in general, medicine consists in adding, or taking away, according to the nature of the cause. Every attempt to change a continued habit must be gradual, for every excess is dangerous.*

The surgery of Hippocrates is scattered throughout a great number of tracts; but of this part I shall speak in the introductory Lecture to Medical Surgery.

*Of the remedies employed by HIPPOCRATES.*

...the time of Hippocrates in that of Ptolemy  
 ...the medical practitioners were distinguished  
 more for fancy and refinement than any improvement in the art.  
 ...I shall further notice in the History of Surgery  
 ...from total insignificance.

The great knowledge of the three kingdoms of nature. To his  
 instructions we are indebted for what Theophrastus has called  
 ...for the fatal knowledge which Theophrastus is said to  
 ...of vegetable qualities of vegetables. The other  
 Physicians of this era do not merit the slightest notice.

Of Aristotle.—A man to whom every branch of natural  
 science is highly indebted.

Of Hippophilus and Erasistratus, the historians of the

*The surgery of HIPPOCRATES is scattered throughout a  
 great number of tracts; but of this part I shall speak in the  
 Introductory Lecture to Medical Surgery.*

His two books on medicine is unfortunately lost.

His physiology and philosophy, in general, adopted by GALEN.

*From the time of HIPPOCRATES to that of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, the medical practitionerers were distinguished more for fancy and refinement, than any improvement in the art. DIOCLES, whom I shall further notice in the History of Surgery, rescued this period from total insignificance.*

*Of ARISTOTLE,—A man to whom every branch of natural science is highly indebted.*

*The surgery of Hippocrates is scattered throughout a great number of tracts; but of this part I shall speak in the Introductory Lecture to Medical Surgery.*

*His two books on medicine is unfortunately lost.*

*His physiology and philosophy, in general, adopted by GALEN,*

and, more exclusively, by the ARABIANS, so that their effects were most extensive.

*His great knowledge of the three kingdoms of nature. To his instructions we are indebted for what THEOPHRASTUS has collected, and, perhaps, for the fatal knowledge which THRASEUS is said to have possessed of the deleterious qualities of vegetables. The other Physicians of this æra do not merit the slightest notice.*

*Of HEROPHILUS and ERASISTRATUS, the supporters of the ALEXANDRIAN school.*

ERASISTRATUS appears to have approached very near the secret of the circulation.

Supposed digestion to be performed by attrition, and violently opposed the humoral pathology of his predecessors.

*His system.*

Was a teacher at the school of SMYRNA.

*Of HEROPHILUS,—distinguished for his anatomical knowledge. Was the first that discovered the lacteals. His doctrines of respiration unintelligible.*

*HERACLIDES of TROAS, first openly contended that all diseases were local and injurious.*

*Of the Empirical Practice.—Censor, Censor, Opinions and*

*Considered humidity the cause of every complaint.*

*Of the Followers of SERAPION.*

*HERACLIDES of TROAS.*

*Of the EMPIRICAL Sect—disregarded the knowledge of Anatomy.*



SERAPION, of Alexandria, first openly contended that all dogmata were useless and injurious.

Of the EMPIRICAL Practice,—Castor, Cicuta, Opium, and Henbane.

Of the followers of SERAPION.

HERACLIDES, of Tarentum.

According to CELSUS medicine was divided into three branches, viz. Dietetics, Pharmaceutics, and Surgery.

*Tres partes deducta*—more probably means the particular attention paid to each branch.

*Of the Pharmacopœ and Herbalists.*

*Of ROMAN Medicine.*

*For 600 years Rome was without medical aid.*

*Temples erected to Fevers.*

*In the year 321, ab urbe conditá, a temple erected to Apollo for the health and safety of the Roman people; and in 470, the emblem of Esculapius was brought to Rome by a solemn embassy sent to Epidaurus.*

*A fact of some importance in the history of medicine, because it proves the worship of Esculapius was continued in Greece in that æra.*

*Of ARCHAGATHUS, from Greece.*

*Of CATO.—*

*Did not enjoin abstinence; but allowed his patients to eat vegetables (Pliny says cabbage only) ducks, pigeons, and hares. In fractures and dislocations his remedy was a charm, consisting of hard words without any meaning.*

*The Physicians of Rome represented by former writers to be slaves, liberti or foreigners.*

Did not require abstinence; but allowed his patients to eat  
 vegetables (Pumpkin, cabbage, onion, fennel, radish, and herbs)  
 In fractures and dislocations he usually put a plaster consisting  
 of hard earth without any binding.

*Of ATTALUS PHILOMETER, the last King of Pergamus.*

*The PERGAMINI—rivals of the Egyptians in collecting books.*

The Physicians of Rome represented by former artists to be  
 scarce, liberal of foreigners.

To PHILOMETOR we are indebted for the works of Nicander, particularly the *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmaca*.

The original formula of the famous ALEXIPHARMIC consisted of two dried nuts, two figs, twenty leaves of rue, and a grain of salt.

Of ASCLEPIADES, a rhetorician, an Epicurian, and the friend of Cicero.

The first who gained general esteem in the Capital of the world. He obtained reputation by the artifices practised by Physicians of the present day.

Curtailed the rigorous abstinence of the Greek Physicians.

*Established a new sect, styled the METHODIC.*

*Rejected, with contempt, the doctrines of HIPPOCRATES respecting the intelligence of Nature, and her influence in curing diseases. His opinion of the Soul. METHODIC Sect first employed leeches.*

*His Pathology.*

ANCIENT MEDICINE 26

Of PRILIO.—His name is preserved in the Philonium.

## LECTURE II.

---

Of THEMISON,—*Neglected the precepts of Asclepiades.*

*His System.*

*His division of diseases, into Stricta, Laxa, and Mixta. Definition of these terms.*

Of CELSUS, a distinguished author of the *Methodic Sect.*

Of ÆMILIUS MACER.

Of SERVILIUS DEMOCRATES.—*The recipe for Methridate and Theriaca, taken from his works by Galen.*

His System.

His peculiar pathological opinions, and account of the



*Of PHILO.—His name is preserved in the Philonium.*

*Of SCRIBONIUS LARGUS.*

*His tract on the composition of medicine.*

*Of PHILENIDES, or PHILONIDES, a Pharmaceutist.*

*Of ANDROMICHUS, author of the Theriaca.*

*The Physicians of this period were great collectors of formula.*

*Of THESSALUS TRALLIANUS.*

*His System.*

*His peculiar pathological opinions.*

*Of CRINAS, and CHARMIS, of Marseilles.*

*Of RUFUS EPHESIUS,—The first medical Lexicographer.*

*Of EROTIAN, his Lexicon Hippocraticum.*

*Of DIOSCORIDES and PLINY. The materia medica is much indebted to them.*

*Of LEONIDES of Alexandria, and the EPYSINTHETICS, and Archigenes, of Apamea and the Eclectics.*

*Of the PNEUMATIC Sect.*

*Of ATHENÆUS of Attalia.*

*His system polished with more skill than his cotemporaries.*

*Of HERODOTUS, ARCHIGENES, &c.*

*Of ARETÆUS, the Capadocian;—investigated the causes of diseases by anatomical dissection.*

*His supposition of the direction of the Nerves.*

*His practice, the most judicious of the ancient Physicians;—employed arteriotomy, cupping, &c.*

*Of SORANUS, of EPHESUS,—the Cycles of the Methodists.*

Of CLAUDIUS GALENUS,—*His additions to the HYPOCRATIC System.—His minute distinction, refined speculation, abstract reasoning,—the doctrines of concoction. His System prevailed to the middle of the 17th century.*

OF VIRGILIUS, the Archibute of VALENTINIAN.—His  
 Carmen Epistolarum. — His de Vita et Alimentis. —  
 de Prædicatione.

OF MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS,—His De Medicamentis Empiricis  
 de Prædicatione.

Of QUINTUS SERENUS SAMONICUS.

OF PLINIUS VALERIANUS,—His de re Medica  
 de Prædicatione.

OF VERGILIUS RENTATUS.

Of ALEXANDER APHRODISÆUS,—*His Interdicta Medical  
 and Problematica Physica.*

OF AETIUS OF AMIDA.

His sixteen books.

Of NOXON.—His Epistolarum. — His de Prædicatione  
 Cæli distinguished as a Chirurgical operator.

Of ORIBASTUS, styled the Ape of GALEN.

His Synopsis of Pæne.

NEMESIUS,—*His abridgement of the Physiology of GALEN, termed Natura Hominis.*

Of VINDICIANUS, the Archiater of VALENTINIAN,—*His Carmen Epistolare.*

Of MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS,—*His De Medicamentis Empiricis.*

Of PLINIUS VALERIANUS,—*His de re Medica.*

Of VEGELIUS RENATUS.

Of ÆTIUS of AMIDA.

*His sixteen books.*

*Chiefly distinguished as a Chirurgical operator.*

Of PALLADIUS of ALEXANDRIA.

*His Sinopsis of Fevers.*

Of ALEXANDER TRALLIAN,—*A writer of more originality than any since the period of GALEN. The first Author who mentions Rhubarb.*

Of THEOPHILUS,—*From his sanctity, also called PHILOTHEUS and PHILARETUS.*

Of STEPHEN of ATHENS.

Of PAULUS of ÆGINA,—*Paid particular attention to Female diseases.*

Of some BYZANTINE Physicians.

Of NONUS,—*His Epitome of Medicine.*

Of SYMEON LETHIUS,—*His Syntigme De Cibariorum Faculate.*

Of DEMETRIUS PEPAGOMENUS,—*His treatise on Gout.*

Of MYREPSUS,—*His Antidotarium.*

Of JOHN, the son of ZACHARIAH, denominated ACHIARIUS,—  
*His six books on the Methodus Medendi. His Treatise De Urinis.*  
*The only Greek Physician who speaks of the mild purgatives.*

*Remarks on GRECIAN Medicine to this period.*

*Of MESUE,—The first Medical Author after AARON.*

*Of CONSTANTINE, the Carthaginian.*

*Of SERAPION,—The first who wrote on Medicine in Arabic.*

*Of M. B. MAJON,—His Treatise on Diet and Aphorisms.*

*Of RHAZES,—The great Luminary of the ARABIANS.—First described the Small Pox and Spina Ventosa.*

*Of HALY ABBAS,—His Almaleki.*

*Of AVICENNA,—The most celebrated of the ARABIAN writers.  
His Canon.*

*Of AVENZOAR,—First described the inflammation of the Mediastinum and Pericardium,—and dropsy and empyema of the Pericardium. The first that recommended the Bezoar.*



Of AVERHOES,—*His commentary on ARISTOTLE. His Compendium Medicinæ.*

Of M. B. MAIMON,—*His Treatise on Diet and Aphorisms.*

Of ABENGEWEIFIT, BALCASENI, JESU HALY, CAMANUSALI, &c.

*Remarks on the ARABIAN practice, and the progress of Medicine in EUROPE.*

*Of the SALERNUM School.*

*Of CONSTANTINE, the Carthaginian.*

*Of the Schools of MONTPELIER, PARIS, BOLOGNA.*

*Of MUNDINUS,—An Anatomist and Physician of great celebrity.*

*Of ARNOLD of VILLANOVA, and PETER JULIAN, the Spaniard.*

*Of GORDONUSS, the Scotchman. A Professor at MONTPELIER.*

*His Liliū Medicū.*

*His Troches and Pulv. ad guttetam.*

*Of PETRUS DE APONO,—His Chemical remedies.*

*Of JOANNES SYLVATICUS, styled PANDECTARIUS, from his Pandect, or Medical Vocabulary.*

*Of NICHOLAS DE FALCONIUS, a Florentine, esteemed for his genius and erudition. His Sermones Medicinales.*

*Of VALESCUS DE TARENTA,—His compendious view of the Doctrines of the Arabians, and Physicians, of the middle ages.*

*A Summary view of Medicine at this period.*

*Of THEODORE GAZA.*

*The Scurvy first observed in Germany,*

*The Sudor Anglicanus, followed by the Lues Venerea, and Morbus Petichialis in Italy.*

Of FRANCASTORIUS and MASSA,—*The chief luminaries of the ITALIAN Schools.*

Of SILVIUS and FERNELIUS of the PARIS School.

Of LOMNIUS,—*Author of Observationes Medicinales.*

Of BOTALLUS,—*His recommendation of profuse bleeding.*

Of DURETUS, N. PISE, and HOLLERIUS.

Of GORRÆUS and FÆSIUS of DIJON.

*On the progress of Medicine to the 17th Century.*

MODERN MEDICINE.

*Of BÆLLONIUS and RIVERIUS,—Still pursued the HIPPOCRATIC System.*

*Of SENNERTUS.—His discovery of the circulation.*

*Of PARACELŒSUS.*

*Of VAN HELMONT,—The first discoverer of factitious air.*

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ANCIENT MEDICINE.

On the progress of Medicine to the 17th Century.

**MODERN MEDICINE.**

Of SYLVIUS DE LE BOE,—*His doctrines of Alkalies, Acids, and Effervescence.*

Of HARVEY,—*His discovery of the circulation of the blood.*

Of FRIEND.

Of PARACELSES.

*Of the Discoveries and Improvements of the 17th Century.*

Of DENZON, N. P. & H. & C.

Of VAN HELMONT.—*The first discoverer of factitious air.*

*Medical and Philosophical Institutions.—The Royal Society of London the first.—The Academy of Science at Paris, &c. &c.*

*Of Establishments connected with Medicine:— Bartholines, Cista Medica, Hafniensis, &c. &c.*

*Of BORELLI and BELLINI, KEIL, PITCAIRN, SYDENHAN, MORTON, and BAGLIVI.*

*Of BOERHAAVE,—One of the greatest Physicians, and best of Men, this or any other age has produced. He united, to an uncommon genius and extraordinary talents, the qualities of the heart, which enhanced their value to Society. An elegant orator, and declaimed with dignity and grace. Considered decent mirth the Salt of Life. He was condescending to all, and remarkably diligent in his profession. He called the poor his best patients; for God, says he, is their paymaster. He never regarded calumny or*



*detraction, nor ever attempted to confute them. Calm, penetrating, and reflecting, he could distinguish between the visionary theorist and the attentive observer.*

#### *Of the BOERHAAVEAN System.*

*The wise observations of the GRECIAN Sages formed the groundwork of this System. The GALENIC doctrines of humours he assimilated with wonderful address to his Chemical doctrines, and gave them a specific character founded on their chemical relations.*

#### *Of STAHL.*

*An eminent German Chemist. Made Counsellor and Physician to the King of Prussia. His name marks the commencement of a new, and more illustrious æra in Chemistry. The Author of the doctrines of Phlogiston.*

#### *Of the STAHLIAN System.*

*Founded on the notions which he entertained of the absolute dominion of the mind over the body; in consequence of which, he affirmed, that every muscular action is a voluntary act of the mind, whether attended with consciousness or not.*

Of HOFFMAN,—*Professor of Physic at Halle.* His journey to Holland and England. Declined fees, being supported by an annual stipend. His cure of the Empress and Emperor Charles VI. and Frederick I. King of Prussia, of inveterate diseases. Discovered the virtues of the Seltza and Launchstad waters.

Of HALLER,—*The Anatomical Theatre, the School of Midwifery, the Chirurgical School, and the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Gottengen, owe their origin.* On the death of DILLENIIUS had an offer of the Professorship of Botany, at Oxford.—His *Elementa Physiologicæ and Bibliotheca Medicinæ.*

Of CULLEN,—*A Professor of Physic at Edinburgh.* A Man of intuitive sagacity, which caught at every fact for future use.

*Of the CULLENIAN System.*

*The foundation of this System is, considering the human body a congeries of animated organs, regulated by the laws, not of animated matter, but of life, and superintended by an immaterial principle, acting wisely, but necessarily, for the general health, correcting deviation, and supplying defects, not from knowledge and choice of the means, but by a pre-established relation between the changes produced, and the motions required, for the restoration of health.*

*Of BROWN,—Originally a Teacher of Latin. Became an assistant to DR. CULLEN, of whose doctrines he was a warm admirer. The origin of the BRUNONIAN Doctrines.*

*Of the BRUNONIAN System.*

*Not founded on actual observation and experience. Division of diseases into Sthenic and Asthenic. Of direct and indirect debility. Of excitability and excitement.*

Of DARWIN,—*His Zoonomia,*

Of DR. GEORGE FORDYCE,—*His scheme for improving the  
evidence of Medicine.*

Of BEDDOES,—*His new Theory of Phthisis, &c.*

Of the PNEUMATIC Medicine.

*An appellation by which the advocates, for the cure of diseases  
by the application of different gases to the lungs, have chosen to  
signify their practice. Noticed more for its eccentricity than  
utility. The advantages resulting from it.*

*Of Living Medical Authors.*

*Of BAILLIE,—His Morbid Anatomy. In establishing a proper Pathology, nothing has been of more service than the dissection of morbid bodies.*

*Of LAMBE,—His opinion of the causes of constitutional diseases.*

*Of WILLAN,—His treatise on Cutaneous diseases, &c.*

*Of SAUNDERS,—His treatise on diseases of the Liver.*

*Of LATHAM,—His treatise on Gout.*

*Of STONE,—His Treatise on disorders of Digestion.*

*Of CLUTTERBUCK,—His Dissertation on Fevers.*

*Of BREE,—His Treatise on Respiration.*

*Of ABERNETHY.*

*Of CURREY.*

*Of the LONDON College of Physicians.*

*Their late revision of their Pharmacopœia.—Their excuse for its publication, the vast improvements in Medicine! Exhibits proofs of the retrograde state of Medicine. The formulæ curtailed. The effects of a combination of drug,—the only criterion to judge of its real merits.*

*Of the Medical Schools of the United Kingdom.*

*Of the LONDON Hospitals, and their Physicians.*

*Of EDINBURGH School.*

*Of GLASGOW School.*

*Of DUBLIN School.*

*Of ABERDEEN School.*

*Of SAINT ANDREW'S School.*

*Of the University of OXFORD.*

*Of the University of CAMBRIDGE.*

*Of the Present System of Education,—of the knowledge of routine practice of Apothecaries acquired during an apprenticeship of five or seven years!—requires as many years to get the better of the prejudices imbibed,*

*Of the Plan of Education suggested by DR. HARRISON.*

*A more rational System of Education.*

*Surgery and Pharmacy, the best School for the Physicians.*

NEW SYSTEM OF PHYSIC. 30

# INTRODUCTION TO A NEW SYSTEM OF PHYSIC.

OF MAN,—*Ranked in the Systema Naturæ. The only Species of a distinct Genus of the order of Primates.*

*Of the different varieties of Man.*

*Of M. VIREY's division of the Human race according to their facial angle.*

OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MAN AND OTHER ANIMALS.

*The Brain of Man larger, in proportion to his size, than of any other animal.*

*Of the teeth, intestinal canal, &c. of Man, proofs of his being destined to live on animal and vegetable matter.*

*Man a reasonable being; Brutes not possessed of the noble faculty of reason.*

*Why Man more subject to disease than Brutes. His health is disturbed by the passions of the mind—indulges in the use of luxuries, &c. &c.*

OF THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF MAN.

*Diseases being influenced by the age of the patient, the state of system generally attendant on the different Stages of Life merits attention.*

OF HIS FŒTAL STATE.

*Of the peculiarities of the Fœtus.*

*Infectious diseases of the Mother sometimes communicated to the Fœtus, particularly Syphilis.*



## OF THE PERIOD OF INFANCY.

*The diseases attended with increased excitability of the Cerebral system, neither induced or aggravated by the influence of the mind.*

*Of the diseases peculiar to Infants—comparatively few; subject to hydrogene gas in the intestines.*

*Of dentition,—By producing morbid excitability of brain often the exciting cause of disease.*

*Of the sudden death of Infants without any apparent cause.*

## OF ADOLESCENCE AND PUBERTY.

*The diseases of this period chiefly acute.*

*Arterial Plethora prevails.*

*Males subject to hypochondriasis.*

## OF DECLINING LIFE, OR OLD AGE.

*The period of Chronic diseases.*

*Diminution of the excitability of the Cerebral system.—Morbid Strictures take place, in Females of Glandular parts, and in Males chiefly of the Coats of Arteries. (Ossification.)*

*The Venous System overloaded.*

*Of the signs of decrepitude.*

## OF THE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY.

*Of the great importance of this knowledge to the Surgeon, Physician, and Apothecary.*

*The Moderns better acquainted with the structure of the human body than the Ancients.*

*Of the Physiology of the human body; our knowledge hypothetical.*

*Of Morbid appearances exhibited on dissection.*

*Of the necessity of being acquainted with morbid appearances—local disease often shews the power of sympathy.*

*Cautions respecting the examination of dead bodies, effusion of serum, coagula in large vessels, distension of the veins, &c. the consequences of death—of the changes that take place during a gradual dissolution—of the fallacious appearance of organic disease in the last stage or in the defunct body, often give rise to false conclusions—of the action of the gastric juice on the dead stomach.*

THE LIVING HUMAN BODY *may be considered an Animal laboratory, in which are constantly going on a variety of processes dependant on Chemical affinity.*

*Of different Organs employed in the support or mutation of the Body.*

*Of the Mouth and Teeth.—Prepare the aliment for digestion.*

OF THE STOMACH,—*The receptacle of the masticated ingredients taken for the support of the Body. Of the Gastric juice ; its solvent properties, &c.*

*Of Chyme and Chyle, prepared from animal and vegetable aliment.*

*Of the Lacteals, the channels for conveying the assimilated matter to the mass of blood.*

*Of the Adipose membrane and cavities of Bones, reservoirs for assimilated matter.*

*Of the Pancreas and the solvent properties of the Saliva.*

*Of the Spleen—late Theory respecting its use.*

OF THE HEART,—*By its great muscular power, propels the blood through the Arterial system.*

*Of the different secretions from the blood, nutrient and excrementitious.*

*Of the absorbent vessels and the mutation of the body—*

*Of the probable effects of mercury in organic diseases, by stimulating the absorbent system, hastens the mutation of the diseased part.*

OF THE LIVER,—*Its secretion, the Bile,—Of the opinions of this secretion maintained by late writers,—Appears to be an excrementitious secretion. When its passage into the intestines is obstructed; digestion not interrupted—passes off by the Kidneys; when conveyed into the Stomach produces great nausea and vomiting. An increased secretion produces great irritation in the Intestines.*

*Of the secretion of the Intestines,—The colour of the Faces affected by the bile, increased action of the brain.*

*Of Hydrogene gas disengaged within the Intestines—an uniform attendant on increased excitability of the cerebral system—affects the colour of the motion.*

OF THE KIDNEYS,—*Their secretion, the Urine excrementitious. Often surcharged with calcareous matter.—(See Gravel.) Charged with phosphate of lime in cases of Molitas ossis and Rickets. Pus conveyed to the mass of blood in cases of internal abscess, passes off in the Urine. Of the component parts of healthy Urine, similar to the perspirable matter. In Gout and Rickets the latter surcharged with calcareous matter. Comparison between Diabetes and colliquative perspiration.*

OF THE LUNGS.—*Supply the body with oxygen. The quantity depending on the quantity of red particles of the blood.*

*The oxygene conveyed over the body by the arteries for keeping up its general ignition.—Contagious matter and volatile particles enter the mass of blood by the lungs.*

*Of the use of Oxygene in keeping up animal life.*

OF THE BRAIN,—*Its branches, ramifications, the Nerves—Its auxiliaries, the Ganglions, supplying the vital organs.*

*The CEREBRAL System,—Including the Brain and Nerves. The Brain appears to be the connecting medium between the body and an immaterial principle to which various denominations have been given, viz. Vis Medicatrix Naturæ,—The Soul, &c. A power which superintends, and regulates the different processes going on in the system. The Brain, the seat of sensation, the receptacle of our ideas, and scene of all the intellectual operations.*

*The Brain is, also, an electrical apparatus to the body, supplying it with a peculiar electric matter, conducted over the Body by the Nerves. By the union of this animal electric matter with the oxygene of the blood, in the course of the Arteries, and accompanying Nerves, there is a constant disengagement of Caloric. Experiments proving the source of heat. The heat of an extremity diminished by compression of the principal Nerve. The same effect follows the compression of the principal Artery. The venous blood of a paralytic limb more oxygenated than of the limb in a healthy state.*

*The de-oxygenated blood returns by the veins. Animal electric matter collected by silk. Accumulation of electric matter in the body, the dry state of the skin, not affording a conducting surface, often suddenly discharge from the brain on the approach of sleep, producing an electrical shock. Of the electrical powers of the brain of the cat. The vitality of the body primarily depends on a species of ignition, which I shall term animal ignition.*

*Of the degree of heat of the body during a state of health.*

*Of the difference of the heat produced by the combination of electric matter and oxygene as in Synocha and from accumulation of electric matter and deficiency of oxygene, as in Typhus fever, and from excessive hæmorrhage.*

*If the excitability of the Brain is increased the Body will be surcharged with electric matter, and the ignition of the Body will, consequently be augmented in proportion to the quantity of oxygene in the blood. The nerves of the Heart and arteries being rendered more irritable, the circulation of course will be accelerated. The blood passing with more rapidity through the brain tends to keep up the morbid state of excitability—of the direction of the cerebral carotid artery.*

OF GENERAL INCREASED IGNITION.

*(See Febris.)*

OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF GENERAL INCREASED IGNITION.

*When the electrical power of the Brain is increased, and the blood not well oxygenated, low fever is produced. (See Typhus Fever.)*

*When the blood is super-oxygenated, and the electrical powers of the Brain increased, inflammatory fever is produced. (See Synocha.)*

OF LOCAL INCREASED IGNITION.

*(See Inflammation.)*

*Of the difference between chronic and acute inflammation.—The former consisting in deposition of Lymph without increased ignition.*

OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF LOCAL INCREASED IGNITION.

*(See, Order II. Phlegmasiæ.)*

OF SPECIFIC LOCAL INCREASED IGNITION.

*(See Syphilis Gout, &c.)*

*Of superficial local increased ignition, occasioned by the combination of animal electric matter with the oxygene of the atmosphere as the flushing attendant on the last stage of Hectic fevers, and arthritic ignition,*

OF EXCESSIVE GENERAL IGNITION. *Spontaneous combustion rapidly terminating in decomposition of the body.*

*Cases of excessive general ignition of the Human Body, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, and in the Journal de Physique.*

OF EXCESSIVE LOCAL IGNITION,

*(See Mortification.)*

*Of the difference between Mortification from excessive ignition, and Mortification from obstructed circulation—compression or division of the principal nerve diminishes the ignition of the limb, but the nourishment in a diminished degree goes on,*



OF THE APPEARANCES OF THE FÆCES DURING INCREASED IGNITION,—*carbonated and surcharged with hydrogene gas.*

*Of hydrogene gas generated in the intestines. Experiments with this gas proving its inflammability.*

OF DIMINISHED IGNITION *from compression of nerves or arteries, or deficiency of red particles of blood. (See Palsy.)*

OF DIMINISHED IGNITION FROM COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN.  
(*See Hemiplegia.*)

*Of diminished ignition, from obstructed circulation, or deficiency of oxygene. (See Leucophlegmatia and Dropsy.)*

*Of the different agents that increase and allay the excitability of the Brain.*

OF LIGHTNING,—*Sometimes by destroying the electrical powers of the Brain produces instantaneous death. The body in such case exhibits no morbid appearance. The fæces in the lower intestines of a dark (carbonated) appearance. The Brain emits a sulphurous odour.*

*Of the reanimating powers of the Earth, in cases of sudden death, by Lightning, &c.*

OF CONTAGIOUS MATTER,—introduced into the system by the lungs, first increases excitability of the brain: an excessive discharge of electric matter is produced through the nervous, producing a sensation of shivering, succeeded by increased ignition. The irritability of the heart increased and circulation in consequence accelerated. (See Typhus Fever.)

OF LOCAL INJURIES,—The Brain is sometimes not affected for two or three days after the accident, then the heart; hence sympathetic fever is produced, which reacts on the injured part. If the cerebral system be in a quiet state, sympathetic fever will follow.

Of the effects of increased excitability of the brain on organic disease and ulcerations. If the brain be disturbed by spirituous liquors, absorption of matter, &c. the ignition of the local disease will be increased, digestion disturbed. (See Second Part, Medical Surgery.)

*The electrical powers of the Brain may be disturbed by the state of the sanguiferous system, both mechanically and chemically, viz.—By plenitude producing compression, (see Apoplexy,) and by depletion of the sanguiferous, producing syncope after hæmorrhage, and by being surcharged with saline matter, (see Erysipelas,) and by the velocity of the circulation through the vessels of the head.*

*Of Venous and Arterial congestion, of the necessity of attending to the state of the arterial and venous system in cases of disease, particularly in old age.*

*The electrical power of the Brain affected by vicissitudes of the atmosphere. People whose cerebral system is too excitable can hence prognosticate rain,*

*Of the formation of rain in the atmosphere. The union of the hydrogene and oxygene, effected by electric fluid, thus affecting the animal electrical machine. The attraction of the atmosphere for inflammable gas increased by a disposition to form water; hence hydrogene gas escapes from gutters, or stagnat waters, prior to rain. The escape of hydrogene gas attributed to the state of density of the atmosphere,*

*Of the formation of water in the animal Body—attributed to an imbibing state of the skin. Oxygene and hydrogene enter the animal Body.*

*Of the influence of the Moon on irritable Brains.*

*Of the natural degree of cohesion of the body.—Many disease arising from a deficiency of a general or local relaxation and all proucing a tendency to decomposition, the state of cohesion of the body must be attended to. (See Indigestion, Typhus, &c,*

OF THE EARTH,—*As affecting animal life.—Its vitality.—Its powers of assimilation.—Of the chemical processes constantly going on it.*

*Of Terrestrial animation or ignition.*

*Of the difference between animal and terrestrial ignition.*

*Of the difference between animal caloric and terrestrial caloric.*

*Of animal electric matter and terrestrial electric matter.*

*Of Galvanism.*

OF THE ELECTRIAL POWERS OF THE EARTH,—*Remarkable instances of defunct human bodies being reanimated by it. The cause of such deaths.*

OF THE LOCAL DIMINISHED VITALITY OF THE EARTH,—*The cause of Epidemic fevers. (See Typhus.)*

*Of Earthquakes.*

*Of Volcanoes.*

*The electrical powers of the Brain, affected by the depressing and exhilarating passions of the mind. (See Remedies.)*

*Of the different kinds of general irritation affecting the whole Cerebral system, without materially disturbing the circulation.*

*Of the Hysteric irritation. (See Hysteria.)*

*Of the Epileptic irritation. (See Epilepsy.)*

*Of Cataleptic irritation. (See Catalepsy.)*

*Of Local irritation from diseased Nerves. (See Rheumatism, Tic doloureux, Tooth-ache, Trismus, &c.)*

*Of general irritation produced by deficiency of cohesion of the body, and diminished quantity of red particles of blood.*

*Of irritation from increased and diminished excitability of the Cerebral system.*

*The electrical powers of the Brain affected by organic disease of the Brain. (See Mania.)*

*The electrical powers increased by the loss of sleep.*

OF THE ANODYNE EFFECTS OF OPIUM, &c.—*The dose to be diminished or increased by the quickness of Pulse, as indicating the degree of increased excitability of Brain.*

OF SLEEP,—*A suspension of the intellectual but not electrical powers of the brain.*

OF DREAMS,—*A proof of increased excitability; bear a great affinity to insanity.*

*Of the effect of perspiration, by producing a moist surface, superabundant caloric and electric matter conducted to the atmosphere.*

*Of the probable use of the rete mucosum, to form perspirable matter, which exudes through the pores of the Cuticle.*

*Of the effects of the Empl. Cantharid.—by destroying the epidermis and irritating the rete mucosus, produces a discharge of serum.*

*OF THE HAIR,—In the living animal a conductor of electric matter from the atmosphere, and vice versa. Its property of retaining caloric.*

*OF SYMPATHY,—The different degree of Sympathy existing between the Brain and every part of the Body, by means of the Nerves.*

*Of increased Sympathy between the Brain and Heart; between the Brain and Stomach; between the Brain and Genitals; between the Brain and Uterus, between the Uterus and Mammary Glands, &c.*

*Of the great importance of being acquainted with increased Sympathy existing between the Brain and different parts of the Body; irritation of the Uterus will effect the Brain, and, secondarily, the Stomach in patients whose Cerebral system is preternaturally exciteable. (See Vomiting, Hypochondriasis.)*

*The Brain is readily disturbed by the disorder of a part with which it particularly sympathises; hence indigestion an exciting cause of many diseases.*

## OF IDIOSYNCRASY.

*Remarkable instances of.*

*As the body approaches to the period of declining life, the excitability of the Cerebral System decreases.—Its irritability is proportionably diminished. The arterial tubes become more or less ossified,—Their smaller ramifications obliterated. The Venous System is loaded. At length some important function ceases, so that the animal functions cannot be kept up. The different processes cease, and a dissolution takes place between the material and immaterial part. After the defunction the muscular fibres remain excitable, so long as the Nerves retain any portion of electric matter.*



*The Stamina of a person depends on the firmness of his brain, or a brain not easily disturbed; hence people of strong minds, or whose brains have not been irritated by excesses or mental distress, are very seldom attacked by disease. The action of the contagion depending on the excitability of the brain; he escapes Infectious fevers. Remarkable how rapidly the person sinks under disease, who has debilitated the brain by the abuse of Spirituous liquors. It is common for persons addicted to frequent intoxication to die of apparent disease of brain, and yet the brain after death not exhibit any morbid appearance. By frequent stimulation its electrical powers are destroyed.*

*People whose brains are too excitable, are predisposed to disease, particularly to Infectious fevers, and vice versa.*

## DEDUCTIONS.

*In the treatment of all diseases we must attend to the indications of the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ. We must also attend to the state of the Cerebral System. Preternatural excitability not only exposes the body to the action of contagion, but keeps up increased ignition. If the Cerebral System be too excitable, local diseases, or accidents, will produce increased ignition. In all accidents we should, therefore, diminish the excitability of the Cerebral System to prevent general increased ignition, (sympathetic fever) that will aggravate the local mischief.*

*The state of the Sanguiferous System must also be attended to; that the quantity and quality of the blood may not disturb the brain.*

*In cases of increased excitability of the brain, in plethoric habits, it is of importance to diminish the quantity of oxygene, by lessening the proportion of red particles, by the extraction of blood. (See Synochus, Synocha, and Typhus.)*

*The buffy appearance of the blood occasioned by superabundance of Caloric. Experiments proving that excess of Caloric produces the buffy appearance of blood.*

STATE OF PULSE, AS DENOTING PLENITUDE, DEPLETION OF THE SANGUIFEROUS SYSTEM, AND EXCITABILITY OF BRAIN.

*Quickness of Pulse indicates increased excitability. Its quickness checked, almost immediately, by application of cold water to the head.*

## OF THE PULSE, AND ITS INDICATIONS.

*Of Dr. George Fordyce's Table of Pulse.*

*Of the Strong and Weak Pulse.*

*Of the Full and Small Pulse.*

*Of the Frequent and Slow Pulse.*

*Of the Regular, Irregular, and Intermittent Pulse.*

*Of the Hard and Soft Pulse.*

*Of the Quick and Slow Pulse.*

*Of the Great and Small Pulse.*

*Of the Oppressed and Empty Pulse.*

*Of the Various distinctions concerning the Pulse.*

*In all cases of disease, particularly of the Chronic kind, we must attend to (A) the state of the Stomach.*

(B) *The nature of the Aliment.*

(C) *The state of the Lungs, particularly as oppressed by the distension of Vessels.*

*Of the purity of the Air.*

OF THE MEANS EMPLOYED TO COUNTERACT DISEASE, OR RESTORE THE DISORDERED BODY TO HEALTH.

*Of these the most powerful are those which operate on the brain through the medium of the Mind.*

*Remarkable instances of cures effected by Passions of the Mind.*

OF THE PASSIONS OF THE MIND, AND THEIR INFLUENCE  
ON THE BODY.

*They may be reduced to Two Classes.*

FIRST,—*Such as rouse the powers of the Brain,*

SECOND,—*Such as diminish its power.*

OF THE FIRST CLASS.

OF A SERENE STATE OF MIND PRODUCED BY CONFIDENCE.—  
*Serenity of Mind being an uniform attendant on health, it is of  
great importance to produce it in all cases of disease affecting the  
Cerebral System.*

*Of the effects of Confidence.*

*Cases illustrating the wonderful effects of Confidence.*

*The beneficial effects of Medicine, in a great measure, depends on  
the Confidence of the Patient in the remedy, or in the prescriber.*

OF JOY.

OF LOVE,—*A compound passion, invigorates the Mind and Body.*

OF ANGER,—*Increases the action of the Brain, and increases the determination of the blood to the head; often an exciting cause of Apoplexy.*

OF HOPE,—*A mild stimulating passion.*

OF SHAME,—*Considered a debilitating passion; evidently increases the electrical powers of the Brain.*

OF ANXIETY,—*Its effects dependent on the object.*

OF JEALOUSY,—*Composed of Fear and Anger; Anger predominates.*

OF THE SECOND CLASS,—*The depressing passions.*

OF FEAR,—*Its effect on the Brain, producing irregular action of the heart, intermittent pulse. Disposes the Brain to the action of contagious matter. Its salutary effects in cases of increased excitability of Brain, as Mania, Gout, &c.*

OF GRIEF,—*Similar in its effects to Fear.—Diminishes the electrical powers of the Brain.*

OF PITY,—*Combined with Grief and Regard or Affection.*

OF DISGUST,—*Its wonderful effects on the Brain, often producing sickness, nausea, vomiting, Diarrhæa, Syncope, and sometimes sudden death.*

*Other states of Mind might be noticed,—as Resolution, Predetermination, &c.*

## OF DRUGS.

*May be divided into Seven Classes.*

*We should estimate a remedy by its effects only, since Medicines of apparently no active property are often productive of very salutary effects in obstinate diseases, as the Cobweb in intermittents. The misseltoe in Epilepsy may communicate something to the System that may improve the electrical powers of the Brain.*

FIRST CLASS,—*Such as operate on the Mind, by producing disgust.*

*Of this Class are those Medicines whose disgusting odour produces great impression on the Mind, as Asafætida, Oil of Amber, and Balsam of Sulphur.*

SECOND CLASS,—*Such as rouse the powers of the Vis Medicatrix Naturæ.*

*First,—By exciting great commotion in the System, as Emetics and Purgatives.*



*Secondly,—By putting the System under the influence of Vegetable or Mineral poisons.*

*Thirdly,—By producing diseased action in the System, as Strangury, Issues, Blisters, &c.*

**THIRD CLASS,—Such as affect the excitability of the Brain.**

*(A) Of the remedies that diminish the electrical powers of the Brain.*

*Of the effects of Lead in allaying excitability of the Cerebral System.*

*Of Antimony, Mercury, and Neutral Salts.*

*Of the Remedies that indirectly diminish the excitability of the Brain.*

**OF THE VEGETABLE ANODYNES,—Poppy, Deadly Night Shade, and Hemlock.**

*(B) Such as increase the electrical powers of the Brain, and improve the State of the Cerebral System, as Sulphur, Resinous Productions, Friction, &c.*

FOURTH CLASS,—*Such as increase the cohesion of the Body, as Astringents. Of the diffusibility of the tannin of Vegetables.*

OF MINERAL ASTRINGENTS,—*Zinc, Lead, Steel, &c.*

FIFTH CLASS,—*Such as increase or excite perspiration, and thus produce a conducting surface, as Diaphoretics and tepid Baths.*

SIXTH CLASS,—*Such as unload the Stomach or Intestines, as Purgatives and Emetics.*

SEVENTH CLASS,—*Such as unload the Sanguiferous System.*

OF VENESECTION, *Its utility in Venous plethora.*

OF ARTERIOTOMY,—*Its utility in Arterial plethora.—Why injurious in Venous plenitude.*

OF CUPPING,—*Extracts Arterial and Venous blood; produces irritation.*

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TREATMENT OF  
DISEASES.

*As the success of Medicine, in a great measure, depends on being acquainted with the habits of Life, and every peculiarity of the Constitution of the Patient; I shall enumerate the Questions necessary to be put to Patients, in order to obtain such, and other necessary, information.*

GENERAL QUESTIONS TO PATIENTS.

*These, with Remarks on each, appear in the last (Seventh) Edition of my MEDICAL GUIDE.*

*Of the Premonitory Symptoms of Diseases, and Prophylactic Medicine.*

*Of the Art of discerning and distinguishing Disease acquired chiefly, if not solely, by attending the chambers of the Sick.*

*Of the Prevention of Disease; to produce a state of the Cerebral System, which renders it unsusceptible of the action of the exciting cause.*

*Of the Cure of Disease,—a proper knowledge of facts relative to the Animal œconomy in Health and in Disease, by a cautious and complete induction to establish many general principles which may guide our reason with safety.*

*Of the Causes of Disease.*

*Of the Remote Causes.—Objections to this term.*

*Of the Predisposing Causes inherent in the Body.*

*Of the Occasional, Exciting, and Proximate Cause.*

*Of Nosological arrangement of Diseases.*

*For the present course I shall follow the order laid down by Dr. Cullen, in his last Edition of the Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ.*

*Objections to this arrangement.*

*Intermittents, a Section of the Order Febres, and the varieties are classed as Genera. Jaundice and Syphilis, as Genera of the Order Impetigenes. The Plague, a Genus of the Order Exanthemata.*

*Apoplexy, in the Class Neuroses, defined, Sensus et motus laesi sine morbo locali.*

*Pulmonary Consumption, the most destructive disease in this country, is classed as a Sequel of Hæmoptysis, and Phthisis a Peripneumonia, Phthisis Asthmatica, Phthisis Scrophulosa, enumerated as Species, although even the matter expectorated is rarely streaked with blood.*

*Hydrothorax, a Genus of the Order Intumescentiæ. Dyspnœa, a Genus of the Order Spasmi, &c.*

*The Cerebral System being, in most diseases, either primarily or secondarily affected, the Class Neuroses should be the First.*

*The First Order of which might comprehend disease of increased excitability; as the Genera of which might be enumerated the diseases of General Ignition.*

*Second Class,—Increased excitability of the Brain without increased Ignition. Order Spasmi, Genera, Asthma, Hysteria, Epilepsy, &c.*

*Third Class,—Locales, or Local Increased Ignition. The Genera, Internal and External Increased Ignition.*

*Fourth Class,—Local increased excitability of the Cerebral System, not attended with increased Ignition, as Genera, Rheumatism, Spasms, Tic doloureux, &c.*

*Fifth Class,—Diseases from diminished excitability, as Genera, Hæmeplegia, Gutta Seneca, Deafness, &c.*

*Scrofula being a disease of the Constitution, neither originating in the Cerebral nor Sanguiferous System, might comprehend an Order of disease and the Local affections, as Genera, Pulmonary Consumption, White Swelling, &c.*

*There might also be an Order of Parasyticæ, as Genera, Cancer, Worms, Itch, Lousy disease, Excrescences, &c.*

## NEW SYSTEM OF PHYSIC.

OF THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, &c. OF THE  
DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE HUMAN BODY.

## CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

*Increased Ignition.*

CHARACTER.—*Post horrorem pulsus frequens, &c.*

## ORDER I.

## FEBRES.

(*General increased ignition.*)—*Pregressis languore, lassitudine, &c.*

*Of this order there are two sections. Viz. INTERMITTENTES et CONTINUÆ.*

*The first comprising the varieties of Intermittents, as Genera,*

## Of INTERMITTENTS.

*Recurrent general increased Ignition.*

*Febres miasmata paludum ortæ, paroxysmis pluribus, &c.*

VARIETIES.—*Quotidian, Tertian, Quartan, &c. The period of intervals dependent on the degree of excitability of the brain and diminished cohesion of the body, &c.*



**DEFINITION.**—*Great increased general ignition, commencing with violent shivering, succeeded by great disengagement of caloric and terminating in profuse perspiration. By frequent recurrence it sometimes does mischief to the thoracic or abdominal viscera, or the brain—thus producing a state of system favoring the disease.*

*Of the state of the body during the cold, the hot and sweating stages.*

**CAUSE.**—*Prevailing in marshy countries, attributed to the influence of marsh effluvia. Of the state of body predisposing it to the action of marsh effluvia. Of the causes enumerated by authors.*

**TREATMENT.**—During the attack, our object is to shorten the shiverings by hastening the hot fit, and then its natural termination of increased perspiration. An emetic administered on the accession of the fever will hasten its termination. The immersion of the body in warm water strongly impregnated with a vegetable astringent, speedily terminates the paroxysm and prevents its recurrence. The chief object of practice is during the interval of its recurrence to produce that state of health of body which is known to secure it against the action of the exciting cause.

(A) To rouse the powers of the *vis medicatrix* nature and empty the *primæ viæ* by an emetic—as

℞ Zinci vitriol: gr. viij.  
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. x.  
Aq. puræ ℥iss. ut f. haust.

Of the effects of emetics. By producing a great commotion in the system, promotes the different secretions and action of the absorbents, &c.

(B) To increase the cohesion of the body by vegetable astringent—as

℞ Pulv. Rhataniæ gr. xv. ad ℥j.  
Aq. Menthæ ℥iss.  
Liq. Vol. C. C. gut. xx.  
f. haust. tertia vel quarta quaque hora sumendus.

Of the Rad. Rhataniæ—Has never failed in one instance of intermittents—more certain than the Cinchona.—Its advantages over the cinchona, more grateful to the stomach, contains more tannin matter, does not disorder the bowels, &c.

Of the diffusibility of tannin matter in the animal body.

(C) *Of the external use of astringents.*—Particularly when attended with diminution of general strength, or increased irritability of the bowels, as cloths strongly impregnated with rhatany or cinchona.

(D) *In cases of long standing, particularly when accompanied with visceral disease, the immersion of the body in a warm decoction of oak bark or pomegranate rind.*

(E) *In cases of visceral obstruction, the use of mercury is also necessary.*

℞ Calomel: hydro-subl. gr. ij.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pulul.  
 omni nocte sumend.

(F) *If the pulse be quick during the intercal of attacks, and much pain be produced by pressure on the abdomen, it will be proper to combine the rhatany or bark with a saline diaphoretic.*

℞ Pulv. Rhatan. ℥ij vel.  
 Pulv. Cinchonæ ℥ss.  
 Mist. Camphoræ ℥v.  
 Aq. Ammon. acet. ℥ij.  
 Cap. Cochl. ij. larg. omni secunda tertia vel quarta hora.

(G) *If the state of stomach will not admit of the frequent admission of astringent substances it may also be thrown up the rectum.*

℞ Pulv. Rhatanæ ℥ss.  
 Decoct. avenæ lb. ss. M.

(ii) *If symptoms of great debility, as œdematous swellings of the legs, bloated countenance after an horizontal position; prostration of strength, &c.*

℞ Pulv. Rhatan. ℥℞  
 Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥iij.  
 Juniper ℥j.  
 Aq. pure ℥v. M.  
 Cap. Cochl. iij. larg. omni tertia vel 4 ta hora.

*and the following pills every night for a month or ten days,*

℞ Calomel: Hydro-sublim: gr. i.  
 Pulv. Scillæ, gr. ij.  
 Confect. opiat. gr. v. M. ut f.  
 Pilul. ij.

(i) *If attended with diarrhœa, add to each dose of the mixture of rhatany,*

Tinct. Opii gut. vj. ad x,

*Cautions respecting the continued use of mercury,*

(K) *When the disease resists these remedies, put the system under the influence of the mineral poison arsenic, which in two or three days will produce such an alteration in the system, that the disease will readily give way to the rhatany root or cinchona.*

*The best preparation of this mineral is the solution of arsenic P.L. of which from 10 to 50 drops may be administered two or three times a day in a wine glass full of water.*

*Remarks on the effect of arsenic.—On its supposed tonic power.—In cases of indigestion and dropsy is uniformly hurtful.*

(L) *Of spider web and other remedies recommended for the cure of intermittents.—*

(M) Remedies employed with great success by the ancients, calculated to make a strong impression on the mind, as spiders swallowed in a living state, dried toads and green lizard worn in the bosom, as mentioned by Alex. Trallianus. The cinchona most successful when it produces disgust.

*Cases of intermittents cured by mental exertions—*

*The cure of Quintus Fabius Maximus, cured by vehement attention to military operations.*

*Of DIET—*

(N) After the cure of intermittents, it is necessary to continue the use of the tonic medicine to counteract the disposition in the system to a recurrence of the fever.

Of REMITTENT FEVER.—

*Mild increased general ignition with exacerbations.*

*Cause—the same as intermittent.*

*The continuance of the fever dependent on the excitability of brain and oxygenated state of the blood, keeping up a gentle increased ignition. and thus preventing a complete intermission.*

*Of the Treatment of Remittent Fever.*

(A) *To commence with an emetic.*

R. Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv.  
Antimon. Tartar, gr. ij. M.

(B) *To unload the intestinal canal by*

*Haust. aperient.* (A) Page 95.

(c) *To produce a conducting surface,*

R. Pulv. Antimonialis, gr. iv.  
Omni secunda vel tertia hora sumend.

*If this powder fail to excite perspiration, produce an artificial conducting surface by the warm bath and afterwards keep up gentle conducting surface and increase the cohesion of the body:*

*Aq. Ammon. acetate, ℥ij.*

*Mist. Camphoræ, ℥iv.*

*Pulv. Rhatan. ℥ss. M.*

*Cap. Cochl. iij. larg. omni tertia hora.*

(.) *If the pulse be quick during the intervals of exacerbation.*

*Decoct. Rhataniæ, ℥vij.*

*Cerussæ acetatæ, gr. vj.*

*Aceti distillat. ℥ij,*

*Tinct. Rhatan. barom. ℥ss.*

*M. Cap. Cochl. iij. larg omni tertia vel quantâ hora.*

(E) *If a complete intermission be produced, the cure may be effected by the rhatany or cinchona, as directed page 83.*



## SECT. II.

## CONTINUÆ.

FEBRES, SINE INTERMISSIONE.

GENUS IV. *SYNOCHA*.

*Calor plurimum auctus; pulsus frequens et durus, vna rubra, sensorii functiones parum turbatae.*

*Simple general increased ignition not excited by contagious effluvia, dependant on increased excitability of brain and hyperoxygenated state of the blood.*

*Of the exciting causes in such state of body.*

*Of the progress of inflammatory fever.*

*The increased ignition and velocity of the circulation often produce local mischief, or put constitutional disease into action.*

*Of the state of the different secretions during increased general ignition.*

TREATMENT of *Synocha*.

(A) *The extraction of blood by venæsectio, or cupping.*

*Of the beneficial effects of bleeding in inflammatory fever—  
By lessening the quantity of red particles diminishes the quantity  
of oxygen, and by unloading the vessels of the head one cause  
of irritation is removed.*

(B) *To empty the intestines by an active aperient,*

℞ *Inf. Sennæ, ℥ij.*  
*Magn. vitr. ℥iij.*  
*Tinct. Sennæ, ℥iij. M.*  
*f. haust.*

(C) *After the loss of blood, and the operation of an aperient  
draught, an emetic will often terminate this fever.*

℞ *Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xx.*  
*Antim. Tartar. gr. ij.*  
*Aq. puræ, ℥j. M. f. haust.*

*Cautions respecting the exhibition of an emetic before the loss  
of blood or the operation of a cathartic.*

(D) *To produce a conducting surface of the body.*

℞ *Sulph. Antim. præc.* gr. viij.  
*Cons. Cynosb. q. s. ut f.*  
*Pilul. iv.—Cap. j. omni secunda hora cum cochl. iij. larg. mist. sequent.*

(E)

℞ *Cerussæ acetatæ,* gr. vj.  
*Acet. distillat.* ℥ij.  
*Aq. Menthæ sativ.* ℥vj. M

*Of the great importance of a conducting surface in cases of general increased ignition.*

*Of the salutary effect of the cerussa acetata, by allaying cerebral excitability.*

(F) *Of the salutary effects of irritation of the scalp produced by aq. ammoni.*

*If the precipitated sulphur of antimony fails to excite perspiration, produce an artificial conducting surface by warm or cold water—why warm water is preferable to cold. In case of local congestion, or mischief, cold water is improper.*

(G) *If the excitability of brain continues, a blister to the nape of the neck, or cold vinegar applied to the head by means of folds of linen.*

(H) *To attend to the state of the mind, and remove all causes of irritation.*

*In scrofulous subjects often terminates in white swelling, pulmonary consumption, &c.*

*Of the necessity of being acquainted with the general health of the patient in cases of increased ignition.*

(I) *To attend to local mischief or congestion during its progress—phrenitis, pleuritis, &c. not unfrequently supervene.*

*Cautions respecting the early use of tonic medicines on the appearance of convalescence.*

*Tonic medicines not to be administered till the appetite returns, or the tongue moist and the edges clean.*

*Of diet during inflammatory fever.*

*Of the propriety of gratifying the desire of the patient by allowing cold water and acids.*

*Of cures effected by frequent libations of cold water.*

GEN. VI. *SYNOCHUS.*

*Febris ex Synochá et Typho composita, initio synocha, progressu et versus finem, typhus.*

*The exciting cause the same as that of typhus.*

*Of the SYMPTOMS of SYNOCHUS.*

*The synochal stage dependant on the constitution of the patient, the state of the blood with respect to red particles, &c.*

*The increased ignition of the body during the synochal stage impairs the system, so that the typhous stage advances more rapidly. Hence synochus is generally more fatal than typhus.*

*Of the Symptoms of Synochus.**Of the Treatment of Synochus.*

(A) *Although produced by the introduction of a contagious matter that will reduce the strength of the body; we must abate the violence of the synochal symptoms and thereby prevent a state of system favouring the progress of typhus.*

℞ *Magnes. vitriolat.* ℥iij.  
*Inf. Sennæ,* ℥ij.  
*Tinct. Sennæ comp.* ℥ij. M.  
*f. haust.*

*(B) To produce a conducting surface, &c.*

℞ *Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iss.*  
*Extr. Hyosciam. gr. iij. M.*  
*Ut f. Pilul. omni hora sumend. cum Cochl. iij. larg. mist. sequentis.*  
 ℞ *Aq. Ammon. Acet. ℥ij.*  
*Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj. M.*

*Cautions respecting the use of camphor in cases of increased ignition.*

*If these should not succeed in producing a conducting surface immerse the body in warm water.*

*Cautions respecting the use of antimonial preparations in cases of low fever,*

(c) *After a conducting surface has been kept up for twelve hours, an emetic is always very beneficial and frequently terminates the fever.*

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. x.  
Zinci vctr. gr. v.  
Aq. puræ, ℥ij. M.

(D) *If the brain be very excitable apply a blister to the nape of the neck, cold vinegar to the head, or stimulate the scalp by aq. ammoni.*

(E) *In case of great determination of blood to the brain, sinapisms to the feet.*

(F) *When the quickness of pulse is allayed, the tongue moist, and the edges clean; or when the typhus stage is evidently commencing, increase the cohesion of body.*

℞ Extr. Rhatan. exotic, ℥ij.  
Ammon. præp. ℥j.  
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj. M.  
Cap. Cochl. iij. larg. ter. die.

*Of diet.*

*Cautions respecting the use of wine.*

Genus 5th, TYPHUS.  
 Morbus contagiosus; color parvum auctus, pulsus parvus, debilis,  
 phrenicus frequens, &c.

Of the different species.—Typhus Miliaris, Typhus Ery-  
 thematous, Typhus Petechialis, and Typhus Ictericus.

*When the fever has proceeded to the Typhous stage, it requires  
 the same treatment as Typhus. (See Typhus.)*

Of the Pathognomonic Symptoms.



## Genus 5th, TYPHUS.

*Morbus contagiosus; calor parum auctus, pulsus parvus, debilis, plerumque frequens, &c.*

OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES,—*Typhus Mitior, Typhus Gravior, Typhus Petechialis, and Typhus Icterodes.*

*Of the Symptoms of Typhus.*

*Of the Pathognomonic Symptoms.*

*Of the appearance of the Tongue; the peculiar countenance; the peculiar heat of the Skin; of local collections of caloric; of the fæces; &c.*

**OF THE CAUSES OF TYPHUS.**—*Produced by the introduction of a putrid effluvia, occasioning increased general ignition in proportion to the quantity of red particles of blood; a disposition in the body to decomposition; sometimes produces disease of the brain, of the viscera, and often of the fine skin covering the tongue, and lining the stomach and intestines, the seat of aphtha. The contagious effluvia probably enters the system by the lungs.*

## OF THE MODIFICATIONS OF TYPHUS.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF PESTILENTIAL FEVERS,— *The diseased state of the Earth; hence fevers, attributed to contagion, make an equally rapid progress, where guards have been placed, and high walls have been built, as in Russia, &c. to prevent communication; and some instances have happened of a great part of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, suffering from similar fevers nearly at the same time. The partial appearances of pestilential fevers, and the frequent occurrence at the same place, are proofs of some local diseased state of the Earth. The French historian, Mezeray, states, that in the kingdom of Cathay, where a very fatal fever raged for some time, the vitality of the vegetables (from the grass to large trees) was destroyed.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF TYPHUS.

(A) *If the brain be not much disturbed commence with an Emetic.*

R Zinci Vitriol, gr. v.  
 Pulv. Ipecac. gr. vj.  
 Aquæ Puræ, ℥j. f. haust.

*Of the beneficial effects of Emetics on the commencement of this fever.*

*Cautions respecting Antimonial Emetics, particularly when attended with diarrhæa.*

(B) *If the brain be very much affected, or if its intellectual functions disturbed, commence with a blister to the nape of the neck, and irritate the scalp by aqua ammoniæ, or apply a blister to the scalp.*

(C) *If the Emetic does not produce an aperient effect.*

R Pulv. Rhei, gr. xx.  
 Tinct. Sennæ, ℥ij.  
 Aquæ Puræ, ℥j, f. haust.

*Of the use of an aperient medicine in cases of Typhus.*

*Of the necessity of attending to the state of the bowels, to obviate costiveness and moderate diarrhœa. When the disease of the surface of the tongue extends through the alimentary canal, it is always attended with diarrhœa, when anodynes are more or less necessary, particularly by injection into the rectum.*

*Of the progress of this cuticular disease.*

*When the use of Mercury is necessary, and the best method of exhibiting it. When the edges of the tongue begin to be moist, mercury introduced by the skin hastens the separation of the diseased surface.*

(D) R Calomel Hydro-sublim, ʒiv.  
 Axung. Porcin. ʒij.—Misce.  
 M. N. M. inungatur qoutidie.

*Cautions necessary to the nurse on mercurial friction.*

(E) *To produce an artificial conducting surface of the body, by ablution, with cold diluted acetic acid, or tepid water, impregnated with some vegetable astringent, as Decoct. Cort. Quercini vel Cort. Pomegran. vel Gallæ.*

(F) *To counteract the disposition of the body to decomposition, by increasing its cohesion by a vegetable astringent, which should be combined with a sudorific, if the skin continue dry after the application of diluted vinegar, or tepid astringent bath.*

R Ext. Rhataniæ Exotic, ʒij.

Aquæ Ammoniacæ Acet. ʒij.

Mist. Camphoræ, ʒv.—Miscæ.

Cap. Cochl. ij. larg. omni tertia, vel quarta hora.

*Cautions respecting the use of Sudorific medicines, particularly antimonial preparations.*

*Cautions respecting the use of Camphor,—sometimes increases delirium.*

(G) *If the skin be not very dry,*

℞ Inf. Rad. Rhataniæ, ℥vij.  
Tinct. Cardam. Comp. ℥ss.  
Ammonia Præp. ℥j.—Miscæ.

Cap. Cochl, iij. larg. tertia vel quarta quaque hora.

Vel,

℞ Ext. Rhataniæ, ℥ij.  
Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥ss.  
Acid. Vitr. Dilut. ℥ij.  
Aquæ Distillat. ℥vj.—Miscæ.  
Cap. Cochl. iij. larg. quater die.

*Of the comparative advantages of prepared ammonia and vitriolic acid in Typhus fever. The prepared ammonia or diffusible stimulus more efficacious in abating thirst.*

(H) *If the stomach is too irritable to bear an astringent medicine, the Rhatania should be thrown into the rectum.*

℞ Pulv. Rhataniæ, ℥iv.  
Decoct. Avenæ, ℥viiij.—Miscæ.  
*et adde si opus fuerit.*  
Tinct. Opii. Gut. xxxxx.  
Bis vel ter die.

(I) *If the electrical powers of the brain evidently decline, denoted by feeble pulse, coolness of extremities, dejection of countenance, the stimulus of wine, or even brandy, will also be necessary.*

(K) *Contagious fevers having a peculiar tendency to diminish the electrical powers of the brain, it is of great importance to support the mind, by inspiring a confidence of recovery. Fear exposes the body to the action of this peculiar contagion, and, of course, favours its progress.*



(L) *To correct or purify the atmosphere of the Chambers, by Nitrous vapours.*

*Of the means recommended by DR. JOHNSTONE, DR. CAR-MICHAEL SMYTH, and GUEYTON MORVEAU.*

(M) *Of the different remedies recommended in cases of Typhus.*

OF YEAST,—*Its salutary effects attributed by the carbonic acid gas: may be ascribed to the anodyne and bitter quality of the*  
pp.

OF PHOSPHORUS,—*Beneficial when the electrical function of the*  
*vain flags.*

(N) OF DIET,—*Animal and vegetable jellies; a nutritious bath*  
*of milk or broth; of the absorption of nutriment from the surface*  
*of the body.*

(O) *Of the favourable termination of Typhus fever spontaneously.*

(P) *Of Cases of Typhus resembling Phrenitis.*

(Q) *Of the appearances exhibited on the dissection of subjects who have fallen a sacrifice to Typhus.*

(R) *Of the opinions broached by many Medical Men, that there is no increased disposition to decomposition during Typhus fever.*

(S) *Of the Petechial blotches.*

HECTICA,—*Febris quotidie revertens accessionibus meridianis  
 tertinis; remissione, rarius apyrexia, matutina;*

*Of the Symptoms of Hectic fever.*

*Of the Causes of Hectic fever.*

*Absorption of Pus does not produce the characteristic symptoms  
 if the powers of the system have, in some degree, given way.*

*Of the effects of Pus entering the mass of blood; its operation  
 in the debilitated frame similar to that of Marsh effluvia. The  
 violence of the symptoms dependent on the nature of the Pus  
 absorbed. Scrofulous matter productive of great excitability of  
 brain.*

*Of the different species of Hectic fever enumerated by SAUVAGE.*

*Hectica Chlorotica, Hectica Scrofulosa, &c. &c.*

*Being all symptomatic, the treatment must depend on the nature of the primary affection. (See Pulmonary Consumption, White Swelling, &c.)*

## Order 2. PHLEGMASIÆ.

*Febris synocha ; phlogosis, vel dolor topicus, simul laesa partis internæ functione,*

## Genus 7th, PHLOGOSIS.

*Local increased ignition. Pyrexia, partis externæ rubor, calor et tensio dolens.*

OF THIS GENUS THERE ARE TWO SPECIES.

Spec. 1. PHLOGOSIS,—*Cutaneous, or deep-seated, increased ignition, with effusion.*

Spec. 2. ERYTHEMA,—*Cuticular increased ignition.*

*Of the propriety of these distinctions.*

*Of the progress of local increased ignition.*

*Of local increased ignition of secreting surfaces.*

OF THE TERMINATIONS OF CUTANEOUS INCREASED IGNITION,—

*In Resolution,*

*In Adhesion,*

*In Abscess,—effusion and formation of matter.*

*In Gangrene.*

*Of the state of the parts affected with Gangrene.*

*In Sphacelation, or Decomposition. (See Page 57.)*

*Of local increased ignition of the external parts of the body,—being the province of the Surgeon,—is noticed in the Second Part, Medical Surgery.*

*Of the absurdity of the disunion of Physic and Surgery.—(See Introduction to Part II. Medical Surgery.)*

### Genus 8th, OPTHALMIA.

#### INCREASED IGNITION OF THE TUNICS OF THE EYE.

Two Species.

Spec. 1. *Ophthalmia Membranarum, in tunica adnata et ei subjacentibus membranis sive tunicis oculi.*

*For the Symptoms, Causes, Treatment, &c. of this Species, See Second Part, Medical Surgery.*

Spec. 2. *Ophthalmia Tarsi, cum Tumore, erosione et exudatione glutinosa tarsi palpebrarum. (See Part II.)*



## Genus 9th, PHRENITIS.

INCREASED IGNITION OF THE BRAIN,—*Pyrexia vehemens; dolor capitis, rubor faciei et oculorum, lucis et soni intolerantia, pervigilium; delirium ferox, vel typhomania.*

*Of the Symptoms and progress of increased ignition of the brain,—The state of Pulse often fallacious.*

*Of the Pathognomonic Symptoms, and how distinguished from Typhus delirium.*

*Of the causes of increased ignition of the brain.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE BRAIN. *In the employment of remedies we should proportion them not only to the activity of the disease, but the importance of the part attacked.*

(A) *Diminish the quantity of blood in the vessels of the head, by Cupping or by Arteriotomy, (temporal artery) or by Venesection, (jugular vein.)*

*Why Cupping most efficacious; not only unloads the vessels, but excites irritation.*

*In advanced age, blood taken from the Venous System is most beneficial.*

*When Venesection is preferred, a large orifice should be made that the blood may flow freely. When Syncope follows, it uniformly proves most beneficial.*

*Of the quantity of blood to be extracted; from twelve to twenty ounces; one copious bleeding is more efficacious than small quantities extracted at different times.*

*Of the necessity of obtaining information relative to the previous general health of the patient, before we determine on copious bleeding.*

*Objections to the application of Leeches previous to general bleeding.*

(B) *To diminish the irritation of the brain, apply a blister to the scalp.*

*Of the advantages of a blister, by counter-irritation, and a conducting surface.*

(C) *The more effectually to conduct Caloric and electric matter from the head, apply the following lotion to the scalp and forehead by means of linen.*

R. Cerussæ Acetat. ʒj.  
 Acet. Distillat. ʒiv.  
 Aquæ Puræ, ℥ij.

To be applied cold, and renewed every hour.

*Of the salutary effects of lotions impregnated with lead.*

(D) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

℞ Inf. Sennæ, ℥vj.  
 Kali Tartar. ℥ijj.  
 Tinct. Sennæ, ℥ss.—Misce.

*Why Senna preferable to any other aperient; most certain in its operation.*

*Of the salutary effects of an aperient Medicine.*

*The Bowels being generally in a very indolent state, in order to hasten the operation of the Aperient Medicine inject the following into the rectum.*

℞ Magnes. Vitriol. ℥i ss.  
 Aloës Barb. Pulv. ℥ss.—Misce,  
 et Decoct. Avenæ, ℥xij. Solv.

*Of the advantage of a Clyster, by producing a determination to the rectum, &c.*

(E) *To diminish the determination of blood to the head, apply a Blister, or a Sinapism, to each foot.*

(F) *After the operation of the Aperient Medicine, to produce a general conducting surface,*

℞ Sulph. Antim. præc. gr. i ss.  
Omni quarta hora sumend.

(G) *And for the purpose of quieting the Cerebral System, with the following draught :*

℞ Cerussæ Acetat. gr. j.  
Aquæ Ammon. Acet. ℥ij.  
Aquæ Menthæ sativæ, ℥iiss.—Misce.

(H) *If the precipitated sulphur of Antimony fail to excite perspiration, produce an artificial conducting surface, by the warm bath.*

(I) *Of the necessity of attending to the state of the mind.*

*Of the instructions given by Aretæus, Cælius Aurelianus, and other writers of antiquity, respecting the mind in phrenitis.*

(K) *When the patient is evidently convalescent, Mercury, in small doses, beneficial in recovering the Brain.*

*Cautions respecting the employment of Mercury, after inflammation of organic parts.*

## Genus 10th, CYNANCHE.

(Increased ignition of the Throat.) *Pyrexia aliquando typhodes, rubor et dolor faucium; deglutitio et spiratio difficiles, cum angustia in faucibus sensu.*

OF THIS GENUS THERE ARE FIVE SPECIES.

Spec. 1. CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS,—(*Increased ignition of the Tonsils.*) *Membranam faucium mucosam et præcipue tonsillas, tumore et rubore efficiens, cum febre Synocha.*

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the Tonsils.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Fauces.*

*Of the Treatment of increased ignition of the Fauces.*

*The structure and situation of the seat of the disease favoring suppuration, active means should be employed to abate the increased ignition.*

*(A) If the head be much affected, or the Sanguiferous System overloaded, extract blood by Cupping or Venesection.*

*Of the advantages of Cupping over Venesection in this disease.*



(B) *Excite counter-irritation by*

Aqua Ammoniaë, vel Empl. Cantharid.

(C) *To empty the intestinal canal by*

R Mist. Aperient. (D) page 117.

(D) *Abate the local increased ignition by*

R Inf. Rosæ, simpl. ℥vij.  
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. ʒj.—Misc.  
Gargar. sæpe utend.

(E) & (F) *To produce a conducting surface, and a state of system that may not re-act on the local affection, by*

(F) & (G) page 118.

(G) *If the Brain continues to be disturbed, to irritate the Scalp,*

Aqua Ammoniaë.

## OF REGIMEN.

(H) *If nutriment cannot be introduced into the Stomach, a Clyster of animal or vegetable jelly, two or three times a day.*

*When the increased ignition advances to suppuration. (See Second part, Medical Surgery.)*

(I) *When the patient is convalescent, the increased ignition suppressed, and the system quiet,*

℞ Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Acid. Vitriol. dilut. ℥j.  
 Tinct. Cardam. Comp. ℥iv.—Misce.  
 Cap. Cochl, ij. larg. omni quartâ horâ.

*Cautions respecting the employment of Tonic Medicines after local increased ignition.*

*The debility following local and general increased ignition, bringing constitutional disease into action; the employment of Tonic Medicine to hasten the recovery of the patient, in many cases necessary.*

OF SUPERFICIAL INCREASED IGNITION OF THE FAUCES,—  
(*Erythematous.*) *Two Species, Acute and Chronic. (See Erysipilas, and Second part, Medical Surgery.)*

Spec. 2. CYNANCHE MALIGNA, *tonsillas et membranam faucium mucosam afficiens tumore, rubore et crustis mucosis caloris albescentis, vel cineritii, serpentibus, et ulcera tegentibus; cum febre typhode et exanthematis.*

*Excessive increased ignition of the Tonsils, and Mucous membrane of the Fauces, produced by the action of a contagious matter.*

*Of the Phenomena of this species of increased ignition.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress.*

*The violence of the Symptoms and termination dependant on the stamina of the patient.*

*Of its Causes.*

*The contagious poison first acts on the Brain.*

*Of its Symptoms.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF THIS SPECIES OF SPECIFIC INCREASED IGNITION OF THE TONSILS, &c.

*This disease generally running a natural course, it is of importance to abate the general increased ignition of the system in the first instance.*

*Of the advantage of quieting the system in this disease.*

(A) *On the first attack,*

℞ Zinci Vitriolat. gr.v.  
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xv.  
Aquæ Puræ, ℥i ss.—Misce.  
f. haust. Emetic.

(B) *To excite counter-irritation, &c.*

R Empl. Cantarid.

vel,

R Aquæ Ammoniaë.

Ol. Olivar. aa ʒj.—Miscæ.

f. Linim.

(C) *To empty the intestinal canal, &c.*

R Mist. Aperien. (D) page 117.

(D) *To quiet the Cerebral system, and produce a conducting surface, &c.*

Haust Ammon. Limon. Efferv.

Omni tertia, vel quarta hora sumend.

*Why the prepared Ammoniaë preferable to the Carbonate of Kali,  
for making the Saline draught in this disease.*

(E) *To abate the local increased ignition, &c.*

R Inf. Rosæ, simpl. ℥viiij.  
 Acid. Vitriol. dil. ʒj.—Miscè.  
 f. Gargar.

(F) *If the Brain be much disturbed irritate the Scalp, &c.*

Aqua Ammoniaë, vel Acid. Acetic.

OF DIET DURING THE FIRST STAGE,—*Barley Water and Milk, Jellies, &c.*

(G) *If any impediment to the conveyance of nourishment into the Stomach, nutriment introduced into the rectum.* (H) page 123.

(G) *When the part exhibits a disposition to decomposition, to counteract it by increasing the cohesion of the body,*

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ℥j.—Misce.  
 Cap. Cochl, ij. larg. omni tertia, vel quarta hora.

(H) *If diarrhæa comes on, attentively watch its effects. If not excessive, and the spirits and countenance be improved,*

R Pulv. Rhei. gr. x.  
 Aquæ Cinnam. ℥j.  
 Tinct. Opii. gut. v.—Misce.  
 f. haust.

(I) *If the diarrhæa be excessive, or the patient evidently sinking under it, to moderate or restrain it,*

R Cretæ Præpar.  
 Pulv. Gum Arabic, aa ℥ij.  
 Tinct. Opii. gut. xxx.  
 — Cinnam. ℥ ss.  
 Aquæ Cinnam. ℥vj.  
 Cap. Cochl. iij. larg. omni quartâ horâ.



(K) *If the mixture (I) does not sufficiently restrain the diarrhœa,*

R Mucilag. Amyli. ℥xij.  
Tinct. Opii. ʒj.—Misce. f.  
Enema, omni sexta horâ injiciend.

(H) *To diffuse oxygene throughout the atmosphere of the room.*

*Of the great advantages of oxygenating the air of the chamber of the patient during the sphacelating stage; not only beneficial to the patient, but tends to check the extension of the disease.*

(M) *To attend to the state of the mind.*

*Of the importance of supporting the spirits of the patient.*

*Of Regimen during the sphacilating stage. (See Typhus.)*

*Of the use of Yeast in this disease,—Often hurtful by producing diarrhœa.*

*Of the means of preventing the extension of the disease;—  
by the vapours of vinegar; by receiving the fæces in vinegar;  
by preventing communication; &c.*

Spec. 3. CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS, *respiratione difficili, inspiratione strepente, voce rauca, tussi clangosa, tumore fere nullo in faucibus apparente, deglutitione parum difficili et febre Synocha.*

*(Increased ignition of the Mucous membrane of the Trachea.)*

*This disease principally incident to children.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress and appearances on dissection.*

*Of its Symptoms.*

*Of its Causes.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE  
MEMBRANOUS LINING OF THE TRACHEA.

*The situation of the disease, and delicate structure of the part,  
render active remedies necessary.*

(A) *To unload the vessels of the part, apply four or six leeches  
over the Trachea; if the subject be plethoric, venesection also neces-  
sary.*

(B) *After the wounds made by the leeches cease to bleed, apply a blister over the Trachea, and keep up the discharge.*

(C) R Ung. Spermaceti. ℥j.  
Antimon. Tartar. ℥j.—Misce.

*Rub the tartarized antimony with two drachms of water, and then incorporate them with the ointment.*

*Of the advantages of this ointment over the Savin ointment for a perpetual blister.*

(D) *After the blister has risen, an Emetic generally proves very beneficial.*

R Antim. Tartar. gr. iv.  
Aquæ Puræ, ℥ij.—Misce.  
Cap. Cochl. j. larg.

(E) *If the Emetic does not also operate as an aperient,*

℞ Mist. Aperien. (D) page 117.

(F) *To produce a conducting surface,*

℞ Sulp. Antim. præc. gr. j.  
Omni sexta quaque hora sumend cum cochl. j.  
vel ij. larg. Mist. sequent.

(G) *To allay increased Cerebral excitability,*

℞ Cerussæ Acetat. gr. iv.  
Oxym. simpl. ℥iij.  
Emuls. Amygd. ℥iv.

*Of the salutary effects of Cerussa Acetata in this disease.*

*If the precipitated Sulphur of Antimony fail to excite perspiration,  
produce an artificial conducting surface by the warm bath.*

(H) *If the disease continue after the due employment of these means, the most effectual remedy is, the daily exhibition of an Emetic of*

Zinc. Vitriol.

OF DIET,—*Barley Water and Milk, Almond Emulsion, Arrow Root, Jelly, &c.*

*Children being subject to a recurrence of this disease, change of situation to a more dry soil and light air is necessary to prevent it.*

OF THE SPASMODIC CROUP,—*A Species of Asthma, dependent on increased irritability of membrane, lining the Trachea, and not increased ignition. (See Asthma.)*

Spec. 4. CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA, *cum rubore in imis pre-  
sertim faucibus, deglutione maxime difficili, dolentissima, respira-  
tione satis commoda et febre Synocha.*

(*Increased ignition of the Pharynx.*)

*Of the uninterrupted progress of increased ignition of the  
Pharynx.*

*Of its Symptoms.*

*Of its Causes.*

*Of the Treatment of increased ignition of the Pharynx.*

(A) *If the Sanguiferous system be overloaded, extract blood by  
Cupping or Venesection.*



(B) *See* (B) page 122.

(C) *See* (D) page 117.

(E) & (F) *See* (F) & (G) page 118.

(G) *If the increased ignition proves obstinate, (B) page 122.*

(H) *See* (G) page 122.

*Of Regimen.*

(I) *See* (H) page 123.

(K) *See* (I) page 123.

*Cautions respecting the employment of Tonic Medicines, (p. 124) are applicable to this disease.*

OF SUPERFICIAL INCREASED IGNITION OF THE PHARYNX,  
(*Erythematons.*) (*See Erysipelas.*)

Spec. 5. CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA, *cum tumore externo parotidum, et maxillarum glandularum magno; respiratione et deglutitione parum laesis; febre Synocha plerumque leni.*

(Increased ignition of the Paroted Gland.)

*This disease being often epidemic, has induced some to suppose it to be infectious.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress.*

*Of its Causes.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE  
PAROTID GLAND.

(A) *Unload the vessels of the part by leeches, &c.*

*If the Sanguiferous system be overloaded, venesection may be also necessary.*

(B) *To excite counter-irritation,*

Aqua Ammoniaë.

*The counter-irritation produced by blister of no advantage.*

*Cautions respecting the application of discutient or cold applications.*

(C) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

R Pulv. e Scammon. cum Calomil.

*Why Mercurial cathartic preferable in increased ignition of Glandular parts, by preventing interstitial deposition.*

(D) *If accompanied with general increased ignition, (F) & (G) page 118, will be necessary.*

*Of Regimen,—(low.)*

*If the brain be disturbed, to irritate the scalp with*

Aqua Ammoniaë.

(E) *When the system is quiet, and the tumour becomes indolent,*

℞ Pelul. Hydrarg. ʒ ss.

In pelul. xij. dividend. Cap. j. bis die, cum Cochl. ij.  
larg. Mist. sequent.

℞ Inf. Rhataniaë, ʒvj.

Sodæ Supercarb. ʒiij.—Miscæ.

*Of Regimen.*

## Genus 11th, PNEUMONIA.

*Pyrexia, dolor in quadam Thoracis parte, respiratio difficilis; tussis.*

*Species sunt.*

1. PERIPNEUMONIA,—*Pulsus non semper duro, aliquando molli, dolore thoracis obtuso; respiratione perpetuo difficili, sæpe non nisi trunco corporis erecto exercenda; faciei tumidæ calore purpureo, tussi plerumque humida, sæpe cruenta.*

*(Increased ignition of the substance of the Lungs.)*

*Of its uninterrupted progress,—Generally commences in the Lungs, sometimes preceded by Synocha. Of Vomica, Empyema, &c.*

*Of the Causes.*

*Of the Symptoms.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE LUNGS.

*The structure of the Lungs, and their importance in the Animal economy, render active remedies necessary.*

(A) *Unload the Sanguiferous system by Venesection: twelve or twenty ounces of blood extracted at once more efficacious than double the quantity at three or four times; taken from a large orifice most beneficial than a small one.*

(B) *To produce counter-irritation proportioned to the internal mischief.—If one Lung be only affected, apply a blister on that side; if both Lungs be equally attacked, apply a large blister to each side, and keep up the discharge by*

Ung. Antim. Tart. ten.

(C) *To empty the intestinal canal,*

R Mist. Aperient. (D) page 117.

(D) *If the Aperient Mixture (C) should not operate in four hours, hasten it by*

R Magnesie Vitriol. ℥i ss.  
Decoct. Avenæ, ℥xij.—Misc.  
ut f. Enema.

(E) *After the operation of the aperient mixture, to produce a copious conducting surface*

R Sulph. Antim. præc. gr. ij.  
Cons. Cynost. q. f. Pelul.  
Omni quarta hora sumend, cum cochl. iij. larg.  
Mist. sequent.

(F) R Lact. Amygd. ℥v.  
Aquæ Ammon. Acetat. ℥ij.—Misc.

(G) *If the cough be troublesome, to allay the irritation of the Lungs add to the Mixture (F)*

Tinct. Opii. gut. xxv.  
Or substitute in Pills (E)  
Extr. Papav. alb. gr. j. loco Cons.

*Cautions respecting the exhibition of opium.*

(H) *If the Pills (E) and Mixture (F) fail to excite perspiration sufficiently copious, produce an artificial conducting surface by the Warm Bath.*

(I) *If the excitability of the Brain continue to be greatly increased after the extraction of blood, and the operation of Aperient and Diaphoretic Medicines, apply to the nape of the neck,*

Empl. Cantharid.

*Or stimulate the scalp with*

Aqua Ammonia.

(K) *And if the excitability of the Cerebral system be much increased after the due operation of the Aperient Mixture (C) and the Pills (E) and their auxiliary (F), substitute in place of (E) & (F) the following Mixture:*

℞ Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj.

Oxym. simpl. ℥j.

Lact. Amygd. ℥vj.

Extract. Papav. alb. gr. viij.

Vini Ipecac. ℥j.—Misc.

Cap. Cochl. ij. larg. omne quarta hora.

(L) *If the pulse be not quick or full, or the brain not much disturbed, and respiration still oppressed, from a loaded state of the Parenchyma of the Lungs, an Emetic will considerably accelerate the recovery of the patient.*

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xx.

Oxymel. Scillae, ℥j.

Aquæ Puræ, ℥ij.—Misc.

f. haust. Emetic.

(M) *If, after the general increased ignition of the System be sufficiently abated, there remains difficulty of breathing, to promote the absorption of interstitial deposit,*

R Calomel Præp, gr. vj.  
Sulph. Ant. præc. gr. vij.  
Extr. Papav. alb. gr. xij.—Misce.  
f. Pelul. vj. Cap. j. omni nocti.

(N) *And at the same time, to improve the general health of the patient,*

R Acid. Vitri. Dilut. ʒj.  
Sp. Æther. Nitr. ʒj ss.—Misce.  
Cap. gut. xxv. ter die ex Cyath Decoct. Lichen Island.

(O) *If the expectoration be difficult, add to the Recipe (N)*

Vini Ipecac. ʒij.  
vel,  
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒ ss.  
Cap. gut. xxx. add L

(P) *Or, if the cough be very troublesome, and expectoration difficult, instead of (N) & (O)*

R Oxymel Scillæ.  
Syrup. Papav. alb. aa ʒij.  
Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ʒij.—Misce.  
Cap. Cochl. ij. parv vel Cochl. medioc. ex Cyatho  
Decoct. Lichen Island. ter die.



*Cautions respecting the use of Nitre and Squill in increased ignition of the Lungs.*

(Q) OF DIET DURING THE FIRST STAGE,— *Barley Water, Almond Emulsion, with a little milk, Linseed Tea, &c.*

*Cautions respecting the use of acids during the use of the precipitated sulphur of Antimony, being likely to produce vomiting.*

## OF THE PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

*Of its uninterrupted progress and appearances on dissection;—  
occurs in advanced period of life, attended with Ossification of  
Arteries, Venous Plethora, &c.*

*Of its Causes.*

*Of its Symptoms.*

*Of its Treatment.*

*Not being accompanied by general increased ignition of the System, does not require the active remedies as the preceding disease.*

(B) *Extraction of blood by Venesection slightly to unload the Venous System, affords considerable relief. The blood always very buffy. Objections to cupping and the application of leeches.*

(C) *Produce counter-irritation by*

Empl. Cantharid.

*Seldom necessary to keep up the discharge.*

(D) *To empty the intestinal canal,*

℞ Pulv. Jalapii, gr. x.  
Calomel, gr. ij.—Misc.

*A Mercurial purgative answers best in this species.*

(E) *To allay irritation of the Lungs, and promote expectoration,*

R Lact. Ammon. ℥iij.  
 Oxym. Scillæ, ʒvj.  
 Aquæ Anethi, ℥iij.  
 Extract. Papav. alb. gr. xij.—Misc.  
 Cap. Cochl. ij. larg. omni quarta horâ.

vel,

R Ol. Amygd. ℥j.  
 Aquæ Ammon. gut. XL.  
 Tinct. Scillæ, ʒij.  
 Syrup. Papav. alb. ʒvj.  
 Aquæ Distillat. ʒvj.—Misc.  
 Cap. Cochl. ij. larg. omni tertia vel quarta horâ.

(F) *If the skin be dry, or not sufficiently moist,*

R Pulv. Ipecac. comp. gr. x.  
 Omni nocti. h. s. sumend haust Inf. sem. Lini.

REGIMEN,—*Animal and Vegetable Jellies, Barley Water, &c.*

*Of the necessity of being acquainted with the constitution of the patient, and his mode of living.*

Spec. 2. PLEURITIS,—*Pulso duro, dolore, plerumque lateris pungente sub inspiratione præsertim aucto; decubitu in latus molesto. tussi dolentissima, initio secca, postea humida, sæpe cruenta.*

(*Increased ignition of the Pleura.*)

*Of its uninterrupted progress,—Sometimes commences in the Pleura, and often preceded by general increased ignition. Sometimes the increased ignition extends to the parenchyma of the Lungs, as increased ignition of the Lungs generally extends to the Pleura.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Pleura.*

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the Pleura.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE  
PLEURA.

(A) See (A) page 142.

(B) See (B) page 142.

(C) See (D) page 117.

(D) & (E) See (E) & (F) page 143.

(F) See (H) page 144.

(G) See (I) page 144.

(H) See (K) page 144.

(I) See (L) page 144.

(K) *When the System is quiet,*

(N) page 145

(L) OF DIET, &c.

(M) See (Q) page 145.

PLEURITIS SPURIA,—*vide Rheumatismus in Musculis Thoracis.*

*Of increased ignition of the Mucous membrane, of the Trachea and Bronchial ramifications, &c. (See Erysipelas.)*

## Genus 13th, CARDITIS.

(INCREASED IGNITION OF THE HEART.)

*Pyrexia, dolor in regione cordis; anxietas, spiritus difficilis, tassis; pulsus inæqualis, palpitatio, syncope.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Heart.*

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the Heart,—How distinguished from Pericarditis, Hydropii Pericards, &c.*

*Of the uninterrupted progress of increased ignition of the Heart, and the appearances exhibited on dissection.*



OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE HEART.

(A) *Unload the Sanguiferous System by Arteriotomy or Scarification.*

*Why Arteriotomy or Cupping preferable to Venesection.*

(B) *To produce local increased ignition of the skin proportioned to the violence of the symptoms,*

Empl. Cantharid.

*over the breast-bone, and between the shoulders.*

(C) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

R Mist. Aperient. ℥ij. (D) page 117.

(D) *To produce a conducting surface by*

(E) page 147.

(E) *If (D) fail to produce a conducting state of the skin, the Warm Bath will be necessary. (See (H) page 144.*

(F) *If the Brain be much affected, stimulate the scalp with*

Aqua Ammoniaë.

(G) *Or produce a conducting surface of the scalp, by the application of*

Aqua Frigida.

(H) *Keep up a conducting surface, and allay the morbid excitability of the Cerebral System,*

℞ Sulph. Antim. præc. gr. i ss.

Cons. Cynos. q. s. f. Pil.

Omni quarta hora sumend a cum Coch. iij.

larg. Mist. sequent.

℞ Mist. Salin. ℥vj.

Cerussæ Acet. gr. vj.—Misce.

*Cautions respecting the Saline Mixture.—If the Alkali predominate, the Cerussæ Acet will be decomposed and rendered inert.*

OF DIET,—(*Antiphlogistic.*)

*Comparison between the treatment of the increased ignition of the Heart, and the increased ignition of the Lungs.*

## Genus 14th, PERICARDITIS.

## INCREASED IGNITION OF THE PERICARDIUM.

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Pericardium. The same as Carditis.*

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the Pericardium.*

*Of the uninterrupted progress of increased ignition of the Pericardium, and appearances on dissection.*

*Of the Treatment of increased ignition of the Pericardium. The same as directed for increased ignition of the Heart.*

## Genus 15th, PERITONITIS.

## INCREASED IGNITION OF THE PERITONÆUM.

*Pyrexia; dolor abdominis, corpore erecto auctus; absque propriis aliarum phlegmasiarum abdominalium signis.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Peritonæum.*

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the Peritonæum.*

*Of the uninterrupted progress of increased ignition of the Peritonæum and the appearances on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE PERITONÆUM.

(A) *Unload the Sanguiferous System by scarification of the skin of the Abdomen.*

(B) *Excite increased ignition of the skin of the Abdomen by*

Empl. Cantharid.

*proportioned to the extent of mischief, and keep up the discharge by*

(C) page 134.

(C) *Produce a conducting surface by the warm bath.*

(D) *Empty the intestinal canal by injecting into the rectum warm*

R Decoct. Avenæ, ℥xij.  
Magn. Vitriol. ℥ij.—Misce.

(E) *If the Clyster does not operate sufficiently,*

R Ol. Ricini, (Muc. G. Arabic Permixon) ℥vj.  
Aquæ Menthæ Sativ. ℥j.  
Tinct. Sennæ, ℥ij.—Misce  
ut f. haust. pro re nata repetend.

(F) *To keep up the conducting surface,*

R Sulph. Antim. præc. gr. i ss.  
Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul.  
Omni quarta hora sumend cum Cochl. iij. Mist. salinæ.

(G) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, add to the Saline mixture*

Cerussæ Acetat. gr. vj.

(H) *To keep up a copious conducting surface of the skin of the Abdomen, foment it with*

Decoct. Cap. Pap. alb.

*Of the advantage of decoction of white poppy heads over warm water.*

(I) *If the head be affected, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammoniaë.

OF DIET,—(*Antiphlogistic.*)

### Genus 16th, GASTRITIS.

#### INCREASED IGNITION OF THE STOMACH.

*Pyrexia typhodes, anxietas, in Epigastrio ardor et dolor, ingestis quibuslibet auctus; vomendi cupiditas, et ingesta protinus rejecta; singultus.*

*Two Species.*

*Parenchymatous and Membranous, (Gastritis Phlegmonodea, et Erythematica.)*

#### OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the substance of the Stomach.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress and appearances on dissection.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SUB-  
STANCE OF THE STOMACH.

(A) *To unload the Sanguiferous System by Venesection.*

(B) *Increase the ignition of the skin over the region of the  
mach by*

Empl. Cantharid.

*The extent proportioned to the mischief and keep up the irrita-  
n by*

(C) page 134.

(C) *To unload the intestinal canal, by injecting into the rectum*

℞ Decoct. Avenæ, ℥x.

Magn. Vitri. ℥i ss.—Misce.

D) *To produce a conducting surface of the body, by the Warm  
th.*

E) *To keep up a conducting surface of the Abdomen by fomen-  
on,*

Decoct. Papav. alb.

F) *To allay irritability of the Stomach,*

℞ Tinct. Opii. gut. vj. add x.

Cerussæ Acet. gr. j.

Emuls. Amygd. ℥ij.—Misce.

f. haust. omni quarta hora sumend.

(G) *Or, if the cause be suspected to be mineral poison, or acidity prevail in the Stomach,*

R Emuls. Amygd. ℥j.

Kali. præp. gr. v.—Misc.

f. haust. cui pro re nata, adde

Tinct. Opii. gut. v. add xx.

ad mitigandas dolores, vel vomitus.

OF DIET,—*Common Whey.* The quantity not to distend the Stomach.

*Cautions respecting the use of Mercury in cases of increased ignition of the substance of the Stomach. When necessary. Parenchymatous increased ignition. When the excitability of the Cerebral System is diminished. Why introduction by inunction preferable to exhibition by the mouth.*

*If produced by the action of poison.—(See the means of counteracting the effects of Mineral and Vegetable poisons in the Appendix (MEDICINA FORENSIS ET POLITICA.)*

OF THE GASTRITIS PODAGRICA.

## Genus 16th, ENTERITIS.

## INCREASED IGNITION OF THE INTESTINES.

*Pyrexia typhodes; dolor abdominis pungens, tendens, circa umbilicum torquens; vomitus; alvus pertinaciter adstricta.*

*Two Species.*

Spec. 1. PHLEGMONODÆ,—*Increased ignition of the substance of the Intestines.*

Spec. 2. ERYTHEMATICA,—*Of the Membrane lining the Intestines.*

*Of increased ignition of the substance of the Intestines.*

*Of its Symptoms, and how distinguished from Colic.*

*Of its Causes.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress, and appearances exhibited on dissection.*

*Of the treatment of increased ignition of the substance of the Intestines.*



OF THE NECESSITY OF EMPLOYING ACTIVE REMEDIES ON  
THE FIRST ATTACK.

(A) *Unload the Sanguiferous System by venesection or scarification. The state of Pulse no indication as to the necessity of bleeding, or quantity to extract. Generally becomes fuller after the operation.*

(B) *To increase the ignition of the skin of the Abdomen, &c.*

Empl. Cantharg. larg.

(C) *To produce a conducting surface, &c.*

Warm Bath.

(D) *To foment the bowels, and empty the lower Intestines, inject into the Intestines.*

Inf. Lini.

*to which, from twenty to fifty drops of Tinct. Opii, may be added in case of violent pain.*

(E) *To keep up a conducting surface, foment the Bowels externally,*

Decoct. Cap. Papav.

*or repeat the immersion of the body in warm water.*

(F) *In case of vomiting,*

R Haust. Salin. ʒj.

Tinct. Opii. gut. x. add xx.—Misc.

Pro re nata repetend.

(G) *When the violence of the Symptoms are abated considerably, an aperient may be administered,*

℞ Ol. Ricini. ℥j.  
 Mucil. G. Arab. g. s.  
 Inf. Sennæ, ℥vj.—Misce.  
 Cap. Cochl. iij. larg. pro re nata.

*In case of acute pain, or spasms, add to each dose of the above mixture, from five to ten drops of Tincture of Opium. Opium, by taking off spasmodic contraction of the intestines, tends to promote the operation of aperient medicine, in cases of inflammation of the intestines after bleeding.*

(H) *If the Cerebral System be much disturbed, stimulate the scalp with*

Sp. Ammoniaë, comp.

(I) *Of Regimen during increased ignition of the substance of the Intestines.*

*To take care not to increase irritation by quality or quantity of food.*

(K) *In case of intersusception or obstruction, administer*

Argent. Viv. ℥j. add ℥ij.

(L) *Of the use of Mercury combined with Opium, as recommended by Dr. PEART. By promoting the secretion of the Mucous membrane of the Intestines, is often very beneficial; most serviceable in the Erythematous species.*

*Of the increased ignition of the Internal membrane of the Intestines. (See Erysipelas.)*

*Of Chronic increased ignition of the substance of the Intestines, attended with interstitial deposition. (See Chronic Dysentery.)*

## Genus 18th, HEPATITIS.

## INCREASED IGNITION OF THE LIVER.

*Pyrexia; hypochondrii dextri, tensio et dolor, sæpe purgens pleuriticæ instar, sæpius obtusus; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextri; decubitus in sinistrum latus difficilis; dyspnoea; tussis sicca; vomitus; singultus.*

1. *Variat acuta signis in caractere dictis dignoscenda.*
2. *Chronica.*

## OF THE ACUTE THERE ARE TWO SPECIES.

1. *Parenchymatous and Membranous.*

## OF THE PARENCHYMATOUS SPECIES, OR INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE LIVER.

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the substance of the Liver.*

*Of the Pathognomonic Symptoms, and how distinguished from the Membranous Species.—The pain in the Membranous Species acute, in the Parenchymatous obtuse; the pain in the shoulders, cough, and vomiting attendant on the membranous; the membranous accompanied with a greater degree of general increased ignition of the body; in the parenchymatous the bile enters the mass of blood; &c.*

*Of the necessity of ascertaining whether the membrane or substance of the Liver be the seat of the disease.*

*Mercury very useful in the Parenchymatous, but decidedly hurtful in the Membranous, &c.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the substance of the Liver.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress, and appearances on dissection.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE LIVER.

(A) *To unload the Sanguiferous System by Venesection, the quantity to be regulated by the degree of general increased ignition of the system, or symptoms of Plethora.*

(B) *To unload the Intestinal canal,*

℞ Inf. Sennæ, ℥v.

Magn. Vitri. ℥ss.

Tinct. Sennæ, c. ℥ss.

Mannæ, ℥ij.—Misce.

Cap. coch. iij. vel iv. larg. pro re nata.

(C) *After the operation of the Aperient Mixture, to produce a conducting surface, &c.*

℞ Sulph. Aur. Antim. gr. xij.

Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pelul. viij.

Quarum cap. j. omni quartâ horâ cum cochl. iij.

larg. Mist. sequent.

(D) ℞ Aquæ Ammoniacæ, acet. ℥ij.

Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.—Misce.

(E) *If these remedies fail to excite perspiration, produce an artificial conducting surface by the*

Warm Bath.

*and keep up the effect by the Pills and Mixture (C) & (D)*

(F) *If these means do not succeed in abating the local mischief, excite counter-irritation, &c.*

Empl. Cantharid.

*Of the effects of blisters in this species seldom afford relief unless the disease extends to the peritoneal covering.*

(G) *If the Cerebral System be too excitable, substitute the following Mixture in place of (D)*

℞ Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj.  
Mist. Salinae, ℥vj.—Misce.

*Cautions respecting the Saline Mixture,—If the alkali predominates, it will decompose the acetated ceruse, and render it inert.*

(H) *When the System is quiet, to promote the absorption of interstitial deposit, and recover the health of the Liver,*

℞ Calomel. Hydro-subl. gr. xx.  
Extr. Papav. alb. ʒ ss.—Misce.  
et Pilulas, xv. divid. Quarum, cap. j. bis die cum.  
Cyath. Vinos. Mist. sequent.

- (I) R Decoct. Lichen Island, ℥xij.  
 Sodæ Præpar. ʒi ss.  
 Tinct. Cardam. c. ℥ ss.—Miscæ.

*Cautions respecting the early employment of Mercury in cases of increased ignition of organic parts.*

*Of the opinions of DR. SAUNDERS and DR. CURRY respecting the employment of Mercury in Hepatitis.*

*When the Stomach or Intestines are disturbed, Mercury should be mechanically introduced into the system.*

- (K) R Calomel Hydro-subl. ʒij.  
 Axung. Porcin. Recent. ʒj.—Miscæ.

*The size of a nutmeg to be well rubbed into the skin of the inside of the thighs, legs, or arms.*

(L) *If, after the increased ignition of the Liver be allayed, there should be any enlargement, or inconvenience, apply over the region*

Empl. G. Ammon. c. Hydrag. larg.

OF REGIMEN,—*Water impregnated with vegetable mucilage, as Decoct. Hordei, Sem. Lini, &c.*

OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE MEMBRANE OF THE LIVER.

*Partial increased ignition of the Peritonæum.*

*Of its Symptoms.*

*Of its Causes,—The same as Peritonitis.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress, and appearances on dissection.*

*Of its Treatment.*

*The Remedies recommended for Peritonitis are applicable to this species.—The Blister to be applied over the region of the Liver. The remedies to be proportioned to the degree of general increased ignition.*



## HEPATITIS CHRONICA.

*Objections to the term Chronic Inflammation.*

*This disease consists in a deposition of lymph in the parenchyma of the Liver, unattended with increased ignition; sometimes the effect of increased ignition.*

*Of its Causes.*

*Europeans subject to this disease on residing in hot climates, in consequence of exposure to a high temperature.*

*Of its Symptoms.**Of its Treatment.*

*The Object of Medicine,—to allay preternatural excitability of the Cerebral System, to promote absorption of the interstitial deposit, and improve the general health.*

(A) R Hydrarg. Hydro-subl. gr. xx.  
Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul. xv.  
Cap. j. bis die.

*Cautions respecting the employment of Mercury; proves hurtful when it affects the Genus.*

(B) R Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥viiij.  
Sodæ Præp. ʒij.  
Tinct. Cardam. c. ʒvj.—Miscæ.  
Cap. cochl. iij. ter die.

(C) *In case of costiveness substitute three or four drachms of vitriolated Magnesia for the prepared Soda, so as to produce an evacuation every day, and if attended with general emaciation and excessive nocturnal perspiration, add to Mixture (C)*

Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ʒj.

(D) *Apply, over the region of the Liver,*

Empla. Gum. Ammon. c. Hydrarg. larg.

*Of the effects of plasters in Organic diseases, by keeping up a degree of increased ignition of the skin and a conducting surface.*

(F) *When the System is plethoric an issue or seton in the right side.*

*Of the effects of Nitrous Acid, Hemlock, &c. in this disease, seldom beneficial.*

## Genus 18th, SPLENITIS.

(INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SPLEEN.)

*Pyrexia, hypochondrii sinistri tensio, calor, tumor, et dolor pressu auctus, absque signis nephritidis.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Spleen.*

*Of the Symptoms.*

*Of the uninterrupted progress and appearances exhibited on dissection.—The case of Master Seabrooke.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SPLEEN.—See *Treatment of increased ignition of the Liver,*—

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

(F) *Applied over the region of the Liver.*

(G) (H) (I) and (K)

## Genus 19th, NEPHRITIS.

(INCREASED IGNITION OF THE KIDNEYS.)

*Pyrexia, dolor in regione renis, sæpe ureteris iter sequens; mictio frequens urinæ, vel tenuis docoloris, vel ruberrimæ, vomitus; cruris stupor; testiculi ejusdem lateris retractio aut dolor.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Kidneys.*

*Of its Symptoms.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress and appearances on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE KIDNEYS.

(A) *To unload the Sanguiferous System by scarification over the region of the Kidneys.*

*Why scarification preferable to arteriotomy or venesection.—The irritation more necessary on account of the Empl. Catharid. being often hurtful.*

(B) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

R Ol. Ricini, ℥j.  
Mucil. G. Arabic, ℥j.  
Inf. Sennæ, ℥vj.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iv. larg. pro re nata.

(C) *To produce an artificial conducting surface by*

Warm Bath.

(D) *To keep up the conducting surface by the precipitated sulphur of Antimony, as Pill (F) page 157, with a wine glass full of compound almond emulsion, or linseed tea.*

(E) *If the Cerebral System be disturbed, add to each dose of the Almond Emulsion, or Linseed Tea, one grain of acetated Ceruse, and irritate the scalp by*

(F) Aqua Ammoniaë Puræ.

(G) *In case of much pain in the region of the Kidneys, inject into the rectum, occasionally,*

R Decoct. Avenæ, ℥x.  
Tinct. Opii, ℥j.—Misce.

*Of the advantages of Clysters in this disease.*

OF REGIMEN,—*Almond Emulsion, Linseed Tea, Arrow Root, Jelly, &c.*

## Genus 20th, CYSTITIS.

(INCREASED IGNITION OF THE BLADDER.)

*Pyrexia, hypogastrii tumor et dolor; mictio frequens dolorifica, vel ischuria; tenesmus.**Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Bladder.**Of the Symptoms.**Of its uninterrupted progress and appearances on dissection.*OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE  
BLADDER.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) &amp;c.

*as directed for increased ignition of the Kidneys, page 173 and 174.*

OF CYSTERRHŒA. (See Second Part, Medical Surgery.)

## Genus 21th, HYSTERITIS.

(INCREASED IGNITION OF THE WOMB.)

*Pyrexia, hypogastrii calor, tensio, tumor et dolor, os Uteri tactu dolens; vomitus.*

*Of the Causes of increased ignition of the Womb.*

*Of the Symptoms of increased ignition of the Womb.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress and appearances on dissection.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF INCREASED IGNITION OF THE WOMB.

*The same as directed for increased ignition of the Peritonæum, to which may be added, the injection of decoction of White Poppy Heads (warm) up the Vagina.*

## Genus 22d, RHEUMATISMUS.

*Morbus ab externa et plerumque evidente causa, pyrexia; dolor circa articulos, musculorum tractum sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quam pedum, vel manuum articulos, infestans, calore, externo auctus.*

*Two Species.*

1. *Termed Acute, when attended with general increased ignition.*

2. *Arthrodynia or Chronic, when the ignition of the system is natural or diminished.*

*Each Species is denominated according to the part of the body affected.*

*When in the Loins, Lumbago; in the Hip, Sciatica.*

*In the external part of the Chest, Bastard Pleurisy.*

*In the nerve of the Tooth, Odontalgia, or Tooth-ache.*

*In the suborbitary nerve, Tic doloureux.*

OF RHEUMATISM,—(*attended with local and general increased ignition of the System.*)

## OF THE PHENOMINA AND CAUSES OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

*The general increased ignition depending on an increased quantity of red particles of blood and excitability of the Brain.—The local affection arising from disordered state of the ramifications of Nerves of the Ligaments of Joints; attributed*



*to the effect of cold, particularly its topical application.—Generally prevails on sudden vicissitudes of the atmosphere, especially when from the North or East.*

*Of the Symptoms of Acute Rheumatism.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress and appearance on dissection.—In Scrofulous subjects often produces White Swelling. (See White Swelling, Second Part, Medical Surgery.)*

OF THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

(A) *In case of Plethora, extract blood by venesection.*

*Cautions respecting the extraction of blood in this species.—Copious bleeding generally abates the characteristic symptoms, but productive of the Chronic species. Extraction of blood from the affected part by leeches, abates the local affection, particularly after a state of system is produced which will not react on it.*

(B) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

Mist. Aperiens. (D) page 117.

(C) *To produce a conducting surface of the body,*

℞ Sulph. Antim. Præc. gr. xij.  
 Extr. Papav. alb. gr. xv.—Miscæ.  
 et in pilul. vj. divid. Quar. cap. j. omni quartâ,  
 vel quinta hora cum. cochl. iij.  
 larg. Mist. sequentis.

- (D)      ℞    Aquæ Ammon. acet. ℥ij.  
                       Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.—Misce.

*Of the advantages of the Extr. Papav. alb. over Opium,—more certain in its effect of allaying excitability of the Cerebral system. The dose to be proportioned to the degree of pain, and Cerebral excitability.*

(E) *If the remedies (C) & (D) do not produce a sufficient conducting surface, immerse the body in warm water, for ten or fifteen minutes.*

(F) *To produce a conducting surface of the parts affected, and counter-irritation, rub the skin gently with the following liniment,*

- ℞    Aquæ Ammon. ℥j.  
       Kali Sulph. ℥ij.  
       Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.—Misce.

*Rub the liver of sulphur with the water of Ammonia, and then add the oil.*

*Of the beneficial effects of the local application of sulphur.—If the patient cannot bear the friction, or objects to the smell of this liniment, apply the following plaster, spread on leather,*

- (G)      ℞    Empl. Litharg. ℥j.  
                       Kali Sulphur. ℥ij.

*First melt the Diachylon, and on its becoming thick, add the liver of sulphur finely powdered.*

(H) *Irritate the scalp with*

*Aqua Ammoniaë.*

*Irritation of the sculp never fails to afford great relief in both species of Rheumatism.*

OF DIET,—(*Antiphlogistic.*)

OF ELECTRICITY,—*in every mode of application aggravates acute Rheumatism.*

*This treatment applicable to acute Rheumatism situated in any part of the body.*

OF ARTHRODYNIA, OR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

*Post Rheumatismum, nisum violentum, vel subluxationem; dolores artuum vel musculorum, sub motu præsertim, aucti, plus minusve fugaces, calore lecti vel alio externo lecati, artus debiles, rigidi, facile et sæpe sponte frigescentes, pyrexia nulla, tumor plerumque nullus.*

*Generally attended with diminished ignition of the body.*

*Of the period when acute Rheumatism ends, and the chronic commences.*

*Acute Rheumatism seldom continues thirty days; so long as the increased ignition of the system exists it must be considered acute.*

*Of the Causes of Chronic Rheumatism,—A disordered state of the nerves of the part diminishing or destroying their conducting power.*

*Of the Symptoms of Chronic Rheumatism.*

#### OF THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

*(In the Medical Treatment of this disease we must attend to the general health of the patient.)*

*(A) The Stomach and Intestines being generally disordered, it will be advisable to unload them by*

Mist. Aperien. (D) page 117.

*(B) After the due operation of the Aperient Mixture, to increase the cohesion of the stomach and bowels, and improve the electrical powers of the brain,*

℞ Kali Sulphur. ʒj.  
 Decoct. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Aromatic, ʒvj.  
 Extr. Glycyrr. ʒi ss.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg omni quarta hora.

*This Extract of Liquorice, in some degree, covers the ill flavor of the Liver of Sulphur. If the patient will not persevere in its use,*

(C) ℞ Tinct. Guaiac. vol. ʒiij.  
 Mellis. ʒij.  
 Decoct. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg, Omni quarta hora.

(D) *To remove visceral obstruction, and particularly to increase the secretion of bile.*

R Calomel Hydro-subl. gr. x.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. s. ut f. Pilul. vj.  
 Cap j. omni nocte.

*If the patient be costive, in lieu of the Conserve employ five or ten grains of Rhubarb, so as to obtain an evacuation every day. If, on the contrary, the Calomel purges, substitute three grains of Extract of White Poppy Heads for the Conserve.*

*Cautions respecting the continuance of Mercury. Should not affect the gums.*

(E) *With the view of improving the state of the Cerebral system, &c. immerse the body in Warm Water.*

*Cautions respecting the degree of heat of the water. The object being more to stimulate the surface than relax, the heat should be as great as the patient can bear.*

(F) *For the same purpose as (E) stimulate the scalp with*

Aqua Ammoniaë Puræ.

*Of the beneficial effects produced by this application to the scalp.*

(G) *To recover the nerves of the part affected,—friction with a brush has been found most beneficial; and for the purpose of conducting electric matter, the hairs should be intersected with sharp-pointed brass, of about half the length of the hair. (A brush of this description is sold by Mr. Butts, No. 10, Berners Street, Oxford Road.) In cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Head-ache, I have found it very beneficial.*

(H) *Irritate the skin of the affected part or parts with the sulphureous liniment, (F) page 179.*

(I) *Electricity (in sparks) is also very beneficial in this species when the ignition of the system is in a diminished degree.*

(K) *If there be a great deficiency of general ignition, if the legs be affected with œdematous swelling, or if the countenance be pallid or dejected, or if the red particles of blood be not sufficiently abundant, substitute the following Mixture for (B) & (C)*

℞ Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥ij.  
 Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Sp. Juniperi, comp. ℥j.—Misce.  
 Cap cochl. iij. larg ter quaterne die.

OF DIET,—*A proper proportion of animal and vegetable food.—Water preferable to fermented liquors. Wine and spirit should only be employed in a medicinal point of view.*

*It has been observed that those who avoid fermented liquors and cheese, never suffer by Rheumatism.*

OF LUMBAGO,—*When attended with general increased ignition of the system requires the same treatment as acute Rheumatism; when with diminished general ignition the same as Arthrodynia.*

*In cases of pain in the Loins, we should be particular in ascertaining whether it is Rheumatic or local increased ignition, the latter of which, by mal-treatment, may terminate in Lumbar Abscess. (See Lumbar Abscess, Second Part, Medical Surgery.)*

OF SCIATICA,—*The remarks and cautions respecting Lumbago apply equally to this disease.*

OF BASTARD PLEURISY,—*Sometimes acute, but generally chronic. The treatment must, therefore, be regulated according to the state of the system.*

*Of the necessity of ascertaining whether the pain be Rheumatic, or arises from increased ignition of the Pleura Costalis.*

*When the case is ambiguous, Scarification and Blister should be employed.*

## OF ODONTALGIA, OR TOOTH-ACHE.

*Rheumatismus vel arthrodynia Maxillarum a carie dentium.*

*Of the Causes of Odontalgia,—Generally the consequence of caries ; sometimes the effect of increased ignition of the membrane lining the socket.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF ODONTALGIA.

(A) (B) (C) page 178.

*The employment of aperient or diaphoretic Medicine, and the extraction of blood, to be regulated by the degree of general ignition of the system.*

(D) *To increase the ignition of the skin, over the seat of pain, by*

Empl. Cantharid,

vel.

Scm. Sinap. Cont.

vel,

Æther Vitrol.

(E) *If the tooth be not carious, or if the gum be inflamed, scarify with a lancet.*

(F) *If the tooth be carious to the air, introduce Lint, or a mixture of Gum Mastic and white Wax.*



(G) *Of the effects of fear on acute attack of Tooth-ache.*

(H) *Of the propriety of extracting carious Teeth.—When the disease is constitutional, a carious tooth preserves the rest.*

(I) *Of the application of a caustic to destroy the exposed nerve.*

{

#### OF THE CAUSES OF CARIES OF THE TEETH.

*The Teeth receiving their nourishment principally from the gums, their health must depend much on the state of the gums. The gum being detached, or abraded, by the friction of the brush employed for cleaning the teeth, disease is thereby induced.*

*Experiments proving that acids do not act on the living tooth.*

*Caries generally commences in the interior part of the tooth.*

*Of the varieties of Tooth-ache, enumerated by SAUVAGE.*

*Odontalgia Gravidarum,*

*Odontalgia Arthritica,*

*Odontalgia Hysterica,*

*Odontalgia Stomactica,*

*&c. &c.*

## OF THE TIC DOLOREUX.

*Of the appearances of the nerve on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF TIC DOLOREUX.

(A) (B) & (C) page 178.

*The employment of aperient and sudorific Medicines, and extraction of blood, to be regulated by the degree of increased ignition of the system.*

(D) *The acetated Ceruse has been found very beneficial in many acute attacks.*

℞ Cerussæ Acetat. gr. i ss.  
 Aquæ Ment. Sativ. ℥i ss.  
 Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥j.—Misc.  
 f. haust. bis terve die.

(E) *In case of general debility, employ an ounce and half of Decoctions of Rhatany, in lieu of the Spearment Water in (D).*

(F) *Of the division of the suborbitary nerve as practised by DOCTOR HAITON, MONSIEUR ANDRE, &c. affords temporary relief.*

*Of the different remedies recommended for the Tic doloieux, Viz.—Ext. Cicutæ, Ext. Hyascyam, Ext. Acomit, Arsenic, &c.*

*Of the effects of flannel next the skin during acute and chronic Rheumatism, and as a preventive, supposed to retain Caloric.—By keeping up a moist surface, or increasing insensible perspiration, conducts Caloric from the body.*

*Of the effects of resinous and terebinthinate Medicines in Chronic Rheumatism, as Guaiac Gum, Turpentine, Yellow Resin, &c.*

*Of the combination of Rheumatism and Gout.*

## Genus 23d, PODAGRA.

*Morbus hæreditarius, oriens sine Causa externa evidente, sed præeunte plerumque ventriculi affectione insolita, pyrexia, dolor ad articulum et plerumque pedes pollici, certe pedum et manuum juncturis, potissimum infectus; per intercella revertens, et sæpe cum ventriculi, vel aliarum internarum partium, affectionibus alternans.*

(ARTHRITIC INCREASED IGNITION.)

*Divided into regular and irregular.*

*Of irregular Gout there are Three varieties.*

1. *Atonic.*

2. *Retrocedent.*

3. *Misplaced.*

## PODAGRA REGULARIS.

*Cum inflammatione artuum satis vehementi, per aliquot dies perstante, et paulatim cum tumore, pruritu et desquamatione partis, recedente.*

*Of the Phenomina, and Causes of regular Gout.*

*Local increased ignition producing new combinations and deposition of phosphate of lime.*

*Of the Symptoms of regular Gout.*

*Of its uninterrupted progress.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF REGULAR GOUT.

(A) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

R Inf. Sennæ, ℥vj.  
Tinct. Sennæ, ℥j.—Misc.  
Cap. cochl. iv. larg.

(B) *To keep up a general conducting surface and good digestion, and improve the electrical powers of the brain,*

R Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.  
Kali Sulph. ℥ij.—Misc.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

*Of the beneficial effects of the Liver of Sulphur in Gout.*

(C) *If the Mixture (B) fail to produce a moist surface, immerse the body, for a few minutes, in warm water. The Warm Bath in the evening often prevents the recurrence of the nocturnal exacerbation.*

(D) *If the patient be much troubled with indigestion and the disease is not attended with general increased ignition, or if the paroxysm is on the decline, add to the Mixture (B)*

Extr. Rhataniæ Exotic. ʒi ss.

vel,

Extr. Lupuli, ʒj.

*Of the effects of the hop in Gout,—An anodyne bitter, which sometimes abates Cerebral excitability and promotes digestion, but frequently is productive of the effects which follow opium.*

(E) *To irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammoniae Puræ.

*Of the beneficial effects following this application to the scalp.*

(F) *To attend to the state of the Sanguiferous System.—When plenitude prevails, the loss of blood has uniformly proved very beneficial.*

(G) *To produce a conducting surface of the skin of the part affected, and counteract the chemical combination, apply the following liniment:*

℞ Acid. Vitriol. ʒij.  
Ol. Olivar. Opt. ʒij.—Miscæ.

*This liniment never fails to shorten the paroxysm, and to prevent its recurrences.*

*Cases of regular Gout cured by this liniment.*

(H) *Of the topical extraction of blood.—In plethoric habits often serviceable.*

(I) *Of the application of cold water,—By producing a conducting surface, and abstracting Caloric, often affords immediate relief. Safe when the disease is local.*

*Cautions respecting its use.—When preceded by pains in the stomach, head, &c. rigors, &c. or when the pain wanders, very dangerous.*

*Warm water, or the Vapour Bath recommended by DR. BLEGBOROUGH, attended with no hazard, and often as efficacious as cold application.*

(K) *Of the exposure of the part to cold or a current atmosphere.*

(L) *To conduct the superabundant electric matter, gently rub the surface of the part affected with the Brush, (recommended for Rheumatism, page 183.) The Brush for this disease is made with fine soft hair. Its effects are instantaneous.*

(M) *Of the influence of the mind in suddenly terminating a gouty paroxysm; of the influence of charms; &c.*

OF DIET,—*To be regulated according to the state of the body. If the ignition of the body be much increased, stimulants, or animal food, in substance, are improper; but much must depend on the previous habits of the patient.*

*Of the means of counteracting the Gouty Diathesis. (See Indigestion.)*

*Of the effects of Opium,—Allays the anguish of the pain, but by disordering the stomach, prolongs the paroxysm.*

*Of the different remedies recommended for Gout,—Sulphur, Bitters, Soda, Ginger, &c.*

#### OF ATONIC GOUT.

*Of its Symptoms and definition.*

#### OF THE TREATMENT OF ATONIC GOUT.

*To improve the general health of the system.*



## OF RETROCEDENT GOUT.

*Definition of Retrocedent Gout,—Often follows the use of repellant applications.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF RETROCEDENT GOUT.

*When the Gout attacks the stomach or intestines, stimulants are necessary, as Guinea Pepper, Brandy, Compound Spirit of Ammonia; Caloric applied over the region of the stomach as warm water in a bladder, a heated brick, &c.*

*Increase the ignition of the extremities, and the scalp, by hot water, or friction with bruised mustard seed, or electric sparks.*

*When it affects the lungs, the Paregoric Elixir, in the dose of a dessert spoonful, may also be given.*

*Stimulate the skin of the chest by Empl. Cantharid. Aqua Ammonia, &c.*

*Apply Caloric to the scalp by means of hot water in a bladder.*

*Stimulate the rectum by a clyster of assafœtida,—By producing an evacuation of gas highly beneficial.*

## OF MISPLACED GOUT.

*When Gout commences in any internal part, invite it to the lower extremities, by increasing the ignition of the feet by friction with bruised mustard seed.*

*If the patient be debilitated, and subject to indigestion, employ a stimulating stomachic, as the Tincture of Ginger and Camomile with Compound Spirit of Ammonia.*

*Cautions respecting the use of stimulants in Misplaced Gout.— Sometimes the local and general increased ignition run so high as to require the same treatment as directed for Common Local Increased Ignition.*

## Order 3. EXANTHEMATA.

*Morbi contagiosa simul tantum in decursu vitæ aliquem afficientes, cum febre incipientes; definitio tempore apparent phlogoses, sæpe plures, exiguæ per cutem sparsæ.*

## Genus 24th, VARIOLA.

*Synocha contagiosa, cum vomitu, et ex epistastrio presso, dolore, &c.*

*Divided into distinct and confluent.*

*Of the Phenomena and Cause of Small Pox.—Produced by the introduction of a specific contagion. First acts on the brain, produces general increased ignition of the body, followed, in three or four days, by an eruption of the skin, in proportion of the degree of increase of the ignition of the body. Generates matter sui generis, leaves the body unsusceptible of its action; enters the system by effluvia by the lungs, introduced artificially by the skin.*

*Of the advantages of Inoculation.—Preparatory medicine, by diminishing the excitability of the Cerebral system, prevents much increase of ignition, and, consequently, succeeded by a small crop. A knowledge of the fever, preceding the eruption, enables us to adopt a proper treatment; not to keep the body warm, or to increase a determination to the skin, which we should otherwise be apt to do.*

*Of the method of communicating the infection by Inoculation.—The part punctured advances to suppuration before it enters the system.*

*Of its natural progress.*

*Of Preparatory Medicine,—Jalap and Calomel.*

#### OF THE TREATMENT OF SMALL POX.

*The disease running a determined course, the object we should have in view is, to keep down the increased ignition of the body; if the crop be large, or confluent, we must be careful that we do not induce too great a degree of debility.*

*The use of Aperient Medicine, Saline Mixture, and Antimonial Sudorific, must be regulated not only by the degree of increased ignition, but the natural constitution of the patient.*

*To prevent a large crop the patient should be kept in a cool air.*

*OF REGIMEN,—The diet should consist entirely of vegetable matter, as Jellies, Puddings, Whey, Barley Water, &c. When the pustules begin to maturate, a little animal food may be allowed.*

*If symptoms of Typhus intervene, or Petechiæ, it will be necessary to counteract the disposition to decomposition, by increasing the cohesion of the body,*

℞ Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ℥j.—Misce.  
 Cap. Cochl. ij. larg. omni tertia hora.

*If attended with diarrhæa, substitute for the above,*

Mist. Cretæ Anodyn.

*In this case the treatment recommended for Typhus should be adopted.*

#### OF COW POX.

*Lately introduced as a preventize to virulous contagion. So far as experience goes, it appears to afford a security against the contagious influence of Small Pox.*

*Of the Cases that have been published of Small Pox subsequent to Cow Pox;—not entitled to any credit.*

*Of eruptions of the skin supposed to follow Cow Pox.*

*No new eruption has appeared since its introduction. It, like other diseases, by increasing the ignition of the body, may put constitutional diseases into action, but Cow Pox is less likely to do it than Small Pox or Measles.*

*Cow Pox is communicated by inoculation.*

*Cautions respecting the matter,—should be taken before it becomes opaque.*

*Of the probable causes of its failure.*

#### OF THE TREATMENT OF COW POX.

*The introduction of the infection, producing little or no increase of the ignition of the body, requires no medical treatment.*

*The local increased ignition sometimes running high, the application of Spermaceti Ointment on lint, or a dilute solution of Acetated Ceruse, necessary.*

## Genus 25th, VARICELLA.

*Synocha. Papulæ post brevem febriculam erumpentes in pustulas variolæ similes, sed vix in suppurationem euntes, post paucos dies in squamulas, nulla cicatrice relictæ, desinentes.*

*Produced by the introduction of a specific contagion received by the lungs,—first affects the brain, occasions little increase of ignition, and renders the body unsusceptible of its action at any future period.*

*Of its progress, and how distinguished from Small Pox.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF CHICKEN POX.

*The introduction of this contagion so little disturbs the system, that no Medical treatment is necessary, except the patient be plethoric, when a little aperient Medicine may be necessary, as (D) page 117.*

## Genus 26th, RUBEOLA.

*Synocha contagiosa cum sternutatione, epiphora et tussi sicca, rauca.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Measles,—Produced by a specific contagion, introduced into the system by respiration, increases the ignition of the body, particularly of the membrane lining the nostrils and bronchial ramifications, leaving the subject secure against its future influence.*

*Of its Symptoms and progress.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF MEASLES.

(A) *To moderate the general increased ignition of the body, unload the intestinal canal by*

Mist. Aperien. (D) page 117.

(B) *If the patient be plethoric, it will be proper to extract blood by venesection.*

(C) *If the cough be troublesome, attended with symptoms of increased ignition of the membrane lining the trachea or bronchial ramifications, or of the substance of the lungs, excite counter-irritation, &c. by*

Empl. Cantharid.



(D) *To produce a conducting surface, allay cough, &c.*

R Vini Ipecac. ʒj.  
 Tinct. Opii. gut. xxx.  
 Aquæ Ammoniacæ Acet. ʒij.  
 Lact. Amygd. ʒv.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. j. vel ij. larg. omni quarta hora.

*Of the necessity of attending to the affection of the lungs, and employing proportionate remedies.*

*In scrofulous subjects, lymph is sometimes deposited in the parenchyma of the lungs, which terminates in Phthisis Pulmonalis.*

*If diarrhœa supervene, it should not be suddenly checked, unless indicated by the reduced state of the patient.*

OF DIET,—*Vegetable Jellies, Puddings, Linseed Tea, Barley Water, &c.*

*In case of recession of the eruption, increase the ignition of the surface of the body by the Hot Bath, Empl. Cantharid to the chest, Aqua Ammoniacæ to the scalp, and empty the stomach by Pulv. Ipecac.*

*Of the effects of an Emetic in cases of recession of the Measles.*

*If Typhus comes on, the same treatment as recommended for that fever will be necessary.*

*Cautions respecting the use of cordials if the lungs be much affected.*

## Genus 27th, SCARLATINA.

*Synocha contagiosa.* Quarto morbi die, facies aliquantum tumens, simul in cute passim rubor floridus, maculis amplis, tandem coalescentibus, post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas abiens, supervemite dein sæpe anasarca.

(Increased general ignition, with increased ignition of the Cuticle.)

Two Species are noticed by CULLEN.

1. SCARLATINA SIMPLEX, when not attended with sore throat.
2. SCARLATINA CYNANCHICA, when the throat is affected.

The affection of the fauces appears to be accidental.

Of the difference between *Scarlatina Cynanchica* and *Cynanche Maligna*,—Dependent on a certain state of atmosphere, or constitution of the patient.

Why the Scarlet Fever does not appear to be infectious.

Of the probable Causes of Scarlet Fever,—State of earth or atmosphere.

Of the Symptoms of *Scarlatina*.

Of the uninterrupted progress of Scarlet Fever.

## OF THE TREATMENT OF SCARLATINA.

(A) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

Mist. Aperien. (D) page 117.

(B) *To abate the general increased ignition of the body, and produce a gentle conducting surface,*

℞ Aquæ Ammon. Acet. ℥ij.  
Aqua Menthæ Sativ. ℥vj.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta hora.

(C) *If the throat be affected, the following gargle may be used every three or four hours,*

℞ Inf. Rosæ. P. L.

(D) *If the brain be much affected, apply to the nape of the neck,*

Empl. Cantharid.

DIET,—(*Antiphlogistic.*)

*If the affection of the throat exhibit a disposition to decomposition, the disease may be considered the Cynanche Maligna, and will require the same treatment as recommended for that disease.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Scarlet Fever.*

The application of cold water, by producing a moist surface, and abstracting caloric, often proves very beneficial. In a few instances I have known increased ignition of the brain to follow its use.

Genus 28th, PESTIS.

*Typhus maxime contagiosa, cum summa debilitate.*

*Of the Phenomena, Causes, Symptoms, and Progress, of Plague.*

OF THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

To increase the cohesion of the body, by Rhatany, Cinchona, Vitriolic Acid, &c.

To fumigate the clothes, and atmosphere of the apartments, by Acetic Acid, or Nitrous Vapours.

## Genus 29th, ERISIPELAS.

*Syrocha duorum vel trium dierum, plerumque cum somnolentia, sæpe cum delirio. In aliqua cutis parte, sæpius in facie phlogosis erythema.*

(Increased ignition of the body attended with preternatural Saline state of the blood.)

Two Species are noticed.

1. *Erysipelas Vesiculosum.*

2. *Erysipelas Phlyctnodes.*

In the last Species the cuticle is only affected, and in the first the disease extends to the cutis.—Probably commences in the rete mucosum.

Of the Causes of *Erysipelas*,—The serum of the blood surcharged with saline matter.

Of the nature of the salt, and the quantity obtained, from six ounces of serum. (Sixty grains of the muriat of Soda procured from six ounces of the serum of the blood extracted from a patient afflicted with *Erysipelas*.)

Of the Phenomena, Symptoms, and Progress, of this species of increased ignition of the body.

*Of the Erysipelatous habit, or people subject to increased ignition, from chemical action of the blood.*

*When the serum of blood contains an extra proportion of salt, the person is subject to increased ignition, or irritation, of the most sensible, or tender parts of the body, particularly secreting surfaces; such subjects are seldom entirely free from Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

*Such people, on a slight increase of the ignition of the body, are often attacked with increased ignition of some secreting surface, as the internal membrane of the trachea and bronchial ramification of the mucous membrane of the stomach, or intestines, of the Vagina, &c.*

*In such subjects, affections of secreting surfaces prove very obstinate, as Gonorrhœa, Fluor Albus, and Blisters, Ulcerations, &c. are difficult to heal.*

*The urine, saliva, the tears and increased secretions of the nostrils, trachea, &c. are very salt to the taste.*

*Of the importance of ascertaining whether the blood is surcharged with salt in all diseases.*

#### OF THE TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELATOUS INCREASED IGNITION OF THE SURFACE OF THE BODY.

*When the brain is not much disturbed, the occasional use of the aperient Mixture (D) page 117.*

*The saline Mixture, and a low diet, are only necessary.*

*When the brain is much disordered, affecting the intellectual powers,*

(A) *To empty the intestinal canal,*

R Calomel Præp. gr. iij.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul.  
 Cum cochl. iij.  
 Mist. Aperien. Sumend. (D) page 117.

(B) *If there be plenitude of the Sanguiferous System, extract blood by venesection.*

(C) *Produce increased ignition of the skin of the nape of the neck, by Empl. Cantharid.; and, if the symptoms still run high, also of the scalp.*

(D) *To produce a conducting surface of the body, &c. by*

(E) & (F) page 118.

(G) *When the excitability of brain is allayed, and the increased ignition of body considerably abated, substitute for (E) & (F)*

R Inf. Rhataniæ. ℥vj.  
 Aquæ Ammon. Acet. ℥ij.—Miscé.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta hora.

vel,

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Acid. Vitriol. ℥j.—Miscé.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. larg. ter die.

*Of the necessity of employing tonic remedies as soon as the state of the ignition of body will admit of it. A disposition to decomposition produced by this disease, when the ignition runs high.*

*Of the different remedies recommended for Erysipelas, prepared Ammonia, &c.*

*Of the means of correcting the Erysipelatous habit.—Mercury in small doses, combined with sulphur of Antimony and vegetable Tonic, as Rhatany, Peruvian Bark, &c. the most effectual; during the existence of increased ignition of body Tonics are inadmissible.*

*Of Erysipelatous increased ignition of secreting membranes.*

OF THE PROGRESS OF INCREASED IGNITION OF SECRETING SURFACE.

*Of the Erysipelatous increased ignition of the membrane lining the Stomach and Intestines.*

OF THE TREATMENT.

(A) *To unload the Sanguiferous System by venesection.*

(B) *To diminish the excitability of brain, produce irritation of the scalp, by*

Aqua Ammonia Puræ.

vel,

Empl. Cantharid. nuchæ.



(C) *Unload the intestinal canal, and allay irritation,*

R Ol. Reicini, ℥j.  
 Vit. Ovi. q. s.  
 Inf. Sennæ, ℥iv.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. cum Extr. Papav. gr. ij.  
 pro re nata.

*Of the advantages of combining the aperient Medicine with an anodyne.*

(D) *To correct the Erysipelatous habit, introduce a little Mercury by friction,*

R Calomel Hydro-subl. ℥ij.  
 Axung. Porc. recent. ℥iv.—Misce bene.

*The size of a nutmeg to be rubbed into the skin of the inside of the thighs or arms.*

*Of the advantage of introducing Mercury by the skin in this disease.*

(E) *To produce a conducting surface,*

The Warm Bath.

(F) *In case of diarrhœa, moderate it by*

R Aqua Calcis,  
 Aqua Cinnam. simpl. aa ℥iij.  
 Pulv. Gum Arab. ℥ij.  
 Tinct. Opii. gut. xx. add LX.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. omni tertia vel quarta hora.

(G) *And inject into the rectum,*

R Mucil. Amyli. ℥x.  
Tinct. Opii. ℥j.—Misce.

OF REGIMEN.—*Vegetable Jellies,—as Arrow Root, Tapioca, &c.*

*When the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchial ramifications is attacked by Erysipelas, the cough keeps up the ignition, and frequently produces abrasion.*

*The disease extends to the air cells, impeding the function of respiration, producing a species of consumption, which I have termed in my Medical Guide,*

#### ERYSIPELATOUS CONSUMPTION.

*Of the appearances on dissection.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELATOUS INCREASED IGNITION OF THE MEMBRANE LINING THE BRONCHIAL RAMIFICATIONS.

*In addition to the treatment recommended for this species of increased ignition of the internal membrane of the Stomach,*

(A) (B) (C) & (D) page .

(E) *To allay cough, and correct the discharge,*

R Balsam. Canad. ℥ij.  
Mucil. G. Arab. ℥j.  
Vini Ipecac. ℥i ss.  
Cerussæ Acet. gr. iv.  
Aqua Rosæ, ℥vj.  
Syr. Papav. alb. ℥ ss.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. ij. larg. omni quarta hora.

*Of the beneficial effects of terebinthinate medicines in correcting morbid secretion of membranes, and allaying irritation.*

(F) *If the cough be very troublesome, inhale vapours of*

Decoct. Papav. alb. fort.

(G) *When the morbid excitability of the Cerebral System is allayed, to correct the saline state of blood,*

R Calomel Hydro-subl. gr. vj.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. f. Pilul, viij.  
 Cap. j. bis die.

*If (D) & (E) should not produce a sufficient conducting surface, add to the above mass (G) ten grains of Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

(H) *In case of profuse perspiration, evidently reducing the strength of the patient, substitute the following Mixture for (E)*

R Lact. Ammon. ℥iij.  
 Aqua Rosæ, ℥iij.  
 Acid. Vitr. Dilut. ℥j.  
 Syr. Papav. alb. ℥vj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. omni quarta hora.

(I) *In case of colligative diarrhæa, restrain it by (F) page 210.*

(K) *Of the inhalation of the vapours of resinous substances,—by increasing irritation, and provoking cough, uniformly hurtful.*

OF DIET, &c.—*Vegetable Jellies, Almond Emulsion, Linseed Tea, Barley Water, Ass's Milk, &c.*

*Of Erysipelatous increased ignition of the Vagina. (See Leucorrhœa.)*

*Of Erysipelatous increased ignition of the edges of the Eye-lids.—Treatment of, &c.*

*To correct the Constitution, (See Erysipelas.)*

*And to the local disease apply the following ointment twice a day by means of a Camel hair pencil.*

℞ Ung. Hydrarg. Nitr. ʒij.  
Ung. Spermaceti, ʒiv.—Misce.  
f. Ung.

*(See Second Part, Medical Surgery.)*

## Genus 30th, MILIARIA.

*Synochus cum anxietate, frequenti suspirio, sudore olido, et punctationibus cutis. Incerto morbi die erumpunt papulæ rubræ, exiguæ, discretæ per totam cutem, præter faciem, crebæ, quarum apices, post unum vel alterum diem, pustulas minimas, albas, brevi manentes ostendunt.*

*When the pustules are white it is termed Purpura alba, and when red, Purpura rubra; they are often mixed.*

*Of the Phenomena and Cause of Miliary increased ignition.*

*Not contagious or epidemic; generally attendant on some other disease.*

*Appears to be produced by hot regimen. It is almost exclusively confined to Child-bed women. Always attended with great excitability of the Cerebral System.*

*When it appears, during the copious perspiration, in cases of Rheumatism, it generally terminates fatally.*

*Of the symptoms of Miliary increased ignition.*

## OF THE TREATMENT.

*When produced by too hot regimen, or profuse perspiration, it requires little other management than with caution to lessen them.*

(A) *To allay Cerebral excitability,*

R Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.  
 Sp. Ætheris Nitros. ℥ij.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta hora.

(B) *With the same view irritate the scalp with*

Aqua Ammonia Puræ.

*or, the nape of the neck with*

Empl. Cantharid.

(C) *To obviate costiveness,*

Ol. Recini,  
 vel,  
 Pulv. Rhei.

(D) *To ventilate the room.*

*Of the advantages of a cool free air,—always proves exhilarating.*

(E) *Of the necessity of quieting and supporting the mind.*

(F) *If these remedies fail to allay the morbid excitability of the Cerebral System, introduce opium by friction.*

R Opii Purif. ʒj.  
 Aqua Puræ, ʒj.  
 Extr. Saturni, ʒj.  
 Ung. Spermaceti, ʒj.—Misc.

*Blend the Opium first with the water and extract of lead, and afterwards with the ointment; the size of a large nutmeg to be well, but gently, rubbed on the scalp;*

(G) *Or apply to the scalp, by means of a napkin,*

R Aqua Puræ, p. iij.  
 Acet. Vinos. p. j.—Misc.

*To be applied cold, and renewed every four or five hours.*

*Of the loss of blood,—only necessary in cases of local congestion, when topical extraction is preferable.*

OF DIET,—*Vegetable Jellies, Almond Emulsion, Barley Water, &c.*

## Genus 31st, URTICARIA.

*Febris amphimerina. De secundo rubores maculosi, urticarum puncturas referentis, interdium fere evanescentes vespere cum febre redeuntes, et post paucas dies in squamulas minutissimas penitus abeuntes.*

*Of the Phenomena, Causes, &c. of Nettle Rash.*

*Of the symptoms of Nettle Rash,—Seldom attended with increased ignition of the body.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF NETTLE RASH.

*This disease requires only the occasional use of an aperient Medicine, (Vitriolated Magnesia) and low diet, when chronic.*

R Inf. Rosæ, P. L. ℥vj.  
 Magn. Vitriol. ℥ij.  
 Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥iv.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. bis terve die.



## Genus 32d, APHTHA.

*Synochus, Lingua tumidiuscula, Linguae et faucium color purpurascens; escharæ in faucibus et ad linguae margines primum comparentes, os internum totum demum occupantes, albidæ, aliquando discretæ, sæpe coalescentes, abrasæ cito renascentes, et incerto tempore manentes.*

*The only Idiopathic species is the APHTHA INFANTUM.*

*Of the Phenomena, Causes, &c. of Aphtha.*

*Children supported entirely by spoon-meat most subject to this disease. Appears to be an exudation from increased ignition;—probably produced by a too warm diet. Generally commences in the mouth, and extends throughout the intestinal canal.*

*In the last stage of Phthisis Pulmonalis appears to be the continuation of the disease of the internal membrane of trachea.—When attendant on Phthisis the eruption is confluent.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF THE TRUSH OF INFANTS.

(A) *To obviate costiveness, and neutralize acid matter in the stomach,*

℞ Pulv. Rhei. ʒj.  
Magnesiæ, ʒ ss.  
Aqua Anethi. ʒij.—Misc.  
Cochl. ij. vel iij. parv pro re nata dentur.

(B) *In case of diarrhœa, to restrain it,*

℞ Aqua Calcis.  
Lact. Amygd. aa ʒij.  
Tinct. Opii, gut. x.—Misc.  
Cochl. j. medioc. vel larg. omni quarta horâ.

(C) *To apply to the part affected by means of a Camel-hair pencil,*

℞ Mel. Rosæ, ʒj.  
Acid. Muriat. gut. xx.  
Tinct. Opii, gut. XL.—Misc.

OF DIET,—*In case the mother cannot support the child by her own milk,—Arrow Root Jelly, Fresh Milk with a little Isinglass dissolved in it, Almond Emulsion, &c.*

## Order 4. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

*Pyrexia cum profusione sanguinis absque vi externa, sanguis missus ut in phlegmasiis apparet.*

## Genus 33d, EPISTAXIS.

*Capitis dolor vel gravitas faciei rubor, profusio sanguinis e naribus.*

*Idiopathica Variat ratione ætatis.*

EPISTAXIS JUNIORUM,—*from rupture of an artery.*

EPISTAXIS SENUM,—*from rupture of a vein.*

*It is symptomatic or critical,—Hæmorrhagia febrilis, critica, &c.*

OF EPISTAXIS JUNIORUM, OR NASAL HÆMORRHAGE,—  
*from rupture of an artery.*

*Of its Causes, Symptoms, &c.*

## OF ITS TREATMENT.

(A) *If the hæmorrhage has not sufficiently unloaded the arterial system, extract blood by scarification.*

(B) *Unload the intestinal canal by the aperient Mixture (B)*  
page 166.

(C) *To diminish the determination of blood to the head, increase the ignition of the skin of the feet by*

Cataplasm. Sinap.

(D) *With the same view apply to the scalp by means of linen,*

R Aqua Frigid, ℥j.  
 Extr. Saturni, ℥ij.  
 — Aceti. ℥iv.—Misce.

(E) *To allay Cerebral excitability,*

R Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj.  
 Acet. Distillat. ℥ij.  
 Aqua Anethi, ℥vj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta vel sexta hora.

(F) *If the hæmorrhage be very profuse, to compress the ruptured vessel, introduce dassel of lint. If the hæmorrhage cannot be sufficiently suppressed by it, plug up the anterior and posterior nares.*

*Of the partial application of cold to the body,—as a cold key, sprinkling the face with cold water, &c. by producing rigors often succeeds in restraining the hæmorrhage.*

*Of the effects of Nitre, and other remedies recommended for restraining Nasal Hæmorrhage.*

OF DIET,—(*Antiphlogistic.*)

OF EPISTAXIS SENUM, OR NASAL HÆMORRHAGE,—*from rupture of blood vessels.*

*Of the importance of this distinction of venous plethora.*

*Of its Symptoms, Causes, &c.*

OF ITS TREATMENT.

(A) *If the hæmorrhage has not sufficiently unloaded the venous system, extract blood by venesection.*

*Why venesection preferable to arteriotomy or cupping.*

(B) *Unload the intestinal canal,*

R Magnesiæ Vitri. ʒvj.  
 Inf. Rosæ, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Sennæ, ʒj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iv. larg. pro re nata.

(C) *To increase the cohesion of the body,*

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.  
 Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ʒi ss.  
 Tinct. Rhataniæ, Arom. ʒj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter quaterve die.

(D) *If the hæmorrhage continue profuse, introduce a dassel of lint moistened with vinegar.*

*Cautions respecting the use of astringents in Symptomatic Epistaxis.*

## Genus 34th, HÆMOPTYSIS.

*Genarum rubor; molestiæ aut doloris et aliquando Caloris, in pectore sensus, dyspnæa; titillatio faucium, tussis aut tussicula sanguinem floridum, sæpe spumosum, rejiciens.*

*Of the Idiopathic there are five Species, Viz.*

1. PLETHORICA, *nulla vi externa applicata, neque progressa tussi aut evacuationis solitæ suppressione.*

2. VIOLENTA, *a vi externa applicata.*

3. PHTHISICA, *post tussim cum macie et debilitate diuturnam.*

4. CALCULOSA, *rejectis simul moleculis calculosis plerumque calcariis.*

5. VICARIA, *post evacuationis solitæ suppressionem.*

*Of the Symptomatic Hæmoptysis Pneumonica, &c. &c.*

*Of the necessity of these distinctions.*

*Of the means of ascertaining whether the blood comes from the lungs.*

*Of the Causes, &c. of the rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs;—generally occasioned by the mechanical pressure of interstitial deposit.*

*Of the premonitory and attendant symptoms.*

*Of the means of ascertaining whether the ruptured vessel be an artery or vein;—generally a vein.*

*Of its progress and appearance on dissection.*

*Every case I have had an opportunity of examining, the parenchyma of the lungs was loaded with tubercles, which evidently existed prior to the hæmorrhage.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

(A) *If the hæmorrhage has not sufficiently unloaded the Sanguiferous System, extract blood by cupping.*

*Why the loss of blood by scarification preferable to venesection.*

(B) *Unload the intestinal canal by*

Mist. Aperien. (B) page 166.

(C) *To allay Cerebral excitability, &c.*

℞ Lact. Amygd. ꝥvj.  
 Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj. add viij.  
 Aceti. Distillat. ꝥiv.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. omni quartâ horâ.

(D) *To produce a conducting surface, &c. one of the following pills to be taken with each dose of the Mixture (C)*

℞ Sulph. Ant. Præc. gr. xv.  
 Extr. Papav. alb. gr. x.—Misce.  
 et in pilulas x. divid.

(E) *In case of much cough, add to the mass of Pills,*

Extr. Papav. alb. ℥j.

*and apply over the Breast-bone,*

(F) Empl. Cantharid.

(G) *If, after the Hæmorrhage has been restrained three days, the system should be quiet, substitute the following, for Mixture*

(C)

R Inf. Rosæ, P. L.

(H) *And obviate costiveness by*

Magnesia Vit.

(I) *If the patient be of a scrofulous habit, or be affected with cough, a seton in one or both sides will be necessary to prevent Phthisis Pulmonalis.*

OF DIET,— *Arrow Root Jelly, Whey, Almond Emulsion, &c.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Hæmoptoe, Digitalis, Nitre, Cold Bath, &c.*

HÆMOPTYSEOS SEQUELA EST PHTHISIS.

*See Erysipelatous Increased Ignition of the Membrane lining the Bronchial ramifications ; and Phthisis Pulmonalis Scrofulosa, under the head of Scrofula.*



## Genus 35th, HÆMORRHOIS.

*Capitis gravitas vel dolor; vertigo, lumborum dolor, dolor ani, circa anum tubercula livida dolentia, e quibus plerumque profluit sanguis, qui aliquando etiam, nullo tumore apparente, ex ano stillat.*

*Four Species are enumerated by CULLEN.*

*Hæmorrhoides Tumens, Fluens, Procidens, et Caeca.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Piles.*

*Of the Symptoms, uninterrupted progress, and appearances on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF PILES.

*To attend to the state of the general and local ignition.*

(A) *To unload the intestinal canal, &c.*

℞ Elect. e Sennæ, ℥i ss.  
 Flor. Sulph. ℥iij.  
 Nitri. Purif. gr. xxx.  
 Syr. e Spin. Cerv. q. s. f. Elect.  
 Cap. cochl. j. parv. pro re nata.

*Of the advantage of sulphur in this disease, independent of its aperient effects.*

(B) *If the disease be constitutional, and the system plethoric, unload the Sanguiferous System by venesection; or if the local ignition run high, extract blood from the part by leeches.*

(C) *Apply to the part*

℞ Ung. Spermatis cæti, ℥j.  
Bals. Sulphur, ℥j.—Misc.

*Of the beneficial effects of the topical application of sulphur;—allays irritation, &c.*

*Cautions respecting the application of repellents, the disease often critical, or salutary, in people predisposed to Apoplexy, &c.*

OF THE HÆMORRHOIS FLUENS,—*Irritation of the rectum, frequently from increased ignition in the substance of the intestine. (See Medical Surgery, Second Part.)*

*Of Erysipelatous increased ignition of the cuticle of the anus; often mistaken for Piles. Cured by the application of the*

Ung. Hydrarg. Nitiat. Mitius.

## Genus 36th, MENORRHAGIA.

*Dorsi lumborum, ventris, parturientium, instar, dolores, menstruorum copiosior vel Sanguinisecagina præter ordinem fluxus.*

*Six Species are noticed by CULLEN.*

*Menorrhagia Rubra, Abortus, Lochialis, Vitriorum, Alba, et Nobathi.*

*The only Species to notice in this place, are*

**MENORRHAGIA RUBRA, vel IMMODICA.**

**MENORRHAGIA ALBA, vel LEUCORRHEA.**

## OF THE MENORRHAGIA RUBRA.

*Of the nature of the menstrual secretion; appears to be blood blended with the mucous secretion of the Vagina; sometimes coagula.*

*When the secretion is to be considered immoderate, from excessive discharge, and as well as frequency of occurrence, inducing a state of debility.*

*Of the Causes of Menorrhagia,—Plethoric state of the Sanguiferous System, Organic disease of the Uterus, &c.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF MENORRHAGIA.

*When preceded by symptoms indicating an overloaded state of the Sanguiferous System, it should not be checked suddenly by astringents till the system is sufficiently unloaded.*

(A) *If the bowels be confined, exhibit a gentle aperient,*

R Magn. Vitri. ʒiij.  
 Inf. Rosæ, ʒi ss.—Misc.  
 f. haust.

(B) *To keep up a healthy degree of cohesion of the body, and allay general ignition of the system,*

R Inf. Rosæ, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Cinnam. ʒiv.—Misc.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni tertia vel quarta hora.

(C) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammonia Puræ.

(D) *If the flow of blood be so excessive as to endanger life,*

R Cerussæ Acetat. gr. viij.  
 Acet. Distillat. ʒj.  
 Tinct. Cinnam. ʒj.  
 Aqua Puræ, ʒv.—Misc.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta hora.

(E) *And apply cold vinegar over the region of the Uterus by means of linen.*

(F) *If, notwithstanding these means, the discharge be not sufficiently restrained, increase the cohesion of the internal surface of the Uterus by injecting up the Vagina*

R Aluminis, ʒij.  
Aqua Puræ. ʒx.—Misce.

*If this should fail, fill the Vagina with lint.*

(G) *When the discharge is sufficiently restrained, and the ignition of the system not increased, to hasten the recovery of health,*

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.  
Acid. Vitr. Dilut. ʒj.  
Tinct. Cardam. c. ʒ ss.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni sexta hora.

*Recapitulation of the means of restraining Uterine Hæmorrhage.*

*General Observations on the Treatment of Menorrhagia arising from different causes.*

## OF MENORRHAGIA ALBA, OR LEUCORRHŒA.

*Of the seat, causes, and symptoms of Fluor Albus. There are evidently Two Species,—One the consequence of increased ignition of the secreting surface of the Vagina, (frequently Erysipelatous;) and the other from a deficiency of cohesion. The former occurring in plethoric; and the latter in debilitated constitutions.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF FLUOR ALBUS, ATTENDED WITH LOCAL INCREASED IGNITION.

(A) *If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, or if the patient be subject to Menorrhagia, extract blood by venesection.*

(B) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

Mist. Aperient. (D) page 117.

(C) *If the patient be of an Erysipelatous habit, after the operation of the Mixture (B)*

℞ Calomel Præp. gr. x.

Sulph. Aur. Antim. gr. xv.

Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul x.

Cap. j. bis die cum cochl. iij. larg. Mist. sequent.

(D) ℞ Lact. Amygd. ʒvj.

Nitri. Purif. ʒj.

Pulv. G. Arabic, ʒij.—Misce.

(E) *If the discharge continue after the general ignition of the system is sufficiently reduced, inject up the Vagina,*

R Aqua Puræ, ℥viiij.  
Zinct. Acetat. gr. xx.—Misc.

(F) *If these should not succeed in curing the disease, add to the Mixture (D)*

R Cerussæ Acet. gr. vj.  
Acet. Distillat. ℥ij.

*Recapitulation of the mode of Treatment.*

OF LEUCORRHŒA, FROM DIMINISHED COHESION DIMINISHED COHESION.

*Of the female constitution subject to this disease.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF LEUCORRHŒA FROM DEBILITY.

(A) *To increase the cohesion of the body, &c.*

R Decoct. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
Tinct. Card. c. ℥ss.—Misc.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(B) *In case of costiveness, add to the Mixture (A)*

Magn. Vitr. ℥ij. add ℥ss.

(C) *If the discharge be morbid, add to Mixture (A)*

Bals. Copaivi. ʒij.  
Mucil. G. Arabic, ʒj.

*Or the following Pills instead of (A) (B) & (C)*

(D) ℞ Extr. Rhataniæ, ʒi ss.  
Pulv. Rhei, ʒj.  
Pulv. G. Olibani, ʒj.  
Ol. Carui. gut. x.  
Syr. q. s. f. Pil. XL.  
Quar. cap. ij. ter die, vel iij. bis die.

(E) *If the subject be of an Erysipelatous habit, or there be organic disease of the Uterus, it will also be necessary to employ a little Mercury.*

℞ Pilul. ex. Hydrarg. ʒj.  
In Pilul. xx. divid.  
Cap. j. omni nocte vel bis die.

(F) *If these remedies do not succeed in curing the local disease: to increase the cohesion of the Vagina, &c.*

℞ Decoct. Cort. Granat. ʒxij.  
Zinci Vitriol. ʒ ss.—Misce.  
ut f. Inject.

*Recapitulation of the means of cure.*



## Order 5, PROFLUVIA.

*Pyrexia cum excrecione aucta, naturaliter non sanguinea.*

## Genus 37th, CATARRHUS.

*Pyrexia saepe contagiosa; mucii ex Glandulis membrane narium faucium vel bronchiorum, excretio aucta; saltem hujus excretionis molimina.*

*Two Species noticed by DR. CULLEN.*

*Catarrhus a frigore et a contagio.*

*Often Epidemic, but not contagious.*

*Of the Causes, Symptoms, &c. of Catarrh.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

*To proportion the remedies to the degree of increase of the ignition, general and local.*

*If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, extraction of blood will be proper.*

*To produce a conducting surface, and to unload the intestinal canal, will, in general, be sufficient.*

*Of the necessity of attending to Catarrh on its first attack. In Scrofulous and Erysipelatous habits often productive of serious local mischief.*

## Genus 38th, DYSENTERIA.

*Pyrexia contagiosa, dejectiones frequentes mucosæ sanguinolentæ, retentis plerumque fæcibus alvinis, tormina, tenesmus.*

*Five Species are enumerated by CULLEN,*

*Dysenteria Verminosa, Carnosa, Intermittens, Alba, et Miliaris.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Dysentery.*

*Of the Symptoms, uninterrupted progress, and appearances exhibited on dissection.*

*Of the Pathognomonic symptoms.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY.

(A) *If the Sanguiferous System be plethoric, extract blood by cupping, or venesection, before the exhibition of an Emetic.*

(B) *To empty the Stomach, &c.*

R Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xx. add ʒ ss.  
 Aquæ Puræ, ʒj.—Miscé.  
 f. haust.

*Of the advantage of an Emetic of Ipecacuanha in Dysentery.*

(C) *To unload the intestinal canal, and promote the natural alvine secretion,*

R Magnesiæ Vitriolat. ʒiij.  
 Aquæ Menthæ, ʒij.  
 Tinct. Sennæ, ʒij.—Misce.  
 f. haust.

(D) *To produce a conducting surface, and allay irritation of the Intestines,*

R Pulv. Ipecac. gr. vj.  
 Ext. Papav. alb. gr. xij.—Misce.  
 ut f. Pilul. vj.  
 quarum cap. j. omni quarta hora.

(E) *If the evacuations be very frequent, &c.*

R Aquæ Calcis, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Cinnam. ʒj.  
 — Opii, gut. L. add ʒj.—Misce.

*Two or three spoonfuls to be taken with each dose of the Pills*

(D)

(F) *If the Pills (D) fail to produce a moist surface, employ the*

Warm Bath.

(G) *If there be much irritation in the Rectum, inject*

R Mucilag. Amyli. ʒxij.  
 Tinct. Opii, gut. xx.  
 Extr. Saturni, gut. xij.—Misce.  
 f. Enema.

*Of the beneficial effects of this clyster.*

(H) *If these remedies fail to afford considerable relief, introduce little Mercury into the system, by friction on the skin, (inside the thighs or arms.)*

R Calomel Hydro-sublim. ʒi ss.  
Axung. Porcin. Recent. ʒ ss.—Misce.  
f. Ung.

*Of the advantage of Mercury introduced by the skin.*

(I) *If there be very acute pain in the bowels, increase the ignition of the skin of the abdomen by*

Aqua Ammoniaë Puræ,  
vel,  
Empl. Cantharid.

(K) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammoniaë Puræ.  
*Or the skin of the nape of the neck by*  
Empl. Cantharid.

(L) *When the system is quiet, and the discharge of the intestines sufficiently restrained, to hasten the recovery of the general health,*

R Decoct. Lichen. Isl. ʒvj.  
Aquaë Calcis, ʒij.  
Tinct. Cinnam. ʒj.—Misce.

*If the evacuations continue too frequent, or there be pain in the intestines, add to this Mixture (L)*

Tinct. Opii, gut. xx.

*If the ignition of the system has, by its violence, produced disposition to decomposition, the treatment recommended for Typhus with opiates, will be proper.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Dysentery.*

*In the Dysenteria Verminosa, a mercurial purge is necessary.*

*Of the different remedies recommended for Dysentery.*

*Of the distinction between Dysentery and Diarrhœa.*

*OF CHRONIC DYSENTERY, from ulceration, frequently the sequel of acute Dysentery.*

*From organic disease of some part of the intestinal canal.*

*In the Treatment of this disease the most important remedies are*

Hydrarg. Cum. Creta,  
Decoct. Lichen Island,  
and Opiates.

*(See Organic Disease of the Intestines, Second Part  
Medical Surgery.)*

## Class II. NEUROSES.

*Sensus et motus læsi, sine pyrexia idiopathica, et sine morbo locali.*

## Order 1. COMATA.

*Motus voluntarii imminuti cum sopore sive sensuum feriatiōe.*

## Genus 39th, APOPLEXIA.

*Motus voluntarii fere omnes imminuti cum sopore, plus minus profundo, superstite motu cordis et arteriarum.*

*Nine Species are enumerated by CULLEN.*

*Apoplexia Sanguinea, Serosa, Hydrocephalica, Atrabiliaria, Traumatica, Venenata, Mentalis, Cataleptica, et Suffocata.*

## OF THE SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY.

*Two Species,—One from Arterial plenitude, or the effusion of Arterial blood; and the other from Venous plethora, or effusion of Venous blood.*

*Of the necessity of this distinction,—Arterial plethora may prevail to the age of forty; Venous plethora attendant on old age, producing lethargy, giddiness, &c.*

*Of the Phenomena of Sanguineous Apoplexy.*

*Of the predisposing and exciting causes.*

*Of the circumstances that may favour the afflux of blood to the head, or impede its return.*

*Of the short neck, the direction of the canal. carotid.*

*Of distension, or overloaded state of the longitudinal and latera Sinuses.*

*Of morbid structure of the arteries.*

*Of diminution or collapse of the brain.*

*Of the Symptoms of Sanguineous Apoplexy,—Arterial and Venous.*

*Of the necessity of these distinctions.*

*Of the period when arterial plethora prevails.*

*When apoplexy occurs, after the age of fifty, it is from venous congestion.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY.

(A) *When it occurs after the age of fifty, extract blood from a vein of the arm;---why a vein of the arm preferable to the jugular;---when the extraction of arterial blood by cupping, or arteriotomy hurtful;---when the disease arises from an overloaded state of the Venous System; &c.*

*Cases of sudden death following the loss of arterial blood.*

(B) *To unload the intestinal canal,*

℞ Inf. Sennæ, ʒi ss.  
Tinct. Aloetic, ʒ ss.—Misce.  
f. haust.

(C) *If the cathartic draught (B) should not operate in due time, or sufficiently, inject the following into the rectum,*

℞ Aloes Barb. Pulv. ʒj.  
Magn. Vitri. ʒj.  
Decoct. Avenæ, ʒxij.—Misce.

*Of the advantages of a stimulating clyster.*

(D) *To diminish the impetus of blood to the head, increase the ignition of the feet by*

Empl. Cantharid,  
vel,  
Catapl. Sinap.



(E) *For the purpose of relieving the brain, &c. apply to the scalp*

Empl. Cantharid.

(F) *If these means fail to produce any benefit, to increase the ignition of the surface of the body, employ the*

Hot Bath.

(G) *If, after the Sanguiferous System is sufficiently unloaded, the patient remains stationary for forty-eight hours, administer an Emetic.*

R Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xx.  
Zinci Vitr. gr. v.  
Aquæ Menthæ, ʒj.—Misce.  
f. haust.

*Of the advantage of an Emetic in cases of apoplexy, from venous congestion. In cases of arterial plethora decidedly dangerous.*

*To check the velocity of blood to the head, and favour its return, place the trunk of the body nearly in an erect posture.*

*How to distinguish Apoplexy from profound sleep, from a fit of intoxication, from the comatous state following Epilepsy, from Catalepsy, from fainting.*

*Of the prevention of apoplexy,—The discharge of an Issue or Seton, and to obviate costiveness.*

OF SEROUS APOPLEXY, *from effusion of Serum.*

OF THE TREATMENT.

*The extraction of blood, either by Venesection or Arteriotomy, improper.*

*Emetics often afford temporary benefit.*

*Apply stimulants to the head, the feet, the stomach, and rectum.*

OF APOPLEXY, *from collapse of brain.*

*Preceded by lethargy,—occurring in advanced age, relieved by the extraction of a little blood from the Venous system.*

## Genus 40th, PARALYSIS.

*Motus voluntarii nonnulli tantum imminuti sæpe, cum sopore.*

*Diminished ignition from compression of brain or nerves.*

*Four Idiopathic Species.*

*Partialis, Hemiplegica, Paraplegica, et Venenata.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Palsy.*

OF HEMIPLEGIA,—*Compression of brain diminishing its electrical powers.*

PARTIALIS *affection of a nerve interrupting the flow of the electric fluid.*

PARAPLEGIA *compression of the Medul. Oblongata.*

*Of the Symptoms and appearances exhibited on dissection.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF PALSY, OR DIMINISHED IGNITION FROM COMPRESSION OF BRAIN.

(A) *When the sequel of Apoplexy,—To prevent an overloaded state of the Sanguiferous System, keep up a discharge in the nape of the neck by*

Issue or Seton.

(B) *In case of a sluggish state of the intestines,*

Pilul. Aromatic.

(C) *To promote the absorption of effusion of blood in the head, introduce a little Mercury into the system.*

℞ Pilul. Hydrarg. ʒj.  
in Pilul. xij. divid.  
Cap. j. omni nocte.

(D) *To increase the cohesion of the stomach, and obviate costiveness,*

℞ Inf. Gentian, et Sennæ, ʒvj.  
Sp. Ammon. comp. ʒiij.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter de die.

(E) *If there be pain in the head, or giddiness, apply to the scalp*

Empl. Epispastic.

(F) *Increase the ignition of the extremities of the side affected by friction with*

Sem. Sinap. Contus.

(G) *In case of plethora threatening a recurrence of Apoplexy, extract blood by cupping or venesection, according to the age of the patient.*

(H) *If these remedies fail to afford relief, and the head be hot, apply to the scalp*

Lotion (G) page 216.

*Of the remedies recommended in Cases of Hemiplegia.* (B)

OF ELECTRICITY,—*In Hemiplegia, by increasing the determination of blood to the head, will produce a recurrence of Apoplexy.*

OF PARAPLEGIA.—

*(See Medical Surgery, Part Second.)*

*Of diminished ignition from the action of poison.—*

*(See the Effects of Vegetable and Mineral Poisons, Appendix to Part II.)*

## Order 2. ADYNAMIÆ.

*Motus involuntarii, sive vitales, sive naturales, imminuti.*

## Genus 41st, SYNCOPE.

*Motus cordis imminutus vel aliquandiu quiescens.*

Two Species are noticed by CULLEN.

*Syncope Cardiaca et Occasionalis.*

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of Fainting.*

*Of the Causes and appearances on dissection.*

*General or local increased excitability.*

*Of the consequence of organic disease.—Often follows an unloaded state of the vessels of the brain.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF FAINTING.

*When the consequence of loss of blood, place the body in an horizontal position, as favouring the influx of blood into the vessels of the head,—slight pressure of the jugular veins, stimulate the scalp of the head, and the nostrils, by*

Aqua Ammoniæ.

*Ventilate the room, and stimulate the stomach by*

Sp. Ammon. comp.

Sp. Lavend. comp.

*When it arises from increased excitability of the nerves of the Heart,*

(A) R Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.  
 Sp. Ætheris Vit. C. ℥iij.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta hora.

*Attend to the degree of ignition of the body.—If it runs too high, reduce it by venesection, or an aperient medicine; if too low, add to Mixture (A)*

Tinct. Ferri Muriat. gut. xxx.

*If these should not succeed, apply a blister over the sternum, when attended with general increased excitability of the Cerebral System, to improve the general health of the body, by the means directed for Dyspepsia.*

*The application of cold water to the body by means of the Shower Bath; if it does not alarm the mind, is always very beneficial in allaying Cerebral excitability.*

*When accompanied by Organic disease of the Heart, to attend to the general health, but keep down the degree of ignition, or excitability of the Cerebral System.*

*Of the influence of the passion in inducing Fainting, and the necessity of attending to the state of mind in people predisposed to this disease.*

## Genus 42d, DYSPEPSIA.

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Dyspepsia.*

*Diminished cohesion of the Stomach; compression of Brain from Venous and Arterial plethora. Elderly people subject to the disease from an overloaded state of the veins. Often the consequence of Organic disease of the Pylorus; of ulceration of the internal coat of the stomach.*

*Of the symptoms, consequences, and appearances on dissection.*

## OF CARDIALGIA, OR HEART-BURN.

*Of the nature of the Gastric acid; of Flatulence and the nature of the gas disengaged from the stomach and from the intestines. The former Carbonic Acid Gas, and the latter Hydrogene. People liable to the latter, subject to Head-ache, &c.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA.

*Of the importance of attending to the state of the digestive organs in Organic and Chronic diseases.*

(A) *In the Treatment of this disease we must attend to the state of general ignition. Although considered a disease of debility, the extraction of blood will be necessary, if the Sanguiferous System be overloaded.*



*In young people indigestion is attendant on plethora.*

*People predisposed to apoplexy are generally affected with symptoms of indigestion from over distension of the vessels of the brain.*

*In advanced life indigestion is often the consequence of an overloaded state of the Venous System; when the extraction of blood by venesection invigorates the whole body.*

(B) *To empty the stomach, &c.*

R Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ. ℥j. add ʒ ss.  
Aquæ Menthæ, ʒj.—Miscé.  
f. haust.

*Of the salutary effects of an Emetic in cases of indigestion, when arterial plenitude does not prevail.*

(C) *If the Emetic draught should not operate on the intestines, unload the bowels by*

Mist. Aperient. (D) 117.

(D) *To increase the cohesion of the stomach, to neutralize acidity, &c.*

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.  
Natron. Præp. ʒi ss.  
Tinct. Cardamom. C. ʒj.—Miscé.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

*If the patient be subject to constipation, add to this mixture*

Natron. Tartar. ʒ ss.

(E) *In case the patient does not suffer from acidity in the stomach, substitute, for the Mixture (C)*

℞ Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥viij.  
 Acid. Vitri. dilut. ℥i ss.  
 Tinct. Rhatan. C. ℥j.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

*In case of costiveness, add to this mixture*

Magn. Vitri. ℥ss. vel ℥vj.

(F) *If the patient labours under visceral obstruction, or continues stationary,*

℞ Calomel. Hydro-subl. gr. x.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul. viij.  
 Quarum. cap. j. omni nocte.

*Cautions respecting the continued use of Mercury.*

(G) *If the patient be subject to gout, or of a gouty habit, in lieu of the Mixtures (G) and (H)*

℞ Ammon. Præp. ℥ss.  
 Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Tinct. Rhatan. Arom. ℥j.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni quarta hora.

(H) *If accompanied by worms, a brisk mercurial cathartic should be administered about twice a week for a fortnight, as*

℞ Pulv. e. Scam. c. Calomel.

(I) *If the patient be of a Leucaphlegmatic habit, one of the following Pills may be taken with each dose of the Mixture (G) or (H)*

R Carb. Ferri, gr. xx.  
Cons. Cort. Aurant. q. s. f. Pilul. x.

*Or add to the Mixture (G)*

Tinct. Ferri Alcaliz. ℥j.

*Or to Mixture (H)*

Ferri Vitriol. gr. vj.

(K) *In case of organic disease,*

R Aqua Calcis. ℥xij.  
Tinct. Columb. ℥ss.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. omni tertia hora.

(L) *And introduce a little Mercury by the skin.*

*See (K) page 168.*

(M) *If attended with spasms, or pain in the stomach, add to each dose of the Mixture (N), or occasionally,*

Tinct. Opii, gut. x. add xx.

(N) *If this latter case be attended with costiveness, inject into the rectum,*

Decoct. Avenæ, ℥x.  
Magn. Vitr. ℥ij.

*Why a clyster preferable to an aperient medicine exhibited by the month, in cases of organic disease of the stomach.*

OF DIET,—*Animal and Vegetable food, Water for the common beverage.*

*Of Bread, Distilled Water, Wine, &c.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Dyspepsia.*

*Of the prevention of indigestion.*

*Of the Symptomatic Species of Dyspepsia, enumerated by SAUVAGE.*

*Dyspepsia often the exciting cause of constitutional diseases.*

## VERMES.

*Of the different species of worms generated in the human intestinal canal,—The Ascarides, Teres, Tænia, &c.*

*Of the difference between the structure of the Teres and the Earthworm.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of worms.*

*Of the origin of these parasitical animals,—involved in mystery. Parasitical animals being found in the liver favours equivocal generation.*

OF THE MEANS OF DESTROYING, OR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

(A) *To empty the intestinal canal, &c.*

℞ Pulv. e. Scammon. c. Calomel, p. x.  
Carbon. Ferri, p. j.—Misc.

*Of the beneficial effects of a drastic cathartic combined with iron, administered every second or third morning in a thick vehicle.*

(B) *To increase the cohesion of the stomach, &c. destroy the disposition to the generation of worms, &c.*

℞ Tinct. Columb. ℥ ss.  
 Aquæ Calcis, ℥vj.  
 Tinct. Ferri, Alkal. ℥ ss.  
 — Zingib, ℥ ss.—Misc.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. ter die.

*Of the remedies recommended for the destruction of worms.*

*Of the remedies that act chemically and mechanically on worms.*

*Of those that act by increasing the peristaltic motion of the intestines.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of worms.*

*Of the means of dislodging ascarides,*

℞ Decoct. Rad. Spigeliæ.  
 Aquæ Calcis, aa ℥vj.  
 Tinct. Ferri, Alkaliz. ℥ ss.—Misc.  
 f. Enem. omni nocte exhibiend.

*Of the beneficial effects of this injection.*

## Genus HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of Hypochondriasis.*

*Of the Causes of Hypochondriasis, morbid excitability of the brain, affecting its intellectual functions, accompanied by a disordered state of the digestive organs. The system surcharged with electric matter, often suddenly discharged from the system, on the approach of sleep, producing a shock of the body.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

(A) *To improve the general health of the System,—If there be a deficiency of ignition from state of blood, iron is always beneficial.*

R Carbon. Ferri, ʒj.  
 Cons. Cort. Aurant. q. s. f. Pil. xx.  
 Quarum cap. ij. bis die.

(B) *To improve the state of the digestive organs, neutralize acidity, &c,*

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.  
 Acid. Vitr. Dilut. ʒi ss.  
 Tinct. Card. comp. ʒiv.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter die.

(C) *If acidity prevails in the stomach, substitute for the diluted vitriolic acid, in Mixture (B)*

Natron. Præp. ʒij.

(D) *In case of costiveness substitute for the Conserve of Orange Peel, in the Mass of Pills, (A)*

Extract Jalapii, ʒj.

*Or add to the Mixture (B)*

Magn. Vitriol, ʒiij.

(E) *If the head be surcharged with Caloric, apply cold water to the scalp twice a day.*

*This disease manifesting itself principally on the mind, admits of great scope for the management of the passions.—Great delicacy is here necessary.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Hypochondriasis.*

*Of the different Symptomatic Species enumerated by SAUVAGE.*



## Genus CHLOROSIS; OR, GREEN-SICKNESS.

*Retention of the Menses not to be considered a disease till the health of the body suffers by it.*

*Of the distinction between retention and suppression of the Menses; by retention is meant the Chlorosis Virginea.*

*Of the Symptoms, Causes, &c. of retention of the Menses.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF RETENTION OF THE MENSES.

*Retention of the Menses, like Leucorrhœa, is attended by an opposite state of the System. The object is to regulate the degree of ignition, and keep up a regular action in the intestinal canal.*

(A) *If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, or if there be preternatural distension of the vessels of the brain, extract blood by venesection.*

*Why venesection in the feet to be preferred.*

(B) *To keep up digestion, obviate sluggishness of the intestines, &c.*

℞ Extract. Gentian. ʒ ss.  
 Natron. Siccat. gr. xx.  
 Aloes Soc. ʒ ss.  
 Pulv. Zingib. ʒss.—Misce.  
 et Pilul. xxiv. divid. quarum cap. ij. bis terve die.

(C) *If the patient be Leucophlegmatic, add to the mass (B)*

Carbon. Ferri. ʒj.

(D) *If the abdominal Viscera appear loaded, add to the mass (B) and (C)*

Calomel Hydro-subl. gr. x.

(E) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, or if the patient suffer from a determination of blood to the head, apply to the forehead, or scalp,*

Aqua Frigid.

*And increase the ignition of the lower extremities by flannel, &c.*

*When the disease arises from an indolent state of the Uterus, after the general health is improved, or the ignition of the body natural, an electrical shock passed through the region of the Uterus has succeeded. It often, however, disturbs the general health.*

*Of the advantage of exercise.*

*When the disease is connected with Scrofula, we should attend to local irritation, or determination of blood, particularly to the Lungs. (See Scrofula)*

## Order 3. SPASMI.

*Musculorum vel fibrarum muscularum motus abnormes.*

## Genus TETANUS.

*Of the Phenomena of the Tetanic irritation,—first acts on the brain.*

*Of the Symptoms of Tetanus.*

*Of the Causes of Tetanus.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF TETANUS.

*Of the means of overcoming the Tetanic irritation of the brain.*

*To remove local irritation of nerves.*

(A) *The most efficacious anodyne in this disease is opium. The dose to be proportioned to the degree of irritation.*

(B) *To obviate its constipating effects, combine it with a cathartic.*

(C) *From the obstinacy of this disease, it will also be proper to put the body in warm water, impregnated with opium, and to inject some into the rectum.*

(D) *To excite an healthy action of the brain, apply to the scalp,*

Empl. Cantharid. larg.

(E) *And introduce into the System Mercury, by inunction.*

R Calomel Hydro-subl. ℥ss.

Axung. Porcin. ℥j.—Misc.

*The size of a large nutmeg to be well rubbed into the skin of the thigh or arm.*

(F) *If these means fail, place the body in the earth up to the chin.*

*Of the great advantage that has followed this practice (E) in many cases of Tetanus and Trismus.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Tetanus.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Tetanus*

## Genus CONVULSIO.

*Of the phenomena of Convulsions,—An affection of the Cerebral System.*

CONVULSIONS,—Occur in people where ignition is too high or too low. Being always symptomatic should not have a generic distinction.

## OF THE TREATMENT OF CONVULSIONS.

*When there is no apparent cause improve the general health by the means recommended for Dyspepsia.*

*Convulsive paroxysms prolonged by officiousness.*

## Genus CHOREA.

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of Saint Vitus's Dance.*

*An affection of the Cerebral System originating in the brain,—The intellectual functions impaired.*

*Of the Causes of Saint Vitus's Dance, and appearances exhibited on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF SAINT VITUS'S DANCE.

*The object of practice to increase the cohesion of the body, and allay preternatural excitability of the Cerebral System.*

*The intellectual powers of the brain being disturbed, this disease, like Hypochondriasis, affords great scope for the management of the mind.*

*If the vessels of the brain be overloaded, it will be necessary to extract blood by cupping or leeches.*

*The Cold Bath, if it does not too much alarm the mind, is generally beneficial. Cold water to the head is also necessary.*

*If pain in the head, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammon. Puræ.

*Remedies that produce disgust in the mind have been found beneficial.*

*In all cases of Chorea we must attend to the state of the General health. (See Indigestions.)*

*In obstinate cases the following is a very valuable remedy.*

℞ Cerussæ Acetat. gr. vj.  
 Extract Rhatan. ʒi ss.  
 Mist. Camphoræ, ʒvij.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. bis die.

OF DIET,—*Cautions respecting the use of Wine,—Sometimes, Port Wine beneficial, but generally hurtful.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Chorea.*

*Of the different remedies recommended for Chorea.*

*Of the Symptomatic Species of Chorea.*

*Is often Symptomatic of worms, when the Treatment recommended for the destruction of Worms will be necessary.*

## Genus EPILEPSIA.

*Three Idiopathic Species.*

*Cerebral, Sympathetic, and Occasional.*

*These distinctions unimportant.*

*Of the Phenomna and Symptoms of Epilepsy,—An affection of the cerebral system.*

*Of the Causes of Epilepsy, and the appearances on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

(A) *The Treatment must be regulated by the degree of ignition. If the patient suffers from general plethora, extraction of blood by venesection, will be necessary; if only the Vessels of the head be overloaded, extract blood by cupping.*

(B) *If the ignition of the System be too low from deficiency of red particles of blood,*

R Sulp. Ferri Oxyg. gut. xxx.  
Mist. Camphoræ, ℥vj.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(C) *If there be evidently a deficiency of cohesion, add to Mixture*  
(B)

Extr. Rhataniæ, ℥j.  
Acid. Vit. dilut. ℥j.

(D) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, apply to the scalp*

Aqua Frigid.  
vel,  
Aqua Ammonia Puræ.

*Of the great benefit arising from the irritation of the scalp, by the water of pure Ammonia.*

(E) *If the cause be worms, administer, two or three times a week,*

Pulv. e Scammon e Calomel.



*And every morning a wine glassful of the following Mixture,*

℞ Rad. Spigel. contus. ʒj.

Aquæ Calcis, ℥j.

Infund. per horas xij. dein cola et adde

Tinct. Columb. ʒ ss.

(F) *If these remedies fail to allay the excitability of the Cerebral System, substitute the following, for Mixture (B), or (B) and (C),*

℞ Cerussæ Acetat. gr. vj.

Extr. Rhatanix, ʒj.

Mist. Camphoræ, ʒvj.

Tinct. Rhatan. Arom. ʒj.—Misc.

Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter die.

(G) *If the disease arises from irritation of the brain, an issue will prevent its recurrence.*

*Of the remarkable powers of the association of ideas in Epilepsy.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Epilepsy.*

*Of the different specific remedies recommended for Epilepsy,—Nitrate of Silver, Misseltoe, Zinc, Electricity, &c.*

*Indigestion often an exciting cause of Epilepsy in people pre-disposed to the disease.*

*Of the preparatory remedies, as Emetic, Aperient, &c.*

*Of the management of the patient during the Epileptic paroxysm,—All attempts to recover the patient prolongs the fit. The object of our art is, during the intervals, to produce a healthy state of the System.*

### Genus PALPITATIO.

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of palpitation of the Heart.*

*Of the Causes of palpitation of the Heart.*

*Preternatural excitability of the Cerebral System,—Organic disease of the Heart, Ossification of the Coronary Artery or Aorta, Effusion of Serum within the pericardium, Aneurism of the Aorta, irritation of Brain, overloaded state of the Sanguiferous System, &c.*

#### OF THE TREATMENT OF PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

*Of the preparatory remedies,—Objection to the exhibition of an Emetic, when the disease does not arise from effusion of serum.*

(A) *To allay the cerebral excitability.*

℞ Cerussæ Acet. gr. vj.  
 Acet. Distillat. ʒij.  
 Mist. Camphoræ, ʒvj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter die.

(B) *If this should not succeed, apply, over the breast-bone,*

Emplast. Cantharid.

(C) *If these fail, add to the Mixture*

Extr. Hyoscyam, ʒ ss.

(D) *If the patient be Leucophlegmatic, substitute for Mixture (A)*

℞ Sulp. Ferri Rubr. ʒ ss.  
Mist. Camphoræ, ʒvj.  
Tinct. Columb. ʒiij.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(E) *If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, extract blood by venesection or cupping.*

(F) *If the disease evidently arise from effusion of Serum, or attended with Anasarca, or deficiency of cohesion,*

℞ Decoct. Rhatan. ʒvj.  
Tinct. Scillæ, ʒiij.  
Tinct. Ferri Alkal. ʒj.  
Tinct. Rhatan. Arom. ʒj.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(G) *When the disease is the consequence of Aneurism of the Aorta, to attend to the state of the Sanguiferous System.*

## OF DIET.

### *Recapitulation of the Treatment of Palpitation.*

### *Of the Symptomatic Species.*

## Genus ASTHMA.

*Three species.*

*Spontaneous, Exanthematous, and Plethoric,—Distinctions of little practical utility.*

*Of the Phenomena, Symptoms, and Seat of Asthma.*

*Of the Causes and appearances exhibited on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF ASTHMA.

*Of the preparatory Treatment, as Aperient Medicine, Emetic, &c.*

*Cautions respecting the exhibition of a Emetic, when the Sanguiferous System is overloaded. When the Venous System only is overloaded, as in advanced life, an Emetic is always very beneficial.*

*(A) If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, extract blood by venesection. Objections to cupping over the chest,—sometimes increases the irritation of the external nerves of the chest.*

(B) *To allay Cerebral excitability, &c.*

R Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj.  
 Oxym. Scillæ, ʒvj.  
 Mist. Camphoræ, ʒvj.—Miscé.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(C) *If pain in the head, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammonia Puræ.

*Of the great advantage of irritating the scalp during the Asthmatic paroxysm.*

(D) *If the patient be Leucophlegmatic substitute the following for (B)*

R Tinct. Ferri Alkal. ʒ ss.  
 Mist. Camphoræ, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Scillæ, ʒij.  
 — Columbæ, ʒiij.—Miscé.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(E) *If there are symptoms of increased ignition of the Lungs, apply over the breast-bone,*

Empl. Cantharid.

(F) *To prevent the recurrence of the paroxysm, exhibit, in the evening, an Emetic,*

R Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xv.  
 Zinci Acetat. gr. vj.  
 Aqua Puræ, ʒj.  
 Oxym. Scillæ, ʒj.—Miscé.

(G) *And, after the operation of the Emetic draught (F), the following draught,*

R Cerussæ Acetat. gr. ij.  
 Extract Hyoscyam, gr. iv.  
 Mist. Camphoræ, ʒj.—Misc.

*These remedies (F) and (G) I have never known to fail to prevent the Asthmatic fit.*

(H) *During the paroxysm with the view of shortening its duration, inhale the vapours of Ether impregnated with Opium, and irritate the scalp with*

Sp. Ammon. comp.

*Of the advantages of a warm and pure air.*

*Recapitulation of the means suggested for the cure and relief of Asthma.*

*In Asthmatics, indigestion being often the exciting cause of the disease, it will be necessary to pay attention to the state of the digestive organs. The robust and the debilitated being equally subject to Asthma, the mode of Treatment must be varied according to the state of the body. If the general ignition be too low, attended with diminished cohesion, Vegetable astringents, combined with Iron, will be proper.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Asthma.*

Of DR. BREE'S *Treatise on Asthma, and his distinctions.*

*Of the Asthma of elderly people, attended with venous plethora, and ossification of the pulmonic artery, &c.*

### Genus DYSPNŒA.

*Eight Species enumerated by CULLEN.*

*Dyspnœa Catarrhalis, Sicca, Aquosa, Pinguedinoso, Thoracica, and Extrinsica.*

*A symptomatic affection, and should not be distinguished as a Genus.*

### Genus PERTUSSIS.

*Of the Phenomena, Symptoms, Causes, and uninterrupted progress of Hooping Cough.*

*Produced by the introduction of a contagious matter;—first disturbs the brain,—affects the Muscles of the diaphragm.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF HOOPING COUGH.

*Of the preparatory Treatment, (Aperient and Emetic medicines.)*

(A) *If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, extract blood by cupping, venesection, or leeches.*

(B) *If there be a tendency to increased ignition of the Lungs, apply, over the breast-bone,*

Empl. Cantharid.

(C) *To allay preternatural excitability of the Cerebral System,*

℞ Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj.

Oxym. Simpl. ℥ ss.

Lact. Amygd. ℥vj.—Misce.

Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter die.

*Of the advantage of the Cerussa Acetat. in Hooping Cough.*

(D) *If the Mixture (C) fails to allay the excitability of the Cerebral System, add to it*

Extr. Hyoscyam. gr. xx.

(E) *And irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammon. Puræ.

(F) *In scrofulous subjects this disease generally proves very obstinate. If the disease continues, after the ignition of the*



*System is sufficiently reduced, exhibit every night, for a week or ten days, one of the following pills,*

R Calomel Hydro-subl. gr. xij.  
 Extr. Papav. alb. gr. xx.—Misce.  
 et Pilulas x. divid.

(G) *If the disease has induced relaxation of body,*

R Decoct. Rhatan. ℥vj.  
 Acid. Vitr. Dilut. ℥j.  
 Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥j.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter die.

(I) *In case of deficiency of ignition, add to mixture (H)*

Sulp. Ferri Rubr. gut. xxx.

*Of the effects of the passions in Hooping Cough, change of air, &c.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Hooping Cough.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Hooping Cough,—Cicuta, Argent. nitr. Soda, &c.*

### Genus PYROSIS.

*Of the Phenomena, Symptoms, and Causes, of the Water Brash.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF WATER BRASH.

(A) *To diminish the excitability of the nerves of the Stomach,*

℞ Ætheris Vitr. ℥ ss.  
Tinct. Opii, ℥j.—Misc.  
Cap. cochl. j. parv. pro re nata,

(B) *To increase the cohesion of the Stomach, &c.*

℞ Extr. Rhataniæ, ℥j.  
Piper Cayan. gr. xij.  
Sodæ Siccat. ℥j.—Misc.  
f. Pilul. xx. quar. cap. iij. bis die.

(C) *To empty the intestinal canal,*

℞ Extr. Cathartic, ℥j.  
Calomel Præp. gr. x.—Misc.  
Pilul. xv. quarum cap. iij. pro re nata.

(D) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammon. Puræ.

(E) *If these remedies fail, increase the ignition of the System over the region of the stomach by*

Empl. Ex. Euphorb.

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Water Brash.*

*Of the different symptomatic species of Water Brash, enumerated by SAUVAGE,—Pyrosis a conceptione et ulcerosa.*

## Genus COLICA.

*Seven Species enumerated by CULLEN*

*Spasmodica, Pictorum, Stercorea, Accidental, Meconialis, Callosa and Calculosa.*

*Of the Symptoms and Causes of Colic, and the appearances on dissection.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF COLIC.

(A) *The first object is to empty the intestinal canal,*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ℥j.

Vit. Ovi. q. s.

Inf. Sennæ, ℥iij.

Magn. Vitriol, ℥iij.

Tinct. Sennæ, ℥j.—Misce.

Cap. Cyath. Vin. omni tertia hora donec  
alv. respond.

(B) *To diminish the excitability of the nerves of the intestines, ten or fifteen drops of Tincture of Opium may be added to each dose of the Aperient Mixture (A).*

*Of the advantage of employing opium with an Aperient Medicine,—By taking off the spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibres of the intestines promotes the operation of Aperient Medicines in cases of Colic.*

(C) *To accelerate the operation of the Aperient Medicine, inject into the Rectum,*

R Inf. Sennæ, ℥x.  
Magn. Vitriol, ℥j ss.—Misc.

*To this occasionally may be added thirty or forty drops of Tincture of Opium.*

(D) *If there be acute pain in the bowels, increase the ignition of the skin by immersing the body in the Warm Bath, or by fomenting the abdomen.*

(E) *If increased ignition of the System comes on, evidently attended with over distension of the Sanguiferous System, the extraction of blood may be necessary to prevent increased ignition of the substance of the intestines.*

*Cautions respecting the loss of blood, particularly in the colica victorum,—generally protracts the recovery of the patient.*

### *Recapitulation of the Treatment of Colic.*

*Of the subsequent Treatment to recover the tone of the stomach and intestines,*

Inf. Rhataniæ, &c.

*How to distinguish Colic from increased ignition of the intestines.*

## Genus CHOLERA.

*Of the Phenomena, Symptoms, &c. of Cholera,—Increase of action of the Liver, producing a copious and morbid secretion of bile.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

*To diminish the action of the Liver, to dilute the bile, and allay the irritability of the Stomach.*

(A) *To increase the ignition of the scalp, and the skin over the region of the liver, by*

Aqua Ammon. Puræ.

(C) *To allay the excitability of the nerves of the Stomach,*

R Tinct. Opii, gut. xv.

Emuls. Amyd. ꝑij.—Misc.

f. haust. omni tertia vel quarta hora sumend.

(D) *If attended with spasms in the bowels, or violent vomiting inject into the rectum,*

R Mucil. Amyli, ꝑx.

Tinct. Opii, gut. XL.

(E) *If attended with distension of the abdomen, immerse the body in warm water.*

(F) *In case of the overloaded state of the Sanguiferous System, extract blood by Scarification over the region of the Liver.*

(G) *To dilute the bile, to drink plentifully of*

Emuls. Amygd. comp.

vel,

Decoct. Hordei.

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Cholera.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Cholera, the decoction of toasted oatmeal bread, &c.*

*A remarkable case of Cholera following the absorption of the contents of a large Abscess, which proved fatal in the Hereford Infirmary.*

### Genus DIARRHŒA.

*Of this disease there are Six Species enumerated by CULLEN.*

*Crapulosa, Beliosa, Mucosa, Coeliaca, Lienteria, et Heparrhœa.*

*Of the Symptoms, Causes, &c. of Diarrhœa.*

*How distinguished from Dysentery.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF DIARRHŒA.

(A) *To empty the Stomach, &c.*

R Pulv. Ipecac. ℥j. add ʒ ss.  
 Aquæ Menthæ, ʒj.—Misce.  
 f. haust. Emetic.

*Of the beneficial effects of an Emetic in Diarrhœa, and w.  
 Ipecacuanha the best.*

(B) *If the patient be not reduced by the disease, it will also  
 proper to administer a gentle Aperient Medicine before the empla-  
 ment of an Astringent.*

R Pulv. Rhei. gr. xv. add xx.  
 Magn. Calc. gr. xxv.  
 Aquæ Cinnam. ʒi ss.—Misce.  
 f. haust.

(C) *To restrain the looseness,*

R Aquæ Calcis, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Cinnam. ʒj.  
 — Opii, gut. xx.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. omni tertia vel quartâ  
 quaque hora.

(D) *If this Mixture (C) should not succeed, employ the fol-  
 lowing,*

R Cretæ Præp.  
 Pulv. G. Arabic, aa ʒij.  
 Tinct. Card. Comp. ʒvj.  
 — Opii, gut. xxx. add L.  
 Aquæ Cinnam. Simp. ʒvj.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. larg. omni tertia  
 vel quarta hora.

(E) *If the ignition of the body run high, attended with a plethoric state of the Sanguiferous System, it will be proper to extract blood by venesection.*

(F) *If the skin be dry, produce a conducting surface by the*  
 Warm Bath.

(G) *And keep it up by adding to each dose of the mixture (C) or (D)*

Pulv. Ipecac. gr. j. add gr. ij.

(H) *When the disease is sufficiently restrained; recover the tone of the Stomach and Intestines, and to prevent a relapse,*

R Extr. Rhatan. ʒj.

Tinct. Cinnam. ʒ ss.

Aquæ Calcis. ʒvij.—Misce.

Cap. cochl. ij. larg. omni quarta hora.

*Cautions respecting the early employment of a Tonic.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Diarrhæa.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Diarrhæa.*

*Of the Symptomatic Species of Diarrhæa, noticed by SAUVAGE, Diarrhæa febrilis, &c.*

*Of the Diarrhæa attendant on organic disease of the intestines.*



OF THE DIARRHŒA A DENTITIONE,—*Always attended with a morbid excitability of the brain.*

*Of the colour of the fæces of children.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF THE DIARRHŒA A DENTITIONE.

(A) *To allay the excitability of the brain, to correct acidity, &c.*

R Aquæ Calcis, ʒij.

— Cinnam. ʒj.

Tinct. Opii, gut. vj.—Misc.

Cochl. j. med. vel larg. omni tertia hora detur.

(B) *If the skin be dry, add to each dose of Mixture (A)*

Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss. add gr. j.

(C) *If the brain be much affected, apply to the nape of the neck*

Empl. Cantharid.

*Or irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammonia.

(D) *If the abdomen be distended, employ the*

Warm Bath.

(E) *If these means do not sufficiently check the purging, exhibit*

Calomel Præp. gr. ij. vel iv.

*When the disease is kept up by irritation in the bowels, a mercurial purge will afford considerable relief.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of purging attendant on Dentition.*

### Genus DIABETES.

*Two Species of this disease.*

*Mellitus et Insipidus.*

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of Diabetes,—The suppression of perspiration, &c.*

*Of the Causes of Diabetes,—Irritation of organic disease, or irritation in the neighbourhood of the Kidneys, and the appearances exhibited on dissection, the chemical examination of the Urine, &c.*

### OF THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

(A) *When there is no irritation, or pain in the region of the Kidneys,*

℞ Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.

Acid. Nitric. ʒij.

Tinct. Rhatan. ʒj.

— Opii; gut. xv.—Misc.

Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. larg. ter die.

(B) *To increase the ignition of the skin, and promote perspiration, employ the*

Warm Bath.

(C) *To obviate costiveness by*

℞ Magn. Vitriol.

(D) *If pain in the head, increase the ignition of the scalp, &c. by*

Aqua Ammoniaë Puræ.

(E) *In advanced age Venous plethora prevails, when Venesection will prove beneficial.*

(F) *If there be deficiency of general ignition, add to the Mixture (A)*

Tinct. Ferri Mur. ʒj.

(G) *Increase the ignition of the skin of the Loins by*

Empl. Ex. Euphorb.

OF DIET,—*Principally Animal food. The common beverage Alum Whey.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Diabetes.*

*Of the different remedies recommended for Diabetes,—Uva Ursi, Acid Nitric, Loss of Blood, &c.*

## HYSTERIA.

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Hysteria.*

*Increased excitability of the Cerebral System,— Often from Uterine irritation,*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF HYSTERIA.

*During the paroxysm, to irritate the scalp by*

*Aqua Ammoniaë Puræ.*

*The fit generally prolonged by officiousness; by forcing liquids into the mouth; putting the feet in warm water; rubbing the palm of the hands; sprinkling the face with cold water; &c.*

*To prevent a recurrence of the paroxysm, to improve the state of the general health. If the ignition of the System runs too high, lower it by Venesection and Aperient Medicines; if too low, exhibit Steel.—(See Indigestion.)*

*Of the influence of the mind on Hysterië subjects.*

*Of the remedies generally employed in Hysterics.*

HYSTERIA.

Order 4. VESANIÆ.

Genus MELANCOLIA.

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of Melancholy.*

*Of the Causes of Melancholy.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF MELANCHOLY.

*To attend to the state of general ignition, by regulating the degree of excitability of the Cerebral Systems.*

*To improve the state of the digestive organs.*

*Of the management of the mind,—To interrupt its attention to accustomed objects, by introducing a variety of matter, upon which it may exercise itself pleasantly.—(See Treatment of Hypochondriasis.)*

## MANIA.

*Of the Phenomena of Insanity.*

*Of the Causes of Insanity.*

*Of the different appearances of the Brain exhibited on dissection,—The organic disease affecting chiefly the intellectual functions. Involuntary action of the Brain—sometimes does not disturb the ignition of the System.*

*Of Lunar influence.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

*Of the merchandize made of this unhappy class, by people termed Mad Doctors.*

(A) *To recover the health of the Brain, and allay morbid excitability, irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammon. Puræ.

OR

Empl. Cantharid.

(B) *If there be a determination of blood to the head, extract blood from the Temples, or apply a Seton to the nape of the neck.*

(C) *To regulate the degree of ignition of the System, as recommended for Melancoly.*

(D) *To avoid irritation in the Stomach or intestines, by the directions recommended for Dyspepsia.*

(E) *Of the management of the mind,—To rouse the intellectual powers of the brain.*

*Of the effect of fear,—Sometimes allays the excitability of the Brain, so as to be under the controul of the mind.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Insanity.*

*Comparison between Insanity and Dreams.*

*Of the affinity between Insanity and Spasmodic Affection, &c.*

### Genus ONEIRODYNIA.

*Two Species.*

*Activa vel Somnambulismus, et Gravens vel Incubus.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Somnambulismus,—The exercise of the power of volition during sleep.*

*Of the Phenomena and Causes of Incubus or Nightmare.*

### OF THE TREATMENT.

*To regulate the igniting powers of the Body, and attend to the state of the Stomach and Bowels.—(See Treatment of Indigestion.)*

Order 2. INTUMESCENTIÆ.  
 Class III. CACHEXIÆ.

Order 1. MARCORES.

Genus TABES.

*Three Species.*

*Purulenta, Scrofulosa, et Venenata.*

*Being Symptomatic, the Treatment must, in a great measure, depend on the nature of the original disease.*

Genus ATROPHIA.

*Four Species.*

*Inanitorum, Famelicorum, Cacochoymica, et Debilium.*

*This disease, like the preceding, is Symptomatic.*



## Order 2. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

*Three Sections of this order, Viz.*

*Adiposæ, Flatuosæ, et Aquosæ.*

*Of the Adiposæ one Genus.*

## POLYSARCIA.

*Of the Phenomena of Polysarcia, or overloaded state of the Cellular membrane with fat,—A frequent attendant on ossification of the Coronary Artery and Aorta.*

*Of the Flatuosæ the Genera are*

## Genus PNEUMATOSIS.

*Of this Genus there are Four Species.*

*Spontanea, Traumatica, Venenata, et Hysterica.*

*The First,—From disengagement of air, in consequence of decomposition.*

*The Second,—From a wound penetrating the substance of the Lungs.*

*The Third,—From poison.*

*And the Fourth,—When the air is confined in the Stomach and Intestines, in cases of Hysteria.*

## Genus TYMPANITES.

*Two Species.*

*Intestinalis et Abdominalis.*

*Of the nature of the Gas disengaged within the Intestinal Canal,—An uniform attendant on Chronic Cerebral excitability.—(See Dyspepsia.)*

*Of the Tympanites Abdominalis,—The consequence of ulceration of the Intestines.*

## Genus PHYSOMETRA.

*The consequence of Organic disease of the Uterus.*

## Genus HYDROPS.

*Named from the situation of the effused Serum,—Hydrothorax, Ascites, and Anarsarca.*

*Of the Phenomena of Dropsy.*

*Of the probable union of Hydrogene and Oxygene in the Animal body forming water.*

*Of the Causes of partial collections of Serum,—Often mechanical, sometimes diminution of cohesion..*

*Of the Symptoms of Dropsy of the Chest, Belly, and Cellular substance.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF DROPSY.

(A) *To promote the absorption of the effusion of Serum, administer a brisk cathartic.*

R Pulv. e Scammon. c Calom.

*Of the advantages of an active Cathartic over a gentle Aperient in cases of Dropsy,—Does not increase the general debility of the body.*

(B) *To increase the cohesion of the body, promote the secretion of the Kidneys, increase the ignition of the body, &c.*

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Ferri Alcal. ʒi ss.  
 — Scillæ, ʒiij.  
 Sprit. Salis Volat. ʒij.  
 — Juniperi, ʒi ss.—Misc.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. larg. ter die.

(C) *In case of Organic disease of a Viscus,*

R Pilul. Scillæ, ʒj.  
 Calomel Præp. gr. xv.—Misc.  
 f. Pilul. xx. quar. cap. j. omni nocte.

(D) *If these Medicines fail sufficiently to excite the action of the absorbent System, administer an Emetic,*

R Pulv. Ipecac. ℥j.  
 Oxym. Scillæ, ℥ij.  
 Aquæ Puræ, ℥j.—Misce.  
 f. haust.

(E) *In case of Diarrhœa, substitute the following, for Mixture (B)*

R Inf. Rhatan. ℥vj.  
 Tinct. Opii, gut. xxv.  
 Conf. Aromatic, ℥ij.  
 Sp. Juniperi, ℥i ss.—Misce.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(F) *And, instead of the Pills (C) introduce a little Mercury by the skin.*

*See (K) page 168.*

(G) *To stimulate the absorbents of the part by Electricity, Friction, &c.*

*Of the necessity of supporting the skin in cases of Anasarca and Ascites.*

OF DIET,—*Principally Animal Food.*

*Of Paracentesis in cases of Ascites and Hydrothorax, and Scarification in Anasarca.*

*(See Second Part, Medical Surgery.)*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Dropsy.**Of the different remedies recommended for Dropsy,—Digitalis, Camphorated Oil, &c.**Of the different Symptomatic Species of Dropsy.*

## Genus HYDROCEPHALUS.

*The consequence of increased ignition of the membrane of the Brain, or over distension of the blood vessels of the Brain.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF HYDROCEPHALUS.

*The internal use of Mercury, with the remedies recommended for Dyspepsia.*

## Genus HYDROCELE.

*(See Part II. Medical Surgery.)*

## Genus RACHITIS.

*Of the Phenomena and Causes, &c. of Rickets.*

*Of the state of the Bones, deficiency of Phosphate of Lime, &c.*

*Of the opinions of BOBBA, PINEL, &c. respecting the cause of the Mollit. Ossis.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF RICKETS.

(A) *To increase the cohesion of the Stomach, neutralize the Gastric Acid, &c.*

℞ Extr. Rhataniæ, ʒj.  
 Aquæ Calcis, ʒvj.  
 Tinct. Cardam. ʒss.—Misce.  
 Cochl. j. medioc. vel larg. ter die sumend.

(B) *In case of costiveness,*

℞ Pulv. Rhei, p. iij.  
 Calomel, p. j.—Misce.  
 Pro re nata capiend.

(C) *If the Cerebral System be preternaturally excitable, evinced by increased heat of the head, palm of the hands, &c. irritate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammoniacæ.

*Or immerse the body every, or every other, morning in*

Aqua Frigid.

*Cautions respecting the use of the Cold Bath.*

(D) *If the Bowels are enlarged, introduce a little Mercury into the System by external friction, as (K) page 168; and support the Abdomen by laced stays.*

(E) *If there be deficiency of the general ignition, add to the Mixture (A)*

Tinct. Ferri Alkal. ʒj.

(F) *Increase the ignition of the skin of the part affected by dry friction.*

*Of the necessity of supporting the lower extremities by instruments.*

*Cautions respecting the use of instruments in female children, not to compress the bones of the Pelvis.*

OF DIET,—*Animal Food. Fermented Liquors improper.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Rickets.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Rickets, Phosphate of Lime, Muriate of Lime, &c.*

## Order 3, IMPETIGINES.

## Genus SCROFULA.

*Of the Phenomena, Symptoms, &c. of Scrofula.*

*Of the exciting Causes of Scrofula.*

*Of the deposition of Scrofulous Lymph, the subsequent increased ignition of the part, and progress to suppuration.*

*Of Scrofulous Pus.*

*Of the supposed seat of Scrofula, (the Lymphatic System.)—  
No part of the body exempt from its attack.*

*The young and aged, the debilitated and robust, liable equally to Scrofula.*

*Of the means of correcting the Scrofulous diathesis.*

*Of the internal remedies recommended for Scrofula. The Soda and the Muriate of Lime have answered best, which may be conjoined with such Medicines as the state of body may indicate.*

*To improve the general health of the body, by regulating the igniting powers, &c. by the means recommended for Digestion.*

*During the first stage, Astringent Medicines and Mercury generally hurtful.*



*When the general health is impaired, the cohesion of body diminished, a little Mercury, with the Natron or Muriate of Lime, combined with a Vegetable astringent.*

R Calomel Hydro-sublin, gr. x.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul. x.  
 Quarum cap. j. omni nocte.

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vij.  
 Sodæ Præp. ℥ij.  
 Tinct. Cardam. comp. ℥ss.—Miscé.  
 Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. larg. ter die.

vel,

R Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Muriatis Calcis, ℥iij.  
 Tinct. Card. c. ℥ss.—Miscé.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

*Cautions respecting the continued use of Mercury.*

*A most beneficial auxiliary to Medicine is an Issue.*

*Of the effects of an Issue in preventing local affections, and correcting the diathesis of the System.*

*Of the popular remedies for Scrofula.*

## OF LOCAL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

## PHTHISIS PULMONALIS SCROFULOSA.

*Of partial deposition of Scrofulous Lymph in the parenchyma of the Lungs, termed Turbercles.*

*Of their effects on the functions of the Lungs, &c. prior to increased ignition.*

*Of the consequences of increased ignition,—Partial suppurations. (Vomicæ.)*

*Of the progress of increased ignition attendant on the deposition of Scrofulous Lymph in the Cellular substance of the Lungs, and its effects on the Body.*

*Of the Symptoms, Causes, and Progress of this Species of Phthisis.*

*Of the Phenomena of Hectic Fever.*

*Of the means of discovering Pus from Morbid Mucos.—The quantity of Pus expectorated and enveloped in Mucos may be separated by agitation in distilled water, the Pus sinking, and the Mucos rising to the top. Scrofulous Pus may also be discovered in the Muc s by a Microscopic examination.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF SCROFULOUS CONSUMPTION OF  
THE LUNGS.

*In the first stage of the disease, i. e. before suppuration has taken place, to abate the increased ignition of the body by*

(A) *If the Sanguiferous System be overloaded, extract blood, by cupping, over the ribs, the sternum, or between the shoulders.*

*Why cupping preferable to venesection,—(Arterial blood principally extracted, and counter-irritation produced.)*

(B) *Empty the intestinal canal, and obviate costiveness by*

Magnesia Vitriol.

(C) *If the ignition run high in the Lungs, (known by stitches, palpitation, rigors, &c.) apply over the breast-bone, or to each side of the chest,*

Empl. Cantharid.

*And keep up the discharge by the*

Ung. Antim. Tartar.

(D) *To produce a conducting surface,*

℞ Sulph. Aur. Ant. gr. x.

Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pilul. viij.

Quar cap. j. omni quarta hora cum. cochl. iij.

larg. mist. sequent.

(E) ℞ Lact. Amygd. ℥vj.

Aquæ Ammon. Acet. ℥ij.

Cerussæ Acet. gr. vj.—Misce.

(F) *If there be much cough, substitute for the Conserve of Hips in Mass (D)*

Extr. Hyoscyam, ʒ ss.

vel,

Extr. Papav. Alb. ʒj.

(G) *When the general increased ignition of the System, and irritation in the Lungs are sufficiently reduced, to promote the absorption of Lymph deposited in the Parenchyma, add to the Mass of Pills (D) and (F)*

Calomel Hydro-subl. gr. vj.

(H) *And for Mixture (E), employ the following,*

℞ Decoct. Lichen Island. ʒxij.

Acid. Vitr. Dilut. ʒi ss.

Syr. Papav. Errat. ʒvj.—Misce.

Cap cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

*Cautions respecting the continued use of Mercury.*

OF DIET, during the first state of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*,—  
*Light Puddings, Vegetable Jellies, Almond Emulsion, Whey,*  
*&c.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF THE SUPPURATIVE STAGE OF  
SCROFULOUS CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

*Of the state of the Body during the progress of suppuration  
of Tubercles.*

*When the substance of the Lungs is destroyed to a certain  
extent, the ignition of the Body is diminished, and the excitability  
of the Brain increased; superficial increased ignition takes place  
in the part of the Body exposed to the atmosphere, by the union  
of Oxygen and Animal Electric Matter.*

(A) *To allay the excitability of the Brain, &c.*

R Cerussæ Acetatae, gr. vj.  
Oxym. Simpl. ℥j.  
Extr. Papav. Alb. gr. xv.  
Emuls. Amygd. ℥vj.—Misce.  
Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. larg. ter die.

(B) *In case of Costiveness, employ occasionally,*

Magnesia Vitriol.

(C) *To diminish the irritability of the Lungs and check the progress  
of suppuration, &c. apply over the breast-bone, or on each side  
of the chest,*

Empl. Cantharid.

*And keep up the discharge by*

Ung. Antim. Tart. Ten.

(D) *When the morbid excitability of the Cerebral System is  
allayed, introduce into the Body a little Mercury by the skin,*

Ung. Calom. Hydro-subl.

*Why the introduction of Mercury by inunction preferable to its exhibition by the mouth,— does not disorder the Stomach or Intestines.*

(E) *And substitute for Mixture (A)*

R Decoct. Lichen Island. ℥xij.

Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ℥j.

Syr. Papav. Alb. ℥.—Misc.

Cap. cochl. iij. vel iv. larg. omni quartâ horâ.

(F) *In case of Diarrhœa, substitute, for the Mixture (E)*

R Aquæ Calcis, ℥vij.

Pulv. G. Arabic, aa ℥ij.

— Ipecac. gr. v.

Tinct. Opii, gut. xxx.

— Cinnam. ℥ ss.

Syr. Simpl. ℥ ss.—Misc.

Cap. Cochl. ij. vel iij. larg. omni secunda,  
tertia vel quartâ horâ.

*Cautions respecting the use of Astringent Medicines, not to restrain the looseness suddenly.*

*Of Colliquative perspiration,—Not to check it by exposing the body to the air.*

(G) *In case of Aphthæa of the mouth and fauces, employ a Gargle of*

Inf. Rosæ.

OF DIET,— *Jellies of Arrow Root, Isinglass, and Hartshorn; Barley Water, with Cows' Milk, Asses Milk, &c.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of the Suppurative stage of Scrofulous Phthisis.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Phthisis Pulmonalis,—Digitalis, Lichen Islandicus, sailing, Distilled Water, Factitious Airs, Charcoal, &c.*

*How to distinguish this Species of Consumption from the Erysipelatous Phthisis and Phthisis Senilis.*

*Of the topical management of local attacks of Scrofula of the external parts of the body.*

*(See Second Part, Medical Surgery.)*

Genus SYPHILIS.

*(See Second Part, Medical Surgery.)*

## Genus SCORBUTUS.

*Of the Phenomena and Symptoms of Sea Scurvy.*

*Of its affinity to Typhus.*

*Of the Causes of Scurvy,—Great diminution of general ignition through deficiency of Animal electric matter,—A want of cohesion.*

*Of the Progress of Scurvy.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF SCURVY.

(A) *To increase the cohesion of the body,*

℞ Inf. Rhataniæ, ℥vj.  
 Acid. Vitriol. Dilut. ℥i ss.  
 vel,  
 Acid. Nitric. ℥iij.  
 Tinct. Rhataniæ, comp. ℥j.—Misc.  
 Cap. cochl. iij. larg. ter die.

(B) *To improve the electrical powers of the Brain, stimulate the scalp by*

Aqua Ammonia.

(C) *Diffuse through the atmosphere of the rooms,*

Nitrous Vapours.



*Topical Treatment.*—(See *Second Part, Medical Surgery.*)

DIET,—*Fresh Vegetable and Animal Matter, Acescent Beverage, &c.*

Genus ICTERUS.

*Five Species enumerated.*

*Calculosus, Spasmodicus, Hepaticus, Gravidarum, et Infantum.*

*Of the Symptoms and Causes of Jaundice.*

OF THE TREATMENT OF JAUNDICE.

*Being a Symptomatic disease, the Treatment must depend on the nature of the primary affection. If produced by the mechanical pressure of a scurrhous enlargement, Mercury, combined with a mild stomachic, is chiefly to be depended on.*

(A) R Calomel Hydro-subl. gr. xx.  
 Cons. Cynosb. q. f. Pilul. xv.—Misc.  
 et in Pilulas xx. divid.  
 Quar cap. j. bis die cum cochl. iij. larg.  
 Mist. sequent.

(B) R Inf. Columb. ʒvj.  
 Sodæ Præp. ʒi ss.  
 Tinct. Cardam. comp. ʒj.—Misc.

*In case of Costiveness, a Solution of Magnesia Vitriolata may be taken occasionally.*

*If it arises from spasms, add to each dose of the Pills (A)*

*Opii Purif. gr. j.*

*Apply a blister over the region of the Liver, and obviate costiveness, or occasionally unload the intestinal canal, by*

*Magn. Vit. et Inf. Sennæ.*

*If the spasm be violent, place the body in Warm Water, and attend to the state of the igniting powers.*

*In the Icterus Calculosus, Opium, Calomel, and Warm Bath will be necessary, with a Stomachic Mixture, as mixture (B); and to empty the Bowels occasionally by*

*Pilul. Colocynth. c.*

*Icterus Gravidarum produced by the mechanical pressure of the Gravid Uterus Icterus Infantum.*

*Calomel and Rhubarb occasionally with Warm Bath.*

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Jaundice.*

## Class IV. LOCALES.

*The Genera of the orders of this Class, that do not belong to Surgery, are Symptomatic.*

## Genus AMENORRHŒA.

*Three Species.*

*Emansionis, Suppressionis, et Difficilis.*

*They arise from the same Causes, and require the same Treatment as Cholorosis.*

*In the Amenorrhœa Difficilis, Opium, Mercury, and Warm Bath, are more particularly beneficial.*

## Genus TINEA.

*Of the Causes of Scald Head, often occurs in Scrofulous subjects.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF SCALD HEAD.

(A) *To improve the general health,*

R Sodæ Præp. ℥ij.  
 Inf. Rhatan. ℥vj.—Miscæ.  
 Cap. cochl. j. vel ij. larg. ter die.

(B) *Apply to the affected parts of the scalp,*

Ung. Hydrag. Nitr.

*If the disease resists this Treatment, shave the head, and apply the*

Empl. Sulph. (D) page 179.

*Or the following lotion,*

R Inf. Gallæ, ℥iij.  
 Ferri Vitr. ℥j.—Miscæ.

*Recapitulation of the Treatment of Scald Head.*

*Of the remedies recommended for Scald Head.*

*The eradication of the hair*

Empl. Picis, &c.

## PSORA.

*Of the Phenomena, Causes, &c. of Itch,—Animalculæ.*

## OF THE TREATMENT OF ITCH.

*Internal remedies not necessary.*

*Apply externally,*

℞ Sulphur. Viv. ʒ ss.  
 Axung. Porcin. ʒj ss.  
 Ol. Lavend. ʒj.—Misc. f. Ung.  
 vel,  
 Decoct. Helleb. alb.  
 vel,  
 Ung. Merc. Præc. Rubr.

FINIS.



CHAPTER I  
THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

THE REVOLUTION

THE CONSTITUTION

THE UNION

THE PRESENT

APPENDIX





