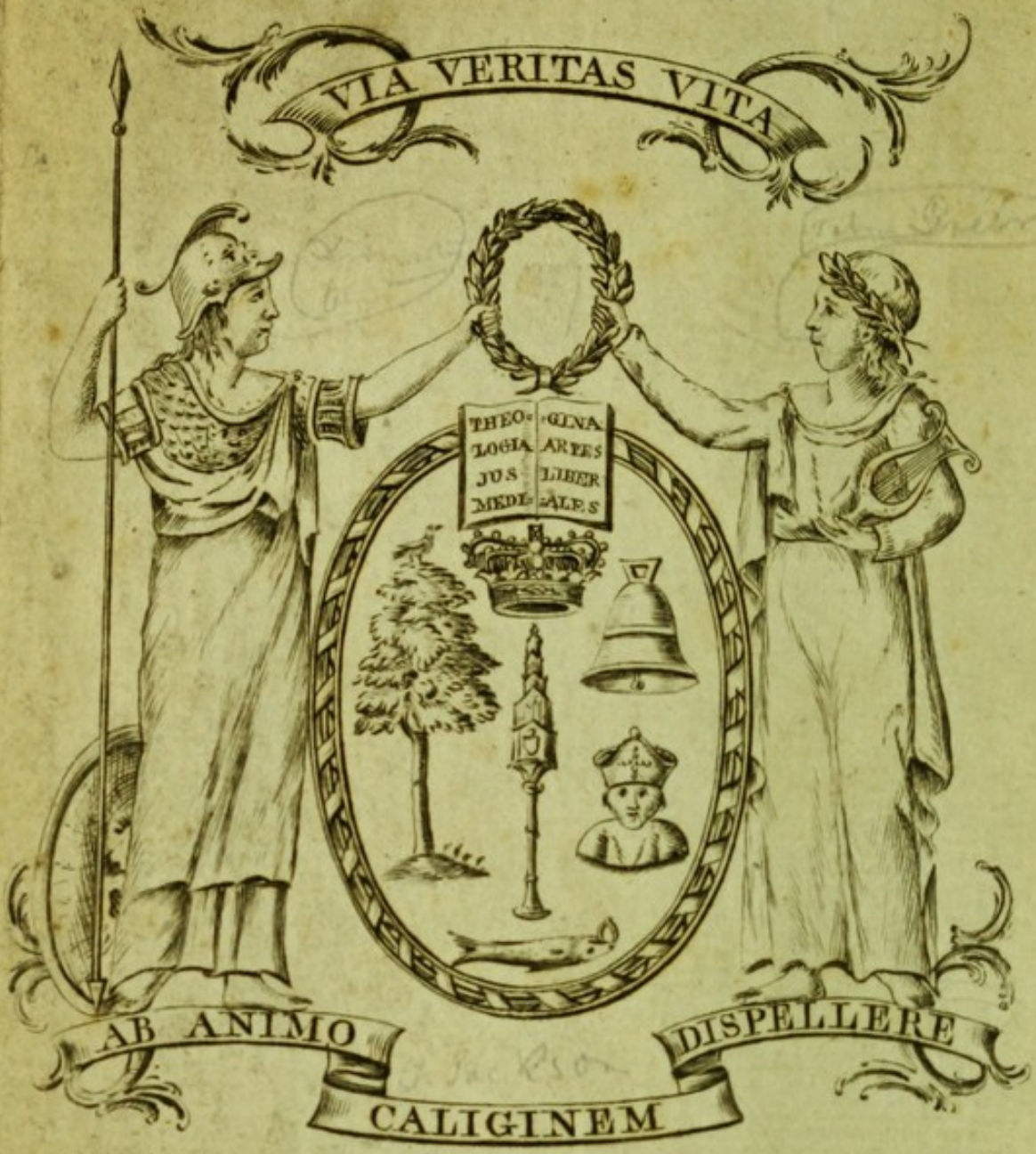

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THE

CLINICAL GUIDE;

AND

PRACTICAL PHARMACOPOEIA.

THE

CLINICAL GUIDE;

OR, A

CONCISE VIEW OF THE LEADING FACTS

ON THE

History, Nature, and Cure of DISEASES;

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A PRACTICAL PHARMACOPOEIA,

In Three Parts;

VIZ.

MATERIA MEDICA, CLASSIFICATION,

AND EXTEMPORANEOUS

PRESCRIPTION.

Intended

AS A MEMORANDUM-BOOK

FOR

YOUNG PRACTITIONERS, PARTICULARLY THE STUDENTS OF MEDICINE IN THEIR FIRST ATTENDANCE AT THE HOSPITAL.

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1793.

TO

DR. JAMES GREGORY,

PROFESSOR OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

THIS SMALL WORK

IS INSCRIBED,

AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS ABILITIES,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

This small work is intended to convey, in a concise, but at the same time clear, manner, a short History of the Nature of each Disease,—the leading Symptoms that characterize it,—and, lastly, the most approved Plan of Treatment.

It will also serve to remind the Student of the leading particulars in each disease, when the more extended detail in which it has been accustomed to study it, and before experience gives him the art of discriminating cases, it will prove alike an useful assistant at the bed-side. To render it still more so, a small PHARMACOPŒIA is subjoined, containing

FIRST, The Names and Doses of most Medicines, simple, compound, and chemical, in present use.

PREFACE.

THIS ſmall work is intended to convey, in a conciſe, but at the ſame time clear, manner, a ſhort Hiſtory of the Nature of each Diſeaſe,--- the leading Symptoms that characteriſe it,--- thoſe that predict a ſucceſsful or fatal termination,--- and, laſtly, its moſt approved Plan of Treatment.

It will thus ſerve to remind the ſtudent of the leading particulars in each diſeaſe, freed of the more extended detail in which he has been accuſtomed to ſtudy it; and before experience gives him the art of diſcriminating diſeaſes, it will prove alſo an uſeful aſſiſtant at the bed-ſide. To render it ſtill more ſo, a ſmall PHARMACOPOEIA is ſubjoined, containing,

Firſt, The Names and Doſes of moſt Medicines, ſimple, compound, and chemical, in preſent uſe.

Secondly, A Classification of these according to their medical Qualities. And,

Lastly, The most elegant and efficacious Forms of prescribing them, suited to the circumstances of the various diseases described in this treatise.

By this last part every practitioner will be enabled to vary his forms, with ease and advantage to himself as well as his patient; and in this small compend, the substance of the different large works on these subjects is comprized within the extent of a few leaves.

The present plan is also entirely different from any attempt that has been lately made, to form a Compend of Practice. All the modern pieces of this kind are either written with a popular view, when they are too superficial for the attention of a medical practitioner, or they are written without method, arrangement, or regard to the principles of cure, when they are equally imperfect. As an instance of the latter may be mentioned the medical Pocket Book by Mr. Elliot.

To unite these two objects, of being useful to readers at large, as well as to the practitioners

of medicine, is the intention of the preſent publication. A Compend of Practice on ſuch a plan has been long very much wanted. Students at preſent have none but the larger ſyſtems of medicine to reſort to, which are too bulky to attend them to the hoſpital or the bedſide, and in which too the principal part of the work is conſumed in theory and ſpeculation. A work, therefore, unconnected with theory, and which comprehends ſolely the leading facts that deſerve attention, with a view to the treatment of each diſeaſe, cannot fail to be peruſed with ſome advantage, even by practitioners of all deſcriptions. The ſtudent, by interleaving it, and ſubjoining his own obſervations at the end of each diſeaſe, will have an opportunity of adding to its value, and of rendering it, what it is entirely meant to be, A PRACTICAL MEMORANDUM BOOK; as ſuch the Author has derived advantage from it himſelf; he hopes it will prove equally uſeful to others; in that view he offers it to the Public, without claiming, or wiſhing to claim, any merit in its production.

CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

DISEASES DIVIDED INTO FOUR CLASSES,

viz.

INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, CACHECTIC, AND COMPLICATED.

CLASS I.---INFLAMMATORY.

CLASS II.---NERVOUS.

CLASS III.---CACHECTIC.

CLASS IV.---COMPLICATED.

DIRECTIONS

FOR CONSULTING THIS WORK.

In order to conſult the following work with advantage, the reader will attend, that the index at the end is only an index of the diſeaſes and ſome of the principal ſymptoms. In the cure of any particular diſeaſe, a liſt of the chief remedies employed in it is mentioned; in order farther to know the exact doſe of ſuch or ſuch a medicine, the reader muſt turn to the article itſelf, as arranged in the *firſt* part of the Pharmacopœia or Materia Medica, where it is placed either as a ſimple, compound, or chemical ſubſtance. For its principal medical qualities, he has only to reſort to the *ſecond* part of the Pharmacopœia, or the claſſification in which they are detailed; and, laſtly, to know the moſt ſuitable form in which it is preſcribed, for the cure of the diſeaſe in which it is mentioned, he has only to turn to the *Preſcriptions* for each diſeaſe, as marked in the *third* part of the Pharmacopœia.

There are ſome particulars alſo reſpecting the nature of diſeaſes, which a practitioner would wiſh to

know at one glance, viz. whether a diſeaſe is contagious or not contagious—at what period of the ſeaſon particular contagious diſeaſes are moſt prevalent—when not contagious, what conſtitutions are moſt liable to their attacks—when periodical, at what time their attacks are to be dreaded. By turning to page 137, he will find all theſe particulars at one view.

In *preſcribing*, alſo, there are certain compound medicines which practitioners are accuſtomed to employ, the quantity of which is determined in a great meaſure by that of the principal ingredient, or active remedy. A table of theſe is given in page 65 of the Pharmacopœia, by which a practitioner can ſee at one glance, the quantity of the active remedy contained in a certain portion of each of the compounds.

INTRODUCTION.

I.

THE practice of phyſic conſiders the nature of diſeaſe as it occurs in the body, with its proper treatment, from a review of its ſymptoms, and, as far as can be traced, its cauſes.

II.

The forms of diſeaſe, as they moſt commonly appear, may be arranged, with a view to their treatment, into four diſtinct claſſes, as they partake either of an Inflammatory,---Nervous,---Cachectic, or mixed Nature.

III.

This arrangement depends on two circumſtances, the ſtate of conſtitution of the p rſon attacked, and the ſpecific nature of the cauſe from which the diſeaſe ariſes.

IV.

CLASS I. Inflammatory Diseases.

The moſt frequent example of diſeaſe in each of the above claſſes is *fever*, which conſiſts not only in "A general debility, conſpicuous in the extremities, but alſo in a diminiſhed energy of the nervous powers and animal faculties, attended with more or leſs *frequency* of *pulſe*, and *increaſed heat*."

V.

Inflammatory Fever. (Synocha)

When of the inflammatory kind, to theſe more general appearances of fever, there is added an anxiety, or particular uneaſy ſenſation referred to the region of the ſtomach, ſome degree of pain in the back, and head, affecting the eye-balls, (a conſtant ſymptom in the commencement of fever,) with a rigor or ſhivering, proportioned to its violence.

VI.

Theſe firſt ſymptoms are ſucceeded by *vertigo*, or confuſion of head, general laſſitude, the body feeling as if bruiſed, with want of appetite, anorexia, and impaired ſleep, or without refreſhment, while, towards evening an exacerbation, denoted by an increaſed frequency of the pulſe, takes place. A preternatural heat of the ſkin, being dry and parched at the ſame time, prevails, with great thirſt, and high-coloured urine, and the reſpiration is ſomewhat impeded. The tongue alſo exhibits a white, or a ſcarlet colour, and a fullneſs is felt in the artery, not vaniſhing on preſſure.

VII.

The conſtitution moſt liable to the attacks of this diſeaſe is the ſanguine, thoſe alſo of a tenſe fibre, and the robuſt and ſtrong. It is moſt frequent in its occurrence at the prime of life, being peculiar to a cold climate, and prevailing eſpecially in the ſpring.

VIII.

Its cauſes may, in general, be aſcribed to irregularity, either by, 1. Expoſure to cold. 2. Exceſs in diet, particularly in drink. 3. Violent exerciſe.

IX.

A criſis is generally obtained here on ſome of the critical days, and that either by a hemorrhage or ſweat, a diarrhœa, or the depoſition of a ſediment in the urine.

X.

Our prognoſis, or opinion muſt be regulated by the degree of violence in the ſymptoms, eſpecially thoſe about the breaſt and inteſtines, ſuch as violent oppreſſion, ſighing, and involuntary diſcharge of the uſual evacuations, all which are highly dangerous.

XI.

From the ſtate of body and the cauſes of the diſeaſe deſcribed (vii. and viii.) its proper treatment conſiſts in abating the exceſs of heat and plethora, (or fullneſs) which prevails. In doing this, however, bleeding muſt be ſparingly, if at all, uſed, from the hazard of the fever changing ſoon into one of a different type or form. But where the head is much affected, topical bleeding, by leeches or a ſcarificator, may

be uſefully employed; and, if ſickneſs and nauſea prevail, vomiting may be excited by the antimonial ſolution, which will have the effect likewiſe of paſſing downwards, and obviating the coſtiveneſs which uſually attends this diſeaſe. To relax the ſurface, thin tepid drinks, acidulated with vegetable acids and nitre, ſhould be plentifully uſed, and after proper evacuations, if delirium and difficult reſpiration prevail in a high degree, bliſters may be then applied. Attention ſhould alſo be paid to the ſtate of the inteſtines and ſaline purges, when neceſſary, exhibited.

XII.

This form of fever, though ſo often deſcribed by writers of the former age, is now more rarely met with in practice; and, from certain conſtitutional changes, fevers now, in general, aſſume more of the nervous and putrid, than of the real inflammatory nature.

XIII.

Such is the method to be purſued, where a general inflammatory ſtate of the ſyſtem prevails, and from it we proceed to conſider next the nature of Inflammation, when more particularly attacking certain parts.

XIV.

Inflammation conſiſts in a ſwelling and redneſs of a part with pain, and a leſion of its functions, the blood when drawn diſcovering a whitiſh gluten on the ſurface, or ſeparation from the reſt of the maſs.

XV.

It is generally attended with a ſenſe of cold, and ſhivering, ſucceeded by a degree of anxiety, and oppreſſion with heat, thirſt, and watching. The pulſe at firſt weak and quick, becomes full and hard, and an acute, or obtuſe pain is felt in the affected part.

XVI.

Its cauſes are the application of cold, any acrid matter producing irritation, or external violence.

XVII.

The ſymptoms of inflammation evidently ſhew a morbid increaſe of circulation in the inflamed part, and this ſtate is either terminated by,

1. *Reſolution.* When this exceſs of fluid is returned into the general circulation, or exhaling into the cellular ſubſtance of the part, is afterwards, in a certain quantity, abſorbed.

2. *Suppuration.* When the matter or fluid exhaled is too groſs for abſorption, or when the texture of the veſſels is ruptured in part from the violence of the circulation.

3. *Gangrene.* When the tone of the veſſels is ſo completely deſtroyed, that inſtead merely of its thinner parts, the blood, in its groſs ſtate, is effuſed into the cellular membrane, where a putrid fermentation enſues; or where a putrid matter is depoſited from the general maſs in the inflamed part.

XVIII.

Theſe different terminations (xvii.) may be ſuſpected from the degree of violence in the cauſe, from

the ſenſibility of the part to which it is applied, and from the ſtrength and conſtitution of the patient.

XIX.

The cure of topical inflammation, wherever ſeated, conſiſts, in general, in removing the increaſed action of the ſyſtem, and taking off the particular irritation from the veſſels of the affected part.

XX.

The firſt indication depends on purſuing ſtrictly the antiphlogiſtic regimen, which conſiſts in avoiding all irritations by a low ſpare diet, compoſed chiefly of acids and vegetable matter in the moſt dilute form; the removal, as much as poſſible, of external heat and light, ſhunning motion and agitation of every kind; and theſe means are to be farther aided by the uſe of ſedatives, with evacuation from the general maſs, by veneſection cathartics, &c. according to the particular circumſtances of the caſe.

XXI.

The ſecond *indication* is performed where *reſolution* is wanted.

1. And moſt certainly, by emptying the veſſels of the part joined with the topical uſe of ſedatives and aſtringents, particularly vinegar, and the preparations of lead; and where the inflammation is ſlight and external, without emptying the veſſels of the part, theſe applications will often be ſucceſsful.

2. Where the inflammation, again, is ſeated internally, by exciting on the external ſurface a ſuperior irritation to that from the diſeaſe, by means of bliſters, rubefaciants, and other ſtimulants.

3. By promoting a counter-determination from the affected part, by the application of iſſues or the exhibition of emetics, though the ſucceſs of this laſt remedy is more doubtful.

But where ſuppuration is preferred, or likely to enſue, the reverſe of this treatment muſt then be adopted. Under certain reſtrictions, the force of the general circulation muſt rather be promoted, and the teguments of the part thinned, as much as poſſible, by the application of relaxants in the form of poultice, which, from the heat they alſo contain, will haſten the maturation of the effuſed fluid, and reduce it ſooner to the ſtate of pus. Of the tribe of relaxants, which are numerous, the beſt, perhaps, is the common pultice, (bread and milk) which ſhould be renewed as often as it loſes its heat and moiſture, on which alone its effects depend.

XXII.

Gangrene is a termination to be always avoided, wherever threatened. When ariſing from a loſs of tone, as is moſt common, it is to be prevented by a liberal uſe of tonic and antiſeptic remedies, the beſt of which are the bark and wine, ſuited to the circumſtances of the caſe, and ſimilar applications of an antiſeptic and ſpiritous nature muſt be made alſo to the part itſelf. When mortification has actually begun, its topical treatment becomes then the buſineſs of ſurgery.

XXIII.

Phrenſy. (Phrenitis.)

PHRENSY is an inflammation of the brain, depending on a congeſtion in the veſſels of the head, and attended with acute fever, violent headach, fluſhed face, impatience of light, watchfulneſs, and impetuous delirium.

XXIV.

It moſt commonly attacks the irritable, or thoſe of a paſſionate diſpoſition and a weak head. Its time is the ſeaſon of youth, and it is chiefly epidemic in the exceſſive heats of ſummer, and in warm climates.

XXV.

Its cauſes are drunkenneſs, watching, long expoſure to exceſſive heat, exceſs of thought, or long-continued attention to one object.

XXVI.

Its criſis is generally on the 4th or 7th day by a hemorrhage, diarrhœa, or depoſition of a ſediment in the urine.

XXVII.

No diſeaſe is ſo dangerous, in conſequence of its particular ſeat, and the ſymptoms riſe to a greater height in men than in women, the violence of which determines our opinion, but when changing to a lethargy, it proves fatal.

XXVIII.

The cure is the ſame with that uſed in general inflammation (xi. and xx.) but bleeding ſhould be here largely employed, and at the ſame time from the

veſſels neareſt the affected part, eſpecially the jugular or veins of the neck, and after being ſufficiently repeated in a general way, topical veneſection may be alſo had recourſe to.

After theſe evacuations bliſters are then to be applied, and the head ſhould be previouſly bathed with refrigerating applications, as vinegar and water.

Purging and pediluvia (bathing the lower extremities) are neceſſary, as cauſing a revulſion, which will be even aſſiſted by the erect poſture; and cool air ſhould be freely admitted, with every part of the antiphlogiſtic regimen in its fulleſt extent.

XXIX.

Inflammation of the Eyes. (Ophthalmia.)

Ophthalmia conſiſts in an inflammation inveſting the membranes of the eye itſelf, or the eye lids, the former being confined to the veſſels of the adnata or outer coat, the latter to the glands of the tarſus or lid.

XXX.

It is attended at firſt, with a ſenſe of ſomething like a mot in the eye, to which heat, redneſs, and ſwelling of the part ſucceed, acute pain, and frequently fever.

XXXI.

Its cauſes are cold, the ſuppreſſion of accuſtomed evacuations, exceſs of light or heat, drunkenneſs, acrid fumes, &c.

XXXII.

When violent, ſo as to affect the internal parts, and when continuing long, this diſeaſe is often attended

with a dimneſs of ſight, or ſpeck remaining on the eye, and when occurring in a ſcrophulous or venereal habit, is with great difficulty removed.

XXXIII.

The firſt kind deſcribed (xxix.), when attended with fever, requires in its cure general and repeated bleedings, as there is hazard of the more internal parts of the eye being alſo affected, but when no fever prevails, topical bleeding with leeches from the neighbouring veſſels, or ſcarification of the part itſelf will be ſufficient. Purging is alſo particularly adapted to this diſeaſe, and bliſters near the part, as the nape of the neck, and behind the ears, being continued for ſeveral days at once, have been alſo recommended. Topical applications of a cooling and aſtringent nature, under the appellation of eye-waſhes, are much uſed. Theſe conſiſt of dilute ſolutions of ſugar of lead, white vitriol, coagulum aluminoſum, verdigris, camphor, brandy, &c.

When the diſeaſe, however, ſeems of a ſcrophulous nature, affecting chiefly the tarſus, and attended with ulceration, bark, mercury, and mineral waters are the proper remedies; and their ſucceſs may be haſtened by the topical application of mercury or copper in the form of ſolution, or ointment, &c.

In caſe of dimneſs, or where the diſeaſe is conſtitutional, *iſſues* near the part ſhould be formed, and attention to a ſpare diet enjoined.

In all inſtances of ophthalmia, the irritation of light is to be particularly avoided.

XXXIV.

Inflammatory Sore Throat. (Cynanche Tonsillaris.)

The inflammatory sore throat is distinguished by a sense of heat and pain, in the mouth and throat, which discover, on inspection, a deep scarlet colour, with swelling of the tonsils and difficult deglutition, pain, darting, like a lancet, through the affected parts.

XXXV.

Its attacks are chiefly made on the young and sanguine, or those who are over much attentive to covering the neck, and they occur most commonly in spring and autumn, when vicissitudes of heat and cold are frequent; while one attack favours a repetition of the disease.

XXXVI.

This disease is never contagious, but the swelling leaving one tonsil generally removes to the other, and departs either by resolution or suppuration.

XXXVII.

When early attended to, the former termination may be procured by bleeding with leeches, or from the jugular vein; by gentle evacuations from the intestines; the application of blisters and other stimulants externally, as the camphorated liniment near or upon the affected parts; and the topical use of mild astringents to the seat of the inflammation in the form of gargle, consisting of acids, &c. and even the steams of warm water itself.

XXXVIII.

When a tendency, however, to ſuppuration is diſcovered, from the continuance of the ſwelling in the tonſils, attended with a throbbing pain and irregular ſhiverings, it is to be promoted by pultices and warm fomentations to the part, and as ſoon as matter is once formed, if not burſting the teguments ſpontaneouſly, the lancet, without any danger, may be immediately uſed.

Where the diſeaſe becomes habitual, the forming an iſſue has been known at times, to prevent entirely its recurrence.

XXXIX.

Croup. (Cynanche Trachealis)

The croup conſiſts in an inflammation of the trachea, attended with a peculiar ringing or ſtridulous cough, difficult or wheezing reſpiration, and fever.

XL.

It is occaſioned by the application of cold, ~~contained~~ combined with a moiſt atmoſphere, and it is moſt frequent on a coaſt, or a marſhy ſituation, and likewiſe in the winter ſeaſon. Its attacks never extend ſo far as the age of puberty, and the child when attacked labours previouſly under no other diſeaſe.

XLI.

In its progreſs it is diſtinguiſhed into two ſtages.

The ſymptoms of the firſt, are marked by difficult reſpiration with the particular ſtridulous cough, deſcribed (xxxix.), ſwelling of the trachea, and ſometimes of the hands and feet.

In the ſecond ſtage which is denoted by the urine, formerly clear, becoming turbid, theſe ſymptoms are increaſed in conſequence of the formation of a preternatural membrane or febrile exfoliation, ariſing from the ſtagnation of mucus, too copiouſly excreted from the glands of the trachea, and rendered viſcid by the cauſe producing the diſeaſe.

XLII.

In theſe different ſtages, a difference of treatment is required.

In the firſt, the cure depends on proper evacuations; the principal or chief remedy here, conſiſts in bleeding both general and topical, leeches in the latter caſe being placed on the trachea with moſt effect, which may be followed by purgatives. In the ſecond every pectoral of the attenuating claſs may be uſed, as ſquill, gum ammoniac, &c.; and if failing, bliſters and emetics may be had recourſe to; but if theſe ſhould ſtill fail, as the laſt chance of relief, a trial may be made of bronchotomy, or an opening into the trachea or windpipe, for the benefit of reſpiration, below the affected part.

XLIII.

Peripneumony. (Peripneumonia.)

Peripneumony is an inflammation of the lungs, denoted by acute fever, difficult reſpiration, cough, and ſoft pulſe.

XLIV.

It begins with the common ſymptoms of fever, though the pulſe may perhaps be but little quickened, or the heat of the body much increaſed, and there

prevails more a ſenſe of weight than pain in the ſeat of the affection. The breathing is moſt impeded in inſpiration, and when laid on the painful ſide. The cough is at firſt dry, but becomes in the progreſs of the diſeaſe moiſt, a matter of various conſiſtence and colour being ſpit up, often ſtreaked with blood. The pulſe is always ſoft, which eſpecially diſtinguiſhes it from pleuriſy, (lii.) and in the advanced ſtage becomes weak, and often irregular.

XLV.

Thoſe of a tenſe fibre, and ſanguine conſtitution, are moſt liable to the attacks of this diſeaſe; and it prevails chiefly in winter and ſpring.

XLVI.

Its cauſes may be referred to cold obſtructing perſpiration; and, by its admiſſion alſo to the lungs, determining to this organ; or to violent efforts ſtraining the latter.

XLVII.

This diſeaſe obtains a favourable termination, generally by a *ſpontaneous hemorrhage* from the noſe, the *expectoration* of a groſs matter brought up with violence, and tinged perhaps with blood, which is very frequent, a *critical ſweat*, the *depoſition* of a *brick coloured ſediment* in the urine, and ſometimes, which is more rare, the appearance of an eriſipelas on ſome external part, from which period the ſymptoms remit.

XLVIII.

Our opinion is determined by the violence of the ſymptoms, as the degree of fever, which, when attended with delirium, is always highly dangerous,

the difficulty or eaſe of reſpiration, which denotes hazard when only performed in an erect poſture, and the violence of the cough, which is moſt favourable when moiſt.

XLIX.

Like all other inflammations it terminates either by *reſolution*, which generally takes place in the firſt week of the diſeaſe; or, if moderate in its ſymptoms, in the ſecond, though it is liable, from the third to the ſeventh day, to a deceitful remiſſion, which, is followed by an exacerbation. By *ſuppuration*; which, if protracted beyond the fourteenth day, is certain, and its occurrence is denoted by ſlight rigors, with a fullneſs of the pulſe, and an increaſed quickneſs; or, laſtly, which is always fatal, by an *effuſion* into the cellular membrane of the lungs, producing ſuffocation, which happens generally from the third to the ſeventh day; this effuſion may be conſidered at times as connected with gangrene.

L.

In the cure of peripneumony, more than of any other inflammation an early uſe of the antiphlogiſtic plan, in its moſt rigorous extent, muſt be employed. Bleeding ſhould be liberally had recourſe to, even to inducing ſyncope, and repeated on the ſame day, in an equal quantity, without attention to the ſtate of pulſe, if the reſpiration is not relieved.

After general bleeding, topical applications, with the ſame view, where indicated, may be uſed, and bliſters may be ſafely applied after the ſecond bleeding; though, as ſoon as the ſpit appears, many adviſe

to deſiſt from the farther uſe of bleeding, and others limit it to the firſt fortnight of the diſeaſe.

To promote expectoration, and relax the ſurface, antimonial preparations will be moſt uſeful; and mild tepid drinks, with the addition of vegetable acids, or nitre ſhould be frequently given to promote a gentle diaphoreſis; and the patient alſo may even breathe over the ſteams of warm water, which will have the ſame effect. Profuſe ſweating muſt, however, be avoided; and, in the advanced ſtate of the diſeaſe, when the inflammatory ſymptoms are almoſt wholly abated, and the cough only remains, it will be beſt quieted by the occaſional uſe of opiates. Purgatives here have ſeldom been found of much ſervice, but cooling laxatives or emollient glyſters, to preſerve the bowels in a proper ſtate, ſhould not be omitted.

LI.

In this diſeaſe there is the greateſt hazard, when recovering, of inducing, by the ſlighteſt irregularities, a relapſe; and the conſequence of this is, to produce empyema, (or abſceſs) which occaſions a fatal termination.

LII.

Pleuriſy. (Pleuritis.)

Pleurisy is an acute pain of the ſide, with fever, and impeded reſpiration, the pulſe being full and hard.

LIII.

It is moſt common on the right ſide, and the pain is confined among the ribs, being ſometimes fixt, at

other times proceeding in a direction towards the ſpine or clavicle.

LIV.

Its cauſes are the ſame with thoſe mentioned (xlvi.) as occaſioning peripneumony, with which it is for the moſt part joined.

LV.

After its departure, in conſequence of the previous inflammation, a thickening of the pleura remains, and adheſions with the lungs are frequently formed, which lay the foundation of future pneumonic complaints, or at beſt render the patient more ſenſible to the changes in the ſtate of the atmoſphere than before.

LVI.

In its treatment it differs nothing from that deſcribed (L.) as proper for peripneumony only topical applications will here be attended with more effect.

LVII.

Inflammation of the Diaphragm.

Inflammation of the diaphragm is denoted by acute pain among the falſe ribs, or laſt vertebræ, with a quick convulſive anxious breathing, acute fever, delirium, and oppreſſion about the precordia.

LVIII.

This diſeaſe differs nothing in its management from that of pleuriſy deſcribed (lvi.).

LIX.

Inflammation of Stomach. (Gastritis.)

GASTRITIS is discovered by acute pain, and heat in the precordia, a hard contracted frequent pulse, great anxiety and prostration of strength, vomiting of every thing on its reception into the stomach, and frequently hiccup; though inflammation of this organ has appeared on dissection to have at times taken place, without the presence of any of those characteristic symptoms.

LX.

Its causes are the application of cold to the organ, poisons, or other acrid substances taken into it, overdistension, inflammation communicating from adjacent parts, &c.

Its termination is either by,

1. *Resolution;* which generally takes place when the symptoms are mild in the course of the first, or, at most, the second week.

2. *Suppuration;* when the symptoms, though moderate, exceed the continuance of this period, and a remission of pain recurs, while a sense of weight and anxiety still remain; and, on the formation of an abscess, hectic symptoms then commence, which, unless the pus is thrown up by vomiting, and the ulcer healed, prove fatal.

3. *Gangrene;* which may be suspected from the violence of the symptoms at first, and their not yielding to remedies; or, when begun, it is attended with a quick weak pulse, remission of pain, and increasing marks of debility.

LXI.

In the cure of this diſeaſe, early and repeated bleedings, without regard to the ſmallneſs of the pulſe, which will be found to riſe after them, ſhould be employed; and theſe bleedings ſhould be ſucceeded by the application of bliſters to the region of the ſtomach, fomentations being uſed to the abdomen, and frequent emollient glyſters injected.

From the irritability of the ſtomach, no internal medicines can be exhibited. Mild diluents, however, and mucilages, ſhould be thrown in, in ſmall quantities; and, when the violence of the diſeaſe is ſomewhat abated, opiates, by way of injection, may be cautiouſly tried.

LXII.

By theſe means only, can the tendency to ſuppuration and gangrene be obviated; and when the laſt takes place, it admits of no remedy.

LXIII.

Inflammation of the Inteſtines. (Enteritis.)

Enteritis is a fixed pain in the abdomen, with fever, coſtiveneſs, and vomiting: or, inſtead of the latter, tenſion of the belly; while a change of countenance is conſpicuous, by the features aſſuming a contracted pale appearance.

Its cauſes and treatment are the ſame with thoſe of gaſtritis deſcribed (lx. and lxi.), and it frequently ſupervenes in the progreſs of cholic.

LXIV.

Inflammation of the Liver. (Hepatitis.)

Hepatitis consists in an inflammation of the liver, attended with pungent, sometimes obtuse pain, rising to the top of the shoulder, and occasioning tension of the right hypochondrium, with considerable fever, and difficulty of lying on the left side, denoted by a strong hard pulse, dry cough, and high-coloured urine.

LXV.

It occurs most commonly in the *atrabilarian* temperament, and in a hot climate, being induced by the several causes producing inflammation in other parts.

LXVI.

This disease, under proper management, is rarely dangerous; and its resolution is attended with a hemorrhage from the nose or anus; a diarrhœa, or a deposition of sediment in the urine, and sometimes by external erisipelas.

When suppuration takes place, as it generally before this forms an adhesion with some neighbouring part, it is discharged by the different outlets with which this part is connected, as by coughing, vomiting, an abscess externally, &c. and, next to the lungs, this organ, when attacked with inflammation, possesses the greatest tendency to suppuration.

Gangrene is a rare occurrence, at least not appearing in this country.

LXVII.

In the cure of hepatitis, the general means of obviating inflammation muſt be employed. Bleeding may be uſed with more or leſs freedom, according to the urgency of pain. External fomentations ſhould be applied to the affected part, and bliſters if required. The inteſtines ſhould be opened by frequent emollient and laxative injections, and the uſe of diluent and refrigerant medicines ſeems particularly indicated.

When ſuppuration is formed, and the abſceſs points externally, the lancet may be uſed to haſten the evacuation.

In the warmer climates this inflammation is moſt ſucceſsfully ſubdued by mercury; but the particulars of this practice we are unacquainted with, and it is alſo uncertain how far it is ſuited to the inflammation of a cold climate.

LXVIII.

Inflammation of the Kidney (Nephritis.)

Nephritis, or inflammation of the kidney, is attended with pain of the affected ſide, in the courſe of the ureter, being little influenced by motion, which diſtinguiſhes it from rheumatiſm, the teſticle being frequently drawn up, and a numbneſs prevailing in the limb of that ſide, while difficulty is experienced in the paſſing of urine; and to theſe ſymptoms are added pretty conſtantly vomiting, ſometimes cholic.

LXIX.

The cauſes of this diſeaſe are, external contuſion, ſtraining of the back, internal irritations, as from calculi, acrids received into the ſtomach, &c.

LXX.

In our opinion we are determined by the quantity of the urine paſt, and its appearance, which is beſt when high coloured; and the evacuation of pus along with it is a favourable ſymptom.

LXXI.

Its cure proceeds on the general principles of obviating inflammation by veneſection, external fomentations, glyſters to clear the inteſtines, as a coſtiveneſs often prevails, antiphlogiſtic purgatives, and the free uſe of diluent and demulcent liquids.

When the fever is not high, and the inflammatory ſymptoms only in a ſmall degree, opiates, to ſooth pain, may be occaſionally uſed.

When ulceration prevails, the balſamics and other detergent medicines, mineral waters, &c. will be properly had recourſe to.

LXXII.

Rheumatiſm. (Rheumatiſmus.)

Rheumatism conſiſts of wandering pains, affecting the larger joints, eſpecially thoſe of the hip, knees, ſhoulders, and elbows, ſhifting in the courſe of the muſcles, and much increaſed on motion. It is divided into two kinds, the acute and chronic; and this diviſion is neceſſary to be obſerved, on account of their difference of treatment.

LXXII.

It occurs moſt commonly of the acute kind, from the age of puberty to that of thirty-five. It is moſt frequently met with in the ſanguine tempe-

rament, being peculiar to the temperate climate, and attacking women oftener than men, at the ſeaſons of ſpring and autumn, when viciſſitudes of heat and cold take place.

LXXIV.

Its cauſes are the ſudden application of cold, when heated changes of weather, and exceſſes inducing a plethoric ſtate.

LXXV.

When attended with fever, which in the acute kind it generally is, its firſt ſymptoms begin with a conſiderable rigor, in which the pulſe is hard and full, and the other febrile appearances attend. An exacerbation alſo takes place every evening, and during night the pains are moſt ſevere, ſhifting their ſituation, and leaving behind, on the part affected, a degree of redneſs and ſwelling.

LXXVI.

When the fever departs, a degree of pain and ſtiffneſs is frequently felt in the joint, which recurring on changes of weather, without fever, conſtitutes the chronic kind.

LXXVII.

Our opinion is ſeldom unfavourable in this diſeaſe, unleſs an affection of ſome of the principal organs attends, and the criſis is either by ſweats, a hemorrhage, diarrhœa, or an eruption on the ſkin, for it differs from all other inflammations in a ſuppuration ſeldom occurring.

LXXVIII.

In the treatment of the firſt or acute kind, large and repeated bleedings are neceſſary, as indicated by

the ſtrength of the pulſe eſpecially on the firſt days, and where there is much topical pain.—After theſe general bleedings, topical may be next employed; the plentiful uſe of diluent liquids ſhould be likewiſe enjoined, eſpecially thin gruel with nitre, ſo that 10 dr. of the latter may be uſed in the firſt twenty-four hours.

Antiphlogiſtic purges are proper, but only after the abatement of pain when motion is permitted.

Bliſters to the part, when the pain is violent, are uſeful, but fomentations increaſe it.

After ſufficient evacuations, ſudorifics, as the gum guiac, opiates, Dover's powder, &c. may be uſed with advantage.

LXXIX.

In the chronic kind a different plan of cure muſt be purſued. Large evacuations are here to be avoided, and warm applications of different kinds muſt be applied to the part, conſiſting of the eſſential oils, as thoſe of guiac, volatile alkaline ſalts, turpentines, &c. The uſe of friction will likewiſe be of ſervice, and electricity, ſoap, mercury, mineral waters, &c. to correct the particular diatheſis or habit, have been recommended.

LXXX.

Two particular ſpecies of rheumatiſm occur, which require a farther attention.

The one termed the *Lumbago*, and partaking of the nature of the acute ſpecies, being diſtinguiſhed by pain of the lumbar region ſhooting to the os ſacrum, or joint of the thigh: The treatment here is the antiphlogiſtic method deſcribed (lxxix.)

The other, the ſciatic, conſiſts in a pain extending from the joint in the courſe of the ſciatic nerves; it being of a chronic nature, is removed by the means recommended (lxxviii.).

LXXXI.

Gout. (Arthritis.)

The gout conſiſts in acute pain about the leſſer articulations of the hands and feet, chiefly occurring in ſpring and autumn.

LXXXII.

It is moſtly confined to the cholerico-ſanguine temperament, or thoſe who have a large head, large robuſt body, and corpulent habit; and for the moſt part attacks only the male ſex, yet ſometimes alſo the more robuſt females, though not till after the age of thirty-five, and when occurring earlier, it ariſes from a hereditary taint.

LXXXIII.

The paroxyſms of this diſeaſe often appear ſuddenly, and at other times are preceded by a ſuppreſſion of certain excretions, as ſweat in the feet, an unuſual coldneſs of the extremities, their frequent numbneſs, cramp of the legs, &c. with a particular ſenſe of flatulency in the ſtomach, and indigeſtion, though the latter ſymptoms depart the day immediately preceding the fit.

LXXXIV.

The fit itſelf generally commences early in the morning, with a pain affecting one hand or foot, often in the firſt joint of the great toe, a rigor and o-

ther febrile ſymptoms attending, while, through the day, the pain ſuffers an exacerbation; gradually again remitting about the ſame time next evening that it began, and entirely ceaſing with a gentle ſweat, after which ſleep is permitted, and a redneſs and ſwelling is perceived on the part.

LXXXV.

A repetition of the ſame pain happens frequently in this manner, for ſeveral days, before its final departure, but, at firſt, the paroxyſms occur only once in three or four years; thereafter they become *annual*, and increaſe gradually, till the joints loſe entirely their motion, and a calcarious matter is generated in them, after which the diſeaſe, inſtead of confining itſelf to the joints, attacks other parts of the body, ending in apoplexy, palſy, fatal aſthma, &c. according to the particular parts it then affects.

LXXXVI.

Thoſe long ſubject to this diſeaſe poſſeſs alſo more or leſs of a nephritic affection, ariſing from calculous concretions in the kidneys, and this affection alternates generally with the paroxyſms of the former diſeaſe.

LXXXVII.

To direct our opinion, it may be obſerved, that the fit is generally ſhorter in proportion to the violence of the febrile ſymptoms, and the longer intermiſſion; that acute pain is more favourable, by ſhewing the affection confined to one place, and that in youth a cure is more eaſily to be expected, than in old age, or where the diſeaſe is hereditary, and topki formed.

LXXXVIII.

Its causes are good-living, nocturnal debauches, especially in the use of acid and austere drinks, want of exercise, a lax moist habit, immoderate venery, suppressed evacuations, &c.

LXXXIX.

Two indications require to be attended to in the cure.

The first is to shorten the paroxysm when once commenced; and,

The second, to prevent its recurrence.

XC.

The first is effected by an adherence to the antiphlogistic plan, except the patient has been in the habit of exceeding, when a spare use of wine and animal food will be proper. Opiates also may be occasionally given to abate the violence of pain; but flannel and *patience* are the only applications that should be made to the part itself. Where the pain, however, is very violent, blisters and liniments of a warm aromatic nature have been recommended.--- When attacking the stomach, it is attended with sickness, nausea, &c. warm cordials, of the strongest kind, must be had recourse to, and musk, camphor, volatile alkali, balsam of Peru, strong spirits, &c. have been frequently successful.

XCI.

For accomplishing the second indication, a particular attention to regimen becomes proper, and abstinence and exercise are the most effectual means.

The diet should therefore be entirely of a vegeta-

ble nature, and as much exercise taken on horseback as possible.

Bitters, fixed alkaline salts under different forms, and other similar means, have been tried with the same view, but without much effect.

XCII.

Where the constitution, however, from repeated paroxysms, has been much impaired, the use of tonics, instead of the former plan, seems required, especially cold-bathing, with animal food and an abstinence from acids, employing, at the same time, bark, bitters, and preparations of iron.

XCIII.

Rose. (Erisipelas.)

The rose is an inflammation on some part of the skin, attended with pain, heat, and a remarkable florid redness; and, when extensive, all the symptoms of fever.

XCIV.

It depends on a certain matter generated in the body, and thrown out again on the surface, appearing most frequently betwixt the 30th and 40th year, and attacking women oftener than men: It is most common in a southern climate and in the autumnal season. It has also been sometimes discovered epidemic, and in many it arises from a hereditary taint.

XCV.

It oftener appears on the face than on any other part, and comes on with some degree of delirium,

ſtupor, and coma, the pulſe being frequent and full, after which, in two or three days, a redneſs is ſeen, which gradually extends to the hairy ſcalp, and next to ſome part of the neck, decreaſing in the parts it firſt occupied, and rendering the whole face turgid; while near the eye-lids the ſwelling is ſometimes ſo great as to ſhut up the ſight.

XCVI.

Theſe ſymptoms are generally ſucceeded in a ſhort time by bliſters of different ſizes, which contain a thin colourleſs matter, and their ſkin is frequently of a black livid colour, though no gangrene takes place; and ſometimes, eſpecially on the eye-lids, they come to ſuppuration, while the reſt of the ſkin, where they are not formed, ſuffers a deſquamation.

XCVII.

On the appearance of inflammation on the face no remiſſion of febrile ſymptoms occurs, ſometimes even an exacerbation is apparent, and the inflammation generally continues for eight or ten days, while the patient, where the diſeaſe is violent, dies commonly on the 9th, or 11th day of its attack.

When mild, again, as the inflammation departs, the fever and other ſymptoms abate without any apparent criſis.

XCVIII.

Our opinion is determined by the conſtitution and age of the patient, and by the violence of the febrile ſymptoms, for if no delirium or coma take place, there is little danger, but if they appear early in the diſeaſe, and riſe to any height, great danger is to be apprehended.

XCIX.

This diſeaſe is to be treated by the uſual means of obviating inflammation, by bleeding, as directed by the ſtate of the pulſe, by the uſe of diaphoretics to relax the ſurface, and where the head is affected, by laxatives to produce a revulſion. After theſe evacutions, bliſters may be applied as near as poſſible to the ſeat of the affection, the body being kept, as much as poſſible, in the erect poſture, and a ſpare diet enjoined.

With a topical view the beſt applications are dry mealy powders.

C.

When occurring on the other parts of the body, eriſipelas is generally preceded by drowſineſs, and other feveriſh ſymptoms, which depart on the appearance of the inflammation, and are ſeldom dangerous.

CI.

Some caſes of eriſipelas have been mentioned as poſſeſſing a putreſcent tendency, and, where they occur, the bark, wine, and other antiſeptics muſt be employed internally, and the gangrene of the part prevented by ſpiritous fomentations, cataplaſms, &c.

CII.

Small Pox. (Variola.)

The ſmall pox is a diſeaſe depending on a ſpecific contagion affecting a perſon but once, which, when introduced into the body, produces fever; and, on the 3d or 7th day of it, an eruption of ſmall inflamed pimples, which, in eight days from this period, are dried up, and fall off in cruſts, leaving a pit or mark.

CIII.

This diſeaſe firſt appeared in Arabia, from which it was tranſported by commercial intercourſe into Europe: the young of both ſexes are chiefly expoſed to its attacks, which are moſt frequent during the ſpring and ſummer.

CIV.

Two particular forms of it occur, known under the title of the *diſtinct* and the *confluent* ſmall pox, and a ſeparate conſideration of each of them becomes proper.

CV.

1. *Diſtinct.* In the firſt, the fever is of the inflammatory kind, commencing with a rigor and conſiderable languor and drowſineſs. Frequent ſtartings take place in ſleep, and the feet feel cold while the reſt of the body is preternaturally warm, and ſometimes towards the end of the third day, immediately preceding the eruption, one or two epileptic paroxyſms occur.

CVI.

From this appearance of the eruption the fever abates, being entirely gone by the 5th, from which to the 8th the puſtules acquire their proper figure and ſize, a whey coloured veſicle appearing on the top, while below they diſcover an inflamed circular margin; and at this time alſo when the puſtules are numerous, a ſwelling of the face comes on, which abating on the 11th, is ſucceeded by the ſame in the hands and feet, after which, in conſequence of the maturity of the matter in the puſtules, the latter then break and diſcharge their fluid, by which means they come to ſhrivel and ſubſide, the matter drying and falling off in cruſts.

CVII.

Some degree of fever appears alſo on the 10th and 11th days of the diſeaſe, but ſoon departs; and previous to this, on the 6th or 7th ſome hoarſeneſs and difficulty of ſwallowing, with a conſiderable diſcharge of ſaliva take place.

CVIII.

2. *Confluent.* In the ſecond kind the fever poſſeſſes more of a nervous nature, and is more violent, the cauſe being more conſiderable, and epileptic fits occur, which uſher in the pox, or prove fatal before the eruption.

CIX.

When the eruption appears, it is generally earlier than uſual, and on the third day, being frequently attended with a roſy efflorescence, and appearing in cluſters, like the meaſles; they are moſt numerous on the face, and after the eruption little or no remiſſion of the fever is obſerved.

CXI.

The veſicle on the top is alſo perceived here ſooner than in the diſtinct kind, but the puſtules never riſe to any eminence, retaining a particular flatneſs and never arrive to a proper ſuppuration. The ſwelling of the face is alſo more conſiderable and begins earlier, and on the 10th and 11th days an exacerbation of the fever, termed the ſecondary fever, takes place.

The flow of ſaliva is likewiſe more conſtant in this form of the diſeaſe, tho' inſtead of it, in infants, a diarrhœa commences, and the affections of the fauces prevail in a higher degree.

CXI.

Putrid ſymptoms frequently appear, the body being covered with petechiæ or livid blotches and hemorrhages taking place from different parts.

CXII.

The cauſe of this diſeaſe was mentioned as a certain ſpecific matter, (xcii.) which on entering the body is determined to an exit, more particularly by the ſkin, and the difference, therefore, in the appearance of the diſeaſe, depends on the ſtate of conſtitution, and eſpecially of the ſkin.

CXIII.

Our opinion muſt here be regulated by the various circumſtances in the appearance of the diſeaſe, for the more the eruption retains the firſt or diſtinct form of the diſeaſe, the ſafer it is found : But in the confluent ſmall pox there is always danger, the degree of which is denoted by the violence and continuance of the fever, and the marks of putreſcency ; in this laſt caſe it proves fatal on the 8th, or more frequently on the 11th, and ſometimes not till the 14th day of the diſeaſe. Even a recovery, in theſe confluent caſes, is often followed by a morbid ſtate of the ſyſtem.

CXIV.

The cure of ſmall pox depends on the general principles of the antiphlogiſtic plan, eſpecially in a free admiſſion of cold air, which may be carried here to greater exceſs than in any other diſeaſe.

Bleeding, if the fever is high, may alſo in adults be

performed, and the uſe of cooling purgatives ſeems particularly indicated, with acid and diluent drinks. In the beginning, where much ſicknefs prevails, emetics may be exhibited. Where putrid ſymptoms appear, the bark and wine will be properly employed, and from the 5th day of the diſeaſe an opiate at bedtime will be found of ſervice.

CXV.

But beſides this general treatment, particular ſymptoms of the diſeaſe will likewiſe require a ſpecial attention. Thus, where the reſpiration is much impeded, or deglutition from the tumor of the fauces difficult, bliſters may be applied, and gargles uſed to remove the viſcid mucus. Where the fever alſo continues ſtrong, antimonials, in nauſeating doſes ſo as to paſs downwards, will be of ſervice.

CXVI.

As this diſeaſe proves ſo frequently fatal, two out of every eleven that are ſeized with it being according to computation cut off, and as a diſfiguration of the face by its leaving certain hollows or pits occurs, a method has been employed of communicating the infection artificially, ſo as to prevent the violence of the diſeaſe, and avoid theſe conſequences.

CXVII.

Inoculation.

This method, termed *inoculation*, conſiſts in the introduction of a ſmall portion of variolous or pocky

matter betwixt the cuticle and ſkin, on the point of a lancet, which, by being abſorbed in the ſpace of 8 or 12 days from this period, produces an eruption of a mild kind; the body being prepared in the interim by an abſtinence from animal food, and by the frequent uſe of mercurial and antimonial medicines determining to the inteſtines.

CXVIII.

This practice has been employed by different nations, and in different ways. It was firſt introduced into Britain from Turkey, and improved by a number of phyſicians, till it arrived at its preſent ſimplicity, ſo as to render the diſeaſe no longer dangerous.

CXIX.

To enſure its ſucceſs, however, certain cautions have been deemed neceſſary to be obſerved with regard to the operation; for,

1. The perſon ſhould be free from any other diſeaſe.

2. The extremes of heat and cold ſhould be avoided.

3. The age of the perſon ſhould be as little advanced as poſſible, and the 4th month is commonly preferred.

4. Matter taken from a ſound conſtitution ſhould be uſed.

CXX.

When once inoculation takes place, the antiphlogiſtic regimen muſt be purſued, and when the eruption appears, the ſame treatment will be requiſite as formerly recommended in the diſtinct kind.

CXXI.

Late experiments, however, ſeem to ſhew, that theſe reſtrictions of diet are leſs neceſſary, that preparation alſo has little effect on the future eruption, and that the cauſe of its mildneſs is to be aſcribed to the ſingle circumſtance of the operation itſelf, without regard to any thing elſe; for the ſame mildneſs has attended a ſimilar operation in the plague, and other fatal diſeaſes, and the ſame mildneſs is apparent alſo in all climates and ſituations where it is practiſed.

CXXII.

Meaſles. (Morlilli.)

The meaſles depend on a ſpecific contagion, occurring moſt frequently in children, and attacking, for the moſt part, all perſons once in life, being, in this country, chiefly epidemic in January.

CXXIII.

Their firſt ſymptoms are thirſt, heat, and the uſual appearances of fever; and though they are, perhaps for ſome days, mild, yet they become always more violent before the eruption, which uſually happens on the fourth day, appearing firſt on the face in the form of cluſters little prominent, and in time over the reſt of the body. During the ſame number of days they continue out, when the vivid redneſs of the face gradually decreaſes, and the turgeſcence, which takes place on the eruption, alſo diminiſhes, a deſquamation coming on.

CXXIV.

The eruption is always attended with ſome hoarſeneſs, difficulty of reſpiration, and a dry cough; the

eyes being particularly affected, and a coryza, with frequent ſneezing, taking place. After the eruption, the fever, in ſome caſes, ſuffers a remiſſion, though in others, and moſt commonly, not till the deſquamation commence, when the cough, which ſtill continues, frequently brings on a rheumatic affection, while a diarrhœa at the ſame time attends.

CXXIV.

Our opinion in this diſeaſe is to be determined by the appearance of the catarrhal ſymptoms, and the degree of inflammatory diatheſis or habit; and even though not violent, it is often ſucceeded by ophthalmia and conſumption.

CXXVI.

From the inflammatory diſpoſition prevailing, the cure proceeds here on the general principle of obviating inflammation. With this view, therefore, blood-letting will be highly proper, and that according to the urgency of the fever, cough, and difficulty of reſpiration, though it will be ſeldom neceſſary during the continuance of the eruption, and ſhould be reſerved for the period of deſquamation, which is moſt critical.

Cooling purgatives ſhould likewiſe be employed, and, according to the catarrhal ſymptoms, the uſe of bliſters will be indicated. To alleviate the cough, when troubleſome, demulcent pectorals, as oils and mucilages, will be uſeful; and, when the fever is ſomewhat abated, opiates will more ſucceſsfully anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

The application of cold is not ſo proper here as in ſmall pox; even a moderate degree of heat is preferable, on account of the affection of the lungs which takes place.

CXXVII.

After the departure of this diſeaſe, it is common to remove the dregs of it, or rather that degree of inflammatory diſpoſition ſtill remaining, by frequent purges, ſo as to prevent its tendency to produce any bad effects.

CXXVIII.

Scarlet Fever. (Scarlatina.)

The ſcarlet fever conſiſts in an eruption of broad red ſpots, here and there, equal with the ſkin, attended with heat, itchineſs, and acute fever, while a deſquamation occurs in four or five days.

CXXIX.

This diſeaſe appears in winter, and is not preceded by any catarrhal ſymptoms, nor yet anxiety and vomiting; though very early a difficulty in deglutition comes on, and a degree of inflammation is obſervable in the fauces, with more or leſs of a ſloughy appearance, but not of that gangrenous kind which diſtinguiſhes the putrid ſore throat, being whiter (ccxlvi.). The eruption appears next on the third or fourth day.

CXXX.

On the departure of the eruption, a profuſe ſweat breaking out, the febrile ſymptoms ſubſide, while, on inſpecting the fauces, ulcerations appear, but which

diſcover a laudable pus without any fætor, and, in a few days after the ſymptoms diſappear, an anaſarca or dropſical ſwelling frequently ſeizes the body, but ſoon goes off.

CXXXI.

Its cure, where no affection of the fauces accompanies it, is very ſimple, and proceeds on the antiphlogiſtic plan. As the caſe, however, may be ambiguous from its ſimilarity to the putrid ſore throat, (ccxlvi.) when the fauces are affected, bleeding ſhould ſeldom be had recourſe to, or at leaſt in ſmall quantity. Emetics in nauſeating doſes are here highly uſeful, and a mild diarrhœa ſhould be kept up.

The application of detergent gargles through the whole of the diſeaſe will be neceſſary, and, where there is any doubt of its true nature, the bark may be uſed.

CXXXII.

The anaſarcous ſtate, which was mentioned (cxxx.) as ſometimes remaining, will be removed by the uſual means of purging, employed in ſuch caſes.

CXXXIII.

Bleeding at the Noſe. (Epiſtaxis.)

Epistaxis conſiſts in a hemorrhage moſt frequently from one noſtril, happening to young perſons of a ſanguine and plethoric habit, moſt commonly to males, before the age of manhood ; when its attacks are made after this period of life, it is attended with danger.

CXXXIV.

It commences, at times, without any previous intimation, but in other cases is preceded by headach, inflamed eyes, flushed face, itchiness of the nose, and other marks of turgescence.

CXXXV.

The hemorrhage is seldom so copious as to occasion death, but in advanced life as indicating a plethoric habit or fullness in the vessels of the head, it frequently precedes apoplexy, palsy, &c.

CXXXVI.

The management of this disease consists in attempting to moderate the discharge by a cool situation, the use of cold liquids, an erect posture, and avoiding any irritation in the part; and when profuse, by stopping the nostril itself.

CXXXVII.

Where a plethoric habit is evident, and in adults, bleeding in the arm may be performed, cooling purgatives exhibited, and every part of the antiphlogistic course employed. When arising from suppreſt evacuations, these are either to be restored, or a discharge made by issues, &c.

CXXXVIII.

Spitting of Blood. (Hemoptysis.)

Hemoptysis is a discharge of blood from the mouth, of a florid colour, brought up with more or less coughing, preceded by a rigor and other feverish symptoms, with anxiety and a sense of weight about the precordia, often pain externally in some part of

the thorax, attended or preceded by a ſaltiſh taſte of the ſaliva, and a ſenſe of heat under the ſternum.

CXXXIX.

It depends on a rupture of blood-veſſels in the lungs, and though it may be occaſioned by external violence at any period, yet its attacks are moſt frequent from the age of 16 to that of 35, and in thoſe perſons where a faulty proportion either in the veſſels of the lungs or in the capacity of the cheſt takes place: being diſtinguiſhed by a narrow thorax, and prominent ſhoulders; or who are of a delicate make, and a ſanguine temperament, with a long neck, while in their diſpoſitions they are poſſeſt of much ſenſibility and of acute genius. But this diſeaſe may occur in any conſtitution, where ſuppreſt evacuations have taken place.

CXL.

Its cauſes in ſuch conſtitutions deſcribed (cxxxix.) are *external heat;* hence it frequently appears in the end of ſpring and beginning of ſummer,---*violent exercise*, in *reſpiration*, *ſuppreſt evacuations*, &c.

CXLI.

Of all the hemorrhages, it is the moſt dangerous, tho' it ſeldom comes in ſuch quantity as to be immediately fatal at once, and our opinion is more or leſs favourable, according to the habit or age at which it occurs, and the cauſes inducing it. It is leſs to be dreaded in youth, but there is hazard in weak conſtitutions, and thoſe who have been previouſly debilitated, of its ending in comſumption.

CXLII.

From the danger attending this diſeaſe deſcribed (cxli.) its cure muſt proceed on a ſtrict obſervance of the antiphlogiſtic plan, eſpecially by avoiding heat, with the uſe of refrigerants particularly acids and nitre, while blood-letting may be performed under limitation, being only employed when the hemorrhage is profuſe, and the pulſe ſuffers nothing from its flowing, with other marks of inflammatory diatheſis. Cooling purgatives make alſo a neceſſary part of the antiphlogiſtic courſe required in this diſeaſe.

Wherever there is fixt pain of the cheſt, bliſters are certainly indicated.

CXLIII.

Piles. (Hemorrhois.)

The piles conſiſt of ſmall tumors ſituated on the verge of the anus, or of a varicoſe ring ſurrounding it. When a diſcharge from ſuch tumors takes place, they are termed *bleeding*: when there is no diſcharge they are termed blind piles.

CXLIV.

It is generally a local affection, but from frequent returns of the evacuation it becomes conſtitutional, occurring at certain periods, and preceded by giddineſs, headach, pain of back and loins, with a ſenſe of heat, and fullneſs in the part. It flows only when going to ſtool, though in ſome caſes it takes place without any diſcharge of fæces, and in ſuch quantity as to prove fatal, or to induce a dropſical ſtate.

CXLV.

Its cauſes are habitual coſtiveneſs, any ſudden application of cold, particularly to the lower extremities, a plethoric habit, exceſſes, &c.

CXLVI.

When ſtopping in advanced life, in a perſon accuſtomed to the diſcharge, it is highly dangerous, being ſucceeded by apoplexy, &c.; and when habitual, it poſſeſſes a certain connection with the ſtate of the ſtomach, ſo as to ariſe from particular affections of this organ.

CXLVII.

Where the diſeaſe is merely local, depending on cauſes acting on the part, a renewal of them ſhould be avoided, and as coſtiveneſs is one of the moſt frequent, a looſe belly is to be preſerved by means of different laxatives, ſuited to the particular conſtitution; the beſt of which are cream of tartar, flower of ſulphur, and the caſtor oil. When ariſing again from a prolapſus of the anus itſelf, (which is alſo a frequent cauſe) the part ſhould after ſtool be carefully replaced, chuſing for the purpoſe of favouring it, a horizontal poſture; and the beſt method of replacing it, is by forming a paper into a cone, and having anointed it, let it be introduced into the rectum, by which the prolapſed part will be put up.—Its return is to be prevented by avoiding the occaſional cauſes as much as poſſible which induce it.

CXLVIII.

Where the diſcharge again is habitual, as ariſing from a plethoric ſtate, this plethora (or fullneſs) muſt be prevented by avoiding a ſedentary life, uſing a

ſpare diet, and guarding againſt intemperance in drink, which is particularly hurtful in all caſes of hemorrhage.

Exerciſe is proper, but much riding and walking as determining to the hemorrhoidal veſſels muſt be ſhunned.

Cold bathing is alſo a tonic ſuited to this diſeaſe, and in the intervals is highly uſeful, where there prevails a prolapſus, applied to the part; during the continuance of the flow, a horizontal poſture muſt be uſed, avoiding heat and paying attention to a cool diet. If the diſcharge is profuſe, aſtringents, both external and internal, muſt be employed. If there is only much pain, leeches will be uſeful, and give the moſt certain relief. Fomentations and pultices are alſo in this laſt caſe had recourſe to; and the parts, during the continuance of the inflammation, ſhould be carefully anointed with ſoft pomatum or axunge before going to ſtool.

CXLIX.

Cattarrh. (Cattarrhus.)

CATTARRH conſiſts in an increaſed excretion, from the mucous veſſels of the noſe and bronchiæ, (or throat) attended with fever.

CL.

Its ſymptoms are a ſenſe of ſtoppage in the noſe, with a dull pain of the head confined more particularly to its forepart, immediately above the eyebrows. The eyes alſo appear watery and inflamed, ſo as to be rendered incapable frequently of bearing

the light, and a running ſoon takes place from the noſe. Some degree of pain is likewiſe felt in the throat, which appears inflamed, occaſioning a degree of hoarſeneſs, and a ſenſe of ſtricture prevails in the breaſt, attended with a dry cough, which is moſt troubleſome from the evening to the morning. A degree of roughneſs is alſo experienced, and the reſpiration is a little impeded.

CLI.

In the progreſs of the diſeaſe an expectoration occurs, and pains of a rheumatic kind are felt in different parts. The febrile ſymptoms then abate, the cough continuing for ſome time, and the taſte remaining vitiated.

CLII.

This diſeaſe attacks perſons of all conſtitutions and ſexes, eſpecially the young, and thoſe of a conſumptive tendency, and is particularly liable to appear, when the weather from being cold turns ſuddenly very hot. It is found at times epidemic, and is then termed the Influenza. This laſt would ſeem to depend on a ſpecific contagion, having in the years 1732 and 1733 pervaded in a progreſſive manner the whole of Europe and part of America, and the whole of Britain in the 1785.

CLIII.

It is ſeldom a dangerous diſeaſe, terminating in 4 or 5 days, and the criſis of the fever is either by a *ſweat*, a *diarrhœa*, or an increaſed expectoration. In the old, however, and conſumptive, it is frequently attended with bad conſequences.

CLIV.

The cure consists in observing the antiphlogistic regimen, but when the disease is moderate, an abstinence from animal food, keeping warm, and employing diluents, will be sufficient to remove it.

When more violent, however, blood-letting for once may be performed, and a determination procured to the surface, by the most cooling diaphoretics, as spiritus Minderi, saline julap, with a grain or two of tartar emetic, &c. the intestines being kept clear by mild laxatives.

The expectoration may likewise be promoted by the different pectorals of the attenuating class, as squill, gum ammoniac, &c. and when the cough only is troublesome, and no expectoration appears, by demulcents; and after the abatement of inflammatory symptoms more certainly still by opiates, which are best employed here in the form of troches.

When the breathing is considerably impeded, blisters may then be properly applied.

CLV.

After the departure of the disease, a particular weakness frequently remains, which is best removed by moderate exercise, the use of tonics, chalybeates, &c.

CLVI.

Dysentery. (Dysenteria.)

Dysentery is a frequent discharge from the anus, attended with a constant urgent desire, violent gripes, and frequently an evacuation of blood.

CLVII.

It often commences with rigors and other ſymptoms of fever, which generally accompany its progreſs, and is preceded by coſtiveneſs, and an unuſual flatulence of the bowels, with loſs of appetite, frequently ſickneſs and vomiting, tho' in many the feveriſh ſymptoms ſoon ceaſe.

CLVIII.

The diſcharge is generally little at a time, and varies much in its color and conſiſtence, being always, however, more or leſs mixed with blood and films of a membranous texture; more rarely worms appear in the ſtools. During this diſcharge the natural fæces are ſeldom obſervable, and when ſo, it is in the form of hardened ſcybala, (or lumps) the evacuation of which produces a temporary eaſe.

CLIX.

This diſeaſe depends on a ſpecific contagion of a putrid kind, and occcurs chiefly in ſummer and autumn after intenſe heats, by which a debility is occaſioned, rendering ſuch miaſmata more powerful, and it is particularly prevalent in camps, or where numbers are collected in warm climates, being favoured by cold, exceſſes, &c.

CLX.

Our opinion in this diſeaſe is very uncertain, for frequently it ends fatally in a few days, with all the appearances of gangrene having commenced; but, when the fever is more moderate, it may be protracted for weeks, even months, though its common termination is from the 7th to the 14th day, and if

the conſtitution has been previouſly impaired by former diſeaſes, the patient generally dies. Yet caſes of long ſtanding are frequently cured by a return of cold weather. An evacuation of bilious matter is a favourable ſymptom, and often removes the diſeaſe. When epidemic, it is always more dangerous, as denoting a worſe kind. The beſt mark of a happy criſis is diffuſed ſweats over the whole body, with a depoſition of a ſediment in the urine.

CLXI.

Two indications are here requiſite, in order to effect a cure.

The *firſt* conſiſts in evacuating the matter contained in the inteſtines, and obtunding its acrimony; and,

The *ſecond* in reſtoring the tone of the inteſtines, impaired by the continuance of the diſcharge.

CLXII.

Previous to the firſt, where the fever is ſtrong, bleeding ſhould be had recourſe to, and repeated, as directed by the ſtate of the pulſe. Laxatives are then to be exibited, and, as frequent purging is required, they ſhould be of the mildeſt kind; the beſt of which, with this view, are ſmall doſes of ipecacuhan or tartar emetic, and their ſucceſs is denoted by the appearance of *natural fæces*, which if not taking place, more powerful ones, as rhubarb and calomel may then be employed.

Vomiting has alſo in the beginning been recommended, but is only ſucceſsful when the emetic paſſes at the ſame time downwards.

The acrimony of the matter may be corrected by the uſe of oleous and emollient glyſters, and when the pain is exceſſive, as opiates rather at this period aggravate the diſeaſe, fomentations, and the ſemicupium or warm bath, may be uſed, or bliſters applied to the abdomen.

CLXIII.

When, by theſe means, the violence of the diſeaſe has been overcome, the impaired tone of the inteſtines may then be reſtored,

1. By opiates and aſtringents, the beſt of which laſt are red wine, Japonic confection, and logwood.

2. Afterwards by the uſe of bitters and tonics.

CLXIV.

The fever accompanying this diſeaſe frequently appears under an intermittent form, and its treatment is to be regulated, as directed under that head, by the application of the bark.

CLASS II.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

CLXV.

CLASS II. Nervous Diseases.

NEXT to diſeaſes of an inflammatory nature follow in the arrangement laid down (ii.) thoſe which have been termed *nervous*, or ſuch as depend *more immediately* on an affection of the nervous ſyſtem, and in which the powers of ſenſe and motion are particularly impaired.

CLXVI.

Nervous Fever. (Typhus.)

The enumeration of this claſs of diſeaſes, in the ſame manner as the former, (iv.) is begun with fever, which, when of a nervous or typhoid kind, diſplays, at its commencement, a remarkable mildneſs in its ſymptoms. For, though a general laſſitude and debility prevail, it may continue for the ſpace of 8 or 9 days before confinement take place. During this time the mind appears much oppreſt, and a remarkable dejection of ſpirits is obſerved, while though the nervous energy ſeems diminiſhed, yet the irritability of the ſyſtem is ſo increaſed, that the leaſt noiſe ſtartles or occaſions a flutter. At its beginning little or no degree of rigor is felt, there being only a ſort of chillineſs, which is neither ſucceeded by any remarkable increaſe of heat, nor other febrile ſymp-

toms, and in this way it proceeds for 10 or 12 days, when a gradual exacerbation enſues.

CLXVII.

The tongue and ſkin are found to continue for ſome time pretty much in their natural ſtate, till at laſt an univerſal relaxation of the latter prevails; conſtant profuſe ſweats coming on, on the departure of which no relief is experienced, while the ſkin acquires a dry and parched feel, and the tongue, formerly ſoft and natural, becomes hard, a total ſtop to the ſecretion of the ſaliva taking place.

CLXVIII.

During theſe ſymptoms (clxvii.) ſome confuſion of head is complained of, but at laſt it increaſes, ſo that a ſtupor is induced, in conſequence of which the uſual evacuations by ſtool and urine are involuntarily diſcharged. A delirium likewiſe attends, but it is of a nature not ſo violent as that in the inflammatory kind (vi.); conſiſting rather in a ſullenneſs, or muttering of the perſon to himſelf. The belly in this diſeaſe is irregular, and towards its termination a colliquative diarrhœa often commences. In its furtheſt duration it ſeldom extends beyond 4 or 5 weeks, and its attacks are chiefly confined to the feeble and relaxed.

CLXIX.

Its cauſes are whatever weakens the nervous ſyſtem, and eſpecially exceſſes of any kind. Hence it generally follows great evacuations, much fatigue, cold, depreſſing paſſions, low diet, a moiſt atmoſphere, exceſs of ſtudy, &c. and is moſt prevalent in Octo-

ber and November, appearing ſometimes then epidemic, and departing, for the moſt part, without any regular criſis.

CLXX.

Our opinion is favourable in this diſeaſe, when the delirium is mild; but, if continuing ſtrong above four days, it is generally fatal. Exceſſive ſweatings alſo on the thorax, while the extremities are rigid and dry, are highly dangerous; but tumors appearing about the ears, or a miliary eruption when not accompanied with much ſweating, are ſuppoſed of advantage.

CLXXI.

In effecting the cure of this diſeaſe, our chief attention muſt be directed to ſupport the ſtrength, for every kind of inanition, eſpecially bleeding, increaſes the ſeverity of the ſymptoms, while the blood appears, when drawn, to be rather of a looſe texture.

The *primæ viæ* ſhould be kept clean by gentle vomiting, by the uſe of rhubarb, and laxative glyſters; coſtiveneſs never being allowed to exceed the third day.

Bliſters are highly uſeful through the whole period of the diſeaſe, and, provided a ſweat is not brought out by them, a ſoft moiſture ſhould be promoted by the uſe of cordials. But, as the great point is to keep up the ſtrength, the chief remedy to be depended on is wine given in liberal quantity, according to the urgency of circumſtances, and joined with a nouriſhing diet in the moſt ſoluble form.

As ſoon as any remiſſion appears, the bark muſt be thrown in, or, if the ſweats are profuſe, it muſt be exhibited earlier, while the diarrhœa is to be check-

ed by rhubarb and opiates, and the difficulty of respiration by blisters.

CLXXII.

Apoplexy. (Apoplexia.)

Apoplexy consists in a loss of all the powers of sense and motion external and internal, accompanied with deep sleep, and a noisy or stertorous breathing, while the strength of the circulation remains the same.

CLXXIII.

Its attacks are chiefly made after the 60th year, and in those who are distinguished by large heads and short necks, of a plethoric habit and indolent life, given to excess in drink, or who have been accustomed to periodical evacuations that are suppreſt.

CLXXIV.

Its appearance is often sudden, while, in other cases, it is preceded by various symptoms, denoting an affection of the brain, as fits of giddiness, headach, hemorrhage from the nose, with interruption of sight and hearing, or a false application of these senses, numbness of the extremities, faultering in speech, loss of memory, drowsiness, &c.

CLXXV.

In such constitutions it is generally induced by excesses of any kind, being frequently observed to follow violent exercise, passions, sudden cold, much external heat, &c. and is most prevalent in spring, immediately after the winter's cold.

CLXXVI.

But, though thus occurring in particular conſtitutions, it is liable to be brought on in any one from the application of the fumes of certain narcotics and metallic ſubſtances, as opium, alcohol, mercury, lead, &c.

CLXXVII.

Our opinion depends on the degree of violence in the ſymptoms, and though ſometimes entirely recovered, it more frequently ends in death or palſy. A fit, if exceeding the 4th day, is generally fatal, and the danger is greater in proportion to the ſtrength of the pulſe.

CLXXVIII.

In the cure of this diſeaſe from its general fatality, remedies muſt be ſpeedily and largely employed.

In the ſituation of the patient, an upright poſture and a cool air muſt be choſen. Bleeding, according to the appearances of plethora, muſt then be had recourſe to, either from the arm, or which is preferable, from the jugular or veins of the neck.

After general bleeding, leeches or the ſcarificator may be applied, and when ſufficient evacuations have by theſe means been made, bliſters to the head will be of ſervice: Attention ſhould alſo be paid to the ſtate of the *primæ viæ*, cooling purgatives being frequently exhibited if ſwallowing is allowed, and if not, they muſt be adminiſtered by way of glyſter. Stimulants, however, of all kinds ſhould be avoided.

CLXXIX.

Palſy. (Paralyſis, Hemiplegia.)

Palsy is an abolition of voluntary motion in certain parts of the body, moſt commonly affecting one ſide, and it is frequently accompanied alſo with a loſs of ſenſe and ſleep.

CLXXX.

It is often a conſequence of apoplexy, and depends like it on an interruption of the nervous power, occurring in perſons of the ſame conſtitution, and being preceded by the ſame ſymptoms, and frequently terminating in the ſame way.

CLXXXI.

Its cauſes are the ſame with thoſe of apoplexy, and a palſy of the lower extremities often ſucceeds certain abdominal affections, as the nervous cholic, nephritis, &c.

CLXXXII.

Our opinion here is alſo much the ſame as in the preceding diſeaſe. Palſy, however, it has been obſerved, is frequently removed by the occurrence of a fever or diarrhœa.

CLXXXIII.

In the cure, when happening in a plethoric habit, or ſuddenly commencing, bleeding is to be performed; a diarrhœa ſhould alſo, by the uſe of acrid purgatives, be excited, if the patient is not too far advanced in life. Iſſues are to be formed near the head, that a ſufficient drain may take place, and a temporary fever ſhould be induced by the application of

ſtimulants, which may be alſo externally employed in the form of bliſters, liniments, ointments, plaiſters, &c. along with friction, the warm bath, and electricity.

The diet ſhould be of a warm aromatic nature, the body frequently brought into motion, and cold cautiouſly avoided.

CLXXXIV.

Epilepſy. (Epilepſia.)

EPILEPSY is general convulſions affecting ſometimes one, ſometimes both ſides of the body, and ending in *coma*.

CLXXXV.

It moſt frequently attacks children, though it is alſo common to adults of either ſex, and depends often on a particular ſtate of conſtitution.

CLXXXVI.

Its cauſes are irritations either within the brain itſelf, ariſing from congeſtions, tumors, &c. or acting upon it by ſympathy with the affected parts, as from worms, acrimony in ulcers, mental impreſſions, odours, poiſons, &c.; which meeting with a certain mobility of conſtitution, in conſequence of plethora or debility, produce this diſeaſe.

CLXXXVII.

Its returns are periodical, and its paroxyſms, commence oftener in the night than in the day-time, being ſomewhat connected with ſleep: they are generally preceded by a ſenſe of laſſitude and ſtupor, with pain and giddineſs of head. The reſpiration alſo becomes impeded, with palpitation and ſwelling of the

abdomen, and there prevails a ſenſe of ſomething like a cold aura (or vapour), riſing up to the head.

CLXXXVIII.

When the paroxyſm again takes place, which is induced commonly by ſome previous exceſs, it is diſtinguiſhed by the perſon ſuddenly falling down with noiſe, dreadful rolling of the eyes, contraction of the hands, foam from the mouth, and loſs of feeling, which gradually abate as he recovers, and a total oblivion of his former ſituation then prevails.

CLXXXIX.

The opinion to be formed of this diſeaſe is uncertain, and it frequently ends in apoplexy. It is often, however, removed by the age of puberty, by the occurrence of an intermittent or a cutaneous eruption; yet it is very difficult to cure when commencing after the 40th year.

CXC.

In its cure it requires to be diſtinguiſhed into two kinds, the *ſympathic* and *idiopathic*.

The *firſt* depends on the removal of the primary diſeaſe, as a conſequence of which it is produced, and the ſeat of this may be known from the origin of the aura, or if ariſing from ſome peculiar organic affection, applications are to be made to the part to deſtroy it; or where not conſpicuous, the introduction of an iſſue will be proper. Cutting off the communication with the brain has alſo been attempted, or the application of ligatures to ſtop the progreſs of the aura.

CXCI.

In the *ſecond* or idiopathic ſtate, the cure conſiſts in endeavouring to terminate the violence of the fit, and to prevent its recurrence.

The *firſt* of theſe is performed by bleeding, where plethora prevails, and that repeatedly, for moderate bleeding aggravates the diſeaſe; by the uſe of antiſpaſmodics, the principal of which are opium, oil of amber, muſk, and hyoſciamus; and, *laſtly*, by tonics, and aſtringents, which are bark, viſcus quercinus, bitters, as orange bark, &c. arſenic, tin, iron, copper, and their preparations, flowers of zinc and mercury.

The *ſecond* indication again is effected, when ariſing from plethora, by abſtinence and exerciſe, the formation of iſſues, and a milk diet, with occaſional purging; but when, on the other hand, it ariſes from debility, every thing that increaſes the ſtrength of the moving fibres muſt be uſed, as cool air, exerciſe by riding on horſeback, the uſe of tonics, eſpecially cold bathing, and a nouriſhing and full diet.

A change of climate is alſo in both caſes frequently neceſſary.

CXCII.

(*Tetanus, Triſmus.*)

Tetanus is an involuntary and continued contraction of all or ſeveral of the muſcles, receiving various appellations according to the ſituation of the parts affected, but the moſt common form of it is the *triſmus* or *lock-jaw*.

CXCIII.

It is a diſeaſe peculiar to warm climates, and occurs when the rainy ſeaſon ſets in after exceſſive heat.

CXCIV.

This diſeaſe is highly dangerous, and our opinion is determined by the violence of the firſt attack, which ſeldom exceeds in its continuance the ſpace of three days, unleſs when very mild.

CXCV.

Its cure conſiſts in the uſe of the moſt powerful antiſpaſmodics, which ſhould be carried to the higheſt exceſs, and the beſt of them is opium. It has been given in this caſe, with ſucceſs, to the length of ʒ ſſ. for a doſe. Its junction, however, with muſk is preferable. The warm bath and injections ſhould alſo be uſed. Both mercury and tar have at times completed a cure.

CXCVI.

St. Vitus' Dance. (Chorea Sti. Viti.)

St. Vitus' dance is a convulſive motion in the voluntary parts of the body, generally confined to one ſide, and affecting the arm and leg.

CXCVII.

Its attacks are commonly made ſometime betwixt the 10th and 15th year, and ſeem to ariſe from that mobility which takes place before the ſyſtem acquire, a proper degree of tenſion, by the evolution of the genital organs.

CXCVIII.

As it is generally attended with a degree of fatuity, and other ſymptoms of debility; in its cure tonics ſeem particularly indicated, eſpecially ſea-bathing, the bark, &c. which ſhould be given in large doſes, and attention ſhould at the ſame time be paid to the ſtate of the *primæ viæ*. Antiſpaſmodics are here of little effect.

CXCIX.

Aſthma.

Asthma conſiſts in an impeded and laborious reſpiration, threatening ſuffocation.

CC.

This diſeaſe is generally periodical, and its fits are preceded the foregoing day with a ſenſe of flatulent diſtenſion of the ſtomach, attended after dinner and in the evening with ſome degree of drowſineſs and headach. After ſleeping very ſoundly, the patient is ſuddenly waked by a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs and difficulty of breathing, which continues with a ſort of convulſive motion of the glottis, ſo that at times he can neither ſpeak nor cough. In the morning a remiſſion takes place, when the cough begins at firſt dry, but turning gradually more humid, and the fit, as the day advances, continues to abate, though liable to an exacerbation in the evening.

CCI.

Its attacks are moſt frequent during the heats of ſummer, in the dog-days, and, for the moſt part, commence at midnight. During the fit, the pulſe is ge-

nerally quick and weak, and the conſtitutions moſt liable to it, though it is often hereditary, are the corpulent, after the ſeaſon of youth.

CCII.

Its cauſes are bad air, violent paſſions, the ſuppreſſion of accuſtomed evacuations, &c.

CCIII.

Our opinion is determined by the age of the patient, being more favourable in youth, but it frequently changes into other diſeaſes, and proves then fatal.

CCIV.

Bleeding, except in ſome caſes, where inflammatory ſymptoms prevail in the beginning, is in this diſeaſe hurtful. Purging is alſo attended with the ſame effect, and the cure depends, in general, on the uſe of tonics and antiſpaſmodics.

The chief of the latter are opium and æther, which ſhould be uſed in liberal doſes to obtain ſucceſs, but when the fit is over, and it ſeems connected with debility, bark, bitters, and chalybeates will be of ſervice.

When occurring in winter, vomiting and bliſters are more to be truſted, and the removal to a warm climate will at this time prevent its appearance.

The diet ſhould be of light animal food, and a moderate uſe of white wines is proper.

CCV.

Chincough. (Pertuſſis.)

Chincough is a convulſive cough, interrupted by a full inſpiration or draught, named *kink*.

CCVI.

It is moſt common to children, and depends on a ſpecific contagion affecting them but once. It frequently kills by ſuffocation, or produces conſumption of the lungs, though, when attended with a blooding from the mouth, noſe, or ears, theſe are favorable ſymptoms, and in moſt caſes, after the age of ſix years, the diſeaſe appears to be without danger.

CCVII.

For many days there is no expectoration; when it afterwards appears, it is firſt of a thin, then of a thicker conſiſtence, the fit generally ending by vomiting; after which, without being impaired, the appetite immediately returns.

CCVIII.

In the cure it is only difficult where there is much fever, and laborious reſpiration. When accompanied with the former, bleeding may perhaps be neceſſary, but ſpaſmodic diſeaſes in general do not bear evacuations. Vomiting, as determining to the ſurface, and promoting the excretion of mucus, is uſeful; and antimonials ſhould be uſed with this view.

When the diſorder is mild, bark and different aſtringents, named therefore *ſpecific*, have effected a cure.

Paſſions of mind, from their ſtrong ſtimulus, have produced the ſame effect, and different antiſpaſmodics, as caſtor, muſk, cicuta, and opium have been found ſucceſsful by different authors.

A change of air is alſo a popular remedy, and ſhould be complied with in tedious caſes.

CCIX.

Cholera Morbus.

CHOLERA MORBUS consists in an evacuation of bilious matter in both directions, and, when very violent, kills in less than 24 hours.

CCX.

This evacuation is generally attended with a quick irregular pulse, acute pain at the navel, spasm of the extremities, &c.

CCXI.

Its causes are food passing easily into the acid fermentation, the presence of acrid bile, violent passions, &c. which induce a convulsive contraction of the intestines.

CCXII.

Our opinion is favourable when, on the departure of the vomiting, sleep is permitted, or when the disease is protracted beyond the 7th day.

CCXIII.

Its cure depends on plentiful dilution with tepid drinks, or in the form of injection, in allaying the inordinate commotion of the parts by antispasmodics, especially opiates, in restoring the tone of the stomach by the use of wine, and afterwards the general health by tonics, a nourishing diet, and exercise.

CCXIV.

Cholic. (Cholica.)

CHOLIC is a pain of the lower belly, arising from a spasmodic contraction of the intestines, without fever

which ſometimes ſupervenes in its progreſs, affecting alſo at times the muſcles of the abdomen, and generally attended with coſtiveneſs.

CCXV.

This diſeaſe, when riſing to a violent height, attended with a ſtercorous vomiting, obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and the evacuation of the glyſters received by the mouth conſtitutes what is termed the *iliac paſſion*, an inflammation of the inteſtines then taking place, and depending on an inverſion of their periſtaltic motion.

CCXVI.

Its cauſes are various, as a vegetable and aſceſcent diet, cold and moiſture, a redundance of acrid bile, coſtiveneſs, the application of poiſons, as lead, &c. worms.

CCXVII.

It often terminates by palſy of the lower extremities, a hemorrhage, profuſe ſweats, a diarrhœa or ſcorbutic eruption.

CCXVIII.

Our opinion is favourable when the pain remits or ſhifts its ſituation, being not obſtinately confined to one place.

CCXIX.

From this view of the diſeaſe, the indications of cure may be referred to two general heads, either relaxing the ſpaſm, or forcibly overcoming it, and previous to either of theſe, ſince a degree of inflammation generally ſupervenes, bleeding, as denoted by the pulſe, will be proper.

CCXX.

To perform the firſt indication, antiſpaſmodics ſhould be uſed, which will check the vomiting alſo that occurs, and the chief of them is opium. Fomentations externally may likewiſe be employed, and bliſters, with the ſame view, have been lately recommended.

Next, the action of the inteſtines muſt be excited by the introduction of different ſubſtances internally, either by the mouth, or by way of injection.

The latter ſhould be firſt employed, and conſiſt of glyſters of warm water, neutral ſalts, turpentines, or infuſion of tobacco.

The former, again, are the different laxative and purgative medicines uſually exhibited, as manna, magneſia, ſoap, oil of caſtor, gum guiac, glauber's ſalts, ſenna, jalap, calomel, &c. and when theſe fail, cold water may be thrown on the extremities ſo as to produce a diarrhœa.

CCXXI.

The ſecond indication is effected by a mechanical dilatation of the inteſtines, which is made either from above by a large quantity of mercury, or from below by throwing water largely into the rectum, and drinking it at the ſame time.

But theſe methods are only requiſite, when riſing to the height of *ilias*.

CCXXII.

Looſeneſs. (Diarrhœa.)

Diarrhoea conſiſts in a frequent diſcharge by ſtool of a matter various in its appearance and conſiſtence,

but moſtly feculent, attended with little or no pain, and no primary fever.

CCXXIII.

Each diſcharge is preceded by ſome murmuring noiſe, and flatulence in the inteſtines, and a ſort of weight and uneaſineſs in the lower belly, which depart immediately on the diſcharge taking place, but are renewed before a ſucceeding one. As the diſeaſe proceeds, the ſtomach becomes affected, and ſickneſs, nauſea, and vomiting prevail. The countenance turns pale, the ſkin dry and rigid, and, in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, an univerſal emaciation, dropſy of the lower extremities, and relaxation of every part enſue.

CCXXIV.

The diſtinction betwixt this diſeaſe and dyſentery is marked by the following ſymptoms.

1. The abſence of fever as a primary ſymptom.

2. The diſcharge of actual fæces, which in dyſentery is rare, and only in a particular hardened form, or ſcybala.

3. The want of that fætor in the diſcharge which attends dyſentery, and marks it as a contagious diſeaſe.

CCXXV.

This diſeaſe ariſes from a morbid increaſe of the periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines, and this morbid increaſe is the effect of a variety of cauſes, either applied to the body in general, or acting ſolely on theſe parts.

CCXXVI.

Of the former may be enumerated paſſions of mind, cold applied to the ſurface, diſeaſes, as gout, dentition, fever, &c.

CCXXVII.

Of the latter, 1. Matters taken into the ſtomach, and acting either from their quantity, as in caſe of ſurfeit, or from their nature, or the ſtate of the ſtomach itſelf, producing fermentation, as acid fruits, oily and putrid ſubſtances, draſtic and purgative medicines, &c.

2. Matters generated in the body, and thrown out into the inteſtines, as acrid bile, pancreatic juice, purulent matter, water in dropſy, worms, &c.

CCXXVIII.

Our opinion in this diſeaſe is determined by the particular cauſe from which it ariſes, whether ſymptomatic of another diſeaſe, and whether of a critical nature; by the degree of debility preſent in the ſyſtem, and, laſtly, by the period of its continuance, from the hazard of its producing a local affection of the inteſtines.

CCXXIX.

For its cure three indications naturally ariſe.

The firſt is, to remove or obviate the morbid cauſe.

The ſecond, to ſuſpend the increaſed action which conſtitutes the diſeaſe, and

The third, to reſtore the impaired tone of the parts.

CCXXX.

The *first* indication, when the diſeaſe ariſes from matters acting on the inteſtines, is performed by,

1. Emetics, particularly if the offending matter is originally lodged in the ſtomach.

2. By diluents and demulcents, which will both waſh out the offending matter, and guard the inteſtines from its further action.

3. By abſorbents, where the diſeaſe evidently ariſes from an acid cauſe; and,

4. By acids, where a putrid fermentation is conſpicuous.

CCXXXI.

The *ſecond* indication is effected by opiates, and they may be given with advantage in all the ſtages of this diſeaſe.

CCXXXII.

The *third* indication conſiſts in the uſe of aſtringents and tonics. The former have been preſcribed very generally in this diſeaſe, but they are beſt ſuited to its advanced ſtage, and when the other remedies have preceded.

Where the diſeaſe continues obſtinate, and does not yield to the uſual treatment, a warm climate and ſea-voyage have been found effectual.

CCXXXIII.

Piſſing Evil. (Diabetes.)

Diabetes conſiſts in the diſcharge of an uncommon quantity of urine, far exceeding the proportion that ſhould ariſe from the quantity of aliment or fluid introduced.

CCXXXIV.

The firſt ſymptom of this diſeaſe is the increaſed diſcharge without the appearance of any morbid affection of the reſt of the ſyſtem. In a ſhort time, however, the *primæ viæ* diſcover marks of diſeaſe, and great thirſt and voracious appetite prevail. With theſe there is generally preſent a kind of obſcure fever; and, as the diſeaſe proceeds, the emaciation and debility gradually increaſe, and all the appearances of hectic are formed.

CCXXXV.

The urine in this diſeaſe, at firſt clear, inſipid, and colorleſs, ſoon acquires a ſweetiſh or ſaccharine taſte, its leading characteriſtic, and, wheu ſubjected to experiment, there is found preſent in it a conſiderable quantity of ſaccharine matter.

CCXXXVI.

Our opinion in this diſeaſe may be almoſt always unfavourable, unleſs we can evidently trace it to ſome accidental cauſe, as the ſuppreſſion of certain of the excretions, which are to be reſtored.

CCXXXVII.

Since the cauſe of the diſeaſe is ſo obſcure, no regular principle of cure can be formed. It may, however, be attempted,

1. By diverting the increaſed diſcharge elſewhere, and,

2. Afterwards by reſtoring the tone of the parts.

CCXXXVIII.

The firſt may be accompliſhed by opening the ſkin, as by vomits, diaphoretics, the warm bath, &c.

The ſecond by aſtringents, as alum, gum kino, vitriolic acid, &c.

CCXXXIX.

Stomach Complaints. (Dyſpepſia.)

Dyspepsia conſiſts in a loſs of tone in the muſcular fibres of the ſtomach, chiefly affecting the ſedentary, and learned, and that betwixt their 30th and 40th years.

CCXL.

Its ſymptoms are anxiety, wind in the ſtomach, a ſenſe of conſtriction, and uneaſineſs in the throat, with pain of the ſide or ſternum, heartburn, and acid eructations; a ſenſe of gnawing prevailing in the ſtomach when empty, and an inconſtant ſtate of belly, with palpitation, &c.

CCXLI.

Its cauſes are the uſe of much vegetable diet, depreſſing paſſions, the uſe of narcotics, exceſſive evacuations, frequent over-diſtenſion, and ſtraining of the organ, or a hereditary diſpoſition.

CCXLII.

A complete cure in this diſeaſe can hardly be promiſed, the leaſt irregularities in diet producing a relapſe. It may, however, be attempted:

1. By evacuating the *primæ viæ* by gentle emetics, and ſmall doſes of rhubarb, &c.

2. By the uſe of tonics and warm aromatics, as bitters, with the Peruvian bark and ſteel, &c.

3. By conſtant exerciſe, eſpecially on horſeback.

4. By employing the cold bath, choofing a dry temperate air, and preferving the body always in motion.

5. By an alkalefcent diet, confifting folely of animal food, and a dilute fpiritous drink, avoiding all fermented liquors.

6. By preferring in diet much ufe of falt, and avoiding any fudden emotions of mind.

CCXLIII.

When the debility, however, prevails fo much that the ingefta, of whatever kind, are rejected, cupping-glaffes may be applied to the region of the ftomach, or, in their place, blifters, finapifms, or the opiate injection, while fmall quantities of food fhould be only taken at a time, and if running into the acid fermentation, abforbents may be fuccefsfully had recourfe to. But where only a tough phlegm remains, its evacuation fhould be effected, afterwards employing bitters and exercife, with the ufe of lime-water; and, on removing fuch complaints, the fame plan of living fhould be purfued to prevent a relapfe.

CCXLIV.

Hyfterics. (Hyfteria.)

Hysteria confifts in a particular irritable ftate of the *primæ viæ* in the female, chiefly occurring in the unmarried and widows, and thofe who lead a fedentary life, or poffefs a delicate conftitution.

CCXLV.

Its attacks are periodical, and the chief appearances that diftinguifh one of its fits are,

Firſt, pain of the left ſide about the flexure of the colon, with a ſenſe of diſtention advancing upwards, and producing the ſame uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, from which it riſes to the throat with a ſenſe of ſuffocation, when a degree of fainting comes on, and a remiſſion then occurs, during which alternate fits of laughter and crying take place.

CCXLVI.

To thoſe there are alſo, during its continuance, ſome other ſymptoms joined, as headach, vomiting, palpitation, hiccup, which continues for hours without intermiſſion very violent, though the pulſe continues good, nor do the extremities loſe any of their vital heat.

CCXLVII.

This diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from hypochondriaſis, by the latter not occurring till after the age of 35, and our opinion is more or leſs favourable, as it is complicated with other diſorders, depending frequently on ſchirrus and other affections, or on a particular irritable ſtate of the genital ſyſtem, in which latter caſe the paroxyſm may be conſidered as a fit of ſalacity.

CCXLVIII.

Its cauſes are a plethoric mobility, eaſily affected by the ſlighteſt occaſional circumſtances, and eſpecially by the flow of the menſes, at which period its attacks are more frequent, and this mobility depends often on exceſſive evacuations, paſſions of mind, particular period of life, as the age of puberty, &c.

CCXLIX.

Two indications require attention for its cure.

The *first* is the allaying the ſpaſmodic ſymptoms, which conſtitute the fit, and this is effected by bleeding, if plethoric, which only during the firſt attacks is to be performed; by the application of fœtid odours to the noſe, and by the internal uſe of antiſpaſmodics, the moſt proper of which are opium, muſk, and aſa fætida: by way of injection their effects are moſt powerful.

The *ſecond* indication conſiſts in ſtrengthening the nervous ſyſtem during the intermiſſion of the fit, and this is to be done by firſt clearing the *primæ viæ*, and afterwards by the uſe of bitters and tonics of the moſt aſtringent kind, eſpecially chalybeates, by exerciſe and abſtinence, and in thoſe of a delicate conſtitution, by the occaſional exhibition of opiates.

CCL.

Hypochondriacs. (Hypochondriaſis.)

HYPOCHONDRIASIS is a certain ſtate of mind along with dyſpepſia, from ſlight cauſes apprehending the greateſt evils, and always imagining the worſt.

CCLI.

It occurs chiefly in the male, and that in advanced life, being confined for the moſt part to thoſe of a melancholic temperament, who are diſtinguiſhed by a lean habit of body, large rigid veins, and black curled hair, while their peculiar character of mind is a ſlowneſs of deciſion, given to doubt and caution, with great tenacity of opinion, ſtrength of application, and a moderate extent of genius, a natural melancholy prevailing without any diſeaſe.

CCLII.

The difference betwixt this diſeaſe and dyſpepſia conſiſts in conſtitution, the latter occurring moſt frequently in youth, and depending on debility; while the former prevails in age, and is more an affection of the mind.

CCLIII.

Its cauſe ſeems to depend on a loſs of energy in the brain, or torpid ſtate of the nervous ſyſtem; and though the connection between the mind and body is difficult to explain, it is obſervable, that in youth, while the ſolids are lax, the mind is changeable and inconſtant, that it gradually acquires a proper firmneſs, in proportion to its advancement to age, when a degree of rigidity in the fibres prevails. Hence, as this rigidity is moſt conſpicuous in the melancholic, a torpor is at this time naturally induced, and is favoured by former exceſſes in mode of life, anxiety of mind, intemperance of ſtudy, immoderate venery, &c.

CCLIV.

From this view of its cauſe, the cure ſeems to depend on exciting the nervous energy which is depreſt, and that particularly, by attending to the ſtate of mind.

A conſtant ſtate of motion ſhould therefore be adviſed, eſpecially by riding on horſeback, &c.; and idleneſs particularly avoided, which is the worſt circumſtance for promoting the diſeaſe. But, in avoiding idleneſs, all application to former ſtudies, eſpecially profeſſional ones, are to be prevented. The

preſent emotions muſt be favoured and indulged; and though an attempt muſt be made to withdraw the attention of ſuch patients from themſelves, yet their confidence muſt firſt be gained, and ſince the perſuaſion in their own opinion is ſtrong, and the infallibility of their own ſenſations, whatever they are, and fears rooted, they require a very nice management, for raillery muſt never be attempted.

The warm bath is preferable here to the cold, and is frequently uſeful. Chalybeates, from an acid acrimony ſometimes prevailing in the ſtomach, have been recommended; but bitters and aſtringents are not ſuited to the diſeaſe. Mineral waters have been found of ſervice; and that chiefly from the avocations and amuſements watering-places allow.

Coſtiveneſs, which is a frequent ſymptom, muſt be obviated by the uſe of magneſia; and vomiting, tho' ſometimes neceſſary, ſhould not be often repeated.

CCLV.

Canine Madneſs. (Hydrophobia.)

Hydrophobia conſiſts in a horror or morbid averſion at all liquids, which, when preſented, excite convulſive ſpaſms of the throat, and this diſeaſe is attended with fever, and general diſorder of all the functions.

CCLVI.

It ariſes from the introduction of a ſmall portion of poiſon by the bite of a rabid animal moſt commonly of the canine kind, and whether the contagion is of that ſubtle nature as to be capable of

being communicated in any other form, is doubtful.

CCLVII.

The exact time at which the ſymptoms of this diſeaſe appear, after the reception of the poiſon, varies in different caſes; but they are generally preceded by pain of the wounded part, extending in the courſe of the lymphatics, and pointing out the paſſage of the poiſon into the ſyſtem.

CCLVIII.

The conſtitutional ſymptoms that firſt commence are a degree of torpor and laſſitude, followed in the night by diſturbed ſleep and frightful dreams. Slight convulſions and *ſubſultus tendinum* then ariſe, while the patient appears ſunk in the moſt profound melancholy and oppreſſion, uttering frequently the moſt heavy ſighs. As theſe ſymptoms increaſe the characteriſtic of the diſeaſe, the averſion at all liquids appears. The reſpiration becomes uneaſy; the pulſe is tremulous and unſteady. Vomitings of a bilious matter enſue, and ſpaſms of the urinary and genital organs, in conſequence of which their evacuations are *forcibly* thrown out, prevail.

Strong convulſions become ſoon conſpicuous in every part. The patient loſes the faculty of ſpeech, and inclines to bark or howl; yet, ſo long as he retains his ſpeech, his anſwers are diſtinct, and ſhew the judgment unaffected.

Theſe laſt ſymptoms are ſucceeded by ſtrong delirium, which cloſes the ſcene.

CCLIX.

Our prognosis or opinion in this disease is always unfavorable; and, being unacquainted with the nature of the poison, we have hitherto in vain attempted a cure. It seems, however, pretty clear, that the passage of the poison into the system is not so quick as has been supposed. Our views, therefore, should be entirely directed to prevent its progress, and that,

First, By immediate extirpation of the part, which may be even done, at the distance of some days, with success; and,

Secondly, By promoting afterwards a secretion from it by the application of irritating ointments, which should never be suppressed. But if extirpation is not admissible, in consequence of the situation of the wounded part, the actual cautery, scarifications into it, bleeding with leeches, &c. are to be had recourse to, while mercurial unction, to prevent the progress of the poison, should be diligently employed, and regularly continued.

CCLX.

When the disease is once begun, the exhibition of medicines is little to be trusted. We shall, however, enumerate those most generally employed.

The *first* is large bleedings; and from them some advantage has at times been derived.

The Ormskirk powder, though often used, appears, from its composition, a medicine perfectly inert. The same may be said of the famous Toequin remedy.

Cold bathing has been ineffectual, often manifestly hurtful.

Antiſpaſmodics, and particularly the liberal uſe of opium, has been recommended. Some cures, it is ſaid, have been alſo made by a liberal uſe of vinegar.

CLASS III.

CACHECTIC DISEASES.

CCLXI.

CLASS III.—Cachectic Diseases.

PURSUING the plan of arrangement (§) from nervous we proceed to those diseases which depend on a vitiated state of the fluids, and possess a cachectic tendency.

CCLXII.

Bland Fever. (Typhus mitis.)

THIS form of fever is the frequent, if not constant, to be treated in Africa, which is many of its symptoms, is much connected with that of the nervous kind. But here the production of delirium is a much more considerable, attended with tremulous heart, and an irregular pulse. While from the beginning a great determination prevails to the head, denoted by flushing of the face, and a particular bloodshot glassy appearance which the eye assumes. The tongue is at first dry and parched, being covered, as well as the teeth, with a brown or a black adhesive crust.

CCLXIII.

As the disease advances, though generally very early, the preceding symptoms more distinctly appear. The tongue becomes black, and the breath and urine acquire a disagreeable fetor. A tremor commences, and the appearance of petechiæ or

CCLXI.

CLASS III.---Cachectic Diseases.

PURSUING the plan of arrangement (ii.) from *nervous* we proceed to those diseases which depend on a vitiated state of the fluids, and possess a *putrescent* tendency.

CCLXII.

Putrid Fever. (Typhus putrida.)

The first here, as in the former classes, that occurs to be treated is *fever*, which, in many of its symptoms, is much connected with that of the nervous kind. But here the prostration of strength is at first more considerable, attended with intense heat, and an irregular pulse, while from the beginning a great determination prevails to the head, denoted by flushings of the face, and a particular bloodshot glossy appearance which the eye assumes. The tongue is also dry and parched, being covered, as well as the teeth, with a brown or a blackish tenacious crust.

CCLXIII.

As the disease advances, though generally very early, the putrescent symptoms more distinctly appear. The tongue becomes black, and the breath and urine acquire a disagreeable fætor. A stupor commences, and the appearance of petechial or livid

ſpots is ſoon obſervable. Great anxiety prevails about the precordia, and frequent ſighing takes place; hemorrhages alſo ariſe from different parts, eſpecially from the gums and inteſtines, being in the latter caſe joined with diarrhœa, and hiccup terminates the ſcene.

CCLXIV.

This diſeaſe moſt commonly attacks ſuch as have been previouſly weakened by any debilitating cauſe, and occurs moſt frequently in autumn and the end of ſummer, when the days are hot, and rains fall, the nights being cold and chilly.

CCLXV.

It ariſes from whatever depreſſes the nervous power, and its cauſes enumerated by authors are a putrid air, generating contagion, dejection of ſpirits, low diet. But of theſe the firſt is the moſt certain cauſe.

CCLXVI.

Our opinion is here very uncertain, and entirely determined by the degree of violence in the ſymptoms, eſpecially after the appearance of petechiæ.

CCLXVII.

In the cure, though the inflammatory ſymptoms appear to run pretty high, bleeding ſhould never be performed. The *primæ viæ* ſhould be cleared from their putrid contents by the antimonial ſolution. While the pulſe is diſtinct, acids and refrigerating diaphoretics ſhould be employed, though general ſweating is rather hurtful. But if the pulſe falls, the ſtrength muſt then be ſupported by the uſe of wine and cordials, and the bark to correct the putreſcent

tendency of the fluids, thrown in in considerable quantities.

Blisters, though indicated by the presence of delirium, are here of little effect. Camphor has been found frequently useful, and along with these remedies a free admission of cold air should be allowed, and particular attention paid to cleanliness.

The exhibition of fixt air is also at present a popular remedy.

CCLXVIII.

Putrid Sore Throat. (Angina Maligna.)

The putrid sore throat, is distinguished by considerable fever. Its chief symptoms are frequent rigors, sickness, anxiety, and vomiting, succeeded soon by a stiffness in the neck, and an uneasiness in the internal fauces, which discover, on inspection, a deep red color, soon covered with white or ash-colored spots, forming thick sloughs, on the falling off of which, ulcerations appear; and these affections of the fauces are generally attended either with a fœtid diarrhœa, or acrid discharge from the nose.

CCLXIX.

In the progress of the disease (generally the second day) a scarlet eruption appears on the face and neck, spreading from thence over the rest of the body, and after continuing the space of four days it departs, without any remission of the symptoms, and, if the latter are violent, the person seldom outlives the seventh day.

CCLXX.

Its attacks are chiefly on the young and feeble, and it is oftenest epidemic in autumn, when a warm season precedes.

CCLXXI.

It depends on a specific contagion, the nature of which, like that of all others, is unknown; but, as being highly infectious, it requires to be avoided, often communicating from one to the whole of a family.

CCLXXII.

Our opinion is determined by the degree of putrescency, and the violence of the diarrhœa which attends. When the disease suffers a remission on the appearance of the eruption, and when this increases as it proceeds, it may then be reckoned indicating a favourable termination. But when the reverse of this takes place, and the symptoms of fever and swelling of the throat at the period of desquamation rather increase, a fatal termination is then to be looked for.

CCLXXIII.

In its cure our chief view must be directed to correct the septic tendency taking place. Purging and bleeding are in general, therefore, to be avoided, except in particular cases, where the inflammatory symptoms may run very high; antiseptic gargles, and injections are to be used to the affected parts, to remove the acrid discharge, and to prevent as much as possible its farther collection. Internally, the bark, wine, and other antiseptics are to be exhibited from the commencement of the disease; and if the bark

ſhould affect the bowels, it muſt be joined with ſome aſtringent, as the catechŭ or gum kino. Emetics in this diſeaſe are highly uſeful, and even in nauſeating doſes, by occaſioning a determination to the ſurface, but the milder emetics are to be preferred, as the ipecacuhan, from the tendency of antimonials here to paſs downwards, and increaſe the diarrhœa which uſually attends.

Where any tumor is apparent, bliſters may be there applied.

CCLXXIV.

Pulmonary Conſumption. (Phthiſis Pulmonalis.)

PULMONARY conſumption conſiſts in an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, attended with more or leſs of a cough (which prevails moſt in the morning, or when the ſtomach is empty) emaciation, debility, and hectic fever.

CCLXXV.

This fever differs from all others in the ſlowneſs of its progreſs, and accompanies all affections of particular parts where a loſs of ſubſtance, or purulent ſtate prevails. An exacerbation of its ſymptoms may be obſerved daily, at noon, and midnight, when a ſenſe of chillineſs is felt, while the body is at the ſame time preternaturally warm, and the night exacerbation is ſoon attended with profuſe ſweats of a colliquative nature.

CCLXXVI.

Theſe ſweats, however, ſeldom occaſion much thirſt, the tongue alſo appears clean and natural,

though in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, a degree of inflammation is conſpicuous both on it and the internal fauces, being ſometimes covered with aphthæ. The eye alſo poſſeſſes a pearly white appearance, no red veſſels being ſeen in the adnata, and the face is uſually pale, though a circumſcribed florid ſpot is obſervable on the cheek, which appears brighteſt after eating.

CCLXXVII.

During its courſe, the belly is irregular, but towards the end a colliquative diarrhœa commences, and alternates with the ſweatings deſcribed (cclxxv.) while a general emaciation takes place, the hairs falling off, and the nails of the fingers aſſuming an adunque form. The mind is here, for the moſt part, full of hope, and confident of health, and ſome days before death a delirium, which has ſeldom hitherto appeared, comes on and continues to the end.

CCLXXVIII.

Theſe ſymptoms denote an acrimony affecting the ſtate of the fluids, and when joined with the cough and expectoration deſcribed (cclxxiv.) evidently ſhew a pulmonary conſumption has taken place.

CCLXXIX.

The attacks of this diſeaſe are chiefly fatal betwixt the 20th, and 30th. years, and affect thoſe who poſſeſs a ſoft muſcular fleſh, a tall ſtature, and that conſtitution deſcribed as peculiar to Hymoptyſis (ccxxxii.)

CCLXXX.

Its cauſes are an obſtruction and inflammation of the lungs, depending moſt frequently on the exiſtence of ſmall tubercles in their ſubſtance, which, coming to ſuppuration, burſt and diſcharge a purulent matter. Theſe tubercles are often the conſequence of a ſcrophulous habit; of a venereal virus exiſting in the conſtitution; or are produced from the acrimony of particular ſubſtances in certain mechanical profeſſions.

Conſumption likewiſe ariſes, as a conſequence of other diſeaſes, viz. of cattarh, aſthma, and pneumonic inflammation, &c. without the previous exiſtence of tubercles.

CCLXXXI.

When ariſing from tubercles, the firſt ſymptoms of an approaching conſumption are a ſhort noiſy cough, which ſoon becomes habitual, and little attended to: the breathing ſomewhat impeded, and eaſily hurried by the ſlightſt motion, the body growing gradually leaner, and an indolence and languor prevailing. This ſtate generally continues for a conſiderable time, during which the perſon is more eaſily affected than uſual, with ſlight colds, and at laſt after one of theſe the cough increaſes, eſpecially towards the night, attended with expectoration, and hectic ſymptoms; ſome pain of the thorax is ſoon felt, with an uneaſineſs in lying on one ſide, and the expectoration is ſometimes mixed with blood.

CCLXXXII.

Our opinion is generally unfavourable in this diſeaſe, and eſpecially when preceded by tubercles. It is for the moſt part fatal in the end of ſpring, or be-

ginning of ſummer, and, in all caſes, the ſymptoms are greatly aggravated during autumn.

Mania and pregnancy frequently remove, or at leaſt retard, its termination; and the danger is to be chiefly judged of by the violence of the hectic ſymptoms.

CCLXXXIII.

In directing the cure of conſumption, the diſeaſe may be properly divided into *two* ſtages, the *inflammatory* and *ſuppurant*.

The *firſt* is to be treated by ſmall bleedings, repeated at proper intervals, by the application of bliſters to the ſides and back, which ſhould be occaſionally repeated; by mucilaginous and incraſſating medicines, to prevent irritation on the lungs; and by the uſe of the different ſpecifics, where it ariſes from a ſcrophulous or venereal origin, employing at the ſame time a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic regimen, eſpecially in a vegetable diet, with milk, and a total abſtinence from all animal food.

In the *ſecond* ſtage, again, where an ulceration has taken place, attended with purulent expectoration, the management conſiſts in the uſe of detergents, as the different balſamics; in endeavouring to remove the matter by iſſues or by diuretics, and mild laxatives; in preventing the effects of its abſorption into the maſs of blood by the leaſt-ſtimulating antiſeptics, as the acids of vegetables; and by ſupporting the ſtrength by a mild nutrient diet, with moderate exerciſe, eſpecially riding in a carriage, or on horſeback. The ſymptoms of cough and diarrhœa, when urgent, are

to be palliated, the former by opiates and demulcents, and the latter by moderate aſtringents.

CCLXXXIV.

In all conſumptive caſes, a mild climate is to be choſen, which allows a freedom of perſpiration; but in chuſing the climate, as the winter is the ſeaſon to be ſhunned, a much more ſouthern one is to be preferred than either Liſbon, Montpelier or Nice, which experience has now fully ſhown.

Whenever a ſea-voyage can be procured, it ſhould never, in this diſeaſe, be diſpenſed with, and the joining therefore the two objects of a warm climate and a long voyage ſhould be attempted, if poſſible.

CCLXXXV.

But, inſtead of the antiphlogiſtic regimen enjoined (cclxxxiii.) ſome practitioners of eminence recommend in this diſeaſe a different mode of treatment, conſidering it entirely as a ſcrophulous affection. By them bleeding is ſtrictly forbidden; inſtead of a vegetable, a nutritious diet, conſiſting of ſhell-fiſh and animal food, is preſcribed. A warm climate is recommended, or, in place of it, keeping the room of the patient heated to the Weſt-India point, with a ſimilar attention to warmth in his dreſs, and the uſe of flannel ſhirt, drawers, &c. Bliſters are alſo adviſed, and frequent and ſmart riding on horſeback, with the uſe of cicuta and ſarſa in powder as medicines.

CCLXXXVI.

Venereal Diſeaſe. (Lues Venerea.)

The venereal diſeaſe is formed by the introduction of a ſpecific contagion into the ſyſtem, either in

conſequence of hereditary taint, or, which is more frequent, genital contact, producing different effects according to the progreſs of its ſtages.

CCLXXXVII.

This contagion firſt appeared in Europe in the year 1493, being brought from America by the followers of Columbus, and raged with extreme virulence among the French troops during the Neapolitan war, by whom it was conveyed into their own country, and thus ſpread over Europe.

CCLXXXVIII.

The virulence of its infection was at firſt diſplayed by more dreadful effects than what now attend its progreſs, in conſequence of ſome change in the conſtitution, for its ravages ſtill continue more violent when admitted where it never prevailed before; a recent example of which appeared on its introduction among the natives of Otaheite.

CCLXXXIX.

The poiſon, then, of this diſeaſe, is a peculiar acrid matter paſſing into the maſs of fluids by abſorption, and producing inflammation, and its conſequences in the parts affected by it.

CCXC.

Its effects depend much on the quantity of matter received, on the irritability of the perſon to whom it is applied, and hence the infection is ſooner received by the young and ſanguine than by the old and rigid; and on the degree of ſtrength in the matter itſelf, for in ſome conſtitutions, where a natural acrimony prevails, it acquires a greater degree of virulence than in others.

CCXCI.

Its appearance is generally made firſt on the part to which it is immediately applied; and as this is obſerved to be the genital ſyſtem, its progreſs requires to be firſt marked there, and then the different changes it induces through the other parts of the body.

CCXCII.

At firſt it is to be conſidered merely as a local affection confined to the urethra, or extending only to the neighbouring parts, and exhibiting different appearances there, which depend on the abſorption of the poiſon from the urethra.

CCXCIII.

Clap. (Gonorrhœa virulenta.)

When firſt depoſited in the urethra, a gonorrhœa is produced, or an inflammation of its mucous membrane to a certain extent, in conſequence of which a running of a whitiſh or yellow matter takes place; generally in from 4 to 6 days, after coition, though often not appearing till after the diſtance of ſome weeks, and the ſeat of this running for the moſt part does not extend above two inches from the glans of the penis.

CCXCIV.

This inflammation is divided properly into *three* ſtages of its increaſe, diminution, and total departure by the abſence of the diſcharge.

The ſymptoms of the *firſt* ſtage are a troubleſome itchineſs in the glans of the penis, with the orifice of the urethra a little more open than uſual, from which

ſome matter can be preſt. A ſwelling of theſe parts next takes place, while a ſenſe of heat, afterwards changing to acute pain, is felt in emitting urine. The diſcharge then turning more viſcid, the penis becomes ſtiffened through its whole extent, the inflammation every day increaſing, and painful erections of it occurring in the night, with uneaſineſs of the loins, &c. and this ſtage continues generally for two weeks.

As theſe ſymptoms abate, the heat of urine becomes leſs ſevere; the diſcharge aſſumes a white appearance, and no erections take place, which conſtitutes the *ſecond* ſtage.

In the *third*, no pain is felt at all, the diſcharge becomes of a viſcid tenacious nature, and ropy.

CCXCV.

The appearances of a gonorrhœa in the female are pretty much the ſame, accounting for the difference of parts; and though the diſeaſe is in them always milder, yet it is more difficult to cure.

CCXCVI.

In the cure, a different conduct is required to be purſued, according to the different ſtages of the diſeaſe.

In the *firſt*, where the inflammatory ſymptoms are ſtrong, the antiphlogiſtic remedies are to be ſtrictly employed, and their abatement produced by bleeding, refrigerating diuretics, a looſe belly, fomentations, and ſteams of warm water, with emollient glyſters.

In the *ſecond*, again, the uſe of mercurials is particularly indicated, and the nearer they are applied to the affected part, their ſucceſs is greater. Hence

they ſhould conſiſt ſolely of liniments and injections.

In the *third*, the ſtrength of the poiſon being deſtroyed, the remaining diſcharge is to be checked by balſamics and aſtringents, the chief of the former being balſam Capivi of Peru, &c.; of the latter, gum kino, chalybeates, the cold bath, &c.

The diet ſhould alſo be regulated according to the ſtate of the inflammatory ſymptoms.

CCXCVII.

Swelled Teſticle. (Hemia Humoralis.)

In the firſt ſtage of gonorrhœa, when inflammatory ſymptoms run high and the uſe of ſtrong cathartics has been imprudently had recourſe to, in conſequence of ſympathy with the affected part, a ſwelling and inflammation of the teſticles takes place.

CCXCVIII.

It occurs moſt commonly but in one, and its firſt ſymptoms, are a lancelating pain in it with a ſtiffneſs of the ſpermatic cord, while in its enlargement it gradually increaſes to a conſiderable ſize, attended with acute fever, and its termination is generally by reſolution when the running returns.

CCXCIX.

Its prognoſis is favourable when the laſt circumſtance takes place, but it is dangerous when the pain departs without a termination of the ſwelling.

CCC.

Its cure depends on the general remedies for allaying inflammation, as general and topical bleeding

the uſe of mild purgatives, cataplaſms to the part and a ſuſpenſory to ſupport it, mercurials being internally exhibited, and vomiting excited by Turpeth mineral; while a ſpare diet, reſt and a horizontal poſture are enjoined.

CCCI.

If a hardneſs ſhould afterwards remain, mercurial unction, the application of cicuta pultices, and its uſe internally with decoction of liquorice are recommended.

CCCII.

Gleet. (Gonorrhœa Benigna.)

In conſequence of the repeated attacks of a gonorrhœa, and conſequent debility of the part, or from improper treatment, a calloſity, or ulceration of the urethra, or a ſimple relaxation of its mucous glands is produced, from which a conſtant diſcharge takes place named a *gleet*.

CCCIII.

It is to be diſtinguiſhed from a ſeminal flux, by the patient feeling ſore at a particular place of the urethra, and by the evacuation of the ſemen only occuring at certain intervals. Though our opinion is more favourable in recent than old caſes, yet this diſeaſe remains ſtill one of the *opprobria* of our art.

CCCIV.

Its cure is to be attempted by the uſe of internal aſtringents, by directing the diſcharge elſewhere, by the formation of an iſſue, for where of long ſtand-

ing it becomes conſtitutional; or the internal application of cantharides, chalybeate waters, cauſtic, and ſtyptic injections, cold bathing, and eſpecially a reſtorative diet, and reſtraint from venery, debauches, exceſſive motion, &c.

But in preference to theſe, where ariſing from calloſity or ſtricture, the bougie uſed according to the directions of Daran will ſucceed, or the application of cauſtic according to the method recommended by Mr. Hunter.

CCCV.

Chancre. (Ulcera primaria.)

When the venereal poiſon corrodes the ſkin externally it produces a ſmall ulcer termed *chancre*, which is diſtinguiſhed by want of diſpoſition to heal, a thickened baſe and circumſcribed inflammation.

CCCVI.

It is beſt removed by the application of cauſtic to deſtroy the virus, being merely local, the uſe of mercurials externally, and internally, to prevent abſorption, and a proper attention to cleanlineſs.

CCCVII.

Bubo.

When the venereal virus is abſorbed from chancre, and carried by the lympathics, to the inguinal or other glands, in conſequence of the inflammation it excites, there a bubo is formed, or a pain is firſt felt in the groin, with ſome degree of hardneſs, which increaſing, occaſions a redneſs of the ſkin with diffi-

culty in walking, while the part rifes into a tumor poffeffing in it a throbbing and pulfation. Its general termination is either by refolution or fuppuration, more rarely fchirrus.

CCCVIII.

Our opinion is here generally favourable while the inflammation continues, but degenerating into fchirrus, it may terminate in cancer.

CCCIX.

In the firft days of the difeafe, before acquiring much fize, refolution may be effected by topical bleeding, a fpare diet, the ufe of purgatives, but above all the topical application of mercury rubbed in upon the thigh, fo as to pafs through the affected glands.

But when a tendency to fuppuration has once taken place, it is to be promoted by a full diet and maturating applications, along with the continuance of the mercury as above. When matter is once formed it may be opened by a lancet, and the ulcer brought to a proper digeftion by the internal ufe of mercury.

CCCX.

Lues.

When the venereal poifon is conveyed from a bubo to the next glands, and fo paffes on to the thoracic duct, or is otherwife mixed with the mafs of blood, a complete lues is foon produced, difplaying itfelf by ulcers in the throat and fauces, which produce hoarfenefs, fætor of the breath, &c. after which attacking the bones, fharp pains are felt in the night

time, eſpecially in the tibia and ſhoulders, which depart as the morning approaches. The ſkin is alſo defaced by ſpots, of a yellow or purple color, and ſcabby blotches appear about the roots of the hair and temples. Theſe ſpots ſoon change to ulcerations, and the different glands become indurated and ſchirrous, and the bones rotten and carious.

CCCXI.

Our opinion here is more favourable in recent than old caſes, and in adults than in old perſons and children, and where the conſtitution is otherwiſe ſound, and not impaired by other diſeaſes.

CCXII.

In the cure, mercury alone is to be depended on, and it may be exhibited ſo as either to raiſe a ſalivation, or without it.

In the *firſt* caſe, before employing it, if the perſon is plethoric, bleeding ſhould be performed, mild laxatives exhibited, and the uſe of thin diluents, and the warm bath enjoined, the body being covered with flannel; after which the mercury is to be ſlowly thrown in, and chiefly by unction on the joints. During the continuance of the ſpitting, the pulſe ſhould never exceed 100 in a minute, nor the quantity of ſalivary diſcharge ſix pounds in 24 hours. Its flux ſhould be permitted day and night, and a ſpare diet, with diluents plentifully ſupplied. When it is to be ſtopt the diet muſt be altered, a purge or two exhibited, and a return to the free air gradually made, after which the country and exerciſe will recover the health.

But where, again, ſalivation is wiſhed to be avoided, the mercury muſt be directed ſo as to paſs off by ſome or other of the excretions, eſpecially by the kidneys or ſkin, and for the latter purpoſe, the ſolution of corroſive may be uſed, joined with a decoction of the woods of guiac or ſarſaparilla. The ſame precautions are to be here obſerved as in the caſe of ſalivation, by attention to the diet and ſituation; but the courſe muſt be perſiſted in, even after the departure of the ſymptoms, as there is hazard of its failing in this way to complete a cure,

CCCXIII.

After the diſeaſe has been ſufficiently ſubdued by mercury, ſome ſymptoms of ulceration will, at times, ſtill remain, as ulcers in the fauces, which are to be healed up by the uſe of ſtyptics; or on the ſkin, which will yield to the common remedies as in caſes of foul ſores.

The ſtrength is then to be reſtored by the uſe of bark and bitters.

CCCXIV.

Dropſy. (Hydrops.)

Dropsy is an effuſion of a watery fluid into the cellular ſubſtance, and different cavities, and therefore receives different appellations, according to the particular ſituation in which it is ſeated.

CCCXV.

It moſt commoly attacks women about the age of 50, thoſe of a lax corpulent habit, or who are advanced in life; alſo thoſe of a ſedentary profeſſion, and

who exceed in the uſe of ſpiritous and ſedative liquids.

CCCXVI.

It depends on a general weakneſs of the lymphatic ſyſtem, or an obſtruction to the exerciſe of its functions in a part, influenced by a variety of circumſtances; for the cauſes of this diſeaſe are perhaps more numerous than that of almoſt any other, and it appears oftener as a conſequence of other diſeaſes, than as really idiopathic. In every caſe it is attended with emaciation, paleneſs, and a variable ſtate of the pulſe.

CCCXVII.

Our opinion is here very uncertain, and determined by the ſigns of debility, by the appearance of the appetite, and the quantity and color of the urine, which is favorable when white.

CCCXVIII.

The indications of cure, in every ſituation where it is effuſed, are,

Firſt, To evacuate the accumulated fluid; and,

Secondly, To excite the lymphatic ſyſtem ſo as to prevent its extravaſation.

CCCXIX.

The *firſt* is performed by evacuating remedies, as,

1. By purgatives of a draſtic nature, as gamboge, jalap, and calomel, which frequently operate in both directions.

2. By diuretics, where the conſtitution is weak, and other diſeaſes attend, as cream of tartar, ſquill colchium, cantharides, &c.

3. By diaphoretics of a heating nature, as l. laudanum with volatile alkali, Dover's powder, &c.

4. By an obſtinate reſtraint from drink, allaying the thirſt by acid fruits, &c.

5. By the different means of puncture, paracenteſis, and the formation of deep iſſues.

CCCXX.

The *ſecond* indication is effected,

1. By tonics and chalybeates, with the external remedies of friction and diſcutients, moderate exerciſe, electricity, &c.

2. By a dry nouriſhing diet, with aromatics.

3. By the remedies employed in the cure of the primary diſeaſes, as a conſequence of which it is induced, and,

4. By a dry atmoſphere and the uſe of the cold bath.

CCCXXI.

Dropſy of the Skin. (Anaſarca.)

One of the moſt common ſeats of dropſy is the cellular membrane, when it is termed *anaſarca;* and it is there marked by a ſoft yielding colourleſs tumor, retaining the impreſſion of the finger, attended, for the moſt part, with evident ſymptoms of a morbid ſtate of body in other reſpects, which diſtinguiſh it from obeſity.

CCCXXII.

This ſpecies of dropſy ariſes moſt commonly from one of four cauſes, either,

1. Suppreſt evacuations; hence it often follows ſudden cold, retention of urine, of the menſes, &c.

2. Preceding diſeaſes of an acute nature, as the ſcarlet fever, intermittents, and ſome of the exanthemata.

3. Weakneſs or debility, without any local affection; or,

4. Compreſſion of particular parts, when it is generally partial and confined to the lower extremities.

In this laſt caſe it would frequently ſeem to be a hereditary affection, when it ſcarcely falls under the title of diſeaſe.

CCCXXIII.

Our opinion is directed by the nature of the preceding diſeaſe, of which it is the ſequel, by the degree of debility which appears in the ſyſtem, and by the extent of the diſeaſe itſelf, or anaſarcous ſtate. In women it is obſerved to be more favorable than in men, but though recovered, even in them it is attended with ſterility.

CCCXIV.

The treatment of this ſpecies is delivered in the general plan of cure of dropſy detailed (ccxix)

CCCXXV.

Water in the Head. (Hydrocephalus.)

The firſt ſpecies of internal dropſy that deſerves to be mentioned is *hydrocephalus*, or water in the head. The ſymptoms of this diſeaſe are not always clear, but thoſe commonly enumerated are pain of head, often acroſs the brow, accompanied with nau-

ſea, ſickneſs, and other diſorders of the animal functions, without any evident cauſe, and ſudden in their attack, variable ſtate of pulſe, conſtant ſlow fever; and in the advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with a tendency to a comatoſe ſtate.

CCCXXVI.

This diſeaſe is almoſt peculiar to children and its attacks are ſeldom known to extend beyond the 14th. year.

It has been divided into three ſtages, in its progreſs.

The *firſt* is marked by loſs of appetite, a degree of melancholy and uneaſineſs without the child being able to fix on any particular ſymptom. Pain in the head is next felt, eſpecially above the eyes, and in a direction betwixt the temples. This pain gradually extends and is at laſt felt more particularly in the arm and leg of one ſide. The affections of ſtomach then commence, and alternate, with the pain and uneaſineſs of the head. The febrile ſymptoms though pretty conſtant, are milder in the morning but ſuffer always an evening exacerbation. Vomiting occaſionally occurs, but coſtiveneſs is a leading ſymptom; the tongue is little affected except towards the end, when it aſſumes a ſcarlet color, and ſometimes becomes aphthous. As the diſeaſe advances all the ſymptoms of hectic are conſpicuous, and during the whole diſeaſe the child ſhews a ſtrong propenſity to the bed, or a deſire to avoid being moved.

In the *ſecond* ſtage, a remarkable alteration takes place in the pulſe, which becomes ſlow and heavy.

The diſeaſe alſo is ſtrongly marked by the ſtate of the eyes, and a dilatation of the pupil is obſervable, ſometimes even double viſion prevails. The child alſo frequently ſcreams out without being able to aſſign a cauſe, and his ſleep is in general diſturbed.

In the *third* ſtage, the pulſe returns again to the febrile ſtate becoming uncommonly quick, and variable.

CCCXXVII.

In the treatment of this diſeaſe three indications are formed.

The *firſt* is to relieve the urgent ſymptoms particularly thoſe of the head.

The *ſecond*, to diſcharge the contained fluid.

The *third*, to reſtore the habit impaired by the diſeaſe when the former are ſucceſsful.

CCCXXVIII.

The *firſt* is effected by topical bleeding, with leeches applied to the temples, or from the jugular vein, which may be followed by the uſe of bliſters, or the formation of iſſues, while the ſymptoms of ſickneſs and vomiting will be alleviated by the ſaline julap, and abſorbents to which the addition of an opiate may be occaſionally made.

CCCXXIX.

The *ſecond* indication, is to be chiefly accompliſhed by the uſe of mercury, either in the form of calomel, given in ſmall doſes, or by unction applied as near as poſſible to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, or about the head.

CCCXXX.

The *third* conſiſts in the uſe of tonics, the beſt of which is the cold bath and the bark.

CCCXXXI

Water in the Cheſt. (Hydro Thorax.)

The ſymptoms of hydro thorax, like theſe of hydrocephalus are not always diſtinct. Thoſe enumerated as peculiar to it are cough, difficulty of breathing, particularly when lying in a horizontal poſture, ſudden ſtarting from ſleep with palpitation, numbneſs of the right arm and fingers, to which are to be added the more general ſymptoms of dropſy, as paleneſs, ſwellings of the feet, paucity of urine, and in ſome caſes the undulation of the water on ſhaking the thorax may be heard.

CCCXXXII.

The uncertainty of this diſeaſe, can only ariſe when the effuſion commences in the thorax, and none of the other ſpecies of dropſy attend which generally come on before its termination. In this caſe the diſeaſe begins with ſymptoms like thoſe of cattarrh or peripnuemony, and pain is felt for ſome time in the cheſt but without any appearance of ſuppuration. A ſhort dry cough attends, which at firſt is almoſt only felt on aſcending any height, but in the end it becomes more frequent and moiſt. The oppreſſion and other pectoral ſymptoms, gradually increaſe, and a ſwelling of the lower extremities appearing, eſtabliſhes beyond doubt the certainty of the diſeaſe.

During its progreſs, the pulſe is very variable, for the moſt part it is quick, but in ſome inſtances it is very ſlow and in others intermitting.

CCCXXXIII.

Our opinion in this diſeaſe is for the moſt part unfavourable, but it will be influenced by the age and conſtitution of the patient, and by the nature of the previous diſeaſe, of which this may ariſe as a conſequence.

CCCXXXIV.

Its cure proceeds on the general principles, directed (in cccxix.) but diuretics are here to be chiefly truſted to, the beſt of which are, the dried ſquill joined with mercury. The ſquill ſhould be puſhed to conſiderable length, as far indeed as the ſtomach will bear, when it ſeldom fails to promote an evacuation. Cream of tartar is alſo at times ſucceſsful, but it ſhould be largely diluted, and much divided in its doſes. Large bliſters to the breaſt and ſides, and the formation of deep iſſues have been alſo recommended.

CCCXXXV.

When the morbid ſymptoms are once removed, tonics become then properly indicated.

CCXXXVI.

Water in the Belly. (Aſcites.)

Ascites is diſtinguiſhed by a tenſe abdominal ſwelling, equal in every part, and diſcovering a fluctuation to the feel. To determine its exiſtence more certainly by the feel, the patient ſhould be laid in bed with his ſhoulders raiſed, when one hand being placed on one ſide of the abdomen, and the other ſide ſtruck with one or more fingers of the other hand, the undulation will be heard.

The navel is alſo in this caſe generally preſt outwards.

CCCXXXVII.

This diſeaſe is oftener ſymptomatic than otherwiſe. It generally begins with a kind of dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, though ſometimes theſe ſymptoms only attend its more advanced ſtage; and thro' its whole courſe it is accompanied with an immoderate thirſt, and ſparing diſcharge of urine, which is thick, high-colored, and depoſits a lateritious ſediment. The pulſe is variable, ſometimes conſiderably quickened, at other times ſlower than uſual. The ſkin feels dry and rigid, and an obſtinate coſtiveneſs prevails. As the abdominal tumor and ſenſe of weight increaſe, the fluctuation becomes more perceptible, and acute pains in the epigaſtric region are felt. The countenance diſcovers a pale, or a bloated appearance, and, towards the end, an inclination to ſlumber takes place, which increaſing, the patient is cut off in this comatoſe ſtate.

CCCXXXVIII.

The cauſes of this diſeaſe are the ſame that induce dropſy elſewhere, (cccxvi); but the moſt frequent one here is obſtruction of the abdominal viſcera.

CCCXXXIX.

From this view of its cauſes, our opinion is entirely directed and particularly from the ſtate of the abdominal viſcera, whether obſtructions actually exiſt; by the degree of fever alſo preſent, and the ſtate of

respiration, all which, when prevailing in a great degree, mark a fatal tendency.

CCCXL.

For the cure of this disease, the same indications present as in the former, viz.

1. To evacuate the accumulated fluid.
2. To prevent its recurrence.

CCCXLI.

In performing the *first*, more freedom may be used here to push the different remedies to considerable length, than in the two former species of dropsy described (cccxxv,-cccxxxi.)

The stronger emetics have been exhibited here in the beginning with some success.

Drastic purgatives are also employed, as the gamboge, scammony, hellebore, &c. joined with a small proportion of tartar emetic, when they are found most successful.

Of the diuretics the most successful are the digitalis, and tobacco, or the dried squill, and mercury, as in the former disease; and the mercury may be used in liniment, the blue ointment being mixed with camphorated oil, and rubbed on the abdomen.

CCCXLII.

When the first indication is thus performed, (and it has been generally found easier to evacuate the accumulated fluid than to prevent its recurrence), the second is to be attempted by the use of tonics, as the bark, chalybeates, exercise, friction, cold-bathing.

If these means should prove ineffectual, a warm climate should be chosen, and the use of diuretics persisted in.

CCCXLIII.

Scurvy. (Scorbutus.)

The ſcurvy is an unuſual weakened ſtate of body following the uſe of a putreſcent or ſalted diet, without the interpoſition of freſh vegetable matter.

CCCXLIV.

It depends on a particular putrid diatheſis, and is favoured by an external ſituation, where cold and moiſture are prevalent. Hence it is moſt frequent at ſea, and among the northern nations, being promoted by whatever depreſſes the nervous energy, as paſſions of a diſtreſſing kind, want of exerciſe, foul air, &c.

CCCXLV.

Before the 16th century this diſeaſe was little attended to; and, though known to the ancients, from the confinedneſs of their navigation, it was only ſo in its milder ſtages.

CCCXLVI.

Its firſt ſymtoms are a languid torpid ſtate, with a pale bloated look, and dejection of mind, the reſpiration being impeded on the ſlighteſt motion.

CCCXLVII.

Soon after, the gum, acquire a ſoftneſs and tumor, from which hemorrhages ariſe, or putrid ulcers are formed. The teeth alſo become looſe, and the breath emits a fœtid ſmell, while palpitation of the heart, and œdema of the extremities occur. Wandering pains, of a pleuritic or rheumatic kind, come next to be felt in the body, and blotches and ulcers

break out in different parts, terminating in mortification.

CCCXLVIII.

By the aggravation of all these symptoms, this disease, in its last stage, exhibits a most wretched appearance. Pains then seize the bones, the joints become swelled, and the tendons possess a rigid state, so as to prevent all motion, while the fatal event, though in some gradual, is sudden in others, especially on being the least moved, or exposed to free air.

CCCXLIX.

In this disease the pulse is generally natural, till at the last, it becomes weak and intermitting, though the respiration is frequently impeded, and attended with a frequent cough. The appetite also seems a little impaired, and the skin possesses a dry anserine appearance. The mind is here exceedingly variable, and great timidity generally prevails, yet the intellects, for the most part, remain entire to the last.

CCCL.

Our opinion is directed by the situation of the patient, with respect to a vegetable diet, by his former state of health, the constitution not being impaired by previous diseases, and by the degree of violence to which the symptoms have attained.

CCCLI.

The cure of this disease consists in obviating the putrid state of the system; and in restoring it to its former vigor.

1. The *first* is affected by a diet of fresh animal and vegetable food; by the use of fermented drinks and pure water, or milk, especially of the former, the infusion of wort, spruce-beer, cyder, &c; by opening the several excretions, especially the skin and intestines; the former by stimulants of a vegetable nature, as horse-radish, mustard, punch, liquorice-decoction, saline-julap, &c; the latter by mild laxatives of an acid kind, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, &c; by cleanliness and free air, and by the different antiseptics, as wine, bark, &c.

The *second* indication, again, is to be performed by exercise proportioned to the strength, and tonics, with the use of friction, and attention to situation, preferring a dry temperate air, and avoiding excesses.

CCCLII.

Besides this general treatment of the disease, particular symptoms will require a separate management. Pains of belly must be allayed by emollients and anodynes; impeded respiration by blisters, for bleeding is never to be used here. The ulcers of the gums are to be washed with acids, as elixir of vitriol, tincture of bark, honey of roses, &c. and astringents, as allum, spirits, &c.; rigidity of the muscles must be removed by fomentations.

CCCLIII.

Jaundice. (Icterus.)

The jaundice consists in a suffusion of bile, tinging the skin with a yellow or black colour.

CCCLIV.

Its ſymptoms are chiefly denoted by the appearance of the ſkin, particularly the eye, and it is generally attended with oppreſſion about the precordia, ſometimes pain, ſickneſs of ſtomach, and coſtiveneſs, the pulſe being quickened, and the urine depoſiting alſo a ſediment, and like the other excretions, except the fæces which are entirely white, aſſuming a yellow colour.

CCCLV.

Theſe ſymptoms depend on a redundance and abſorption of the bile, into the maſs of fluids; or on an obſtruction of its paſſage into the inteſtines, producing the ſame effects.

CCCLVI.

The *firſt* of theſe is the effect of a warm climate, and ſedentary life, which by favouring an accumulation in the region of the liver, naturally produces ſuch a morbid redundance; or it may ariſe in any ſituation from emetics, or any violent action of the ſtomach and inteſtines, emulging the biliary ducts.

CCCLVII.

The cauſes of the *ſecond* again, or obſtruction which is more frequent in this climate, may be reduced to *three* general heads.

1. The preſſure of tumors ſituated in the neighbouring parts or connected with the liver.

2. The preſence of biliary calculi, &c.

3. Spaſmondic affections of the biliary ducts.

CCLVIII.

The 1ſt, is confirmed by its occurring in conquence of an enlargement of lymphatic glands, tumors

of the mesentery, omentum, distension of the intestines, or schirrosity of the liver.

2. From calculi, somewhat resembling in their consistence, those of the bladder, being past by stool, and the disease from that period departing.

3. From passions of mind inducing it, without any appearance of calculi, on dissection, being the cause.

CCCLIX.

From a view of its causes, our opinion of its termination is to be formed; for in the first case, where it proceeds from a schirrous state of particular glands, there is little hopes of a cure, and as it occurs from this cause, only in old age, its issue in general is less to be dreaded in young subjects. It is difficult, however, to know when it depends on the existence of calculi, or on spasm, and in the latter we may for the most part promise success, but when complicated with other diseases, as fever, inflammation of the liver, &c. it is more hazardous.

CCCLX.

The cure of jaundice as well as its prognosis, is regulated by the causes enumerated as producing it. (ccclvi,-ccclvii.) At times when the disease is somewhat advanced, a natural diarrhœa commences, which prevents the further absorption into the mass of fluids, and when moderate, except in a warm climate, it should be encouraged.

CCCLXI.

In case of tumors, the usual means of resolution by the application of cicuta and mercury should be employed, joining also alkaline and neutral salts, mi-

neral waters, &c. Where, however, calculous obſtruction is ſuppoſed, after reducing by bleeding any feveriſh agitation which attends vomiting, and mild purges, are to be had recourſe to, and frequently in this caſe a ſymptomatic vomiting occurs, which points out the particular cauſe of the diſeaſe.

Exerciſe is alſo here particularly uſeful, eſpecially on horſeback.

CCCLXII.

But when the removal of the ſtone by theſe means, is ineffectual, its ſolution by lithontriptics may be next attempted, though hitherto it has proved an unſucceſsful experiment.

CCCLXIII.

When followed by an exacerbation of the ſymptoms, vomiting, in this diſeaſe, ſhould not be repeated above twice, and with a laxative view the moſt proper medicines to be employed, are neutral ſalts, in large doſes, aloetics, and more eſpecially ſoap, which has been ſuppoſed ſpecific in this diſeaſe, being exhibited here with ſucceſs, by empyrics in large quantities, and for the moſt part joined with bitters.

CCCLXIV.

But if the exiſtence of a ſpaſm prevails, nothing will be found ſo effectual for inducing its relaxation as opium, with the uſe of external and internal fomentations; the warm bath, and every other means of obviating irritation.

CCCLXV.

Scrophula.

SCROPHULA consists in an indolent hard tumor of the conglobate glands, for the most part situated in those of the neck, and degenerating into an ulcer of bad digestion; the discharge from which consists of a white curdled matter, resembling somewhat the coagulum of milk.

CCCLXVI.

Its attacks are confined to childhood, being peculiar to the sanguine, or those constitutions which possess fine skins, a soft muscular flesh, with a rosy complexion, and a thickness of the upper lip. They generally depart after puberty, and are more conspicuous among some nations than others; but it appears evidently a disease peculiar to a changeable cold climate.

CCCLXVII.

Though our opinion is unfavourable with regard to a cure, yet the disease is seldom dangerous.

CCCLXVIII.

Its attacks also seem much affected by the periods of the season. They begin sometime in winter and spring, and often disappear, or are greatly amended in summer and autumn.

CCCLXIX.

In its cure, the cachectic state of the fluids must be corrected, and the tumor removed.

The *1st* of these is effected by bleeding, once employed, by vomits, and mercurial purgatives, particu-

larly the calomel, and Æthiops mineral in ſmall doſes, by the uſe of gentle ſtimulants as the different ſoaps; vegetable aromatics, and narcotics, as the bark, tuſſilago, cicuta, pulſatilla nigricans, &c. neutral ſalts, eſpely that of burnt ſponge, alterative preparations of mercury, antimony, ſulphur, mineral waters, ſea water. &c.

Iſſues may be alſo formed near the part, and a nouriſhing diet, with friction and exerciſe, employed.

2. When the tumor is once formed, it is to be removed by different diſcutient applications, or if ineffectual, by bringing it to ſuppuration.

CCCLXX.

The diſcutients commonly employed in this diſeaſe are alga marina, bliſters, ſp. mindereri, oil of tartar per deliquium, electricity, mercurial unction, or a mixture of recent bile and ſaponaceous liniment.

CCCLXXI.

The remedies again applied to bring the ulcer, when formed, to a ſtate of ſuppuration, are ointment with burnt alum, red precipitate, cloths dipt in cold water and frequently changed, the guiac in lime-water, Barytes, &c.

CCCLXXII.

Beſides theſe remedies, the removal to a warm climate has been recommended.

CCCLXXIII.

Rickets. (Rachitis.)

RICKETS consist in a *peculiar enlargement* of the bones in certain situations, and are distinguished by an uncommon size of head, especially *anteriorly*, swelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation of the other parts.

CCCLXXIV.

This disease was first accurately described in the 1650, which has rendered its appearance since that time, a greater object of attention, and though it may have been known to the ancients, no full or complete description of it is to be found in their works.

CCCLXXV.

Its attacks are commonly begun soon after birth from the 6th to the 9th month.

The child first loses his usual cheerfulness, becomes peevish and dull, the color of his cheek, if rosy, departs, and he sensibly falls off. The peculiar marks of the disease then begin to appear. The forehead turns prominent, and the head in general enlarged in a proportion far exceeding the growth of the other parts, which inclines him to rest it from its weight, on the shoulders. The least exercise becomes then painful, and an inclination to lie is observable.

But, in spite of this diseased state, the appetite for food turns keener, and the belly is commonly loose.

The bones gradually soften, and become curved,

the ribs flatten and feel knotty, and the breaſt becomes ſharpened.

The belly is ſwoln, tenſe and hard to the touch, dentition is here later than uſual, and the teeth, when appearing, ſoon ſpoil, and are loſt.

With regard to the mental faculties, the underſtanding is here uncommonly mature.

CCCLXXVI.

This diſeaſe is for the moſt part hereditary, and oftener derived from the mother than the father. It may be traced in the ſame conſtitutions, which are ſubject to ſcrophula, though the two diſeaſes ſeem perfectly diſtinct. It often appears alſo, after ſome of the exanthemata.

CCCLXXVII.

Its cauſes we are entirely unacquainted with. There appears evidently a defect of *oſſeous matter*, and alſo a want of energy in the ſyſtem to prepare it; for in its place in the end of the round bones, we find a growth of fleſh, or ſoft ſubſtance, where bone ſhould be. In all caſes too, there ſeems to be a diſeaſed ſtate of the meſenteric glands, and of the organs ſubſervient to the preparation of chyle or nouriſhment; but how theſe ſhould occaſion the particular ſet of ſymptoms deſcribed we cannot explain.

CCCLXXVIII.

A ſimilar affection, or *mollities oſſium*, has been known in advanced life, to follow certain diſeaſes, as chronic rheumatiſm, lues venerea, &c. and even an immoderate uſe of ſalt in diet: but here it is cheifly

the bones that are expoſed to preſſure, that undergo this change, in which it differs from rickets; and it alſo is incurable.

CCCLXXIX.

In ſpite of the unpromiſing ſymptoms deſcribed, (ccclxxvi.) rickets are a diſeaſe not ſo frequently fatal; for as the growth proceeds, the bones become firmer. Their curvature indeed, is never entirely recovered, but in proceſs of time it becomes a good deal repaired; the chief danger here is, when the diſtortion of them becomes ſo great, as to affect the ſituation of the lungs and other organs, when the enlarged ſize of the head ſhews a conſiderable collection of water preſent in it, or when the food is paſt in its natural ſtate, unchanged by digeſtion, which ſhews the menſenteric glands highly diſeaſed; the appearance of a ſcabby or cutaneous eruption, has been reckoned in this diſeaſe favourable.

CCCLXXX.

Though the cauſe of this diſeaſe is ſo uncertain, there is little doubt but invigorating the ſyſtem is to be relied on as the chief means of cure; for this purpoſe tonics are ſtrongly indicated, particularly the preparations of iron, the bark, and cold bathing.

CCCLXXXI.

Of the *firſt*, the beſt is the ens veneris of Mr. Boyle, or in its place the flores martiales; they ſhould be aſſiſted by an occaſional emetic, which, from its ſtimulus, will tend to remove the obſtruction of the menſenteric glands, and they may be

joined with a little rhubarb, by which their powers will be increaſed.

The bark, though in other caſes a powerful tonic, has not been obſerved very uſeful here.

Cold bathing is a remedy admirably ſuited to this diſeaſe, as the experience of all practitioners has confirmed, and on that account, even as a preventative in the treatment of children, it ſhould never be diſpenſed with. It ſhould be ſucceeded by the uſe of friction, which has been much commended, and it will render the tonic effects of the previous bathing more powerful; even the virtues of the friction may be alſo increaſed, by employing along with it the ſkate oil, which has been ſo highly praiſed in this diſeaſe, as an external application.

Air and exerciſe are here not to be neglected in the liſt of the tonics, from the benefit they confer in every ſtate of infantine weakneſs.

The diet, in this diſeaſe, ſhould be of the moſt nouriſhing kind, and eaſily digeſted, and a pretty liberal uſe of wine ſhould be allowed.

CCCLXXXII.

To obviate or prevent the diſtortion ariſing from this diſeaſe, various local applications in the form of bandages, machines, &c. have been invented, but the conſideration of theſe is properly the buſineſs of ſurgery.

CCCLXXXIII.

Leprosy. (Elephantiasis.)

Elephantiasis consists in an eruption of whitish, yellow, or blackish spots, on the face, arms, and legs; the skin becoming unequally thick, scaby, and hard, and defaced with scurvy blotches, while its feeling is lost so as to be insensible to the puncture of a needle; though in the neighbouring parts unaffected, a considerable itchiness prevails.

CCCLXXXIV.

In this manner the disease continues for years, the health remaining otherways sound, when advancing in its progress, the hairs of the pubes and beard begin to fall off, the skin of the head to be divided with deep wrinkles, and the breathing, which smells rank, to be impeded, the cheeks at the same time assuming a livid colour.

CCCLXXXV.

In its last stage, ulcerations are formed in different parts, and it assumes the same appearance as the lues in its advanced state, while the mind is here at the same time considerably affected, and a strong desire for venery prevails.

CCCLXXXVI.

It attacks chiefly those of a melancholic temperament, rarely affecting women, those who possess a rigidity, and debility, in the extreme vessels; and in such constitutions, excesses of any kind are liable to produce it, especially when joined with a foul putrid diet.

CCCLXXXVII.

Two indications are to be attended to in its cure. The *first* is obviating the rigidity of the extreme veſſels, by the warm bath, and

The *ſecond*, is the exciting their action by the different preparations of mercury, and of the vitriolic acid, the chief of the former are Plummer's pill, and the corroſive ſublimate ſolution, joined with decoction of elm-bark and of the woods, &c.

CLASS IV.

COMPLICATED DISEASES.

CCCLXXXVIII.

CLASS IV. Complicated Diseases.

FEVER has been mentioned as the moſt frequent diſeaſe that occurs in practice, and though the forms of it have been enumerated in the preceding claſſes, yet a complication of them often appears, which are diſtinguiſhed either by their ſlowneſs, their intermittent, or remittent nature.

CCCLXXXIX.

Slow Fever. (Synochus.)

The ſlow fever is in ſome degree a complication of the inflammatory, (iii.) and nervous, (clxvi.) and is the moſt general in this country.

It poſſeſſes, in the beginning, all the appearances of the mild inflammatory kind, and in this differs from the nervous. The ſtomach is from the firſt conſiderably affected, while the patient complains of liſtleſſneſs, yet there is not ſuch a proſtration of ſtrength as prevails in the two former, and the head is at the ſame time clear.

CCCXC.

In this fever a very diſtinct remiſſion takes place, which becomes leſs ſo, till it entirely diſappears; if it is ſolely of the nervous form, there prevails commonly a remarkable degree of ſtupor and giddineſs, but in the moſt common kind, this is not at all remark-

able, and this ſtupor gives the appearance of ſleep, though the patient is rather the worſe for it.

CCCXCI.

For four or five days at firſt, the tongue continues perfectly moiſt, and though the perſon complain of thirſt, it is but little; the ſecretions however, come at laſt to be ſtopt, and then the tongue becoming dry, acquires a parched feel, as in nervous caſes; hence ariſes that indiſtinctneſs of ſpeech, which would appear owing to ſome paralytic affection, but, by adminiſtering a little drink and waſhing the mouth, it is removed.

CCCXCII.

The urine is generally of the natural colour, through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, it depoſits at the ſame time a ſediment, and ſometimes a glary mucus appears at bottom. The inflammatory ſymptoms are always very mild, and it aſſumes all the appearance of the nervous fever, only the ſymptoms are not ſo violent; it may laſt in ſome caſes, for five or ſix weeks, or even two months, though no delirium attends, nor is that languor viſible (which obtains in the nervous kind occaſioning ſyncope), on attempting to raiſe the patient, for here he can bear an erect poſture for ſome time; nor is there any tendency to a putreſcent ſtate of the fluids, as in the nervous in its advanced ſtages.

CCCXCIII.

Its cauſes are the ſame as were mentioned to produce the nervous fever, (cclxv) and it generally departs without any regular criſis, in a ſlow, gra-

dual way, being denoted by the perſon enjoying a ſound refreſhing ſleep, and a gentle moiſture appearing on the ſurface, while the appetite generally returns.

CCCXCIV.

In its cure it does not bear evacuations, and, above all, bleeding ſhould never be employed.

CCCXCV.

Intermittent Fever.

The *intermittent* is that kind of fever which poſſeſſes a clear intermiſſion from febrile ſymptoms, for a longer or ſhorter ſpace of time.

CCCXCVI.

Intermittents are properly divided into *two* kinds, the *vernal* and *autumnal*, from the particular times of the year at which they appear; and they are again of different ſpecies, according to the diſtance obſerved betwixt the periods of intermiſſion, the moſt common of which is 48 hours, and conſtitutes the tertian period, and next to this 72 hours, which conſtitutes the quartan period.

CCCXCVII.

Intermittents ariſe always from one determined cauſe viz. marſh miaſmata, and depend on a particular moiſt ſtate of the atmoſphere, departing in a dry ſeaſon, and attacking chiefly thoſe of a lax fibre.

CCCXCVIII.

Intermittents differ from all other fevers in this peculiar circumſtance, viz. their tendency to recur without the application of their ſpecific cauſe. Thus,

at particular times of the ſeaſon, as the ſpring, and alſo on changes of weather, eſpecially in this country when eaſt winds ſet in, thoſe once labouring under an intermittent experience, in a greater or leſs degree, a renewed attack of it. Hence it would ſeem a predipoſition is left in the habit, favouring the recurrence of the diſeaſe.

CCCXCIX.

Every fit is divided into *three* diſtinct ſtages, denoted by *coldneſs*, *heat*, and *ſweating*.

CCCC.

In the *cold* ſtage a remarkable rigor takes place, with pain of head, back and loins, difficult reſpiration, and a quick contracted pulſe, attended with vomiting, which, in the autumnal kind, is of a bilious nature, and generally terminates this ſtage by far the moſt dangerous.

CCCCI.

Theſe ſymptoms abating, the *ſecond* ſtage begins, with a ſenſe of heat from the back, and fullneſs of the pulſe, the pain of the head increaſing, and delirium frequently coming on, with great thirſt and whiteneſs of tongue, ſenſe of pain, and frequently ſwelling prevailing in the region of the ſtomach.

CCCCII.

A *profuſe ſweat* at laſt flowing, conſtitutes the laſt or critical ſtage, which continues generally for the ſpace of three or four hours, with relief of all the former ſymptoms; and the urine, which was red in the ſecond ſtage, depoſiting a ſediment; after which ſleep is allowed, and an intermiſſion begins, continuing for

hours, and diſtinguiſhed by a ſenſe of debility, and impaired appetite, with inclination to ſweat.

CCCCIV.

Our opinion is favourable, when ſpots appear on the lips, and when the fit diſplays a regularity in the appearance of its ſtages. The autumnal kind, and quartans are more dangerous than any other; an inflammation of the tonſils taking place, is generally a fatal ſymptom; in all fatal caſes, death happens in the firſt or cold ſtage.

CCCCV.

The cure of intermittents conſiſts in ſhortening the fit when commenced, and in preventing its recurrence during the intermiſſion.

The *firſt* of theſe is effected by exhibiting emetics during the cold ſtage; and they may be begun in nauſeating doſes ſome little time before the acceſſion, and continued till full vomiting enſue; or by opiates given in the hot ſtage.

The *ſecond* again depends on increaſing the ſtrength of the heart and arteries, by the uſe of ſtimulants and tonics, the beſt of which laſt is the bark, and it ſhould be exhibited as near as poſſible to the time of acceſſion, in pretty large quantities.

A great variety of ſubſtances of an aſtringent and aromatic nature have been exhibited with the ſame view, the principal of which it is barely ſufficient to mention; as alum and nutmeg, the pulvis ſtypticus, cort. querci, chamomile, gentian, galls, ſerpentaria, muſtard, &c.; and when theſe fail, metallic preparations have been employed, as preparations of iron, copper, and arſenic.

CCCCVI.

The bark ſhould never be given before two fits of the diſeaſe have taken place, and ſhould be employed, for ſome time, in ſmaller doſes, after its departure; and previous to its uſe, where a ſtrong inflammatory diſpoſition prevails, eſpecially in vernal intermittents, bleeding is recommended; or, where congeſtions in the abdominal viſcera appear, they ſhould be cleared, for indurated ſwellings frequently remain, where the bark, before attention to this practice, is had recourſe to.

CCCCVII.

Such ſwellings are much taken notice of by practitioners in the warmer climates, and are termed *ague cakes*. Their ſymptoms are an obtuſe pain in the region of the liver, not conſtant, but occaſionally returning, and particularly felt on preſſure, or after eating. The precordia are hard and ſwelled. This diſeaſe is not eaſily affected by remedies; and in its advanced ſtage, the countenance becomes of a leaden colour, the ſkin yellow; dropſy of the belly and legs enſue, and ſuppuration at laſt taking place, the patient dies hectic.

To avoid, therefore, theſe evils, the early evacuation of the abdominal viſcera, before the bark, has been ſtrongly inculcated.

CCCCVIII.

Remittent Fever.

When a degree of remiſſion occurs at certain or uncertain times, the fever is then ſtyled a remittent.

CCCCIX.

The cauſes are the ſame which induce intermittents, (cccxcvii.) but acting here in a more powerful manner, and it is divided into two ſtages, viz. the acceſſion and remiſſion.

CCCCX.

The *firſt* is diſtinguiſhed by the uſual ſymptoms that attend every fever, and a remiſſion generally occurs ſometime from the fourth to the eighth day, when after ſome hours of eaſe, the acceſſion again takes place, and is generally in the evening; and in this manner, with exacerbations and remiſſions, it proceeds to its criſis, though it is ſometimes changed into a fever of a different type.

CCCCXI.

That remittents ariſe from the ſame cauſe with intermittents, is confirmed,

1. Becauſe the leading ſymptoms in both are the ſame.

2. Becauſe they change occaſionally into each other.

3. Becauſe they ariſe in the ſame ſituations, and at the ſame period of the ſeaſon; and

4. Becauſe they yield to the ſame treatment.

CCCCXII.

A criſis for the moſt part occurs ſometime from the 6th to the 14th day, which it rarely exceeds, and it is either by a profuſe ſweat, hemorrhage from the noſe, or univerſal jaundice.

CCCCXIII.

Our opinion is very uncertain, but the more frequent the remiſſion, the more favourable it is. The urine formerly high-coloured and becoming clear, is a dangerous ſymptom.

CCCCXIV.

In its cure, our views muſt be directed, to bring the remiſſion to a complete intermiſſion, which may be effected by bleeding, though now ſeldom employed, emetics, a looſe belly by means of mild laxatives and glyſters, much diluent drink, with acids and refrigerants, and a ſpare diet.

When an intermiſſion has once taken place, the bark ſhould be exhibited.

CCCCXV.

Beſides this general management, particular ſymptoms require to be alleviated, as watchfulneſs by opiates, pain of head by topical bleeding and bliſters, diarrhea by rhubarb and aſtringents, relaxing the ſurface by ſudorifics, and when the diſeaſe becomes mild, by the continued uſe of opiates.

THE diſeaſes deſcribed in the four preceding claſſes, may be properly arranged, with reſpect to the extent of their operation, into *two* diviſions, of *contagious* and *not contagious*. The former are generally EPIDEMIC, the latter moſtly SPORADIC, as will appear from the following Table.

TABLE

Explaining the Nature of the ſeveral Diſeaſes deſcribed,

AS DIVIDED INTO

EPIDEMIC & SPORADIC.

I. EPIDEMIC.		
Names.	*Nature.*	*Time of Attack.*
Inflammatory fever	contagious	Spring
Phrenſy	- - -	Summer
Inflammatory ſore-throat	- -	Spring and Autumn
	- - -	
Croup	- - -	Winter
Peripneumony	- - -	Winter and Spring
Pleuriſy	- - -	The ſame
Rheumatiſm	- - -	Spring and Autumn
Gout	- - - -	The ſame
Small-pox	contagious	Spring and Summer
Meaſles	contagious	Spring
Scarlet Fever	contagious	Winter and Autumn
Cattarh	contagious	Summer
Dyſentery	contagious	Summer & Autumn
Nervous Fever	contagious	October & Novem.
Chincough	contagious	- - - - -
Putrid Fever	contagious	Autumn and end of Summer
Putrid ſore-throat	contagious	Autumn
Intermittents	- -	Spring and Autumn
Remittents	- - - -	The ſame
Lues	contagious	- - -

II. SPORADIC.			
Names.	*Return.*	*Nature.*	*Constitution.*
Hepatitis	- - - -	Inflammatory	Atrabilarian
Erisipelas	Perodical in Autumn	Inflammatory	Female chiefly
Epistaxis	Periodical	Often doubtful	Sanguine
Hemoptysis	ditto	Inflammatory	Sanguine
Piles	ditto	ditto	Plethoric
Apoplexy	- - - -	Nervous	Particular form
Palsy	- - - - -	ditto	ditto
Epilepsy	Periodical	Nervous	Children
Asthma	ditto in Dog-days	Nervous	Corpulent
Dyspepsia	- - - -	ditto	Sedentary and indolent
Hysteria	Periodical	Nervous	Viragos and Widows
Hypochondriasis	- - - - -	ditto	Melancholic
Consumption	- - - -	Inflammatory	Sanguine
Schrophula	- - - - -	ditto	ditto
Lepra	- - - -	Putrid	Melancholic
Ophthalmia	Periodical	Inflammatory	Scrophulous
Rachitis	- - - - -	Cachectic	Infantine
Dropsy	- - - -	ditto	Relaxed and Females

I.

FROM the foregoing table, it appears that the greater number of diſeaſes, particularly thoſe of an acute nature, are contagious, or communicate their effects from one perſon to another.

II.

By contagion is underſtood, a matter which applied to the body, produces certain ſpecific morbid effects, though, liable to be varied ſomewhat by occaſional circumſtances, in the conſtitution or habit of the perſon attacked.

III.

The nature of contagion is various; it for the moſt part attacks particular parts of the body in preference to others, and is alſo peculiar in often affecting one claſs of animals, and not another.

IV.

The analyſis or detection of the particular nature of contagion has, and ever will, elude the moſt laboured attempts of experiment; but, though unacquainted with its nature; the mode, extent, and durability of its action on the animal ſyſtem, we are enabled to purſue with ſome certainty.

V.

With reſpect to the mode of its action, contagion is found always to act in one of two ſtates, either in a volatile or fluid form; in the *former* it is for the moſt part diffuſed in the atmoſphere, in the *latter* it is generally involved in an animal fluid.

VI.

All poiſons conveyed in a volatile form, are moſt active, being applied immediately through the medium of the atmoſphere, to thoſe parts of the body eſſential to life; thoſe again in a fluid ſtate, can only enter the body through the medium of its ſurface, and muſt paſs therefore through the more external parts, by which their action is weakened before arriving at the principal organs. The proof of this is evinced in the proceſs of inoculation, &c.

VII.

There are three ways in which all contagion is conveyed.

The *firſt* is by the atmoſphere; and in order that contagion act where diffuſed here, it is neceſſary that the atmoſphere, impregnated with it, poſſeſs at the ſame time a certain vitiated ſtate, or be loaded with impurities. Hence a free or pure air is one of the moſt powerful means of weakening the effects of contagion, and it is only when pent up, that it becomes the proper medium for rendering contagion active. As a proof of this, there are ſeveral inſtances in medical hiſtory, where of a number labouring under the ſame contagious diſeaſe, part being confined

in a close situation, all died, while part who were exposed to a free air, all recovered.

The *second* way in which contagion is conveyed, is by contact; this is perhaps the most frequent, and the effects of it, as appearing under different forms and diseases, have been already described.

The *third* way in which contagion is communicated is by *fomites*, or different substances containing it. And contagion arising from this source, has been supposed by some physicians, more active than when communicated any other way.

VIII.

With regard to the extent of its action, we may observe, that the influence of contagion is circumscribed; this is confirmed from the very slight precautions that are found necessary to prevent even the infection of the plague; for the slightest fences between the sound and diseased, or merely preventing their contact, has been found for the most part sufficient.

IX.

The durability of the action of contagion, appears from a number of facts, and that such as are of a volatile nature, are long retained in the substances which have received them. A remarkable instance of this is adduced by Dr. Brockelsby, in a case of *angina maligna*, or putrid sore throat, when in spite of every means employed to remove it, it continued to infect no less than eight successive patients, who were placed in the same bed. Another strong instance of the same nature occurred in the puerpe-

ral fever, that raged in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, in the year 1773. Even the venereal virus, though a weak poiſon, has been found capable of infection, after being kept for years on a *bougie*; and the matter of ſmall-pox the ſame.

X.

From theſe remarks on contagion, the beſt means of prevention are,

1. Attention to preſerve the atmoſphere ſurrounding the patient, as pure as poſſible, ſo as to be little affected by exhalations from himſelf, or the attendants.

2. To prevent as much as poſſible any contact betwixt the healthy and diſeaſed; and for this reaſon no more perſons ſhould approach the ſick, than what are abſolutely neceſſary.

3. To remove all ſubſtances from the apartment of the ſick, that have been impregnated with the effluvia, or are capable of vitiating the atmoſphere, to ſuch ſituations where the healthy cannot be affected by them.

XI.

Various ſubſtances have been recommended, as preventing the effects of contagion: theſe are chiefly wine, bark, tonics of all kinds, aromatics, acids, &c. but the beſt proof of their inefficacy is, that contagion ſeems ſooneſt to attack the moſt vigorous and healthy, and that thoſe labouring under diſeaſe, or who are otherways weakly, often eſcape it.

XII.

Where contagion appears, every attention to cleanlineſs ſhould be paid, and as the extremes of heat and cold are found to counteract it, the uſe of ſtrong fires, fumigations, and other means of ventilating, and heating the apartments where the ſick have been confined, ſhould be employed to prevent further infection.

LOCAL DISEASES.

N

LOCAL DISEASES.

I.

THOUGH the plan of this work is not intended strictly to treat of the class of local diseases which belong more immediately to the surgeon than the physician, yet as a few of them are also the objects of medical practice, a short account of them is here subjoined.

II.

Worms. (Vermes.)

Worms have been found in every part of the body, but their most common seat appears to be the intestines. They are of three kinds, viz. the lumbricus, or small worm, the ascis or round worm, and the tænia or tape worm. Different situations of the intestines have been mentioned as occupied by each of them, but they are found occasionally in every part of them.

III.

The symptoms by which worms are distinguished are often doubtful. The principal ones enumerated are pain and acid eructation of stomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath, the belly full, hard, and tense, with occasional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular state of the belly, heat and itchiness of the

LOCAL DISEASES.

I.

THOUGH the plan of this work is not intended ſtrictly to treat of the claſs of *local diſeaſes*, which belong more immediately to the ſurgeon than the phyſician, yet as a few of them are alſo the objects of medical practice, a ſhort account of them is here ſubjoined.

II.

Worms. (Vermes.)

WORMS have been found in every part of the body, but their moſt common ſeat appears to be the inteſtines. They are of *three* kinds, viz. the *aſcarides* or ſmall worm, the *teres* or round worm, and the *tenia* or tape worm. Different ſituations of the inteſtines have been mentioned as occupied by each of them, but they are found occaſionally in every part of them.

III.

The ſymptoms by which worms are diſtinguiſhed are often doubtful. The principal ones enumerated are pain and acid eructation of ſtomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath: the belly full, hard, and tenſe, with occaſional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular ſtate of the belly, heat and itchineſs of the

rectum, urine white and limpid, often discharged with difficulty.

With these symptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilatation of the pupil, itchiness of the nostrils, short dry cough, slow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulse, grinding of the teeth in sleep, &c.

IV.

The cause of worms it is difficult to explain. That they are generated in the body is clear, because they have been found at times in the heart itself. They appear most frequently in those of a relaxed habit, and whose bowels contain a preternatural quantity of mucous or slimy matter. Hence it is a disease most common to children. When it is fatal, it is chiefly from the larger kind, and that by their erosion of particular parts, and thus inducing a tabid state.

V.

For the cure of this disease *two* indications must be formed.

The *first* is to effect their discharge.

The *second* is to prevent their future generation.

VI.

The *first* indication is accomplished by certain remedies, which have been termed specifics in this disease, and these specifics all act in one of there ways, viz. either,

1. By simple evacuation or purging; as the different fœtid or strong bitters, viz. rue, tansy, wormwood, &c. also mercury, rhubarb, aloes, &c.

2. Mechanically, as the tin and coweech, &c.; or,

3. Chemically, as lime-water, which diſſolving the mucus in which the worms are involved, looſens their adheſion to the inteſtines.

VII.

The *ſecond* indication is performed by tonics, particularly thoſe of the aſtringent kind, as ſuited to obviate that relaxation of the *primæ viæ*, the conſtant attendant of this diſeaſe.

VIII.

Cancer.

CANCER is a depaſcent or ſpreading ſore, preceded by a hard or ſchirrous ſwelling of the part, attended with pain, and for the moſt part a thin fœtid diſcharge.

IX.

Though liable to attack every part of the body, under certain circumſtances, this diſeaſe is moſtly confined to the conglomerate glands. It begins with a ſmall ſwelling, like a pea, without diſcoloration, and without pain. This gradually increaſes in ſize, and in a proportional hardneſs. The neighbouring parts become affected by it, and feel painful and uneaſy; the blood-veſſels become enlarged and varicoſe, and its ſize and indurated nature proving a ſtimulus to the adjacent parts, inflammation is induced; which ending in an ulcer or open ſore, the cancerous ſtate then begins.

X.

The feeling communicated by ſchirrus in its progreſs is frequent lancelating pain darting through the part, uncommon heat and itchineſs, as if the part

were expoſed to fire, and a ſenſe of puncture as if needles were run into it.

XI.

The chief marks of this diſeaſe in its ulcerated ſtate, are the depaſcent nature of the ſore, and the virulent acrimony of the diſcharge; thus it is known to eat through every part to which it communicates, even the bones themſelves. The matter again poſſeſſes always a highly fœtid odor, more ſo than any other, and ſeems by its action to induce on the animal fibre, the laſt ſtage of putrefaction; wherever any growth takes place, it is of an irregular ſpungy kind, ſuch as is removed by eſcharotics in other kinds of ſores.

XII.

Next to the conglomerate glands, the moſt frequent ſeat of this diſeaſe, is the face, or parts thinly covered with fleſh, expoſed to external irritation, and in which the circulation is minute and eaſily obſtructed.

XIII.

The progreſs of the diſeaſe muſt depend on a variety of circumſtances, and particularly the conſtitution of the patient rendering the poiſon more active. Thus where the diſeaſe is hereditary, its progreſs is more rapid than where it is accidental, and by cold alſo and other external cauſes, its progreſs is much accelerated.

XIV.

Our opinion here is always unfavourable, and the two ſymptoms by which we are to judge of the near-

neſs of the fatal event, is when the ſituation of the ſore approaches the large blood-veſſels, or when the diſcharge continues ſo great as to induce a tabid ſtate.

XV.

The cure of cancer, has hitherto baffled the attempts of phyſicians in the greater number of caſes, and the principles on which they have proceeded have been,

1. By eſcharotics externally to remove the diſeaſed part. Of theſe, the chief have been preparations of arſenic and mercury, as Plunket's powder, copper, &c.

2. By the ſame remedies internally, with a ſpecific view, or,

3. By the claſs of narcotics, as cicuta, belladonna, aconite, &c.

To theſe different remedies, tonics have been occaſionally added to ſupport the ſtrength of the ſyſtem under the ravages of the diſeaſe, or attempts made to divert the flow of matter elſewhere, by iſſues, &c. *

XVI.

Suppreſſion and Difficulty of Urine. (Iſchuria, Dyſuria.)

Suppression and difficulty of urine, is a diſeaſe ariſing from a variety of cauſes, either acting on the kidneys, or more immediately on the bladder of

* A new mode of practice in the cure of cancer, has been found out by the Author, but as he means to reſerve this for a ſeparate publication, he has only offered the common opinions on this diſeaſe here.

urine itſelf, but the moſt frequent cauſe we find to be calculous concretions of theſe parts.

XVII.

The treatment of calculus in the kidneys, has already been conſidered as forming one of the cauſes of nephritis; it is only therefore calculus in the laſt ſituation or bladder of urine, that at preſent requires conſideration.

XVIII.

The ſymptoms which diſtinguiſh calculus here, are,

1. A conſtant ſenſe of pain and uneaſineſs on motion, which when carried to any exceſs, occaſions blood to be mixed with the urine.

2. Frequent inclination to diſcharge it, which flows in a ſmall quantity, of a limpid appearance, often ſuddenly interrupted, while the laſt drops are always attended with pain, and a ſort of itchineſs in the glans penis.

3. Pain and irritation of the contiguous parts affected by the ſtate of the bladder, as teneſmus, diarrhæa pain in the perinæum, or ſtriking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

XIX.

This diſeaſe appears common to every age and ſex, it depends upon a peculiar diſpoſition of the fluids, particularly the ſecretion of the kidneys, to form a calculous matter, and has been ſuppoſed owing to the preſence of an acid principle in them, termed the lithic acid, which ſeems confirmed by the benefit derived in this diſeaſe, from the uſe of alkalis.

XX.

It rises to a greater height in men than women, from the difference in the structure of the urinary organs in the sexes, and as yet all attempts at a solution of the calculus when formed have proved ineffectual; it is to be considered therefore, as a mortal disease in the end, though our opinion will always be regulated by the height of the present symptoms, especially the state of inflammation, and its extent; by the difficulty in the discharge of urine, and the ease with which the catheter can be introduced to relieve it; by the appearances also of the disease, and whether complicated with any organic affections of the parts.

XXI.

Instances are adduced, of the disease arising accidentally from the introduction of certain substances into the bladder, forming a nucleus, but still in these cases the peculiar lithic disposition must have been present in the fluids, and this nucleus therefore could only accelerate its growth.

XXII.

The only radical cure of this disease, is by the operation of surgery, but its issue is always uncertain, as well as painful in its application; patients in general therefore for a length of time shew a preference to the palliative mode of treatment.

This consists in the use of lithontriptics, and the most beneficial of this class, are those which proceed on the idea of the disease arising from an acid prin-

ciple; though they have no power on the ſolution of the calculus, yet it is clearly proved, that

1. They prevent the farther accumulation of calculous matter, and

2. They render the urinary organs leſs ſenſible to the irritation of the calculus preſent.

XXIII.

The chief of theſe remedies, is the fixt alkali in both its cauſtic and mild ſtate; ſoap, lime-water, &c.

Of theſe however, the alkaline aerated water is found the moſt effectual.

Aſtringents, as the uva urſi, &c. have been likewiſe employed, but theſe act entirely by bracing the parts, and thus rendering the ſecretion more of the natural quality.

XXIV.

During the progreſs of the diſeaſe, occaſional ſymptoms of irritation and pain muſt be obviated by anodynes, demulcents, &c. and by the external ones of fomentation, the warm bath, &c.

XXV.

Coſtiveneſs. (Obſtipatio.)

COSTIVENESS is for the moſt part a ſymptomatic diſeaſe, but as it is in ſome caſes conſtitutional without any particular morbid ſtate, to which it can be aſcribed, it deſerves a ſeparate conſideration.

XXVI.

The effects of coſtiveneſs in all caſes are a degree of heat and uneaſineſs over the whole ſyſtem, with ſome weight at the region of the ſtomach, and when

very conſiderable pain of head, vomiting, cholic, and general fever enſue.

XXVII.

Women are naturally moſt ſubject to a ſlow belly, and thoſe of the other ſex who are of a melancholic temperament and rigid fibre. Piles are a common conſequence of this conſtitution, and then the two diſeaſes become connected.

XXVIII.

This diſeaſe is to be cured only by attention to three circumſtances.

1. The nature of the diet.
2. The regularity of the diſcharge, and
3. The occaſional aſſiſtance of a laxative.

XXIX.

With reſpect to the *firſt*, the diet ſhould be of a moiſt kind. If vegetables diſagree, then animal oils ſhould be greatly made uſe of, and all ſubſtances of an oily and ſaponaceous nature. In the choice of drinks, malt-liquors ſhould be preferred, and all auſtere aſtringen tbeverage avoided. Every thing that increaſes the diſcharge by the ſkin ſhould likewiſe be ſhunned, as increaſing the coſtive diſpoſition.

XXX.

With reſpect to the *ſecond*, a regular practice of going daily to ſtool at a particular time ſhould take place, in order that the diſcharge may be encouraged, and a habit of regularity if poſſible eſtabliſhed; a want of attention to this and not encouraging natural efforts, is the cauſe of coſtiveneſs with many.

XXXI.

In reſpect to the *third*, the laxatives to be uſed ſhould be thoſe of the mildeſt kind, as acid fruits, a little rhubarb, lenitive-electuary, caſtor-oil, &c. but all ſtrong cathartics ſhould be carefully avoided.

XXXII.

Tooth-ach. (Odontalgia.)

TOOTH-ACH conſiſts in acute pain, of one or more teeth, but moſt commonly it is confined to one, and from it diffuſed over the adjacent parts.

XXXIII.

Though a rhumatic affection in this ſituation may at times occur from expoſure to cold, yet this diſeaſe ariſes moſt frequently from caries of the tooth itſelf, affected by different irritating cauſes.

XXXIV.

This caries commences generally in one ſpot, ſometimes in more, and proceeds with various rapidity, according to the nature of the tooth, and the violence with which the cauſe acts; it begins externally with a ſmall black ſpot, which is ſuperficial, but it ſoon ſpreads and enters the ſubſtance of the tooth; and this caries never becomes painful till it penetrates the ſituation of the nerve.

XXXV.

The pain of tooth-ach is more acute than that of almoſt any other diſeaſe, and has been known in ſome caſes to have deprived even the patient of reaſon; it is felt chiefly painful towards the root of the tooth, ſometimes along the gum and one ſide of the jaw.

XXXVI.

The only cure of tooth-ach from caries, is extraction; for the teeth differ from all other bone, in being incapable of exfoliation, but before having recourſe to this laſt expedient a pallative treatment may be attempted, and the indications that preſent with this view, are,

1. To relieve the urgency of pain, and *2dly.* to ſtop the progreſs of the caries.

XXXVII.

The *firſt* of theſe is performed,

1. By the introduction of different cauſtics into the cariated part, which conſiſt of eſſential oils on cotton, as oil of cloves, oil of vitriol; nitrous ſpirit diluted with ſpirit of wine: or of narcotics, as opium, and camphire, formed into a pill.

2 By the irritation of contiguous parts where the pain is diffuſed, as by bliſters behind the ear, touching the ear with the actual cautery, &c.

The *ſecond* again depends on accurately filling up the cariated part with lead or gold, ſo as to prevent the entrance of air or any other matters promoting putrefaction; and if this operation is properly performed, the tooth may occaſion little uneaſineſs for a number of years.

XXXVIII.

Though the teeth are ſubject to decay ſooner than other bone, yet this is often prematurely haſtened by improper management; the care of the teeth therefore is an object of the higheſt importance, and as it is one of the principal means of preventing tooth-ach, merits here ſome conſideration.

XXXIX.

As the teeth then are ſo liable from their office, to be affected by matters taken into the mouth, the firſt and moſt natural precaution is, to remove theſe before they can act againſt their ſurface, or any effects of heat and ſtagnation take place. The practice therefore of waſhing after meals, cannot be too ſtrongly inculcated.

XL.

Where tartar alſo forms, it is moſt obſervable in the morning, adhering to the teeth and gums. This points out the propriety of the teeth being regularly cleaned every morning; and from the gums inclining to ſoftneſs and ſpunginess, as well as this adheſion of tartar to the enamel, a proper tooth bruſh ſhould be employed for the purpoſe. If a ſoft tartar is already formed on the teeth, before adopting this plan, the addition of a teeth-powder may be uſed along with the bruſh. This powder however ſhould be more of an abſorbent teſtaceous kind, than of a gritty ſpiculated nature; but if the tartar has formed a firm ſolid body adhering inſeparably to the teeth, and forming as it were part of their ſubſtance, the beſt practice will be to ſeparate this by proper inſtruments, and then the method propoſed will be effectual for preſerving them in a healthy ſtate.

XLI.

But inſtead of this ſafe practice recommended, perſons anxious only to have their teeth cleaned, without regard to the means employed, have had recourſe to certain modes of effecting it, which, though

anſwering the purpoſe in the mean time, have in the end been attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences. Theſe methods however various, may be all reduced to two heads, being the effect of ſtrong mechanical friction or chemical ſolution.

XLII.

The former depends on the uſe of certain powders, variouſly colored according to the views of their inventors, in the compoſition of which pumice ſtone, or ſome other gritty ſubſtance forms a principal part; this preparation rubbed daily with the aſſiſtance of a bruſh againſt the enamel, produces no doubt a poliſh and whiteneſs on its ſurface, but from the ſtrong friction this effect can only be produced at the expence of the enamel, or by occaſioning a partial detrition of it.

XLIII.

That this is really the caſe, has been eſtabliſhed by actual experiment, for if a ſound human tooth is placed in a vice with the convex ſide upwards, and rubbed with a bruſh charged with any tooth powder, in leſs than an hour by continuing the rubbing, the enamel of that part expoſed to the friction, will be entirely deſtroyed. In repeating this experiment, with the different compoſitions ſold under the title of tooth powders, the ſame effect has been known to follow, only varying a little in the time required, according to the fineneſs of the powder.

XLIV.

From this fact a calculation may be formed, ſuppoſing ſuch powders uſed twice or thrice a week, and

rubbed for each time one fourth of a minute, in what length of time the enamel may be entirely deſtroyed, and by ſuch calculation, it will be found to require only a very few years.

XLV.

To render the above experiment ſtill more concluſive, it need only be obſerved, that the teeth never receive any renewal of the enamel, when worn away. That it increaſes only in growth and fine neſs till the age of 20; but that after that period it receives no addition, but, on the contrary, gradually decays, ſo that by the age of 30 it will frequently be entirely gone. Nay, its original thickneſs, even in full growth, is not more than a 24th part of an inch, how ſoon then muſt continued friction itſelf againſt ſuch a thin ſtructure produce an abraſion.

XLVI.

The miſchief of this practice many have attributed leſs to the powder, than to the bruſh that applies it, and they have therefore ſubſtituted a cloth in place of the latter. To ſhew however that this idea is ill founded, the ſame experiment may be repeated as already related, employing a cloth inſtead of the bruſh. The ſame effect will be found to follow it, with this difference, that the cloth, by not entering like the bruſh into the interſtices of the teeth, does not render the poliſh ſo complete.

XLVII.

At the ſame time it muſt be allowed, that though, as commonly uſed, theſe powders are attended with the effects deſcribed, yet under certain reſtrictions,

ſince they contribute ſo ſoon to give a poliſh and whiteneſs to the teeth, they may be permitted in a ſparing manner: hence,

1. When the teeth poſſeſs a thin ſcale of tartar, they may be applied till this is worn off, for till then they can do no injury againſt the enamel.

2. After a thick tartar has been removed by inſtruments, they may be alſo employed till the teeth are freed of all diſcolouring matter: and

3. Where the teeth are not regularly cleaned, an occaſional uſe of them merely to rub off the tartar will do no harm.

XLVIII.

From theſe applications to the teeth, whoſe action depends on mechanical friction, thoſe next co to be examined whoſe operation is the effect of chemical ſolution.

They are all ſold under the name of tinctures, and the chief part of their compoſition conſiſts always in a certain proportion of mineral acid. Hence they turn out, when examined, very powerful menſtrua to ſoften and deſtroy the enamel.

They are much more eaſily applied than the powders, are very quick in producing their effect, and are therefore too often preferred. But in proportion to this quickneſs of their operation are their bad effects produced; and the ſlower any effect is produced on the enamel, the ſafer is the action of the remedy.

XLIX.

All tinctures, then, for the teeth, are compoſed of mineral acids, diluted and concealed under various artifices; and that this is the caſe is clear,

1. From their ſour aſtringent taſte, conveying to the teeth a peculiar rough ſenſation.

2. From their effervescence on the addition of an alcali; and,

3. From the known effects of mineral acids on the teeth, when ſubmitted to their operation by way of experiment.

L.

From experiments made on this ſubject it appears, that a mineral acid is the only menſtruum by which the enamel of the teeth can be ſpeedily cleaned; and that, though all acids are powerful ſolvents of the teeth, yet that the vitriolic is the only one which has alſo the ſingular effect of whitening them. Hence it becomes neceſſarily a principal ingredient in all ſuch compoſitions. Nay it may be obſerved, that even in its moſt diluted ſtate, the effects of this acid on the enamel are the ſame; and though ſeveral attempts have been made to meliorate its hurtful principle, and yet preſerve its property on the enamel, yet it appears that thoſe properties cannot be disjoined, and that ſuch attempts are merely a deception of their authors on the public.

LI.

Thus all acids ſeem to have a particular tendency to deſtroy the ſtructure of the teeth, and that in proportion to the ſtrength of the acid principle they poſſeſs.

In the nitrous and muriatic acid the ſubſtance of the teeth can be entirely deſtroyed in one or two days. In the vitriolic, again, this operation is ſlower

and it ſeems to take place more by acting on the cementing principle than on the other parts. In the vegetable acids, though this effect is proportionally weak, yet it does take place in a conſiderable degree, which is evident from the effects of tartar, and alſo from the ſimilar known effects of ſugar, ſweetmeats, &c.

In all the countries where much vegetable acid is uſed, particularly in the Weſt Indies, and other ſouthern climates, the teeth of the inhabitants are ſeldom good. Sugared meats and liquors, again, produce, while they are in the very mouth, ſymptoms of roughneſs, tooth-edge, and pain; and the teeth of ſuch people as uſe them are ſuſceptible of pain on the ſlighteſt impreſſions of cold or chewing.

LII.

To theſe bad effects of ſubſtances on the teeth themſelves, may be ſubjoined that of others which act upon the gums, and thus, in an indirect manner, have the ſame hurtful tendency. The chief of theſe is the uſe of tooth-picks. The gum is ſpread cloſely between the teeth, and it is intended by this cloſeneſs, that the teeth ſhould ſupport each other in their place. Whatever then widens the interſtices between the teeth, muſt tend to deſtroy the intention of nature; and, independent of this alſo, the frequent uſe of the tooth-pick affords a more convenient lodgment for the food. Inſtead of the tooth-pick, therefore, a ſmall hair-bruſh, like a pencil, ſhould be uſed, which will anſwer the purpoſe, and obviate all the inconveniences that have been mentioned.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES

I.

Herpes.

Herpes consists in an eruption of broad itchy spots here and there, over the skin, of a whitish or yellowish colour, which at last unite together, and discharge a thin serous fluid. After a certain time they form scaly scales, which peel off, and leave the surface below red; the same appearances however, are apt to be renewed in a successive series till the disease is either cured, or spontaneously departs. The herpes at the same time remains in other respects perfectly sound.

This disease commonly attacks in spring, and departs in winter; as the cold weather sets in. Women are more subject to it than the other sex. It is entirely a disease of the skin, and is distinguished from itch by the size of the spots, and at the same time being rarely contagious.

II.

Its nature like most other cutaneous diseases, may be referred to low diet, moist damp situation, and use of cucumbers.

III.

Cure is completed by throwing the patient into a fever, which generally forces out the eruption on the surface, and leaves it behind.

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II.

Its causes like most other cutaneous diseases, may be referred to low diet, moist damp situation, and want of cleanliness.

III.

Its cure is completed by stimulating the extreme vessels of the surface, and this is effected either by

mercury, or the vitriolic acid, and they are both employed moſt ſucceſsfully in the form of liniment.

IV.

Its recurrence is prevented by the ſame remedies employed internally, ſo as to keep open a proper excretion by the ſkin.

V.

Itch. (Pſora.)

The itch conſiſts of ſmall itchy puſtules or ſores, of a contagious nature, chiefly affecting the hands, but in time ſpreading over the reſt of the body, and they are filled with a ſerous fluid which flows out on preſſure, and is ſucceeded by a ſcurfy cruſt.

VI.

This diſeaſe ariſes from a peculiar contagion, generated by the ſame cauſes, producing other cutaneous eruptions, and particularly affecting a cold mountainous ſituation.

VII.

In the cure of this diſeaſe, ſulphur is conſidered as a certain ſpecific, and does beſt applied in unction. Where the ſulphur is diſliked, the vitriolic acid has been found effectual.

VIII.

Scald Head. (Tinea.)

Tinea conſiſts in a ſcabby eruption of the ſkin of the head, or hairy ſcalp, ariſing from an obſtruction to its excretion, which confined generates a peculiar

acrid matter, eroding the ſkin of the head, and afterwards ſpreading its acrimony to the adjacent parts.

IX.

Its cure proceeds on the ſame principle with that of the two former diſeaſes, by ſtimulating the veſſels of the head, till their obſtruction is removed, and their proper diſcharge reſtored; and previous to this, the hairy ſcalp ſhould be carefully ſhaved, then covered with a liniment made of ſulphur, or of pitch, or of mercury, according to the particular choice of the practitioner, and that in a proportion ſuited to the particular circumſtances of the caſe, while ſimilar remedies may be given internally; and to haſten the cure, the courſe of the fluids may in the mean time be in part diverted from the head, by means of bliſters, iſſues, &c.

X.

Blindneſs. (Gutta ſerena.)

GUTTA SERENA conſiſts in a loſs of ſight, without any apparent fault of the organ. It depends on an affection of the nerves, and is, for the moſt part, incurable.

XI.

It may be attempted, however, in *two* ways, either by ſtimulating the part itſelf, or the ſyſtem in general.

The *first* is done by the use of blisters and issues, either applied behind the ears, the back part of the head or neck, and continued for a length of time, or by errhines promoting a discharge from the nose.

The *second* depends on the use of antispasmodics, and mercury; and the directions for conducting the last may be found under the title of *lues venerea*. (ccxii.)

XII.

Deafness. (Paracusis.)

Deafness is generally an organic affection, and and admits, in that case, of little alleviation; but *two* species of it may be mentioned, that require to be distinguished, as frequently admitting a cure.

The *first* depends on the secretion of the ear being suppressed by accidental causes, as cold, &c., and is attended with a sense of heat and dryness in the part. The cure here depends on supplying the natural secretion by any unctuous substance introduced into it in cotton or wool, as oil of bitter almonds; and the application of heat till the secretion is restored.

XIII.

The other is a nervous affection, and arises as a consequence of hysteria, to be removed by antispasmodics and stimulants of the last, particularly electricity and the cold bath, though it is often incurable.

XIV.

Tympany. (Tympanitis.)

TYMPANY consists in a collection of wind, distending the intestines, or abdomen, and arises, in the former situation from the sudden suppression of dysentery or looseness, or as a consequence of febrile diseases, attended with these symptoms; and in the latter from an erosion of the intestines, the effect also of preceding diseases.

XV.

In every case it is an obstinate disease, marking a total relaxation of the system, and therefore it generally ends in dropsy, discovering the same emaciated countenance, dry cough, and hectic state in the end (cccxvi.).

XVI.

Its cure in the *first* species, when the wind is confined within the intestines, is to be attempted by carminatives and tonics; the former to procure a discharge of the accumulated air; the latter to restore the tone of the *primæ viæ*, the cause of the disease.

In the *second* species, again, the disease must unavoidably be fatal, though a temporary relief may be procured by the operation of paracentesis or tapping.

POISONS.

XVII.

Poisons are ſuch ſubſtances as, when introduced into the body, threaten the exſtinction of life. They are of *three* kinds, derived either from the animal, mineral, or vegetable kingdom; and their ſymptoms are different, according to the particular parts they ſpecifically affect.

XVIII.

Several of the firſt we have had already occaſion to mention, and to mark their mode of operation, as in contagion, canine madneſs, lues venerea, cancer, &c. To theſe may be now added, that of the viper and rattleſnake, which ſo often prove fatal in the warmer climates.

XIX.

The poiſon of the viper proves only fatal, when conveyed by the infliction of a wound. The ſymptoms are acute pain in the place wounded, with a ſwelling, at firſt red, afterwards livid, which by degrees ſpreads farther to the neighbouring parts, the conſtitutional ſymptoms are then felt, viz. very great faintneſs, with quick low intermitting pulſe; ſickneſs,

vomiting, and yellow tinge of the ſkin ſucceed, and a thin ſanious matter iſſuing from the wound, death frequently follows.

XX.

To prevent theſe ſymptoms, or counteract their fatal tendency, three indications ariſe :

The *firſt* is the removal of the poiſon, which is beſt performed by immediately ſucking the part, and no bad effects will follow to the perſon employed, where the poiſon is diluted by the ſaliva.

The *ſecond* conſiſts in actual deſtruction of the wounded part, either by the actual cautery, or changing its ſtate by the application of ſtrong alkaline ſalts, or other cauſtics.

The *third* indication is accompliſhed, where the two former have been ineffectual, by emetics, and by procuring a ſtrong determination to the ſurface by diaphoretics.

The viper's fat has been recommended as a ſpecific application here.

XXI.

The bite of the ſnake or adder of this country, produces ſymptoms pretty ſimilar to thoſe above, but not ſo violent or ſudden in their operation, and therefore they ſeldom prove fatal. The treatment is the ſame as that recommended (xx.).

XXII.

The poiſon of the rattleſnake may be mentioned next, which is commonly more fatal than that of the viper. It is to be cured by the ſame means, and no perſon expoſed to the bite of ſuch animals ſhould

ever be without a ſmall portion of ſoap ley, or ſtrong ſalt of tartar.

Volatile alkali has been likewiſe employed, and the ſp. ammoniæ ſuccinat. of the London Pharmacopœia.

XXXIII.

The bite of ſeveral ſmall inſects in the warmer climates are often troubleſome, ſometimes fatal; but in general the ſpecifics for each of them are well known in theſe climates, and medical aſſiſtance is therefore ſeldom found neceſſary.

XXIV.

Of the mineral poiſons the chief to be enumerated are lead, arſenic, and corroſive ſublimate.

The effects of the firſt chiefly occur in the cyder countries, and produce what is called the Devonſhire, or Poictou colic, or what is ſimilar in the Weſt Indies, the dry belly-ach; part of the lead being diſſolved by the acid in the preparation of that liquor. For its cure we refer to the general indications in the cure of colic laid down (ccxix.).

Arſenic is a poiſon which has been frequently fatal. Its effects are ſo powerful as to be immediately diſplayed on the part, producing inflammation and gangrene of the ſtomach in a ſhort time, even in the quantity of ſix or ſeven grains.

Corroſive ſublimate is much the ſame in its effects, though not ſo powerful.

XXV.

The cure of both poiſons depends on either immediately evacuating them, or counteracting their effects.

XXVI.

The *first* is performed by ſtrong emetics, quick in their operation, and the white or blue vitriol is generally preferred along with plentiful dilution.

The *ſecond* is effected by decompoſing theſe ſalts by a ſolution of ſalt of tartar, or by obtunding their acrimony by the exhibition of oils and mucilages in large quantity; but unleſs this be done quickly, in the courſe of a few minutes, their effects muſt una-unavoidably be fatal.

XXVII.

Vegetable poiſons are not ſo powerful as the mineral. Their effects conſiſt in inducing a torpor of the nervous ſyſtem, and they are all of the narcotic tribe.

The cure depends, like the others, on either evacuating them, or counteracting their effects.

The *firſt* is performed by emetics and diluents.

The *ſecond* by a liberal uſe of acids, and demulcents, and by exciting the torpor of the ſyſtem by bliſters, ſinapiſms, &c.

A PRACTICAL

ERRATA:

IN THE TEXT.

PAGE	LINE	
12	17	*For* contained *read* combined.
17	10	*for* beſt *read* leaſt.
30	24	*for* 7th day *read* 4th day.
46	8	*for* minderi *read* mindereri.
80	27	*for* Toequin *read* Tonquin.
103	27	*for* Colchium *read* Colchicum.
113	14	*for* a little *read* but a little.
163	18	*for* in *read* on.

IN PHARMACOPOEIA.

11		℥ ij. *belong to* Decoct. arnicæ *not to* Arſenic
12	3	*for* Pli *read* Pil.
15		Syrup Toletan. *ſhould be oppoſite to* Syrup Balſamic *not to* Tinct. Toletan.
Ditto		*in doſe of* Sal Glauber. *from* ℥ ß. to x. *ſhould be from* ℥ ß to ʒ x.
18		laſt, for *Cardamona* read *Cardamum.*
23	4 & 5	*the doſes of the* Tinct. *and* Infuſ. Catechu *are inverted, the firſt belongs to the Tincture, the ſecond to the Infuſion.*
27		*doſe of* Syrup Catechu *ſhould be placed under* Chemical *not* Compound.
30	1	*for* cretaeeus *read* cretaceus.
31	4	*doſe of* Elaterium *omitted, which is from* gr ß. to iij.
31		laſt, *doſe of* Dolichos *omitted, which is from* gr ij. to iv. or more.
50	3	*for* Rododendon *read* Rododendron.
55		*in doſe of* Oxymel ſcillit. *for* ʒ ß. to ʒ ß. *read* ℥ ß.
60		*for* Veratrium *read* Veratrum.
63		*in doſe of* Infuſ. uvæ urſi *omitted the figure of* ℥
71	10	*for* linum *read* lini
81		laſt, *for* volatile *read* volatilia.
84	16	*for* foutiuli *read* fonticuli.
92		*Preſcription* 2*d*, for *gr* read ℥.
115		*Preſcription*, for *table-ſpoonful* read *tea-ſpoonful.*
119		*Preſcription* 4*th*, *omitted* ℞.

A PRACTICAL

PHARMACOPOEA,

DIVIDED INTO

THREE PARTS;

viz.

MATERIA MEDICA, CLASSIFICATION,

AND

PRESCRIPTION.

PART I.

Containing the ACTIVE MEDICINES,

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND CHEMICAL,

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Absinthium.		Sal Absinthii
		Tinct. Absinthii.
Wormwood		
Acetum Vini.		Serum Aceti.
		℥ j. Acet. ad ℔ j. Lact.
Vinegar.		Syrup Aceti.
Acidum Vitriolicum.		Sp. Vitriol. tenuis
		Sp. Vitriol. dulcis
Vitriolic Acid.		Sp. æther. Vitr.
		Elix. Vitr. Acid.
		Elix. Vitr. dulc.

MATERIA MEDICA.

In PRESENT PRACTICE.

WITH THEIR DOSES.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ss. to ʒj.		*gr.* v.	
		ʒj. to ʒij.	
		ad libit.	
		℥j.	
		gt.x.toxx.	Acid. Vitriol. dilut.
		ʒj.	Sp. Ætheris Vitriol.
		gutt. xxx.	Æther Vitriolicus
		gutt. xxx.	Acid. Vitr. Aromat.
		gutt. xxx.	Sp. Æth. Vitr. Arom.

Simple.	Compound.	Chemical.
Acorus. Sweet Flag.		
Ærugo. Verdigreaſe.	Ung. ærugin.	Aqua Sapphairina
Allium. Garlic.		Syrup Allii Oxymel Allii
Aloe. Aloes	Pil. aloetic. Pil. Rufi	Tinct. Sacra Elix. Proprietatis Elix. Proprietatis Vitriolici
Althea. Marſhmallow.		Decoct. Altheæ (℥ j. to ℔ j.) Syrup Altheæ
Alumen. Alum.	Pulv. ſtyptic.	Coag. Aluminoſ.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. v. to xv.			
			Cuprum acido acetos. rosum.
			Aqua Æruginis ammoniatæ
ʒ ß. dried		ʒ ij. to ℥ ß.	
		℥ ß. to ʒ vj.	
gr. iij. to ʒ ß.	ʒ ß.	ʒ ij. to ℥ ß.	Vinum aloeticum.
	℈ j. to ʒ ß.	gutt. xv. to ʒ j.	Pil. Aloes cum Myrr.
		gutt. xv. to ʒ j.	Elix. Aloes cum Myrrha.
			Tinct. Aloes vitriol.
ʒ ß. to ℈ j.		℔ ij. indies	
		℥ j. sæpe	
gr. iv. to ℈ j.	*gr.* x. to ℈ j.	℥ iij. sæpe	Pulv. Alum. comp.

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Amygdalæ amaræ Bitter Almonds.		
Amygdalæ dulces. Sweet Almonds.		Emulſio cois
Amylum. Starch.		Mucilago Amyli
Anethum. Dill.		Ol. Anethi Aq. Anethi
Ammoniacum. G. Ammoniac.		
Anguſtura.		Decoct. Anguſt. Tinct. Anguſt.
Aniſum. Aniſe.		Ol. Aniſi. Aq. Aniſi.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. iv. to ℈ ss.			
ad libit.		ad libit.	
℈ ss. to ʒ ss.		℥ j. sæpe.	
♃ j. to ʒ j.		gutt. iij. ℥ ij. to iv.	
♃ j. to ʒ j.			
♃ j. to ʒ j.		℔ ij. indies ℥ j.	
gr. iv. to xv.		gutt. iij. ℥ ij. to iv.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Antimonium.		Crocus Metallor.
Antimony.		Sulph. aurat. Ant.
		Pulv. antimonial.
		Calx nitrata Ant. *vel* Pulv. Jacobi
		Tartarus emeticus
		Vinum e Tartar Emetic.
		Vin. antimonial.
Arabicum.	Trochiſci albi.	Mucilago Gum Arabic
Gum Arabic.		Emulſio Arabic.
Ariſtolochia tenuis.		
Arnica.		Decoct. Arnicæ (ʒ j. ad ℔ j.)
Leopard's bane.		
Arſenicum.		
Arſenic.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. v. to ʒ j.		*gr.* xv. to ℈ j.	Crocus Antimonii
		gr. iv. to xvi.	Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum
		gr. v to ℈ j.	
		gr. vj to ℈ j. ter indies	Antimon. uſt. cum Nitro.
		gr. j. to vj.	Antimon. tartariſat.
		gut. xv to xxx	Vin Antimon. tartariſati.
		ʒ ij. to ℥ ſſ.	Vin. e Tartar. Antim.
ʒ ij.	ad libit.	ad libit.	
℈ j. to ʒ j.			
gr. ⅛ to iij.		℥ ij. ſæpe.	

Simple,	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Arum. Wake-robin.	Pulv. Ari comp.	
Aſa fœtida.	Pli. Gumm.	Tinct. fœtida.
Aſarum.	Pulv. ſternutat.	
Aurant. Hiſpalenſe. Seville Orange.		Aq. Cort. Aurant Syrup. Cort. Aur.
Avena. Oats.		Decoct. Avenæ
Balſamum Canadenſe. Canada Balſam.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ss. to ʒj.	℈j. to ʒj.	–	
gr. x. to ʒss.	℈j.	gt. x. to ℥j.	Pil. Asæ fœtidæ com. Tinct. Asæ fœtidæ.
℈ss. to ʒj.	℈j. to ʒj.		Pulv. Asari comp.
ʒj. to ʒv.		℥ ij. to iv. ℥j.	
		ad libit.	
gutt. xx. to xxx			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Balſam Copaibæ.		
Capivi Balſam.		
Balſam Peruvian.		
Balſam of Peru.		
Balſam Toletan.		Tinct. Toletan.
Balſam of Tolu.		Syrup Balſam
Bardana.		Decoct Bardanæ (℥ ij. to ℔ j.)
Burdock.		
Barilla.		Soda purificata.
		Sal Rupellenſis
		Sal Glauberi

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gt. xx. to xxx.			
gt.x. to xl.			
gr.v.to ℈j.		gt.v.to xx. ℥j. to ij.	Syrupus Toletanus
℈j. to ʒj.		℥i j. ſæpe	
		℥ ß.	Soda tartariſata
		℥ß. to x.	Soda vitriolata

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Belladonna.		Infuſ. Belladon. (*gr.* j. to ℥ j.)
Deadly Night-ſhade.		Extract Bellad.
Benzoinum.		Flor- Benzoin.
Benjamin.		Tinct. Bezoin. Elix. Traumatic.
Biſtorta.		
Biſtort.		
Borax.		Sal ſedativ. Hombergii. }
Calx viva.		Aqua Calcis Linim. Aq. Calcis
Quicklime.		Lixivium cauſtic. Lix. cauſt. acer. ——— mit.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. j. to vj.		℥ j.	
		gr. j. to iv.	
gr. iv. to xv.		*gr.* iv. to vj.	Acidum Benzoicum
		gt. x. to lx.	
		gt. x. to xxx.	Tinct. Benzo. comp.
ʒ j. to iij.			
gr. v. to x.		*gr.* iij. to ℈ j.	
		℥ iv. ſæpe	
		gt. xv. to xl.	Aq. Lixivia cauſtica

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Camphora.		Sp. vinoſ. camph.
		Emulſio camphor.
Camphire.		Balſ. Opodeldoch
		Linim. volat.
		Aq. vitr. camph.
Canella alba.		
Wild Cinnamon.		
Cancer.		Oculi Cancrorum
		Chelæ Cancror.
Crab.		
Cantharis.		Tinct. Canthar.
		Emplaſ. Veſicator.
Spaniſh Fly.		Ung. epiſpaſ. fort.
		——————— mit.
Cardamom minus.		Tinct. Cardom.
Leſſer Cardamona.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. iij. to ʒ*ss.*		ad libit.	
			Linim. ſaponaceum
			Oleum ammoniatum
gr. iv. to vj.			
		℈j. to ʒ j.	
		℈j. to ʒ j.	
gr.ss. to ij.		gt. xx. to xxx.	Emplaſt. Cantharid. Un g Pulv. Can har. Ung. Infuſ. Canthar.
gr. iij. to ʒ*ss.*		℈j. to ʒ j.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Carduus benedict. Holy Thistle.		
Carvi. Carraway.		Ol. Carvi Aq. Carvi ——— spirit.
Caryophylla arom. Clove.		
Caryophylla rubra. Clove Jelly Flower.		Syr. Caryophyl.
Cascarilla.		Infus. Cascaril. (℥ j. to ℔ j.)
Cassia fistularis. Cassia of the Cane	Elect. Cassiæ	

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. j. to ʒ j.			
		gutt. iij.	
		℥ ij. to iv.	
		ʒ j.	Spiritus Carvi
gr. iij. to ʒ ß.			
gr. iv. to xij.		℥ iij.	
℥ ij. pulp	ʒ ß. to ℥ j.		

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Cassia lignea.		Aq. Cassiæ
Cassia Bark.		
Castoreum.		Tinct. Castor.
Castor.		Tinct. Cast. comp.
Catechu.	Conf. Japonic.	Tinct. Japonic.
Japan Earth.		Infus. Japonic.
Centaurium minus.		
Lesser Centaury		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ j. to ij.		℥ ij. to iv.	
gr. iv. to ℈ j.		ʒ j. ʒ j.	
℈ j. to ʒ ß.	*gr.* v. to ℈ j.	℥ ij. to iv. ʒ j. to ij.	Tinct. e Catechu Electuar. Catechu Infus. Catechu
ʒ ß.			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Cera alba et flava. White and yellow Wax.		Linim. ſimplex Ung. ſimplex Cerat. ſimplex Ung. Baſilicon Emplaſt. cereum
Ceruſſa. White Lead.		Sacchar. Saturni Ung. Saturni Ung. album Tinct. antiphthiſ.
Chamæmelum. Chamomile.		Extr Cham. Decoct. cois
Cicuta. Hemlock.		Extr. Cicut.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chomical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
			Ung. Resinosum
			Emplast. simplex.
		gr. ¼ to j.	Cerussa acetata.
			Ung. Cerus. acetat.
			Ung. Cerussæ
		gt. xv. to xxx.	Tinct. Cerus. acetat.
gr. v. to ℈j.			
		gr. vj. to ʒ ss. ad libit.	Decoct. Chamæmel.
gr. vj. to 128.		*gr.* v to ℈ij.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Cineres clavellati.		Lixiv.purificat. Tart. regenerat. Tart. vitriolat. Tart. ſolubile
Pot or Pearl-aſh.		
Cinnamonium	Pulv. aromat. Conf. Cardiac.	Ol. Cinnam. Tinct. aromat. Tinct. Cinnam. Aq. Cinn. ———-- ſpirit.
Cinnamon.		
Coccinella.		
Cochineal.		
Cochlearia	Succ. ad ſcorbut.	
Scurvy Graſs.		
Colchicum.		Syrup. Colchici
Meadow Saffron		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
		gr. iij. to v.	
		℥ j.	Lixiva acetata
		ʒ ß. to ij.	—— vitriolata
		℥ß. to ℥ j.	—— tartarisata
gr. iij. to ʒß.	*gr.* v. to xv.	gutt. iij.	Pulv. aromaticus
	℈ j. to ij.	ʒ j. to ij.	Elect. aromaticum
		ʒ j. to ij.	Tinct. Cinn. comp.
		℥ ij. to iv.	
		℥ j.	
			Spiritus Cinnamoni
	gr. xij. to ʒß.		
℈ß. to ij.	℥ ij. to vj.		Suc. Cochlear. comp.
gr. ij. to ℈ j.		ʒ j. to ij. ter indies	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Colocynthis.	Pil. Cocciæ	
Bitter Apple.		
Columba.		Tinct. Columbæ
Columbo.		
Contrayerva.	Pulv. Con. comp.	
Counter-poiſon.		
Coriandrum.		
Coriander.		
Cornu Cervi.		Sal C. C. Sal C. C. volat. Ol. C. C. Sp. C. C. Decoct. alb.
Hartſhorn.		
Cortex Peruvianus.		Extr. C. P. Decoct. C. P. Tinct. C. P.
Peruvian Bark.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
*gr.*v.to ℈j.	℈ j. to ij.		Pil. Aloes cum Coloc.
*gr.*x.to ℈j.		℥ss. to j.	
gr. vj. to ʒss.	℈j. to ʒj.		
℈j. to ʒj.			
℈ss. to ʒj.		*gr.* iij. to xv.	Ammonia præparata.
		*g.r*vj.to℈j.	
		gutt. x.	Aq. Amm. ex Ossibus
		gt. xv. to ʒ j.	
		℥ iv. sæpe	
℈j. to ʒj.		*gr.*v.to ℈j.	
		℔ j. to ij. indies	Decoct. Cinchonæ
		℥ j.	Tinct. Cinchonæ

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Creta alba. Chalk.	Pulv. cretaeeus	Potio cretacea. Trochiſci Cretæ
Crocus. Saffron.		Tinct. Croci
Elaterium. WildCucumber.		
Cuprum vitriolatum. Blue Vitriol.		Aq. ſtyptic.
Digitalis. Fox-glove.		
Dolichos. Coweech.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈j. to ʒj.			
	℈j. to ʒ j.		
		℥ iv. sæpe ad libit.	
gr. v. to ℈j.		gt. x. to ℥ j.	
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.			Aq. Cup. vitr. comp.
gr. j. to iij.			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Ferrum.		Limatura.
Iron.		Mars ſaccharatus.
		Vitriol. calcinat. Colcothar vitriol. Flores martiales Tinct. Martis Sal Chalybis, *vel.* Vitriol. viride.
Filix Mas.		
Male Fern.		
Fœniculum dulce.		
Sweet Fennel.		
Fuligo Ligni.		
Woodſoot.		Tinct. Fuligin.
Fumaria.		Infuſ. Fumar.
Fumitory.		
Galbanum.		
Galban.		
Gallæ.		
Galls.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
		gr. iv. to viij.	
		gr. iv. to viij.	
		gr.ſſ. to iij.	Ferrum vitr. exſicat.
		gr.ſſ. to iij.	——————— uſtum
		gr. vj. to ℈j.	Ferrum ammoniatum
ʒ j.		ʒ ij.	
		gr. ij. to vj.	——— vitriolatum
℈ j.			
	gt. x. to ʒ j.		
ʒ*ſſ.* to j.	℥ ij. to iv.		
gr. x. to xv			
gr. ij. to vj.			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Gambogia.		
Gamboge.		
Gentiana.		Extr. Gentian.
Gentian.		Infuſ. amar.
		Vin. amar.
		Elix. ſtomach.
Geofræa.		Infuſ. Geofreæ
Cabbage-tree.		(ʒ j. to ℔ ij.)
Glycirrhizza.		Extr. Glyc.
		Decoct. Glyc.
Liquorice.		(ʒj to ℔ ij.)
		Trochiſci nigri
Granata Malus.		
Pomegranate.		
Gratiola.		Infuſ. Gratiol.
		Extr. Gratiol.
Hedge Hyſſop.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. ij. to vj.			
℈ j. to iij.		gr. v. to ℈ss.	
		℥ iij.	Infus. Gentiani comp.
		ʒ j. to iij.	Vin. Gentiani comp.
		ʒ ss.	Tinct. amar. *vel* G. c.
		ʒ ss. to iv. in-dies	
ʒ ss. to ʒ j.		ad libit.	
		idem	
		idem	Trochisci Glycirrh.
℈ j. to ʒ j.			
		ʒ ss. to ij.	
		gr. iij to ℈ j.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Guajacum.		Gum Guiac.
		Elix. Guiac.
Guiac.		Elix. Guiac volat.
Hordeum.		Decoct. Hordei
Barley.		
Hydrargyrus.		
	Pil. mercur.	Merc. calcinat.
Mercury.	— Æthiopicæ	Æthiops mineral
	— Plummeri	Mer. corrof. fubl.
	Ung. ceruleum.	Hyd- mur. præc.
	—— nitrat.	Mer. præc. ruber
	—— fortius	—— cinereus
	—— mitius	Turpeth mineral
	Emplaft. cærul.	
Hyofciamus.		Extr. Hyf.
Henbane.		
Jalapium.	Pulv. Jalap. com.	Refin Jalap.
	Pil. e Jalap.	Tinct. Jalap.
Jalap.		

Simple. Dose.	Compound. Dose.	Chemical. Dose.	New Nomenclature.
℥ß.			
		℈ß. to ʒß.	
		gt. xx. to ℥ß.	Tinct. Guajaci
		℥ß.	——— ammoniata
		ad libit.	
℥ß. to ij.	gr. x. to xv.	gr. j. to iij.	Pil. Hydrargyri
	gr. x. to ℈j.	ʒ ij.	Hydr. sulphur. niger
	gr. x. to ℈j.	gr. ß. to ij.	Pil. Calomelan. comp.
		gr. iij. to vi.	Hydr. muriat. corrof.
			——— mitis
			Hydr. nitrat. niger
		gr. ij to iv.	——— præcip. ciner.
		gr. ß. to j.	——— vitriolat. flav.
			Ung. Hydr. nitr. fort.
			——— mitius
			Empl. Hydr.
℈ß. to ℈j.		gr. j. to ℈j.	
gr. x. to ℈ ij.	℈j. to ʒß.	℈ß. to j.	
	gr. x. to xv.	ʒ ij. to vj.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Ipecacuahna.		
	Pulv. Dover.	Tinct. Ipecac.
Ipecacuhan.		
Juniperus.		
		Ol. Juniperi
Juniper.		Aq. Junip. comp.
Kino.		
		Tinct. Kino
Gum Kino.		
Lapis calaminaris.		Cerat Lap. cal.
Calamy.		
Lavandula.		
		Ol. Lavand.
Lauender.		Sp. Lavand.
		Sp. Lav. comp.
Lichen islandicus.		Mucilag. Lichen.
Iceland Liver-wort.		
Lignum Campachense.		Extr. L. C.
		Decoct. L. C.
Logwood.		(ʒ iij. to ℔ ij.)

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ss. to j.			
	gr. xv. to ℈j.	℥j. to ij.	Pulv. Ipecac. comp. Vin. Ipecac.
℥ ij. Bacc.		gutt. iij. ℥ j.	Sp. Juniper. comp.
gr. viij. to xij.		ʒss. to j.	
℈j. to iij.		gutt. v. gt. xxx. to ʒ j. idem	
℈j. to iij.		ad libit.	
gr. x. to ℈j.		gr. v. to xv. ℥ iv. sæpe	

Simple,	*Compo d.*	*Chemical*
Lilium album. White Lily.		Mucilag. Rad.
Limon. Limen.	Succ. Limon.	Syrup. Limon. Aq. Limon.
Linum. Lint.		Infuſ. Lin. (℥ß. to ℔ß.)
Lithargyrus. Litharge.		Acet. Lithargyr. Aq. veg. mineral.
Lobelia. Blue Cardinal Flower.		Decoct. rad. ſicc. (℥ iv. to ℔ v.)
Manna. Manna.		Serum Mannæ
Magneſia alba. Magneſia.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈j. to ʒ j.			
		ad libit.	
	℥ j. to ij.	℥ j.	
		℥ ij. to iv.	
		ad libit.	
		gt. x. to ʒ j.	
		℔ij. indies	
℥ ij.			
		ad libit.	
℈j. to ʒ ij.			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Maſtiche.		
Maſtic.		
Melampodium.		Extr. Melamp. Tinct. Melamp.
Black Hellebore		
Mentha Pipiritidis.		Ol. Menthæ Aq. Menth. ——————— ſpirit.
Peppermint.		
Mentha Sativa.		Infuſ. Callid. *vel* Thea (ʒ j. to ℔ j.)
Spearmint.		
Menyanthes.		
Marſh Trefoil.		
Mezereon.		Decoct. Mez. (ʒ j. to ℔ iij.)
Millepedæ.		Vin. Millep.
Slaters or Wood-lice.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. iij. to xij.			
gr. vj. to ʒ ß.		*gr.* v. to ℈ ß. ʒ j. to iij.	
		gutt. iij. ℥ ij. to iv. ʒ j.	Sp Menthæ
		ad libit.	
℈ j. to ij.			
gr. ß. to iij.		℔ ij. indies	
gr. iij. to v.		ʒ j. to iij.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Moſchus.		
		Tinct. Moſchi
Muſk.		
Myrrha.		Tinct. Myrrhæ
Myrrh.		
Nicotiana.		Inful. Nicot.
Tobacco.		Vin. Nicot.
Nitrum.		Acid. nitroſ.
		———— tenue
Nitre.	Trochiſci Nitri	Sp. Nitri dulcis
		Cauſtic Lunar.
		Sal Polychreſt.
Nux Moſchata.		Aq. Nuc. ſpirit.
Nutmeg.		
Olibanum.		
Frankincenſe.		

Simple *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. iij. to xij.		gt. xxx. to ʒ j.	
gr. iij. to xij.		gt. xv. to ʒ j.	
		gt. lx. to cxx.	
		idem	
gr. vj. to ℈j.			
	ad libit.	gt. aliquot ʒ ℔. to j.	Sp. Ætheris nitrosi
			Argentum nitratum
		ʒ ij. to ℥ ℔.	Lixiva vitriol. sulph.
gt. xv. to ʒ j.			Myristica
		ʒ j. to ℥ j.	Sp. Myristicæ
gr. v. to ℈j.			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Olea expressa.		
Expressed Oils.		
Opium.		
	Pil. pacific.	L. Laudanum
	Elect. Thebaic.	
		Elix. Paregoric.
	Trochisci Bechici	Balsam Anodyn
Papaver.		Syrup Diacodion.
Poppy.		
Petreolnm.		Aq. Petreoli (℔ ij. to *gall.* ij.)
Tar.		
Pimenta.		
		Aq. Piment.
Jamaica Pepper.,		——— spirit.
Pulsatilla Nigricans.		Extr. Pulsat.
		Aq. Pulsat.
Meadow Anemone.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℥ j.			
gr. j. to cxx.	gr. x. to ℈j.	gt. xxx.	Tinct. et Pil. Opii
	ʒij. to ℥ß.	to ℥ j.	Electuar. opiatum
		ʒ j.	Tinct. Opii ammon.
	ʒ *vel* 4 indies		Trochisci Glycerrh.
			Linim. opiatum
		ʒ j. to ℥j.	Syrup. Papav. albi
		℥ iv. to ℔ß.	
gr. ij. to iv.		℥ ij. to iv.	
		ʒ j. to ℥ j.	Sp. Pimentæ
		gr. v. ℥ß.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Pyrethrum.		
Pellitory.		
Quassia.		
Quassy.		
Quercus.		
Oak.		
Raphan. Rustic.		
		Aq. Raphan.
Horse-radish.		
Radix Indica Lopez.		
Indian or Lopez's Root.		
Rhamnus Cathart.		
		Syrup Rhamn.
Buck Thorn.		
Rheum.		
	Pil. stomach.	Infus. Rhei
Rhubarb.		Tinct. Rhei
		Vin. Rhei dulc.
		——— amar.
		Elix. Sacc.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. iv. to ℈ j.			
gr. x. to ℈ j.			
℈ ij. to ʒ j.			
ʒ j. to ij.			
		℥ ij. to iv.	
℥ ß.			
		℥ j. to iij.	
℈ j. to ʒ j.			
	ʒ ß.	℥ ij. to iv.	Pil. Rhei comp.
		ʒ ij. to ℥ ß.	
		℥ j.	
		℥ j.	
		℥ j.	Tinct. Rh. cum Aloe

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Rhododendon.		
		Decoct. Rhodod. (ʒ ij. to ℥ x.)
Ricini Ol.		
Castor Oil.		
Rosæ pallidæ.		Aq. Rosar.
		Syrup Rosar.
Pale Roses.		
Rosæ rubræ.		Tinct. Rosar.
	Conserv. Rosar.	
Red Roses.		Syrup. Rosar.
Ro marinus.		Ol. Rosmar.
		Aq. Sp. Rosmar.
Rosemary.		Aq. Regin. Hung.
		Acet. aromat.
Rubia.		
Madder.		
Ruta.		Ol. Rutæ.
		Infus. Rutæ
Rue.		

Simple *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
gr. ij. to iv.			
		℥ ij. to v.	
℥. ℈. to j.			
		℥ ij. to iv.	
		℥ j.	
gr. v. to ʒ ℈.		℥ j. sæpe	Infus. Rosar.
	ʒ ℈.		
		℥ j.	
		gutt. iij.	
		ʒ j. to ℥ j.	Sp. Rosmarin.
		idem	
		ʒ j. to ij.	
ʒ ℈. to j.			
℈. to ʒ j.			
		gutt. iij.	
		℥ ij.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Sabina.		Extr. Sab.
Savine.		Decoct- Sabin. (℥ j. to ℔ ij.)
Sagapenum.		
Sagapen.		
Sal Ammoniacum.		
Ammoniac Salt.		Sal Ammon. vol.
		Sp. Sal Am.
		Sp. Sal Am. cum Calce
		Sp. Sal. Am. vin.
		Sp. Salin. arom.
		Sp. volat. fœtid.
		Sp. Mindereri
Sal marin. Hisp.		Sp. Sal marin.
Sea Salt.		
Salvia.		Infus. Salviæ
Sage.		
Sambucus.		Decoct. Samb.
		Rob. Samb.
Elder.		

Simple *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
ʒ.ss. to j.			
		gr. v. to ℈.ss.	
		℥ ij. to iv.	
gr.v. to ℈j.			
ʒ.ss. to j.			
		gr.v. to ℈j.	Ammon. præparata.
		gt. xv. to ʒ j.	Aq. Ammoniæ Aq. Am. causticæ.
		gt.x. to ʒj.	Sp. Ammoniæ
		gt.x. to xl.	Sp. Am. aromat.
		gt. x. to xxx.	Sp. Am. fœtid.
		ʒ ij. to ℥j.	Aq. Am. acetat.
℥ j.			Soda muriata.
	gutt. v.		
℈j. to ʒj.	ad libit.		
		℥.ss. to j. ʒ j. to iij.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Sal Cathart. amar.		
Bitter Cathartic Salt		
Sapo alb. Hispan.		
	Pil. Sapo.	
Castille Soap.		Linim. saponac. Lixiv. saponac.
Sarsaparilla.		
		Decoct. Sarsæ (℥j. to ℔ j.)
Sassafras.		
		Decoct. Lignor.
Scammonium.	Pulv. Scamm. c.	
Scammony.		
Scilla.		
	Pil. Scillit.	Acet. scillit.
Squill.		Oxymel scillit.
		Syrup. scillit.
Scordium.		
Water Germander.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
ʒ ij. to ℥ß.			Magnesia vitriolata.
℈j. to ʒ ij.	*gr.* v. to ℈j.	gt. x. to ʒ j.	
ʒ j. to ℥ß.		℔ij. indies	
ʒ ij.		idem	
gr. iij. to xij.	℈j. to ij.		
gr. iij. to xij.	*gr.* xv.	gt. xx. to ℥ j. ʒß. to ʒß. ʒß. to ij.	
gr. v. to ℈j.			

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Seneka.		
Senega.		Decoct. Senekæ (℥ j. to ℔ j.)
Senna.	Elect. Lenitiv.	Elix. ſalut.
Serpentaria.		
Snake-root.		Decoct. Serpent. Tinct. Serpent.
Simarouba.		Decoct. Simar.
Spermaceti.		
Sinapi album.		
White Muſtard.		
Spigelia.		
Indian Pink.		
Spongia.		Spongia uſta.
Sponge.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ j. to iij.			
		℥ ij. to iv.	
ʒj. to ℥ß.			
	ʒij. to ℥ß.		Electuar Sennæ
		℥ ij.	Tinct. Sennæ comp.
ʒj. to ℈ß			
		℥ j. sæpe	
		ʒß. to ij.	
		℥ ij. sæpe	
℈j. to ʒ j.			Sevum Ceti
℥ j.			
*gr.*x. to ℈j.			
		℈j to ʒ j.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Stannum.		
Tin.		
Styrax.		
Storax.		
Succinum.		
Amber.		Ol. Succini Sal Succini
Sulphuris Flores.		
Flowers ofSulphur.	Ung. antipſoric.	Balſam ſulphur.
Tamarindus.		
Tamarind.		Infuſ. cum Senna
Tartari Chryſtalli		
Chryſtals of Tartar.		Sal Tartar. Lixiv. Tartar.

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical. *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℥ss. to j.			
gr. v. to ℈j.			
gr. viij. to ʒ ss.		gt. x. to xxv. *gr.* iv. to ℈j.	
ʒ j. to ℥ss.		gt. xv. to xxx.	Ung. Sulphuris
℥ ij.		℥ ij. to iv.	
℥ v. to vj.		*gr.* iij. to xv. gt. xv. to ʒ j.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Terebinthina Veneta.		Ol. Terebinth.
Venice Turpentine.		Sp. Terebinth.
Tormentilla.		Infuſ. Rad.
Tormentill.		
Tuſſilago.		Infuſ. Tuſſilag.
Coltsfoot.		Syrup Tuſſilag.
Tutia.		
Tutty.		
Valeriana ſylveſt.		Infuſ. Valerian.
Wild Valerian.		Tinct. Val. volat.
Veratrium.		Tinct. Viratri
White Hellebore.		
Viola.		Infuſ. Violar.
Violet.		Syrup. Violar.

Simple *Dose.*	Compound *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ss. to ʒss.			
		gutt. v. gt. x. to xx.	
℈ss. to ʒj.			
		℥ss.	
		ad libit. ℥ j.	
℈ss. to ʒss.			
		ad libit. gt. xx. to lx.	Tinct. Valer. Am.
gr. v. to ʒss			
		ʒss.	
		℥ij. to viij. ℥ j.	

Simple.	*Compound.*	*Chemical.*
Vipera.		Vin. Viperin.
Viper.		
Ulmus.		Decoct. Ulmi (℥ ij. to ℔ ij.)
Elm.		
Uva Urſi.		Infuſ. Uvæ Urſi
Bear's Wortleberry.		
Zincum.	Ung. Zinci	Flor. Zinci Aq. vitriolica Vitriolum album
Zinc.		
Zinziber.		Infuſ. Zinziber. Syrnp Zinziber.
Ginger.		

Simple. *Dose.*	Compound. *Dose.*	Chemical *Dose.*	*New Nomenclature.*
℈ß. to ʒ j.			
		ʒ ij. to ℥ j.	
		℔ij. indies	
℈j. to ʒ iij.			
		ij. to iv.	
		gr. ij. to ℈j ß.	Zincum uſtum Aq. Zinci vitriolat.
		℈i ß. to ij.	Zinc. vitriolat.
gr. v. to x.			
		℥ ij. to iv. ℥ j.	

TABLE,

Shewing the Quantity of the Principal or Active INGREDIENT *in certain* COMPOUND MEDICINES.

OPIUM.

L. Laudanum.	*(Tinct. Opii.)*	contains in each Ounce,	℈ ij. of Opium.
Paregoric Elixir.	*(Tinct. Opii ammon.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* viii. of Opium.
Dover's Powder.	*(Pulv. Ipecac. comp.)*	contains in each Dram,	*gr.* vj. of Opium.
Thebaic Electuary.	*(Elect. opiatnm.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* j. of Opium.
Japonic Electuary.	*(Elect. Catechu.)*	contains in each Ounce	*gr.* ij. *ss.* of Opium.
Pacific Pills.	*(Pil. Opii.)*	contains in each Dram,	*gr.* vj. of Opium.
Opium Troches.	*(Troch. Glycir. cum Opio.)*	- - ditto	*gr.* j. of Opium.
Anodyne Balsam.	*(Linim. opiatum.)*	contains in each Ounce.	℈ j. of Opium.

MERCURY.

Mercurial Pills.	*(Pil. Hydrargyri.)*	contains in each Dram,	*gr.* xv. of ☿
Plummer's Pills	*(Pil. Calomel. comp.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* xxii. of ☿.
Mercurial Ointment	*(Ung. Hydrargi.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* xij. of ☿.
Strong nitrated ditto	*(Ung. citrinum.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* iv. of ☿ and *gr* viii. of acid
Mild nitrated ditto	*(Ung. citrin. mitius.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* ij. of ☿ and *gr.* iv. of acid
Mercurial Plaister	*(Emplast. Hydrarg.)*	- - - ditto	*gr.* xvi. of ☿.

ANTIMONY.

Tartar emetic Wine. *(Vin. e Tart. emet.)* contains in each Ounce *gr.* ij. of Tartar.

SCAMMONY.

Compound Powder of Scammony. *(Pulv. Scam. comp.)* contains in each *gr.* vij. *gr.* iv. of Scammony.

ALOES.

Colocynth Pills. *(Pil. Aloes cum Colocynth.)* contains in each Dram, *gr.* xvj. of Aloes.

JALAP.

Comp. Powder of Jalap. *(Pulv. Jalap. comp.)* contains in each Dram ℈ j. of Jalap.

PART II.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION

OF THE

*Principal * Articles of the Materia Medica,*

(ENUMERATED IN PART FIRST)

ACCORDING TO THEIR MEDICAL QUALITIES.

CLASS I.

EMETICS.	EMETICA.
I. MILD, *as,*	I. MITIA, ut,
Bitters in an increaſed Doſe,	*Amara fortia*
Chamomile, Carduus, &c.	
Ipecacuhan	*Ipecacuhana*
Wine of ditto	*Vin. ejuſdem*
Antimonial Wine	*Vinum antimoniale*
White Vitriol	*Vitriolum album*
Oxymel of Squills	*Oxymel Scillarum*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup Scillarum*

* Some of the leſſer Claſſes are omitted, as *Errhines*, *Sinalegogues*, being now diſuſed in practice.

2. DRASTIC, *as*,	2. DRASTICA, ut,
Tartar emetic	*Tartarus emeticus*
Wine of ditto	*Vin. e Tart. emetic.*
Turpeth Mineral	*Turpethum minerale*
Blue Vitriol	*Vitriolum cæruleum*

CLASS II.

PECTORALS. PECTORALIA.

1. ATTENUANTS, *as*,	1. ATTENUANTIA, ut,
Garlic (fresh and dried)	*Allium*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup. Allii*
Squills (fresh and dried)	*Scilla*
Vinegar of ditto	*Acetum scilliticum*
Oxymel of ditto	*Oxymel scilliticum*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup scilliticus*
Pills of ditto	*Pil. scillit.*
Ground Ivy Infusion	*Hederæ terrestris Infus.*
Decoction of Liquorice	*Infus. Glycirrhiæ*
Extract of Liquorice	*Extr. ejusdem*
Benjamin	*Benzoinum*
Flowers of ditto	*Flores Benzoini*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejusdem*
Gum Ammoniac	*Ammoniacum Gum*
Flowers of Sulphur	*Flores Sulphuris*
Balsam of ditto	*Balsam ejusdem*

2. INCRASSANTS, *as*,	2. INCRASSANTIA. ut,
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago*
Tea and Syrup of ditto	*Infus. et Syrup. ejusdem*
Marshmallow	*Althæa*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejusdem*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup ejusdem*
Gum Arabic	*G. Arabicum*
Mucilage of ditto	*Mucilago ejusdem*
Emulsion of ditto	*Emulsio ejusdem*
Arabic Troches	*Trochisci Arabici*
Lintseed Tea	*Infus. Sem. Linim.*
Spermaceti	*Spermaceti*
Expreſt Oils, as,	*Olea expressa, ut,*
Oil of Sweet Almonds	*Ol. Amygdal. dulcium*
Opium	*Opium*

CLASS III.

CATHARTICS. CATHARTICA.

I. LAXATIVES.	I. LAXANTIA.
Acid Fruits, *as*,	*Fructus acidi*, ut
Tamarinds	*Tamarindi*
Cassia of the Cane	*Cassia fistularis*
Electuary of ditto	*Elect. Diacasia*
Manna	*Manna*

Manna Whey	*Serum Mannæ*
Syrup of pale Roſes	*Syrup. Roſar. Damaſcenſ.*
Ditto of Violets	*Syrup Violarum*
Soap	*Sapo*
Soap Pills	*Pil. ſaponac.*
Cream of Tartar	*Crem. Tartari*
Magneſia	*Magneſia alba*
Caſtor Oil	*Ol. Ricini*
Flowers of Sulphur	*Flores Sulphuris*

2. PURGATIVES, *as*	2. PURGANTIA, ut,
Aloes	*Aloe*
Aloetic Pills	*Pil. aloetic.*
Rufus' Pills	*Pil. Rufi*
Aloetic Wine	*Vin. aloetic.*
Rhubarb	*Rhæum*
Stomachic Pills	*Pil. ſtomach.*
Tincture of Rhubarb	*Tinct. Rhæi*
Infuſion of ditto	*Infuſio ejuſdem*
Wine of ditto	*Vin. ejuſdem*
Bitter Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. Rhei amari*
Sweet Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. Rhæi dulcis*
Sacred Elixir	*Elixir ſacrum*
Senna	*Senna*
Infuſion of Tamarinds with Senna	*Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Senna*
Lenitive Electuary	*Electuar lenitiv.*
Elixir of Health	*Elixir ſalutis*
Jalap	*Jalapium.*
Extract of ditto	*Extr. ejuſdem*
Compound Powder of ditto	*Pulv. ejuſdem comp.*

Jalap Pills	*Pil. e Jalap.*
Tincture of Jalap	*Tinct. Jalap.*
Syrup of Buckthorn	*Syrup. de Rhamno*
Bitter Cathartic Salt	*Sal Cathart. amar.*
Glauber's Salt	*Sal Glauberi*
Solubile Tartar	*Tartar solubile*
Vitriolated Tartar	*Tartar vitriolatum*
Polychrest Salt	*Sal Polychrest.*
Rochelle Salt	*Sal Rochelle*

3. DAASTICS, *as,*	3. DRASTICA, ut,
Colycinth	*Colocynthis*
Pills of ditto	*Pil. e Colocynth.*
Scammony	*Scammonium*
Compound Powder of ditto	*Pulv. Scamm. comp.*
Elaterium	*Elaterium*
Gamboge	*Gambogia.*
Fox-glove	*Digitalis*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejusdem*
Black Hellebore	*Melampodium*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejusdem*
White Hellebore	*Veratrum*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejusdem*
Hedge Hyssop	*Gratiola*

CLASS IV.

EMMAGOGUES.	MENAGOGA.
Rue and other Fœtids, whether Bitters or Gums	*Ruta et alia Fœtida, ſive amara ſive Gummi*
Savine	*Sabina*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Madder	*Rubia*
Infuſion of ditto	*Iufuſ. ejuſdem*
Opium	*Opium*
Caſtor	*Caſtoreum*
Tinctures of ditto, ſimple and compound	*Tinct. Caſtor, ſimplex et compoſita*
Mercury	*Hygrargyrus*
Iron	*Ferrum*
Medicines that act by irritation on contiguous parts	*Medicinæ partes vicinas irritantes*

CLASS V.

ABSORBENTS.	ABSORBENTIA.
Crabs' Eyes	*Oculi Cancrorum*
Crabs' Claws	*Chelæ eorundem*
Prepared Chalk	*Creta præparata*
Coral	*Corrallium*
Pearls	*Margaritæ*
Magnesia	*Magnesia*
Calcined Hartshorn	*Cornu Cervi calcinat.*
Quicklime	*Calx viva*
All Alkalis in a diluted state	*Alkalina mitia*

CLASS VI.

DIURETICS.	DIURETICA.
Juniper	*Juniperus*
Oil of ditto	*Ol. ejusdem*
Spirit of ditto	*Aq. composita ejusdem*
Garlic, and its Preparations	*Allium et præparat.*
Burdock	*Bardana*

Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejusdem*
Squill and its Preparations	*Scilla et præparat.*
Wakerobin	*Arum*
Asarum	*Asarum*
Horse-radish	*Raphan. rustic.*
Water of ditto	*Aq. ejusdem*
Seneka	*Seneka*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejusdem*
Nitre	*Nitrum et preparat.*
Salt of Tartar	*Sal. Tartar.*
Cream of ditto	*Cremor Tartar*
Ammoniac Salt	*Sal Ammoniac.*
Spanish Flies	*Cantharides*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejusdem*
Syrup of Meadow Saffron	*Colchic. syrup.*
Acids	*Acida*
Opium	*Opium*

CLASS VII.

DIAPHORETICS. DIAPHORETICA.

Saffron	*Crocus*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejusdem*
Counter-poison	*Contrayerva*
Compound Powder of ditto	*Pulv. contrayer. comp.*

Guiac	*Guiacum*
Decoction of the Woods	*Decoct. Lignor.*
Sarſaparilla	*Sarſaparilla*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Antimony	*Antimonium*

CLASS VIII.

SUDORIFICS.	SUDORIFICA.
Opium	*Opium*
Camphire	*Camphora.*
Vinegar	*Acetum*
Volatile Alkali	*Alkali volatile*
Muſk	*Moſchus*
Snake root	*Serpentaria*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Neutral Salts, *as,*	*Sales medii,* ut,
Mindererus Spirit	*Sp. Mindereri.*

CLASS IX.

CORROBORANTS.	ROBORANTIA.
I. ASTRINGENTS.	I. ASTRINGENTIA, ut,
Red Roſe	*Roſæ rubræ*
Balauſtine Flowers	*Flores Balauſt.*

Tormentill	*Tormentilla*
Oak Bark	*Cort. Querci*
Logwood	*Lignum Campechense*
Galls	*Gallæ*
Japan Earth	*Catechu*
Dragon's Blood	*Sanguis Draconis*
Gum Kino	*Gum Kino*
Alum	*Alumen*
Armenian and other Bolar Earths	*Bolus Armena, &c.*
Preparations of Iron	*Ferri Præparat.*
Ditto of Copper	*Cupri eædem*
Ditto of Lead	*Saturni eædem*
Ditto of Zinc	*Zinci eædem*

2. TONICS, *as,*	2. TONICA, ut,
Gentian	*Gentiana*
Lesser Centaury	*Centaurium minus*
Quassy	*Quassia*
Simarouba	*Simarouba*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejusdem*
Chamomile	*Chamæmelum*
Wormwood	*Absinthium*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejusdem*
Leopard's Bane	*Arnica*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejusdem*
Peruvian Bark	*Cortex Peruvianus*
Angustura Bark	——— *Angustur.*

CLASS X.

STIMULANTS.	STIMULANTIA.
1. AROMATICS, *as*,	1. AROMATICA, ut,
Peppermint	*Mentha Piperitidis*
Spearmint	——— *Sativa*
Lavander	*Lavandula*
Lesser Cardamom	*Cardamom. minus*
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus*
Cinnamon	*Cinnamomum*
Cassia	*Cassia*
Canella alba	*Canella alba*
Cascarilla	*Cascarilla*
Wild Valerian	*Valeriana sylvestris*
Cochineal	*Coccinella*
Orange Bark	*Cortex aurant.*
Sweet-scented Flag	*Acorus*
2. PUNGENTS, *as*,	3. PUNGENTIA, ut,
Mustard	*Sinapi*
Nutmeg	*Myristica*
Clove	*Caryophylla aromatica*
Mace	*Macis*
Ginger	*Zinziber*
Alcohol	*Alcohol*

3. BALSAMICS, *as*,	3. BALSAMICA, ut,
Turpentines	*Terebinthinæ*
Canada Balſam	*Balſam. Canadenſe*
Capivi Balſam	——— *Capaibæ*
Peruvian ditto	——— *Peruvian.*
Balſam of Tolu	——— *Toletan.*
Myrrh	*Myrrha*
Storax	*Storax*
Tar	*Petreolum*

CLASS XI.

DEOBSTRUENTS.	DEOBSTRUENTIA.
Borax	*Borax*
Madder	*Rubia*
Soap	*Sapo*
Mercury	*Mercurius*
Mezereon	*Mezereon*
Lobelia	*Lobelia*
Antimony	*Antimonium*

CLASS XII.

SEDATIVES.	SEDANTIA.
Acids	*Acida*
Nitre	*Nitrum*
Opium	*Opium*
Hemlock	*Cicuta*
Deadly Night-ſhade	*Belladonna*
Henbane	*Hyoſciamus*
Camphire	*Camphora*

CLASS XIII.

ANTISPASMODICS.	ANTISPASMODICA.
Amber	*Succinum*
Aſa fœtida	*Aſa fœtida*
Galbanum	*Galbanum*
Sagapen	*Sagapenum*
Woodſoot	*Fuligo*
Æther	*Æther*
Caſtor	*Caſtoreum*
Muſk	*Moſchus*
Volatile alkaline Salts	*Salia alkalina volatile.*

CLASS XIV.

CARMINATIVES.	CARMINATIVA.
Coriander	*Coriandrum*
Dill	*Anethum*
Sweet Fennel	*Fœniculam dulce*
Caraway	*Carvi*
Anise	*Anisum*
Lesser Cardamom	*Cardamomum minus*

CLASS XV.

EMOLLIENTS.	EMOLLIENTIA.
Althea	*Althea*
Quince Seed	*Sem. Cydonior.*
Lintseed	*Lini sem.*
White Lily	*Lilium album*
Exprest Oils	*Olea expressa*
Gum Arabic	*Gum. Arabicum*
Gum Tragacanth	—— *Tragacanth.*
Starch	*Amylum*
Spermaceti	*Spermaceti*
Axunge	*Axungia*

CLASS XVI.

ANTHILMINTICS.	ANTHILMINTICA
Fœtids, *as* Rue, Tansy, &c.	*Fœtida*, ut, *Ruta*, *&c.*
Bitter and acrid Purgatives, as Rhubarb, &c.	*Amara et acria purgantia*
Tin	*Stannum*
Coweech	*Dolichos*
Cabbage-tree	*Geofræa*
Male Fern	*Filix mas*
Mercury, *as* Æthiops Mineral, Calomel, &c.	*Hydrargyrus*, ut,
Lime Water	*Aqua Calcis*

CLASS XVII.

LITHONTHRIPTICS.	LITHONTHRIPTICA.
Alkali both mild and caustic	*Alkali caustic. et mite*
Soap	*Sapo*
Soap Ley	*Lixivium saponaceum*
Lime-water	*Aqua Calcis*

Alkaline aerated Water	*Aqua alkalin. aerat.*
Wild Carrot	*Daucus ſylveſtris*
Bear's Wortleberry	*Uva Urſi*
Diuretics	*Diuretica*

CLASS XVIII.

REPELLENTS.	REPELLENTIA.
1. DISCUTIENTS, *as,*	1. DISCUTIENTIA, ut,
Calamy	*Lapis Calaminaris*
Zinc	*Zincum*
Tutty	*Tutia*
Lead	*Saturnum*
Mindererus Spirit	*Sp. Mindereri*
Vinegar	*Acetum*
2. COSMETICS, *as,*	2. COSMETICA, ut,
Balſam of Mecca	*Balſam. Meccæ*
Iſſues	*Fontiuli*
3. STYPTICS, *as,*	3. STYPTICA, ut,
Agaric	*Agaric*
Sponge	*Spongia*
Styptic Powder	*Pulv. ſtyptic.*
Actual Cautery	*Cauterium*

CLASS XIX.

CAUSTICS.	CAUSTICA.
1. INFLAMMANTS, *as*,	1. INFLAMMANTIA, ut,
Pellitory	*Pyrethrum*
Muſtard	*Sinapi*
Wakerobin	*Arum*
Garlic	*Allium*
Onion	*Cepa*
Leek	*Porum*
2. VESICANTS, *as*,	2. VESICANTIA, ut,
Spaniſh Flies	*Cantharides*
Racunculus	*Racunculus*
3. CORROSIVES, *as*,	3. CORROSIVA, ut,
Arſenic	*Arſenicum*
Quicklime	*Calx uiva*
Concentrated Acids	*Acida acerr.*
Cauſtic	*Cauſticum acerrimum*
Common ditto	——— *eommune*
Blue Vitriol	*Vitriolum cæruleum*
Verdigreaſe	*Ærugo Æris*
Butter of Antimony	*Butyrum Antimonii*

PART III.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION.

EXTEMPORANEOUS

PRESCRIPTION;

OR,

A few of the Principal Forms employed in Practice,

IN THE CURE OF

The ſeveral DISEASES deſcribed in the preceding TREATISE.

CLASS I.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

I. INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Cooling or antiphlogiſtic Drinks.

Common emulſion *Emulſio cois.* Vide PH. E.

Antiphlogiſtic potion. *Potus antiphlogiſticus.*

Imperial drink. The ſame, with the addition of bitter orange and a little white wine.

Vinegar whey. *Serum aceti.* Vide PART I.

Barley decoction with nitre. *Decoct. hordei nitroſ.* ʒ ij. to ℔ ij.

Water Gruel. *Decoct. avenæ.* PH. E.

Acidulated lintſeed tea. *Infuſ. lini acidulat.*

FORMS. DOSES.

Antimonial solution.

℞. Tartar emetic *gr.* v.
Aq. fervid. ℥ v.
Sp. Lavand. com. gutt. xx.
to m. ft. solut. — *a table-spoonful every quarter of an hour till vomiting.*

Diaphoretics.

Saline julap. — *Jalap. salinum.*

℞. Sal tartar ʒ j
Succ. limon. ℥ j. ss.
Aq. cinn. f. ℥ ij.
—- rosar. ℥ iv. — *a table-spoonful or two to be taken often.*
Sacchar. alb. ℥ ss. m. fiat jalap.

The same may be rendered more active by *gr.* ij. of tartar emetic.

Saline Draught. — *Haust. salin.*

℞. Sal absinthii ℈ j.
Succ. limon. ʒ ss.
Aq. font. ʒ vj. — *to be repeated twice or thrice a-day.*
—- cinn. f. ℥ ij.
Syr. cois ℥ j. m. ft. haust.

FORMS.	DOSES.
Antimonial ſaline Draught.	*Hauſt. ſal. antim.*
℞. Sal c. c. ℈ ß. Succ. limon. ℥ ß. Vin. emetic gutt. xl. Syrup. cois ʒ ij. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞. Sp. Mindereri (Ph. E.)	*to be taken as the julap, and the ſame addition to be made of tartar emetic.*
Nitrous Julep.	*jalap. nitroſ.*
℞. Sal nitri ʒ ij. — ammon. crud. ʒ ß. Aq. font. ℥ viij. — cinn. f. ℥ ij. Sacch. alb. ʒ vj. m. fiat jalap.	*as the former.*
Nitrous Draught.	*Hauſt. nitroſ.*
℞. Sal nitri ℈ j. Aq. font. ℥ j. Syr. caryophyll. ʒ vj. m. ft. hauſt.	
Saline Purges.	

FORMS. DOSE.

Laxative Powder.

℞. Crem. tartar. ℈ j.
Pulv. rhæi *gr.* x. m. ft. pulv. laxans

℞. Crem. tartar.
Flor. ſulph. *a* ℥ß. m. ft. pulv.

℞. Sal glauber. ℥ß.
Mannæ ℥ j.
Aq. font. *gr.* viij. m. ft. ſolut. *for one doſe.*

℞. Tartar ſolub. ℥ß.
Aq. font. viij.
—- cinn. ſ.
Syr. violar. *a* ℥ j. m. ft. ſolut. *for the ſame.*

℞. Sal cathart. amar.
Mannæ *a* ℥ ij.
Aq. fervent. ℥ x.
—- menth. piper. ℥ ij. m.
fiat ſolut. *one half a doſe.*

℞. Infuſ. chamom. ℔ j.
Ol. florent. ℥ß.
Sal marin. ℥ ij. m. ft. ennem.

Topical Inflammation.

General Remedies the ſame as in No. 1.

Topical Applications.

1. *Resolvents.*

Sedative.

Bleeding with leeches or scarificator.

Sedative and astringent, as

Vinegar.	*Acetum.*
Solution of Lead.	*Solutio saturnin.* Sacch. Satur. ʒ j. ad Aquæ ℥ viij.

Solution of White Vitriol.

Goulard's vegeto-mineral Water.	*Aq. vegeto-min.*
Mindererus Spirit.	*Spiritus Mindereri.*

Anodyne Fomentation.	*Fotus anodyn.*

℞. Capit. papaver. ʒ j.
Flor. sambuc. ℥ ss.
Aq. font. ℔ iij. coque
ad ℔ ij.

Lime Water.	*Aqua calcis.*
Vitriolated camphorated Water.	*Aq. vitr. camph.*

Stimulant, *as,*

Blisters.	*Epispastica.*
Issues.	*Fonticuli.*
Opodeldoch Balsam.	*Linim. saponac.*
Volatile Liniment.	*Oleum ammon.*

FORMS. DOSES.

2. *Suppurants.*

Common Pultice by itſelf, or with the addition of acrids, as,
Muſtard,
Onion, &c. or,

The following forms of Suppurant Cataplaſms, as,

℞. Rad. lil. alb.
Cepar.
Caricar. *a* ℥ j.
Pulv. lini ʒ vj. coque in aq. ad propriam ſpiſſitudinem, dein adde,
Picis Burg. ℥ j. m.

℞. G. galban. ℥ ß.
Vitell. ovi adde,
Ung. baſil. ℥ ij. m.
Ung. ſuppurans. *a little to be ſpread on a poultice.*

II. PHRENSY. (PHRENITIS.)

GENRRAL remedies the ſame as in Inflammatory Fever.

Bleeding to be carried to conſiderable length.

FORMS. DOSES.

Purges to be employed alſo more draſtic, as,

℞. Decoct. Tamarind. cum Sen.
Ph. E. ℥ iv. *a doſe.*

Laxative Bolus

℞. Calomel. *gr.* iij.
Jallap. *gr.* xv.
Syrup. cois. q. ſ. ut fiat
Bolus.

Electuary.

℞. Jallap. ʒ ij.
Crem. tartar. ℥ ij.
Pulv. zinziber ℈ j.
Electuar lenitiv. q. ſ. ut fiat *the ſize of a nut-*
Electuar. *meg, a doſe.*

Draught.

℞. Tinct. jalap. ʒ ij.
Syr. cois ℥ j. m. fiat hauſt.
laxans.

Injection.

℞. Flor. Chamem. mp. j.
Fol. ſennæ ʒ ij.
Aq. bullient. ℔ j. coque ad
℔ ſſ. cola, et adde,
Ol. olivar. ℥ ij. m. fiat en-
nem.

III. INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE. (OPHTHALMIA.)

1. *Acute ſpecies.*

THE treatment of the acute or inflammatory ſpecies is the ſame as in the former diſeaſe.

General bleeding, however, is not to be carried to any great length. Topical bleeding highly neceſſary. Vomiting to be cautiuſly avoided. Laxatives the ſame as in former diſeaſe.

Topical Applications of Collyria.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Vitriol. alb. *gr.* iij. Sacch. ſaturn. *gr.* x. Aq. roſar. ℥ v. m, fiat Collyr.	*the eye to be kept conſtantly wetted.*
Collyrium aluminoſum.	
℞. Alum. rup. ℥ ſſ. Album. unius ovi. Agitentur diligenter ut fiat Collyrium.	*to be ſpread on lint, and applied.*
℞. Coagul. alum. ℥ iv. Pulv. fol. roſar. rubr. q. ſ. ad ſpiſſit. ut form. Cataplaſm.	

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Alum. rup. *gr.* x.
Aqua font. ℥ ij. m. fiat Collyr. *to be used as the first.*

℞. Vitriol. alb. ℈ j.
Camphor. ℈ ß.
Aq. fervid. ℥ vj. m. fiat Collyr. *to be used as the former.*

2. *Chronic species.*

General treatment the same as in Scrophula, p. 118.

℞. Aquæ sappharinæ *eye-wash.*

Topical Applications.

℞. Ung. Hans Sloane

℞. Butyr. Antimon.

℞. Crem. Tartar.
Sach. alb. *a* ʒ j. m. fiat pulv.

VI. SORETHROAT. (CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.

CURE on the general antiphlogistic plan. General bleeding seldom necessary here. Laxatives the same as in the the former diseases.

Topical Applications.

Gargles.

℞. Tinct. rosar. PH. E.

℞. Aquæ vegeto mineral

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Tinct. rosar. cum acid muriat.
gutt. aliquot

℞. Cort. querci ℥ j.
Aq. font. ℔ j. ℔. coq. ad j. et
colat.; adde
Alum. ℈ j.
Sp. vin. gallic. ℥ ij.
Syr. balsam. m. fiat Garga-
rism.

℞. Sal nitri ʒ j.
Aq. font. ℥ vj.
Syrup. rosar. ℥ j. m. fiat
gargarism.

Liniments and Plaisters.

℞. Ol. oliv. ʒ ii. cum sp. c. c.
ʒ j.
Empl. ex g. amm. et acet.

℞. Ol. volat. vel bals. Opodel.

℞. Sp. Mindereri.

V. CROUP. (CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.)

EARLY bleeding general and topical the chief remedy.

Laxatives to be next used as in No. 2.

Antimonial emetics as in No. 1. ; or with ſquill ; or with white vitriol, as moſt expeditious.

Pectorals of the attenuating claſs, as,

Julap. ſcillit.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Acet. ſcillit. ʒ ij. Mucilago g. arab. ℥ v. Syr. balſ. ʒ vj. m. fiat julep. A grain or two of tartar emetic may be added.	*a table ſpoonful often.*

Lac ammoniac.

℞. G. ammoniac. ℈j. ſolve in Acet. ſcillit. ʒ vj. Aq. font. ℥ vj. Syr. balſ. ℥ j. m. fiat mixt.	*the ſame.*

Lac virginale.

℞. Tinct. benzoin. lxx. Aq. roſar. ℥ v. Syr. balſ. ℥ j. m. fiat. mixt.	*the ſame.*

VI. PERIPNEUMONY. (PERIPNEUMONIA)

LARGE and repeated bleedings here the principal remedy.

Diluents with acids and nitre as in No. 1.

Antimonial diaphoretics as in No. 1.

Opiates in the end, as,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. L. l. gutt. xxx.
Aq. cinn.
—— syr. cois *a* ℥ ß. m. fiat hauſt.

℞. Pil. pacific. *Vide* PART I.

VII. PLEURISY. (PLEURITIS.)

THE ſame treatment as in the former diſeaſe.

VIII. INFLAMMATION OF THE DIAPHRAGM.

THE ſame as in pleuritis.

IX. INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH. (GASTRITIS.)

EARLY and repeated bleedings, without regard to ſmallneſs of pulſe.

The mildeſt diluents and mucilages only to be uſed, as,

Emulſio arabica. *Vide* PART I.

Julap. mucilaginoſ.
℞. Mucilag. g. arab. ℥ j.
Aq. font. ℥ j. ß. *a table ſpoonful*
Syr. alth. ℥ ß. m. fiat julap. *often.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Mucilag. g. tragacanth.	*a table ſpoonful*
vel	*often.*
Mucilag. ſem. cydonior.	*the ſame.*
℞. Infuſ. lini, &c.	*the ſame.*

Emollient Injections, as,

Ennema domeſticum.

℞. Lac. recent. ℥ x.
Ol. flor. ℥ ij.
Sacch. rubr. ℥ j. m. fiat ennem.

℞. Gelat. ex Amylo ℥ iv.
Liquef. leni igne immiſc.
Ol. oliv. ℥ ß. adde
L. l. gutt. xl. m. fiat ennem.

℞. Infuſ. lini ℥ vj.
L. l. gutt. xl. m. fiat ennem.

℞. Ol. palmæ ℥ j. ß.
Vitel. unius ovi.
probe ſubact. adde
Lac. ℔ ß. m. fiat ennem.

X. INFLAMMATION OF INTESTINES. (ENTERITIS.)

THE treatment the ſame as in *Gaſtritis*.

Mild laxatives here proper as in No 1.; and alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Ol. Ricini
Syr. cois *a* ℥ß. m. fiat hauſt.
laxans.

℞. Seri mannæ *Vide* PART I.

℞. Mannæ ℥ ij. ſolve in
Aq. cois ℥ iv. miſce
Ol. amyg. dulce ℥ ij. m.

℞. Sal prunell. ℥ß.
Tartar vitriol. ʒ ij.
Conſerv. roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat
electuar.

XI. INFLAMMATION OF LIVER. (HEPATITIS.)

THE general treatment the ſame as in the two laſt diſeaſes.

Diluents as in No 1.

Refrigerants as in ditto.

Emollient glyſters as in No. 9.

After abatement of firſt ſymptoms, mercury has been ſucceſsfully employed by unction on the region

of the liver, and carried to the ſalivating point, but no farther.

XII. INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEY. (NEPHRITIS.)

General antiphlogiſtic plan.

The uſe of demulcents and emollient injections particularly indicated, as in No 9.

Occaſional opiates as in No 6.

In caſe of ulceration, and, where inflammatory ſymptoms not high, balſamics, detergents, and aſtringents, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Balſam capivi ʒ ij. Sacch. alb. ʒ iij. Terito ſimul diligenter in mortar lapid. et adde, Mucilag. g. arab. ℥ j. terito iterum, et paullatim adde, Aq. cinn. —— roſar. *a* ℥ ij. m. fiat mixt.	*a table ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞. Balſ. Peruv. ♃ j. Mucil. g. arab. ℥ j. Aq. cinn. ſyr. cois *a* ℥ ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.	*the ſame.*
℞. Balſam capivi Ol. tartar. per del. *a* ♃ j. miſce et adde, Syr. balſ. aq. cinn. *a* ʒ ij. Aq. font. ℥ j ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.	

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Aq. petreol. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Pil. ſaponac. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Aq. calcis. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Pulv. uvæ urſi ℥ j. ſſ.
Pulp. prun. gallic. ℥ j. *the ſize of a nut.*
Syr. aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. *meg a doſe.*

XIII. RHEUMATISM. (RHEUMATISMUS.)

I. *Acute.*

GENERAL antiphlogiſtic plan.

Large and early bleeding neceſſary.

Saline purges after abatement of pain, as in No 1.

In advanced ſtage ſudorifics, ſweating being continued, 10 or 12 hours at once.

Antimonials, as in No 1, and alſo

Pulv. diaphoretic.

℞. Camphor *gr.* v.
Sal nitri *gr.* xv.
Crem. tart. m. fiat pulv.

℞. L. l. gutt. xxx.
Sp. ſalin. arom. gutt. xl.
Syr. cois aq. cinn. *a* ℥ ſſ. m.
hauſt.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Tinct. guiac volat. ʒ ij. ——— Thebaic. gutt. xxx. Aq. cinn. syr. cois ℥ss. m. fiat haust.	
℞. Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. Vin. e tart. antimon. ʒ j. Mucil. g. arab. ℥ j. ss. Syr. cois ℥ss. m. fiat haust.	*a table spoonful every two hours.*
℞. Pulv. Jacobi *gr.* xvi.	*for a dose.*
℞. Calx nitrat. antim. ℈ j. divid. in dose No 4.	*one every 3 hours.*
℞. G. guiac ʒ vj. G. arab. ʒ ij. Sp. vini gallic. ʒ iij. Aq. bullient. ℥ viij. Sacch. alb. ℥ss. m. fiat mixt.	*a table spoonful occasionally.*
℞. Decoct. serpent. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. Decoct. lignor. *Idem.*	
℞. Seri sinapi alb. ℥ss. ad lact. ℔ j.	*a dose.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Puly. contrayerv.
Sal ammoniac. *a* ℈ j.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞. Rad. ari ʒ j. ſ.
Sperm. ʒ j. tere bene ſimul et adde,
Aq. bullient. ℔ j. ut fiat emulſio. ℥ iij. *thrice a-day.*

℞. G. guiac ʒ ſ.
Sal. c. c. gr. viij.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus. *at bed-time.*

℞. G. guiac]
Sacch. alb. *a* ʒ j. tere in pulv. et adde
Mucilag. g. arabic q. ſ. ut miſceat bene, dein
Aq. font. ℔ j. m. fiat emulſ. ℥ iij. *thrice a-day.*

2. *Chronic.*

The ſame remedies as in the advanced ſtage of the acute, and alſo

℞. Ol. terebinth. ʒ iij.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat hauſt.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Cinnabar. antimon. ℈ j. G. guiac. ʒ ß. Pulv. glycrrh. *gr.* v. Mell. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus	
℞. Æthiops mineral ℈ j. Antim. crud. ℈ ß. m. fiat pulv.	
℞. Pil. Plummeri. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. ☿ præcip. rubr. *gr.* j. G. guiac *gr.* xv. Scammon. *gr.* iv. Syr. q. ſ. ut Pil. No 2.	*to be taken at bed-time.*
℞. Calomel *gr* j. (☿ unction to the part)	*for a doſe every night.*
℞. Calomel *gr* ij. Opii *gr* j. ut fiat pill j.	*the ſame.*

Topical Applications.

Balſam anodyn.
Oleum volat.
Ung. ☿.

Liniment. rubefacient.
℞. Oleum volat. *oz.* j.
Tinct. cantharid. ʒ ij. m. fiat lin.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Sp. terebinthæ ℥ j.
Ol. ſuccin. ʒ ij.
Cerat ſimpl. ℥ ij. m. bene ut
fiat liniment.

XIV. GOUT. (ARTHRITIS.)

1. *Regular or Inflammatory.*

THE general antiphlogiſtic plan, but not carried to any great length.

Laxatives of a warm aromatic kind may be uſed, as,

℞. Elixir ſacr. *Vide* PART I.

Elixir ſalutis. *Vide ibid.*

Bitters are alſo at times uſeful, as,

℞. Tinct. C. P.
Elixir ſtomach. *a oz.* j. *a table ſpoonful a doſe in a glaſs of water thrice a-day.*

In caſe of acidity, abſorbents, as

Julap. abſorbens

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Magnesia alba ʒ iij	
Pulv. rhei ℈ ij.	
Aq. cinn. ſ. *oz.* v.	
—- font. *oz.* j.	
Syr. aurant. ʒ vj. m. fiat mixt.	*two table ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.*

Topical applications employed have been,

Bleeding,
Poultices, particularly the rye poultice, viz.

℞. Rye flour ℔ j.	
Salt *oz.* ij.	
Yeſt ʒ iv.	*to be formed to the*
Water q. ſ.	*part, and renewed every day.*

Sweating the part,
Stimulants, as in chronic rheumatiſm.

2. *Atonic.*

The remedies the ſame with thoſe employed in chronic rheumatiſm, and alſo,

℞. Balſam Peruv.	
Pulv. ſinapi alb.	
—— bacc. juniper *a* ʒ j. m. maſſ. in pil. No 36.	*two a doſe.*

℞. Elect. Theb. *Vide* PART I.	
Fœtid. julep.	

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Asæ fœtidæ ʒ j. Aqua menth. pip. ℥ iv. ———— spirit. ℥ j. Syr. zinziber ʒ vj. Sal volat. C. C. *gr* xiij. m. fiat julep.	*a table spoonful occasionally.*

Musk Julep.

℞. Moschi *gr.* xv. Sp. vini gallic. ℥ j. Aqua cinn. —— font. *a* ℥ ij. Syr. cois ℥ j. m. fiat julep.	*as the former.*
℞. L. l. gutt. xl. Conf. alkermes ʒ j. Aqua cardiac ℥ iv. Syr. balsam ʒ vj. m. fiat m.	*as the former.*

℞. Decoct. Rododendron. *Vide* PART I.

Preventives of Gout.

Bitters of all kinds, particularly the *Portland Powder.*

℞. Scordii Centaur minus Aristoloch. rotund. Gentian *a* ℥ *ss.* contunde bene in pulv.	ʒ j. *a dose every morning.*

Alſo alkalies, ſoap, lime-water, abſorbents (*vide* Calculus) gum guiac, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Gum guiac ℥ ij. Sp. ſacch. ℔ iij. infunde per dies 8, et cola per chart.	*a table ſpoonful a doſe for a whole year every morning.*

XV. ROSE. (ERISIPELAS.)

BLEEDING as indicated by the pulſe.
Diaphoretics as in No 1.
Laxatives as in No 1. and 2.

Topical Applications.

Dry mealy Powders,
or,
Equal parts of Litharge and Starch.

XVI. SMALL POX. (VARIOLA.)

1. *Diſtinct.*

To be treated as an inflammatory diſeaſe, particularly in the free admiſſion of cold air, even to exceſs.

Bleeding, as indicated by the ſtate of ſymptoms.

Purgatives uſeful, if not ſuperſeded by the antimonial ſolution.

Gargles as in No 4.

Opiate from the 5th day, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Syr. Diacod. ℥ j.	*a tea ſpoonful or more a doſe.*

2. *Confluent.*

Evacuations to be here avoided.

Wine and cordials neceſſary.

Opiate as in *diſtinct.*

Bark and acids the chief remedy to be depended on, in different forms, as,

℞. Decoct. P. C. cum vitr. acid.	*a table ſpoonful often.*
℞. P. P. P. ℥ j. Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*the ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*

℞. Gelatin. ex amylo ℥ vj.
P. P. C. ʒ ij. m. fiat ennem.

XVII. MEASLES. (MORBILLI.)

General antiphlogiſtic plan.

Bleeding ſeldom neceſſary till the period of deſquamation.

Purgatives ſtrongly indicated, and to be uſed as in No 2.

Opiate in the end of the diſeaſe, as in No 16.
Demulcent pectorals at every period, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
Julap. mucilaginoſ.	
℞. Mucilag, gum arab. ℥ j.	
Aqua bullient. ℥ j ſſ.	*a table ſpoonful*
Syr. altheæ ℥ ſſ. m. fiat julap.	*often.*
Linctus Pectoral.	
℞. Mucil. gum arab. ℥ v.	
Syr. balſam ℥ j.	
Succ. limon. ʒ vj. m. fiat linct.	*the ſame.*
Lac Roſarum.	
℞. Aqua roſ. ℥ iv.	
Sp. ſal ammon. ʒ j.	
Ol. amyg. dulc. ℥ j.	
Syrup cois ʒ vj.	
Eſſen. limon. gutt. xxx. m. fiat mixt.	*the ſame*
℞. Spermaceti	
Sacch. alb. *a* ʒ ij.	
Ol. amyg. dulcis ℥ ſſ.	
Syrup balſam. ℥ j. m. fiat linc.	*the ſame.*
℞. Spermaceti	
Conſerv. roſ. *a* ℥ j.	
Syrup balſam. ℥ ij.	
Sal nitri ʒ iij. m. fiat Lochoch	*a tea ſpoonful often.*

XVIII. SCARLET FEVER. (SCARLATINA.)

BLEEDING here doubtful.
Laxatives as in No 1.
Antimonial diaphoretics as in ditto.
Gargles as in No 4.
Anasarca removed as in page 105.

XIX. BLEEDING AT THE NOSE. (EPISTAXIS.)

GENERAL bleeding where plethoric.
Purgatives as in No 1. and 2.
Acids and nitre, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Sp. vitr. ten. ʒ j. Aqua ros. ℥ viij. Syrup violar. ℥ j. m. fiat mixt.	*a table spoonful often.*
℞. Tinct. ros. cum nitro ʒ ij.	*the same.*
℞. Elixir vitr. ℥ ss.	*15 drops a dose.*
℞. Nitri ʒ ij. Tartar vitriolat. ʒ ij. Sal sedativ. Homberg. ℈ j. m. fiat pulv.	*gr x. to ℈j. a dose.*

Topical Applications.

Plugging the noſtril.
Vinegar and other ſtyptics ſnuffed up the noſtril.

XX. SPITTING OF BLOOD. (HEMOPTYSIS.)

GENERAL bleeding proper where hemorrhage is profuſe, but under limitation, and ſhould be ſparing in conſtitutions evidently prediſpoſed to the diſeaſe.

Cooling purgatives as in No 1.
Demulcents as in No 17.
Refrigerants, as in No 19, and alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Sal nitri ℥ j. Conſerv. roſ. ℥ iv. m. fiat electuar.	*a table ſpoonful to be taken 7 or 8 times a-day.*
℞. Tinct. antiphthiſic. *Vide* PART I.	*gutt.* XV. *to* XXX. *a doſe*
℞. Pulv. ſtyptic. ad ℈ j.	*twice or thrice a-day.*
℞. Vitriol. virid. *gr ſſ.* Conſ. roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	

XXI. PILES. (HEMORRHOIS.)

WHERE plethoric, general evacuations as in other inflammatory ſtates.

Particular laxatives recommended here, as in No 10, and,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Pil. ſaponac. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. Elect. lenitiv; *Ibid.*	
℞. Flor. ſulph. ʒ ij. Elect. diacaſia ℈ j. m. fiat bolus	

Topical Applications.

℞. Ung. emollient. ʒ ij. L. l. ℥ß. Vitel. ovi, probe ſubigentur ut fiat lin.	*a little to be applied to the part.*
℞. Ung. cærul.	*the ſame.*
℞. Balſam ſulphur.	*the ſame.*
℞. Pulv. Gallar. ʒ j. Axung. porcian. ℥j. m. fiat ung.	*the ſame.*

XXII. CATTARRH. (CATARRHUS.)

In this diſeaſe bleeding ſeldom required, unleſs the inflammation extend to the lungs.

Mild laxatives as in No 1.

Diaphoretics the chief remedy as in ditto.

Pectorals as in No 17, and alſo

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Balſam ſulphur. aniſ. ℈ ij.	*to be taken twice a-day.*
℞. Gum ammon. ʒ ſſ. L. l. gutt. xxx. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. No 4.	*to be taken at bed-time.*

An occaſional opiate alſo neceſſary as in No 6, and alſo,

℞. Trochiſci cum opio.	3 *or* 4 *in the* 24 *hours.*
℞. Pil. ſtomach. ʒj. *Vide* PART I. Extr. Thebaic. *gr* viij. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. No 17.	*two a doſe at bed-time.*

Where hoarſeneſs is great,

℞. Rad. raphan. ruſtic. ʒ j. Aqua bullient. ℥ iv. infunde per horas duas, et adde, Sacch. rubr. ℥ viij. m.	*a teaſpoonful twice or thrice a-day.*

XXIII. DYSENTERY. (DYSENTERIA.)

GENERAL bleeding if ſtrongly indicated.

Antimonial diaphoretics the chief remedy as in No 1. alſo

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Pulv. ipecacuhan *gr* ij.
Cret. præpar. *gr* v. m. fiat
pulv. diaphoretic.

℞. Mannæ opt. ℥ j.
Tartar emetic *gr* ij.
Emulſion. cois ℔ j.
Syr. papav. ℥ ß. m. fiat mixt. ℥ j. *every half hour.*

℞. Succ. limon. ℥ iij.
Sal marin. q. ſ. ad ſatur.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ j. m. fiat mixt. *as the former.*

Laxatives may be uſed as in No 1, if antimonials ineffectual; and oleous injections as in No 9.

When inflammatory ſymptoms gone, tonics and aſtringents are to be employed, with an occaſional opiate, as,

Julap. ſiſtens.

℞. Conf. Japonic. ʒ iij.
Aqua cinn. ſ.
—— menthæ piper. *a* ℥ iij.
L. l. gutt. lx.
Syrup aurant. ℥ j. m. fiat mixt. *two table ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Infuſ. cort. Auguſtur. ℥ vj. Tinct. ejuſdem ℥ ſſ. Pulv. ejuſd. ℈ j. L. l. gutt. xx. Sp. lavand. c. gutt. xv. m. mixt.	3 *table ſpoonfuls every* 4 *hours.*
℞. P. C. P. ℥ j. Alum. rup. ʒ ij. Conſerv. roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*the ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*
℞. Tinct. Martis. *Vide* PART I.	
G. ammon. Extr. gentian Sal Martis. Myrrhæ *a* ʒ j. m. fiat maſſ. divide in No 48.	2 *a doſe.*
℞. Decoct. lign. Campechenſ. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. Decoct. Simaroub. *Ibid.*	

CLASS II.

NERVOUUS DISEASES.

XXIV. NERVOUS FEVER. (TYPHUS.)

All conſiderable evacuations are to be here avoided, except ſimply clearing the *primæ viæ* at firſt by the antimonial ſolution as in No 1.

Afterwards keeping the bowels clear by preparations of rhubarb *(Vide* the forms in Part I. under the article *Rheum.)* or elſe by glyſters as in No 9.

Bark and wine are the chief remedies here, and the former may be uſed as in No 16, and alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Emulſion. camphorat.	*a cupful often.*
℞. Rad. ſerpentar. ℥ ij. Croci ʒ ſſ. Aq. bullient. ℥ vj. infunde et cola, —— menth. pip. ℥ ij. Vini gallic. ℥ iv. Syrup e Mecon. ℥. j. Elix. vitr. q. ſ. ad grat. acid.	*two ſpoonfuls every hour.*

An occaſional opiate will be proper as in No 6.

If diarrhœa troubleſome, aſtringents as in No 23.

XXV. APOPLEXY. (APOPLEXIA.)

LARGE evacuations here if plethoric.

Cooling purgatives as in No 1.

If ſwallowing not allowed, glyſters as in No 9.

XXVI. PALSY. (PARALYSIS.)

BLEEDING more doubtful here, unleſs ſtrong marks of plethora.

Diarrhœa to be kept up by acrid purgatives, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Gamboge *gr* xv. Ol. juniperi gutt. ij. Elect. lenitiv. q. ſ. ad pill 4 formand.	*for one doſe.*
℞. Pill e colocynth. (PH. E.)	*gr* xv. *for a doſe.*
℞. Pulv. ſcammon. (Idem.)	℈ j. *for a doſe.*
℞. Flor. chamæmel. mp. j. Fol. ſennæ ʒ ij. Sal cathart. amar. ℥ j. coque in Aq. font. ℔ j. *ſ.* ad ℔ j. et colat. adde, Ol. olivar. ℥ ij. pro ennem.	

Fever to be kept up by various ſtimulants, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Raphan. ruſtic. Sinapi alb. *a* ℥ j. Aqua bullient. ℔ iv. infunde per horas xii. dein adde liquor. colat. Aqua menth. ſpirit. ℥ j. m. fiat infuſ.	℥ iv. *a doſe.*
℞. Sinapi ʒ j. Sem. carvi—Cort. canell. alb. *a gr* v. Pulv. zinziber *gr* v. Sp. terebinth. gutt. iv. Syrup q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞. Tinct. Valerian volat. *Vide* Part I.	
℞. Camphor *gr* x. Mellis ℈ j. Aqua cinn. ſ. ℥ ij. m. fiat hauſt.	
Decoct. arnicæ.	℥ ij. *often.*

Topical Applications.

The ſame as in No 13.

XXVII. EPILEPSY. (EPILEPSIA.)

LARGE and repeated bleedings where plethoric.

The uſe of antiſpaſmodics as in No 14, 2., and alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Tinct. Valerian volat. gutt. xxx.
L. l. gutt. xl.
Aq. cinn. ſyr. cois *a* ℥ß.
m. fiat hauſt.

℞. Aqua menth. pip.
—— roſar. *a* ʒ vj.
Sp. C. C.
— tinct. caſtor. comp.
——— valerian volat. *a* gutt. xx. m. fiat hauſt.

℞. Caſtor Ruſſic ʒ j.
Ol. ſuccini gutt. xii.
Sal volat. gutt. x.
Aq. cinn. ℥ ij.
Syr. carophyl. ʒ ij. m. fiat hauſt.

℞. Pill gummoſ. PART I.

℞. Ol. animal gutt. xxv.
Aqua menth. pip. ℥ j.ß. m. fiat hauſt.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. G. asæ fœtidæ ʒ ij.
L. l. gutt. lxxx.
Aqua menth. pip. ℥ viij.
Ol. oliv. ℥ ij. m. fiat ennem.

The use of tonics and Astringents, as,

℞. Flor. zinci *gr* xxiv.
Extr. gentian ʒ j. m. fiat
mass. dividend. in pill No 24. *one morning and night.*

℞. Pill cupri (Pn. E.) *gr* v *to* x. *for a dose.*

℞. Pulv. visc. quercin. ʒ j ss.
Valerian sylvest. ℈ ss.
Kermes mineral *gr* ij.
Sal ammon. crud. *gr* v. m.
fiat pulv.

℞. Cort. aurant. pulv. ʒ ij. *twice daily.*

Prescriptions of bark as in No 16, and 23.
Preparations of iron as in No 29. and 36.
Preparations of mercury as in No 43.

XXVIII. LOCK-JAW. (TRISMUS.)

The most powerful antispasmodics, especially opium and musk, must be here carried to excess, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Aq. fœnicul. dulc. ℥ ij. Moſchi *gr* vj. L. l. gutt. xl. m. fiat hauſt.	*to be occaſionally repeated, according to its effects, till it be carried to the length of* 200 *drops of* L. l., *or more.*

Mercury to be alſo uſed, and it does beſt here in the form of liniment, carried until ſalivation commence.

Tar, in the quantity of a teaſpoonful, uſeful at times.

XXIX. ST. VITUS' DANCE. (CHOREA ST. VITI.)

BARK the principal remedy here as in No 23, and alſo,

℞. P. C. P. ℥ j. Sa. ammon. crud. ʒ j. Syrup e ſucc. limon. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*a tea ſpoonful three or four times a-day.*

℞. P. C. P. ℈ iij.
Sal Martis *gr* iij.
Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

Junction alſo of copper and zinc in this diſeaſe ſucceſsful, as,

℞. Cupri ammon. *gr* iv. Flor. zinci *gr* viij. Extract. gentian q. ſ. ut fiat pill xxiv.	*one a doſe morning and evening.*

XXX. ASTHMA.

ANTIMONIAL ſolution, where much phlegm, as in No 1.

Attenuating pectorals, as in No 5, and alſo,

℞. Spermaceti *gr* iv.
Gum ammon. *gr* x.
Sal. C. C. *gr* vii.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat elect. — *a tea - ſpoonful twice or thrice a-day.*

℞. Aſæ fœtidæ *gr* xvi.
Pulv. ſcillit. *gr* iv.
m. fiat pill No 3. — *one a doſe.*

℞. Pil. ſcillit. PART I.

℞. Oxymel ſcillit. ℥ ß.
Aqua pulegii ℥ j. m. fiat mixt. — *one half a doſe.*

℞. Helenii—Rob. ſamb. *a* ʒ j.
Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. form. in pill No 23 — *two a doſe.*

℞. Rad. Hellenii
—— allii *a* ℥ j.
Sem. aniſi—carvi *a* ℥ ß. infunde in
Aq. bullient. ℔ vj. et cola ad uſum. — ℥ ij. *a doze.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Flor. zinci *gr* j. Colchici *gr* iij. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat pill.	*for a doſe.*

Antiſpaſmodics the chief remedy for the abatement of the fit, particularly æther and opium, as,

℞. Æther L. l. *a* gutt. xxx. Aq. cinn. Syr cois *a* ℥ ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.	*to be occaſionally repeated.*

℞. Tinct. moſchi. PART I.

Bark and tonics when the fit is over, as in No 23, and 29.

XXXI. CHINCOUGH. (PERTUSSIS.)

ANTIMONIAL ſolution, as in No 1, or vomiting excited by ſquill, as,

℞. Oxymel ſcillit.	ʒ ij. *vel* ℥ ſſ. *for a doſe.*

Antiſpaſmodics as in No 27.

Where diſeaſe mild, bark and aſtringents ſucceſſful, as in No 23, and alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Tinct. C. P. ℥ ſſ. Elix. paregoric ℥ ſſ. Tinct. cantharid. ʒ j. m. fiat mixt.	*a tea - ſpoonful twice a-day till ſtrangury is induced.*

XXXII. CHOLERA MORBUS.

THE plentiful uſe of diluents and injections as in No 1, and 9. The beſt of the former the decoct. avenæ (the oats being toaſted brown).

Antiſpaſmodics, eſpecially opiates, as in No 6, and 27, or joined with elixir vitriol. *Vide* PART I.

After abatement of the diſeaſe tonics as in No 23

XXXIII. CHOLIC. (COLICA.)

BLEEDING, but only if ſtrongly indicated by the pulſe.

Antiſpaſmodics as in No 27, to relax the ſpaſm, particularly opium.

Laxatives as in No 1, 2, or 26, and injections as in the ſame.

XXXIV. LOOSENESS. (DIARRHOEA.)

A gentle emetic at firſt. *Vide* PART II. Claſs 1.

The uſe of diluents as No 1, and demulcents as in No 9, alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Mucilag. amyli ℥ vj.
Tinct. cinn. ʒ ij.
Syr. cois ℥ j. m. fiat mixt. ℥ iv. *a dose often.*

By absorbents in case of acidity, as,

℞. Potion. cretac. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Pulv. cretac. *Idem.*

By acids, where an opposite fermentation prevails, as in No 19.

By an occasional opiate during the whole of the disease as in No 6.

By tonics and astringents as in No 23.

XXXV. PISSING EVIL. (DIABETES.)

By the use of the warm bath, and diaphoretics as in No 12, or,

℞. Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* PART I.

By tonics and astringents, joined with elixir vitriol, as in No 23, and also,

℞. Seri aluminos. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Aqua calcis. *Ibid.*

XXXVI. STOMACH COMPLAINT. (DYSPEPSIA.)

MILD vomiting occasionally by ipecacuhan or bitters. *Vide* PART I. Class *Emetics*.

Tonics and aromatics, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Infus. amar. ℥ iij. Aqua menthæ pip. ℥ ij. Syrup zinziber ℥ j. Sp. salin. aromat. ʒ j. m. fiat mixt.	*two tablespoonfuls occasionally in a glass of water.*
℞. Aqua menthæ sativ. ℥ vj. Conserv. ros. ℥ j. Elixir vitr. acid ʒ j. m. fiat mixt.	℥ j. *ss. every six hours.*
℞. Elixir vitriol. ℥ j. Tinct. aromat. ℥ ij. m. fiat mixt.	40 *drops a dose.*
℞. Pulv. zinziber. —— pip. long. *a gr* xv. Conserv. aurant. q. s. ut fiat bolus.	
℞. Pulv. calom. aromat. PART I. ʒ j.	*thrice a-day.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Pulv. C. aurant. ʒ ſſ. —— zinziber ʒ j. —— Winteran. ʒ j. Limatur. Martis ℈ j. Syrup aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*the ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*

Stomachic Materials.

℞. P. C. P. ʒ vj. —— caſcarill. —— canell. alb. *a* ʒ ij. —— calom. aromat. —— nuc. moſchat. *a* ʒ j. m. fiat maal.	*materials for infuſion.*
℞. Limat. Martis *gr* v. Sacchar. alb. Pulv. cinn. *a gr.* x. m. fiat pulv.	*to be repeated occaſionally.*

In caſes connected with acidity, the junction of the bark with magneſia will be proper, which renders the former more powerful, and alſo,

℞. Julap. abſorbent. *Vide* No 14. 1.

℞. Aq. calcis. *Vide* PART I.

XXXVII. HYSTERICS. (HYSTERIA.)

ANTISPASMODICS the principal remedy in the time of the fit, as in No 27, and alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Aſæ fœtidæ ʒ j ſſ. Tinct. fuligin. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divide in pill No 13.	ʒ *a doſe.*
℞. Aſæ fœtidæ *gr* viij. Caſtor *gr* iv. Tinct. caſtor q. ſ. ut fiat m. divide in pill No 13.	ʒ *a doſe.*
℞. Tinct. melamp. PART I.	ʒ j. *twice a-day.*
℞. Lac ammon. ℥ vj. Tinct. fœtid. ℥ ſſ. m. fiat mixt.	℥ j. *a doſe often.*

Tonics after the abatement of the diſeaſe as in No 36.

XXXVIII. HYPOCHONDRIACS. (HYPOCHONDRIASIS.)

AN affection of mind, but remedies may be employed to relieve the dyſpeptic ſymptoms, as in No 36.

XXIX. CANINE MADNESS. (HYDROPHOBIA).

SPECIFICS uſed in this diſeaſe are

Pulvis antilyſſus.

℞. Lich. Ciner. terreſt. ℥ ſſ.
Pimentæ ʒ ij. tere bene in pulv.

Tonquin Remedy.

℞. Cinnabar nativ.
——— factit *a gr* xxiv.
Moſchi *gr* x. m. fiat pulv. ſubtil.

to be taken in the morning in a glaſs of arrac or other ſpirit.

Ormſkirk Medicine.

℞ Pulv. cretæ ℥ ſſ.
——— alum. *gr* x.
Bol. armen. ʒ iij.
Pulv. Hellenii. ʒ j.
Ol. anif. gutt. vj. m.

But mercury ſeems more powerful than any of the ſpecifics, and ſhould be liberally uſed by unction thro' the wounded part, after removal of the tainted piece. Calomel and Turpeth mineral have been alſo recommended internally till ſlight ſalivation takes place. The ſtrongeſt antiſpaſmonics in large doſes, as the Cuprum ammoniacum, brandy, warm bath, &c. have effected a temporary relief.

CLASS III.

CACHECTIC DISEASES.

XL. PUTRID FEVER. (TYPHUS PUTRIDA.)

In the beginning to be treated by the antimonial ſolution, and Diaphoretics as in No. 1.

By acids and refrigerants as in No 19.

When ſtrength begins to fail, wine, bark, decoct. arnicæ, &c. as in No. 24.

Occaſional opiates alſo proper, as in ditto.

Fixt air a popular remedy, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
Julap. effervescens.	
℞ Sal, Tartar. ʒ j. Aq. font. ℥ viij.	
℞ Sp. vitriol. ten. ʒ ij. Aq. font. ℥ viij.	*a table ſpoonful of each mixture to be mixt and taken in the act of effervescence.*

XLI. PUTRID SORE THROAT. (ANGINA MALIGNA.)

THE ſame treatment as in former diſeaſe, and alſo,

℞. Caricar ℥ j.
Rad. contrayerv. ℥ ß. coque in
Aq. font. ℥. xvj ad xij.
colat, adde,
Acet. cois ℥ j m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞. Decoct. cois ℥ iv.
Mel roſar. ℥ ß.
Sp. vitriol. ten. q. ſ. ad grat.
acid.

XLII. PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. (PHTHISIS PULMONALIS)

GENERAL antiphlogiſtic treatment in firſt ſtage as in No 1, alſo the uſe of emetics occaſionally, as,

℞. Vitriol. cærul. *Vide* PART I. *gr* ij. *to* xv. *for a doſe.*

In the ſecond ſtage balſamics and detergents are recommended, as in No 12, and alſo,

℞. Balſam Toletan. ʒ j.
Myrrh. opt. ʒ ß.
Extr. glycirrh. ʒ ij.
Aq. fervid. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. *two a doſe twice*
divide in pill 40. *a-day.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Myrrh. ℈ j.
Crem. tartar ʒ j. m. fiat pulv. *to be taken twice a-day.*

To allay the cough, and check hectic ſymptoms, opium and acids combined, as,

℞. Mucilag. ſem. cydonior. ℥ vij.
Syrup de Moris ℥ j.
Elixir vitriol. ʒ i.
Thebaic tinct. gutt. xx. m. fiat mixt. *a table - ſpoonful often.*

℞. Pulv. gum arab.
Sacchar *a* ʒ j. his bene ſolutis ex aq ℥ j. *ſſ.* adde L. L. gutt. xxx.
Elix. vitriol. gutt. xx. m. fiat hauſt. *at bed-time.*

XLIII. VENEREAL DISEASE. (LUES VENEREA.)

MERCURY here the principal remedy, except to one form of the diſeaſe, viz. *Gonorrhœa.*

1. *Gonorrhœa.*

In the *firſt* ſtage the general antiphlogiſtic plan to be purſued, by the uſe of cooling laxatives as in No 1, and diuretics, alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Sal prunell ʒ ij.
Jallap *gr* x.
Crem. tartar ℥ j.
Elect. lenitiv. q. ſ. ut fiat
elect. molle.

Sal nitri ʒ ij.
Gum arab.
Crem. tartar
Sacch. alb. *a* ℥ *ſſ.* m. fiat
pulv.

The occaſional uſe of opiates neceſſary as in No 6.

In the *ſecond* ſtage, mercurials are indicated in the form of liniment and injection, as,

℞. Calomel ʒ j.
Mucilag. gum arab. ℥ v. m.
fiat inject.

℞. Ung. ☿ ʒ j.
Vitel. ovi ſubact.
Ol. olivar. ℥ j.
Mucilag. ex amylo ℥ vj. m.
fiat inject.

℞. Ung. ☿ rubbed on the glans.

A bongie rubbed in calomel to be introduced.

In the *third* ſtage balſamics and aſtringents as in No 12, alſo in the form of injection, as,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Calomel ʒ j.
Mucilag. gum arab.
Aq. roſar. *a oz.* iij.
Balſam capivi ʒ ij. m. fiat inject.

℞. Aq. calcis
—— font. *a* ℥iij.
Vitriol. alb.
Sacch. Saturni *a* ℈ j.
Calomel ʒ j. m. fiat inject.

℞. ☿ corroſiv. *gr* vj.
Aq. font. *oz.* vj. m. fiat inject.

2. *Swelled Teſticle.*

General antiphlogiſtic plan in the uſe of bleeding general and topical.

Mild laxatives as in No 1.

Vomiting by Turpeth mineral, to cauſe a revulſion, &c.

An occaſional opiate in the form of injection, in caſe of pain.

Mercury exhibited internally as in No 6 of this diſeaſe, or externally applied.

When hardneſs of the part remains, the uſe of cicuta, along with the mercury, as,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Extr. cicut. ℥ ß.
Pill ☿ cois ʒ j. m. fiat maſſ.

℞. Decoct. glycirrh. cum ☿
corroſiv.

Topical Application.

℞. Sacchar. Saturni ℥ j.
Acet. diſtillat. ℥ ij.
Aq. calcis ℥ viij. m. fiat ſolut.

3. *Gleet.*

Eaſieſt and moſt certain cure by the bongie, or cauſtic.

It may be attempted by balſamics and reſtringents, as in No 12; by ſtyptic injections as in No 43. 1.

4. *Chancre.*

The application of cauſtic as ſoon as diſcovered, with the uſe of mercury internally.

If not diſcovered early, ointments and ſolutions of various kinds, having mercury for their baſe, to be applied, as,

℞. Ung. ☿ fort.

℞. ☿ præcip. rubr. *gr* x.
Ung. cerat. Turner ℥ ß. m.
fiat ung.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Solut. corrosiv. (*gr* j. to ℥ j. aq.)

℞. Calomel ℈ j.
Sp. nitri dulc. ℥ j. m. fiat solut.

℞. Ærug. æris *gr* iij.
Aq. rosar. ℥ ij. m. fiat solut.

℞. Vitriol. cærul. *gr* ij.
Aq. font. ℥ ij. m. fiat solut.

Calomel ʒ j.
Aq. calcis ℥ iv. m. fiat lotio nigra.

5. *Bubo.*

Mercurial unction, so as to pass through the affected gland, the most certain remedy, without any topical application to the part.

When matter is formed, it should be allowed to be break cf itself.

Sores to be treated as in *lues*.

6. *Lues.*

A course of mercury the only certain remedy in this country, conducted, in slight cases, for six weeks, in others longer, and during that time the medicines should be brought to shew sensible effects on the con-

ſtitution and diſeaſe. The medicine may be introduced by unction, when it will require at leaſt 60 or 70 rubbings; or internally by the common blue pill, and other forms; and in this laſt caſe it operation may be alſo aſſiſted by its junction with other medicines, as,

℞ ☿ calcinat. *gr* j. G. opii *gr*. j. m. fiat pill.	*for a doſe each night.*

℞ ☿ crud ℥ j. Conſerv. roſar. ℥ j ß. adde, Pulv. zinziber ʒ ij. Syrup. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	℥ ß *twice daily.*

Mercurial Linctus.

℞. Argenti vivi ℥ ß Mucil ag. gum arab. ℥ iv. trit. donec globul. penitus diſparuerunt, dein adde, Aq. font ℥ xij. —— cinn. Syrup altheæ *a* ℥ ij. m.	℥ ß. *a doſe twice every day.*

Corroſive Solution.

℞ Corroſiv. ſublimat. *gr*. iv. Aq. vitæ *ox*. vj Sp. lavend. c. ʒ j. m. fiat ſolut.	*a table ſpoonful a doſe night and morning in a cupful of any diluent liquor.*

Corroſive Pills.

℞. Aq font. ʒ vj. Sp. ſal. marin. gutt. aliquot	

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ corrosiv. *gr* xv. solve et digere per dies tres, formetur solutio cum mic. pan. q. s. in mortar vitreo in pill 120.	*four or more a dose twice a-day.*

Mercurial Gargle.

℞. ☿ corrosiv. *gr* iv. solve in Tinct. rosar ℥ viij. fiat gargarism.

Where ulcerations remain that resist the action of mercury, the following medicines have been had recourse to, viz.

Lisbon Diet Drink.

℞ Rad. sarsæ ℥ iv.
Sem. petrosel. Macedon. ʒ ij.
Aq font. ℔ vj coquantur
super lenem ignem ad iv. *a bottle a-day*

℞. Decoct. mezereon. *Vide Part* I.

℞. Decoct. lobeliæ. *Vide Part.* I.

The use of opium in large doses has been also successful.

XLIV. DROPSY, (HYDROPS.)

THE cure of this diſeaſe requires a dry nouriſhing diet, and opening ſome or other of the different outlets for the diſcharge of the accumulated fluid which is done by either,

1. Simulating the ſyſtem in general by the action of vomiting; and the emetics preferred for this purpoſe are the antimonial ſolution as in No. 1, or white vitriol, but emetics ſhould be cautiouſly uſed in this diſeaſe.

2. The inteſtines by acrid purges, where the patient is ſtrong, as in No. 2, and 26, or by,

FORMS.	DOSES.
Bacher's Pill.	
℞. Extr. helleb. Myrrh. ſolut. *a.* ℥ j. Pulv. cardui benedict. ʒ iij. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pill ſingul. *gr. ſſ.*	*ten a doſe every ſix hours*
℞. Pulv. ſcammom. —— jalap. —— ſennæ *a. gr* v. Calomel *gr* ij. m fiat pulv.	

3. The kidneys by diuretics, which is now the moſt general and ſafeſt practice, and requires therefore a more ample detail, as by,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Scillæ arid. *gr* ij. Salnitri *gr* xv. Pip. long. *gr* v. m. fiat pulv.	

The dried ſquill to be gradually increaſed, and its action aſſiſted by the uſe of mercury.

℞. Syr. colchici. *Vide* PART I.	
℞ Crem. tartar ʒ vj. Sacch. alb. ℥ ß. Aq. bullient. ℥ vj. Pulv. zinziber *gr* x. m. fiat mixt.	*two table ſpoonfuls often.*
℞. Lixiv. tartar.	*gutt.* xx *to* lx *twice a-day.*
℞. Decoct ſenekæ. *Vide* PART I. ℞ Sp. mindereri ℥ iv. Aq raphan ruſtic. *oz.* iv. Syr. altheæ *oz.* j ß. m. fiat mixt.	*a table-ſpoonful often.*
℞ Aq. cinn. ʒ vj. Oxymel ſcillar. ʒ j ß. Sp. lavend. c. ʒ ß Sal tartar ℈ ß. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞. Pulv. digitat. Opii Calomel *a gr* j. m. fiat pill No 2.	*one a doſe at bed-time.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Pulv. Helleni —— ſcillar. *a gr* iij. Ol. aniſ. gutt. ij. Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞. Decoct. digitat. ℥ vij. Aq. junip. c. ℥ j. Conf. cardiac ʒ ij. m. fiat mixt.	℥ j. *thrice a-day.*
℞. Sal tartar Sacch. alb. *a* ℥ j. Aq. menth. pip. ℥ iv. —— ſpirit. ℥ ß. m. fiat mixt.	*to be taken every day at thrice.*
℞. Aq. hordeat. ℔ ij. Crem. tartar. ℥ ß. Sp. vini Gallic. ℥ iij. Sacchar. alb. q. ſ.	*to be uſed as drink.*
℞. Decoct. C. P. ℥ ß. Tinct. ejuſdem ʒ iij. Ol. juniper. gutt. iv. m. fiat hauſt.	*to be repeated twice a-day.*
℞. Fol. nicotianæ ℥ j. Aq. bullient. ℔ j. colat adde Sp. vini ℥ ij. fiat mixt.	*from* 60 *to* 125 *drops a doſe.*

4. The ſkin by ſudorifics, the beſt of which is the Dover's powder, preceded by ſmall doſes of mercury, or ſome of the ſweating powders, as in No 13. 1.

The ſeveral ſpecies of dropſy are all cured by the ſame remedies, applied according to the prudence of the practitioner.

XLV. SCURVY. (SCORBUTUS.)

A SUPPLY of vegetable acid the chief remedy. Hence antiſeptics and tonics particularly indicated, as,

1. Diaphoretics,

℞. Seri ſinapi. *Vide* No 13. 1.

℞. Succ, ad ſcorbut. *Vide* PART I.

℞, Julap. ſalin. *Vide* No 1.

2. Laxatives,

℞. Infuſ. tamarind. cum ſenna.
Vide PART I.

℞. Crem. tartar ℥ j.
Elect. lenitiv, q. ſ. ut fiat elect.

3. Tonics,

Vide Various preparations of bark joined with the vitriolic acid as in No 18. 22.

Topical Applications for Gums,

Vide Gargles, as in No 4.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Tinct. myrrhæ. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Decoct. C. P. acidulat.

℞. Mel rosar.

XLVI. JAUNDICE. (ICTERUS.)

An occasional emetic; and the emetics preferred are an infusion of horse-radish or mustard, particularly if calculus suspected as the cause of the disease.

The chief remedy, however, is soap, either combined with bitters or aloetics, and the morning is preferred as the best time for exhibiting them, as,

℞. Pill saponac. *Vide* PART I.

℞. Sapon. alb. ʒ ss.
Ol. juniper. gutt. v.
Pulv. rhæi *gr* x.
Syr. cois q. s. ut fiat bolus.

℞. Pill aloetic. with an addition of soap.

℞. Sapon. Venet. ʒ j.
Gum gambog. *gr* vj.
Calomel *gr* xij. m. fiat mass.
divide in pill No 13. *two a dose.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Sapon. Venet. ʒ j.
Aq. cinn. ℥ ij.
Sp. lavand. ʒ j.
Syr. ℥ j. m. fiat hauſt.

℞. Infuſ. chamæmel.
vel
Cardui benedict.
vel
Decoct. graminis, &c. *a cupful often.*

When ſchirrus apparent, mercury and cicuta may be tried, as,

℞. Extr. cicut. ʒ ß
Pill. ☿ ʒ j. m. ut form. in pill No 25. *two a doſe every night.*

℞. Sal tartar
Sacchar. alb. *a* ℥ ß. *a table-ſpoonful often.*
Aq. font. ℥ viij. m. fiat mix.

Alſo mineral waters and neutral ſalts, as,

℞. Tartar ſolub. *Vide* PART I. ʒj. *every morning.*

Where ſimple ſpaſm and much pain, antiſpaſmodics indicated as in No 27, but the uſe of opium in jaundice, unleſs the cauſe of ſpaſm is very apparent, ſhould not be had recourſe to, or continued, as being manifeſtly hurtful.

XLVII. KING'S EVIL. (SCROPHULA.)

A VARIETY of remedies have been employed in this diſeaſe, ſome of the forms of which are as follow:

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Spongiæ uſtæ ʒ j. Conſerv. roſar. ʒ ſſ. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞. Æthiops mineral ʒ j. Pulv. rhæi *gr* vj. —— gentian. *gr* ij. m. fiat pulv.	
℞. Pulv. cicut. *gr* xij. Extr. gentian q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divid. in pill No 12.	*one morning and evening.*

To be joined with bark as in No 23.

Mercury is uſed in the form of calomel or Æthiops mineral.

Neutral ſalts as in PART I, *vide* article *Cineres clavillati*, and alſo article *Barilla*.

The moſt powerful topical application has been,

℞. Fel. bovin.
Sal cois menſ. coch. iij.
Ol. nucum ʒ j. coaguletur calore in liniment.

XLVIII. RICKETS. (RACHITIS.)

An occaſional emetic is proper.

The chief remedy the cold bath, and preparations of ſteel with rhubarb, as in No 36, and alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Ens Veneris *gr* xv.
Conſerv. roſar. ℈ j.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

XLIX. LEPROSY. (ELEPHANTIASIS.)

Mercury in alternative preparations, as,

℞. Pill Plummeri, &c. joined with

Decoct. liquor. *Vide Part.* I.
vel
Decoct. ulmi. *Ibid.*

Vitriolic acid. *Vide* Preparations *Part* I. or No 19.

CLASS IV.

COMPLICATED DISEASES.

L. SLOW FEVER. (SYNOCHUS.)

TREATMENT the ſame as in No 24.

LI. INTERMITTENT FEVER.

The principal remedy the bark, variouſly combined, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. P. C. P. ℥ j. P. alum. *gr* x. Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	ʒ ij. *a doſe every ſecond hour.*
℞. Rad. ſerpentariæ ʒ ij. Cort. Peruv. ℥ ſſ. Aq. bullient. ℔ j. m. fiat infuſ.	*a cupful often.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Sem. ſinapi contuſ. ℥ j.	
P. C. P. ℥ ß.	
Aq. bullient. ℔ j. m. fiat decoct.	*the ſame.*

Alſo bitters, aſtringents, and aromatics, as,

℞. Pulv. flor. chamæmel. ʒ ſſ.	
Alum. myrrhæ *a gr* v.	
Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	*thrice a-day.*
℞. Pulv. ſtyptic. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. Pulv. cort. querci	ʒ j. *every* 3 *hours.*
℞. Alum. rup. *gr* ij.	
Pulv. nuc. Moſchat. *gr* v.	
m. fiat pulv.	
℞. Pulv. gentian.	
—— gallar.	
—— tormentill. *a gr* v. m.	
fiat pulv.	

Minerals, as, The taſteleſs Ague-drop.

℞. Arſenic *gr* xvj.	2 *to* 12 *drops a*
Alkali vegetab. fix. *gr* xvij.	*doſe twice or thrice*
Aq. cinn. ℥ iij. m. fiat mixt.	*a-day.*
℞. Pill cupri ammon. (PH. E.)	

Opiates in the hot ſtage as in No 6.

Antimonials, in nauſeating doſes, begun early as in No 1, but in moſt caſes the bark is neceſſary to finiſh the cure.

LII. REMITTENT FEVER.

THE treatment the ſame as in *intermittent*.

LOCAL DISEASES.

LIII. WORMS. (VERMES.)

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Stanni præpar. ʒ ij.
Conſerv. rutæ ʒ ſſ.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞. Dolich. *gr* iij.
Conſerv. roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Pulv. rad. filicis maris ʒ ß. Conserv. rosar. q. s. ut fiat bolus.	

To be followed alternately by,

℞. Pulv. jallap. *gr.* xij. Calomel *gr* iv. Conser. rosar. q. s. ut fiat bolus.	
℞. Decoct. Geofreæ. *Vide* PART I.	℥ ß. *to* iv. *every day.*
℞. Aq. calcis. *Vide* PART I.	
℞. Ol. olivar. ℥ vj. Sp. volat. aromat. ʒ ij	*two table - spoonfuls morning and evening.*

LIV. CANCER.

IN this disease it is unnecessary to give any detail of practice at present.

LV. STONE IN THE BLADDER. (CALCULUS.)

THE chief remedies are soap, lime-water, alkalies, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞. Sapon. Hiſpan. ℥ ß.	*to be taken daily.*
℞. Aq. calcis.	*from* ℔ ß. *to* ij. *to be drunk daily.*
℞. Lixivii cauſtic. ℥ ß.	*from* 15 *to* 30 *drops a-day in any mucilaginous liquid.*

℞. Aq. aerat. alkalin.

℞. Uvæ urſi. *Vide* No 12.

℞. Sem. dauc. ſylveſtr. infuſ. in liquor. Anglice (*Gin-punch.*) *to be uſed as drink.*

LVI. COSTIVENESS. (OBSTIPATIO.)

THE laxatives to be uſed here as in No 22.

LVII. HERPES.

THE uſe of mercury as in No 43, or the vitriolic acid as in No 20.

LVIII. ITCH.

SULPHUR here the ſpecific internally, and alſo externally, as,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞. Sulphur. ℥ ij. coque in
Aq. ℔ ij. ß. to ij. fiat lotio.

℞. Ung. antipsoric. *Vide* PART I.

LIX. SCALD HEAD. (TINEA.)

SMALL doses of calomel internally, and externally.

℞. Petreol. Bardan.
Axung. ovin. *a* ℥ ß. m. fiat
liniment.

INDEX OF DISEASES.

[*The figures refer to the pages of* PART I.; *but when prescriptions for medicines are noticed, to* PART II.]

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INDEX TO THE CLASSIFICATION.

THE END.

It may, perhaps, be useful for Gentlemen who wish to pursue their medical Studies at Edinburgh, to know how the several Branches of medical Science are filled up, and the Hours of Attendance necessary on each.

The Classes of Medicine, arranged according to their relative Importance to Practice, consist of three Departments, *viz.*

1. *Preparatory, or Fundamental Branches.*

Anatomy and Physiology.	Dr Monro.	1 o'clock afternoon from Oct. 25, to May.
Anatomical Demonstrations	Mr Fife.	7 o'clock P. M. for the first months of Dr Monro's course.
Chemistry.	Dr Black	10 o'clock forenoon from Oct. to May.

2. *Assistant, or Auxiliary Branches.*

Botany.	Dr. Rutherford.	8 o'clock morning from 1st May to Aug.
Natural History.	Dr Walker.	2 o'clock P. M. from May to August.
Materia Medica.	Dr Home.	11 o'clock A. M. from 25th Oct. to May.
Theory of Physic.	Dr Duncan.	8 o'clock P. M. from Oct. 25th to May.

3. *Essential, or Practical Branches.*

Royal Infirmary.		12 o'clock daily throughout the year.
Practice of Medicine.	Dr Gregory.	9 o'clock A. M. from Oct. 25th to May.
Clinical-medical Lectures.		6 o'clock P. M. twice a-week during Winter-session.
Practice of Surgery.	Dr Monro.	1 o'clock P. M. for the two last months of his course.
Clinical Lectures on Surgery.	Mr Russel.	2 o'clock P. M.
Midwifery.	Dr Hamilton.	4 o'clock P. M. from Oct. 25th to May; and also during the summer.

N. B. *All the Text-books, and others recommended by the Professors; also Case-books in great variety, sold by the Publishers.*