

The domestic medical guide: or, complete companion to the family medicine chest / [Richard Reece].

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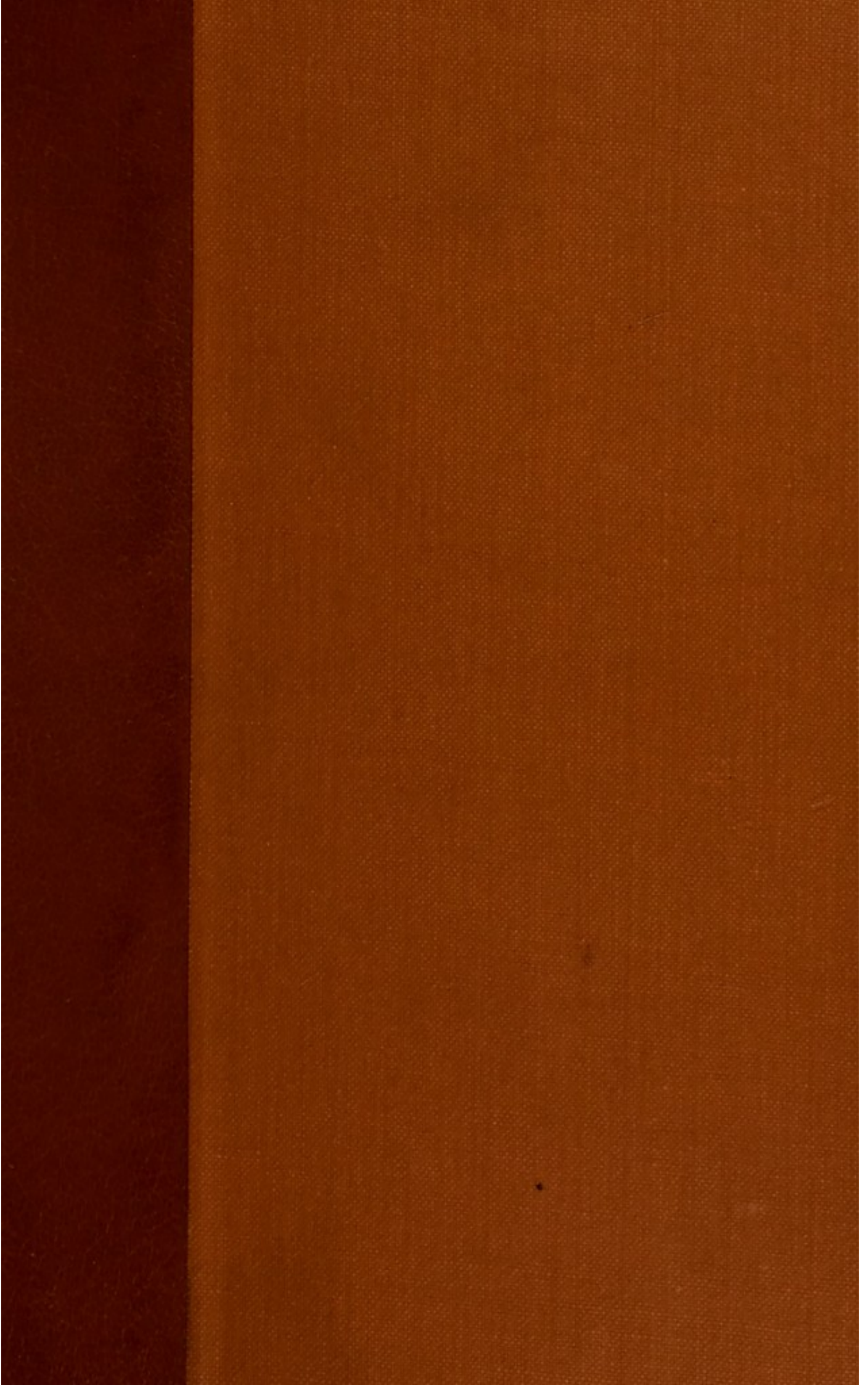
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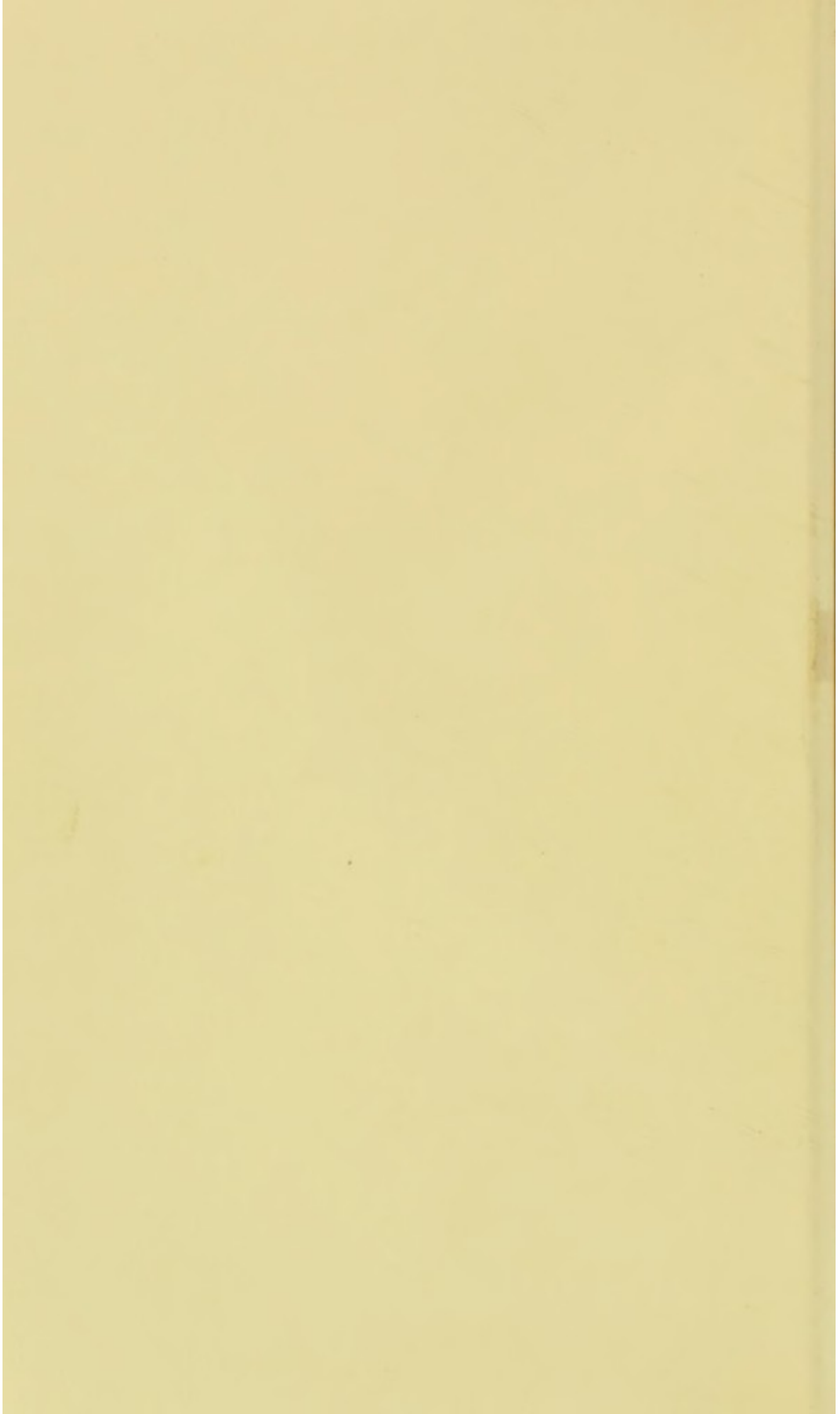
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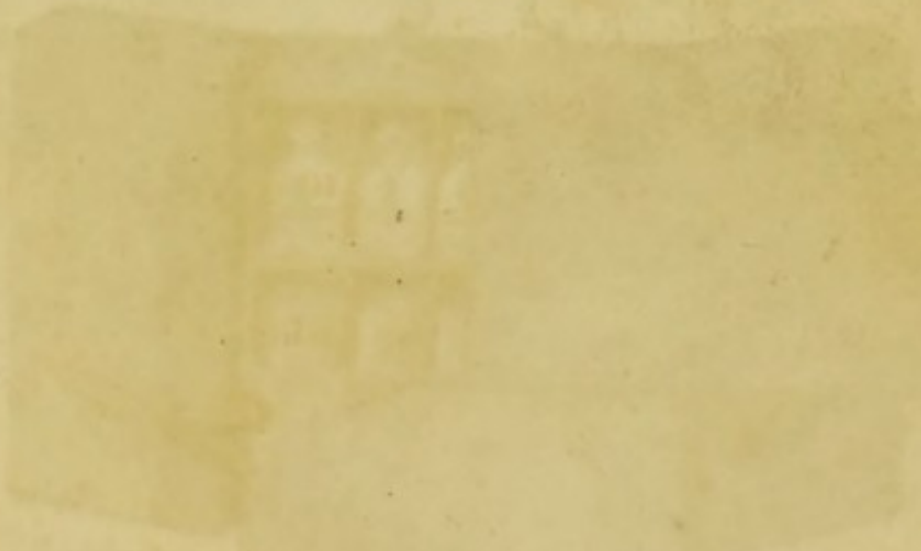
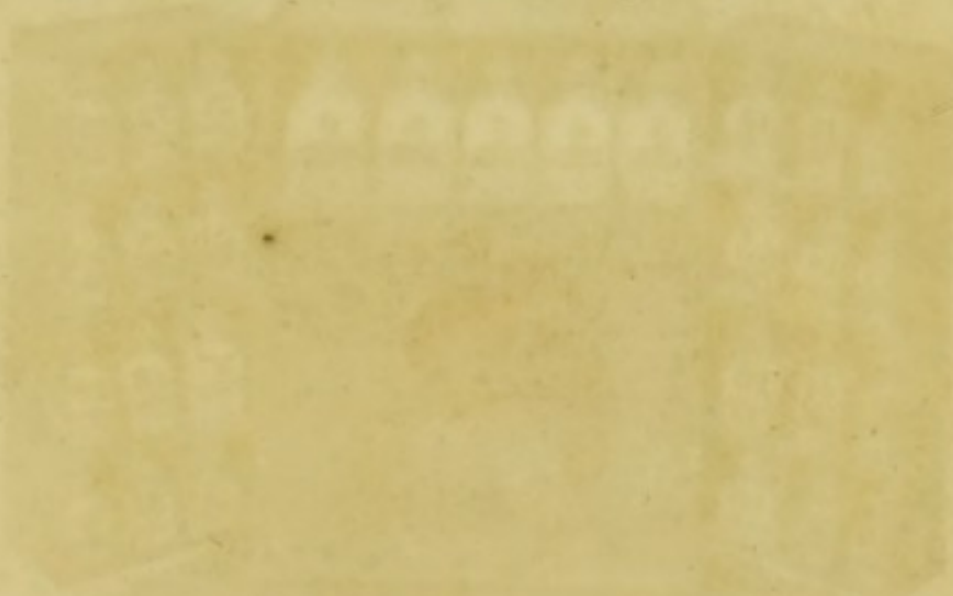


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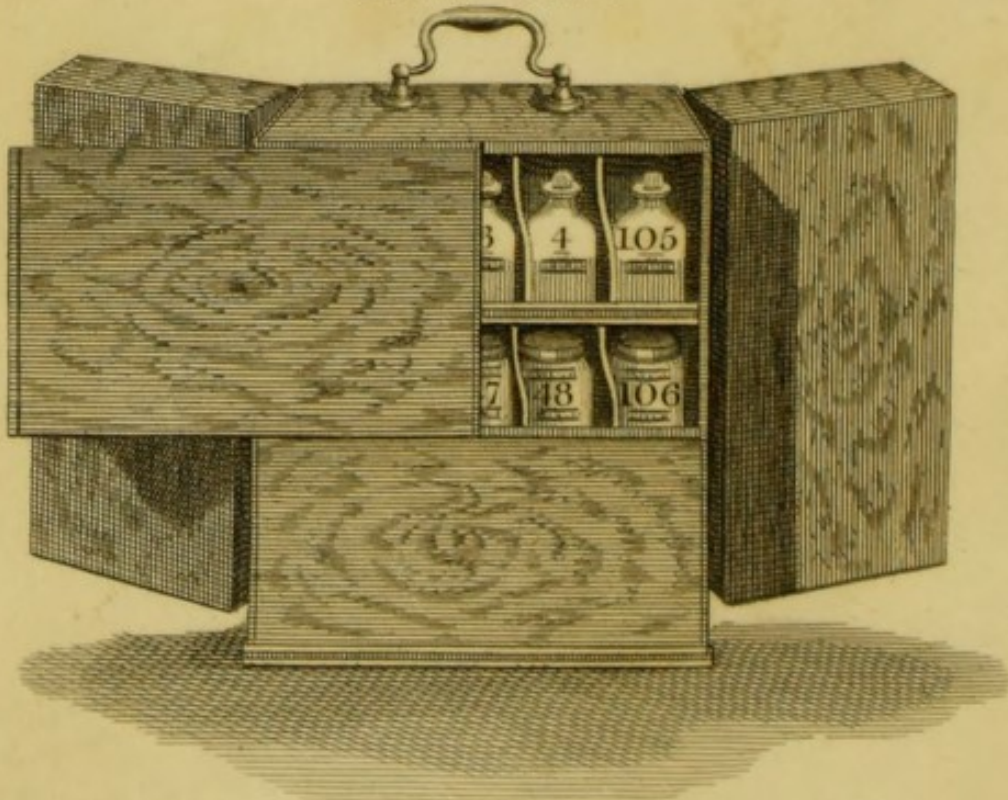


Reece's improved Family Dispensary.

Front View.



Back View.



Barlow sculp.

THE
DOMESTIC
MEDICAL GUIDE;

OR,
COMPLETE COMPANION

TO THE
Family Medicine Chest.

COMPRISING
In Addition to the former Edition,

THE
Management of Children || Method of Destroying Contagion
Treatment of Poisons || by Fumigation,
Recovery of Drowned Persons || With a more copious Account of

DISEASES,

AND THE
MOST RATIONAL MODE OF TREATMENT, &c.

BY RICHARD REECE,

*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; late Domestic
Surgeon and Apothecary to the General Infirmary at Hereford;
Author of the Medical and Chirurgical Pharmacopœia.*

“ Medicine is God’s Second Cause of Health.”

LONDON:

Printed by C. Stower, Charles Street, Hatton Garden;

AND SOLD BY LONGMAN AND REES, PATERNOSTER-RROW;
MURRAY AND HICHLAY, FLEET-STREET; LAWRENCE,
STRAND; AND SPRAGG, KING-STREET,
COVENT-GARDEN.

1803.

DOMESTIC
MEDICAL GUIDE

DISTANCE

10678



TO DR. THOMAS GISBORNE, PRESIDENT,
AND THE FELLOWS AND LICENTIATES
OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSI-
CIANS IN LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING for some time past, with much concern, observed the pernicious effects of a practice that too generally prevails, and is increasing, of adulterating drugs, and the substitution of them in making up Prescriptions, by which, not only the Health of the Patient but the Reputation of the Physician is greatly endangered; and wishing, in

some measure, to avert so great and growing an evil, I was, in conjunction with my Partner, some time since induced to open a *Chemical and Medical Hall*, for the purpose of making every Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparation strictly conformable to the Formulæ and Instructions of the Pharmacopœia of your College.

I beg to assure those Members of your learned Body, who have, or may hereafter favor this Institution with their Countenance and Support, that their Prescriptions shall be prepared with the most scrupulous exactness, and with Drugs of the best quality.—I also beg Permission to testify my esteem for the Members of the College, by dedicating to them this Publication; which, I flatter myself, will prove an useful
Companion

Companion to the Family Medicine
Chest, particularly to such Persons as
are remote from Medical Advice.

I have the Honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

And devoted Servant,

RICHARD REECE.

Chemist to Her Majesty.

Chemical & Medical Hall,
Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,
March 18th, 1803.

Companion to the Family Physician
That particularly to such Persons as
are remote from Medical Advice

I have the Honor to be

GENTLY

Your most obedient

And devoted Servant

RICHARD REECE

Chemist to Her Majesty

Chemist & Medical Hall

Mark Lane Street, London

Nov 18 1774

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL HALL,
25, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, was
instituted by Messrs. REECE and COM-
PANY, under the patronage of several
Physicians of eminence, for the purpose of
making every chemical and pharmaceutical
preparation, and other medicinal composi-
tions, strictly conformable to the directions
of the Pharmacopœia* of the Royal College
of Physicians in London, and supplying

* This work governs the physician in the prescrib-
ing of medicines, and unless the articles are prepared
according to the formulæ and directions there specified,
the prescription of the physician cannot be said to be
faithfully dispensed. By deviating from these forms,
the reputation of the prescriber, and the health of the
patient is in equal danger.

the Faculty, Nobility, and Gentry, with such Medicines, and Drugs of the choicest quality; and the Proprietors have the satisfaction to observe, that since its first establishment, it has been sanctioned by the highest medical Characters in the united kingdom; and its great utility has been acknowledged by the first families and the public, who are convinced of the purity of their medicines, and the most perfect exactness in every preparation coming from their hands.

The department for dispensing Physicians' and other Prescriptions, is conducted by gentlemen who, by regular apprenticeship and hospital practice, are rendered adequate to that important office. Each prescription is carefully transcribed and numerically arranged, for the convenience of repetition, or any future reference.

*The Directions for Medicines are given in a
Circle, as the following:*



And Pint or Quart Bottles with the following Sign:



And no Parcel sent out without the following
Inscription :

*“ From the Chemical and Medical Hall,
Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.”*

All

All new Combinations, &c. recommended
by Medical Gentlemen, will be immediately
attended to and prepared.

Artificial and natural Products analyzed
with precision.

*Orders by the Town and General Posts,
will meet with due attention.*



DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION
 OF
 THE DIFFERENT CHESTS,
 FITTED UP AT THE
 CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL HALL,
 25, *Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,*
 Under the immediate Direction of
 MESSRS. REECE AND COMPANY,
 CHEMISTS TO HER MAJESTY.
Adapted to all Climates.

THE chests are neatly made of mahogany, and the bottles of flint glass, with glass stoppers, carefully ground, so as to fit them exactly, and each bottle has a printed label affixed to it, expressive of its contents, with a numerical reference to the book of directions.

N. B. Family Medicine Chests may be supplied with Medicines, made complete, or allowed for in exchange.

THE IMPROVED FAMILY DISPENSARY.

Containing every article specified in the book of directions, from page 2 to 5.

The First Size,	- - - - -	16 16 0
Second Size,	- - - - -	13 8 0
Third Size,	- - - - -	8 8 0
Fourth Size,	- - - - -	6 6 0

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S CASE.

Containing 14 bottles, a drawer, pestle and mortar, funnel, scales and weights, &c. with particular medicines, and directions for the prevention and cure of specific diseases, - - - - - 6 9 0

THE LADY'S DISPENSARY.

Containing 18 bottles, 4 drawers, scales and weights, pestle and mortar, measure, funnel, &c.—Furnished with medicines and directions, - - - - - 7 10 0

SECOND SIZE.

Containing 12 bottles, 1 drawer, with graduated measure, and scales and weights.—Furnished with medicines, - - - - - 2 15 0

THIRD SIZE.

Containing 11 bottles and 1 drawer.—Furnished with medicines, - - - - - 1 12 0

THE TRAVELLER'S CASE.

Containing 12 bottles, measure, scales and weights, &c.—Furnished with medicines, 3 10 0

THE

THE DOUBLE SIZE.

Containing 17 bottles, 4 drawers, pestle
 and mortar, scales and weights, &c.---
 Furnished with medicines, - - - - 6 6 0

THE INFIRMARY.

Containing 17 bottles, a graduated measure,
 2 drawers with 6 partitions, scales and
 weights.---Furnished with medicines, - 3 15 0

THE PORTABLE CHEST OF CHEMISTRY.

Containing 35 bottles, a pestle and mortar,
 scales and weights, spatula, bolus-knife,
 a metal blow-pipe, microscope, &c.---
 Supplied with different re-agents for the
 analysis of natural and artificial pro-
 ducts, - - - - - 8 15 0

N. B. The different tests are ready for use, and pre-
 pared with the greatest care, and exactness so as to be
 perfectly pure and free from any heterogeneous sub-
 stance which often give rise to false conclusions and
 incorrect results. Explicit directions accompany this
 chest, for the use of the several tests, translated from
 the German original of M. Gottling, a pupil of the
 celebrated Wiegleb.

There are different sizes of this chest.

MINERALOGICAL CHEST.

Containing re-agents, tools, and implements,
for the analysis of minerals, in different
sizes, from 4*l.* 4*s.* to - - - - - 10 10 0

THE VETERINARY CHEST, OR GENTLEMAN'S
STABLE DISPENSARY.

Containing 18 drawers, 24 bottles, 6 pots,
pestle and mortar, spatula, scales and
weights, &c. &c. from 6*l.* 6*s.* to - - - 8 8 0
And upward.

The directions that accompany this chest are published by Mr. James White, Veterinary Surgeon to his Majesty's First and Royal Dragoons; and dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; being adopted as the best treatise of the kind published.

The great advantages of this chest consist in the medicines being all prepared with accuracy, from the most approved receipts, and with drugs of the best quality; the medicines generally sold for horses being nothing more than the articles powdered after they have been deprived of their virtues by distillation, expression, or boiling; and many of them, as antimony, mercury, &c. so coarsely levigated and prepared as to produce very serious effects on the bowels.

This Chest may be fitted up, according to any particular direction, if desired.

THE SEA MEDICINE CHEST.

Made of deal, and supplied with bottles,
drawers, pestle and mortar, medicines,
&c. from - - - - - 8 to 20
And upward.

Explanation

Explanation of Weights and Measures.

20 Grains,	make	1 Scruple,
3 Scruples,	1 Drachm,
8 Drachms,	1 Ounce,
12 Ounces,	1 Pint.

The small round impressions on the thin weights, stand for so many grains.

By a tea-spoonful is meant one drachm—a table-spoonful, half an ounce—a wine glass full, two ounces—and a tea cup full, three ounces, or a quarter of a pint.

The graduated measure is marked from half a drachm to an ounce.

The doses specified are for adults, which must be increased or diminished according to the constitution of the patient, and the age, according to the following rule :

- Two-thirds of the dose, from the age of 14 to 16,
- One-half from 7 to 10,
- One-third from 4 to 6,
- One-fourth to one of 3 years,
- One-sixth to one of 2 years,
- One-eighth to one of 1 year.

The doses of aperient medicines should be repeated every two or three hours, till they produce the desired effect.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS,
FOR
FURNISHING
THE
FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST,
&c. &c.

OF the Family Medicine Chest there is a great variety, viz. The Gentleman's, the Lady's, the Traveller's, the Infirmary, &c. the difference of which consisting more in the number of bottles and drawers they contain than any particular compactness or conveniency of structure, so the instructions for supplying the largest will equally apply to the smaller size, those articles being omitted in the latter, which are not so immediately requisite; distinguished by a mark thus.* The largest and most complete (having been made from our own directions) we have denominated the *Family Dispensary*, contains, bottles, drawers, pots,

&c. for every article necessary to be kept in a family, however distant from medical assistance.

Five Half-pint Bottles on the Back, for

- No. 1. Magnesia
 2. Rochelle, Cheltenham, or Brazil Salts
 3. Cold expressed Castor Oil
 4. Tincture of Rhubarb
 Opodeldoc, † (No. 105.)

Five Six-ounce Bottles on the Front, for

- No. 5. Huxham's Tincture of Bark
 6. Compound Tincture of Senna
 7. Spirit of Lavender
 8. Aerated Mindererus's Spirit
 9. Paregoric Elixir

Twelve Quarter-pint Bottles on the Right Side, for

- No. 10. Spirit of Hartshorn
 11. Sal Volatile

† Added since the last Edition.

- No. 12. Vitriolic Æther
 13. Sweet Spirit of Nitre
 14. Antimonial Wine
 15. Tincture of Myrrh
 16. Acid Elixir of Vitriol
 * 17. Tincture of Asafœtida
 18. Liquid Laudanum
 19. Essence of Peppermint
 * 20. Essence of Cinnamon
 Goulard's Extract of Lead, †(No. 49.)

*Twelve Wide-mouth Specie Bottles on
 the Left Side, for*

- No. 21. Salt of Wormwood
 * 22. Crystallized Acid of Lemon
 23. Ipecacuanha Powder
 24. Essential Salt of Bark
 25. Powder of Rhubarb
 26. ————— Jalap
 27. Prepared Calomel
 * 28. Emetic Tartar
 * 29. Basilic Powder
 30. Refined Camphor
 * 31. Compound Cretaceous Powder
 * 32. Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum

† Added since the last Edition.

Five Drawers in the Front, with Partitions, for

- No. 33. Peruvian Bark Powder
 34. Senna Leaves
 35. Flake Manna
 * 36. Gum Arabic
 * 37. Purified Nitre
 * 38. Cream of Tartar
 * 39. Washed Sulphur
 40. Lint
 * 41. Spermaceti Powder
 * 42. Antimonial Febrifuge Powder, or
 Dr. James's Fever Powders
 43. Plaster Skin
 44. Court Plaster

Four Pots, for

- No. 45. Blistering Plaster
 46. Spermaceti Ointment
 * 47. Squill Pill
 * 48. Savin Ointment

(*Added*)

(Added since the last Edition)

- No. 105. Opodeldoc
106. Lenitive Electuary
107. Diachylon Plaster
108. Gum Plaster
109. Vitriolic Acid
110. A Bottle of Smelling Salts
111. A Bottle of Aromatic Vinegar,
with a spatula, bolus knife, scissors,
pestle and mortar, a graduated measure,
funnel, glass, scales, and a set of weights,
from half a grain to two drachms.

THE
PROPERTIES & DOSES
OF THE SEVERAL
M E D I C I N E S
CONTAINED IN THE
FAMILY DISPENSARY.



No. 1, Calcined Magnesia

IS very useful in destroying acidity in the stomach, and thus relieving the unpleasant sensation, termed, the heartburn, for which purpose a tea-spoonful may be taken occasionally, or combined with rhubarb powder, (No. 25) as recommended by Dr. Hartmann, in the proportion of five grains of the former to fifteen of the latter, in a glass of peppermint water; when it is the consequence of indigestion from laxity of the stomach,

two

two tea spoonfuls of Huxham's tincture of bark, (No. 5.) should be added to each dose, or taken in a dose of the stomachic mixture, (No. 50.) The calcined magnesia is preferable to the common or aerated magnesia, on account of its not producing flatulency on its union with an acid in the stomach, a very troublesome consequence in cases of indigestion.

No. 2, Rochelle, Cheltenham, or Brazil Salts.

Rochelle salt has been long esteemed by the first physicians on the Continent, as more elegant and less disagreeable than either Glauber's or the Epsom salts, and through the commendation of the late Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, is now very deservedly much employed in this country. The brackish taste, which to some palates is so nauseous as often to excite vomiting, is effectually covered by being crystallized in an infusion of liquorice root, which has been sold under the name of the York, or Brazil salts. This pleasant neutral salt, introduced by Dr. Hunter, has this peculiar advantage over the saline purgatives, that it is not unplea-

sant to the palate, and a laxative admirably suited to a delicate stomach: an ounce of either may be taken in half a pint of whey or peppermint-water, or when a more drastic purge is necessary; with an infusion of senna, as the aperient mixture, (No. 51.)

In the same manner may be taken the Cheltenham salt, a solution of which in the proportion of half an ounce to a pint, affords a good substitute for the purging mineral waters.

Three drachms or half an ounce of the Brazil salt, dissolved in half a pint of whey, taken every morning will prove an excellent aperient medicine in bilious affections, piles, Saint Anthony's fire, and scorbutic eruptions of the skin.

No. 3, Cold-drawn Castor Oil,

To the extent of an ounce, or twelve drachms, affords a valuable purgative medicine in cases of spasmodic colic, habitual costiveness, or piles. It may be taken conveniently in half a glassfull of peppermint-water, swallowed off as it floats on the top; a
table-

table-spoonful of compound tincture of senna, as recommended by Doctor Cullen, will prove a useful addition, in rendering it less nauseous to the taste and stomach, and at the same time promoting its purgative qualities.

This oil has for some time been prepared by us according to the suggestions of the Edinburgh College, by decorticating the seeds and expressing the oil without heat, which has the great advantage in being free from the unpleasant acrid taste of the castor oil imported from the West Indies, and producing its effects without griping; and from its mildness may be administered with safety in cases of incipient inflammation of the intestines, where other purgatives, and even the acrid foreign oil, are improper. It has likewise the great recommendation of being retained on delicate stomachs after the foreign oil has been rejected.

No. 4, Tincture of Rhubarb,

In the dose of an ounce, in the same quantity of water, affords an excellent warm purgative draught, in colicky and flatulent

lent affections of the bowels. In weakness and laxity of the stomach and intestines, and a sluggish state of the liver and other viscera, occasioning imperfect digestion and flatulency. It may be taken with the essential salt of bark, as the stomachic mixture, (No. 50.)—If attended with any acidity in the stomach, lime-water (No. 104.) may be advantageously substituted to the mint-water.

No. 5, Huxham's, or Compound Tincture of the Peruvian Bark,

May be taken to the extent of a table-spoonful, diluted with double the quantity of pure water, three times a day, in cases of languor of the stomach and convalescent states after fever; eight drops of the acid elixir of vitriol (No. 16.) will considerably promote its efficacy, particularly if attended with nocturnal perspirations. *See Tonic Mixture, No. 66.*

The essential salt of bark, (*See No. 24.*) dissolved in sherry or port wine, forms a tincture that possesses the virtues of the bark in a much purer and higher degree of perfection,

perfection, than any of the different tinctures, and at the same time is exempt from the pernicious effects of the ardent spirit, with which they are made.

No. 6, *Compound Tincture of Senna*

Has been long offered to the public under the name of Daffy's Elixir.—A small wine-glassful may be taken alone, or diluted with water in colicky and flatulent complaints of the bowels, which it will often succeed in relieving after other warm purgatives and cordials have failed. *See Aperient Mixture, No. 51.*

No. 7, *Spirit of Lavender*

Has been long held in high estimation, under the name of *Palsy Drops*. It may be conveniently taken upon sugar, or in a glass of wine, from forty to eighty drops, in all kind of languors, weakness of the nerves, decays of age, lowness of spirits, and fainting fits. *See Nervous Mixture, No. 61.*

It

It is also useful to cover the ill flavour of any nauseous medicine.

No. 8, Aerated Mindererus's Spirit,

Is a great improvement of the common Mindererus's spirit, from being prepared in a close vessel, the fixed air disengaged in the process, (which makes its escape in the usual method) is reabsorbed, by which it is rendered a more valuable medicine in febrile and inflammatory affections—when properly neutralized it is an excellent sudorific and gentle aperient saline medicine, and taken to the extent of half an ounce, two or three times a day, in a glass of mint tea, produces a salutary determination to the skin, allays fever, and abates thirst—it is more safe and certain in its operation as a sudorific, than either Dover's powder, or any of the antimonial preparations, which if they fail of exciting perspiration uniformly aggravate the inflammatory symptoms. In acute rheumatism, twenty drops of antimonial wine, (No. 14.) and ten of laudanum, (No. 18.) as recommended by Dr. Blane, may be added to the night doses with advantage; or if laudanum be objectionable,

tionable, three table-spoonfuls of camphorated julep (*See* No. 30.) may be employed in lieu of water.

The stopper should be well secured with leather or bladder, to preserve the fixed air, and kept in a cool place.

No. 9, *Paregoric Elixir.*

This elixir is daily offered to the public, with a little variation, under a great variety of fictitious names, as a remedy for coughs, asthma, consumptions, &c.—A tea-spoonful taken in a glass of water, three times a day, powerfully allays the tickling sensations in the wind-pipe, which provoke frequent coughing. In spasmodic asthma, and chronic difficulty of breathing, taken, as frequently prescribed by the late Doctor Hugh Smith, with the oxymel of squills, (*See Asthmatic Mixture, No. 57.*) it gives very considerable relief by facilitating the expectoration of viscid phlegm, and relieving spasms of the lungs.

This elixir should be very cautiously administered in recent coughs, particularly if
attended

attended with fever, pains in the chest, and shortness of breath, symptoms indicating an inflammatory disposition of the lungs, &c. which the stimulating ingredients of the elixir, and constipating effects of the opium will considerably aggravate. Half an ounce of this elixir contains a grain of opium.

No. 10, Spirit of Hartshorn.

From twenty to thirty drops in a glass of water, for lowness of spirits, fainting, and hysteric fits; it may likewise be rubbed on the temples, and applied to the nostrils.—The same quantity of the compound spirit of lavender will render it more agreeable to the palate, and acceptable to the stomach, and at the same time promote its cordial powers.—Equal parts of hartshorn and olive oil, form an excellent stimulating external application for paralytic numbness, chronic rheumatism, diseased joints, and inflammatory sore throat. *See Volatile Liniment, No. 92.*

Fifty drops of hartshorn in a glass of water every night and morning, was a favorite
remedy

remedy with Sir John Pringle, for chronic rheumatism, the volatile tincture of guaiacum, (No. 32.) generally proves more effectual in exciting perspiration.

No. 11, Sal Volatile.

To be taken in the same manner, and for the same purposes as the spirit of hartshorn, (No. 10.)—A tea-spoonful of this aromatic volatile spirit, with the same quantity of compound spirit of lavender, taken in a tea-cupful of horseradish and mustard-seed tea is an efficacious stimulating medicine in gouty affections of the stomach, and paralytic numbness of the extremities. *See Tincture of Guaiacum, No. 32, and Stimulating Mixture, No. 63.*

It is likewise a valuable addition to the tincture of the essential salt of bark, made with port wine, (*See No. 24.*) in debility of the stomach and nervous system. *See also Nervous Mixture, No. 61.*

No.

No. 12, Æther.

A tea-spoonful in a glass of peppermint, or pure water, in spasmodic colic, cramp of the stomach, and asthmatic, hysteric, epeleptic and fainting fits. A dessert spoonful in a wine-glass of camphorated julep, Dr. Lind, and other practitioners, have found an admirable remedy when the gout flies to the stomach. It often gives ease in the most violent head-ach by being applied externally to the part, and to relieve the tooth-ach by being laid on the afflicted tooth and jaw by means of lint.—It should be swallowed as quickly as possible, and kept well corked and inverted in water, to prevent its exhalation. *See Antispasmodic Mixture, No. 59.*

No. 13, Sweet Spirit of Nitre

Allays fevers, quenches thirst, promotes the natural secretions, moderately strengthens the stomach, and resists putrefaction; hence it becomes a valuable medicine in fevers, both inflammatory and putrid.—It may be given from twenty-five to thirty
drops

drops in barley water, or with the aerated Mindererus's spirit, (No. 8.)—In cases of strangury or stoppage of urine, it may be given with advantage in a solution of gum arabic, to which an ounce of castor oil should be added, occasionally if the body be costive.—A tea-spoonful of a mixture of equal parts of sweet spirit of nitre, and sal volatile, (No. 11.) taken in a mixture of the essential salt of bark, (No. 24.) will act as a powerful diuretic in dropsical complaints, and at the same time strengthen the constitution.

No. 14, Tartarised Antimony Wine,

Is not so precarious and uncertain in its operation, as the common antimonial wine, the strength of which is always very uncertain, however carefully prepared; it should therefore be always preferred. In inflammatory affections, particularly of the chest, and recent coughs from obstructed perspiration administered in a mucilaginous vehicle, as directed by Dr. Blount, of Hereford, in the proportion of the cough mixture, (No. 55.) It much relieves respiration, promotes expectoration, and abates fever by

producing a determination to the skin; and in the Doctor's practice it proved more successful in those cases than any other diaphoretic medicine.

For the purpose of vomiting, this wine should be given to the extent of two teaspoonfuls; which, by acting as an emetic, sudorific and aperient, will often check the progress of inflammatory fever, particularly in its commencement. In sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism, thirty drops of antimonial wine, with fifteen drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) in a glass of mint water, taken every night at bed-time, was a very favorite remedy with the late Dr. Fothergill, and certainly deserves the high commendation paid it by that esteemed author.

Like all other antimonial preparations, as Dr. James's fever powder, it is an active remedy, and while it has often, under proper management, been productive of much good, it has on the other hand, more frequently done irreparable mischief, from being administered in low fevers and putrid ulcerated sore throats, bringing on such great evacuations as to hurry the patients
to

to their graves in a short time.—Such potent medicines should not therefore be had recourse to, unless prescribed, or the nature of the fever ascertained by a medical practitioner. (*See* No. 24.) Mindererus's spirit, (No. 8.) and sweet spirit of nitre, (No. 13.) with camphorated julep, will answer every purpose of the antimonial preparations as sudorifics, and may be employed with advantage in those ambiguous fevers, which occur for the most part in autumn.

In obstinate eruptions of the skin, tartarised antimony wine, in small doses, of eight or ten drops, three times a day, in a tea-cupful of the decoction of the inner bark of the elm tree, is a good alterative medicine. This decoction is made by boiling an ounce of the inner rind of the elm bark in a pint of water, to the consumption of one half.

Antimony and mercury form the basis of the advertised medicines for diseases of the skin, although the contrary is asserted.

No. 15, *Tincture of Myrrh*

Is chiefly used, diluted with water, as a lotion for the mouth and teeth. Myrrh has been much esteemed as a warm strengthener of the viscera, and as such has proved serviceable in languid cases, and those female disorders, that proceed from a cold, sluggish indisposition of the humours. A tea-spoonful may be taken twice a day, in a glass of strong, cold, camomile tea, or, as recommended by Dr. Lind, with half a drachm of Peruvian bark powder, (No. 33.) in a glass of peppermint water: but the best method of administering myrrh, is in the form of pills, combined with gentian and aloes, as the ephratic pill, ten grains of which may be taken twice a day.

In cases of putrid sore throat, and the thrush, tincture of myrrh, with the elixir of vitriol, and an infusion of roses, form a good detergent gargle. *See Detergent Gargle, No. 84.*

For recent cuts this tincture is preferable to Friar's Balsam, the stimulating ingredients

dients of which being decomposed on uniting with the blood, not only prevent their union, but too often excite considerable inflammation. *See Cuts*, in the alphabetical list of diseases, &c.

No. 16, Acid Elixir of Vitriol.

This is a valuable medicine in weakness and relaxation of the stomach, and decays of the constitution, particularly when induced by irregularities, and will often succeed after the Peruvian bark, and other tonic medicines had proved unavailing; taken from ten to fifteen drops, twice or thrice a day, in a glass of water. It is likewise powerful in restraining profuse nocturnal perspirations, attendant on hectic fevers, and convalescent states after fever, for which purpose it should be taken in strong, cold, camomile tea. Acid elixir of vitriol, properly diluted with an infusion of rose leaves, makes an excellent gargle for inflammation of the throat, and relaxation of the soft palate. *See Acidulated Gargle*, No. 82.

No. 17, *Tincture of Asafœtida,*

From thirty to fifty drops, in a glass of pennyroyal or peppermint water, for lowness of spirits, hysteric, (*See Antihysteric Mixture, No. 54.*) epileptic, and fainting fits; different kinds of nervous complaints, spasmodic cholic, (*See Antispasmodic Mixture, No. 59.*) and asthma, (*See Asthmatic Mixture, No. 57.*) The addition of ten drops of sal volatile to each dose disguises its ill taste, and at the same time coincides with its virtues.

A mixture of one third of tincture of asafœtida, and two of paregoric elixir, taken in the dose of a tea-spoonful has proved particularly serviceable in relieving asthma, by expelling wind, promoting expectoration, allaying irritation, and facilitating breathing. In the hooping-cough and croup it will prove equally beneficial in doses proportioned to the age of the patient—to a child of two years old, four drops, increasing two drops for every year. Both Dr. Cullen and Dr. Miller speak highly of the expectorant properties, &c. of asafœtida in
 spasmodic

spasmodic asthma, difficulty of breathing, hooping-cough, and croup. *See Asthmatic Mixture, No. 57.*

No. 18, Liquid Laudanum.

From fifteen to forty drops, in any convenient vehicle, to be increased and diminished in proportion to the degree of pain and intervals of repetition. When judiciously administered, this is, no doubt, the most valuable medicine in the whole *materia medica*, and in certain stages, and with certain combinations, is advantageously employed in every disease incident to the human frame. It mitigates pain, induces sleep, allays inordinate action, and diminishes morbid irritability; hence it becomes an invaluable remedy in obviating, and moderating symptomatic fevers from accidents. In spasmodic colic, it prevents inflammation of the bowels; and in all spasmodic affections it is more or less employed. In incurable diseases, where the sufferings of the patient are most excruciating, as in cancer, &c. it wonderfully alleviates the miseries, and renders the life of the patient tolerable.

If moderate doses of ten or twelve drops of liquid laudanum (which should always be begun with, says Dr. Cullen,) do not answer, they must be repeated and increased till the desired effect is obtained, and in this manner the doses of this drug may be pushed with safety to a very great length.

To counteract the bad effects arising from large doses of laudanum, coffee has been found to answer best as a diluter, and ipecacuanha powder as an emetic, when the quantity taken is so great as to render vomiting necessary; but in such cases the dose should be increased to half a drachm, with half an ounce of antimony wine, (No. 14.) Lemon juice is likewise much recommended as a powerful corrector of the narcotic effects of an overdose of laudanum, and will prove an useful adjunct to the emetic, in the dose of a wine-glassful.

No. 19, Essence of Peppermint,

Readily mixes with water, and in the proportion of thirty drops to a pint, makes a pleasanter and better simple water, than that distilled from the herb, which from not retaining

retaining its flavour in perfection long, is seldom to be obtained good in the shops. The spirituous peppermint water may be made, by employing brandy in lieu of water, which will prove less pernicious to the organs of digestion, than that made with spirit of wine. Peppermint is chiefly employed as a pleasant vehicle for nauseous and other medicines; it is often taken however alone for flatulency, cramp in the stomach, and colicky pains, but the relief it affords is very transitory.

In the same manner may be made from the different essences, the spirituous and simple waters of aniseed,

Caraway Seed*

Dill

Penny-royal

Spear Mint

Fennel

Pimento

* The essence of caraway seed is an excellent carminative medicine for children; a few drops given in their food, correct griping and flatulency.

Those essences are all kept at the Chemical and Medical Hall.

Nutmeg

Nutmeg
 Hyssop
 Rue
 Savin and
 Juniper.

No. 20, Essence of Cinnamon.

For making the spirituous and simple cinnamon water in the same manner as the foregoing,—to which a little sugar may be added. Water thus impregnated with the essential oil of the cinnamon, affords a pleasant and useful vehicle for the compound cretaceous powder, (*See Cretaceous Mixture, No. 53.*) In diarrhoea or looseness, arising from acidity in the stomach and intestines, a dose of rhubarb powder and magnesia should precede their exhibition.

No. 21, Salt of Wormwood

Is chiefly used for neutralizing the lemon juice, (*See No. 22.*) It is often prescribed in doses of ten or fifteen grains, dissolved in mint water, for acidity in the stomach and suppression of urine. The alkaline-mephitic water, made by dissolving two ounces
 and

and a half of salt of wormwood, in five quarts of pure water; and afterwards saturated with fixed air, by Nooth's or Parker's apparatus, taken to the extent of half a pint, three times a day, is without doubt the best remedy ever employed for the stone and gravel. If this quantity should prove cold or flatulent, two tea-spoonfuls of gin, or any other spirituous liquor, may be taken with each dose; or if it should nauseate the stomach, a tea-spoonful of parégoric elixir may be substituted for gin, or taken a quarter of an hour before the mephitic alkaline water.

Dr. Beddoes recommends pills composed of soda and Castile soap, (*See Pills for the Gravel*, No. 70.) as a good substitute for the mephitic alkaline water, when, through the effects of dizziness and nausea, the patient is unable to persevere *properly* in the use of it; and the learned Doctor produces several cases which shew that those pills are very beneficial in calculous complaints.—The *Carbonate of Soda* is, we think, preferable in such cases to the *prepared Soda*, as approaching nearer to the mephitic alkaline water; to which a solution of two drachms
of

of that elegant preparation, in a pint of water, is by no means inferior, and at the same time exempt from its ill effects, which induced Dr. Beddoes first to give the salt in the form of pills. A solution of the carbonate of soda has lately been much recommended by several eminent practitioners, in lieu of the water made with the vegetable alkali.

The mephitic alkaline water should be kept in half-pint bottles, closely corked and sealed over, in a cool situation, with their bottoms upwards, to prevent the escape of the fixed air.

Two drachms of the salt of wormwood, dissolved in two ounces of water, is much recommended by Dr. Rosentein, to be given to children for the rickets, in the dose of twenty to fifty drops twice a day. In the same manner it has been exceedingly beneficial in convulsive fits of infants, as appears by severallate communications in the Physical and Medical Journal.

No. 22, Crystallised Acid of Lemon

Is a necessary article for a medicine chest, as affording a good substitute for the juice of the Lemon when it cannot be obtained fresh, which often happens in the country. A drachm of this acid is equivalent to an ounce and half of the recent juice. Equal quantities of the crystallised acid of lemon and salt of wormwood, about a drachm of each, dissolved in half a pint of water, with six drops of essence of peppermint and a little sugar, readily make the saline mixture, so much extolled in inflammatory fevers, (*See Saline Mixture, No, 67.*) Where the skin is parched with great increased heat, it generally operates as a gentle sudorific; cools the body, allays thirst, increases the secretion of urine, and operates on the bowels, so as to produce two or three motions in the course of the day; but to obtain those effects, it should be given in much greater quantities than usually prescribed, and instead of a medicine, should be used, as directed by Dr. Latham, more as the common beverage, to the extent of a quart in a day; this mixture succeeds better,
if

if given in the act of effervescence, which is done by dissolving a scruple of salt of wormwood in an ounce of mint water, and mixing with it, at the moment of taking, a table-spoonful of lemon juice, sweetened with sugar, or a scruple of the crystallised acid of lemon, previously dissolved in an ounce of common water; the effervescence, with the lemon juice, being more gradual, answers in this case much better than the salt; the fixed air in the latter being disengaged too suddenly for any portion to be swallowed, through being deprived of its mucilage in the crystallization of the acid, but when the recent juice cannot be readily procured, this inconvenience may be obviated, by dissolving with the acid five or six grains of powdered gum arabic: or the effervescence may be made to take place in the stomach, by first taking the solution of the salt of wormwood, and afterwards the lemon juice, or solution of the crystallised acid, in the above proportions; in either way a much less quantity is necessary than the saline mixture without the fixed air.

The saline draught, in a state of effervescence, is a good preventive against the infection of contagious fevers.

This elegant and really useful preparation of the lemon juice, has been lately brought into notice by Mr. Coxwell, a respectable chemist, and through the recommendation of Dr. Trotter, has been much used in his Majesty's Navy, and in the service of the honorable East India Company.

Two ounces of this crystalised acid put into a wine quart bottle of pure water, dissolves readily, and makes it equal in strength to the fresh juice, to which it has the great advantage of being more portable and remaining unimpaired by change of climate.

No. 23, Ipecacuãna

In the state of powder, is advantageously employed in almost every disease, in which full vomiting is required; in doses of one scruple to twenty-five grains, mixed with a little water, or as advised by Sir John Pringle, Stoll, and Zinnerman, with the emetic tartar

tartar, in the proportion of the emetic powder, (No. 77.) In small doses of three to five grains, as recommended by Doctor Cleghorn, it furnishes the most useful active, and at the same time innocent sweating medicine we possess, (*See Sudorific Mixture*, No. 52.) and proves highly serviceable, combined with a quarter of a grain of opium, or five drops of laudanum, every two or three hours, in dysentery, obstinate purgings, habitual asthmatic indisposition and hooping-cough. A full dose of twenty-five grains has proved extremely serviceable during the paroxysm of spasmodic asthma.

Equal parts of ipecacuanha wine and peregoric elixir, taken in the dose of a teaspoonful, in a glass of water, three times a day, will prove useful in relieving coughs, difficulty of breathing, and asthma. *See Mixture for Hooping-Cough*, No. 65.

Ipecacuanha in the dose of five grains twice a day, has been found very efficacious in spitting of blood by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna; and has lately been much employed in this country with the same advantage.

Ipeca-

Ipecacuanha has likewise the property of diminishing the soporific effects of opium or any of the vegetable poisons, and hence will prove a powerful auxiliary to the emetic tartar, (*See Emetic Powder*, No. 77.) for the purpose of exciting vomiting, in cases of too great a quantity of those poisons being taken into the stomach. *See Treatment of Poisons.*

No. 24, Essential Salt of Bark,

Contains in a small bulk, the volatile and active properties of the Peruvian bark, in a high degree of perfection, and answers every purpose of the powder, without producing any of its ill effects, as nausea, vomiting, and purging, so much to be dreaded in cases of extreme debility of the system; as low fevers, putrid sore throat, mortifications and agues, in which no other preparation of this valuable medicine affords a proper substitute for the powder.

Ten grains of the essential salt is equal to a drachm of the bark in substance, much more pleasant to the palate, and agreeable to the stomach, and may with equal advantage be employed where the use of a tonic is indicated. In intermittent and remittent

fevers, ten grains may be taken every two hours, either in the form of pills or dissolved in an ounce of camphorated julep; (*See Camphorated Bark Mixture, No. 56.*) but in low fevers, putrid sore throat, and mortifications, red port wine* is a better vehicle; with which, in the proportion of three drachms to a quart, it makes an elegant tincture of the bark, possessing all its active properties, and free from the pernicious effects of the ardent spirit of wine, used in the different simple and compound tinctures.

The Peruvian bark, as a strengthening medicine, has been more extensively and successfully employed than any other article in the *materia medica*. It is the only *safe* remedy for intermittent, remittent, and putrid fevers and mortifications; nor is it less esteemed in diseases arising from, or inducing debility; as the convalescent state after all fevers, scurvy, dropsy, scrophula, rickets, nervous irritability, periodical head-achs, hysteric fits, &c.

* Talbors celebrated infusion of Peruvian Bark was made with Red Port wine.

This valuable preparation of the Peruvian bark was first made in France, by the Count de Garraye, and I believe first prescribed in this country by Dr. James Carmicheal Smyth, who, from repeated trials, now gives it a decided preference.

The first public account of its advantages over the other preparations of the bark, together with the process of making it, was published by us in the Medical and Physical Journal, since which it has been very extensively prescribed with great advantage in cases of extreme debility of the system, after bark in substance had been either rejected by the stomach or had produced laxative effects on the bowels. Dr. Ward, an eminent practitioner at Leicester, has found it particularly serviceable in the putrid fever in that neighbourhood. It does not like the bark in substance aggravate cough, and has lately been given in consumption of the lungs with the tincture of foxglove. With all these advantages the essential salt of bark may be considered a discovery of great importance.

No. 25, Powder of Rhubarb,

Is an excellent aperient medicine, operating without violence or irritation, and may be given with safety, even to pregnant women and children; besides its purgative quality, it is celebrated for an astringency, which strengthens the tone of the stomach and intestines, and hence proves useful in diarrhœa and disorders, arising from laxity of the fibres. The dose, when intended as a purgative, is from half a drachm to two scruples in a wine-glassful of peppermint water, to which ten grains of calcined magnesia may be added, as prescribed by Dr. Hartmann when acidity prevails in the stomach.

A powder composed of two parts of rhubarb, one of calomel, and one of ginger powder, is an efficacious remedy for worms, and a good purge, in dropsical and bilious complaints, or when the bowels are obstructed with slime; for which half a drachm may be taken in the form of pills, or any thick vehicle, to prevent the deposition of the calomel. *See Bilious Pills, No. 72.*

A mix-

A mixture of fifteen grains of rhubarb, a scruple of calcined magnesia, a drachm of white syrup of poppies, and two ounces of dill water, in the dose of a tea-spoonful, will prove highly serviceable in removing many disorders children are subject to, from a redundancy of acrid humours in the stomach and intestines, and more safe and efficacious than all the advertised carminatives.

The peculiar purgative properties of rhubarb, are by no means improved by the addition of cream of tartar or sal polychrist, so frequently prescribed, but on the contrary rendered more violent in its operation on the bowels, occasioning it to gripe the patient severely; neither is magnesia a proper addition, only in cases of acidity. When a more drastic purge is deemed necessary, jalap powder is far preferable to such discordant combinations.

The Turkey or Russia rhubarb is manifestly more astringent and milder in its operation than the East India sort.

No. 26, Powder of Jalap,

In the dose of twenty-five grains, with five grains of ginger; or twenty grains, mixed with two drachms of compound tincture of senna, and one ounce of mint water, is a very pleasant, safe, and effectual, purgative medicine; and generally performs its office without occasioning nausea or gripes. In cases of dropsy or worms, five grains of calomel, to fifteen or twenty grains of jalap, with three drops of essence of peppermint, will prove highly beneficial, and should be repeated three times a week, taking in the intermediate time the tonic mixture, (No. 66.)

In delicate constitutions, half the dose of the powder of jalap, and as much powder of rhubarb, with three drops of essence of mint, will act more mildly than jalap alone.

The operation of these medicines may be promoted by taking afterwards a weak solution of the neutral salts, (*See No. 2.*) as recommended by Dr. Saunders.

No.

No. 27, Calomel

Is the best and safest preparation of mercury. It forms the basis of the advertised worm medicines, and is certainly the best remedy that can be employed for the destruction of every species of worms, combined with proper cathartics, as the basilic powder, (No. 29.) In bilious complaints, and other affections of the liver, three or four grains may be taken every morning, with ten grains of rhubarb, and five of the farina of the Jamaica ginger, in the form of pills, with great advantage.

In cutaneous inflammations and eruptions, half a grain of calomel, taken twice a day, with ten drops of the antimonial wine, (No. 14.) will prove a good alterative medicine: a dose of rhubarb should be occasionally intervened, to prevent salivation, and its use discontinued as soon as the mouth is made tender by it.

Calomel has of late been much employed in large doses, as a purge for children, either alone or with rhubarb; it is however a

very drastic medicine, and it is to be feared, its too liberal exhibition has been productive of much mischief; particularly when it has met with much acidity in the stomach or intestines, so prevalent with children. Sugar, generally recommended, is a bad vehicle for its exhibition to children, as by turning acid in the stomach, it very considerably increases its acrimony. In all complaints of young children, where the use of a purge is indicated, we cannot but think rhubarb, either combined with magnesia or, as prescribed by Dr. Storck, with two grains of ipecacuanha, to afford a medicine that will answer all the purposes to be expected from calomel, and much better adapted to the tender bowels of an infant.

No. 28, Emetic Tartar.

From two to three grains, dissolved in warm water, and given alone as an emetic; or from half a grain to a grain, with fifteen or twenty grains of ipecacuanha powder (*See Emetic Powder, No. 77.*) in the first attack of hooping-cough, small-pox, measles, inflammatory fevers, foulness of the stomach, dropsical complaints, diseases of
the

the lungs, as consumption, asthma, and dyspnœa, and all cases, where speedy and full vomiting is requisite. In fevers, attended with great prostration of strength or diarrhœa, ipecacuanha, as operating less on the bowels, should be preferred. Emetic tartar in small doses, combined with calomel, as in the following proportions, has been found a powerful, yet safe alterative medicine in obstinate eruptions or foulness of the skin.

Take of emetic tartar, four grains, calomel, sixteen grains, mix well together, and with a little soft bread, form twenty-four pills, of which one is to be taken every morning and evening, with a draught of sassafras tea, or decoction of the woods.

To excite vomiting after a large dose of vegetable poisons, emetic tartar, in the dose of four grains, dissolved in a little water, will answer better than ipecacuanha; but in cases of mineral poisons, ipecacuanha, in the doses of half a drachm to a drachm is to be preferred, as the alkaline medicines administered to discompose the mineral poison, would have the same effect on the emetic

tic tartar, and thus render it inert. *See Treatment of Poisons.*

The observations on the use of antimonial wine, (*See No. 14.*) are equally applicable to emetic tartar, of which the tartarised antimonial wine is only a solution in white wine.

No. 29, Basilic Powder,

Is a medicine of great ancient repute, as a remedy for every species of worms lodged in the alimentary canal, and is without doubt the most powerful and safe vermifuge we are acquainted with, and may be given to children of all ages, in a little honey or currant jelly, every second or third morning, in the doses of two grains to a child of one year old, increasing one grain for every year, to the age of twenty. The tonic mixture (*No. 66.*) should be taken in the intermediate time, and continued some time after the evacuation of the worms. This is a very favorite remedy with Dr. Cam, an able practitioner in Hereford, who frequently prescribed it for children to empty the bowels of crudities, and at the same
time

time as a good security against worms and their effects, which so frequently produce very alarming and even fatal disorders.

The basilic powder is likewise a good purgative in dropsical cases, and will answer much better than large doses of cream of tartar, or any other purgative medicine, when a considerable discharge is required from the system. *See Pills, No. 69.*

No. 30, Camphor

Is very generally employed in fevers, both of the inflammatory and malignant kind, in spasmodic affections, morbid irritability of the nervous system, and often in fluxes.

The common and best method of exhibiting camphor, is suspended in water by means of gum arabic and sugar as the following:

Camphorated Julep.

Take of camphor twenty grains, spirit of wine twenty drops, white sugar and gum arabic, of each two drachms. Rub the camphor

phor first with the spirit of wine, then with the sugar, and when reduced to a fine powder, add the gum arabic, previously dissolved in the same quantity of water, and when well mixed, pour to it by degrees a pint of boiling water, continuing the rubbing; then cover it over, and when cold, strain it through fine linen.

A mixture of six ounces of this julep, and two ounces of aerated Mindererus's spirit, (No. 8.) is a safe and good sudorific in all inflammatory and febrile affections. In fevers, strickly inflammatory, it may be given with the tartarised antimonial wine, (No. 14.) In putrid fever, malignant sore throat, and mortifications, it affords a very excellent vehicle for the exhibition of the Peruvian bark, (*See Essential Salt of Bark*, No. 24, and *Mixture*, No. 56.) In strangury and stoppage of urine, three table-spoonfuls of a mixture of six ounces of camphorated julep, two drachms of dulcified spirit of nitre, will prove of great service.

In rheumatism, gout, and paralytic affections, a mixture of six ounces of camphorated julep, one ounce of volatile tincture of guaiacum,

guaiacum, and two drachms of honey, will form an excellent stimulating medicine. The tincture should be first rubbed with the honey, and the camphorated julep added afterwards by degrees. Three table-spoonfuls of this mixture may be taken every three or four hours. *See Antirheumatic Mixture, No. 60.*

In cases of *increased irritability of the nerves, and other nervous affections*, six ounces of camphorated julep, with one ounce of tincture of castor, two drachms of sal volatile, and two of spirit of lavender, may be taken with great advantage, in the dose of two table-spoonfuls every four hours. *See Nervous Mixture, No. 61.*

In cases of *hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, and asthma*, combined with oxymel of squills and asafœtida, in the following proportions, is as effectual a remedy that can be employed, if unattended with any febrile symptoms. Take of camphorated julep six ounces, tincture of asafœtida one ounce, oxymel of squills half an ounce, two table-spoonfuls to be taken every four hours.

Camphor

Camphor combined with asafœtida is much recommended by Dr. Hartmann, as an excellent medicine for asthma and difficulty of breathing. *See Asthmatic Mixture, No. 57.*

Two drachms of camphor, dissolved in two ounces of rectified spirit of wine, and two drachms of spirit of turpentine, form an excellent stimulating liniment for rheumatic, and paralytic pains or numbness.

No. 31, Compound Cretaceous Powder

Is a very useful medicine in correcting acidity, and strengthening the stomach and bowels, and hence has been found particularly serviceable in restraining diarrhœa or looseness. Twenty grains may be taken in a glass of water, with three drops of the essence of cinnamon, or in a mixture, as the following:

Take of the compound cretaceous powder two drachms, gum arabic three drachms, pure water half a pint, essence of cinnamon thirty drops; rub the powder with the gum arabic, previously dissolved in water, then
add

add by degrees, the water and essence.—
 Three table-spoonfuls should be taken every
 three hours, or after every loose motion.
 If the purging should be violent, or attend-
 ed with much pain in the bowels, six or
 eight drops of laudanum may be added to
 every or every other dose, and three or four
 grains of ipecacuanha powder, if the stools
 should be attended with much mucus, or
 streaked with blood. *See Cretaceous Mix-
 ture, No. 53.*

An emetic of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) or
 a dose of rhubarb, (No. 25.) should always
 precede the use of astringent medicines, in
 cases of diarrhœa or looseness, particularly
 when they arise from acrid humours in the
 stomach and intestines.—The critical purg-
 ings of fevers should not be suddenly check-
 ed, unless indicated by the reduced state of
 the patient.

No. 32, Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum.

In chronic rheumatism, gout of the sto-
 mach, and paralytic numbness, a dessert
 spoonful, taken morning and evening, will
 prove the most efficacious stimulating me-
 dicine

dicine that can be employed.—It may be taken with the camphorated julep, as the antirheumatic mixture, (No. 60.) or if attended with much debility of the system, the bark mixture, (*See* No. 24.) may be substituted. The part affected with rheumatism should be well rubbed with the volatile liniment, No. 93, or electrified, and kept warm with flannel.

No. 33, Peruvian Bark Powder.

There are three species of the Peruvian bark made use of in Britain, viz. the pale, the red, and the yellow, which are promiscuously administered, from half a drachm to a drachm, every hour, in fevers of the intermittent class, commonly called agues, with equal advantage. Dr. Saunders recommends the red when it can be obtained genuine, but through its great scarcity, and a spurious kind (which appears to be no more than the large willow bard, coloured) sold for it, the pale has latterly had the preference in this country, and the yellow in the West Indies. If the full dose should disagree with the stomach and bowels, so as to produce vomiting or looseness, three or four
drops

drops of laudanum should be given with every, or every other dose, and five grains of the farina of Jamaica ginger, (*See Tonic Powder*, No. 80.) if it should oppress the stomach. It may be taken either in port wine, camphorated julep, or peppermint water: or in order to cover its ill taste, (which to some people is particularly unpleasant) in strong infusion of liquorice root, as advised by Doctor Lewis, but for this purpose milk has been found by Doctor Lind, and other practitioners, to answer best, to which six drops of essence of cinnamon or nutmegs, may be added. When the bark, in substance, cannot be made to stay on the stomach, the essential salt of bark, (No. 24.) affords a very proper substitute, and may perhaps be employed with greater advantage. During the hot fit it may be given with a table-spoonful of the aerated Mindererus's spirit, (No. 8.)

The Peruvian bark, as a strengthening medicine, is now more generally prescribed than any other of the class of tonics. In mortifications, putrid sore throat, and malignant fevers, it is almost the only remedy

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that

that can be employed,—taken from twenty to forty grains, every two or three hours, in a glass of port wine, or camphorated julep. In a great variety of diseases, as St. Vitus's dance, scrophula, or king's evil, rickets, nervous irritability, indigestion, hysteric fits, dropsy, &c. it is likewise administered with great advantage, to which a dessert-spoonful of chalybate wine will prove a great auxiliary. Dr. Lind observes, that when the bark is entirely nauseated from a weakness of the stomach, or from an aversion of the patient to the taste of the medicine, it will be proper to administer it glyster ways, as, two drachms in half a pint of beef tea every three hours, in which form I have found it as efficacious as when taken into the stomach. In coughs, asthma, consumption of the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, the bark is inadmissible.

No. 34, Senna Leaves

Is a mild and effectual purge for children, and never occasions the ill consequences which too frequently follow the exhibition of the stronger purgative medicines, particularly *calomel*.

By

By infusing two drachms of senna leaves, with a little bohea tea, in a quarter of a pint of boiling water, and adding, when poured off clear, a little brown sugar and milk, the ill flavour of the senna will so far be disguised that children may easily be prevailed on to take it for tea;—a few coriander or caraway seeds may be added, to correct its griping quality.

To adults, senna is generally given in conjunction with more active purges, as Rochelle salts, (No. 2.) *See Aperient Mixture, No. 51.*

No. 35, *Manna*

Is chiefly used as an ingredient in the aperient mixture of senna, and Rochelle salts. *See Aperient Mixture, No. 51.*

Manna being very subject to generate acidity, and wind in the bowels, is by no means so good a purgative medicine for infants, as rheubarb and magnesia, or senna tea. *See No. 34.*

No. 36, Gum Arabic,

Dissolved from one to two ounces, in a pint of common or barley water, and taken to the extent of a tea-cupful, frequently, furnishes a very excellent lubricating beverage, in cases of inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, bloody urine, arising from gravel or other causes, and when the natural mucus of the intestines is abraded, as in cases of dysentery and violent diarrhœa, or looseness. With the addition of a drachm of nitre, it will prove very serviceable in strangury and heat of urine, whether simple or otherwise, (*See Diuretic Powder, No. 78.*) In pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, half an ounce of liquorice, boiled with the barley, in lieu of the nitre, affords a very useful pectoral drink.

No. 37, Purified Nitre.

In doses of six or ten grains, dissolved in water, Mindererus's spirit, (No. 8.) or camphorated julep, (No. 30.) possesses both an aperient and cooling quality, by which it quenches thirst, abates febrile heat, and
allays

alays inordinate motions of the circulation. It is likewise serviceable in strangury, (*See Gum Arabic, No. 36.*) In pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, it is, however, as Dr. Cullen observes, a very doubtful remedy and although it may succeed in abating the constitutional fever, by provoking cough, it is frequently productive of much local mischief.

A solution of nitre in water, in the proportion of a dram to half a pint, makes a useful gargle for dispersing inflammation in the throat and mouth. *See Discutient Gargle, No. 81.*

No. 38, Cream of Tartar,

Being a mild, cooling aperient, is deservedly much employed as an alterative medicine for children, in inflammatory eruptions of the skin, and impurities of the blood and juices, to which an equal quantity of sulphur will prove an useful adjunct.

The most convenient and pleasant method of giving cream of tartar and sulphur to

children, is in the form of an electuary made with a sufficient quantity of honey, of which a tea-spoonful may be given every morning with a draught of sassafras tea; if it should not prove sufficiently active, half a drachm of jalap powder may be added to an electuary of an ounce of washed sulphur, and the same quantity of cream of tartar.

Cream of tartar is by no means so active and efficacious a purge in dropsical complaints, as the basilic powder, (No. 29.) or jalap, combined with calomel, (See No. 27.) which produce copious discharges from the system, without encreasing its debility, the common effect of large doses of cream of tartar.

No. 39, *Washed Sulphur,*

In doses of half a drachm to a drachm, operates as an aperient medicine, and by considerably increasing the insensible perspiration, have proved of great utility in cutaneous obstructions and foulness. It is given with advantage in conjunction with cream of tartar, (See No. 38.) from its gentle purgative property, which it effects without griping or irritation. It has proved parti-

particularly serviceable in piles, combined with the lenitive electuary, to which a little nitre may be added, if attended with much heat in the part. See *Electuary for the Piles*, No. 74.

In chronic rheumatism, and gouty affections, a tea-spoonful of washed sulphur, with the same quantity of the farina of the Jamaica ginger, taken every morning in a glass of milk has proved an excellent remedy.

Washed Sulphur is a better medicine than the milk of sulphur, being free from the lime which is always to be found more or less combined with the latter, and which in cases of piles, will produce much irritation, and even inflammation; and in no cases is it entitled to the preference.

No. 40, *Lint*

Is very useful for dressing and cleaning sores or ulcers; applied dry, it will destroy fungous flesh, and with a little pressure stop the bleeding after the application of leeches or wounds.

No. 41, Spermaceti Powder,

Taken from a scruple, to half a drachm, with the same quantity of sugar candy powdered, and twenty drops of antimonial wine, (No. 14.) every two or three hours, will prove particularly serviceable in recent coughs, pleurisy or inflammation of the lungs; combined with oil of almonds, as the linctus, (No. 76.)

No. 42, Antimonial Febrifuge Powder.

This medicine is well known under the name of Dr. James's Fever Powders.—The best method of administering this powder is in the form of pills, as recommended by Dr. Blane, by making a drachm into twelve pills, with a little conserve of roses or hips, and giving one every four or five hours, in inflammatory fevers, rheumatism, &c.—Dr. Monro, very judiciously cautions the practitioners against its indiscriminate use in every species of fever. “I have known,” says the learned Doctor, “several instances where it has been given in putrid ulcerated sore throats, and in low fevers, and it has
brought

brought on such a purging as to hurry the patients to their graves in a short time."

See Tartarified Antimony Wine, No. 14.

No. 43, Plaster Skin,

For spreading the blistering and other plasters on.

No. 44, Court Plaster,

For recent superficial cuts. Care should be taken to bring the edges of the wound in close contact, and, if attended with much pain, the surrounding part may be frequently washed with spirit of wine.

No. 45, Blistering Plaster.

If much heat be employed in spreading this plaster, the stimulating properties of the ingredients will be destroyed: it should be only warmed at a distance from the fire, till it is sufficiently soft to spread with the spatula, or end of the thumb.

If the speedy operation of a blister be required, the part on which it is to be applied,

plied, should be previously rubbed with an onion, or the volatile vinegar.—A little camphor scraped over the surface of the blister will prevent strangury.

The discharge and inflammation produced by blisters are extremely serviceable in internal and deep seated inflammations, rheumatism, apoplexy, palsy, and in almost all affections of the brain, and diseases of the joints.

No. 46, Spermaceti Ointment,

Spread on lint, is an useful dressing for the purpose of healing blisters, but when the discharge is deemed necessary, the savin ointment, (No. 48.) should be used. It is likewise useful for softening the skin, and healing chaps.—This ointment, coloured with alkanet root, is the common lip salve.

No. 47, Squill Pill,

Taken from ten to fifteen grains, twice a day, is a powerful medicine in promoting expectoration, attenuating viscid phlegm in the

the primæ viæ, and lungs, and increasing the secretion of urine; hence it is a valuable medicine in asthma, particularly when attended with an infusion of water in the chest.

The squill pill, combined with calomel, as recommended by Dr. Cam, an eminent physician in Hereford, is an efficacious and valuable medicine in dropsy, either of the chest, belly, and extremities, in the following proportion :

Take of squill pill two drachms, calomel a scruple, mix well together, and form into thirty pills, of which three may be taken twice a day, with a wine-glassful of the tincture of the essential salt of bark, made with port wine, as under (No. 24.) If they should not operate so as to produce four motions a day, a scruple of gamboge may be added with great advantage. *See Pills for the Dropsy, No. 69.*

No. 48, *Savin Ointment.*

This ointment was first recommended by Mr. Crowther, an eminent surgeon in London,

don, for keeping up the discharge of blisters in cases of diseased joints; in the successful treatment of which he has been particularly signalized in the profession; and since been used by Mr. Abernethy, in the treatment of the lumbar abscess. Being exempt from the unpleasant effects of the Spanish fly ointment, in not producing strangury or much local irritation, it is now generally adopted; in paralytic cases, however, when the irritation of a blister is more required than the discharge, the Spanish fly ointment should be preferred.

No. 49, Goulard's Extract of Lead,

(STANDS NEXT TO NO. 20, ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE)

In the proportion of twenty drops to half a pint of pure water, with half a drachm of laudanum, makes a good discutient lotion for inflammatory affection of the eyes; but for bruises, slight burns, scalds, excoriations, and inflammations in other parts of the body, treble the quantity of the extract may be employed, and three drachms of rectified spirit of wine, or three ounces of white wine vinegar, substituted for the laudanum.

This

This extract is solely used externally, and as colicky and paralytic affections frequently arise from a portion of the lead being taken up into the system, by the absorbent vessels, so its application to a large surface of the body, or its continuance many days are equally improper. In such cases, white wine vinegar, diluted with the same quantity of water, answers all the good purposes of the extract without producing any of its ill effects; neither is it a safe article to be kept in a medicine chest, as from its resemblance in colour to many tinctures, and medicated wines, it might in a hurry be mistaken for them.

Dr. Aikin, Percival, and Sir G. Baker, notice the disagreeable symptoms produced from an absorption of lead into the system. The last mentioned author relates that twelve infants died at Dartmouth in convulsions, occasioned by an ointment made of Goulard's extract, applied to the nipples of their nurses, sold by a woman famous for her skill in the treatment of sore nipples.

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 skill in the treatment of sore nipples.

A
COLLECTION
OF
FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS,
OR
USEFUL COMPOUNDS,
OF THE SEVERAL
M E D I C I N E S
CONTAINED IN THE
FAMILY DISPENSARY;

Recommended on the first Medical Authorities, and
from the Experience of an extensive
Hospital, and private Practice.

*The numerical arrangement is continued,
to prevent any mistake arising from the re-
ferences in the CATALOGUE OF DISEASES,
and INDEX OF REMEDIES.*

INTERNAL REMEDIES.



M I X T U R E S.

No. 50, STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

TAKE of the *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.) one drachm, dissolve in half a pint of water then add

Tincture of Rhubarb, (No. 4.)
one ounce.

Two or three table-spoonfuls to be taken three times a day. If attended with an acidity in the stomach, half a drachm of salt of wormwood, (No. 21.) or a drachm of calcined magnesia, (No. 1.) may be added.

No, 51, APERIENT MIXTURE,

Take of *Senna Leaves*, (No. 34.) three drachms, infuse in a quarter of a pint of boiling water, then strain, and add
Rochelle, Brazil, or Cheltenham Salts, (No. 2.) and
Compound Tincture of Senna, (No. 6.) of each one ounce.

Three table-spoonfuls to be taken every two or three hours, 'till it operates.

In cases of obstinate costiveness or colic, half an ounce of castor oil, (No. 3.) with the use of the laxative clyster, (No. 86.) will much accelerate its operation.

No. 52, SUDORIFIC MIXTURE.

Take of *Aerated Mindererus's Spirit*, (No. 8.) three ounces,
Ipecacuanha Powder, (No. 23.) twenty grains,
Pure Water, five ounces,
Essence of Peppermint, (No. 19.) fifteen drops. Mix.

Three

Three table-spoonfuls to be taken every two hours, till it produces the desired effect.

All medicines administered to promote sensible or insensible perspiration, should be assisted in their operation by the plentiful use of tepid drinks, such as warm barley water, gruel, tea, or the like.

This is a good sudorific medicine for inflammatory fevers, pleurisy, and acute rheumatism; with the addition of forty drops of laudanum, it will be similar to Dover's sweating powders.

No. 53, CRETACEOUS MIXTURE.

Take of the *Compound Cretaceous Powder*,
 (No. 31.) two drachms,
Gum Arabic, (No. 36.) three
 drachms,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) twenty
 drops,
Pure Water, six ounces,
Essence of Cinnamon, (No.
 20.) forty drops.

Dissolve the gum arabic in an
 ounce of water, and rub

with it the compound powder, then add the other ingredients.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken after every loose stool, in cases of diarrhœa or dysentery. See *Compound Cretaceous Powder*, No. 31.

No. 54, ANTIHYSTERIC MIXTURE.

Take of *Tincture of Asafætida*, (No. 17.)
four drachms,
Sal Volatile, (No. 11.) two drachms
Camphorated Julep, (No. 30.) six
ounces. Mix.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours, for hysteric, epileptic, or fainting fits, and spasmodic asthma.

No. 55, COUGH MIXTURE.

Take of *Tartarised Antimony Wine*, (No. 14.) two drachms,
Gum Arabic, (No. 36.) four
drachms,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) twenty drops
Pure Water, six ounces. Mix.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken every two
hours

hours, for recent coughs, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs.

The concentrated syrup of the Iceland Liverwort, as recommended by Dr. Regnault, in his late publication on Consumption of the Lungs, is a very pleasant and efficaceous medicine for recent coughs; and will often prevent the suppuration of tubercles in the lungs, which lay the foundation of the most obstinate species of pulmonary consumption. A table-spoonful of this syrup is directed to be taken in a cup of coffee or water, three times a day, it is exceedingly nutritious, and although but recently introduced into the practice of this country, it has long been employed on the Continent. *See Consumption of the Lungs.*

No. 56, CAMPHORATED BARK MIXTURE.

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.)
 one drachm,
 Dissolve in *Camphorated Julep*,
 (No. 30.) six ounces,
Dulcified Spirit of Nitre, (No.
 13.) two drachms. Mix.

Three table-spoonfuls to be taken every two

or three hours, in low infectious fevers, putrid sore throat, mortifications, and in all cases where the use of a strengthening medicine is indicated.

No. 57, ASTHMATIC MIXTURE.

Take of *Paregoric Elixir*, (No. 9.) one ounce,
Camphorated Julep, (No. 30.) six ounces,
Tincture of Asafætida, (No. 17.) half an ounce, or
Tincture of Myrrh. (No. 15.) one ounce,
Honey, half an ounce. Mix.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken with ten grains (in two pills) of the squill pill, (No. 47.) for difficulty of breathing and spasmodic asthma. A tea-spoonful of æther, (No. 12.) with fifteen drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) taken during the paroxysm of asthma, will afford considerable relief.

No. 58, GOUT MIXTURE,

Take of *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum*,
 (No. 32.) six drachms,
Camphorated

Camphorated Mixture, (No. 30.)

six ounces,

Tincture of Rhubarb, (No. 4.)

half an ounce,

Honey, half an ounce,

Rub the tincture of guaiacum with the honey, in the glass mortar, then add the other articles by degrees.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken every four or five hours. *See Æther*, No, 12.

No medicine has succeeded better in gouty affections, either of the stomach or extremities, than the *volatile tincture of cascarilla*. In the dose of two tea-spoonfuls, (taken in a glass of water, every three or four hours) it wonderfully recovers the tone of the stomach, shortens the paroxysm, and prevents its recurrence.

This tincture was first made, and I believe only kept, at the *Chemical and Medical Hall*, 25, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

No. 59, ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE.

Take of *Æther*, (No. 12.) half an ounce,
Paregoric Elixir, (No. 9.) one
 ounce,

Tincture of Asafætida, (No. 17.)
 half an ounce.

Pure Water, six ounces. Mix,
 and keep well corked.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken every three
 or four hours, for the colic and other spas-
 modic affections.

Such medicines should not be adminis-
 tered till an evacuation be procured from
 the bowels, by means of castor oil, (No.
 3.) or the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and
 clyster, (No. 86.)

No. 60, ANTIRHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

Take of *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum*,
 (No. 32.) one ounce,

Honey, half an ounce,

Camphorated Julep, (No. 30.) six
 ounces,

Lauda-

Laudanum, (No. 18.) twenty drops,

Rub the tincture of guaiacum with the honey, in a glass mortar, and add the other articles by degrees.

Two table-spoonfuls, four times a day, for chronic rheumatism.

No. 61, NERVOUS MIXTURE.

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.) one drachm, dissolve in

Camphorated Julep, (No. 30.) six ounces, then add

Sal Volatile, (No. 11.) two drachms,

Spirit of Lavender, (No. 7.) three drachms.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken with three of valerian tea, in nervous irritability, and periodical head-achs.

No. 62, ABSORBENT MIXTURE.

Take of *Calcined Magnesia*, (No. 1.) one drachm,

Tincture

Tincture of Rhubarb, (No. 4.)
two drachms,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) eight drops,
Pure Water, two ounces,
Essence of Mint, (No. 19.) four
drops. Mix.

A tea-spoonful to be given in cases of gripes, and flatulency, affecting children; if attended with purging, a drachm of the compound cretaceous powder, (No. 31.) may be added, in lieu of the calcined magnesia, or two tea-spoonfuls of the cretaceous mixture, (No. 53.) every three or four hours.

Arrow root, forming a nutritious jelly, and less disposed to ferment than any other vegetable aliment, affords the best food for children. *See Treatment of Children.*

No. 63, STIMULATING MIXTURE.

Take of *Horse Radish Root*, sliced,
Mustard Seed, bruised,
Of each one ounce, infuse in a
pint of boiling water within
the heat of the fire, for twelve
hours, then strain and add
Spirit of Lavender, (No. 7.) two
ounces. A

A wine-glassful to be taken three or four times a day, with thirty drops of the volatile tincture of guaiacum, (No. 32.)—the volatile liniment, (No. 92.) should be well rubbed on the parts affected, with a flesh brush, and afterwards covered with flannel.

The mustard poultice, (No. 100.) is an excellent stimulating application, and may be applied frequently so as to keep up a slight inflammation on the skin.

No. 64, For SCROPHULA, or KING'S EVIL.

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.)
 one drachm,
Prepared Soda, two drachms,
 Dissolve in a pint of water, then
 add
Huxham's Tincture of Bark, (No.
 5.) one ounce.

Three table-spoonfuls to be taken three times a day.

This mixture was often prescribed in scrophulous affections, by Dr. Symonds, an able practitioner in Hereford, and Mr. Cam, an eminent surgeon in Bath; who found it
 par-

particularly serviceable in correcting the scrophulous diathesis, and in my own practice it has answered better than any of the new remedies suggested by Dr. Beddoes, and other late writers on that disease.

No. 65, For the HOOPING COUGH.

Take of *Ipecacuanha Powder*, (No. 23.)
 ten grains,
Tincture of Asafætida, (No. 17.)
 one drachm,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) ten drops,
Pure Water, two ounces.

To a child of two years old, a tea-spoonful every three hours, increasing ten drops for every additional year,

No. 66, TONIC MIXTURE.

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.)
 two drachms,
 Dissolve in twelve ounces of wa-
 ter, and add
Huxham's Tincture of Bark, (No.
 5.) one ounce,
Sal Volatile, (No. 11.) two
 drachms.

Two

Two or three table-spoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours, in cases of relaxation, and weakness of the system.

No. 67, SALINE MIXTURE.

Take of *Crystallised Acid of Lemon*, (No. 22.) one drachm, or
Fresh Lemon Juice, an ounce and half,
Salt of Wormwood, (No. 21.) one drachm,
White Sugar, three drachms,
Pure Water, twelve ounces,
Essence of Peppermint, (No. 19.) thirty drops. Mix.

A tea-cupful to be taken frequently, in inflammatory fevers. See No. 22.

PILLS.

P I L L S.

No. 68, ASTHMATIC PILLS.

Take of *Squill Pill*, (No. 47.) two
drachms, divide into twenty
four pills.

Two to be taken twice or thrice a day, with
the asthmatic mixture, (No. 57.)

No. 69, For DROPSY.

Take of *Squill Pill*, (No. 47.) two
drachms,
Calomel, (No. 27.) ten grains,
Gamboge Powder, a scruple,
Mix well together, and divide
into thirty-six pills.

Three to be taken twice a day, with a wine-
glassful of the tonic mixture, (No. 66.)

No. 70, For the GRAVEL.

Take of *Prepared Natron*, (that has been
coarsely

coarsely pounded, and exposed
to a warm dry air, till it has
crumbled into a white powder,)
two drachms,

Spanish Soap, two drachms, with
Oil of Juniper, make into sixty
pills.

Of which three are to be taken three times
a day. When the mephitic alkaline water,
(noticed under the head of salt of worm-
wood, No. 21.) disagrees with the patient,
Dr. Beddoes recommends pills made of the
prepared natron.

No. 71, For FEMALE DEBILITY, and RELAX-
ATION.

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.)
one drachm,
Salt of Steel, a scruple,
Gum Olibanum, one drachm, with
simple syrup, make a mass,
and divide into thirty-six pills.

Three to be taken twice a day.

No. 72, BILIOUS PILLS.

Take of *Rhubarb*, (No. 25.) two drachms,
Calomel, (No. 27.) half a drachm,
Essence of Peppermint, (No. 19.)
 ten drops,

With a little syrup, make into
 thirty pills.

Three to be taken, every third morning,
 with two drachms of Rochelle, Brazil, or
 Cheltenham salts.

No. 73, CATHARTIC PILLS.

Take of *Cathartic Extract*, one drachm,
Calomel, (No. 27.) fifteen grains,
 Mix, and form into fifteen pills.

Three to be taken for a dose, in obstinate
 constipation of the bowels, and redundancy
 of bile.

ELEC-

ELECTUARIES.



No. 74, For the PILES.

Take of *Washed Sulphur*, (No. 39.) six
drachms,
Lenitive Electuary, two ounces,
Nitre Powder, (No. 37.) one
drachm.

A tea-spoonful to be taken twice a day.—
See Pile Ointment, No. 94.

No. 75, For the TAPE WORM.

Take of *Granulated Tin*, six ounces,
Conserve of Wormwood, three
ounces. Mix.

A large tea-spoonful to be taken every
morning, with a draught of lime water.
See Basilic Powder, No. 29.

No. 76, LINCTUS, for a COUGH.

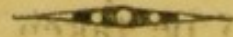
Take of *Spermaceti Powder*, (No. 41.)
two drachms.

Oil of Almonds, three drachms,
Conserce of Hips, half an ounce,
Syrup of Wild Poppies, six
 drachms.

Ipecacuanha Powder, (No. 23.)
 a scruple,

Elixir of Vitriol, (No. 16.) ten
 drops. Mix.

A tea-spoonful to be taken every two or
 three hours, or when the cough is trouble-
 some.



P O W D E R S.



No. 77, EMETIC POWDER.

Take of *Ipecacuanha*, (No. 23.) a scru-
 ple,

Emetic Tartar, (No. 28.) one
 grain,

Mix. See No. 23, and No. 28.

No.

No. 78, DIURETIC POWDER.

Take of *Purified Nitre*. (No. 37.) one
drachm,

Gum Arabic, (No. 36.) three
drachms, Mix,

and divide equally into twelve papers—one to
be taken three times a day, with a draught
of barley water, for strangury, heat of urine,
and gravel.

No. 79, WORM POWDER.

See Basilic Powder, No. 29.

No. 80, TONIC POWDERS.

Take of *Peruvian Bark Powder*, (No. 33.)
one ounce.

Farina, of the *Jamaica Ginger*,
one drachm. Mix,

and divide into twelve papers—one to be
taken every, or every other hour, in inter-
mittent fevers. *See* No. 24, and 33.

G A R G L E S.



No. 81, DISCUTIENT GARGLE.

Take of *Purified Nitre*, (No. 37.) one
drachm,
Gum Arabic, (No. 36.) three
drachms.

Dissolve in half a pint of pure water.—To
be used frequently for inflammatory sore
throats.

No. 82, ACIDULATED GARGLE.

Take of *Red Rose Leaves*, two drachms,
Infuse in a pint of boiling water
till cold, then strain, and add
Acid Elixir of Vitriol, (No. 16.)
fifteen drops, for inflammation
of the tonsils and mouth.

No. 83, ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Take of *Oak Bark*, half an ounce,
 Boil in a pint of water for a
 quarter of an hour, then strain.
 and add

Alum, two drachms,
Red Port Wine, four ounces,

To be used every two or three hours, in
 cases of relaxation, or falling down of the
 soft palate.

No. 84, DETERGENT GARGLE,

Add to the *Acidulated Gargle*, (No. 82.)
Tincture of Myrrh, (No. 15.)
 and

Honey, of each half an ounce,
 For the malignant ulcerated sore throat, and
 thrush.

C L Y S T E R S.



No. 85, ANODYNE CLYSTER.

Take of *Starch Jelly*, half a pint,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) forty drops.
 Mix.

The whole to be injected by means of a pipe
 and bladder, in cases of dysentery or violent
 purging, and pain in the bowels.

No. 86, LAXATIVE CLYSTER.

Take of *Rochelle Salts*, (No. 2.) or
Epsom Salts, two ounces,
 Dissolve in three quarters of a pint of warm
 gruel or broth, with fresh butter, or sweet
 oil, three ounces.

No. 87, ANTISPASMODIC CLYSTER.

Take of *Tincture of Asafœtida*, (No. 17.)
 half an ounce,

Lauda-

Laudanum, forty drops,
Gruel, half a pint. Mix.

For spasmodic affections of the bowels.

No. 88, NUTRIENT CLYSTER.

Take of *Strong Beef Tea*, twelve ounces,
 Thicken with *Hartshorn Shavings*, or
Arrow Root.

In cases of extreme debility of the system,
 or when the patient cannot take food by
 the mouth through an obstruction in the
 throat.

It should be thrown up with a flexible
 tube, longer than the clyster pipes in com-
 mon use; and with a gentle pressure, in-
 sinuated pretty high up, that it may be ap-
 plied to as great a number of the mouths of
 the lecteals as possible, for the purpose of
 being taken up to nourish the body. If any
 irritation be produced, either from the rude
 introduction of the tube, or sudden disten-
 sion of the intestine, the intention of the
 injection will be defeated by being hastily
 evacuated, and has often been productive

of serious consequences, by bringing on a diarrhoea, which the reduced state of the patient could ill bear.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

LOTIONS and EMBROCATIONS.

No. 89, EYE WATER.

Take of *Goulard's Extract of Lead*, (No. 49.) ten drops,
White Wine Vinegar, two drachms,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) thirty drops,
Pure Water, eight ounces. Mix.
 For inflammation of the eye, or eye-lids.

To

To be applied by means of folds of old fine linen, and kept constantly moist and cold.

If the inflammation runs high, the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) a blister to the nape of the neck, and leeches to the eyelids, should be likewise employed.

No. 90, ASTRINGENT EYE WATER.

Take of *Blue Vitriol*, five grains,
 Dissolve in four ounces of pure
 water, and add
Laudanum, thirty drops.
 To be dropped on the affected eye, three or
 four times a day, for films or specks.

No. 91, DISCUTIENT LOTION.

Take of *Camphor*, (No. 30.) two drachms,
 Dissolve in rectified spirit of wine,
 four ounces, then add
White Wine Vinegar, a pint.
 For strains, bruises, and inflammation, arising from accidents.

It may be conveniently applied in the
 form

form of a poultice, by adding a sufficient quantity of bran to make it of a proper consistence, and pour on the surface a fresh quantity of the embrocation, as the bran gets dry or feels warm to the patient.

No. 92, VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Take of *Spirit of Hartshorn*, (No. 10.) six
drachms,
Olive Oil, an ounce, shake well
together.

This is a good stimulating liniment for chronic rheumatism, paralytic numbness, and diseased joints.

No. 93, LINIMENT for BURNS and SCALDS.

Take of *Linseed Oil*, and *Lime Water*, of
each four ounces,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) half an
ounce. Mix.

To be applied by means of lint, or soft old
linen, or

Take of *Expressed Juice of Potatoes*, half
a pint,
Spirit of Wine, three ounces,
Liquid

Liquid Laudanum, (No. 18.) half
an ounce. Mix.

To be applied as above.

The use of this liniment in scalds and
burns, has lately been much extolled by the
first medical characters.



O I N T M E N T S.



No. 94, PILE OINTMENT.

Take of *Spermaceti Ointment*, (No. 46.)
one ounce,
Goulard's Extract of Lead. (No.
49.) fifteen drops,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) one drachm.
Mix well together.

See *Electuary*, No. 74.

No.

No. 95, ALTERATIVE OINTMENT.

Take of *Calomel*, (No. 27.) one drachm,
Spermaceti Ointment, (No. 46.)
 one ounce. Mix well to-
 gether.

For the scald head, to be rubbed over the
 part affected every morning. See No. 27,
 28, 38, and 39,

No. 96, ITCH OINTMENT.

Take of *Washed Sulphur*, (No. 39.) two
 ounces,

Hog's Lard, four ounces,

Oil of Lavender, sixty drops. Mix.

To be well rubbed on the parts affected,
 every night, till the eruption cease to be
 troublesome.

The internal exhibition of sulphur, (See
 No. 39.) should accompany the use of this
 ointment.

PLASTERS.

P L A S T E R S.



No. 97, PECTORAL PLASTER.

Take of *Burgundy Pitch*, two ounces,
Blistering Salve, (No. 45.) three
 drachms,
Camphor, (No. 30.) one drachm.
 Melt the Burgundy pitch by a gentle heat,
 and when cooling, add the blistering salve,
 and lastly, the camphor in powder. To be
 spread on leather, and applied over the
 breast bone, in cases of asthma, difficulty
 of breathing, hooping cough, and consump-
 tion of the lungs.

No. 98, CORN PLASTER.

Take of *Hemlock Plaster*, with *Gum Am-
 monic*, an ounce,
Camphor, one drachm. Mix, and
 spread on thin leather.

The application of this plaster will not only alleviate the pain attendant on corns, but often succeed in their removal. *See Corns.*

No. 99, DISCUTIENT PLASTER.

Take of *Soap* and *Hemlock Plasters*, of each three ounces,
Camphor, two drachms.

Melt the two Plasters together, by a gentle heat, and afterwards add the camphor in powder.—To be spread on leather, for rheumatic pains, indolent tumours, and chronic enlargement of joints.



CATAPLASMS or POULTICES.



No. 100, MUSTARD POULTICE.

Take of *Flour of Mustard*, one part,
Oatmeal, three parts,
Vinegar,

Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to form a poultice.

Boil the oatmeal and vinegar together, and afterwards sprinkle in the flour of mustard. To be applied warm.

No. 101, EMOLLIENT POULTICE.

Take of *Pure Water*, half a pint.

Crumbs of White Bread, a sufficiency to form a poultice, then add

Goulard's Extract of Lead, (No. 49.) forty drops. Mix well together.

Milk, so often recommended in discutient poultices, by soon turning sour, from the heat of the body, becomes a bad external application for inflammations.

No. 102, STIMULATING POULTICE.

Take of *Oatmeal*, half a pound,

Stong Beer Grounds, a sufficiency to form a poultice, then add one drachm of

Camphor,

Dissolved

Dissolved in half an ounce of
Spirit of Turpentine. Mix well
together.

To be applied warm, for the purpose of promoting the maturation of indolent tumours, or boils.

The part should be frequently fomented, or rubbed with the volatile liniment, No. 92.

No. 103, INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Has lately been imported into this country, from the West Indies, as a nutritious food for children and phthisical and convalescent patients, and as such is now very generally recommended by practitioners in medicine, in preference to Sago, Tapioca, or any of the farinacious substances.

The Jelly of this Root is made in the following manner—To a dessert spoonful of the powdered root, add as much cold water as will make it into a soft paste, then pour on half a pint of boiling water, stir it briskly, and boil it a few minutes, when it will
become

become a clear smooth jelly : a little white sugar and a glass of port or sherry wine may be added ; but for children, a drop or two of essence of caraway seeds or cinnamon will answer best, wine being apt to turn sour in the stomach and thus disagree with the bowels. — Fresh milk may be substituted for water.

The great tendency of arrow root to fermentation in the stomach of weakly people and children, is considerably counteracted, by being blended with an animal jelly, which, at the same time, adds to its nutritious properties.

Mother's milk, when good, appears to be a true mixture of this animal and vegetable jelly ; to which, in many cases, it may be preferable.

Dr. Cadogan much recommends this combination of animal and vegetable food for children, and attributes one-ninth of their diseases to their being fed so much on vegetables, which, by turning sour, disengaging wind in the stomach and bowels, often produce obstinate purging and gripes, and not unfrequently convulsive fits. . See *Nurs-*

ing and the Treatment of Children.) Page
122.

The stag's-horn jelly answers for this purpose best, which may be blended with the arrow root, in the following manner.— Take of the true stag's horn half an ounce, boil in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, then strain, and add two dessert spoonfuls of arrow root powder, previously well mixed with a tea-cup full of fresh milk, stir them briskly together, and boil for a few minutes; if the child should be much troubled with flatulency, a few drops of essence of caraway may be added, in preference to wine or spirit. The shavings of calves bones being cheaper and whiter than those of the stag's horn, are generally sold for them; but they do not impart that wholesome nutritious jelly as the stag's horn, being deprived of their mucilage, by the process the bones are subjected to, for the purpose of rendering them white. The arrow root likewise has been imitated, by a preparation from potatoes and wheat, and even that imported from abroad, adulterated with a very pernicious root, called Cassada, which form a turbid jelly, and often produce very serious effects
on

on the stomach and bowels. The great difficulty in discriminating the true arrow root from the adulterated, and the composition of potatoes and wheat, which has been made to imitate it so exactly, we were, some time since, induced to make a contract with a principal cultivator, on whom we could depend.

No. 104, LIME WATER.

Take of *Quick Lime*, four ounces,
Pure Water, six pints. Mix,
 And set it aside in a covered vessel, for one hour ; then pour off the liquor, which keep in a bottle well corked.

In weakness of the stomach, accompanied with acidity and flatulency, this affords an excellent vehicle for Huxham's tincture of bark, (No. 5.) or the essential salt of bark, (No. 24.)

Lime water being capable of dissolving mucus in the stomach, a redundancy of which affords a nidus or lodgement for worms, will prove a great auxiliary to the vermifuge medicines, (*See Basilic Powder,*

No. 29, and No. 75.) in the quantity of a tea-cupful, twice or thrice a day.

Lime water has been much celebrated as an alterative in scrophula and scurvy, which further experience has not confirmed.

The addition of two table-spoonfuls of lime water to half a pint of milk, makes it sit easy on the stomach, that could not otherwise bear milk.

No. 105, OPODELDOC,

Is a very useful external application for bruises, dispersing inflammation and tumours, and against rheumatic pains and paralytic numbness. If attended with much pain, a tea-spoonful of laudanum (No. 18.) may be added to two table-spoonfuls of opodeldoc, which forms the *Anodyne Liniment*, commonly called *Anodyne Balsam*.

This opodeldoc, with an increased quantity of soap, congealed by heat, is sold under the name of *Dr. Steer's Opodeldoc*, by which

which it is rendered less penetrating, and the friction that is required with it, is often productive of mischief.

No. 106, LENITIVE ELECTUARY,

Has been long and very deservedly esteemed as a convenient and gentle laxative medicine, in habitual costiveness, piles, &c. taken to the extent of a tea-spoonful occasionally. *See Electuary for the Piles, No. 74.*

No. 107, DIACHYLON PLASTER,

Spread on leather, is a common and good application for slight contusions, excoriations of the skin, and chilblains.

No. 108, GUM PLASTER,

Is an useful application for promoting the suppuration of boils and abscesses, spread on leather.

No. 109, VITRIOLIC ACID,

Is one of the articles recommended by Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, for purifying the atmosphere from contagious matter, and thus preventing the progress of infectious fevers. Repeated attempts have been made for this purpose, from the earliest period, but it was reserved for the genius of Dr. Smyth, to discover the most efficacious remedy against the fatal mixture of putrid miasmata with atmospherical air, and thus to save the lives of many who would have fallen a sacrifice to the penetrating poison of contagious fever. This discovery was deemed of so great a national utility, that parliament unanimously voted the Doctor a compensation of five thousand pounds.

The following are the directions given by the learned Doctor, for preparing the nitrous vapour.

“ Take fine sand, and heat it in an iron pot, ladle, or shovel ; when made sufficiently hot, fill with it an earthen quart pipkin, in which immerse a common tea-cup, containing

taining about half an ounce of *concentrated* vitriolic acid, (oil of vitriol) to which, when that has acquired a proper degree of heat, *gradually* add the same quantity (half an ounce) of purified nitre in powder; stir the mixture with a *slip of glass*, until the vapour arise in considerable quantity.

“The pipkin is then carried about the room, (*the doors, windows, &c. being close shut,*) occasionally putting it under the bed, and in every corner and place where any foul air may be supposed to lodge: the fumigation to be continued till the room is filled with the vapour, which will appear like a *thick haze.*”

The doors, &c. may be opened in an hour after the operation. In very infectious cases it should be repeated twice a day, but otherwise once will be sufficient, which should be regularly continued till the contagion is destroyed. If the vapour should irritate the lungs, so as to excite much cough, fresh air should be admitted, by opening the doors or windows of the room. After a few repetitions, this effect will not, however, be produced, but, on the con-

trary, will be found agreeable and refreshing. No wood or metal should be employed in the process, otherwise dangerous and offensive vapours will be disengaged with the nitrous. Proper attention should likewise be paid to cleanliness in the apartments, cloaths, and bedding. Uninhabited rooms may be best fumigated, as directed by Citizen Guyton Morveau, with the muriatic acid, in the following manner—"Put into the middle of the place which is to be purified, a chaffing dish, on which a pan, half filled with sand or ashes, is to be laid; and place on this bath a glass or earthen bowl, containing common salt. Having heated the bath, pour on the salt at once, vitriolic acid, which having done retire immediately, and let the windows and doors be exactly shut."

The proportion for a high and spacious ward of twenty beds, is of common salt, nine ounces, six drachms, and of vitriolic acid, seven ounces, seven drachms, which quantity is to be augmented or diminished, according to the space that is to be purified. Inhabited rooms this author recommends to
be

be fumigated with oxygenated muriatic acid, which is made by adding black oxyd of manganese, in the following proportions:

	oz.	dr.	gr.
Common salt, - - -	3	2	10
Black Oxyd of Manganese	0	10	17
Water, - - - - -	1	2	33
Vitriolic acid, - - - -	1	7	50

The salt and manganese being mixed, by rubbing together in a glass or Wedgewood's mortar, are put into a glass bowl, and the water being added, pour to it vitriolic acid; this portion is sufficient for a room with ten beds.

No. 110, SMELLING SALTS.

The late Mr. Godfrey gained much reputation in this article, by simply resubliming the volatile ammonia, and afterwards perfuming it with lavender. From their great pungency they should be used very cautiously, particularly for head-achs attended with fever or plentitude of the vessels of the head; besides, such powerful stimulants are so very injurious to the olfactory nerves,

as

as often to impair the sense of smell, and their high perfumed state by much smelling is apt to aggravate and even produce nervous head-achs.

Volatile salts impregnated with the flavour of the rosemary are less pernicious, and a good cephalic for periodical head-achs, fainting and hysteric fits.

No. 111, VOLATILE AROMATIC VINEGAR.

This elegant composition, made after an improved manner from the original receipt of the *Vinaigre des quatre Voleurs*, or Vinegar of the four Thieves, by Mr. Henry, a scientific chemist in Manchester, being an efficacious preventive against contagious putrid sore throats, and other infectious diseases, and a powerful stimulant in nervous head-achs, fainting and hysteric fits: is admirably calculated for smelling bottles, and has lately, very deservedly, had the preference to the volatile smelling salts.

It is used by smelling to the bottle or a sponge moistened therewith. In infected cham-

chambers a few drops may be poured on a heated iron plate, or evaporated in a saucer over the blaze of a candle, which, in small rooms, will answer the purpose of the more elaborate process of the nitrous fumigation.

TABLE

T A B L E O F D I E T.



No: 112, LOW or FEVER DIET.

Panada,
 Gruel,
 Milk, thickened with arrow root,
 Plain bread pudding,
 Arrow root, salep, sago, tapioca jelly,
 Rice milk,
 Chicken or veal tea.

DRINK.

Barley water, acidulated with lemon juice,
 Milk and water,
 Lemon or orange whey,

Thin

Thin gruel,
Bohea, balm, or mint tea.

No. 113, RESTORATIVE or CONVALESCENT DIET.

Rice or bread pudding,
Hart's horn, isinglass, or calves feet
jelly,
Oysters, and shell fish,
Flounders and soles,
Veal, fowls, rabbits and lamb.

DRINK.

Fresh small beer,
Porter,
Wine and water,
Weak brandy and water.

No. 114, GENEROUS or FULL DIET.

Rice or bread pudding,
Strong beer, broth, or
Gravy soup,
Oysters and shell fish,
Veal, fowl, lamb, mutton, beef, pork,
&c. &c.

Jelly

Jelly of hart's horn, calves feet, or isin-
glass,

Meat soups, with proper vegetables.

DRINK.

Brisk cyder, or perry,

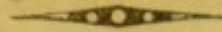
Sherry, port, or claret wine,

Rum or brandy diluted with water.

OF

OF POISONS,

AND THE

Means of Counteracting their Effects.

Poisons may be considered under three different heads, viz. MINERAL, VEGETABLE, and ANIMAL.

OF THE MINERAL SORT,

ARSENIC is the most potent, and, for the purpose of suicide, generally resorted to. The solutions of mercury, copper, lead, and antimony in different acids, are likewise in no great quantity active and virulent poisons. When a mineral poison has been taken, no medicine will have so beneficial effect as a solution of an alkali with sulphur, as the liver of sulphur, or when this cannot be readily obtained,
the

the salt of wormwood, (No. 21.) and a little washed sulphur, (No. 39.) may be employed with advantage. A table-spoonful of the salt of wormwood, or liver of sulphur may be dissolved in half a pint of water, and two table-spoonfuls given for a dose; in case the latter cannot be procured, a tea-spoonful of sulphur should be given with the first dose. This should be administered as speedily as possible, and repeated in a quarter of an hour, and afterwards as occasion may require.

This medicine, by uniting with the acid, decomposes the salt and precipitates the metal in the form of a calx, nearly or wholly inactive. It will likewise be proper to dilute plentifully with warm water, and to excite vomiting by giving, either with the first dose of the alkaline medicine, or soon after, two scruples of Ipecacuanha powder, (No. 23.) and to assist its operation by irritating the fauces with the finger, which may be introduced a little down the gullet. Oil and milk may likewise be given with a view to blunt their acrimony. If either liver of sulphur, or salt of wormwood cannot be readily procured, the same quantity of pearl or pot-ash may be employed, or a half a table-spoonful of soap lies given in a little water.

In all cases of mineral poisons this method should be adopted, if the poison should be arsenic, Newman observes that the alkaline medicines, as the salt of wormwood, or pearl-ash, will very plentifully dissolve

solve it, and hence will be the better discharged by the emetic.

The most powerful medicine for counteracting the effects of arsenic, or corrosive sublimate, is the liver of sulphur, given in the dose of half a drachm, dissolved in a glass of water, and repeated in a quarter of an hour, or in the manner above-mentioned. The alkali of this medicine decomposes the saline preparation of metals, and the sulphuric part restrains their power, and so remarkably abates the virulence of arsenic, as, when intimately combined, to render it nearly innocent.

It is strange that such powerful medicines in counteracting the effects of mineral poisons, should not be noticed by Tissot, Buchan, and others who have written on the subject, professedly for public instruction. "With respect to mineral poisons," says Dr. Houlston, "there is a rational ground for hope. By proper management they may be decomposed, their effects counteracted, and the danger resulting from their exhibition guarded against and prevented;" but the

VEGETABLE POISONS

do not admit of such a remedy, there being no certain means of counteracting their effects. Their speedy evacuation should be attempted by the most powerful emetics; as, fifteen or twenty grains of

white vitriol, or four grains of emetic tartar, (No. 28.) with thirty of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) in a little water—a solution of the crystallized acid of lemon, or vinegar may be given, as a corrector of their narcotic quality, and coffee as a diluter.

These means should be employed as early as possible, before the poison has destroyed the sensibility of the stomach, and produced such a degree of spasm as to render vomiting impracticable, the certain consequence of their continued action on the stomach; their evacuation cannot then be effected, and their continuance is inevitably fatal.



ANIMAL POISON.

The effects of poison introduced by the sting of insects, may be prevented by applying immediately a little vinegar and spirit of wine, by means of a fold of rag.

From the bite of a mad animal arise the most formidable wound and morbid action in the system
known

known in this country, called hydrophobia* ; for the prevention and cure of which a great variety of nostrums have been held forth to the public ; but there is no satisfactory instance of any of them proving useful ; and nothing yet known can be depended on, but the complete removal of the injured part by the knife or actual cautery. In this all medical writers on the subject agree, with this difference, that some contend it can only be *effectual* when it is done soon after the accident ; while others, as Dr. Cullen, &c. are of opinion that the poisonous matter is not immediately absorbed into the system, and thinks the measures for destroying the part may be practised many days after the bite.

Mr. Hugh Munro, and Mr. Benjamin Bell, recommend the removal of the part as soon as possible after the accident ; but observe, if it has been neglected it should be attempted at any time before symptoms of hydrophobia take place, as there are instances of no alarming symptom occurring for several weeks after the bite has been given.

Sea bathing has been much recommended in all ages as a preventive ; and lately mercury by many practitioners ; but there are so few well attested cases in which they have been attended with advantage,

* Doctor Berguillon has lately published a treatise at Paris, in which he maintains, with great ingenuity, that this disease is produced solely by the power of imagination, without the intervention of any distinct material poison.

that little or no dependence can be placed on them. The complete cutting out of the part to which the teeth have been applied is unquestionably the most to be depended on: and as hydrophobia, when once it has taken place, is absolutely an incurable malady, and the period for absorption uncertain, the sooner the excision of the part is accomplished the greater will be the chance of success. Till the operation can be done the parts should be constantly washed, and even after its removal, a discharge should be kept up from the surface of the wound by stimulating applications, as the savin ointment, (No. 48.)

proceeding it be immediately
 had recourse to for when
 once absorption is assured
 the better place it is by
 ON
 no means to be depended
 upon. I do not credit that
 even the immediate application
 of caustic so as to excite
 an immediate excoriation and
 discharge will promote
 a cure. It is subject

ON

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

AND THE

Means of recovering Drowned Persons.

THE suspension of the vital powers produced by immersion in water, called *drowning*, and that by strangulation, suffocation by noxious vapours and lightening, are very similar and require the same resuscitative means. As in poisons, so in cases of suspended animation, what is necessary to be done should be done quickly; therefore on the first alarm of any person being drowned or suffocated, while the body is searching for or conveying to the nearest house, the following should be got ready: warm blankets, flannels, warm water, heated bricks, a pair of small bellows, warming pan, sal volatile, clyster pipes, and an electrifying machine. In conveying the body to the house the head and chest

should be placed rather in a reclining position, that in case of any water having got into the lungs it may run out at the mouth, which the agitation of the carriage will promote.

The body being placed on warm blankets in a spacious room with a good fire, and *only* five or six attendants, the first attempt should be to restore the lost heat by friction, with warm flannels, assisted by the application of warm bricks or bladders filled with warm water to the pit of the stomach and soles of the feet. Spirits and common salt, recommended by the Humane Society, and other medical authors, as external applications are hurtful, as by the evaporation of the former and solution of the latter in the moisture of the skin, a considerable degree of cold is produced which will counteract the effects of the friction.

The attempt to restore the important functions of the lungs*, should be made by forcing in a quantity of air from a bellows through one nostril, the other and the mouth kept closely shut; an assistant should gently press down the ribs, as soon as their

* Dr. Cullen, in a letter to Lord Cathcart, on the subject of suspended animation, says, that very often the water does not enter the lungs in any material quantity, and that death ensues in consequence of the stoppage of respiration, and the consequent ceasing of the action of the heart, whereby the body loses its heat and vital principle. Mr. Hunter, in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XLVI. advances the same theory, and asserts that the restoration of breathing is all that is necessary to restore the heart's motion.

elevation indicate a distension of the lungs, and this alternate inflation and expulsion should be continued some time, so as to imitate natural respiration ; the friction of the body, &c. being still continued by the other assistants

The action of the heart should be excited by passing through its region gentle electric shocks, from the left to the right side, and from the front to the back alternately.

The bowels should be fomented and stimulated, by throwing up a quantity of warm water with a handful of common salt dissolved in it, which may be done with a clyster-pipe and bladder. The injection of tobacco fumes up the fundament, recommended by the Humane Society, from its narcotic quality is more likely to prove hurtful than otherwise. It is strange that a herb, noted for its extraordinary effects in diminishing the vital powers should be proposed as a *stimulant* in cases of their suspension.

A slight agitation of the body every six or ten minutes, will act as a great auxiliary to those means.

Bleeding having a tendency to weaken the force of the circulation more than stimulate it, should be employed only when deemed necessary by a medical practitioner.

The brain and nervous system may be stimulated by applying electric sparks to the head, and to the surface of the body. On the appearance of any symptom of returning life, a tea-spoonful of sal volatile, (No. 11.) or a cordial of warm brandy, should be got into the stomach in small quantities, and frequently repeated.

If, after a vigorous employment of these means, for the course of two hours, there should be no symptom of returning life, and any brewhouse, or warm bath can be obtained, the body should be carefully conveyed to such a place, and remain in the bath, or surrounded with warm grains for three or four hours : but if not, the plans proposed should be persisted in for an hour or two longer, there being instances of lives having been restored after three hours unremitting perseverance.

By these means I was, some time since, successful in restoring a poor woman, who had unfortunately slipped into the Thames off a plank, and from every information I could obtain, she must have been under water nearly half an hour. Being fortunately on the spot, the methods above described were put into immediate execution. The case (Mrs. Bloxham, of Bankside) was published by Doctor Hawes, in the reports of the Humane Society, and the Anniversary Meeting adjudged me the Honorary Medallion.

If the subject be very young, it may be placed between two healthy persons in a bed ; the
natura

natural vital warmth has in this manner proved, in many cases, successful.

The drag and apparatus for inflating the lungs, recommended by the Humane Society, should be kept in every parish, many lives being lost for want of a proper drag.

OF

ON
NURSING,
AND THE
TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

IT appears by the Annual Registers of the Dead, that nearly one-half of the children born in this country, die under seven years of age; so that half the people that come into the world, go out of it again, before they become of the least use to it or themselves. This great mortality is imputed, by medical writers on the subject, to wrong management, during the first and second year of their infancy. Dr. William Cadogan, late Physician to the Foundling Hospital, in a Letter to a Governor, asserts, that this great calamity is owing “to their being over cloathed and over fed, and both fed and cloathed improperly.” That the present method of nursing is wrong, (continues the Doctor) needs no other proof than the frequent miscarriages attending it, the death of many, and the ill health of those that survive.

CLOATHING

CLOATHING OF CHILDREN.

The first great mistake arises from the prejudice of nurses, in loading and binding children with flannels, swathes, stays, &c. equal to their own weight, by which means a healthy child is made so tender and chilly, that it cannot bear the external air; and if by accident it should be exposed to a refreshing breeze, the consequence is a serious inflammatory affection of the lungs or bowels; or if the child should survive the first month, it is then sent into the country, to be reared in a house that admits wind and air from every quarter. A new-born infant being naturally warmer than an adult, requires in proportion less cloathing, and should be put on so loose, that the bowels may have room, and the limbs liberty to act and exert themselves, that the circulation of the blood, through the superficial vessels, may not be impeded, or malformation, or unnatural swellings be produced by partial compression. To the latter is doubtless attributable the many distortions and deformities, particularly among females, who suffer more in this respect than males. The great pleasure a child manifests, on being divested of this superfluity of dress, by all its powers of expression, would be sufficient to convince nurses, were they capable of making just observations, that the free use of its limbs, &c. are more agreeable to its feelings, and necessary for their growth and strength.

A flannel

A flannel waistcoat, without sleeves, made to fit the body and tie loosely behind, to which a petticoat may be sewed, and over this a kind of gown, both of the same thin light and flimsey materials. The petticoat should not be quite so long as the child; the gown a few inches longer; with one cap only on the head, and the linen as usual, I think abundantly sufficient for the day, laying aside all swathes, bandages, stays, and contrivances, that are most ridiculously used to close and keep the bones of the head in their place, which confining and compressing the brain has been productive of very serious mischief to that organ, and not unfrequently that fatal disease, vulgarly called Watery Head.—Shoes and stockings are unnecessary incumberances; the latter keep the legs wet and nasty, if they are not changed every hour, and the former to often cramp and hurt the feet, so as to prevent their learning to walk. Their night-dress should be only a loose flannel shirt. Children in this simple dress would be perfectly easy, and enjoy the free use of their limbs and faculties. They should be put into it as soon as they are born, and continued in it till they are three years old, when it may be changed for any other more genteel and fashionable. They should be changed at least every day, to keep them free from sournesses, which is both offensive and prejudicial to the tender state of infancy.

*is another has almost copied it
Dogan here & in other parts
son) children.*

THE

THE FEEDING OF CHILDREN

Is of greater importance than their cloathing.— Great care should be taken that their food be wholesome and good, and in such quantity only as the body requires for its support and growth. In the business of nursing, as in physic, we should endeavour to follow nature. When a child is born, it is full of blood and excrement; its appetite or senses awake, and requires some intermediate time of abstinence and rest, to compose and recover the pressure and struggles of the birth; and the little fever produced by the great change in the circulation, which is now very different to its foetal state. If the child has sustained no injury, it will soon fall into a sweet sleep of six or seven hours, when it will awake, refreshed and hungry; it should then be put to suck; if there should be no milk, from the sucking of the infant, it will, in an hour or two, infallibly flow; and if nothing else be given it, the child would grow strong, and the mother recover perfectly, in a few days. The general practice of forcing down a child's throat, as soon as it is born, a lump of butter and sugar, or a little oil, with a view to cleanse the bowels, is exceedingly pernicious. The mother's first milk is purgative, and cleanses a child of its long-hoarded excrements, without griping or disordering the stomach and bowels; and no child can be deprived of it, without very manifest injury.

By

By degrees the milk becomes less purgative and more nourishing, and is unquestionably the best and only food the child likes or ought to have, for at least three months. The call of nature should be waited for, to feed it with any thing more substantial, and the appetite ever precede the food, not only with regard to the daily meals, but those changes of diet which increasing life requires.

Nine in ten of the diseases of children, may justly be imputed to the mistakes of nurses, both in the quality and quantity of food. With respect to quantity, it is a most ridiculous error to suppose that whenever a child cries, it wants victuals, and thus to feed it twelve or more times in a day and night. If the child's wants and motions be *diligently* and *judiciously* attended to, it will be found that it seldom or ever cries but from pain. The sensation of hunger being unattended with pain, a very young child will make other signs of its wants, before it will cry for food. If it be healthy and quite easy in its dress, will very rarely cry at all. Children that are fed only three or four times in twenty-four hours, are more healthy, active, and chearful than those who are never suffered to be hungry at all. The great fault in the quality of the food, is its not being simple enough. The addition of sugar, spices, and wine to their pap; and gruels and panadas are unnecessary; they were first only introduced by luxury, to the great destruction of the health of mankind. A child should not be kept entirely

tirely on vegetable food, from its tendency to fermentation in the heat of the stomach; and to its consequent acidity, the first and general cause of all their diseases is to be attributed. As we are partly carnivorous animals, our offspring should not be deprived of that food which corrects the acescent* quality of vegetables. The mother's milk, when good, is certainly a mixture of vegetable and animal properties; in the due proportion of which consists that salubrity of aliment our nature seems to require. I would advise, therefore, that one-half of infants' diet be thin and light broths, with a little bread, rice, or arrow root boiled in them, which last is not so acescent as any other farinaceous substances. The admixture of animal jelly, with that of the arrow root, recommended under the head of arrow root, (No. 104.) is likewise an excellent combination for weakly children. The other part of childrens' diet may be a little toasted bread, or tops and bottoms, boiled with a little water, almost dry, and then mixed with fresh milk, *not boiled*, (the properties of milk and taste being much changed by boiling). This, without sugar, spices, or any other pretended amendment whatever, will be perfectly light and wholesome. A sucking child may be fed twice a day at first, and not oftener: once

* When this acid corruption of food predominates, which is obvious from the crude, white or green stools, gripes and purgings occasioned by it, a little magnesia, in mint-water, will prove the best remedy; or if attended with much pain in the bowels, known by the child's kicking and drawing up its legs, the absorbent mixture, (No. 62.) will prove more serviceable than magnesia alone.

with

with the broth and once with the milk thus prepared, in quantity just to satisfy its hunger. They should always be fed in a sitting posture, that swallowing may be easier to them. If a child is not used to feeding at night, it will not want it, but get into a habit of sleeping all or most part of the night, very quietly, only waking for a few minutes, when it is wet and wants changing. It is night-feeding that makes children so over fat and bloated. At the end of twelve months, the child should be weaned, by insensible degrees, that it may neither feel nor fret for the want of the breast. Were this plan of nursing literally pursued, the children kept clean and sweet, tumbled and tossed about a good deal, played with and kept in good humour, and carried out every day in all weathers, I am confident that in eight or nine months time, most children would become healthy and strong, and able to sit on the ground without support, to divert themselves an hour at a time, to the great relief of their nurses, would very readily find the use of their legs, and very soon shift for themselves. By this method of nursing likewise, hereditary diseases may be avoided, and, in a generation or two, every taint and infirmity, the king's evil and insanity not excepted, may be worn out. It is a duty incumbent on every father, to have his child nursed under his own eye, and to make use of his own reason and sense, in superintending and directing the management of it; and that of the mother to suckle it herself: if she be healthy it will confirm her health, if weakly it will,

in

in most cases, restore her. It need be no confinement to her, or abridgement of her time; three or four times in twenty-four hours, will be often enough to give it suck. It may be fed and dressed by some reasonable servant, that will submit to be directed, with whom it might likewise sleep. No other woman's milk can be so good for her child; and dry nursing is the most unnatural and dangerous method of all; and, according to the calculations of gentlemen who have been in the practice of midwifery and attending children upwards of forty years, not one in three survives it.



EXERCISE OF CHILDREN.

Without a proper degree of exercise, all our care in feeding and cloathing infants, will not succeed to our wishes, till by due degrees a child is brought to bear a good deal of exercise without fatigue. It should be pushed forward and taught to walk, as soon as possible, so that at the end of twelve months it should (if healthy) be capable of walking alone. It is a vulgar error to suppose that children are not to be put on their legs, because

K they

they are weak or the least bent or crooked; daily experience shews that crooked legs will grow, in time, strong and straight, by frequent walking, and that disuse make them worse. The walks should be gradually increased every day, till they can walk two miles without weariness, which they will very well be able to do in three years, if they are accustomed to it properly. From this daily exertion, they will, from the impulse of their own active vigour, soon be found running, leaping, and playing, all day long. Thus a dull heavy child may be made playful and sprightly, and a weakly one healthy and strong, and confirmed in good habits and permanent health.

There are some other little niceties, that were they observed in the nursing of children, would be of some service to them, such as making them lie straight in bed, I do not mean extended like a corpse, but that their limbs may be free and easy. They should be taught to use both hands alike, for its employing one more than another, will make the hand and side of the body bigger than the other, and is often the cause of crookedness. It would likewise not be amiss to forward their speaking *plain*, by speaking plain *distinct* words to them, instead of the jargon generally made use of by nurses.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

Choice of a Wet Nurse, &c.

It is not sufficient that a wet nurse should be only clean, healthy, sober, and temperate, but likewise *middle aged*, because they will have more milk than the very young, and more and better than the old: this is a very material consideration, when they have each their own child to suckle besides. Those between twenty and thirty are certainly the best age. Great regard should be had to the time of their lying-in, and those procured who have not been brought to bed more than three months, for Nature intending that a child should suck only twelve months, the milk seldom continues good much longer, for about that time women, though they give suck, are apt to breed again, and some that are very sanguine

much sooner, which, and other periodical causes, disturb and affect the milk greatly, and therefore are not so proper for nurses so long after their delivery.

The nurses food should consist of a proper mixture of flesh and vegetables : she should eat one hearty meal of unsalted meat every day, with a great deal of vegetables and little bread, and thin broth or milk for her breakfast and supper, and her *strongest* drink good ale or porter.

If the child has not suckled its own mother, it should have a little purgative physic, in a day or two after its birth, to carry off the long-hoarded excrements ; for this purpose, may be given it a little infusion of senna, or the nurse a little lenitive electuary, which through the medium of the milk, will act on the bowels of the child ; by these means three or four stools should be procured in twenty-four hours.

The child should be kept awake by day, as long as they are disposed to be so, and great care should be taken that no anodyne quack medicine be given, or means taken to lull or rock them to sleep, or to continue them asleep long, which is too much the custom, to save their own time and trouble, to the great detriment of the child's health, spirits, and understanding. If the nurse has another child to support with her own milk, the sooner the child is begun to be fed according to the method I have recommended

commended, the better, as it is not likely she should have milk enough to support two.

A healthy child may be allowed a little mellow fruit, either raw, stewed, or baked, and the produce of the kitchen-garden, which, in moderation, is perfectly grateful and salutary. As soon as the child has any teeth, it may be used to a little flesh-meat, which they will be more fond of than confectionary or pastry wares, with which it should never debauch its taste.

OF THE
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

HAVING observed that the first and general cause of almost all diseases that assail us during childhood, is the acid corruption of the food, and it being easier to prevent diseases than cure them, it will not be amiss to mention in this place a certain preventive, if given in due time.

On the first appearance of predominating acid, which is evinced by crude, white or green stools, gripes, and purgings occasioned by it; ten grains of magnesia, (No. 1.) combined with three grains of rhubarb powder, (No. 25.) should be given in a little mint water, which will correct the sourness more effectually than prepared chalk, or Gascoign balls, so generally employed by nurses; and instead of producing a costive state of the bowels, the certain consequence of these cretaceous absorbents, the magnesia and rhubarb will gently carry off the of-
fending

fending matter, and at the same time strengthen the stomach and bowels. If the child is supported entirely by the breast, the mother should live more on animal food, and if it be allowed any spoon-meat, it should be the vegetable and animal combination mentioned under the head of arrow root, (No. 103.) In cases of obstinate purging, two or three teaspoonfuls of the cretaceous mixture, (No. 53.) should be given every three or four hours. By the *early* employment of these remedies many complaints may be prevented, which from neglect grow from bad to worse, and too often end fatally.



CONVULSIVE FITS.

The spasmodic affection, termed by nurses *inward fits*, is the first complaint that appears in children, and which most, if not all children, are more or less subject to. The symptoms are, an appearance of being asleep with the eye-lids a little open, the eyes frequently twinkling, with the whites of them turned upwards: the muscles of the face, especially of the lips, are affected with a tremulous

motion, producing something like a smile, and sometimes almost the appearance of a laugh. The breathing becomes interrupted, and appears now and then to stop a little, with a considerable fluttering at the heart, and intermission of the pulse, the nose becomes pinched, a pale circle encompass the eyes and mouth, often becoming livid and at times disappearing entirely. The child at length becomes so irritable and nervous that it starts at the least noise, it will then sigh and discharge wind, which affords a temporary relief, and presently relapsing into a dozing. Sometimes it struggles very much before the wind is expelled, then vomiting, or a loud fit of crying, sets all right again. As the child advances, these fits generally go off by degrees spontaneously; or by mismanagement in their diet grow worse, succeeded by fever or thrush; or end in vomiting, sour, crudled, and green stools, and convulsions of the whole body.

Dr. Armstrong, who has fully treated on this disease, and whom subsequent writers have copied, imputes it to a quantity of mucus squeezed out of the glands of the mouth and fauces, by the contraction of the muscles and pressure of the nipple in the act of sucking, which, with the additional mucus of the gullet and stomach, mixing with the milk, renders it of a slimy consistence, by which means it is not readily taken up by the vessels for the nourishment of the body; and as there is in most children an acidity in the stomach, the milk is thereby curdled, which adds to the load; hence sickness and
spasm

spasms are produced, which, by sympathy, being communicated to the gullet and fauces, occasions the convulsive motions enumerated above. Other authors, who coincide with the Doctor in this opinion, think that they are aggravated, if not produced by air swallowed with the milk in sucking, from the relief a child experiences on an expulsion of air, which, however, was more likely to be generated in the stomach than taken with the milk. This hypothesis of Dr. Armstrong, is ingenious, but by no means satisfactorily accounts for all the symptoms attendant on the disease. The quantity of mucus swallowed with the milk during suction is unavoidable, and no doubt intended by nature to correct acidity and the coagulation of the milk, which the Doctor, to support his theory, thinks takes place: nor can it be attributed to a corrupt or vitiated state of the saliva, inasmuch as all children are affected with them. Besides, were the Doctor right in imputing the disease to the quantity of mucus swallowed during *suction*, children that are not suffered to suck at all, would be entirely exempt from them, which we find, however, so far from being the case, that dry-nursed children suffer most by them. *Acid nutritious the cause; such as*

children must have

+ From my own experience and observation on this *perturbed state of the whole system*, which takes place during the paroxysm, I am disposed to refer it to a very different cause, hitherto, I believe, unnoticed by any medical writer on the subject.

+ *D. liberate, than an Lan. 1780*

All

All the symptoms enumerated, denote a very considerable interruption of the circulation of the blood, to which I refer the real cause of the disease; and when we consider the great changes which take place in the circulation, at the moment a child inhales its first breath, we cannot be surprised that it should not go on for some time with regularity; which I will endeavour to demonstrate.

As soon as a child is born, the vessels by which it received nourishment from the mother, during its foetal state, are now no longer necessary, and they become gradually obliterated and form a kind of ligament. Each cavity of the heart, which, prior to its birth acted as one, by a communication between the two auricles, called the foramen ovale, or oval hole, are now to perform two offices, the right ventricle to transmit *venal blood* to the lungs, and the left ventricle, *arterial blood*, through the great artery, called the aorta, and its divisions and sub-divisions all over the body for its support. The vessel (termed the *canalis arteriosus*) for conveying blood from the pulmonary artery to the aorta, to prevent too great an afflux into the lungs previous to respiration, is likewise become unnecessary and its cavity in time destroyed. The closing of the foramen ovale*, and canalis arteriosus not taking place im-

* This aperture sometimes remains open through life, which I believe to be the cause of the palpitation of the heart, intermittent pulse, and fainting, or swooning fits, we find some people subject to, at intervals, during the whole of their lives, without materially affecting their health.

mediately, on the birth of the child, but gradually afterwards, must naturally be a cause of a little interruption to the circulation, and I am convinced that its regularity is not established till they are closed, and as this is accomplished *gradually*, so the fits in question go off *gradually*, and at the time they generally close, so the fits disappear *spontaneously*. These fits may therefore be considered of the nature of *fainting* or *swooning* fits, occasioned by the loss of blood in adults, and which are produced by the same interruption in the action of the heart, and to which they have a very great resemblance, and are relieved by the same remedies. With respect to the

MEDICAL TREATMENT

of these inward fits, as they are termed, it is obvious that all that art can or should attempt to do, is to palliate the symptoms till nature removes the cause; to avoid every thing that is likely to aggravate them, as, a distended state of the stomach from a full meal, which by pressing up the diaphragm impedes the action of the heart, (it is from this circumstance that the expulsion of air from the stomach, noticed by authors, affords children so much relief) a child should therefore be suffered to suck, or be fed, a little at a time; the stomach and bowels should be kept in a proper state, by strict attention to the admixture of vegetable and animal food above-mentioned

mentioned, and the correction of any acidity by the exhibition of small doses of magnesia, alone, or combined with rhubarb. When the symptoms run high from neglect or mismanagement, a small blister applied over the breast bone, or to the left side, will afford very considerable relief, by diminishing the irritability of the heart. If proper attention be paid to the feeding of the child, I am persuaded that the complaint would never require any medical assistance, but would gradually decline till it left the child entirely, and that the termination in the disease noticed by Armstrong, and ~~other~~ others, is owing to *bad nursing, officious art, and accidental fever.*

All the disorders which arise from the retention of the meconium, as the red gum, may easily be removed, by gentle laxatives, or obviated by sucking the first milk of the mother, which effectually cleans the bowels of the or excrementitious matter contained in them. One great source of mortality among children, is

Mrs Man's children are all crooked legs & great head & rich. I have long known since from the time he acted as compounder under a family

DENTITION,

OR, THE BREEDING OF THEIR TEETH:

The Newford Infirmary

Whatever fever, fits, or other dangerous symptoms, seem to attend this *operation of nature*, healthy children generally breed their teeth without any such bad

bad attendants, which inclines me to suspect the evil not to be natural, but rather the effect of too great fullness, or corrupt humours of the body put into action by the irritation the tooth produces in breaking its way out. This I believe never happens without some pain, and probably a little fever, but if the blood and juices be perfectly good and healthy, and there be not too great a redundancy of them, both will be but slight, and pass off imperceptibly without any bad consequence whatever. Care should therefore be taken to keep off the humours of the body in this state, by proper diet and exercise.

The usual symptoms produced by this operation of nature, are, restlessness, frequent and sudden startings, especially in sleep, costiveness, and sometimes violent looseness, fever, or convulsions. In general those children breed their teeth with the greatest ease, who have a moderate laxity of the bowels, and a plentiful flow of saliva, or spittle, during the time. A costive state of the bowels, as aggravating the inflammatory symptoms, should be guarded against, by giving a little magnesia and rhubarb, or senna, (*See* No. 34.) and *immoderate* looseness, as increasing the irritability of the body, should be obviated by giving two or three tea-spoonfuls of the cretaceous mixture, (No. 53.) or three drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) in a little mint water, to which, six or eight grains of the cretaceous powder, (No. 31.) or prepared chalk, may be added, and if the skin be dry, and the child feverish, one grain

grain of ipecacuanha powder will prove useful, by producing perspiration.

The discreet use of laudanum is a very important addition in this instance, and, by allaying the irritability, not only of the gum, but the whole body, will often prevent fever and convulsions. If its frequent exhibition should produce a costive state of the bowels, a little magnesia should be given with it, and the cretaceous powders omitted.

At the same time, as children about this period, are generally disposed to chew every thing that they can get into their hands, they should always have something that will yield a little to the pressure of their gums. The Indian-rubber, or elastic gum, secured round the end of a rattle, I have found, for this purpose to answer best. The repeated muscular action, occasioned by the constant biting and gnawing of such a substance, will increase the discharge from the salivary glands, while the gums will be so forcibly pressed against the advancing teeth, as to make them break out much sooner, and with less uneasiness than would otherwise happen. If these means should prove ineffectual, and bad symptoms begin to appear, the inflamed gum should be lanced down to the tooth. Blisters applied to the nape of the neck, or behind the ear, will often take off the irritation of the gums, and thus relieve all the febrile symptoms. If the child should, on the contrary, be reduced, with a feeble pulse, it should be supported with cordials and a nutritious diet.

O F W O R M S.

THERE is no complaint more frequent among children than that of worms. It is a common supposition that the eggs of worms are conveyed into the stomach with fruit; but I believe there are few things we eat or drink, that do not contain them; and I am persuaded they are never hatched, or nourished in an healthy stomach, for the gall, in particular, would destroy them. The best preventive, therefore, for children, is proper food and exercise.

*a little
Rhubarb to cleanse the Bowels etc.*

The signs of worms in children are very numerous, such as, disagreeable breath in the morning, especially itching at the nose, irregular appetite, swelled and hard belly, troublesome sleep, grinding of the teeth during sleep, thirst and feverishness, colicky pains, and often purgings; but as these symptoms are common to other disorders, the only one to be depended on, is their being discharged, and this may be observed with respect to every species of worms. The most effectual and safe remedy for the destruction of worms, lodged either in the stomach or intestines, is the Basilic powder, (No. 29.) given according to the directions there specified.

The *spurious worm fever*, as termed by Doctor Musgrave, or the *infantile remittent fever*, of
 Doctor

Doctor Butter, is attended with all the symptoms enumerated above, without the existence of any worms in the stomach and bowels, but arises solely from the indulgence of too great a quantity of food. The attack of this disorder is more instantaneous, and its progress more rapid, the patient often passing, in the space of a few hours, from apparent perfect health, to a stupid and almost dying state. In the beginning of this disorder an emetic of ipecacuanha powder, (No. 23.) should be given without delay, and soon after a gentle purge of jalap powder, (No. 26.) with a view to evacuate the undigested matter and mucus, as happen to remain in the stomach and bowels; if they operate properly, there is seldom occasion for repeating them. If the purging should continue longer than forty-eight hours, it should be checked by a few drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) and if the child be much reduced, two tea-spoonfuls of the solution of the essential salt of bark, (No. 24.) in port wine, should be given two or three times a day. See No. 24.



For the treatment of the other diseases of children, as, measles, hooping-cough, &c. See the *Alphabetical List of Diseases*.

AN
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
DISEASES,
WITH THEIR
SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, &c. &c.



AGUE.

WHEN the cold fit of an intermittent fever is violent and continues long, or is a principal part of the disorder, it is thus termed; but by late authors this distinction is not observed, and all varieties are considered under the head of *intermittent fever*. See *intermittent fever*.

ANASARCA.

See Dropsy.

L.

ANIMA-

ANIMATION, Suspension of

See Page 134.

APOPLEXY,

Is a sudden deprivation of the external and internal senses and voluntary motion, in consequence of compression of the brain; which, when produced by an effusion of blood, or a distension of the vessels of the brain, from an accumulation of blood, is termed *SANGUINE APOPLEXY*: and when occasioned by an effusion of serum, which occurs chiefly in dropsical habits, *SEROUS APOPLEXY*.

SANGUINE APOPLEXY

generally occurs about the fiftieth year of a person's age. The short-necked, the indolent, and those who are apt to indulge themselves in excessive meals of animal food, and the free use of spirituous and vinous liquors, are most subject to this disease. Its frequent occurrence, of late years, in this country, is attributed to the unusual vicissitude of the climate; to which may be added the increased consumption of animal food and spirituous liquors.

DESCRIPTION, &c.—With the loss of sense and voluntary motion, noticed above, there is an appearance of profound and continual sleep, with snorting; the breathing oppressed: the pulse of the wrist seldom

dom much affected; while the arteries of the head, and particularly the great *carotid* in the neck, beat with increased force; the face red and bloated; the neck swelled, with a distension of the vessels, and dilatation of the pupils of the eyes. Although the whole of the body is affected with a loss of sense and motion, one side, on examination, will generally be found to be more so than the other.

These appearances, which constitute what is called the *apoplectic fit*, is often preceded by giddiness; frequent head-achs; bleeding at the nose; redness of the eyes; imperfect vision; a noise in the ears, like the ringing of bells at a distance, or the boiling of a tea-kettle; a transitory degree of numbness, or loss of motion in the extremities; faltering of the voice; impaired memory; drowsiness, particularly after dinner; the night mare; and disturbed sleep.

By early attention to these symptoms, a violent attack of this disease may be foreseen, and by due depletion and the preventive means hereafter recommended, it may often be prevented.

CAUSE.—The general cause of sanguine apoplexy, is a plethoric habit of body, with a determination of blood to the head. It may therefore be brought on by whatever hurries on the circulation, so as to increase the afflux of blood into the arteries of the head; such as violent exercise; passions of the mind; intoxication; violent vomiting, or straining. It may likewise be occasioned by whatever impedes the free

return of blood from the head; as a tight ligature, or handkerchief round the neck; stooping down, or laying with the head lower than the body; looking behind, or upwards for some time.

In order to check the velocity of blood into the vessels of the brain, nature has made provision by the circuitous direction, in which the great artery passes through the bone of the head; and in proportion to the angle it makes, so will be the impetus of the blood; and I am inclined to believe that one cause of apoplexy is the direction of this canal, allowing of a too free admission of blood. The vessels likewise being supported only by the soft medullary matter of the brain, instead of the solid support of muscles, skin, &c. which they have in other parts of the body, are thereby more easily distended, and consequently ruptured, and thus occasion fatal apoplexy.

TREATMENT, &c.—The first and principal object to accomplish towards the cure of this disease, is evidently the unloading of the vessels of the head, by applying six leeches to each temple; cupping or scarrifying the head or nape of the neck, and between the shoulders: or opening the temporal artery, which should be done as soon as possible after the attack. Bleeding from the jugular vein is much recommended by medical writers; but I conceive the unavoidable interruption to the return of blood from the head, by the ligature, to elevate or distend the vessel, for the purpose of opening, although temporary

porary, will certainly increase the effusion of blood in the head, in case of a rupture of a vessel; or if distention only, it may produce a rupture, particularly if the vein do not rise readily or be soon opened. Blisters should likewise be applied to the head and between the shoulders. The next object is to increase the circulation of the blood in the extremities, by applying to the feet and hands the mustard poultice, (No 100.) The action of the bowels should be promoted by a dose of basilic powder, (No. 29.) and the laxative clyster, (No. 86.) with the addition of two table-spoonfuls of common salt. The body should be kept nearly in an erect posture, and the head supported in that situation as favouring the return of blood from, and at the same time checking its afflux into the head. The sooner these measures are put into execution, the greater will be the probability of success. It has been a question much agitated of late, whether the exhibition of an emetic is proper on the first attack of apoplexy. By producing an equal circulation throughout the system, they have often relieved congestion of the brain; but its operation is more likely to produce a rupture of a vessel in a state of distention; and if effusion has taken place, it will very likely increase it.—It is therefore a very unsafe and ambiguous remedy.

PREVENTION.—People disposed to apoplexy, or have ever suffered by it, should be particular in keeping their feet warm, by wearing flannel socks, and the

use of the water-proof soles*, which I consider an admirable contrivance to keep the feet both dry and warm, to obviate plethora, by taking moderate exercise and avoiding full meals and spirituous liquors. When in bed, the head should be much higher than the trunk, but not so as to bend the head forward on the chest, but by a gradual elevation from the feet to the head. When affected with the symptoms already noticed, as denoting an approach of apoplexy, to obviate the attack, take a brisk purge of aloes, apply a blister to the neck or head, and put the feet in warm water. Snuff, by increasing the secretion of the nostrils, will often prove serviceable. General blood-letting having a tendency afterwards to produce plethora, should only be practiced when apoplexy is immediately threatened—the application of leeches will often supercede its necessity. A seton or issue near the head, will obviate any turgescence of the blood. The head should be shaved, and washed with cold water, once a day. A reclining posture and much sleep should be avoided, for nothing is more hurtful than too great an indulgence in bed. By a strict observance of these means, an apoplectic fit may be obviated, however predisposed the person may be to the disease.

DISTINCTION.—Apoplexy is distinguished from profound sleep, which it much resembles, by apply-

* Sold by Mr. Moore, No. 116, Great Portland-street.

ing the smelling salts, or sal volatile, to the nostrils, which will immediately rouse a sleeping, but will have no effect on an apoplectic person ; and from a fit of intoxication, by the paleness of the face, the smell of the breath, and manner of living.

SEROUS APOPLEXY.

Doctor George Fordyce asserts that the compression of the brain, producing apoplexy, seldom or never arises from the serous part of the blood being extravasated, and adds, whether serum or blood be the cause, the same methods should be pursued for relief. When apoplexy occurs in debilitated constitutions, in aged persons, or attended with dropsical swellings of the body, it may be referred to an effusion of serum, which, for its removal, will require the means suggested for the cure of sanguine apoplexy, with the omission of blood-letting. Cordials, which in the sanguine apoplexy are not allowed, would in this case be very proper.

APHTHA.

See Thrush.

APPETITE, Loss of

Is a symptom of depraved digestion. See indigestion.

ASTHMA.

Sanguine habits and straight chests are most subject to this disease, which is evidently of a spasmodic nature. It affects both young and old, in the former generally producing consumption of the lungs, and in the latter dropsy of the chest and extremities; when attended with expectoration of phlegm, it is called *humoral*, and when with none, *dry asthma*. It is often hereditary.

DESCRIPTION.—An almost constant difficulty of breathing, with exacerbations towards evening or during the night, threatening suffocation, with a sense of tightness across the chest, the breathing being performed slowly, and with a wheezing noise, if the patient is lying down when the fit comes on, which is often suddenly, he is obliged to change the posture for a more erect, and requires a free cool air. These symptoms gradually abate towards morning, and the fit seems to end in an expectoration of phlegm from the lungs.

CAUSE.—The principal cause of asthma, in England, is obstructed perspiration, producing a congestion of blood in the vessels of the lungs. Dr. Cullen says, it depends on a particular constitution of the lungs, and its proximate cause is a spasmodic constriction of ~~the~~ the muscular fibres of the wind-pipe and its subdivisions, preventing the expansion necessary for a full and free inspiration. The immediate

diate and exciting cause is, as Dr. Dover asserts, a determination to the lungs.

TREATMENT.—If the symptoms run high with pain in the chest, the loss of eight or ten ounces of blood, with a blister over the breast-bone, or between the shoulders, should precede the use of medicine, particularly if the subject be young. Two or three table-spoonfuls of the asthmatic mixture, (No. 57.) three times a day, with the pills, (No. 68.) twice a day. In obstinate cases, half a tea-spoonful of æther, (No. 12.) with fifteen drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) every night, or during the fit, or the inhaling of the vapours of æther, evaporated in a warm saucer, as recommended by Dr. Temple. The pectoral plaster, (No. 97.) should be kept over the breast-bone, as soon as the blister is healed. If the patient is young, or middle aged, a low diet should be observed, without malt-liquor; but if aged, and attended with swelling of the legs, a generous diet, and a beverage of Hollands and water will be proper. Flannel should be always worn next the skin.

The lozenge of the squill, combined with benzoin, is a composition well calculated to relieve asthmatic or chronic difficulty of breathing. This medicine was much recommended by Dr. Fordyce, and a very similar one, in the form of pills, by Dr. Morton.

The Iceland liverwort has lately been much extolled, as a remedy for asthma, and the syrup is no doubt

doubt a valuable medicine, taken as directed by Dr. Regnault. In young people it may prevent consumption, and in the middle aged and old, dropsy; but it is not to be depended on alone. Its combination with anodyne and expectorant medicines, recommended by Doctor Cramor, which he terms the balsam of the Iceland liverwort, forms an efficacious remedy for this disease.

PREVENTION.—The use of flannel next the skin, and the plaster, (No. 97.) with the use of the squill and benzoin lozenge, will often prevent, and always abate the violence of the asthmatic fit, and facilitate breathing and expectoration.

DISTINCTION.—This disease is distinguished from inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy, in being chronic, unattended with much pain or stitches in the chest, or fever.

BILE.

BILE. Redundancy of

It has of late years become fashionable to attribute almost all derangements of the stomach and bowels, and even complaints of the head, to a redundancy, or an accumulation of bile in the stomach, an idea founded in error, and first suggested by designing quacks, that they might the better impose their trash on the too credulous public, to the irreparable injury of the digestive powers of those who are induced to take their *antibilious* medicines. No secretion in the human body is more regular than that of the bile, or less disposed to be diseased, and were it not disturbed by the action of the strong cathartics (generally composed of mercury) taken for the purpose of carrying off a supposed redundancy, it would continue healthy, and in due quantity. The biliary duct, for conveying the bile from the liver and gall-bladder, terminating in the intestine, the bile cannot get into the stomach, unless forced, in the act of vomiting, or by a reversed state of the peristaltic motion of the intestines, which is of rare occurrence. When, through the obstruction of stone or spasm, the bile cannot flow into the intestines, it is taken up into the circulation, by the absorbent vessels of the liver, and thus tinges the white of the eyes and skin, of a yellow appearance, and the intestines become in an indolent state, and the stools white, from the loss of the stimulating and colouring matter of the bile. In cases of indigestion there is generally a deficiency of bile, through a sluggish state of the
liver,

liver, in consequence of weakness of the digestive organs; and in these cases we find our patients most complain of a *preternatural collection of bile*, when the reverse is in reality the case. What I mean to inculcate is, that when a redundancy or deficiency of bile exists, it is not to be considered a primary affection, but always as depending on some other disease, and that by the debilitating effects of the strong medicines recommended by illiterate empirics, the most serious consequences may, and frequently do arise.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE

Is generally a symptomatic affection, arising from plethora, in young people, of the arteries, and in the far advanced in life, of the veins.

DESCRIPTION.—It is in general confined to one nostril, occurring for most part in warm weather, and sometimes preceded by head-ach, redness of the face and eyes, noise in the ears, giddiness, frightful dreams, the night mare, coldness of the extremities, &c.

TREATMENT.—In young people it may be considered a slight disease, and scarcely worth notice. When profuse, the loss of blood from the arm will be proper, with the occasional use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) or the neutral purgative salts, (No. 2.) After due evacuations from the bowels, the cooling powders, (No. 73.) should be taken

two or three times a day, in cold water. Vinegar diluted with water should be applied cold to the nostrils, and if these fail to stop the bleeding, dossils of lint should be introduced moistened with vinegar or tincture of myrrh, which, by coagulating the blood, and compressing the ruptured vessel, will succeed if properly managed. The diet should be low and taken cold, the extremities kept warm. If it arises from suppressed evacuations, aloetic purges should be employed, and the legs be frequently immersed in warm water. When bleeding of the nose occurs in inflammatory fevers, it should not be hastily checked, unless indicated by the reduced state of the patient. When attendant on putrid fever, it happens from the weak state of the vessels, and should be stopped by the compressive means suggested above. When it occurs in old age, it should be considered a symptom of approaching apoplexy, and the preventive means already recommended for that disease, should be immediately had recourse to.

BLOOD, Discharge of, from the Urinary
Passages.

Is a symptomatic affection, and considered merely as a bleeding, is seldom dangerous; its cure of course will consist in the removal of the primary cause. The symptoms may be relieved, for the time, by drinking weak mucilaginous liquors, as linseed tea, or decoction of marsh mallow root. If attended with symptoms of plethora; bleeding from the arm,
and

and frequent doses of castor oil, (No. 3.) should not be omitted. The saline purgatives are improper. The diet should be low, unless the patient be much reduced, and the discharge of blood arise from ulceration of the kidneys or bladder, and in this case stimulants, as pepper, salt, &c. should be avoided.

BOILS

Arise from bad habit of body; their suppuration should be promoted by the application of a little gum-plaster, (No. 108.) spread on leather, or the poultice, (No. 101.) After they break they require only to be kept clean, and defended against the external air, by a little diachylon plaster, till they are healed. An alterative aperient powder of calomel and jalap, (see No. 26.) should be taken about twice a week, for four doses; and if after their suppuration the patient should be much reduced, the tonic mixture, (No. 66.)

BOILS OF THE GUM.

CAUSE.—Are the consequences of a fit of the tooth-ach, cold, external violence and disease of the jaw-bone.

TREATMENT.—When it arises from a carious tooth, its extraction is necessary. Suppuration should be promoted, by the application of a roasted fig, and after the matter is evacuated, the mouth should be

be frequently rinsed out with the acidulated gargle,
(No. 82.)

BRUISES AND SPRAINS.

Inflammation of the part should be obviated, by the application of leeches, and afterwards the discutient lotion. (No. 91.) to which may be added, in case of much pain, half an ounce of laudanum, (No. 18.) The aperient mixture, (No. 51.) should be taken occasionally, and the saline mixture, (No. 67.) if fever should intervene. If leeches cannot be readily procured, and the inflammation should run high, eight or ten ounces of blood should be taken from the arm; the diet low.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Apply the liniment, (No. 93.) or lotion, (No. 91.) as early as possible. In case of fever, the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) or the neutral salts, (No. 2.) and the saline mixture, (No. 67.) will be proper. After the operation of the aperient medicine, five or six drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) may be added to each dose of the saline mixture, particularly if the accident is to any great extent; diet low.

CANCER.

DESCRIPTION.—Most commonly affects the glandular parts of the body, generally after the thirty-
fifth

fifth year of a persons age, and very rarely before. It is distinguished by *occult* and *open*; by the former is meant its infant state, which is a hard scirrhus swelling, attended with frequent shooting pain; by degrees the skin becomes discoloured, and ulceration sooner or later takes place, when the disease is said to terminate in *open cancer*; the edges of which soon become callous, ragged, and unequal, with great lancinating, and a kind of burning pain, attended with a thin dark-coloured fœtid ichorous discharge, which is often so acrimonious as to inflame, excoriate, and frequently destroy the surrounding skin. From the corrosion of the vessels there is often a considerable discharge of blood.

CAUSE.—Respecting the cause of this disease, there have been a great many conjectures, without much foundation; some contending that they arise from a general disorder in the system, and others that they are in their infancy entirely local, and that the constitution becomes contaminated, by the absorption of the virus from the open cancer. They are generally occasioned by bruises and contusions, and therefore more frequently occur in the breast and lips.

TREATMENT.—No remedy has yet been discovered, capable of curing this affection; various poisons, both of the mineral and vegetable classes, have been recommended, which materially injure the constitution, without affording much relief. The pretensions of empirics have not escaped the examination

amination of practitioners of candour, and their nostrums tried with perseverance, without any evident advantage. I am persuaded, from the repeated trials of all the medicines ever suggested, that the only one to be depended on is the complete removal of the part, when it is practicable, and which should be done before the disease is far advanced, and the constitution becomes tainted. By the present improved method of operating, its removal is by no means so formidable as is generally imagined, but soon effected, and afterwards speedily cured*.

By topical bleeding, or issues near the part affected, the occasional use of aperient medicines, application of the hemlock plaster, and a strict abstemious diet, the disposition of the scirrhus tumour to inflame, may be removed, and the progress of the disease to ulceration suspended or retarded for life; but we should be careful that in this attempt we do not lose the chance of preventing future mischief by its timely extirpation.

When the disease has proceeded to ulceration, much however may be done to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, and we should not even despair of effecting a cure, by constitutional and topical remedies, since by the perseverance and application of men

* By this improved method, I some time since removed an indolent tumour, which weighed sixteen pounds twelve ounces. The wound was perfectly healed in three weeks, and in a month the man was able to follow his usual occupation, which he still continues to do, at Abbey-Tintern, in Monmouthshire.

of judgment and reflection, aided by the favour of Providence, remedies have been discovered for many diseases, which were once thought as incurable as cancer is now. The surrounding inflammation, and burning sensation of the disease may be relieved by the application of leeches, or an issue in the neighbourhood, and the pain abated by soft anodyne dressings. The application of fixed air, destroys the fœtor, and considerably corrects the discharge. The surface of the ulcer should be destroyed by mild escarotics, for this purpose arsenic has answered best. A poultice of carrots and turnips has been found to assuage the pain, and render the discharge less offensive.

CATARRH, CORYZA, AND INFLUENZA.

DESCRIPTION.—An increased excretion of mucus from the internal surface of the nostrils, fauces, and often the lungs, attended with slight fever, and a little cough. It generally begins with a sense of stoppage in the nose, a dull pain, and a sense of weight in the forehead and stiffness in the motion of the eyes, and soon after a distillation of a thin fluid from the nose, and often the eyes, somewhat acrid, which constitute the Coryza, and when epidemic, it is termed Influenza.

CAUSE.—This disease evidently arises from the effect of cold producing an afflux of fluids to the membrane of the nose, fauces, and lungs, by checking the natural perspiration of the skin.

CURE.

CURE.—When the febrile symptoms are moderate, it is commonly sufficient to avoid cold, and abstain from animal food for some days; but when these symptoms are considerable, it will be proper to lie in bed, and take frequently some mild and diluent drink, a little warmed, to promote gentle perspiration. The cough mixture, (No. 55.) should be taken every three or four hours, and if attended with pain in the chest, and great difficulty of breathing, or the patient be of a consumptive habit, the loss of blood from the arm, and the application of a blister to the side most affected, or over the breast-bone, should not be delayed.—The diet should be low, and the common beverage barley water.

CANINE MADNESS.

See animal poison. Page 114.

CHICKEN COUGH.

See hooping cough.

CHICKEN POX.

DESCRIPTION.—This eruption sometimes appears without any illness or previous sign, but most commonly it is preceded by slight fever. The vesicles are always distinct and less in size than those of the small pox; on the second day there is on the top of most of them, a very small bladder, about the size of a millet-seed, containing a watry colourless, and sometimes yellowish liquor. The disease in general terminates in three or four days, from the first appearance of the eruption, and attended with so little

danger as to require no restraint of diet, or particular treatment to be observed.

CHILBLAINS.

DESCRIPTION.—Are inflammatory swellings, chiefly affecting the heels, and sometimes the toes, arms, hands, and feet, attended with a strong pain and degree of itching.

CAUSE.—It is owing to a weaker action of the small vessels most remote from the heart, occasioned by cold or dampness, and occurs most frequently in people of a delicate constitution.

TREATMENT.—When the parts are frost-bitten by long exposure to the cold, they should be plunged into the coldest water, and afterwards rubbed with salt. When they are only benumbed, they may be rubbed with spirit of wine and camphor, or opodeldoc, (No. 105.) to which a little laudanum may be added if the pain, or itching, be very troublesome; but when they crack and discharge an acrid matter, poultices may be applied, but not long, as their continuance is apt to produce fungous excrescences. Diachylon plaster, on leather, and avoiding the occasional cause, will afterward effect a cure.

CHILDREN. Diseases of

See Nursing and Treatment of Children. Page 122.

COLIC.

COLIC.

DESCRIPTION.—Is known by a violent pain in the bowels, commonly about the navel. The pain resembles various kinds of sensations, as, of burning; twisting; boring; a ligature drawn very tight, &c. The belly is generally costive, though sometimes there is a violent evacuation of bilious matter, both upwards and downwards.

CAUSE.—It may arise from any sudden check given to perspiration; from austere, acid, or indigestible aliments taken into the stomach; the application of poison, as, lead, &c. also worms.

TREATMENT.—The first attempt should be to evacuate the contents of the intestines, by the use of castor oil, (No. 3.) the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and the clyster, (No. 86.) The spasmodic affection of the bowels, should be removed by fomentation, or the warm bath, and the use of ten to twenty drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) the occasional exhibition of the antispasmodic mixture, (No. 59.) and clyster, (No. 87.)—If attended with fever and full pulse, the loss of blood from the arm will be proper to prevent inflammation of the bowels. The dose of laudanum may be increased, or repeated according to the severity of the pain, while the means recommended are tried to procure a stool.

PREVENTION.—People subject to this disease, should avoid much vegetable food, and fermented liquors.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

So prevalent is this disease in Great Britain, through the fickleness of its climate, that it is supposed that the combined ravages of it, and fevers, are destructive of more than half of those that perish by disease.

DESCRIPTION.—Consumption of the lungs is not a primary disease, but the sequel, or termination of some affection of the lungs, ultimately producing ulceration in the air vessels of one or both lobes, which with the concomitant circumstance of hectic fever, gradually interrupt the important function of the lungs, and consequently those of life. This ulcerated state of the lungs, constituting *confirmed consumption*, arises from different previous affections, which are referred by Dr. Cullen, to five heads.

First. To the *rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs*, either from accident, plethora, or a disproportion between the capacity of the lungs, and that of the chest; thus it is often an hereditary disease from malformation.

Secondly.

Secondly. To the *formation of one or more abscesses* in the lungs, in consequence of inflammation.*

Thirdly and Fourthly. *Catarrh and Asthma*. These diseases, probably, would not produce consumption in a patient, without the existence of tubercles, and a predisposition to the disease by malformation.

The Fifth head of the cause of consumption, is the most frequent of any in this country, viz. the formation of small hard tumours in the lungs, called *Tubercles*. Dissection has frequently shown such tubercles do exist in the lungs. Dr. Simmons, who has had opportunities of inspecting the lungs of those who have died of the disease, never found them totally absent. They are at first indolent, and often continue for many years without inconvenience: at length they become inflamed, and are thereby changed into little abscesses, which breaking and pouring their matter into the air vessels of the lungs,

* Inflammation in the lungs, often terminates in adhesion of the cellular parts, which obliterates their cavity, or prevents their expansion. This consolidated state of the lungs is described by Dr. Baillie, in his morbid anatomy, and Mr. Abernethy, by his frequent examination of the bodies of those who died consumptive, detected so often, as to induce him to consider it one of the most common causes of consumption. This disease being unattended with the characteristic symptoms of consumption, as an expectoration of matter, hectic fever, &c. would have been more properly termed *Dyspnœa ab Adhæsione*, or difficulty of breathing from adhesion, than *phthisis pulmonalis*, or consumption of the lungs.

give a purulent expectoration, and thus lay the foundation of consumption.

These tubercles generally occurring in scrophulous habits, and after suppuration forming an ill conditioned ulcer, extremely difficult to heal, may be considered as arising from a scrophulous taint.

When tubercles exist in the lungs, their inflammation and consequent suppuration, may be occasioned by an increased or febrile action in the system, thus we often find consumption immediately to follow, small pox, measles, &c.

The definition of consumption is, therefore, one or more ulcerations in the lungs, producing a proportionate discharge of matter in their cavities, or air vessels, which is brought up by cough, more or less offensive to the smell and taste, and often streaked with blood. From an absorption of a portion of the matter into the system, hectic fever is produced, which is of the remittent kind, occurring about noon, and again about five in the afternoon, gradually increasing till midnight. The cold shiverings are of short duration; the evening attacks soon become attended with sweating, which increases through the whole course of the disease; the urine is of a high colour, and, on standing deposits a bran like sediment: the appetite is seldom affected, and the thirst not considerable. As the disease advances the tongue becomes free of any fur, and appears very clean

clean. In the far advanced stages the throat is often a little inflamed, and affected with a small eruption like the thrush. The eyes assume a pearly white appearance, and the face in the absence of the fever, pale, but, during its recurrence, is of a florid red nearly of a circumscribed spot. The belly is sometimes bound, but in the far advanced stage a looseness always comes on. The weakness and emaciation of the body increase gradually, the hair at length falls off, with other signs denoting a great deficiency of nourishment. The feet are affected with dropsical swellings, but the senses and judgment remain entire, and the mind confident and full of hope. As the ulceration of the lungs spread, so the discharge becomes more copious—and offensive to the smell. The pain, for the most part, is under the breast-bone, but often on the left, and sometimes on the right side. The difficulty of breathing is much increased on lying on either side, so that towards the last stage, the patient is obliged to lie on his back. Great emaciation and weakness of the constitution, profuse sweat and looseness, characterize the last stage.

We may judge of the danger of the disease, from the cause it arises. When it follows the rupture of a blood-vessel, the hectic fever is in general moderate, and the ulceration frequently admits of being healed. When from suppuration, in consequence of inflammation, the danger will be in proportion to the extent of the mischief the lungs may sustain ; if the
 abcess

abcess be small and soon breaks, and the discharge good-conditioned matter, it often gradually heals, without producing hectic fever. Ulceration from the maturation of tubercles, is the most dangerous of all, and when arising from hereditary taint, is, I believe, seldom cured. The danger, however, of this disease, from whatever cause it may arise, is most certainly to be judged of by the degree to which the hectic fever and its consequences have arrived. When the ulceration is extensive, and the consequent emaciation, debility, profuse sweating and looseness are considerable, our opinion must be unfavourable.

TREATMENT, &c.—From the supposed incurable nature of consumption of the lungs, physicians have generally confined their practice to the mitigation of symptoms, rather than any attempt towards the complete recovery of the patient. That the cure of the disease, from its situation, is difficult, must be allowed, but the general failure of medicine, I am confident is more to be attributed to the imperfection of our art, than the absolute incurable nature of the disease. In warmer and more equal climates, as the South of France, &c. the disease is not considered of so fatal a tendency; but it appears, from the writings of the most eminent practitioners on the continent, that it is often readily cured by a restraint of diet, and the free use of the *Lichen Islandicus*, or Iceland liverwort. The restorative powers of this medicine, in diseases of the lungs, have been attested,
by

by the very respectable practitioners, Linnæus, Stoll, Cramer, Paulizky, Quarin, Bergius, and others, who, from the repeated success that attended its exhibition in their own practice, in consumption, spitting of blood, hooping-cough, and other diseases of the lungs, assert it to be a specific in those cases. The sensible qualities of this herb are a bitter and mucilage, to the latter it owes its nutritious, and to the former its bracing and strengthening powers, and to the presence of both its peculiar restorative virtues in consumption of the lungs. It likewise possesses sedative, expectorant, and tonic properties, and hence abates the fever, mitigates the cough, relieves the breathing, assists expectoration, promotes digestion, ~~restores~~ ^{restrains} colliquative sweats and diarrhæa, and nourishes and strengthens the whole body. This medicine, from the recommendation of Dr. Crichton, was much employed in this country, about three years since, but it appears not in sufficient quantity for a fair trial. Its use is just revived by Dr. Regnault, late physician to the Military Hospital and Forces in France, who advises a jelly or concentrated syrup to be made of it, in the following manner :

Take of Iceland liverwort six ounces, boil in three pints of water, over a slow fire, to a quart, then strain and add six ounces of sugar, and boil it gently till it is reduced to a pint and half. Two table-spoonfuls to be taken three times a day, in a cup of coffee or chocolate. The herb should be washed

washed and freed from the little sticks and moss that is generally found adhering to it.

This author enumerates several cases of confirmed consumption cured by this medicine and proper abstinence from animal food and stimulating liquors.— In the English consumption, however, this medicine is not to be depended on solely, but may prove a valuable auxiliary to the plan hereafter proposed.

In a country where the climate is more temperate, it may, especially in the early stage of the disease, prove curative without the aid of any other medicine, and even in this country its early employment may prevent the inflammation and consequent suppuration of tubercles, and by its long continuance they may be kept in an indolent state till they are absorbed, which Dr. Cullen thinks often takes place. The practitioners of Great Britain seem to place but little dependence in the sole use of the Iceland liverwort, in the cure of consumption. Dr. Bradley, physician to the Westminster Hospital, has prescribed it with the tincture of squills and digitalis. Dr. Garthshore, with steel and myrrh; Dr. Willan with small doses of Dover's powders; Dr. Latham with an infusion of roses and Dover's powders; and Dr. Cramor impregnates a concentrated decoction of the herb, with squills, digitalis, and poppies, which he terms the pectoral balsam of the Iceland liverwort, and which I consider to be a judicious combination, but I think a decoction of the herb, or the jelly recommended

commended by Dr. Regnault, would afford a better vehicle for its exhibition than the solution of gum arabic, recommended by the Doctor, as the virtues of the herb cannot be so concentrated, as a dessert spoonful, to contain a proper dose of the liverwort. A saturated tincture of digitalis, in small doses, has lately been much recommended by Dr. Drake, of Hadleigh; Dr. Mossman, of Bradford; Dr. Maclean; Mr. Grapper, of Ewell; and other eminent practitioners, as a remedy for this disease, who have published in the periodical medical works, several cases of confirmed consumption, that were effectually cured by the use of it. Sir G. Baker supposes that it has been in consequence of giving this medicine in such quantities as to excite vomiting, that some have found it to relieve and cure consumption of the lungs; but its effects are very differently accounted for by Dr. Mossman, who has never given it to such an extent as even to produce nausea. This medicine, from the influence on the circulation, may be employed as a powerful agent in the cure of ulceration of the lungs, in the manner hereafter suggested.

Consumption, consisting in the existence of one or more ulcerations in the lungs, in consequence of previous disease, should not be classed as original affection, and I think might with more propriety be termed *pulmonary ulceration*; and as its cure of course depends on the healing of the ulcer or ulcers, so I conceive the treatment of the disease to be

more

more the province of the surgeon than the physician.

The hectic symptoms, which chiefly govern the practice of a physician, by a surgeon would be considered merely as symptomatic, and the principal object of his art would be the healing of the ulcers from which they arise. For this purpose the first attempt should be to abate the inflammatory state of the ulcers, and irritability of the lungs, by exciting counter-irritation, by the application of blisters to each side or over the breast-bone, and by producing a determination of perspirable matter to the surface of the body, by the use of flannel next the skin; a discharge from the blister should be kept up for some time, by dressing it every morning or evening with the saven ointment, (No. 48.) unless it should be found to reduce the strength of the patient, when it may be healed, and while the skin is *tender*, the pectoral plaster, (No. 97.) may be applied, and which, in most cases, will be found to keep up sufficient inflammation. Flannel being a non-conductor of heat, will likewise, by keeping the body of the same temperature, obviate the bad effects of sudden changes of the atmosphere. The velocity of the circulation through the lungs, which in this disease is always great, may be effectually checked by the exhibition of ten drops of the saturated tincture of digitalis twice or thrice a day, gradually increasing the dose each day five drops, till it arrives to sixty twice a day, or till it nauseates the stomach, or produces

produces giddiness, in a tea-cupful of the following decoction :

Take of *Iceland Liverwort**, two ounces,
Liquorice Root, half an ounce.

Boil in three pints of water to a quart, then strain for use.

If the expectoration be difficult, fifteen drops of tincture of the squill should be added to each dose of the digitalis, and five drops of laudanum, if the cough be troublesome.

If the subject of this disease be a female under forty years of age, attention should be paid to the menstrual secretion, by a suppression of which the symptoms are much aggravated. In this case the following mixture should be substituted for the tincture of squills, &c. recommend above :

Take of the *Essential Extract of Madder*, half an ounce,

* Long before Dr. Regnault's publication on the efficacy of the Iceland liverwort, I was induced to give it a trial, through the reports of Professor Murray, Dr. Crighton, &c. and for this purpose I obtained a quantity of the genuine herb, from a correspondent on the continent (fearful that the Liverwort sold by Herbalists in England might not be the genuine sort.) The trials I then made of it, convinced me that it possessed very considerable powers in relieving pulmonary complaints, by which I was encouraged to order a considerable quantity, for the experience of others, and for that purpose I published an account of it in the Physical and Medical Journal.

Tincture

Tincture of Squills, two drachms,
Tincture of Fox Glove, one drachm,
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce,
Mint Water, six ounces. Mix.

Three table-spoonfuls, to be taken three times^e a day, with the Iceland liverwort.

Costiveness in this case should be avoided, by taking three of the following pills occasionally.

Take of *Best Turkey Myrrh*,
Cathartic Extract, of each half a
 drachm, with a little syrup.

Form into twelve pills.

Our next object should be to produce a discharge of laudable pus from the ulcers, without which they are not likely to heal: for this purpose I have fomented the lungs with vapours, impregnated with the anodyne properties of either poppy-heads, hemlock, or opium, by directing the patient to inhale the vapours, from a decoction of either, by a gentle deep inspiration, so that the whole internal surface of the lungs may be exposed to its influence. The expiration should be gradual, and repeated five or six times, twice or thrice a day. This should be done as soon as it begins to boil, otherwise the medical virtues, particularly of the hemlock, will escape.

If the discharge should still continue uncorrected, the anodyne vapour may be impregnated with a
 small

small portion of mercurial effluvia, by sprinkling a little calomel over a hot iron, under a funnel, the pipe of which should be connected with that used for the anodyne vapour, so that they may be mixed before they are admitted or taken into the lungs. If this admixture should excite irritation and cough, the quantity of mercurial effluvia should be diminished, till the lungs become accustomed to it, which will be after the third or fourth using. When the discharge is by these means corrected, a little myrrh and oak bark may be added to the anodyne decoction, to promote their healing.

The healing of ulcers in the lungs will likewise be much facilitated, by the patient being instructed to govern the action of the lungs in respiration, and instead of the usual sudden expansion and contraction of that organ, by which respiration is generally performed, the inspiration of air should be slow, and the expiration as gradual.

If, after the employment of these methods, the night-sweats should continue profuse, they may be checked by taking ten drops of the elixir of vitriol, (No. 16.) in a glass of water, every night; and in case of great debility of the system, loss of appetite, and swelling of the legs towards evening, five grains of salt of bark, (No. 24.) should be taken three times a day. Diarrhœa or looseness may be best relieved, by taking two tea-spoonfuls of wild sloes, three or four times a day, and the use of mellow fruit and boiled rice. If it should, notwithstanding,

continue obstinate, the mixture, (No. 53.) should be taken according to the directions there specified.

The feet should be kept warm by wearing flannel socks and the use of the leather soles, invented by Mr. Rider, and sold by Mr. Moore, No, 116, Great Portland-street, of which I have already given an account, when treating on apoplexy. They should be well aired every morning before they are used.

Several instances have occurred of consumption having been cured by mercury, administered to counteract the venereal poison, with which the patient was at the same time infected: probably the nature of the ulcers in the lungs were by the action of the venereal virus, so altered as to be converted into venereal ulcers, and afterwards healed by mercury. Obstinate ulcers on the surface of the body have been cured in this manner; but whether it would answer to infect the system with this poison, in cases of ulceration of the lungs, in order to convert the nature of the ulcers, or even tubercles, into a disease curable by mercury, I cannot speak from experience.

The diet should be low, but at the same time nutrititious. Fresh milk, thickened with a little arrow-root, isinglass, or tapioca, or the combination of vegetable and animal jelly, recommended under the head of arrow-root, (No. 103.) are preferable to any other. Two table-spoonfuls of the Ice-land

land liverwort jelly should be taken, *at least*, three times a day, in a cup of chocolate or cocoa; this may serve for breakfast, instead of tea in the evening, and for supper. Animal food, increasing the inflammatory disposition of the body and the stimulating property of the blood, should be avoided till the feverish symptoms are subsided, and the pulse reduced to eighty in the minute. The use of it should be taken gradually, beginning with the milder kind first, as fowls, rabbits, veal, lamb, &c.

The exercise should be in proportion to the strength of the patient. Riding on horseback, in a carriage, swinging, or sailing, is preferable to that in which muscular motion is required, which by increasing the circulation, is often hurtful. By these means I have often succeeded in the cure of confirmed consumption, and by their judicious employment, I have no doubt they will prove successful in the practice of others. Other remedies have lately been recommended by theorists, as the breathing of oxygene, living in cow-houses, &c. which I believe are very deservedly fallen into disrepute.

The advertised *infallible* remedies for the cure of this disease are numerous, and I am confident, from their stimulating ingredients, have accelerated its fatal termination. It is strange that men without skill, education, or knowledge of the diseases, or even of the properties of their medicine, should be

suffered by the legislature, as Sterne observes, “To make merchandize of the miserable, and, from a dishonest principle, trifle with the pains of the unfortunate, too often with their lives, and from the mere motives of dishonest gain. Every such instance of a person bereft of life, by the hand of ignorance, can be considered in no other light than a branch of the same root. It is murder in the true sense—which though not cognizable by our laws, by the laws of right, every man’s own mind and conscience must appear equally black and detestable.”

For the prevention of consumption of the lungs, see cough.

CONTAGION, To destroy

See vitriolic acid, (No. 109.) page 102, and volatile aromatic vinegar, (No. 112.)

CONTUSIONS,

See bruises.

CONVULSIONS.

There are different species of convulsions, as epilepsy, hysteric fits, lock jaw, which see.

CON-

CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN,

See page 135.

CORNS.

DESCRIPTION.—Are a lamellated hard thickening of the cuticle, generally of the feet, occasioned by pressure of tight shoes, &c.

TREATMENT.—The callous inorganic substance should be pared off, with a sharp knife, after it has been some time previously soaked in warm water. The part should then be covered with the plaster, (No. 98.) or the diachylon plaster, (No. 107.) to defend them from cold air. The occasional cause should be avoided, by wearing wide shoes. When they are situated at the bottom of the feet, their recurrence may be prevented (after their removal as above directed), by the use of the hair soles, the elasticity of which will obviate the effect and pain of pressure in walking. These soles were invented by a Mr. Rider, and I believe only sold by Moore, No. 116, Great Portland-street.

COSTIVENESS,

Is generally attended with head-ach, giddiness, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and a disrelish of food. It arises from a sedentary life, a deficient

secretion or inertness of the bile, or a spasmodic constriction of the intestines, as in cholera.

TREATMENT.—Take *Castor Oil*, (No. 3.) with
The Aperient Mixture,
 (No. 51.) or
Lenitive Electuary, (No.
 106.)

If attended with much pain in the bowels, the operation of these medicines should be promoted by the use of the laxative Clyster, (No. 86.)

COUGH,

Is a sudden expulsion of air from the lungs, from the expectoration of irritating matter, or accumulation of phlegm in the air vessels of the lungs.

When a cough occurs in a person of consumptive habit, or born of consumptive parents, or at the consumptive period of life, the existence of tubercles may be suspected in the lungs, and therefore requires more attention than the patient is generally aware of. A blister to the breast-bone, the loss of blood from the arm, the occasional use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) the cough mixture, (No. 55.) low diet, and the use of flannel next the skin, are all indispensably necessary. See consumption of the lungs.

Habitual cough, attended with a secretion of viscid phlegm, difficulty of expectoration, will be relieved

relieved by the lozenge of the squill and benzoin, or the following mixture :

Take of *Gum Ammoniac Milk*, six ounces,
Paregoric Elixir, (No. 9.) and
Oxymel of Squills, of each one ounce.
 Mix.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken three times a day, or the squill pill, (No. 47.)

Cough is a symptom of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, in which case it is attended with fever, and pains in the chest. See pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs.

It is likewise a symptom of an effusion of water in the chest, when it is attended with general debility of the system; often swelling of the legs, especially towards night, and a sense of suffocation, when in an horizontal position. See dropsy.

Cough being symptomatic of so many and opposite affections of the lungs, the danger of general cough-medicines (so industriously advertised by designing quacks), must appear obvious. These medicines being nothing more than paregoric elixir, tincture of tolu, and tincture of gum benzoin, &c. sold under fictitious names, as the essence or balsam of herbs, &c. once celebrated for their supposed healing powers in diseases of the lungs, are however a very serious imposition on the public, as by their

stimulating properties they have often produced inflammation of tubercles, and thus occasioned consumption. In simple catarrh they will produce plury and inflammation of the lungs, and in those affections they promote suppuration, which end in the death of the unfortunate patient; and even in chronic cough they are often hurtful, by checking expectoration. If impositions are cognizable by the laws of the country, surely that species which affects the health and lives of his Majesty's subjects, should not *alone* be suffered by the legislature to be thus practised with impunity.

COW POX.

The earliest notice of the cow pox and its powers in preventing the infection of the small pox, has lately been found by Mr. Steinbeck to exist in a periodical work, published at Gottengen, in the year 1769. It appears the people in that country, who had had the cow pox, always flattered themselves that they were by it quite secured against the infection of the small pox. It is remarkable that this circumstance should escape the attention of the physicians of Gottengen, Hanover, and Germany. It likewise appears, by a late communication from Ireland, in the Physical and Medical Journal, that the disease has been known in that country from time immemorial, and in the neighbourhood of Cork it has been called *Shinagh*, a term which belongs to the ancient language of the country, and seems to have been applied

plied to this disease, as far back as oral testimony can be carried. The disorder is familiar in most counties in England, in Gloucestershire in particular, it was well known that those who had received the cow pox was thereby rendered secure against the small pox, which attracted the attention of Dr. Jenner, then resident at Berkley, in that county, who, in the year 1798, published many curious and interesting facts respecting it; the most important of these is, *That persons affected with the cow pox, are thereby rendered incapable of receiving the infection of the small pox.* This fact has since been satisfactorily proved, in upwards of fifty thousand persons, who, after being *constitutionally* infected by the cow pox, were rendered secure against the action of the small pox infection; but whether permanently so, time only can determine. Dr. Jenner has the merit of first communicating this disease by inoculation, and had the small pox never been propagated in the same manner, probably the advantage of the cow pox would have remained still dormant. The great advantages of this disease over the small pox, are.

1st. Its uniform mildness, that out of two thousand inoculated with the cow pox, not one died, and therefore may be practiced at all ages with safety.

2dly. That it is not communicable by effluvia, and therefore any part of the family may be infected, without affecting the rest.

3dly

3dly. It does not disfigure the skin.

4thly. Requiring no medical attendance, it may be practised by any intelligent person.

The Rev. Mr. Holt has laudably set the example for the Resident Clergy, by the inoculation of upward of three hundred persons, as appears by his report in the Medical Journal.

The matter for this purpose should be taken in an early state of the pustule, generally about the eighth or ninth day after the inoculation, by just pricking the skin of the pustule with a lancet, and collecting thereon the clear limpid matter that exudes, with which the arm of the person to be infected should be scratched, before it be dry, so as just to draw blood. On the fourth day the part will appear a little red and prominent, which will keep increasing to about the ninth or tenth day, when the constitution will become infected, from an absorption of the matter, with a slight affection of fever, and a little enlargement of the glands in the pit of the arm inoculated. The part should be defended from the friction of the linen, by applying a little gold-beaters' skin, and if the surrounding inflammation should run high, the application of the lotion of Goulard's extract, see (No 49.) will be proper.

Care should be taken that the matter be collected from a *genuine cow pox pustule*, and before it begins to scab or becomes opaque and thick, and that
after

after inoculation the system be affected, otherwise the person will be liable to the small pox.

Many voluminous works have lately been published on this interesting discovery, containing much theoretical speculation, which bear little or no reference to practice. A small ingenious work, published by Mr. C. R. Aikin, surgeon, comprises every useful information respecting it.

CRAMP IN THE STOMACH,

Is generally produced by flatulency, and often precedes or attends a fit of the gout. When the effect of indigestion, it may be relieved by a small tea-spoonful of sal volatile, (No. 11.) in a glass of mint water, and prevented by the use of the stomach mixture; (No. 50.) but if the subject be of a gouty habit, a tea-spoonful of ether, (No. 12.) in a little cold brandy and water, with the gout mixture, (No. 58.) will answer best. The farina of the true Jamaica ginger has been found to answer in those cases, by several eminent practitioners, better than any other stimulus. See gout.

CUTANEOUS FOULNESS,

See eruptions of the skin.

CUTS.

The edges should be brought in contact with strips of diachylon plaster, (No. 107.) spread on leather,

leather, or court plaster, (No. 44.) and kept in that situation by means of a bandage. If inflammation should come on, the use of the lotion, (No. 49.) and aperient mixture, (No. 51.) will be proper. Friar's balsam so frequently employed for healing cuts, prevents their uniting, by its decomposition in mixing with the blood, the stimulating gums of which it is made, uniformly produce much mischief, by exciting inflammation, and consequent suppuration. It should therefore *never* be employed, however trifling the accident, as by its irritating quality it may be productive of a very serious affection in an irritable subject. See lock jaw.

DEAFNESS.

When it is occasioned by an accumulation or hardness of the wax, the ear should be syringed every morning with warm soap and water, and a little wool or cotton worn in them moistened with two or three drops of camphorated oil of almonds. When it arises from a decay of the nerve, electric sparks and a blister behind the ear, will afford relief. When ulceration is the cause, which is known by a discharge of matter, the ulcer should be healed as soon as possible, by syringing the ear every morning and evening, with the following lotion, made a little warm :

Take of *Tincture of Myrrh*, one drachm,
Ægyptian Honey, two drachms,
Pure Water, eight ounces. Mix.

If

If it arises from obstructions in the Eustachian tube, preventing the passage of air into the internal ear, the tube should be syringed with warm soap and water. When the cavity of this tube is obliterated by disease, Mr. Ashley Cooper has ingeniously proposed to admit air into the internal cavity, by puncturing the *membrana tympani*, which he has practiced very successfully. This operation is very simple, and attended with no pain. Although deafness arises from so many different causes, empirics are bold enough to recommend their nostrums as a remedy for every species, which, if good for one, must be injurious to another. They should consider that the ear is a tender organ, and requires very delicate management, and that by the employment of their medicines, in a case requiring a different treatment, this important sense may be destroyed entirely.

DEBILITY.

When weakness is the sequel of fever, or produced by previous disease, or the consequence of fatigue, the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) with a generous diet, will prove the best restorative. If attended with profuse nocturnal perspiration, eight drops of elixir of vitrol, (No. 16.) may be taken with each dose of the tonic mixture.

DIABETES.

DIABETES,

DEFINITION, &c.—Is a considerable increase of urine, equal and sometimes exceeding the quantity of liquors drank; often of a sweetish taste like honey, and an odour approaching to that of violets, attended with great and constant thirst. The skin unusually dry and somewhat scaly, the pulse quick and weak, with a gradual emaciation of the blood, while the muscular power is little affected. The urine, on examination, seems to be entirely destitue of animal matter, and, on evaporation, yields a quantity of saccharine matter, similar to that of the sugar cane, in the proportion of one-eighth.

CAUSES.—Debility, or whatever may occasion it, spasms, obstructed perspiration, are enumerated as the causes of this disease. The kidneys, on dissection, are generally found enlarged and flaccid.

TREATMENT.—From the urine possessing only vegetable properties, Dr. Rollo has ingeniously proposed to cure this disease, by an entire abstinence from vegetable food, and supports his opinion by many well-attested facts. This plan, however, has not so well succeeded in the practice of Dr. Lubbock, of Norwich, who found, notwithstanding a strict adherence to animal food, that no alteration was produced in the quantity or quality of the urine.

Dr. Gilby, physician to the General Hospital, near Birmingham, relates several cases in the Medical and Physical Journal, that were cured by the nitric acid, in the following proportion :

Take of *Nitric Acid*, a drachm and half,
Barley Water, half a pint,
Simple Syrup, two ounces. Mix.

Four large table-spoonfuls, to be taken with the same quantity of water, three times a day.

Mr. Chavasse, surgeon, in Walsal, has found this medicine to answer in one bad case of the disease. Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool, who has paid much attention to the complaint, recommends the use of strengthening medicines, as the bark ; and Dr. Schutz much extolls lime water, as a remedy for this disease.

The most rational system to be pursued for the treatment of this disease, seems to be, to check the determination to the kidneys, by restoring the sensible and insensible perspiration, by the warm bathing, the use of flannel next the skin, and the following draught at bed time :

Take of *Ipecacuanah Powder*, (No. 23.) five grains,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) six drops,
Peppermint Water, two ounces. Mix.

In the next place to strengthen the system with the tonic mixture, (No. 66.)

The diet should be entirely animal food, and the beverage weak lime water, diluted with a little brandy. If these means should fail, the nitric acid mixture, recommended by Dr. Gilby, may be substituted for the tonic mixture and lime water.

DIGESTION, Depraved,

See indigestion.

DIARRHŒA.

DESCRIPTION, CAUSES, &c.—Consists in a too frequent and copious discharge of the contents of the intestines, by stool from preternatural irritation, occasioned by acidity or putrescency of aliment, the undue use of purgative medicines, obstructed perspiration, and a translation of morbid matter of other diseases to the intestine. When the patient's strength is but little affected by the discharge, it may generally be considered as salutary, and by avoiding much vegetable food and taking broth, thickened with arrow root or rice, it will gradually subside.

TREATMENT.—When from its debilitating effects, it is judged necessary to check the disease, the cure should be begun by a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) and afterward fifteen grains of rhubarb powder, (No. 25.) in a little cinnamon water, (No. 20.) to remove the irritating matter, lodged in the
stomach

stomach and bowels. The cure may be afterwards completed by the use of the cretaceous mixture, (No. 53.) and occasional use of the clyster, (No. 85.) If the skin be dry, five grains of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) with five drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) should be taken at bed-time, in a little cinnamon water, (No. 20.) The animal and vegetable jelly, recommended under the head of arrow root, (No. 103.) will afford the best diet. Port wine, so frequently given for these affections, by turning sour, is often very hurtful. People subject to this complaint, will receive great benefit by wearing flannel next the skin.

DROPSY.

DESCRIPTION, CAUSES, &c.—Is a preternatural collection of the serous or watery portion of the blood, in different parts of the body, through weakness, in consequence of excessive drinking, poor diet, loss of blood, &c. which, by relaxing the exhalant vessels, an increased quantity of serum escapes, and, at the same time, by diminishing the action of the absorbents, an accumulation is produced. It may likewise be occasioned by whatever increases the effusion from the *exhalant* vessels, or diminish the action of the *absorbents*. Local dropsy is frequently produced by enlargements and indurations in the body, mechanically interrupting the free return of blood to the heart;—thus an impregnated womb, by compressing the large veins that convey the blood from the lower extremities, often occasions *dropsical swellings of the legs*. Induration and enlargement of
 o the

the liver, in the same manner, will produce *dropsy of the belly*, and a polypus in the right ventricle or ossification of the valves of the heart, an effusion of serum or watery fluid in the chest.

Dropsy is distinguished according to its situation : when it occupies the cellular membrane, immediately under the skin, it is termed *Anasarca* ; when in the cavity of the belly, *Ascites* ; and in the chest, *Hydrothorax* ; but the whole of such collections fall under the general denomination of Dropsy, and when produced by debility, require the same method of treatment. The symptoms of *Anasarca* are an uniform pale, and often shining distention of the skin, generally of the legs, at first soft and readily receiving the pressure of the finger, which for some time remains. The swelling, by an horizontal position, is much diminished, and the face becomes a little swelled. It gradually extends itself upwards, till it occupies the thigh and trunk of the body, and sometimes even the head, attended with scarcity of urine, always high-coloured. When it occupies the *belly*, the enlargement begins at the bottom, and gradually increases upwards, attended with a sense of weight, and an evident fluctuation of a fluid, on a sudden motion of the body. As it increases the breathing becomes difficult, and the legs affected with dropsical swellings. When the *cavity of the chest* is the seat of the disease, there is always, more or less, a sense of anxiety about the heart, or lower part of the breast-bone, a difficulty of breathing, which is increased by lying down, a dry cough, palpitation of the
heart,

heart, paleness of the face, and when far advanced, the legs become affected with dropsical swellings; a fluctuation of water is likewise perceived by the patient on any sudden motion of the body.

TREATMENT.—The evacuation of the collected water, and restoration of the tone of the system, are the only objects to accomplish in the cure of this disease, when the cause is merely weakness. The first should always be attempted by internal medicines, in preference to surgical operations or blisters. For this purpose the bowels should be emptied by a full dose of the basiliac powder, (No. 29.) and the following day the diuretic pills for dropsy, (No. 69.) with a wine-glassful of the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) three or four times a day. The basiliac powder should be repeated occasionally, or if the water be seated in the chest or belly, the following may be substituted with great advantage:

Take of *Powder of Digitalis*, two grains,
Aromatic Species, five grains.

To be taken two or three times a week, in a little Hollands and water; a table spoonful of steel wine may likewise advantageously be added in all cases to each dose of the tonic mixture.

In case the legs are affected, they should be well rubbed with a flesh-brush or camphorated oil, and supported by flannel roller; electric sparks will prove useful, by stimulating the absorbent vessels. The

diet should be chiefly animal food, and the common drink Hollands or brandy diluted, and port wine.

If the collection of watery fluid is not evidently diminished, after due perseverance in these means, if situated in the cavity of the belly, it should be drawn off by an expert surgeon; and if in the extremities, by blistering and scarifications, at the same time continuing the use of the tonic mixture.

Riding, either on horseback or in a carriage, or walking, are particularly serviceable, in promoting the action of the absorbent vessels.

Dropsical swellings of the legs, attendant on pregnancy, may be relieved by flannel rollers, friction, and keeping the legs supported on a sofa or stool, and avoiding costiveness, by taking a gentle dose of rhubarb powder occasionally.

DYSENTERY,

Is likewise called *Bloody Flux*, because blood sometimes appears in the stools. It generally occurs in summer and autumn, at the same time with autumnal intermittent and remittent fevers, with which it is often complicated.

DESCRIPTION.—Frequent evacuations of slime or mucus from the intestines, often mixed with blood, and when attended with the natural fæces, they are generally

generally in a compact and hardened form; the motions frequently small, accompanied with very severe griping, and followed by tenesmus. With these symptoms there is a loss of appetite, sickness and vomiting, and the patient sooner or later is affected with a fever, sometimes inflammatory, and very often of a putrid kind. This disease is more frequent in warm than in cooler climates, and, from its infectious nature, is often epidemic, in camps and other places.

CAUSES.—Putrid air and aliment; fruit and the too free use of fermented liquors; the action of strong cathartic medicines, and whatever increases the natural irritability of the intestines, as obstructed perspiration, are the causes of this disease.

TREATMENT.—The cure of dysentery should be attempted by removing the irritating matter in the stomach and intestines, by the emetic powder, (No. 77.) and the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) after their operation, in order to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, and to produce a determination of perspirable matter to the skin, three grains of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) with ten drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) should be given every three hours. The anodyne clister should, for the same purpose, be administered twice or thrice a day. Bleeding is only proper when the pulse is hard, full, and strong; or when inflammation of the intestines may be suspected; in other cases Dr. George Fordyce observes, the loss of blood will prove detrimental. Dr. Cul-

len condemns the use of rhubarb in this disease. If the pain in the bowels is violent, the warm bath and a blister to the abdomen will be necessary. The diet should be chiefly vegetable jellies, as that of arrow root, (No. 103.) sago, tapioca, &c.

After the disease is cured, the essential salt of bark should be taken, (See No. 24, or Mixture 66.) to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels; and if it be complicated with intermitten fever, the salt of bark should be employed in the earlier stages of the disease.

EPILEPSY.

From the patient suddenly falling to the ground on an attack of this disease, it has been called *Falling Sickness*; and from its affecting the mind, the most noble part of the rational creature, it was termed, by the ancients, *The Sacred Disease*.

DESCRIPTION.—An involuntary violent convulsive contraction of the greater part of the muscles of voluntary motion, particularly of the extremities, the eyes, tongue, lower jaw, and bladder, attended with loss of all sensation, and ending in a state of insensibility and seeming sleep. When the patient recovers, he complains of torpor, heaviness of the head, and general lassitude. The fit often attacks suddenly, but for the most part is preceded by a pain in the head, lassitude, dimness of the eyes, and a kind of tremulous sensation, beginning in the
lower

lower extremities, often in the great toe, and ascending to the head.

CAUSES.—The dissection of epileptic persons has shewn a variety of morbid appearances, as indurations in the brain or membranes, caries or preternatural projections of the processes of the internal surface of the skull bone, pressing and irritating the brain; collections of serum, or purulent matter, and earthy concretions within the skull: others, however, who have died of epilepsy, have exhibited no such appearances. An aneurism in the head may, and I believe is, often the cause of this disease by its pressure and irritation, produced by a state of distention, which often end in mortal apoplexy or palsy, from the rupture of the aneurismal sack, a termination noticed by all medical writers on the disease. They are likewise produced by the irritation of worms in the stomach or intestines, particularly the tape worm.

TREATMENT.—A great variety of specifics for this disease has been recommended from the time of Galen, to the present period, but all of them have failed of either curing or modifying the disease. The *nitrate of silver* has lately been much celebrated as a remedy by Dr. Cappe, of York, Dr. Sims, and Dr. Bostock; which, unfortunately, has not been confirmed by further experience; Dr. Magennis, and Dr. Kinglake, having published several cases, in which it proved of no advantage. When worms are suspected to be the cause, the basilic

powder, (No. 29.) or the electuary, (No. 75.) with the use of lime water, (No. 104.) and tonic mixture, (No. 66.) will prove sufficient for their expulsion. When the cause cannot be ascertained, Valerian tea with sal volatile may be tried, or the following pills :

Take of *Nitrate of Silver*, one scruple,
Extract of White Poppies, two scruples. Mix well and form into twenty-four pills.

One to be taken twice a day.

If these fail, the following are worth a trial.

Take of *Vitriolated Zinc*, half a drachm,
Essential Salt of Bark, one drachm.
 Mix and divide into twenty pills.

One to be taken twice a day, with a draught of Valerian tea.

The following is much recommended by Dr. Hugh Smith.

Take of *Russia Castor*, one scruple,
Oil of Hartshorn, six drops,
 The confection called *Paulina*, ten grains. Mix for a bolus.

To be taken every six hours.

The herb cardamine or ladies smock, has been prescribed

prescribed with advantage, and may be taken to the extent of a drachm three or four times a day.

Mr. Hodgson, of Bishopwermouth, has published a case of a young girl, about eight years of age, that was cured by electricity.—A young lady was cured by Citizen Portal, that was every day attacked by a violent epileptic fit, which began in one of her toes, this circumstance suggested to that able anatomist the idea of cutting the nerve, for the purpose of interrupting the communication with the brain, but he began by the application of opium to the nerve, and that alone proved sufficient to effect a complete cure.

The good effects of calcined zinc, have been attested by Dr. Haygarth, of Chester; Dr. White, of York; and Mr. Bell, of Edingburgh.

The following prescriptions for the exhibition of this medicine, is given by that able practitioner, Dr. Saunders.

Take of *Calcined Zinc*, eight grains,
Conserve of Roses, sufficient to form
 a bolus.

To be taken twice a day.

As there is incontrovertable evidence that these medicines have succeeded in certain cases, they are all deserving of a fair trial, particularly in the treatment

ment of a disease, in which no plausible remedy should be left untried.

ERYSIPELAS,

See St. Anthony's fire.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Under this head I shall include the treatment of those chronic eruptions of the skin, generally, but improperly termed, *Scorbutic*. When pimples or pustules in the face are the consequence of high living, or excessive drinking, the best remedy is small doses of the neutral salts, (*See No. 2.*) with proper restraint of diet.

The scaly affections of the skin, or clusters of small pimples, unattended with fever, will generally yield to the medicines recommended under the head of antimony wine, (*See Nos. 14, 27, 28.*) with the topical application of the ointment, (*No. 95.*)

Diseases of the skin are very numerous, and many of them were very obscurely understood, till the late valuable publication by Dr. Willan, who has devoted much time to their investigation.

When they arise from a constitutional cause, they should be considered salutary, and treated *only* by internal remedies. External applications should
never

never be employed unless recommended by a medical gentleman, as by their imprudent use, (particularly of quack remedies, which are chiefly composed of mercury,) many lives are destroyed, by their repelling the morbid matter to the brain, lungs, or bowels.

EXCORIATIONS.

Apply the ointment, (No. 46.) or the discutient lotion, (No. 91.) In case of much inflammation, the emollient poultice, (No. 101.) ; the use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) ; the saline mixture, (No. 67.) in case of fever ; and small doses of laudanum, (No. 18.) after the operation of the opening medicine, in case of much pain ; with a low diet.

EYE. Inflammation of

DESCRIPTION.—Pain, redness, and swelling of the eye-ball, or its membranes, rendering it incapable to bear the impressions of light, and generally attended with a discharge of hot acrid tears.

CAUSES.—External injury, excessive light, minute examination, repeated intoxication, intense heat, and obstructed perspiration, are the most frequent causes of this disease.

TREATMENT. — The repeated application of leeches to the eye-lids or temples, blister to the nape of the neck, the occasional use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) the constant application of the
eye-

eye-water, (No. 89.) by means of folds of fine old linen, the saline mixture, (No. 67.) a dark room and low diet, are all indispensibly necessary, and should be speedily employed, to prevent the formation of specks, adhesions, and opacity of the membranes, or suppuration in the ball of the eye. If the inflammation should continue obstinate, the blister should be kept open, by dressings of the savin ointment, (No. 48.) and the aperient mixture, application of leeches, &c. repeated.— When this disease occurs periodically, or in a scrophulous habit, the mixture, (No. 64.) should be substituted for the saline mixture, after due evacuations, by the means suggested. Two drops of laudanum, dropped in the eye at bed-time, or twice a day, will often succeed in speedily dispersing inflammation in the eye, after the operation of the aperient medicine, &c. The electric aura to the eye is much recommended by Dr. Campbell, of Stafford; and very successfully employed by Mr. Samuel Cam, an ingenious surgeon, in Hereford. If it arises from venereal taint, the internal use of mercury will be absolutely necessary.

FAINTING.

DESCRIPTION.— Begins with a great anxiety about the heart, the pulse and respiration become suddenly weak, and sometimes to such a degree, as to all appearance wholly to cease, with coldness of the extremities, and death-like paleness of the face, &c.

CAUSE.

CAUSE.—It is most commonly occasioned by excessive evacuations, particularly of blood ; they are likewise produced by passions of the mind, violent pain, impediments to the free circulation of blood, as polypus, aneurising of the aorta, and as I observed when treating of inward fits of children, (see note, page 138.) by the communication between the auricles of the heart, remaining entire.

TREATMENT.—When it is brought on by excessive evacuations, the body should be immediately placed in an horizontal position, in a current of air, and the aromatic vinegar, (No. 111.) or sal volatile, applied to the nostrils and temples, and a tea-spoonful of the latter, given in a little cold water ; the extremities should be rubbed with warm flannels, and cold water sprinkled over the face and neck. The patient should afterwards be supported with a nourishing diet, as beef-tea or arrow-root, with a little wine. When it arises from pain, the patient should take (after recovery from the fit by the above means) twenty or thirty drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) to be increased, or diminished, repeated according to the degree of pain. If the consequence of passions of the mind, and the patient be plethoric, the loss of blood from the arm should not be deferred. If from debility, the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) should be taken, and if from obstructions in the circulation, from polypus, &c. much bodily exertion should be avoided.

DISTINCTION.—Fainting is distinguished from apoplexy, in being attended with paleness of the face, and a weak or imperceptible pulse.

FALLING SICKNESS.

See epilepsy.

FEMALE DEBILITY AND RELAXATION.

Take the pills, (No. 71.) or the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) with exercise and cold bathing.

N.B. Diseases incident to the female sex, are fully considered in the Companion to the Lady's Dispensary, or Medicine Chest.

FEVER. Inflammatory

See inflammatory fever.

FEVER. Intermittent

See intermittent fever.

FEVER. Putrid or Malignant

See typhus fever.

FILMS OR SPECKS ON THE EYE.

Apply the eye water, (No. 90.) two or three times a day ; if attended with inflammation, the application of a blister to the nape of the neck ; the use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and an alterative

terative bolus, of three grains of calomel, (No. 27.) every night for a week.

FLATULENCY,

Is the effect of indigestion, which see.

GOUT.

This disease is divided into the Regular and Irregular. When the inflammation appears in the joints to a due degree, and gradually disappears, after a certain duration, leaving the patient rather in an improved state of health than otherwise, it is termed *Regular*.

Of the *Irregular* there are three species, viz.

1st, *Atonic*, When the constitution is tainted with the gout, but from some cause, the inflammatory affection of the joints is not produced; the organs of digestion impaired, and the general health variously affected.

2d, *Retrocedent*, When the inflammation attacks the joints slightly, and suddenly abates and affects an internal part, and

3dly, *Misplaced*, When the gout attacks any of the internal parts, instead of the joints of the extremities.

The gout is generally allowed to be an hereditary disease, but more often acquired by high living and
a sedentary

a sedentary life. Dr. Latham, in a late Epistolary Dissertation, denies that it is ever hereditary, and asserts that rheumatism and gout are one and the same disease, a doctrine that has gained but little popularity. Dr. Cullen considers a fit of the gout only as an effort of nature, to restore tone and vigour to the nerves, which she accomplishes by exciting inflammation in their extremities, which, after subsisting some days, gradually leaves the patient in an improved state of health; and this idea the Doctor supports with a long train of ingenious arguments.

REGULAR GOUT.

DESCRIPTION.—A regular fit of the gout rarely comes on till the age of thirty-five, unless from a strong hereditary predisposition. It attacks sometimes suddenly, but generally preceded by derangements in the constitution, as indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, cramp in the stomach and calves of the legs, head-ach, stupor, numbness, a sense of pricking in the thighs and legs: the day preceding the attack, the appetite generally returns much keener than usual. It comes on sometimes in the evening, but generally about two or three o'clock in the morning, and for the most part in the spring of the year. The ball of the foot, or joint of the great toe, is commonly the seat of regular gout, the pain and inflammation of which uniformly increases, with more or less of a shivering, which abates as the pain increases, and is succeeded by a hot stage of the same duration as the pain, and with it gradually

dually declines, when a gentle perspiration comes on, and the patient falls into a much-desired sleep.

TREATMENT.—On the approach of the fit, and until its departure, the strength of the patient should be supported; but so various are the constitutions of gouty people, that it is impossible to lay down a general or invariable plan for that purpose. The vigour of the stomach should be kept up by such medicines that will not at the same time increase the feverish state of the constitution. The Jamaica ginger affords a purer and as effectual a stimulus for this purpose, as can be introduced into the stomach, at the same time is exempt from the heating effects of the spices, whose stimulating properties reside in an essential oil, and from the narcotic effects of ardent spirits. This medicine has lately been much prescribed for the gout, by Dr. Vaughan, and other eminent practitioners; and Sir Joseph Banks, from the good effects he has experienced from its use, has warmly recommended it. What is generally sold for this root, is not the true Jamaica ginger, but the Barbadoes kind, adulterated with aromatics that destroy its salutary or peculiar stimulating properties. A tea-spoonful of the true powder, free from the exterior bark and fibres of the root, which we have termed the *Pure Farina*, should be taken three times a day, in the common beverage, to be increased or diminished, in proportion to the relaxation of the stomach, &c. The gout mixture, (No. 58.) should be taken likewise, according to the directions there specified, which will both invigorate and keep the

body gently laxative. The volatile tincture of cascarilla, taken to the extent of a dessert-spoonful in a glass of ginger tea, twice or thrice a day, has proved an admirable remedy in recovering the tone of the stomach, and shortening the fit, and by its occasional use, its recurrence may be protracted for a length of time. When the pain is very violent, thirty drops of laudanum may be taken at bed time, in three table-spoonfuls of Mindererus's spirit, (No 8.) When a purgative is necessarily, equal parts of tincture of rhubarb and of senna will answer best. With respect to topical applications, there have been a great diversity of opinions.—Fleecy hosiery, electric sparks, and friction with flannel, are both safe and serviceable. The diet should be generous, and exercise, although painful, should be freely taken. The mephitic alkaline water, (See salt of wormwood, No. 21.) has been much recommended for a common beverage, and in those cases attended with gravel, it will certainly prove beneficial.

PREVENTION.—By constant bodily exercise and low diet, the gout may be prevented, even in persons who have an hereditary disposition to the disease.

ATONIC GOUT:

The cure of this species of gout, consists in strengthening the system; for this purpose the stomachic mixture, (No. 50.) or two tea-spoonfuls of the volatile mixture of cascarilla should be taken,
with

with an infusion of Jamaica ginger. In case of nausea at the stomach, an emetic of Ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) and a dose of equal parts of tincture of senna, (No. 6.) and tincture of rhubarb, (No. 4.) should precede the use of these medicines. A generous diet and moderate exercise are indispensably requisite. The feet should be kept warm, by the use of flannel socks.

RETROCEDENT GOUT.

When gout affects the stomach and intestines, relief is to be attempted without delay, by the free exhibition of strong wines with ginger, given warm, and if this does not prove sufficiently potent, ardent spirits must be employed. A dessert-spoonful of æther, (No. 12.) has, in this case, answered very well, to which half an ounce of paregoric elixir, (No. 9.) will prove an useful addition. The bowels should be fomented, and the feet put in warm water, and afterwards rubbed with flour of mustard. When the gout flies to the head, the same means are to be pursued, with the addition of a large blister to the scalp. A strong mustard poultice to the feet may likewise, in this case, be substituted for the warm water. When it affects the lungs, half an ounce of paregoric elixir, with a tea-spoonful of æther and sal volatile, should be given occasionally, a blister applied over the breast-bone, and a mustard poltice to the feet.

MISPLACED GOUT.

When instead of the usual determination to the joints, the inflammation falls on the lungs, or any internal part, it is to be treated as a primary inflammatory affection, by blood-letting, application of blisters over the part and to the extremities, aperient and sudorific medicines. See inflammation of the lungs, &c.

GRAVEL.

DESCRIPTION. — Small sand-like concretions, formed in the kidneys, which in their passage through the tubes (termed Ureters) to the bladder, occasion a degree of pain, in proportion to their size and form, and frequently inflammation. When a piece happens to be too large to pass off with the urine from the bladder, it gradually enlarges, and forms the disease called *Stone*, which, when smooth and round, is scarcely perceived by the patient, till, from its weight and magnitude, it becomes troublesome, producing independent of local mischief, numbness in the thighs, and spasms in the calves of the legs, from its pressure on the nerves leading to those parts. When the surface of the stone is rough and its form angular, the sufferings of the patient are often excruciating, attended with a limy discharge in the urine, and not uncommonly a quantity of blood, and a frequent inclination to go to stool. Hippocrates was the first that observed that

that these concretions were the consequence of the use of hard water; and this opinion has been very generally adopted. Dr. Lister has confirmed it by recent observations, that the inhabitants of Paris, who use much hard water in their aliment and beverage, are peculiarly subject to this disease; and Dr. Percival informs us, that a gentleman and lady in Manchester, who had suffered much from gravel, were greatly benefited by discontinuing the use of their pump-water, which was unusually hard, and drinking, in its stead, the soft water of a neighbouring spring. So beneficial was this change to the lady, that she did not experience the least symptom of the disorder for two years afterward.

TREATMENT.—When the gravel or small stone is passing from the kidneys to the bladder, it produces considerable pain, nausea, vomiting, &c. which constitute what is termed a fit of the gravel. In this state our object should be to relax the part, and obviate inflammation, by the loss of blood from the arm, particularly if the patient be of plethoric habit: the bowels should be rendered soluble by doses of castor oil, (No. 3.) and clysters of gruel, which not only assist the operation of the castor oil, but act as a fomentation to the parts most affected; and, for this purpose, the liquor should be injected by means of a large syringe, that it may be thrown higher up into the bowels than by the bladder and pipe usually employed. Warm bathing, by relaxing the system, will prove a great auxiliary to these means. After the operation of the castor oil, ten to twenty drops

of laudanum may be given, according to the severity of the pain. The diet should be low, and the beverage weak barley water.

After the fit is over, the patient, whether affected with the gravel or stone in the bladder, should take the pills, (No. 70.) with the mephitic alkaline water, as recommended under the head of salt of wormwood, (No. 21.) Dr. Falkner, of Bath, has published several cases, in which this water proved very beneficial; and in the practice of Dr. Blount, an ingenious and able physician, in Hereford, it was attended with the same advantages. The carbonate of soda, (already noticed under the heads of No. 21 and 70.) I conceive to be an improvement on the mephitic alkaline water, and exempt from its bad effects. An infusion of the wild carrot seed has been found to afford great relief in gravel, and the *uva ursi* is much celebrated by Dr. Haen, and has certainly proved useful in many instances of stone and gravel, particularly when attended with great pain, and coffee-coloured or bloody urine. Dr. Saunders directs two or three ounces of an infusion of the leaves to be taken three times a day, made in the following proportion:

Take of *Uva Ursi*, three drachms,
 Infuse in a pint of boiling water till
 cold, then strain for use.

People afflicted with stone or gravel should avoid heavy and flatulent food, and all kind of high
 sauces,

saucers, and particularly hard water. Many practitioners, from an analysis of the stones, have attributed their formation to the use of acids: were this, however, really the case, we should expect to find these concretions most prevalent in those countries where an acid beverage is principally employed. The cyder in Herefordshire is generally drank in a state of acetous fermentation, and I believe no county in England is more exempt from calculous complaints.

GREEN SICKNESS.

The following medicine is the most efficacious for the cure of this disease, that can be employed, with proper exercise, particularly that of dancing:

Take of *Essential Extract of Madder*, half an ounce,
 Dissolve in half a pint of *Mint Water*,
 and add
Spirit of Sal Volatile, two drachms.

Two table spoonfuls to be taken every morning, noon, and evening.

A costive state of the bowels should be obviated by taking ten grains of the ephractic pill, (divided in two,) once or twice a day. The feet should be kept dry and warm, by wearing flannel socks.

N. B. The description and treatment of this disease are more fully enlarged on in the Companion to the Lady's Medicine Chest.

HEAD-ACH.

This complaint is rarely, if ever, a primary affection, but arises from plenitude of the vessels of the head, from obstructed perspiration, suppression of accustomed evacuations, as piles, bleeding or running at the nose, sweating of the feet, and by costiveness, or such causes that, by impeding the circulation in the extremities, produce a determination of blood to the head. When it occurs in a plethoric habit, attended with giddiness, pulsation in the head, or noise in the ears, it should be considered as a symptom of approaching apoplexy; and the preventive means, recommended for that disease, should be employed without delay.

TREATMENT.—When it arises from a determination of blood to the head, the application of a blister to the back of the neck, or cupping will be necessary, with the use of aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and warm water to the feet. When the stomach is suspected to be in fault, an emetic should precede the use of the stomachic mixture, (No. 50.)—If periodical, the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) with Valerian tea, will afford relief. The aromatic vinegar, (No. 111.) may, in all cases, be applied to the nostrils, and æther, (No. 12.) to the temples. People subject to this complaint should be particular in
 keeping

keeping their feet warm, lying with their head high in bed, and avoiding full meals. Such as are plethoric, and disposed to apoplexy, will be much benefited by having their heads shaved, and washed every morning with cold water, which invigorates the vessels of the brain, and checks the afflux of blood into them.

Electricity has been much recommended, as a certain remedy for this complaint: when nervous, it may be of service; but when the vessels of the head are in a state of distension, it may either produce inflammation or apoplexy.

HEART-BURN.

DESCRIPTION.—An acute burning sensation about the pit of the stomach, attended with great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, acid eructations, flatulency, inquietude, and reaching to vomit. It is generally a symptom of bad digestion. See indigestion.

CAUSES.—It arises from a relaxed state of the stomach, admitting the acetous fermentation to take place in the vegetable part of the aliment, before it be properly digested, or from a morbid secretion of the gastric juice, a deficiency of mucus, which defends the coats of the stomach, or the irritation of pungent or spicy aliments, and a translation of gouty humours, &c.

CURE

CURE.—When it arises from acidity, in consequence of indigestion, it may be relieved by doses of magnesia, (No. 1.) of salt of wormwood, (No. 21.) and entirely removed by the treatment recommended for indigestion. When a deficiency of mucus is the cause, animal jelly will be proper; and, when gouty, two tea spoonfuls of the volatile tincture of cascarilla, in a wine glass full of lime water, every three or four hours, will afford relief.

HICCUP,

Is a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm, and sometimes the stomach, from the irritation of acidity in the stomach, error of diet, poison, &c.

CURE.—When acidity is the cause, twenty drops of sal volatile, (No. 11.) with a tea spoonful of magnesia, (No. 1.) in a glass of mint water, will afford relief, and its recurrence may be prevented by the use of the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) When occasioned by poison, or improper food, an emetic will be proper. See the treatment of poison, page 113.

If the spasms should continue violent, a tea spoonful of æther, with eight drops of laudanum, in a glass of cold water, will prove the best remedy. Æther may likewise be applied to the pit of the stomach, and the feet immersed in warm water.

HOOPING,

HOOPING, OR CHIN-COUGH.

DESCRIPTION.—Is an infectious disorder, often epidemic, and occurs but once in a life-time; hence children are generally the subjects of it. It commences with the symptoms of common catarrh, the cough gradually becoming more violent till it is evidently convulsive, the patient not being able, often for a considerable time, to respire; and at length respiration is effected with a shrill kind of noise, like the crowing of a cock. These fits are attended with a great determination of blood to the head, so that blood is often discharged from the nose or mouth. The eyes appear much swelled, and the fit often terminates in vomiting. It is seldom attended with fever.

CAUSE.—It is produced by a peculiar contagion of a specific nature. With respect to the seat of the disease, there are a great variety of opinions.—Dr. Butter, who has written expressly on the subject, refers it to the intestines; and observes, that neither the stomach or lungs are concerned in it. Walschmeid says, it proceeds from a disorder of the stomach. Hoffman attributes it to thin and acrid juices in the air vessels of the lungs; and others, with more apparent probability, assert, that it arises from a convulsive action of the diaphragm.

CURE.

CURE.—The cure should be attempted by first an emetic of antimony wine, (No. 14.) and afterward the mixture, (No. 65.) The pectoral plaster, (No. 97.) should be applied to the pit of the stomach: and if the patient be plethoric, a blister between the shoulders, and loss of a few ounces of blood, should not be omitted, with a low diet.—These, in the early stage of the complaint, will generally prove sufficient to effect a cure; but if, by neglect, the disease is once established, it will often run its course, in defiance of the most powerful remedies

Dr. Butter relates twenty cases that were cured by the extract of hemlock, which he considers a specific; and, in several instances, I have known it succeed, after other popular remedies had failed. Dr. Buchan recommends an ointment, of equal parts, of hog's lard and garlic, to be applied to the soles of the feet; but if it has any effect, it is probably as a warm plaster.

If the patient be much weakened, the use of wine will be proper, and the following bark mixture, as recommended by Dr. Temple:

Take of *Decoction of Bark*, three ounces and half,

Paregoric Elixir, half an ounce,

Tincture of Cantharides, forty drops.

The dose from one to two table-spoonfuls every four hours.

Dr

Dr. Hugh Smith, after observing emetics, occasionally repeated, were of great service, and blisters, when the symptoms are urgent, directs the following :

Take of *Musk Julep*, six ounces,
Paregoric Elixir, half an ounce,
Volatile Tincture of Valerian, one
 drachm.

Two or three table-spoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours.

When this disease proves fatal, it is by producing convulsions, inflammation in the lungs or brain : and, in scrophulous habits, consumption of the lungs, the prevention of which should be the principal object of our practice.

HYSTERIC FITS

Consist in too great a mobility and irritability of the nervous system, and consequently produced by whatever weakens or renders the body irritable.

TREATMENT.—The fit may be relieved by the antihysteric mixture, (No. 54.) to each dose of which, in obstinate cases, a tea-spoonful of æther, and ten drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) may be added. The feet should be immersed in warm water, hartshorn, (No. 10.) or smelling salts, (No. 110.) to the nostrils, and cold water sprinkled over the face. Their recurrence may be prevented by the

use

use of the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) cold bathing, and a generous diet.

N. B. This disease will be more fully considered in *The Companion to the Lady's Medicine Chest*.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

DESCRIPTION.—An involuntary evacuation of urine.

CAUSES.—It arises from weakness or palsy of the muscle of the bladder, called *The Sphincter*; sometimes from calculous concretions, irritating the neck of the bladder, or from injury of parts in the operation for extracting the stone: from pressure of the womb in a state of pregnancy, and sometimes from a communication between the bladder and vagina.

TREATMENT.—When it arises from the want of tone or power in the muscular fibres of the bladder, a blister should be applied, low down on the backbone, and to the part termed the perineum. The tonic mixture, (No. 66.) should be taken, with ten drops of tincture of cantharides in each dose, with cold-bathing, electricity, and a generous diet. When it is occasioned by stone or gravel, it requires the same treatment as already recommended for the latter disease. When it arises from injury sustained in the operation for the stone, great relief is afforded by the pressure of the instruments called *Jugum* and *Pessary*

Pessary. When it is produced by an impregnated uterus, an horizontal position should be observed as much as possible ; and when, from a communication between the bladder and vagina, it will neither admit of cure or relief. This distressing case is generally produced by difficult parturition, and is often attributed to palsy or loss of tone in the muscular fibres of the bladder, and, as such, I have known it treated by the first physicians, to the great injury of the patient ; practitioners should therefore satisfy their mind, as to the *real cause* of the disease, before they prescribe active remedies for its cure.

INDIGESTION.

DESCRIPTION —A loss of appetite, transient distensions of the stomach and bowels from flatulency, eructations, heart-burn, generally costiveness, squeamishness, sometimes vomiting ; the body at length, for the want of proper nourishment, becomes much emaciated, and affected with all the symptoms of debility.

CAUSES.—It arises from a loss of tone in the muscular fibres of the stomach, induced by the too free use of spirituous liquors, by poor diet, the over distension of the stomach, too great quantity of warm relaxing liquors, as tea and coffee, acid unripe fruit, an indolent sedentary life, or whatever may tend to weaken the digestive organs. A depravity or defect of the gastric juice is likewise often the cause of bad digestion.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT.—The cure will of course depend on restoring the tone of the stomach, and avoiding the occasional cause. For this purpose it will first be proper to evacuate the contents of the stomach, by the emetic powder, (No. 77.) afterward the stomach mixture, (No. 50.) or the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) may be taken with advantage. Two drachms of either of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) may be taken every other morning, to increase the peristaltic motion of the intestines, and remove redundant slime. If acidity should prevail in the stomach, a tea-spoonful of magnesia may be taken in the morning dose of the strengthening mixture, instead of the neutral salt. In debilitated, gouty, or languid constitutions, the volatile tincture of cascarilla, with the farina of the Jamaica ginger, will prove an excellent remedy.

Quassia has lately been much recommended in cases of indigestion, but from its poisonous effects on insects and small animals, which it immediately destroys, I cannot consider it a safe remedy.

The extract of camomile is a favourite stomachic medicine of Dr. Cam, of Hereford, which may be taken in the following manner :

Take of *Extract of Camomile*, one drachm,
Tincture of Ginger, one ounce,
Mint Water, six ounces. Mix.

Three table-spoonfuls, to be taken three times a day.

In case of much acidity in the stomach, a drachm of prepared soda may be added. The diet should be generous, and principally animal food ; the beverage brandy, diluted with water ; moderate exercise and cold bathing will prove of utility.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

DESCRIPTION.—A continual heat, without intermission, attended with a throbbing pungent pain in the head, but sometimes dull and heavy. The face appears red and bloated, the pulse strong, full, and frequent, great thirst, a sense of general lassitude, the urine high-coloured, and, on standing, deposits a brick dust-like sediment ; the tongue generally covered with a white fur, the judgment much impaired, and rest disturbed.

CAUSES.—Whatever tends to hurry on the circulation of the blood, by increasing the action of the heart and arteries, will, in certain circumstances, produce this fever, as great pain, hard labour, immoderate use of spirituous liquors, high living, exposure to the heat of the sun, the expulsion or absorption of morbid humours, accidents, frequently cold, and seldom by putrid or infectious vapours.

TREATMENT.—The action of the arterial system should first be diminished by blood-letting, after which two grains of tartar emetic, will often, by emptying the stomach and bowels, and producing a determination to the skin, check its further progress.

If the fever, however, should continue, the saline mixture should be taken, as directed under the head of chrystallized acid of lemon, (No. 22.) and the perspiration kept up, by the small doses of ten or twenty drops of tartarized antimonial wine, (No. 14.) with warm diluent liquids, and the body laxative, by means of small doses of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) If the head be much affected, the application of leeches to the temples, a blister to the nape of the neck, and the immersion of the feet in warm water, should not be neglected; and if the chest be affected, the loss of blood should be repeated, and a blister applied over the breast-bone. If, when the fever is almost entirely gone off, the delirium, for want of sleep, should continue, ten or twelve drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) may be given in a dose of the saline mixture. The diet should be principally arrow-root jelly, barley-water, gruel, or tapioca, without spices or wine, till the inflammatory symptoms are considerably abated.

When the fever is entirely removed, a relapse may be prevented, by the use of the following mixture:

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.) one
 drachm, dissolve in half a pint of
Mint Water, and add
Sweet Spirit of Nitre, three drachms,
 Three table-spoonfuls to be taken four times a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN, OR PHRENZY.

People in the vigour of life, the passionate and studious, are most subject to this disorder.

DESCRIPTION.—It generally commences with rigour, tremor of the extremities, a sense of lassitude and stupor. The veins in the head at length become distended, and the arteries beat with increased force; the eyes are often steadfastly fixed, fierce, and sometimes sparkle; the voice shrill, and language incoherent, a proneness to anger, and at times very resolute to get out of bed; the pulse in the wrist is generally languid, the extremities cold; on dosing, the patient generally talks or mutters a great deal, with a chattering of the teeth, trembling of the hand, and almost constant motion of the fingers, which seem to be picking or gathering something, and often do gather the nap of the bed-clothes. After the fourth day, the delirium is more continual and furious, with watching, convulsions, hiccup, white fæces, and at length the fæces and urine are discharged involuntarily; the pupils of the eyes dilated, and other symptoms of approaching dissolution ensue; or critical sweats and looseness come on, bleeding at the nose or piles, which are of a more propitious import.

CAUSE.—Excessive drinking, violent passions of the mind, exposure of the head to the sun, long
q 2
watching

watching, close application of the mind, suppression of natural periodical evacuations, concussion of the brain, and whatever may increase the afflux of blood into the head.

TREATMENT. — The most powerful remedies should be employed on the first attack of the disease, to deplete the vessels of the head ; for this purpose as much blood should be extracted as the system will bear, either by opening one or both of the temporal arteries, or cupping the scalp or nape of the neck ; or taking from the jugular vein or the arm, by a large orifice, twelve or sixteen ounces of blood, or till the patient faints, which will prove of much greater advantage than double the quantity extracted from a small vessel, or by leeches. The head should be shaved, and the whole of the scalp covered with a blister. The next object is to produce a determination of blood from the head, by doses of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and a clyster, (No. 86.) With the same view blisters should be applied to the feet, the thighs and arms ; or the mustard poultice, (No. 100.) Folds of cloth, wet with vinegar, may be applied to the forehead, or ice or snow to the whole head. The room should be kept dark and quiet, and the diet only barley-water, acidulated with lemon juice. Such is the delicate structure of the seat of the disease, that no time should be lost in the employment of these means, which, from the feeble state of the pulse, are too often neglected, till the brain has sustained irreparable mischief. Apothecaries, whose practice is generally governed by the state of the pulse,

pulse, and the effect more than the cause of disease, too often confound this affection with putrid fever, and instead of the depleting plan recommended above, treat the phrenetic symptoms as delirium from debility. This error I sometime since detected in the practice of an apothecary, much revered by his female patients for the *profundity* of his knowledge and great skill in *nervous* and *bilious* complaints, and *minute* attention in the examination of the urine, &c. The pulse, observes the learned Celsus, *res fallacissima est*; and in this disease it is particularly so.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

See Eye. Inflammation of

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT, OR QUINSY.

This disease occurs principally in spring and autumn. It affects especially the young and sanguine, and a disposition to it is often acquired by habit.

CAUSE.—It is always occasioned by the external application of cold, particularly about the neck.

TREATMENT.—The inflammation soon terminating in suppuration, active means should be speedily employed for its resolution. The patient should take a full dose of either of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) or the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and, after its operation, the saline mixture, (No. 67.) with twenty

drops of antimonial wine at bed-time. The gargle, (No. 81.) or (No. 82.) should be used frequently, and hartshorn applied externally, or, if the inflammation should run high, a blister under the chin. The diet should be gruel, arrow-root, and barley-water, acidulated with lemon juice. If, notwithstanding these means, matter should form, the patient should be allowed a little wine and beef tea, till he is able to swallow, and after the matter is evacuated, the detergent gargle, (No. 84.) should be employed. If the patient should be incapable of taking nourishment, the neutral clyster, (No. 88.) should be administered three or four times a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease commonly comes on with shiverings and other symptoms of fever, soon succeeded by difficulty of breathing, cough, pain in some part of the chest, particularly on inspiration; a sense of fulness in, and tightness across the chest, great anxiety about the heart, restlessness, loss of appetite and sleep, the pulse quick, sometimes hard, and seldom strong or regularly full, the breath hot, the tongue covered with a yellowish mucus, and the urine turbid. The difficulty of breathing is most considerable in inspiration and an horizontal position, and in order to facilitate respiration, the shoulders and head are kept more or less elevated. Through the obstruction to the free passage of blood through the lungs, the veins of the neck are distended, the face swollen, with a dark red colour about
the

the eyes and cheeks. The pain in the chest is generally aggravated by the patient lying on the side affected, though sometimes the contrary happens, and very often he cannot lie easy only on the back

CAUSES.—It is occasioned by the application of cold to the body, obstructing the natural perspiration of the skin, and thus producing a determination to the lungs, while, at the same time, the lungs themselves are exposed to the action of cold : also by over distention.

TREATMENT.—The principal object in the cure of this disease, is to empty the vessels of the lungs, by proper depletion and such remedies that are calculated to produce a determination of blood to the surface of the body and extremities, which, on account of the importance of the part affected, should be employed as *early* and *fully* as possible.

For this purpose twelve or sixteen ounces of blood should be taken by a large orifice from the arm, and repeated according to the strength of the patient and urgency of the symptoms ; with the same view a large blister should be applied to the side most affected, and if the patient should complain of pain in the head, pulsation, or drowsiness, one should likewise be applied to the back of the neck, and even to the feet. A dose of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) should be taken every two hours, till it operates, and afterwards the cough mixture, (No. 55:) ac-

ording to the directions there specified. The patient should be suffered to drink plentifully of a weak decoction of pearl barley and liquorice root, which will be sufficient for his support, till the symptoms are considerably abated, when he may be allowed some arrow root, tapioca, or sago jelly. When the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, the decoction of the Iceland liverwort, recommended for consumption of the lungs, will prove the best restorative.

INFLUENZA.

See catarrh.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

When the fit of this disease returns every day, it is called a *Quotidian*; when every other day, *Tertian* and *Quartan* when the fit occurs on the first and fourth day, the two intervening ones being free; they are likewise called *Autumnal*, when they begin in *August*, and *Vernal* when in *February*. Other varieties are observed by authors, but as they require the same mode of treatment, and arise from the same cause, it will be unnecessary to notice them here.

DESCRIPTION.—A paroxysm of intermittent fever is divided into three stages, viz. *The Cold, Hot,* and *Sweating*. *The Cold Fit* begins with a remarkable shivering, increasing to a kind of convulsive

sive shaking of the whole body, which, after continuing an hour or two, is gradually succeeded by a degree of heat, generally slow, but sometimes otherwise, with pain in the head, thirst, and bitterness in the mouth, a quick and unusual pulse, which constitute the *Hot Fit*; as the heat abates, a moisture is perceptible on the skin, which often increases to a profuse perspiration, termed the *Sweating Fit*. The whole paroxysm generally occupies eight, and never less than six hours; the fever then entirely quits the patient, and regularly returns after the intervals noticed above. The patient is likewise affected with heaviness, pain in the head, limbs, and loins, pallid complexion, chilliness of the extremities, yawning, stretching, violent shaking, small slow pulse, thirst, reaching, sometimes vomiting a bilious matter, and, during the hot fit, a heat of the whole body, redness, distention of the skin, the pulse quick and strong, short breath, raving, high-coloured urine, without a sediment, which abate by degrees, and an universal sweat succeeds.

CAUSE.—The cause, according to Dr. Cullen, is solely the effluvia from marshes; other physicians have noticed many more, indeed some have enumerated every thing likely to weaken the body, but these, although they may dispose the body for receiving the disease, or may augment it, are not capable of producing it, without the concurrence of marsh effluvia.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT.—The Peruvian bark properly administered, is both a safe and certain remedy for this disease, and may be given both during the hot and cold fits, as directed under the head of Peruvian bark, (No. 33.) See likewise (No. 24 and 77.) An emetic should, however, be premised, and repeated, if the bark does not succeed in three days after its first exhibition. The diet should be generous, and the patient allowed a glass or two of port wine, every day after dinner. This method of treatment is applicable to every variety of the disease, and a continuance of the bark for at least a week, in smaller doses and less frequent, is often necessary, after the disease has left the patient, in order to prevent its recurrence.

ITCH.

DISTINCTION.—This disorder usually appears about the wrist, fingers, arms, and thighs, but never in the head. The itching is much aggravated by warmth, particularly in an evening, and when warm in bed.

CAUSE.—From microscopical examination, it appears that this disease (which is entirely confined to the skin) is produced by a small kind of animalculæ, of a whitish colour, and shaped like a tortoise, each having six feet, and a sharp head, with two sharp horns on its point, of a hard formation, so as not to be destroyed by friction or pressure; others assert, with greater probability, that it arises from a serous ichor,

ichor, which by irritating the small ramifications of the nerves under the cuticle, occasion the itching and heat.

TREATMENT.—Sulphur is a certain remedy for this disease, and more safe and expeditious than any other we are acquainted with. In the itch ointment, (No. 96.) the unpleasant smell of the sulphur is disguised. The part affected should be well anointed with it every night, till the eruption entirely disappears. The internal use of sulphur will, in all cases, assist its external application. The linen should be clean and often changed, and not worn again before it be well washed and bleached. The decoction of white hellebore, is by some preferred, on account of the offensive smell of the sulphur, and often succeeds. It may be made in the following manner :

Take of *White Hellebore Root*, bruised, two ounces ; boil in a quart of water to a pint and half, then strain, and add
Lavender Water, four ounces,

With which the parts affected should be washed two or three times a day.

Mercurial applications are much used, and preferred by many eminent practitioners, but they are neither so safe or certain as sulphur, and may, under certain circumstances, prove very hurtful to the constitution.

JAUNDICE.

JAUNDICE.

DESCRIPTION.—This disease comes on with listlessness, loss of appetite, drowsiness, oppression and costiveness, soon succeeded by a yellow appearance of the whites of the eyes, the nails of the fingers, and at length the whole surface of the body; the urine high-coloured, with a yellow sediment, which imparts its colour to linen; the stools whitish or grey, a violent pain extending from the right side to the pit of the stomach, which is considerably aggravated after meals; some are much disposed to sleep, and others to watchfulness. After the disease has existed a few days, the whole of the secretions, the brain, and bones become tinged with the colouring matter of the bile.

CAUSES.—This disease is produced by whatever may obstruct the passage of the bile through its natural channel to the intestines, as biliary concretions lodged in the duct, or from compression of scirrhus enlargements of the viscera, distention of the intestines by flatulency, or an impregnated uterus, or from spasmodic contraction of the biliary duct itself, without such mechanical causes; a redundancy of bile in the alimentary canal, is sometimes, but very rarely, a cause of this disease; (See Bile.) a sedentary life and dejection of spirits dispose the body to the disease.

TREATMENT.—The cure of this disease will of course

course depend on the removal of the impediment to the free passage of the bile through the biliary duct ; but before the accomplishment of this object is attempted, it is often necessary to palliate distressing or urgent symptoms. The violent paroxysm of pain should be relieved by twenty drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) occasionally repeated. The deficiency of bile in the alimentary canal, may be, in some measure, supplied, by taking three table-spoonfuls of the following mixture, an hour before each meal :

Take of *Infusion of Columbo*, six ounces,
Salt of Wormwood, one drachm,
Aloetic Wine, one ounce. Mix.

When it arises from spasms or biliary concretions, the loss of blood from the arm will afford considerable relief, and should not be omitted in a plethoric habit.

When the cause is concretions, plugging up the biliary duct, the indication of the cause is the dissolution of the concretion, or to facilitate its passage to the intestines, by relaxing and agitating means. The solution of biliary concretions is extremely difficult, even out of the body, and of course must be much more so when lodged in the gall bladder, or duct.

Dr. John Camplin, an able physician, in Monmouthshire, found doses of æther to answer this purpose, and I have certainly witnessed its good effects

fects in several cases, but whether from its solvent powers, as the Doctor supposes, or as an antispasmodic, I cannot take upon me to determine.

For the purpose of relaxing the biliary duct, laudanum, the loss of blood, the warm bath, and nauseating doses of the tartarised antimony wine, (No. 14.) will succeed best; and the agitation of the parts which certainly accelerates its expulsion into the intestines, is best effected by the emetic powder, (No. 77.) active purgatives of calomel and jalap, and exercise. During the employment of these means, the want of the bile in the alimentary canal should be supplied, by the use of the mixture of columbo, recommended above.

When the disease is produced by a pressure of a scirrhus liver, or any of the viscera, the only remedy to be depended on is the hemlock, combined with mercury, in the following proportions :

Take of *Extract of Hemlock*, two drachms,
Prepared Calomel, two scruples. Mix
 and divide into forty pills.

One to be taken three times a day, with a dose of alkaline mixture of columbo, already prescribed.

The diet should be regulated according to the constitution of the patient, in cases of scirrhusity, the strength should be supported; and if the disease is produced by calculi, the diet should be low, particularly

cularly if the patient be plethoric or feverish. But as vegetables are apt to generate a troublesome degree of flatulency and acidity in the stomach, the patient should be allowed broth and a little animal food. (See arrow root and hartshorn shavings, (No. 106.)

If it arises from a redundancy of bile in the alimentary canal, which is of very rare occurrence, gentle laxative medicines, as rhubarb, castor oil, lenitive electuary will be sufficient.

KING'S EVIL.

The Latins termed this disease *Scrofula*, from *Scrofa*, a hog, because it has been observed in the swine. It is named the King's Evil, because Edward the Confessor, and other succeeding Kings, both of England and France, pretended to cure it by the touch. This disease is evidently hereditary, although a generation or two may pass without its being manifested, it generally revives in the third.

DISTINCTION.—The first external signs are hard and indolent enlargements of the glands of the neck and behind the ears, and sometimes in the arm-pit and other parts of the body; in process of time the ligaments of the joints, and even the bones become affected, and forms the disease termed *White Swelling*. The internal symptoms are a tumefaction of the glands of the mesentery, and formation of tubercles in the lungs.

CAUSE.

CAUSE.—Both the nature and cause of this disease are but little understood. Crude indigestible food, bad water, living in a damp low situation, are noticed by authors as supposed causes. Debility, which is always attendant on this disorder, is by some mentioned as capable of producing it, but this is certainly the effect instead of the cause of the disease, and is chiefly produced by the tumefaction of the mesenteric glands, preventing the nutrient part of the aliment being taken up into the circulation for the due support of the body.

TREATMENT.—A great variety of alterative medicines have been recommended as remedies for this disease, but none have answered so well as the Peruvian bark, combined with soda, as the mixture (No. 64.) with exercise and cold bathing, particularly in salt water. Madder-root is much recommended by Dr. Hugh Smith, and Dr. Osborne mentions a case of a young woman that was wonderfully benefited by it. In hardness of the glands approaching to a state of scirrhus, and when the lungs are affected, and particularly when the patient labours under a suppression of periodical evacuation, this medicine is certainly worth a trial; the best preparation is the essential extract, which may be taken in the following manner:

Take of the *Essential Extract of Madder*, four
drachms, dissolve in a pint of
Mint Water.

Of

Of which a wine-glassful should be taken three times a day.

If the patient be much debilitated, the bitter infusion may be substituted for the mint water.

Different morbid conditions existing in different parts of the body, require, with the use of internal medicines, topical management, according to circumstances, thus:—when a joint is affected, the formation of matter should be prevented, by the treatment recommended for *White Swellings*, which see. When the lungs are affected with tubercles, See *Cough and Consumption of the Lungs*. When the glands of the neck are much tumified, the application of sea-water will answer best, and if from their magnitude they are attended with inconvenience, the following pills may be taken for ten days, with the bark mixture and soda, already noticed.

Take of *Extract of Cicuta*, one drachm,
Prepared Calomel, fifteen grains. Mix
 and divide into twenty pills.

One to be taken twice a day.

The topical application of leeches or blister is necessary, if attended with pain and inflammation, to prevent suppuration.

LEPROSY.

The *true Lepra* or *Leprosy*, is of very rare occurrence in this country. To this head, however, are referred a great variety of cutaneous affections appearing under various forms; these affections will, for the most part, yield to the remedies recommended for eruptions of the skin, which see.

LOOSENESS.

See diarrhœa.

LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,

In general arises from debility of the system, and effectually relieved by cordials, conjoined with tonics, as the mixture, (No. 66.) spirit of lavender, with sal volatile, may be taken occasionally. Cheerful society, exercise, and a generous diet, are particularly necessary.

Lowness of spirits is often symptomatic of both inflammatory and putrid fever; when the former it requires a very different treatment to the above. (See inflammation of the lungs and typhus fever.)

LUMBAGO.

LUMBAGO.

When the rheumatism attacks the loins, it is thus termed. In cases of pains in the loins, medical advice should always be taken, for should inflammation be here mistaken for rheumatism, and as such treated with stimulating medicines, the consequence would be the formation of matter, constituting the disease termed the *Lumbar Abscess*, which generally terminates in the death of the patient.

Advertised medicines for lumbago have certainly been productive of much mischief in such cases. Spirit of turpentine, diluted with an insipid expressed oil, has lately been industriously advertised under a fictitious name, as a remedy for this disease and pain in the loins. The external and internal use of this medicine, as recommended by the proprietors, it is to be feared, has been the cause of serious mischief and much human distress.

When the cause is doubtful, it should be treated by blisters over the part, and small doses of the antimonial powder, (No. 42.) See rheumatism.

MEASLES.

This disease is highly contagious, and affects people but once in their life-time.

DESCRIPTION.—It generally begins with shiverings, succeeded by heat; a severe head-ach in adults, and heaviness in children; a slight inflammation and considerable heat in the eyes, attended with swelling of the eye-lids, a defluxion of acrid tears, an inability to bear the light, frequent sneezing and discharge from the nostrils; sooner or later a fever comes on, with a cough, a sense of tightness across the chest, nausea, and vomiting.—About the fourth, and sometimes the fifth day, red spots, like flea-bites, begin to appear on the forehead, and other parts of the face, and successively on the lower parts of the body, which increase, run together, and form large red spots, of different figures. The spots on the face appear a little prominent to the touch: but, on other parts, do not rise higher than the surface of the skin. On the third day of the eruption, the vivid redness is changed to a brownish red, and in a day or two more entirely disappears, succeeded by a mealy scaling of the scarf skin, and sometimes a difficulty of breathing, dry cough, pains in the chest, and fever, which, in scrophulous habits, often terminate in consumption.

CAUSE.—The measles are occasioned by a specific contagion, the nature of which is not understood.

TREATMENT.—If the symptoms are mild, the occasional use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) or an infusion of senna leaves with the neutral salt, (No. 2.)

(No. 2.) and ten or fifteen drops of antimonial wine, (No. 14.) at bed time, a low diet, and a warm room, will be sufficient. If the fever and affection of the lungs are considerable, the loss of blood, and a blister over the breast bone ; the cough mixture, (No. 55.) will likewise be absolutely necessary, and should not be delayed. Barley water, acidulated with lemon juice, or sweetened by boiling with the barley a little liquorice, should be taken plentifully. If, after these means, the cough, difficulty of breathing, and pain in the chest, should continue, another blister should be applied between the shoulders, and the discharge of both kept up by dressings of savin ointment, (No. 48.) If looseness should come on, it should not be checked, unless it be violent, and even in that case not suddenly. Five grains of rhubarb, three grains of ipecacuanha powder, will in general, for this purpose, be sufficient. After the spots have disappeared, the patient should not be too hastily exposed to the cold.

If symptoms of putrid fever should come on, it will require the same treatment as that disease. See Typhus.

MUMPS.

This disease has been little taken notice of by medical writers. It is often epidemic, and evidently contagious.

DESCRIPTION.—It generally comes on with cold shiverings, sickness, vomiting, pain in the head, and other febrile symptoms; soon after attended with a considerable tumour in the neck, at the corner of the lower jaw; sometimes only on one side, but more frequently on both. It increases till the fourth day, and from that period it declines, and in a few days goes off entirely.

TREATMENT.—This disease commonly runs its course, without either dangerous or troublesome symptoms; so that a low diet, and the occasional use of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) or aperient mixture, (No. 51.) will prove sufficient. If, however, the swelling should be considerable, and the fever run high, with pain in the head, the loss of blood, a blister to the nape of the neck, and the saline mixture, (No. 67.) are all necessary.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

To a morbid state of the nervous system, empirics artfully ascribe a great variety of diseases, in order the better to practice their impositions on the credulous public, too often to the irreparable injury of a constitution, which otherwise would have remained healthy. In the public addresses of these bold practitioners, are enumerated a long train of *symptoms*, classed as *primary diseases*, and although diametrically opposite in their nature, the afflicted are assured that they are all curable, by their *wonderful cordials*,

cordials, and to confirm their *justly* acquired celebrity, the palliation of symptoms are extolled as cures, and diseases cured which never existed: and what is still more *extraordinary*, these *miraculous* recoveries have been wrought on the *printers* of their pamphlets. In one place unconsciously attested a *wonderful* recovery, and in another place, of the same work, as conscientiously is sworn, that they have printed a certain number of editions.—The *distributors of their hand-bills*, and *venders of the medicines*, have likewise, from the same *pure* motives, added their testimonies of the efficacy of *the fortunate discovery* of a medicine, capable of curing both acute and *chronic* diseases, from whatever cause they may originate; head-ach, from *debility* or *plethora*; consumption of the lungs, *in all its stages*; difficulty of breathing, whether a symptom of *inflammation* of the lungs, *dropsy of the chest*, or *asthma*, &c. are all effectually *subdued* by the use of these nostrums, without the aid of nature or of death. For the cure, however, of different diseases, with the use of these potent restoratives, are *modestly* recommended more potent, and, at the same time, less *pernicious* auxiliaries, from which (if they should prove serviceable) they derive but little advantage, and *without* the *renovating powers* of the *arcanum*, would prove of no avail. Hence, for debility of the system and weakness of the stomach, the patient is directed to take a table-spoonful of *Huxham's tincture of bark*, or a glassful of the bitter infusion; for hysteric fits, pills of

asafoetida, and myrrh, are to accompany its use ; in nervous cases, Valerian is recommended ; in asthma, garlic : and in green sickness, it is stated that steel, combined with gentian and aloes will promote its efficacy. If the patient receives no advantage from taking three or four bottles, the sagacious Doctor entreats *perseverance*, till it has produced the desired effect, and recommends as *politic* for the patient afterward to continue its use, in order to prevent a relapse. In their elaborate dissertations on the phenomena of *nervous excitement*, and on diseases of the *spinal marrow*, is evinced a degree of cunning, which prove them to be *deeply* skilled in the works of mysterious nature ; but a little knowledge of physiology, and structure of the human body, would convince the unguarded reader, that their principal view is not what they pretend, the good of the public, but the *good of themselves*.

As to the admirable combination of these cordials and balsams, it is asserted that many physicians and chemists have attempted an analysis of them, but could never discover their composition, but yet allow great merit in the discoveries. I have devoted a little time to their examination, and decomposition and I candidly confess that I have not been able to detect the *precious* articles which they declare form the basis of each ; there is nothing more than I could discover in the same quantity of brandy, disguised with an essential oil, and this is the most favourable report I can make of them.

Independent of the baneful effects of quack medicines on the constitution, I have witnessed much human misery, produced by their exorbitant prices, in indigent families, who have been induced by public advertisement, to purchase them at any rate, to obtain the advantages they are assured they will experience from their use, and for which they have sacrificed every other comfort, and I am convinced that it is by this class of people that the practice is solely encouraged.

A Gingerbread-baker, a Shoemaker, and a Guildler, some time since, suddenly assumed the titles of *Doctors* of Physic, and by effrontery and impudence, prevailed on the public to take their trash, and, by the perseverance and activity of their agents, they have accumulated considerable property, although ignorant of the nature of the diseases, and even of the medicines they sold. How widely do those *Gentlemen* differ from the virtuous Solon, who says,

“Wealth I would have, but not unjustly got,
“Lest vengeance should pursue the guilty purchase.”

Besides the long list of nervous diseases these *wonderful cordials*, are said to be *admirable* antidotes to the baneful effects of *the indiscretions of youth of both sexes*, and thus we find the fair sex *publicly* addressed on this supposed practice, which I believe was not known, even by name, in this country, till their publications on it. The mind of the British youth is naturally too noble and well informed to submit to such depravity. It is remarkable

able that this practice should be only noticed by foreigners ; is it not therefore presumable that it is entirely from their knowledge of it in their own country, that they suppose it to exist in this? Whether they obtained this information, when they filled the more honest and respectable *department of porters*, which was their first employment in this country, or in the *exercise of the healing art*, to which they so rapidly aspired, they do not condescend to observe ; they however boldly assert, that it is very prevalent in boarding schools. A better knowledge of these seminaries would convince them to the contrary. By their public addresses, the morals of youth are not likely to be improved—for to such a pitch of indecency are they now carried, that it behoves every father to be cautious what newspaper he admits into his house.

The subscribers to the morning and evening papers, called the British Press and Globe, although by far the majority are venders of quack medicines, wisely resolved not to admit their advertisements ; and the same is observed by the editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger, which entitles them to a most decided preference.

The subject of quackery has been so fully and ably discussed, by that respectable author, Mr. Corey*, as to render any farther observation here unnecessary.

* See Corey on Quackery.

The nervous system is very rarely the seat of primary disease, but generally affected by sympathy; an increased excitement is commonly the effect of debility, and a diminished excitement is often produced by pressure on the brain from plethora. In all diseases of the constitution, they are more or less sympathetically affected; by accidents, as broken bones, considerable irritation of the system, is always occasioned, producing symptomatic fever.—By a wound of a branch of a nerve, violent spasms are often produced, such as lock jaw, tetanus, &c. From mechanical irritation of the brain, either by disease of the internal surface of the skull bone, or tumours formed in the brain, epileptic fits often originate; the cure of which must of course depend on the removal of the exciting causes.

NETTLE RASH.

DESCRIPTION.—Is so named, from the resemblance of its eruption to that made by the stinging of nettles. It is a very mild disease, and seldom requires the use of medicines. When it is attended with fever, small doses of either of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) or the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) twenty drops of antimonial wine, (No. 14.) at bed time, with a low diet, will be sufficient; and if it be of a chronic nature, twelve drops of elixir of vitriol, (No. 16.) may be taken three times a day in a wine glassful of cold camomile tea.

NIGHT MARE.

DESCRIPTION.—This complaint always happens during sleep. It comes on with a sense of great weight on the chest, with horror of mind : sometimes the patient imagines he sees spectres of various shapes, which oppress and threaten him with suffocation ; sometimes the uneasiness continues after he awakes, so as to prevent his turning or moving in bed. The plethoric, short-necked, and sedentary are most subject to this disease.

CAUSES.—It is produced by partial pressure on the brain, from distention of the vessels, occasioned by whatever may obstruct the free return of blood from the head, or increase its afflux into the head ; as lying on the back, with the head low, a ligature round the neck ; the pressure of a distended stomach, by a full meal, or flatulency, &c.

TREATMENT.—If the patient be of a sanguine habit, the loss of blood will be proper, with the use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) and a spare diet ; due exercise during the day, a light supper, and flannel socks to the feet, will prevent its recurrence.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

This affection is sometimes so violent as to be heard at a considerable distance, and sometimes its motions may be perceived on the outside of the cloaths.

When it arises from plethora, the loss of blood and the use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) are necessary; when from spasmodic affections of the nervous system, æther, (No. 12.) with tincture of castor and Valerian tea, will prove serviceable: when it proceeds from bad conformation, or disease of the heart itself, or of some of the large vessels, relief may be obtained by avoiding plethora, much bodily exertion, full meals, and excess of every kind, with the use of medicines calculated to allay nervous irritability, as camphor, Valerian, laudanum, and æther.

This disease is often the consequence of the communication between the two auricles of the heart, which exist during the fœtal state, remaining unclosed, such a case will only admit of the palliative means, such as avoiding plethora, full diet, violent exercise and agitation of the mind, with the occasional loss of blood.

PALSY.

PALSY.

DESCRIPTION.—Is a loss of tone and vital powers; sometimes of the whole body; more frequently of one side, rarely the lower extremities from the loins, and sometimes confined to a muscle, or nerve, as of the bladder and anus, suffering the urine and fæces to pass off involuntarily, sometime^s the muscles of the tongue occasioning stammering and loss of speech, sometimes of the optic nerve, producing the disease termed the *gutta-serena*, or imperfect vision, and sometimes the nerve of the ear producing deafness. In violent cases, where one-half of the body is affected, the speech is much impeded, or totally lost: convulsions often take place on the sound side, with spasms of the muscles of the face, occasioning a kind of grin, or involuntary laughter. The paralytic part gradually decays, shrivels up, feels much colder than any other part of the body, and with a weaker action of the arteries.

CAUSES.—Palsy is produced by compression, obstructing the flow of the nervous power from the brain into the organs of motion, or the application of a narcotic power, which render the nervous power unfit to flow in the usual or proper manner. The compression may be from distention of blood vessels, effusion of blood or serum, or from tumour. Of the narcotic causes, lead is the chief. It is often
produced

produced by the division of a principal nerve; and sometimes, but very rarely, it is the consequence of extreme debility.

TREATMENT.—When it is produced by compression of the brain, from distention or effusion, the paralytic numbness is only symptomatic of apoplexy, and as such should be treated. See apoplexy. If, however, the palsy should continue after the compression of the brain is evidently removed by the means there recommended, it should be treated as local palsy, by external stimulants, as friction with flannels, or mustard-flour and blisters; Electricity, so much recommended for paralytic affections, from its stimulating effects on the brain, and sanguiferous system,* is a dangerous remedy, by producing a determination of blood to the head, it may, and certainly often has, occasioned a fatal relapse of the primary affection, viz. Apoplexy.—The organs of digestion should be invigorated by such stimulating medicines that will not, at the same time, increase the action of the heart and arteries: for this purpose, a tea-spoonful of the *farina* of the Jamaica ginger may be taken, twice or thrice a day, or a pill of two grains of capsicum. The peristaltic motion of the bowels should be kept up by taking five or ten grains of the aromatic pill, twice a day, so as to produce one stool in twenty-four hours. A seton in the neck, particularly if the patient is ever affected with giddiness, will afford considerable relief, and should not be neglected.—

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The diet should be nutritious, but in moderate quantities, and flannel worn next the skin. If it arises from the compression of a tumour, its removal, if practicable, is first necessary; the part afterwards will be easily recovered by local stimulants. If curvature or disease in the back bone, compressing the spinal marrow, is the cause, a perpetual blister, an issue, or seton, over the part affected, is the only remedy. If the disease is confined to a muscle, electricity and a blister should be applied as near to the part as possible. If poison be the cause, the part affected should be stimulated by electric sparks, mustard poultices, and the mixture, (No. 63, or 60.) taken as there specified.

PHRENZY.

See inflammation of the brain.

PILES.

DESCRIPTION.—A discharge of blood from one or more small tumours, sometimes external, and sometimes within the verge of the anus. When attended with no discharge, they are termed *blind piles*, and when the discharge is only the serous part of the blood, *white piles*. This disease, at first, is entirely local; but if, from neglect, it is suffered to recur often, the constitution becomes so habituated to the discharge, as at length to be established a disease of the system; in which case it is preceded by head-ach, stupor, giddiness, and other symptoms of fever, with a sense
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of tightness or fullness, heat and itching about the anus, or otherwise symptoms of indigestion, as flatulency, acidity in the stomach, often attended with spasms. When inflammation of the tumours run high, it often ends in the formation of matter, and thus produces the sinous ulcer, termed fistula.

CAUSES.—This disease may be occasioned by any thing that interrupts the free return of blood from the rectum, most commonly the pressure of hard fæces, an impregnated and enlarged womb; thus it frequently happens to those who are habitually costive. It is often produced by irritation; hence aloes, or the *justly-famous* Scotch Pills, as they are termed, are famous, for producing this disease from their stimulating effects on the rectum. By their use the constitution is not only habituated to this unpleasant affection, but, from the irritation they keep up in the neighbourhood of the anus, excrescences are formed, which I have known to prove so troublesome to many ladies, as to render them unable to sit half an hour at a time, until they were relieved by a surgical operation. The piles are sometimes the effect of relaxation.

TREATMENT.—When costiveness is the cause, the *electuary for the piles*, (No. 74.) should be taken as there specified: after its due operation, the part should be anointed with the ointment, (No. 94.) In case of much inflammation, general bleeding, and the application of leeches to the part, will be like-

wise necessary to prevent the formation of fistulous ulcers; and the patient should keep in an horizontal position, and strictly observe a low diet. If irritation be the cause, the same mode of treatment should be pursued, with the occasional use of laudanum, (No. 18.) And if the consequence of relaxation of the parts, the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) and the application of a decoction of oak bark, (made by boiling half an ounce of the bark in a pint of water, for about ten minutes,) should be applied to the part frequently. Cold topical applications should be employed with great caution, as apoplexy has followed their imprudent use.

If the discharge of blood, in either case, should be considerable, the patient should keep very quiet, in a reclining position, and use a cold diet, and avoid stimulants, and external heat.

When the piles are become, from habit, a constitutional disease, and the parts suffered much from its frequent occurrence, the electuary, known by the name of *Dr. Ward's paste*, will prove serviceable, and may prevent the formation of fistula.— The following is an exact copy of the Doctor's receipt for making the paste, as published by John Page, Esq. to whom he bequeathed his book of receipts :

Take

Take of *Elecampane Powder*, two pounds,
Sweet Fennel Seeds ditto, three ditto,
Black Pepper ditto, one ditto,
Purified Honey, and
Brown Sugar, of each two pounds:

The size of a nutmeg to be taken two or three times a day.

The recurrence of this disease will be best prevented by obviating costiveness, by proper management of diet, cold bathing, and general bleeding, in sanguine habits.

PLEURISY,

Is attended with the same symptoms, as inflammation of the lungs, in a slighter degree, and requires, for its cure, the same mode of treatment.—
 See *Inflammation of the Lungs*.

PURGING, excessive.

See diarrhœa.

PUTRID FEVER.

See typhus fever.

PUTRID, OR MALIGNANT SORE THROAT.

DESCRIPTION.—It commonly begins with alternate chills and heats, pain and heaviness of the head, and other symptoms of fever, soon succeeded by

swelling of the throat, the tonsils becoming inflamed and tumid, which spread to the neighbouring glands, with a high, florid, or bright crimson appearance of the fauces, &c. somewhat shining or glossy, soon attended with whitish, or ash-coloured spots, which increase rapidly, and terminate in ulcers, more or less superficial; the tongue becoming foul at the root, and the breath exceedingly offensive.—The feverish symptoms are much aggravated towards night, and accompanied with delirium. The disease gradually grows worse; and, about the third day, nausea, griping, and dysentery are produced, by the discharge from the ulcers being swallowed. There is commonly, especially with children, a partial or general crimson efflorescence of the skin, or an eruption of small pustules, which relieves the affection of the stomach and bowels. When it appears early and kind, it is considered a favourable omen.

CAUSE.—The disease seems to be produced by a peculiar specific contagion, affecting all ages, occurring at all seasons, and prevailing in all situations. It has been observed, like the small-pox and measles, to affect the same individual but once in his lifetime.

TREATMENT.—This disease, like other febrile contagions, is terminated only by a natural course; the chief object, therefore, of its medical treatment, is, in the first instance, to moderate the fever, and afterward combat unfavourable occurrences. With
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the first view, the emetic powder, (No. 77.) should be administered on its first attack, and after its due operation, the sudorific mixture, (No. 52.) The early application of a blister to the throat, and the use of the acidulated gargle, (No. 82.) will tend much to abate the local inflammation, and consequent ulceration. When the parts begin to slough, the sudorific mixture should be exchanged for the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) with a drachm of acid elixir of vitriol, in lieu of the sal volatile, and the detergent gargle, (No. 84.) used instead of the astringent. The patient should be supported with strong beef tea and arrow root jelly, and if incapable of taking a sufficiency by the mouth, the nutrient clyster, (No. 88.) should be injected three times a day, by means of a syringe, with a long flexible pipe, that it may be thrown higher up the bowels than by the bladder and pipe, generally used. In case of violent purging, the clyster, (No. 85.) will be proper, or forty drops of laudanum may be added to the nutrient clyster; and if the patient is not able to swallow the bark mixture, two drachms of Peruvian bark powder may likewise be added. The room should be fumigated with nitrous vapour, see vitriolic acid, (No. 109.) or if it be small, a little volatile vinegar may be evaporated, on a warm plate. The smell of this vinegar will likewise much refresh the patient.

QUINSY.

See inflammation of the throat.

RHEUMATISM.

This disease commonly occurs in autumn and spring, seldom in winter or summer, unless the vicissitudes of heat and cold are sudden and frequent. When it is attended with fever, it is called *Acute* or *Inflammatory*, and where there is no fever, *Chronic Rheumatism*.

ACUTE OR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

DESCRIPTION.—Comes on with the usual symptoms of fever, accompanied with pain, swellings, and redness of the joints, generally of the knees, hips, ankles, shoulders, elbows, and wrists, while the smaller joints of the toes and fingers seldom suffer. The violence of the fever rarely continues for more than fourteen days, although sometimes the pain keeps shifting from one joint to another, for some weeks. The attendant fever and pain are much increased in an evening, and the latter, during night, is often very acute. As the pains become fixed the fever generally abates.

CAUSES.—It is produced by exposure to cold, when the body is unusually warm, or by its partial application, when the other part is warm, or from a continuance of cold, as from wet cloaths.

Treatment.

TREATMENT.—The first object towards the cure of this disease, is to abate the constitutional fever, till when all topical applications will prove of no avail. For this purpose, particularly if the patient be of a plethoric habit, general blood-letting will be proper, and afterward the occasional exhibition of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) or either of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) as there directed, and twenty drops of laudanum, (No. 18.) at bed time. If the inflammation of a joint should run high, the application of six or eight leeches will be of service. When the fever is abated, and the pains become fixed, the parts should be well rubbed with the volatile liniment, (No. 92.) or opodeldoc, (No. 105.) or a blister may be applied, if the pain and inflammation should continue violent. Electricity, so much recommended for rheumatic pains, during its inflammatory stage, generally aggravates the pain, and not unfrequently produces a return of the febrile symptoms.

Opium, in the dose of one grain, three times a day, is much extolled by Dr. Pearson, as a certain remedy for acute rheumatism, and in general it proves very successful; but the loss of blood, and the use of aperient medicines, should be premised. Exposure to cold should be avoided, and a low diet observed.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

DESCRIPTION.—When the febrile symptoms, together with the swelling and redness of the joints,
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have entirely abated, but the pain still continuing to affect certain joints, with stiffness and uneasiness on motion, and change of weather, the disease is termed *Chronic Rheumatism*, which often continues a length of time. The joints most surrounded by muscles, and the parts that suffer most by much bodily exertion, as the hip joint and the loins, are commonly the seats of this complaint. When it affects the hip joint, it is named *Sciatica*; and when situated in the loins, *Lumbago*.

CAUSES.—It arises from a loss of tone in the muscular fibres and blood-vessels of the part affected, attended with rigidity and contraction of the former, and when far advanced, with a considerable diminution of nervous energy, approaching to a state of palsy. Violent exertions and strains are often the exciting cause of lumbago.

TREATMENT.—The chief indication of cure of chronic rheumatism, is exactly opposite to that of the acute or inflammatory; the former being attended with an increased action of the system, and the latter with a diminished one. The energy of the part affected should be roused by topical stimulants, as electric sparks, the application of the volatile liniment, (No. 92.) with friction, and the constant application of flannel. If these means should prove ineffectual, a blister may be applied over the part affected, or the following stimulating plaster, recommended by the late Dr. Hugh Smith:

Take

Take of *Gum Plaster*, one ounce,
Blister Plaster, a drachm and half,
Gum Euphorbium, one drachm.

To be mixed with as little heat as possible, and spread on leather.

The warm or hot bath may likewise be employed with advantage.

These external applications should be assisted by the internal use of the anti-rheumatic mixture, (No. 60.) as there directed, to which a drachm of the essential salt of bark may be added, in case of much debility of the system; a tea-spoonful of the farina of the Jamaica ginger may likewise be taken twice a day, in a glass of cold camomile tea. The diet generous, and the common beverage Hollands, or brandy diluted.

Cold bathing and the use of flannel next the skin, are the most effectual means of preventing the recurrence of both chronic and acute rheumatism.

DISTINCTION.—Rheumatism may be distinguished from gout, in not being preceded by pain in the stomach, other symptoms of indigestion, and cramp of the extremities; by being seated in the larger joints, while the gout affects principally the smaller joints; occurring at an earlier period of life; not being hereditary, and in general can be traced to some obvious exciting cause, particularly the action of cold. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to distinguish

tinguish rheumatic pains from those produced by deep-seated inflammation, and from such mistakes the most serious consequences often arise, particularly when seated in the loins or hip-joint; the stimulating applications, as electricity, &c. employed for the cure of rheumatism, increasing the inflammation and hastening suppuration, which generally terminate in the death of the patient. Such mistakes have happened even in regular practice, and through the imprudent use of quack medicines, such terminations are very frequent. That obstinate, and generally fatal disease, the lumbar abscess, begins with pains in the loins, similar to lumbago, and the only fair chance the patient has of recovery, is the prevention of the formation of matter; therefore, in all doubtful cases, the application of a blister, cupping, and the use of the following diaphoretic mixture should be employed, instead of the stimulating plan recommended for chronic rheumatism:

Take of *Camphorated Julep*, (No. 30.) five
ounces,

Mindererus's Spirit, (No. 8.) three
ounces,

Sweet Spirit of Nitre, (No. 13.) three
drachms. Mix.

Three table-spoonfuls to be taken every four or five
hours.

A medicine, under the name of *Essence of Mustard*, has of late years been much puffed off, in the daily papers, as a remedy both for acute and chronic
rheumatism,

rheumatism, notwithstanding their symptoms indicate a very opposite mode of treatment. — Were this medicine ever to be admitted into the pharmacopœia of the college, it would very probably be named (and certainly more properly) Diluted Spirit of Turpentine, and, of course, obtained at a cheaper rate. Spirit of turpentine is an old remedy for chronic rheumatism, but for the acute, it has never been recommended or employed, by a cautious practitioner.

RICKETS.

DESCRIPTION.—A disease peculiar to infancy, seldom appearing after the third year, or before the ninth month of a child's age, but generally in the intermediate space. It first shews itself by a flaccid enlargement of the head, face, and belly, while the other parts of the body diminish in bulk, except the joints of the hands, arms, knees, and feet, which become irregularly tumified, the bones lose their solidity, so as to be incapable of supporting the body; hence those which are employed for that purpose, as the legs, thighs, and back bone, become crooked and distorted, and the child walks with more and more difficulty, till it entirely loses the use of its feet; the blood vessels of the neck are generally much distended, while those on the other parts of the body appear in a diminished or contracted state; the countenance is lively, the cheeks full, and often florid; the child more sensible than usual

usual at the age ; the sides of the chest are flattened, and the breast bone elevated, often in a point ; and the ends of the ribs, like the joints above noticed, are knotty ; the teeth come forward at a late period, and soon turn black and decay.

This disease seldom proves fatal, unless fever and consumption of the lungs supervene ; but after the fourth or sixth year, the child gains strength, and the bones of the legs, although very crooked, often become straight as the child grows, while the distortion or curvature of the back bone frequently increases.

CAUSES.—From the frequency of this disease, in marshy countries, a moist atmosphere has been noticed by medical writers, as a pre-disposing cause. Some have attributed it to bad nursing, the use of acescent food, and whatever may tend to debilitate the body : others, with less probability, have attributed it to a scrophulous or venereal taint in the parents. From the examination of those who have died of the disease, the mesenteric glands, the liver and lungs, have been found enlarged, and the bones nearly destitute of the earthy matter, which gives them firmness and shape. It appears, therefore, that the disease, in the first instance, either arises from a depraved digestion of the food, or imperfect absorption after its due conversion into chyle, the ossific matter not being taken up into the circulation, through the tumefaction of the glands, or from
weakness

weakness of the vessels destined for its deposition, or an increased action of the absorbent vessels of the bones.

TREATMENT.—The earthy matter of the bones being a kind of *muriate of lime*, an eminent physician, some time since, proposed to supply its deficiency in this disease, by administering small doses of that medicine, so as to digest with the food; but this practice, though plausible, proved of no advantage. The most rational mode of treatment seems to consist first, in strengthening the system; and, secondly, in restoring the parts that are vitiated or distorted, to their proper tone and figure. For the first purpose an emetic of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) should be administered, and a small dose of rhubarb powder, (No. 25.) to remove the slimy humours from the stomach and bowels. After their operation, a table spoonful of the following mixture should be taken, three or four times a day:

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.) one
drachm: dissolve in half a pint of
water, and add
Salt of Wormwood, (No. 21.) one
drachm,
Huxham's Tincture of Bark, (No. 5.)
one ounce. Mix.

With the same view cold-bathing should be employed every morning. The distorted or crooked
bones

bones may be restored to their proper shape, by the use of instruments, constructed so as to support and compress them at the same time. A variety of these instruments have been invented by Mr. Whitford, an ingenious surgical-instrument maker, Bartholomew's Hospital; which, for ease and utility, I have found to answer exceedingly well, and which have been sanctioned by the first surgeons in this country.

The different preparations of steel have been much extolled, as remedies for this disease. Of these the muriated tincture is the best and most convenient for administering to children, eight drops of which may be given, twice a day, in a little water.

If feverish heat, or hectic symptoms attend the disease, a drachm of elixir of vitriol, (No. 16.) should be substituted for the salt of wormwood, in the bark mixture above recommended. The diet should be principally animal food, as strong beef tea, thickened with arrow root. See arrow root, (No. 103.)

In case of much cough, the cold bathing, and the steel, or the bark medicine, should be omitted, and the following mixture, with a blister over the breast bone, used in lieu of them :

Take

Take of *Iceland Liverwort*, one ounce: infuse
 in a pint of boiling water, within
 the heat of the fire, for six hours;
 then strain with pressure, and add
Tincture of Squills, one drachm,
Laudanum, (No. 18.) twenty drops,
Gum Arabic, (No. 36.) half an ounce.
 A table spoonful to be given every two or three
 hours. See cough.

RUPTURE.

DESCRIPTION.—A soft compressible tumour,
 formed by the protrusion of some of the bowels,
 generally occurring in the groin and scrotum, and
 sometimes at the navel, and different parts of the
 belly. They are technically named, from their
 situation and contents.

CAUSES.—Whatever diminishes the cavity of the
 belly, by forcing the bowels out of their natural
 situation, will produce this disorder; such as ex-
 cessive laughing, sneezing, an impregnated womb,
 and sudden and violent exertions. The fashion of
 wearing the waistband of the breeches high up, and
 tight round the waist, by pressing down the bowels,
 is perhaps the cause of the unusual frequency of
 ruptures, in England, of late years.

TREATMENT.—Mr. Pott, in his admirable treatise
 on ruptures, observes, “all that can be done
 towards

towards the cure of ruptures, is, to replace the prolapsed parts into the cavity of the belly, and to prevent them from slipping out again; then the surgeon has done his part, and the rest is Nature's." For the purpose of retaining them in their proper situation, different bandages are employed, according to their seat. When situated in the groin, or scrotum, an instrument, termed a *truss*, has been generally applied; which, from its improper structure, not producing an equal pressure over the aperture, through which the bowels protrude, has been productive of much mischief, by suffering a small portion of the bowels to get between the pad and the bone, so as to become pinched or contused. To obviate such a serious inconvenience, Mr. Whitford, an ingenious surgical-instrument maker, Bartholomew's Close, Smithfield, has constructed a truss, which, from the length and peculiar formation of the pad, and by means of a regulating spring, an equal pressure is produced, and the descent of the bowels effectually prevented. From the elasticity of the circular spring, it is attended with no inconvenience to the patient in walking, or any kind of exercise; but, from the additional spring, the pad is not disturbed by any position of the body. When the body is in an horizontal position, the use of a truss is not necessary. The bowels should likewise be supported, by means of drawers, with a wide waistband, which should button as low down as possible.

Costiveness and flatulency should be guarded against, by taking, occasionally, a table spoonful of the bitter tincture of rhubarb, and avoiding much vegetable food and fermented liquors.

When the contents of the tumour cannot be returned, and is attended with much pain in the part, and in the bowels, with nausea, vomiting, restlessness, fever, and no discharge by stool, a strangulation of the protruded part or parts may be suspected, and surgical advice should be procured before mortification takes place.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

The plethoric, young people, and pregnant women, are generally the subject of this disease; and after being once affected, are very liable to future attacks.

DESCRIPTION.—It comes on with more or less of cold shiverings, and other symptoms of fever, the hot fit being sometimes attended with greater affection of the head, as drowsiness, confusion, and often delirium. The redness of the skin appears after the first or second, and sometimes the third day of the fever, generally on the face, gradually spreading over the neck and scalp of the head, which become turgid, and the eye-lids often so swelled as to close the eyes entirely. The redness is attended with considerable heat, and disappears on

slight pressure of the finger, quickly returning on its removal. After some time there commonly arises, sooner or later, blisters of larger or smaller sizes, containing a clear watery fluid, of so ichorous a nature as to inflame the skin it is discharged over. Sometimes the inflammation first appears over the legs, which soon become considerably tumified. The disorder increases for two or three days, and continues at its height for two more, when it abates, and afterwards terminates in a falling off of the diseased scarf skin, in large scales; but sometimes the delirium increases, and inflammation of the brain supervenes, which, about the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day, often ends in apoplexy, and the death of the patient.

CAUSE.—It is produced by sudden exposure to cold, particularly when the body is hot, or in a state of perspiration. Tissot asserts, that the superficial inflammation of the skin is occasioned by the irritation of an acrid sharp humour, not duly discharged by perspiration.

TREATMENT.—When the head is not much affected, this disease is not attended with danger, and requires only the occasional use of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) with twenty drops of antimonial wine, (No. 14.) at bed time, in a little weak white wine whey. The diet should be low, and the drink chiefly barley water, acidulated with tamarinds. But when the head is affected, the active means should

should be speedily adopted, as already recommended for inflammation of the brain.

Great caution is necessary in the application of external remedies ; as, by the imprudent use of repellants, inflammation of the brain may be produced. Fine oatmeal may be applied to absorb the discharge, and wert leaves, previously scalded in boiling water, and stripped of the stems, in case of much heat and dryness of the parts affected.

Notwithstanding the great danger that always attends the use of external applications in this disease, empirics are bold enough to assert, that, by the use of their lotions, it may be *infallibly cured*. I was some time since requested to see a patient, afflicted with this disorder, who, from the use of one of these advertised remedies, was attacked with slight inflammation of the brain ; and had she continued its application one day longer, it would most assuredly have cost her her life. I took the opportunity of analyzing this *innocent* composition, as stated in the directions, which proved to be no less than a solution of *corrosive sublimate of mercury*.

When this disease is attended with symptoms of low fever, the patient's strength should be supported by port wine, and the salt of bark. See No. 24.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE.

DESCRIPTION.—Sydenham gives the following accurate description of this complaint: “A kind of convulsion, principally attacking children of both sexes, from ten to fourteen years of age. It first shews itself by a lameness, or rather unsteadiness of one of the legs, which the patient draws after him, like an idiot; and afterwards affects the hand, on the same side, that, if a glass of liquor be put into it to drink, before the patient can get it to his mouth, he uses a great number of odd gestures; through the hand being drawn different ways by the convulsions, he is not able to carry it in a straight line thereto; and as soon as it hath reached his lips, he throws it suddenly into his mouth, and drinks it very hastily, as if he only meant to divert the spectator.”

CAUSE.—From its attacking only weakly subjects, it has been attributed to debility of the system. The seat of the disease is evidently in the brain and nervous system.

TREATMENT.—In the cure of this disease, an emetic of ipecacuanha, (No. 23.) and a dose of basilic powder, (No. 29.) should be premised: after their due operation, two table spoonfuls of the following mixture should be taken, two or three times a day:

Take

Take of *Essential Salt of Bark*, (No. 24.) one
drachm : dissolve in half a pint of
water, then add

Tincture of Russia Castor, three
drachms,

Tincture of Valerian, six drachms,

Tincture of Lavender, half an ounce.

Mix.

If attended with pain in the head, a blister should
be applied to the nape of the neck, and the feet kept
warm by the use of the flannel socks.

When the symptoms are abated, cold bathing,
every morning, will prove of great advantage ; and
with the use of the *muriated tincture of steel*, in
the dose of ten or fifteen drops, in a glass of cold
valerian and camomile tea, will probably complete
the cure. The dose of the basiliac powder should be
repeated once a week. If this treatment should fail
of affording relief, the cure should be attempted in
the manner directed for epilepsy.

In many cases, electricity has proved of great
advantage ; but, in the majority, it has certainly
aggravated the symptoms ; and when attended
with head-ach, or plethora, should never be em-
ployed.

The electuary of tin, recommended for the tape-
worm, (No. 74.) has been successfully prescribed

by Dr. Blount, of Hereford, with the use of tonic medicines. The diet should be generous.

SCALD HEAD.

This disease is so well known as to render any description of it unnecessary.

TREATMENT.—The head should be shaved, or the hair cut off as short as possible, and the part affected well washed with soap suds. After the body has been purged by small doses of the basilic powder, (No. 29.) the parts may be anointed every night and morning, with the following ointment :

Take of *Nitrated Ointment of Mercury*, one part,
Spermaceti Ointment, two parts.

Cleanliness, with a moderate diet, is the best preventive.

SCARLET FEVER.

DESCRIPTION.—It begins with chilliness and shiverings; after which the whole skin becomes covered with red spots, more numerous, larger, and redder than those of the measles. In two or three days they disappear, succeeded by a scaling of the skin, like bran dispersed over the body, which fall off and come again, two or three times, successively.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT.—This disease is generally so mild as to require nothing more than low diet, and to avoid a cold air and cold drink. If the body be costive, a dose of the aperient mixture, (No. 51.) or powder of rhubarb, (No. 25.) may be taken and repeated occasionally; and if the feverish symptoms run high, the saline mixture, (No. 67.) every two or three hours, in the dose of a tea-cupful. The drink should be barley water, acidulated with tamarinds. If attended with much pain in the head or stupor, a blister should be applied to the nape of the neck, and the feet immersed in warm water. When it is accompanied with more malignant symptoms, its tendency is always to the putrid kind of fever, with ulcers in the throat; when it requires the same treatment as recommended for the putrid sore throat.

SCURVY.

This disease being confined to seamen, particularly in long voyages, and people shut up in garrisons, any account of it here would be entirely superfluous. Under this head, however, have been comprised a great variety of cutaneous eruptions and foulness, very opposite in their nature to the true scurvy, which is a putrid disease, and when attended with fever, is considered as differing very little from putrid fever. See eruption of the skin.

SCIATICA.

See rheumatism.

SCHIRRHUS.

See cancer.

SORE THROAT.

See quinsy.

SMALL POX.

This disease is highly infectious, and attacks a person only once. When the pustules are separate from each other, it is termed *distinct*, and when they run together, it is denominated *confluent*.

DESCRIPTION.—It comes on with shiverings, pain in the head, nausea, and other symptoms of fever, and sometimes a few hours before the eruption, children are afflicted with convulsions. The eruption appears about the fourth day of the fever, first on the face, and afterwards on the neck, breast, and body. The pustules gradually enlarge, and proceed to maturation, which is completed about the eleventh day after their first appearance, when the attendant inflammation and swelling manifestly abate, the eruption afterward begins to dry, and scale off; and about the fifteenth day, entirely disappear. The confluent sort is generally attended with more violent symptoms than the
distinct,

distinct, but observes the same periods of termination, &c.

CAUSE.—It is produced by a specific contagion.

TREATMENT.—The small pox, like the measles, always runs its determined course: all, therefore, that art can do, is to moderate the attendant fever, and to combat unfavourable symptoms. The great advantage of inoculation, is, that precautions may be used, from the *certain* knowledge of the fever, which cannot be employed in due time, when received naturally. To avoid a full crop of the eruption, and to keep down the feverish symptoms, a dose of basilic powder, (No. 29.) should be taken soon after inoculation, and repeated every third day till the eruption appears; or, if received naturally, it should be taken on the first attack of the fever, with fifteen drops of antimony wine, (No. 14.) at bed time. With the same view the body should be exposed to a cool air. The diet should be low, and taken cold. Barley water, acidulated with tamarinds, may be taken frequently. If the feverish symptoms should run high after the eruption has appeared, the basilic powder and antimonial wine should be repeated, and the saline mixture, (No. 67.) taken as there directed. When the pustules begin to mature, these debilitating means should be discontinued, and the patient allowed gradually to take to his usual living; and if the crop be considerable, and the strength of the patient much reduced, a
 little

little port wine may likewise be allowed after dinner. If symptoms of putrid fever should intervene, denoted by low fever, delirium, extreme debility, the petechial eruption, generally known by the name of *purples*, it requires the same treatment as directed for typhus.

The matter for inoculation should be taken about the ninth day of the eruption, on a lancet or needle, with which the skin of the patient to be infected need only be slightly scratched.—See cow pox.

SPECKS ON THE EYE.

See films.

STOMACH, Weakness of.

See indigestion.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

See gravel.

STRANGURY.

When this complaint succeeds the application of blisters, by the extra use of diluting liquids: as barley water, with a few grains of nitre powder, and a little gum arabic, it will speedily be relieved. When it is occasioned by the pressure of an impregnated womb, costiveness should be avoided, by small doses of castor oil, and an horizontal position observed as much as possible. When attendant on
the

the stone or gravel, it may be relieved by the means recommended under the head of gravel.

SWEATING, Profuse.

Excessive perspiration attendant on inflammatory fevers, or internal inflammation, as pleurisy, &c. should always be considered salutary. If the consequence of relaxation of the system, the elixir of vitriol, (No. 16.) will prove the best remedy. See consumption of the lungs.

TAPE WORM.

See worms.

TOOTH ACH.

This well-known disease consists in a most acute pain in one or more of the teeth. When it attacks a sound tooth, it should be considered of the nature of acute rheumatism, arising from the application of cold, and as such treated, with blisters behind the ears, or nape of the neck, and warm fomentations. See rheumatism.

When the tooth is carious, the only permanent relief the disease will admit of, is the extraction of the affected tooth; which, when properly managed, is attended with considerably less pain than a paroxysm of the tooth ach. The principal pain attending this operation is occasioned by the great
pressure

pressure of the heel of the instrument, in common use, on the inflamed gum, to obviate which I some time since had an instrument made, on a new construction, with the fulcrum and claw so contrived, that this great inconvenience is not only prevented, but the extraction of the tooth effected in nearly a perpendicular direction, by which means any injury of the jaw bone is likewise avoided. An account of this improvement I communicated to the medical profession, with a drawing, through the medium of the *Physical and Medical Journal*; and I have the satisfaction to understand, that it is now adopted by the first dentists in London. This instrument, which is named *Odontagra*, may be had or seen at Mr. Whitford's, surgical instrument-maker, Bartholomew's Hospital.

When the caries of the tooth appears to be constitutional, its removal is not advisable, as the same diseased process will, in that case, go on in another tooth.

The urgency of the pain may be mitigated by the application of æther and laudanum, by means of a little lint, with which the tooth should be covered, and the mouth afterward kept closely shut for some time. The part should be previously rinsed out with warm water, to remove any acrid matter that may irritate the nerve of the tooth. Pills of camphor and opium have been very successfully applied

applied for this purpose, as have likewise oil of cloves, thyme, and pillitory of Spain.

The best preventive to this disease is to clean the teeth every morning with proper tooth powder, and cold water: the former, with the use of a hard brush, will remove the tartarous adhesions, and check the progress of the decay of the tooth, while the latter will remove any acrid matter that may lay on the exposed nerve; and at the same time, being applied cold, will destroy its sensibility; and, by the observance of these means, I have known many people that had suffered very considerably from the tooth-ach, never after experience a return. The carbonic tooth powder, for this purpose, is indisputably the best, being perfectly exempt from the pernicious ingredient of which tooth powders in general are made, whose mechanical and chemical effects on the enamel of the teeth, often produce the mischief they were employed to prevent. The carbonic tooth-powder was first recommended by the celebrated French chemist, Monsieur Foureroy, on account of its possessing the great properties of rendering the teeth white, destroying fetor, (which contaminate the breath,) preserve the gums in an healthy state, and capable of suspending the further decay of a tooth, when it has once taken place, and at the same time, incapable of injuring either the teeth or gums.

TYPHUS

TYPHUS FEVER.

This disease is likewise named putrid, malignant, camp, gaol, pestilential, and when attended with livid eruption, petechial or spotted fever. It occurs most frequently in Autumn, and the end of Summer, when the days are hot, and the nights cold and chilly. The debilitated are generally the subjects of its attack.

DESCRIPTION.—It commences with pain in the head, vomiting, rigors, intense and permanent heat, great thirst, the pulse irregular in the wrist, sometimes tense and hard, and sometimes quick and small, while the arteries of the temples and neck beat with increasing force, with flushing of the face, redness of the eyes, denoting a considerable determination of blood to the head. An increase of the fever is observable every evening; so that, in the second week, the patient becomes delirious, with great prostration of strength, the tongue dry, and of a blackish or livid appearance. The breath is offensive, the delirium becomes more constant, and at length changes to a stupor; an eruption of livid or purple spots; the stools blackish, which, as well as the urine, emit a disagreeable fetor, and are, at this stage, discharged involuntarily; great anxiety about the heart, and sighing, take place; and often a discharge of blood from the nose, gums, intestines,
and

and other parts: a copious and obstinate purging, cold clammy perspiration, and hiccups.

CAUSES.—Putrid air, lowness of spirits, poor diet, and whatever weakens the nervous power, are enumerated by authors as causes of this disease. It is evidently produced by the action of putrid effluvia on the system; but the nature and real seat of the disease are, I believe, little understood.

The first symptoms, as the acute pain in the head, the turgid state of the vessels of the eyes, and the increased action of those in the neck and temples, the disordered state of the mind, the deprivation of sleep, and affection of the whole nervous system, indicate an increased or inflammatory action in the brain, which is confirmed by the morbid appearances that organ exhibits on dissection; as the formation of several small abscesses in its substance, an increased effusion of serum in the ventricles, and adhesions of the membranes. From the examination of those who have died of this disease, it appears to me, that it is primarily an inflammation of the medullary portion of the brain, produced by the peculiar stimulus of putrid effluvia; which, in a short time, by impairing that important organ, and impeding its functions, produce the various symptoms of debility in the system, which we observe, sooner or later, to take place, and which have been attributed to a putrescency of the fluids of the body. Whether the process of putrefaction ever takes place

place during life is extremely doubtful, such a disposition being so powerfully counteracted by the living principle: that it does not take place, I think, is sufficiently obvious, from the bodies of those who have fell a sacrifice to the disease, keeping a much longer time than any other, before signs of putrefaction appear; and, on this account, such bodies are preferred by anatomists, at hospitals, for demonstrating its structure, &c. to the pupils.

TREATMENT.—As this disease, when once established, generally runs a certain course, in defiance of medicine, the chief object in its treatment, is to check the progress in its onset: for this purpose a dose of emetic tartar, (No. 28.) should be given, on its first attack; which, by evacuating the stomach and bowels, producing an equal distribution of blood over the body, and promoting the different secretions, often succeeds in this respect. If the symptoms should, however, continue, the head should be shaved, and a blister applied to the scalp, leeches to the temples, and the feet kept warm by frequent immersion in warm water. The saline mixture should be given, in a state of effervescence, as recommended under the head of crystallized acid of lemon, (No. 22.) or a table spoonful of yeast, twice a day. Fixed air, administered in this manner, affords more relief than any medicine we are acquainted with: and, in several instances, has *alone* proved an effectual remedy; not by counteracting putrescency, as has been imagined, but by cooling the
the

the body, abating thirst, and destroying the increased irritability of the system. The room should be spacious, frequently ventilated and fumigated, as directed under the head of vitriolic acid, (No. 106.) The washing of the body with cold vinegar, and the application of it to the scalp and forehead, by means of folds of linen, have proved very beneficial, probably by extracting the super-abundant heat. The application of water to the head, in a frozen state, has been much extolled in this disease; but cold vinegar is certainly preferable. The patient may likewise be permitted to smell a sponge, moistened with the aromatic vinegar, at a short distance from the nostrils, a little of which may likewise be sprinkled over the quilt of the bed, or evaporated in a saucer, over the blaze of a candle, which, in small rooms, will supersede the necessity of the more elaborate process of fumigation. The smelling salts are, in this case, very improper, as they increase the delirium, and have no effect in destroying the infectious effluvia of the body.—The food should be principally weak veal broth, thickened with a little arrow root, or oatmeal, and the drink mint tea, or barley water, acidulated with lemon juice.

If, on the fifth or sixth day of the disease, symptoms of debility should come on, and the patient evidently not relieved by these means, a more nutritious diet may be allowed, and the strength of the patient supported with port wine, and the cam-
 U phorated

phorated bark mixture, (No. 56.) which require great caution in their employment, and should be increased or diminished according to the urgency of the symptoms. If the brain is not affected, and the fever arises evidently from debility, the camphorated mixture, (No. 56.) with wine and the restorative diet, (No. 109.) should be employed. This fever often attends the confluent small pox. Inflammation of the brain, produced by the action of putrid effluvia, is less vigorous than that occasioned by the application of cold, noticed under the head of Inflammation of the Brain or Phrensy, and seems to be confined to the medullary matter of the brain, while in the latter case the whole of the brain and membranes are affected. It does not therefore require the active means there suggested for its resolution, or to be pursued any longer than indicated by the state of the patient, and the relief afforded by the depleting plan, &c.

When treating on inflammation of the brain, I observed that that disease was often mistook for putrid fever, and there noticed a well-marked case of the kind, which was so treated by a country apothecary, within my knowledge; the disease of course terminated fatally; and I was afterwards allowed to satisfy my mind as to the real state of the brain.

An experienced practitioner, in a market town in Herefordshire, was requested to see a patient affected

fectured with fever ; on his arrival he found the patient delirious, and labouring apparently under symptoms of debility, and from its being epidemical in the neighbourhood, he had no hesitation in pronouncing it *Typhus Fever*, and as such treated it with cordials. The symptoms of delirium afterward increased, and the patient, in a fit of phrensy, divided his wind pipe with a razor, by which he lost nearly two quarts of blood, before surgical assistance could be obtained. The surgeon approximated the edges of the wound with ligature and proper bandages, and supposed that the loss of blood must, under such circumstances, prove fatal ; but, to his great surprise, the patient speedily recovered from the fever, and the wound healed on the first intention.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Is fully considered, both with respect to its prevention and cure, in *The Companion to the Gentleman's Medicine Chest*.

VOMITING.

When it is occasioned by poisons taken into the stomach, it requires the treatment already recommended for poison. When produced by pregnancy, bleeding, with the use of gentle laxatives, as magnesia and rhubarb or lenative electuary, will afford relief. When it arises from weakness and irrita-

bility of the stomach, or acidity, it should be considered as a symptom of indigestion, and as such treated. When the matter thrown up is bilious, the neutral salts, (No. 2.) will be proper, with small doses of laudanum, (No. 18.) if the symptoms are violent. When the consequence of hard drinking, diluents, as tea and coffee, with a dose of magnesia, (No. 1.) or salt of wormwood, (No. 21.) will be most proper. When the cause is doubtful, the saline draughts, in a state of effervescence, (See No. 22.) with the occasional use of small doses of rhubarb, and laudanum, (No. 18.) may be employed. When this disorder is symptomatic, it will subside on the removal of the original disease.

WARTS.

When they have narrow roots they are best removed by ligature; but when the bases are broad, they may be safely and effectually destroyed by rubbing their surface every second morning, with a little lunar caustic, till they entirely disappear.

WEN.

Is a tumour on the front of the neck, situated between the wind-pipe and skin. Several remedies have been recommended for the cure of this disease, but none have answered so well as the burnt sponge. Lozenges of this medicine have been much recommended by Dr. Chestern, and eminent physician in Gloucester,

Gloucester, and Mr. Ring, surgeon, in London, who found that form to answer best; the advantages of which is attributed to its gradual solution in the mouth. The basis of the Coventry medicine for wens is burnt sponge.

WHITE SWELLING.

Is generally of a scrophulous nature, but sometimes produced by rheumatism. The former begins in the extremities of the bones or cartilage of the joint, while the latter is seated principally in the ligaments, and may be relieved as already directed for rheumatism. The knee, ankle, and elbow joints are generally the seats of this disease. The scrophulous white swelling begins with acute pain in the middle of the joint, soon succeeded by a gradual enlargement of the ends of the bones forming the joint, with a distention of the veins of the skin surrounding it.

TREATMENT OF SCROPHULOUS WHITE SWELLING.—The object of topical management is to prevent the formation of matter, by the application of leeches or cupping, which should be repeated every other day, or according to the urgency of the case; the whole joint should then be kept continually wet and cold, with the following lotion, by means of four or five folds of old linen.

Take

Take of *Crude Sal Ammoniac*, half an ounce,
dissolve in

Spring Water, one pint and half, then
add

Vinegar, half a pint.

Two drachms of either of the neutral salts, (No. 2.) should be taken every morning, and the medicines recommended for the King's evil, to correct the scrophulous diathesis of the system.

When by these means the local disease is evidently abated, the cure may be completed by the application of small blisters on each side of the joint, the discharge of which should be kept up by dressing them every morning with the savin ointment, (No. 48.); for this purpose the thin skin of the blister should be entirely removed. The limb should be kept perfectly quiet, and when the disease is relieved, the joint may be moved a little once a day, to prevent adhesions and consequent stiffness. By the external irritation and discharge of blisters, properly managed and continued for a length of time, with medicines calculated to correct the constitutional affection, and at the same time to support the strength of the patient, many limbs have been saved, which by a hasty surgeon would have been condemned to the knife. The profession is much indebted to Mr. Crowther, for many valuable observations on this disease. When the blisters are healed up the plaster of gum ammoniac and cicuta may be applied with advantage. The same local treatment

is

is proper for enlargement of joints from rheumatism, which if attended with fever requires the constitutional remedies, recommended for *acute rheumatism*.

WORMS.

The worms that infest the human body, are principally three kinds, viz. *Ascarides*, or small round and short worms, which chiefly occupy the rectum; the *Teres*, or round and long worm, which are generally seated in the small intestines and stomach; and the *Tænia* or *Tape Worm*, (which are from two to forty feet long, according to the testimony of Platerus,) for the most part possesses the whole tract of the intestines.

The symptoms denoting their existence are common to the different species, viz. indigestion with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard full and tense belly, with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, heat and itching sensation in the rectum, and about the anus, the eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, and starting during sleep, attended often with a slow fever.

CAUSES.—Relaxation of the stomach and bowels, and the consequent accumulation of mucus, or slimy matter, affording a nidus or lodgement for the ova, which are swallowed with the food, are the causes of the generation of worms.

TREATMENT.

TREATMENT.—The indications of cure are 1st, to evacuate the redundant slime, and afterwards to strengthen the stomach and bowels, so as to prevent their future generation.

The first object is best accomplished by brisk cathartic medicines, as the basilic powder, (No. 29.) a dose of which should be taken every second or third morning, for at least a fortnight, and the tonic mixture, (No. 66.) in the intermediate time. Lime water being capable of dissolving the mucus in which the worms are involved, may be taken in the quantity of a tea-cupful, two or three times a day, during the operation of the basilic powder, and with the tonic mixture; the electuary of tin, (No. 75.) may likewise be taken every morning and evening.

There are a great variety of specifics recommended for the destruction of worms, the efficacy of which reside entirely in their purgative quality. It was supposed that tin destroyed worms by its mechanical action on them, but it is more probable that the worms are dislodged from their adhesions to the intestines by this medicine, by its mechanical irritation on the coats of the stomach and bowels. See the diseases of children.

The basis of the advertised medicines for worms is mercury, which, from the quantity compounded at one time, is often imperfectly mixed.

POPULAR ARTICLES,
IMPORTED, PREPARED, AND SOLD
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THE FARINA OF THE JAMAICA
GINGER.

THE true Jamaica ginger affords the purest and most efficacious stimulant that can be introduced into the stomach, being exempt from the injurious effects of ardent spirits, and the pungent heating effects of spices, whose stimulating properties reside in an essential oil. It has lately been very successfully employed in gouty affections, particularly of the stomach, and cases of indigestion.

The *Farina* contains the valuable properties of the root, free from its exterior bark and fibres.

The Barbadoes ginger is very inferior to the Jamaica kind, both in flavour and medicinal virtues. The latter is distinguished from the former, by being longer, more knotty, and less bulbous, and

when powdered, of a bright light yellow colour, while that of the Barbadoes is somewhat brown.— See treatment of gout.

INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

See (No. 104.) page 98.

CARBONIC TOOTH POWDER.

This tooth powder was first recommended by the celebrated French chemist, Mons. Fourcroy. It possesses the properties of rendering the teeth white, destroying fœtor of the breath, and preserving the teeth and gums perfectly healthy, and at the same time an excellent preventive against the tooth-ach. It has likewise the great recommendation in being perfectly free from any pernicious ingredient. See tooth-ach.

VOLATILE AROMATIC VINEGAR.

This article has of late been made by several chemists, who have advertised it under different titles, as the Concentrated, the Improved, &c. but that made by Mr. Henry, of Manchester, is most decidedly entitled to the preference, being much more volatile, and consequently more diffusible in the atmosphere, and of course for the purpose of destroying contagion, must be more effectual.

The volatile vinegar has many important advantages over the volatile ammonia, generally called smelling salts, viz. being safe to smell in all cases of head-achs, whether nervous or arising from plentitude of the vessels of the brain, in which the smelling salts are certainly hurtful, and when strong may prove injurious to the sense of smelling, and by much smelling has produced alarming head-achs. The volatile vinegar has likewise the great advantage of chemically destroying the penetrating poison of contagious fever, while the smelling salts coincides with its nature, and may increase its virulence; the volatile vinegar has therefore lately very deservedly had the preference. See (No. 110.)

LOZENGES.

The form of a lozenge has long been employed as commodious for the exhibition of certain medicines, by fitting them to dissolve gradually in the mouth, and thus passing into the stomach; but from the quantity of sugar used to render them palatable, they prove very destructive to the teeth, injuring the enamel, and rendering them black and carious.

*The following Lozenges are prepared and sold at
the Chemical and Medical Hall:*

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF THE SQUILL
AND BENZOINE,

Are an excellent remedy for asthma, coughs of long standing, and difficulty of breathing. They contain the expectorant properties of the squill, combined with an aromatic, which render them very grateful to the palate. They attenuate viscid phlegm, promote expectoration, and abate cough; and being free from sugar, or any acid ingredient, cannot prove hurtful to the teeth, or coats of the stomach.

RED AND WHITE ROSE LOZENGES,

Are a pleasant and useful remedy for recent coughs; but, from the quantity of sugar, and the acid of tartar they contain, considerable mischief is done, by their chemical action on the enamel of the teeth, producing caries and tooth-ach.

MAGNESIA, OR HEARTBURN LOZENGES.

The sugar of these lozenges, by turning acid in the stomach, entirely destroys the absorbent properties of the magnesia and testaceous powders, of
which

which they are made, and thus often aggravates the complaint.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGE,

Is a convenient form for administering nauseating doses of ipecacuanha to children, which prove of considerable advantage in recent coughs.

JAMAICA GINGER LOZENGE,

Ditto, combined with Turkey rhubarb.

TAMARIND LOZENGE.

NITREditto.

LEMONditto.

PEPPERMINTditto.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF THE PERUVIAN BARK.

A pleasant and commodious preparation for the exhibition of this valuable medicine. It has several advantages over the bark in substance, and the different tinctures, &c. See No. 24.

VOLATILE SMELLING SALTS

Are much improved by being impregnated with the flavour of the rosemary. See No. 110.

COLD

COLD EXPRESSED CASTOR OIL.

See No. 3.

CRYSTALLIZED ACID OF LEMON.

See No. 22.

STAG'S HORN SHAVINGS.

See No. 103.

ADMIRAL EDWARDS'S EMBROCATION.

This composition has gained much reputation among the Admiral's friends; and by their recommendation, has been much employed for chilblains and bruises, and is assuredly well calculated to afford relief in such cases.

CHELTENHAM SALTS

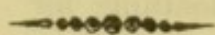
Contain the medicinal properties of the mineral waters, from whence they derive their name. See No. 2.

BRAZIL SALTS.

See No. 2.

Ⓢ All the chemical and medicinal compounds, &c. of the London, Edinburgh, and Foreign Pharmacopœias, are kept at the Chemical and Medical Hall, with all kinds of drugs, of the best qualities.

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Page 217, Line 6.—For unconsciously, *read* conscientiously.

THE HISTORY OF THE

MUTUAL

TOP 617, Line 6 - for uncertainty, and correct

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