

**A view of the diseases of the army in Great Britain, America, the West Indies, and on board of king's ships and transports, from the beginning of the late war to the present time : together with monthly and annual returns of the sick and some account of the method in which they were treated in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and the Third Battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment / by Thomas Dickson Reide.**

**Contributors**

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Dr. Owen

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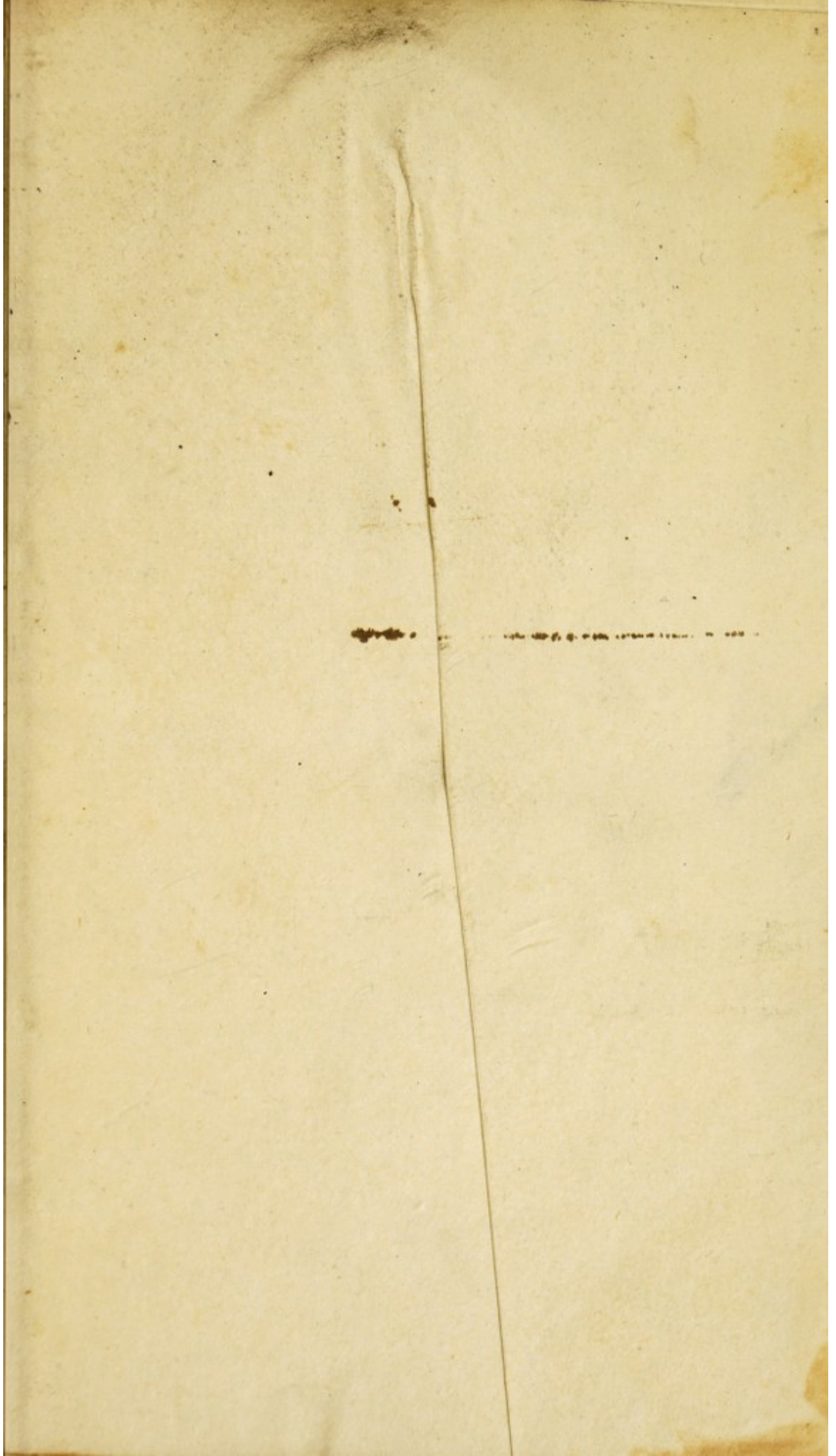
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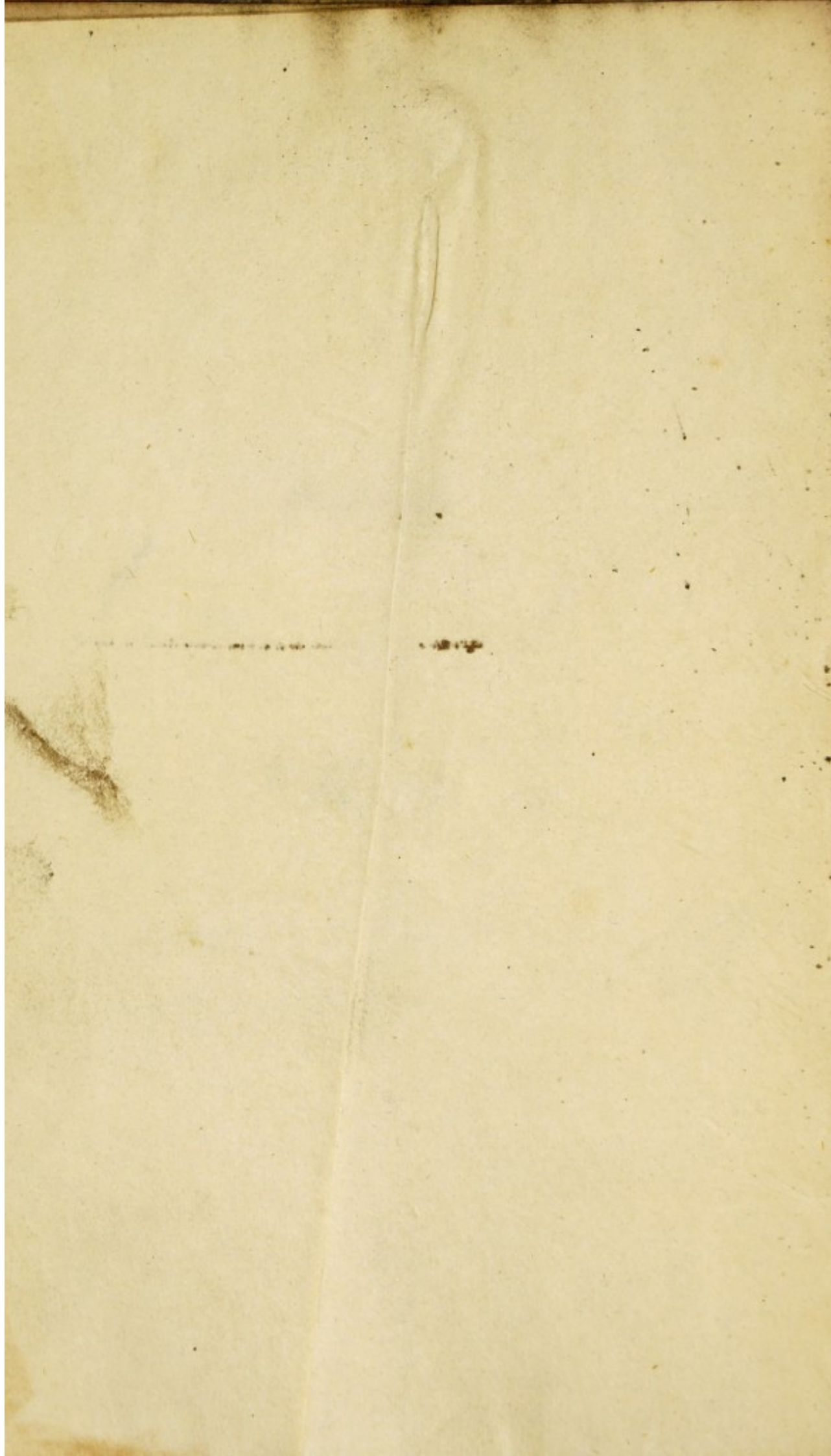
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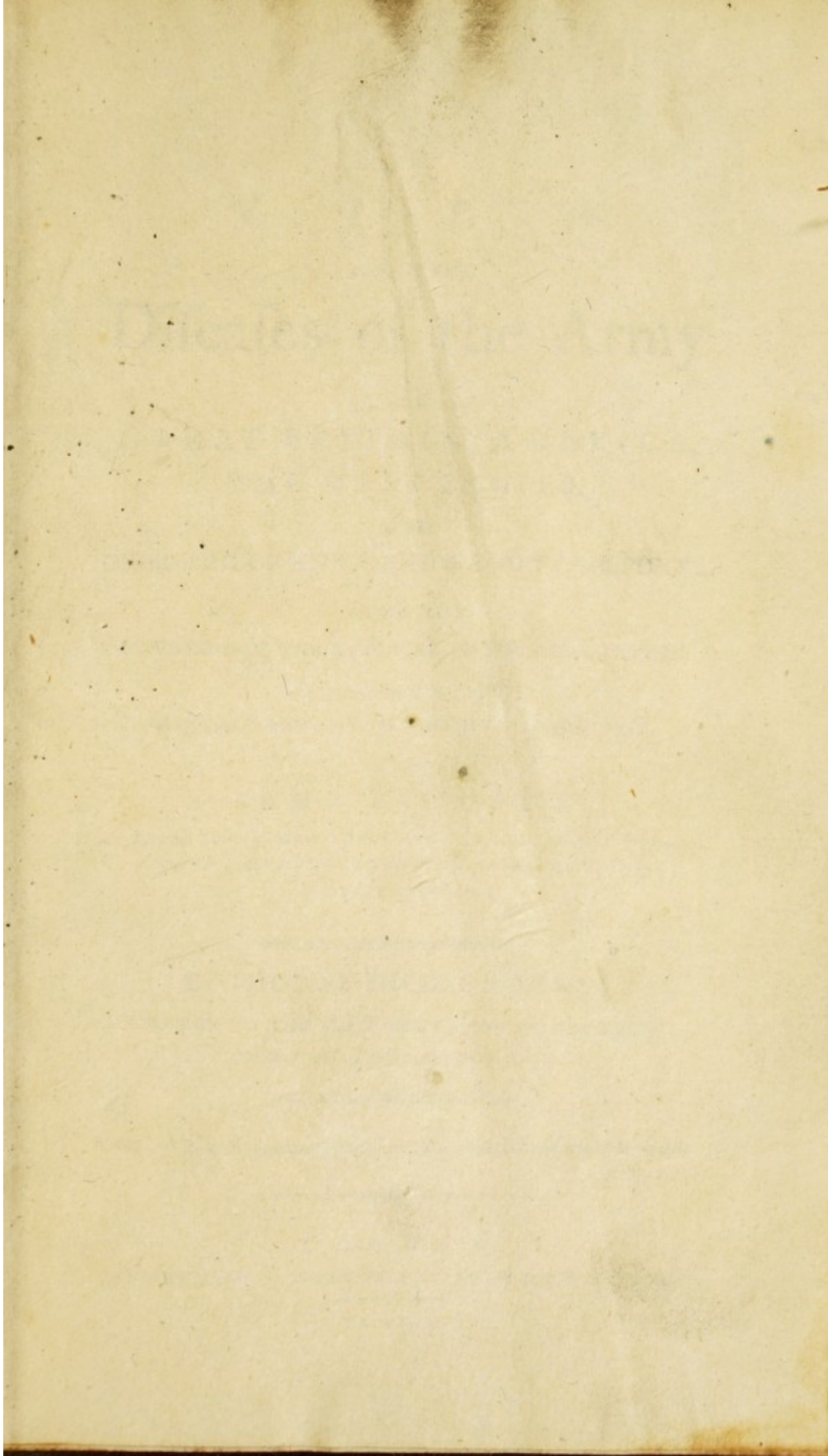
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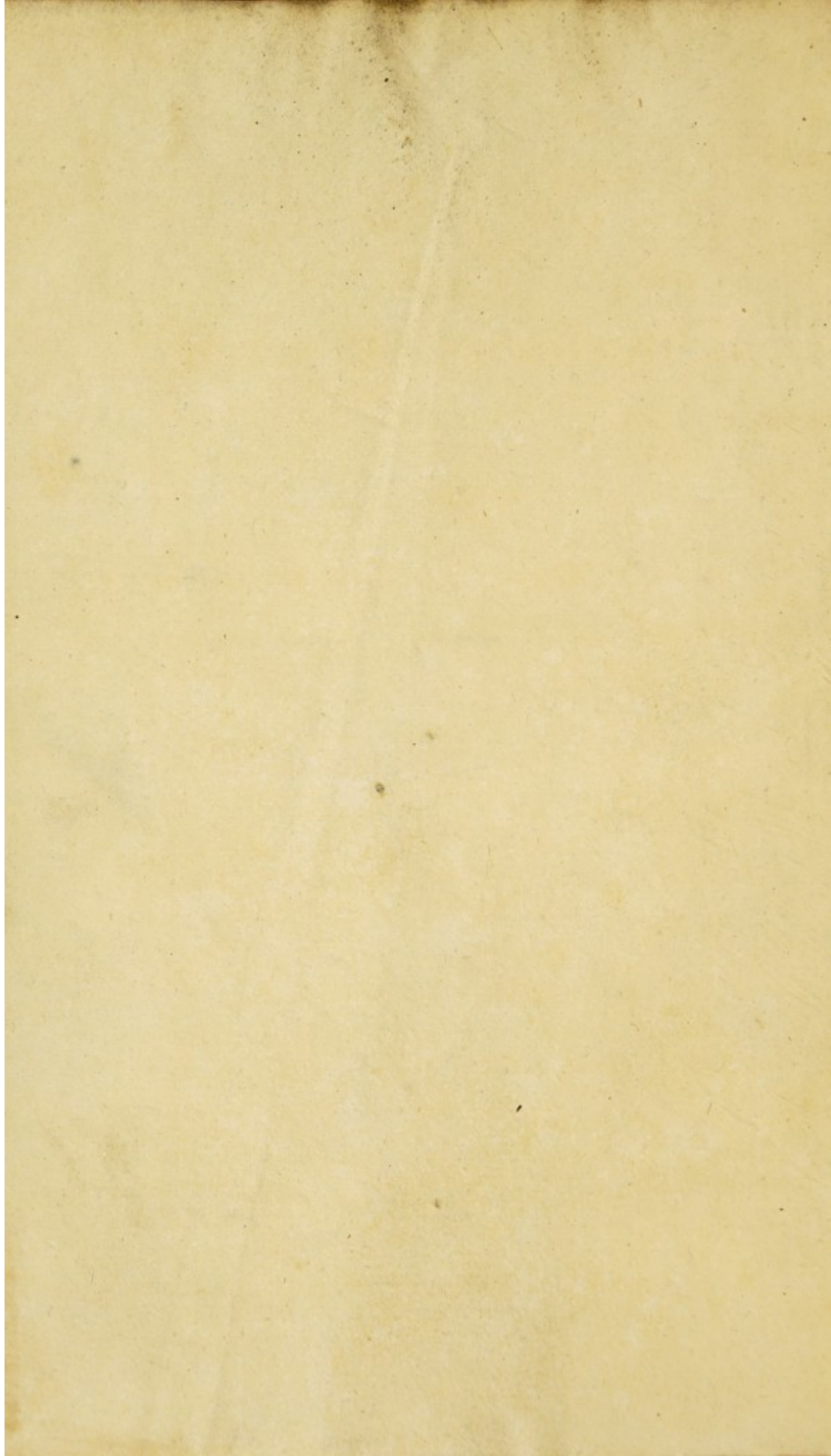
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A  
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OF THE  
Diseases of the Army  
IN  
GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA,  
THE WEST INDIES,  
AND  
ON BOARD OF KING'S SHIPS AND TRANSPORTS,  
FROM THE  
BEGINNING OF THE LATE WAR TO THE PRESENT TIME.  
TOGETHER WITH  
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE SICK,  
AND  
S O M E A C C O U N T  
OF THE METHOD IN WHICH THEY WERE TREATED IN THE TWENTY-  
NINTH REGIMENT, AND THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE  
SIXTIETH REGIMENT,

---

By THOMAS DICKSON REIDE,  
SURGEON TO THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE FIRST  
(OR ROYAL) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

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*Nulla in re proprius accedunt homines ad Deos, quam salutem hominibus dando.*  
CICERO.

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L O N D O N :  
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

MDCXCIII.



W. E. W.

of the

Disciples of the Army

OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

ON BOARD OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

REGIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

REGIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

REGIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY THOMAS DICKSON

OF THE

REGIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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T O  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE  
DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY,  
KNIGHT OF THE GARTER,  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,  
&c. &c. &c.

---

Y O U R ROYAL  
HIGHNESS, at a very early age,  
made such uncommon progress  
in the military art, as to attract the  
regard, and obtain the express ap-  
probation, of so good a judge in  
military affairs as the late King of  
Prussia.

A 2

From

From so auspicious an entry into the profession, military men have formed the highest expectations, and look forward with impatience to that period, when, independent of every hereditary title, Your ROYAL HIGHNESS shall, from superior professional merit, be elevated to a situation in which you may establish general military regulations, so long neglected or misunderstood.

Among these, none is so important as well-planned medical arrangements.

The improvements lately made in that department, utterly unknown in all former times, excepting in a few instances entirely neglected or discountenanced, have

DEDICATION. v

have hitherto been of very little use to this country, where they originated; and, unless effectual measures are speedily adopted to prevent it, may, in their consequences, prove highly detrimental to that very country, for the benefit of which they were originally intended.

Those most conversant in that branch of the military art, confidently rely on Your ROYAL HIGHNESS for the prevention of so great an abuse.

Should the following Observations in any degree tend to promote Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's views in that great work, and by that means to advance the honour and dignity of the Crown, the

happiness and prosperity of the Kingdom, and the glory of the British Arms, it will be the most desirable reward of the labour bestowed on this subject

By

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most devoted,

Most humble,

And obedient Servant,

LONDON,

Nov. 6, 1792.

THOMAS DICKSON REIDE.

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## INTRODUCTION.

IT is perhaps matter of the greatest surprize to the medical world, that within these few years more has been written on diseases between the tropics, than had been before that period from the earliest discoveries in that part of the globe, and that no two authors agree in the same opinion, or mode of treatment; yet almost every one points out what he terms *a successful method of cure*, and recommends it with enthusiasm.

How is the young practitioner to decide amongst these jarring authorities? On a candid investigation, many of them must be considered as mere assertions, unsupported by the least shadow of proof. With every degree of respect to the authors of these various opinions, it is decidedly certain, that, since all of them cannot be well founded, some of  
them

them are only calculated to distract, perplex, and confound doubtful and inexperienced practitioners, whom they profess to instruct.

A practice founded on uncertain theories and opinions, unsupported by well-authenticated facts, is the cause of great mortality in public and private practice, particularly in the navy and army.

Theory is a rock on which too many practitioners split. A scrupulous attention to the division and subdivision of diseases occupies too much of their time, which might otherwise be employed in attending to clinical practice, and keeping proper registers of diseases.

A physician, without the assistance of regular registers, can form no idea of the result of his own practice, much less of its comparative success. Partial registers are yet worse than none, as they are not only defective, but fallacious, leaving abundant scope for error and mistake, into which physicians must unavoidably be led by their prejudices,  
even

even though their intentions should be perfectly upright.

Prejudices concerning the variety of fevers, are also confirmed by a train of symptoms, occasioned by erroneous management, which never occur under a chaste and successful practice.

What idea could a merchant form of profit and loss from unconnected, partial memorandums, taken by snatches at distant intervals?

How ridiculous would it appear to judge of the advantages or disadvantages of particular branches of commerce from reasoning and conjecture, whilst the result can be reduced to certainty by keeping regular accounts, and balancing them at stated periods!

The experience of more than two thousand years abundantly testifies that the method hitherto pursued has obstructed the improvement of medical knowledge; and the success which, in some late instances, has attended a more accurate practice, is chiefly owing to the

xiv INTRODUCTION.

certainty which has been attained by faithful registers.

The registers which compose this work were made during near seventeen years practice and observation in the 29th regiment, and in the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, in North America, the West Indies, and Great Britain. They will add to the collection already before the public, by those eminent writers Dr. Millar \*, formerly physician to the Westminster General Dispensary; Dr. Robertson †, physician to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and Dr. Clark ‡, physician

\* Author of Observations on the prevailing Diseases of Great Britain; Observations on the Management of Diseases in the Army and Navy; and several other ingenious Works.

† Author of a Physical Journal, kept on board his Majesty's Ships on the Coasts of Africa and the West Indies; Observations on the Jail, Hospital, and Ship Fever; and an Essay on Fevers.

‡ Author of Observations on the Diseases which prevail in long Voyages to hot Climates; and Observations on Fevers, on the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, and sore Throat.

To

fician to the infirmary and dispensary at Newcastle.

These REGISTERS prove to a demonstration, THAT ONE AND THE SAME FEVER, HOWEVER IT MAY BE DIVERSIFIED BY ACCIDENTAL UNIMPORTANT VARIATIONS, IS PREVALENT OVER THE WHOLE WORLD, AND WITH CERTAINTY CURED BY ONE AND THE SAME TREATMENT, EXACTLY ASCERTAINED AND CARRIED INTO EXECUTION IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE WITH UNIFORM AND INVARIABLE SUCCESS. To add to the collection of REGISTERS by which these facts are demonstrated, is the design of this undertaking.

At the end of each part are annexed monthly and annual tables of the diseases which prevailed, with others, specifying

To these eminent physicians I am under many obligations for the improvement of my work. I cannot avoid mentioning, that till the beginning of this year (1792) I never had read any of the writings of Drs. Robertson and Clark. The coincidence of our opinions proves and illustrates the doctrines, and confirms the practice all have adopted.

the

xvi INTRODUCTION.

the number of deaths, and the proportion of each in febrile and other diseases.

In order to elucidate the tables of diseases, I have added others, shewing the number of men enlisted, discharged as unfit for service or otherwise, and the strength of each regiment I served in, for every six months.

To each part I have prefixed a journal of the movements, and diseases of both corps.

PART

P A R T I.

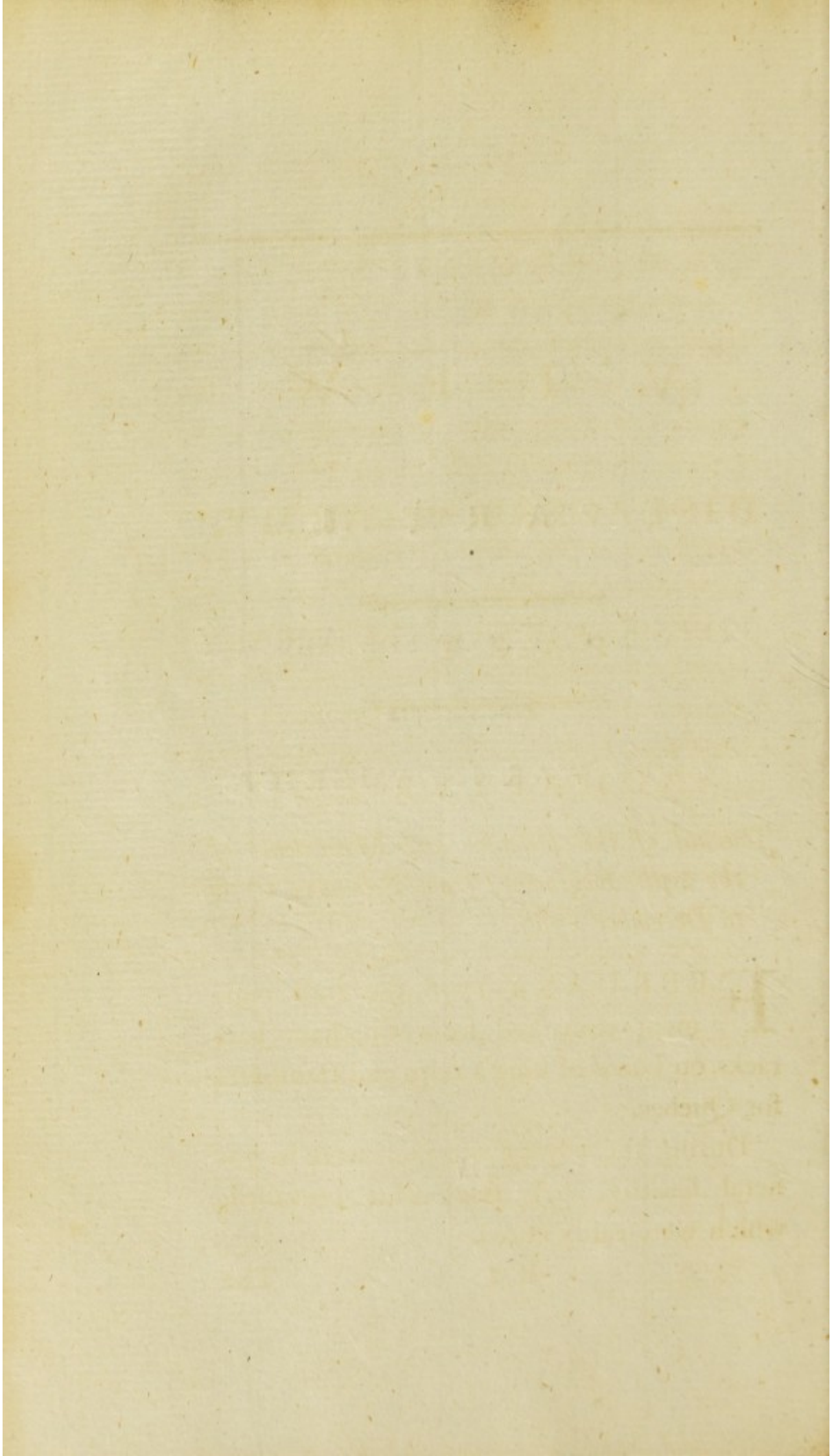
DISEASES OF THE ARMY

DURING THE

LATE WAR IN AMERICA.

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A  
V I E W  
OF THE  
DISEASES OF THE ARMY.

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P A R T I.

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C H A P T E R I.

*Journal of the Diseases and Movements of  
the 29th Regiment, from February 1776  
to December 1787.*

**F**EBRUARY 1776 the 29th regi-  
ment embarked from Chatham bar-  
racks on board of king's ships and transports  
for Quebec.

During the voyage our men were in ge-  
neral healthy. A few colds prevailed,  
which were easily cured.

The beginning of May we arrived at Quebec, and, with the few troops and militia there, drove the Americans from before the place. While we remained in that garrison, several of our men were attacked with slight fevers and diarrhoeas. On our quitting Quebec about the latter end of the month, a few men were left in the general hospital; one or two of whom died there.

In our passage up the river, in transports, the soldiers became very sickly, particularly in that on which I was on board. It was a garrison armed vessel. The remitting fever prevailed, and, if neglected or improperly treated, assumed the continual form. Almost all the men of the two companies on board that transport were attacked with fever or diarrhoea. None died. The seamen were likewise sickly. They were attended by a surgeon of their own, who treated them in the antiphlogistic manner. Two died while we remained on board.

On the 8th of June the Americans attempted to cut off some troops stationed at Trois Rivieres. Those that were on board

the vessels had orders to land, and oppose them. The day was remarkably hot, and our men suffered much from it, and the length of the march. During the following night they lay on their arms; and the next day we returned to our ships. Numbers fell down in the ranks from the excessive heat; many we were obliged to leave on the road; all however joined us in a few days. The sick list on board was increased, but none died.

We arrived at Sorel the 14th of June. Our flank companies were, with those of the other regiments, formed into two battalions. The following day the remaining eight companies of the regiment sailed for Montreal; but the wind proving unfavourable, we landed at the village of La Valtrée, and marched to the town above mentioned, which we entered on the 17th.

As soon as possible an hospital for our sick was provided. The Americans having left some sick in the small-pox on their quitting Montreal, the commanding officer

ordered that all those who had not had that disease should be inoculated immediately. In consequence Mr. Offrell the surgeon, and I, performed that operation on twelve or fourteen men, all of whom did well.

On the 6th of July four companies of the regiment were ordered to La Chine, a village three leagues from town, and beautifully situated on the river St. Lawrence. I was attached to those companies. During the two months we remained there my sick list never exceeded twenty or twenty-five. Remittents, diarrhœas, and a few dyfenteries prevailed. All were cured.

The companies in town were more sickly, and the diseases attended with more alarming symptoms. Two or three died of remittents.

The whole regiment\* was ordered to encamp at La Prairie, a village on the south side of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to

\* In future, when I mention the whole regiment, it is to be understood as meaning the eight battalion companies *only*.

Montreal. The companies in town, and those at La Chine, arrived there the 6th of September. Mr. Offrell left some sick to the care of the gentlemen of the general hospital, which was fixed at Montreal. A few of these died.

On the 12th of September we struck camp, and marched to Fort St. John, where we encamped. Several of our men sickened while in camp at La Prairie. As our stay was to be short, they were sent to Montreal.

Fort St. John is situated on the river Richlieu, which takes its rise in Lake Champlain. At that time very little ground was cleared round it, and the situation of the encampment exceedingly bad. Heavy rains were prevalent, and the ground swampy. The foldiers, strangers to this mode of life, became very sickly. Our reports in a few days increased to 70 or 80; and at one time we had above 100 men ill of fevers and fluxes. Many of the officers were seized with the same diseases; among the rest Mr. Offrell had a very dangerous remittent, and

was obliged to go to Montreal, the beginning of October, for the recovery of his health. From the fatigue of attending the sick in camp, and making up their medicines, I was also attacked with a remittent. None died in camp; but part of the regiment embarking, the beginning of October, on board the armed ships, and the remainder in batteaux with the bulk of the army, to cross Lake Champlain, all our sick were sent to the temporary hospital at St. John's.

I was on board of the *Inflexible*, a ship carrying 18 twelve-pounders. On the 11th and 13th of October we had actions with the American fleet, under major-general Arnold.

On the 14th, the detachments of the regiment which acted as marines were landed at Crown Point, and took possession of Fort Frederick; the barracks of which the Americans burnt, on hearing of the defeat of their fleet. The men lay on their arms for two nights, till the army arrived, and encamped in the neighbourhood.

Our regiment, during the engagements  
with

with the enemy, had six men killed, and nearly the same number wounded.

Those who were with me continued very healthy, but on board of the Maria schooner many were seized with fever and fluxes; five or six of them died. They were under the care of an hospital mate.

During the time the regiment lay at Crown Point, the men were in general healthy.

On the 2d of November the army returned to Canada. Part of the fleet was ordered to remain for a few days. The detachments embarked as before. All the sick of our corps, amounting to eighteen or twenty, were sent on board of the Inflexible. Of these one died the following day of a remittent, and another a few days after of the dysentery.

On our arrival at Fort St. John all our men were able to march to Montreal, which was appointed as our winter-quarters.

The regiment was billeted in the town and suburbs. A house was taken in one of them, and fitted up for an hospital.

During



During the remainder of November, and the whole of December, the weather was very wet and cold. The diseases now assumed an inflammatory appearance.

From the situation of the regiment during this year, we did not keep such regular records as I could have wished; therefore I cannot give the numbers in each disease, and their termination; but it appears from the regimental books that there died twenty-five men from the ten companies.

1777. During the first four months of this year the regiment was not very sickly. Five men died during that time of consumption and chronic dysentery.

In May we received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march.

In June two companies were ordered to Fort Chamblée; one to be stationed at the Little Portage, one at St. Therese, and four at the new barracks near Fort St. John. We were to be aiding and assisting in the transport of stores and provisions for lieutenant-general Burgoyne's army. The above-mentioned places are situated on the river  
Richlieu,

Richelieu, commonly called the river Sorel, because it runs into the St. Lawrence at the village of that name.

Mr. Offrell the surgeon, being unwell, remained in Montreal with the sick in hospital; but on leaving town the beginning of July, he sent all the bad cases to the general hospital.

Till his arrival I remained at Chamblée, the head-quarters of the regiment. For some days the men were lodged in the barracks; but numbers being seized with a fever, evidently from contagion, major French, the commanding officer, at my request ordered the companies to encamp. The rooms, which were full of filth of every kind, were cleaned out, purified, and the walls white-washed; after which the men occupied them in safety. None died of that fever, though many were very ill.

When Mr. Offrell came to Chamblée, I was ordered to Fort St. John. The men under my care there, and at St. Therese, were tolerably healthy.

In the latter end of October four companies were sent to Isle aux Noix, and a detachment from them to Pointe au Fer. The other four remained at Fort St. John. I was sent to Isle aux Noix.

That island is twelve miles and a half from Fort St. John. It is a small low island, something more than a mile in length, and about a quarter in breadth. The river is narrow on each side, and the main land low, swampy, and covered with trees, rendering the air humid and unhealthy. Pointe au Fer is fifteen miles and a half higher up the river, and at the entrance of Lake Champlain. It is a very healthy situation.

The weather, while we remained in these places, was very cold, and continued so till the 11th of November, when we were again ordered to Montreal for the winter.

During my residence on Isle aux Noix I had very few sick.

The baggage of the regiment was sent round by the way of Sorel in batteaux. A very severe frost came on. Many of the  
men

men employed in this service were seized with coughs and inflammatory fevers, or had their extremities nipped by the frost.

On the 20th of November we opened an hospital for our sick.

An additional company, which had arrived from England in the summer, and kept at Quebec till our winter-quarters were settled, was drafted into the others. Many of these men were seized on the march from Quebec with fevers and fluxes.

\* From the 20th of November to the 31st of December we had fifty-eight men ill of the diseases as mentioned in No. I. of the Annual Returns at the end of Part I. of this work. One dysenteric case, of several months standing, proved fatal; and it appears from the regimental books that we lost twelve men in all, several of whom died in the general hospital.

1778. We remained in Montreal till August, when a detachment of one hundred

\* The register of the sick under our care was unfortunately lost, by the carelessness of our assistant, when moving to Montreal.

men

men was ordered to encamp in the savannah between the villages of Longueil and Chamblée, in order to repair the roads. Sixty men of the 53d regiment joined us. I had the care of the whole. Though the place we encamped on was an entire swamp, and the mornings and evenings cold and foggy, yet there were few sick.

On the 11th of September the whole regiment was ordered to Isle aux Noix. Mr. Offrell sent four or five bad cases to the general hospital, on his leaving Montreal; one of which afterwards died there.

The Royal Highland Emigrants, afterwards the first battalion of the 84th regiment, which we relieved at Isle aux Noix on account of sickness, had not eighty men remaining, having sent them to Montreal as soon as they complained. The disease which prevailed amongst them was the autumnal fever, either in the form of an intermittent or remittent. All I saw and attended after the surgeon and mate (who were both sick) left them, had the disease in a mild degree. None died. On the 17th of September the

remains of that corps left the island. At that time only three officers and about thirty men escaped the disease; but I have since been informed that they were also attacked after their arrival at Montreal.

The sickness in these regiments was imputed to digging the ditches of the new works then ordered for the defence of the island; but I think it may be traced to contagion alone. The commanding officer of that corps having made application to the commander in chief for leave to enlist any of the American prisoners, availed himself of the liberty granted; and numbers were accordingly taken from prisons and ships, covered with rags, and often sickly. That this was the only cause, seems extremely probable, since our men did not experience any increase of sickness, though employed in the same work as the emigrants.

A few men in October had fluxes; but these disappeared as the cold weather set in.

The

The beginning of that month the following detachments, under the command of major Carleton, were sent across Lake Champlain, in order to distress the enemy, by burning and destroying all the houses, barns, grain, hay, cattle, &c. in the neighbourhood of it :

29th regiment	-	-	120
31st ditto	-	-	100
53d ditto	-	-	50
			<hr/>
			270

and a body of American Loyalists and Indians. Mr. Offrell went with the detachment. I remained at the island.

Though major Carleton's party suffered much from the severity of the weather, yet no sickness of any consequence prevailed amongst them. A few, on their return, complained of coughs, febrile symptoms, and diarrhoeas, which readily yielded to medicine. About two months afterwards one of our men died, who was wounded in the groin by a musket shot.

From

From the 1st of January to the 31st of December our sick list amounted to three hundred and seventeen, ill of the diseases as expressed in the Second Annual Table.

Fifteen men died this year; three of whom were in the general hospital at Montreal.

1779. The works at Isle aux Noix being too extensive, and requiring a large body of men for their defence, a contraction of them was begun in 1778. In the spring of 1779 a new alteration took place. The parapets were heightened and thickened, the ditches widened and deepened, new pickets placed in them, and a glacis and abatis formed round the whole. This was a work of great labour; every part of which was done by our men. The most fatiguing part of it was the ditch-work, where they were obliged to stand with the water above their knees, and dig up in some places a stiff blue clay of a very disagreeable smell; and in others, the clay being exceedingly soft, a bottom could hardly be found.

All the wood for pickets and abatis was cut on the main by the soldiers, and often



brought for a considerable distance to the water-side.

During these works the men were much exposed to the heat of the sun, to rains, the effluvia of swamps, and stagnant waters; yet our sick reports were not uncommonly high. From what the Emigrants suffered, our officers were led to suppose that we should experience the same. Several of our men were seized, while at work in the ditches, with head-ach, nausea at stomach, and vertigo. Some fell down, and remained for some time in a state of insensibility.

The summer was very dry and sultry. The remitting fever and dysentery prevailed during the months of May, June, July, August, and September; yet none died. Intermittents were prevalent in the latter month, some of which were obstinate; but when the cold weather commenced in October, they disappeared. Some of the men who had been in hospital for remittents, and were discharged and did duty, were afterwards seized with regular tertians, but soon recovered by proper treatment.

In the beginning of November four companies of the regiment were sent to garrison Fort St. John : Mr. Offrell went with them. I remained on the island, which was the head-quarters of the regiment.

The diseases most prevalent this winter were inflammatory fevers, fluxes, and the scurvy.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of December our sick list amounted to two hundred and seventy-one.

Seven men died during that period : one of a consumption at Isle aux Noix in January, three of inflammatory fevers at St. John's in November and December, one of the dysentery at the same place in December, and one of a consumption at Isle aux Noix the same month. One of the men ill of the dysentery was seized with it on the passage from England. The consumptive case which proved fatal, joined us from the West Indies in September.

1780. In April detachments from all the regiments in Canada, except the 31st regiment, crossed Lake Champlain,

under the command of lieutenant-colonel Sir John Johnson. We furnished seventy men and two officers. The beginning of June they returned.

In May two companies were sent from Isle aux Noix to Fort St. John; and in September another was ordered to the same place.

Towards the latter end of September a body of men from the different regiments were sent across Lake Champlain, under the command of major Carleton, in order to harass the enemy, and destroy houses, cattle, and stores.

The detachments were as follows :

29th regiment	-	150
34th ditto	- -	100
53d ditto	- -	100
84th ditto	- -	50
Loyalists	- -	150
		<hr/>
		550

and a large body of Indians.

Major Carleton conducted his march so well, that Fort Ann was surpris'd, a large party

party of Americans defeated, and Fort George taken. Both these forts are situated on Lake George. After demolishing them, and several houses, he returned to Canada with the loss of two men, and five or six wounded. The Americans lost four officers and twenty-three men, and several were wounded.

Mr. Offrell being ordered to go with major Carleton, I remained at Fort St. John.

On the 20th of November the regiment marched from Fort St. John to cantonments on the river Richlieu, viz. Belœil, St. Charles (head-quarters), St. Antoine, and St. Denis. I was stationed at the latter. All these are very pleasant and healthy.

The spring commenced early this year. The summer was in general very sultry and dry, particularly the month of August, which the old inhabitants thought to be hotter than they had ever felt before, with disagreeable fogs morning and evening. This produced much sickness in the regiment, as well as among the Loyalists and

other inhabitants. Our hospitals were crowded with dangerous remitting fevers.

On our quitting Fort St. John, one man, ill of a remittent attended with inflammatory symptoms, was sent to the general hospital, where he died.

The cold weather set in early in November, with several heavy falls of snow. Our sick recovered rapidly after arriving in cantonments.

The total of our sick list for 1780 is six hundred and sixty-four. Eighteen men died; six of them in August and September, during the very unhealthy weather above mentioned.

1781. The regiment remained in these cantonments till the end of November, when we were ordered to march to the following villages, situated on the north side of the river St. Lawrence, opposite to Isle Jesus, viz. La Chenaye (head-quarters), Terrebonne, St. Henri de la Mascouche, Mascouche la Page, and one company to Montreal. I had the care of the companies at Terrebonne and Mascouche la Page.

In

In October two flank companies were formed from the eight companies of the battalion; the men of the former having been either killed, or rendered unfit for service, in the campaign under lieutenant-general Burgoyne, in 1777.

A large detachment from the different corps was sent across Lake Champlain, under the command of lieutenant-colonel St. Leger, of the 34th regiment. We furnished our light infantry company, twenty from the grenadiers, and forty men from the battalion. The 20th of November they returned.

The 11th of October I was sent to Three Rivers with a party of sick, previous to our changing quarters. At the same time the invalids were ordered to Quebec, that they might be sent to Europe. One of those sent to Trois Rivieres died there.

From the very healthy situation of our cantonments, the regiment had not such formidable sickness as we experienced in former years. To the warmth of the inhabitants' houses, where the soldiers were better

lodged than in barracks, to their messing with their landlords, and the duty being trifling, may be attributed this change.

In No. V. of the Annual Tables, annexed to this Part, it appears that we had a greater number of fever and dysenteric patients than might have been expected in a healthy quarter. But it must be observed, that most of these were slight cases, which readily yielded to medicine. One company in particular had the most sick; indeed, I believe hardly a man of it but complained more or less. I can in some measure account for this. It had remained on Isle aux Noix for above two years, while the other companies shifted quarters frequently. Though several were dangerously ill, yet none died.

The total of the sick list for this year is four hundred and sixty-four. Three cases proved fatal.

In March, an officer, who had been ill for several months of a consumption, died.

1782. In consequence of some new redoubts and other works being intended as an addition to the fort on Isle aux Noix, a camp  
was

was formed there of British and German regiments, in the summer, under the command of major-general Reidesel.

The latter end of August we marched to Montreal, and the beginning of the following month to Isle aux Noix. On the 7th we encamped.

Previous to leaving the cantonments a few sick and convalescents were left at La Chenaye. They joined us in October at St. John's.

The regiments worked one day, and were exercised the next.

We remained in camp till the 28th of October, when we were ordered to Fort St. John for our winter-quarters.

Our cantonments on the river St. Lawrence, this year, were by far the pleasantest we had ever been in. The regiment was not sickly while we remained there.

During our encampment our sick list increased. None died of ours, but the other corps lost some men.

This year our sick list amounted to four hundred and two. Six men died.



1783. Information having been received by Sir Frederick Haldimand that a large body of American troops were assembling in the neighbourhood of Albany, which was supposed to be intended to attack the province of Quebec, orders were given to the several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march. On the 17th of February our troops began to move. A hutted camp was formed between Pointe au Fer and Isle aux Noix, consisting of a large detachment of the 29th regiment, the light infantry company of that regiment, and those of the 31st and 53d regiments, a body of Germans and loyalists, and a detachment of artillery, with two field-pieces; the whole under the command of major (now lieutenant-colonel) Campbell, of the 29th regiment. The remainder of the regiment moved to Isle aux Noix, which, with the battalion companies of the 53d regiment, were to join major Campbell at a moment's warning. Mr. Offrell went with major Campbell; I remained at Fort St. John with the sick of the regiment. The troops, both British and German,

German, moved to Sorel and Fort St. John. Major-general Reidesel was ordered to the latter place. Scouting parties, Loyalists and Indians, were sent out for intelligence: who returning the beginning of March, with an account of the Americans having moved towards Lake Ontario, with an intention of surprizing the fort at Oswego; and that a snow storm coming on, they were entangled in a cedar swamp, and obliged to return to Albany in a very distressed situation, without their guns and baggage; on the 7th of March the detachments returned to their quarters.

During the time our men were hutted in the woods, no sickness prevailed.

The beginning of November three companies were sent to Isle aux Noix for the winter. I went with these companies.

The 24th of December two companies were reduced, by his Majesty's order, in every regiment, and the men either drafted or discharged.

In the autumn of this year several transports arrived from New York with Loyalist

alift families on board, to whom lands were to be granted. They were exceedingly fickly, and had many ill of the fmall-pox. The barracks at Sorel were allotted for their temporary refidence, and every precaution was taken, by order of Sir Frederick Haldimand, to prevent the difeafe fpreading among the Canadians, who dreaded a diftemper which in former times had nearly depopulated their country; but finding that it was likely to get abroad, he allowed all the medical gentlemen to take matter, and inoculate whom they pleafed.

Such of our men, women, and children, as had not had the fmall-pox, were inoculated. At Ile aux Noix I gave the infection to four foldiers and eight children belonging to the regiment, and to forty-four others; twenty of whom were adults. The infection took place in all of them, the four foldiers excepted, who were doubtful whether they had not had it when young.

From every information I could procure, the mortality in this difeafe was very great at Quebec, Trois Rivieres, Montreal, and  
all

all the villages in the province. Many were inoculated several times without effect; that is to say, they had some degree of fever, and an eruption resembling the small-pox; yet afterwards the disease broke out with petechiæ, or purple spots, and generally proved fatal.

The reverend Mr. de Lisle, rector of the English church at Montreal, informed me that he had buried in the Protestant cemetery, in the space of about three months, one hundred and twenty persons who had died of the small-pox. In the Romish church-yard of the same town, fifteen hundred persons were interred during the winter months.

Our sick list for this year amounted to three hundred and eighty.

Two of these died of peripneumonies, one of a consumption, and one of a putrid remittent.

1784. The regiment remained at Fort St. John and Isle aux Noix, with detachments at Chamblée and Pointe au Fer, till  
the

the end of October, when we received orders to march to Montreal for our winter-quarters.

The regiment was quartered in the barracks, and an hospital was taken in one of the suburbs.

Mr. Officell chose to live in the neighbourhood of the hospital, and take the sole charge of it. I was ordered to remain in the barracks, to take care of the sick there, and to send such cases as I thought proper to the hospital.

An officer, who had been ill of a consumption for a long time, died a few days after our arrival in town.

Our sick list this year amounted to three hundred and twelve. Five men died at Fort St. John, one of whom expired suddenly; and at Isle aux Noix one man died of a putrid remittent and dysentery, and another shot himself at the articulation of the shoulder joint, which proved fatal in a few days.

1785. In May we received orders to relieve the 8th, or King's regiment, which  
had

had been in the upper posts of Canada for above twelve years. The end of the month we moved in two divisions. Mr. Offrell choosing Cataraqui (formerly called Fort Frontenac, now Kingston) for his quarters, I was ordered with the division for Niagara, our head-quarters.

On the 5th of June we arrived at Carleton island, situated at the entrance of Lake Ontario. The following day we got to Cataraqui, where we remained three weeks waiting for a vessel to take us to Niagara.

After a very pleasant passage of something less than two days, we arrived at Niagara on the 24th of June; and the following day the five companies landed. The 8th regiment left us the 28th.

The garrison of Niagara was composed of our companies, two companies of the 34th regiment, and a subaltern's detachment of artillery. I had the care of the sick of the whole, and likewise acted as surgeon to the Indians; the gentleman who had the latter appointment being absent.

As Niagara is the head-quarters of all the

upper country, from Michilimakinac to Oswegatchie, major Campbell of the 29th had the command of the whole.

Cataraqui furnished a detachment for Carleton island.

From the healthiness of the different situations where we were stationed this year, our sick reports were considerably lower than ever I knew them.

Niagara has been reported to be unhealthy; but I think otherwise. Intermit- tents, in the tertian form, often prevail in the spring and autumn, but readily yield to the bark. My predecessor, Dr. Robert M'Causland, surgeon to the 8th regiment, had very great success in curing them with a combination of emetic tartar and opium, made up in the form of a pill. This he was induced to do, from being often without bark, during the late war.

Remittents and dysenteries prevail in the autumnal months. A few cases were attended with danger. In the former I gave the bark earlier and oftener than ever I had done since I was in Canada, and with the greatest

greatest success; for during fifteen months residence at that post, I lost two men only, if it can be called losing, for the death of one was caused by drinking a quantity of pure spirits, which had such an effect upon him that he never recovered his senses. The other was a soldier of the 34th regiment, who had been afflicted with the dropsy for a length of time. He was so much emaciated, that I was apprehensive of his dying in the operation if I tapped him. He was brought from Fort Erie, thirty-six miles above Niagara, and situated at the entrance of Lake Erie. He died a few days after his arrival.

Before we left Montreal, one man died of a consumption; and in December another of the same disease at Cataraqui. A soldier, whom we had left in 1784 as a carpenter in the king's works at Isle aux Noix, died there in May this year.

In the beginning of December some families of Loyalists, from the American states, came to Niagara, to settle on the lands purchased by the British government from the

D

Indians.



Indians. Several of them were sick of the small-pox. Major Campbell, apprehensive that the disease might spread among the new settlers and the Indians (the latter in particular having been always in terror at the idea of such a destructive malady being introduced into their country), desired me to admit all the sick into hospital, and take care of them.

Information was sent to the justices of the peace in each district, and to the chiefs of the different Indian nations, of the small-pox being in the fort of Niagara, that they might make it known to their people.

In a few days after, Major Campbell and I agreeing that such of the men, women, and children belonging to the garrison as had not had the disease might be infected, I was directed to inoculate them. They amounted to thirty-two.

Many of the inhabitants wishing to have their children and servants inoculated, Major Campbell, by a circular letter to the justices of the peace, informed them that I would perform it; and, that the poorest persons  
might

might not lose the opportunity, I begged he would further acquaint them, that it should be done *gratis*. From the 15th of December 1785, to the 7th of March 1786, I inoculated one hundred and eighty-two; which number, joined to thirty-two in the fort, makes two hundred and fourteen. The trouble and fatigue attending this was very great, as I was obliged to go through all the new settlements, and as far as Fort Erie. I had however the pleasing recompense of their all doing well.

While this was going on, not an Indian was to be seen for forty miles round us. Application was made by the principal chiefs, in a grand council of the Six Nations, held at Buffaloe Creek, that I should inoculate those who wished: but it was over-ruled by their superintendants.

1786. Mr. Offrell having expressed a wish to go to Niagara, and remain there, I was ordered to Cataraqui in July.

In the beginning of the summer a captain's detachment had been sent to Carleton Island from Cataraqui, which in the autumn

was changed to a subaltern's, on account of a captain and sixty men being sent from the same place to garrison Oswego, a fort on the western side of Lake Ontario.

The sick list this year was even less than that of last year. Four men died; one, whom I have already mentioned, by drinking spirits, two of consumptions at Cataraqui, and one at Carleton Island, very suddenly. No surgeon was quartered there.

1787. In May Mr. Offrell came down to Cataraqui, and I returned to Niagara; where I remained till the regiment was relieved, in July, by the 65th regiment.

On the 9th of July we left Niagara, and landed at Carleton Island the 11th. The same day we proceeded down the river in batteaux to Montreal, where we arrived the 13th; a distance of something more than 400 miles from the first-mentioned place. In a few days after the regiment got safe to Quebec.

The end of September the 5th and 26th regiments arrived from Ireland, and the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment from Halifax.

Their

Their transports were repaired and cleaned out, to take the 29th, 31st, and 34th regiments to England.

In October we embarked, each regiment having two transports. On the 7th and 8th of November the 29th regiment arrived at Spithead. We landed two days afterwards, and marched to Petersfield, 18 miles from Portsmouth, where we remained for near three weeks, then to Alresford and Alton.

The beginning of December our route came to proceed to Worcester. After a very disagreeable march, with much rain and bad roads, we reached the place of destination the last week of the year.

While we were in the upper country of Canada, the regiment remained healthy; not so when we were in Quebec. In August and September the weather was so disagreeably hot, that an increase of sick was the consequence. Remittents, diarrhoeas, choleras, and dysenteries prevailed. Many were dangerously ill.

The small-pox became rife in Quebec, and

we were obliged to inoculate those who had not had the disease; the consequence was, the regimental hospital was crowded.

We had hardly any sick during the passage. One old man, who was consumptive, died the day we landed: five other cases, mostly consumptive, proved fatal in Canada.

A number of our men complained, on our arrival at Worcester, of coughs, attended with fever; which in general were easily removed.

Several recruits, we found in billets on our arrival, had the small-pox. Those who never had the disease were inoculated.

## CHAPTER II.

*Of Fevers.*

**F**EVER is the most prevalent disease in all ages and countries.

It has been accurately described by different practitioners, from Hippocrates to the present time ; but in general they have retained too many of the divisions introduced by Galen, who in this error has been followed by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Stahl, Hoffman, Boerhaave, and others. Hence the unnecessary distinctions of continual, hectic, nervous, bilious, jail, hospital, ship fevers, and many others.

Fevers may be divided into three species ; inflammatory, putrid, and those partaking of both.

The first comprehends pleurifies, peripneumonies, the ileus, phrenitis, &c.

The second the remitting fever.

And the third the puerperal and rheumatic fevers.

Inflammatory fevers occur but rarely. Some physicians are even in doubt whether they exist at all in Great Britain. \*

The remitting fever is the most common disease that mankind is attacked with. It is the endemic of every quarter of the globe; and from the earliest accounts of time it has prevailed in all large cities, fleets, and armies, raging with violence, often nearly depopulating the former, and ruining the best concerted schemes of the latter.

The third species of fever do not occur so often as the second, but are more difficult of cure,

\* Dr. Millar's Observations on the Diseases of Great Britain, and on those of the Navy and Army; Dr. Robertson's Journal, Essay on Hospital or Ship Fever, and Essay on Fevers; Dr. Clark's Diseases which prevail in long Voyages to hot Climates; and others.

## CHAPTER III.

*Of the Remitting Fever.*

I HAVE already observed, that the remitting fever is the most prevalent and infectious disease of any we are subject to. From the variety and irregularity of its symptoms, authors have given it innumerable names, and have had as many different methods of treating it.

It occurs in all seasons of the year, but particularly in the spring and autumn; and especially in rainy or sultry weather. It rages more among the poor than the rich; and soldiers and sailors are more subject to it than their officers.

It generally begins with chilliness, lassitude, yawning; pains of the head, back, and bones; vertigo, anxiety, nausea, and oppression at the stomach. These are succeeded by heat, dry skin, thirst, parched tongue, though sometimes



times white and moist; violent head-ach, difficulty of breathing, delirium, restlessness, frequent hard pulse, bilious vomiting and loose stools, sometimes with worms; often costiveness, with a hardness of the belly, and flatulency; high-coloured urine, yellowness of the eyes, and frequently of the whole body.

The duration of these symptoms is various; but generally in a short time a copious perspiration, and a remission takes place. The duration of the remission is uncertain. Sometimes it observes the tertian or quotidian form, sometimes it is quite irregular. The exacerbation is generally at night, and the remission in the morning.

The remissions are often promoted by a spontaneous hæmorrhage from the nose, by vomiting, purging, or by artificial evacuations.

Sometimes the patient is attacked with symptoms of the most violent fever, and great delirium, without any previous complaint; which goes off in a few hours with  
a profuse

a profuse sweat, returning generally at the same hour the following day\*.

When the disease advances, the symptoms already mentioned are increased to an high degree, with remarkable prostration of strength and depression of spirits, even when the pulse is tolerably strong; sighing, sobbing, delirium, sometimes violent, at others rather a kind of stupidity or confusion; great restlessness. As the pulse sinks, while its frequency increases, the tremors and delirium are augmented, with a slow low voice, lassitude, pains of the back and limbs, often twitchings of the tendons, oppressive pain at the pit of the stomach, vomiting of green, black, or putrid bile, sometimes with blood in it; dry-parched tongue; sometimes it is

\* Many instances of this occurred in the 29th regiment. In 1780, at Isle aux Noix, an officer's servant was seized in that manner. When I went to see him, he was calling out he was a great sinner, and could not be saved. He was immediately bled, and took an anodyne sudorific draught, which composed him to rest; during which he sweated profusely. The next day he had a second attack, which was mild. He soon recovered.

moist

moist to the last, and of a yellowish colour, and at other times black and furred; the dryness of the tongue makes the speech indistinct; the teeth become covered with a thick crust; the thirst is often moderate, but sometimes it is unquenchable; the urine is variable; sometimes it is of a reddish, or flame colour, which it preserves a long time; but it is oftener pale, and changes from time to time in colour as well as crudity; at times it is clear, and at others cloudy; towards the decline of the disease, upon a favourable crisis, it becomes thick, but does not always deposite a sediment. If the sick lie too warm, they are apt to be costive; if cold, they have a diarrhœa.

Petechiæ are often discovered on the breast, back, legs, and arms. The appearance of these is various; sometimes of a bright red, at others pale, or of a livid colour, inclining to black. They are often distinct spots; sometimes round, at others resembling scratches. They do not rise above the skin, but rather go deeper, sometimes producing gangrene. Petechiæ appear

pear about the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh day; seldom after the twelfth. They always portend danger; and are more to be dreaded when they approach to a purple colour. Sometimes the skin is of a deep scarlet colour; at others little white or red spots, about the size of millet seeds, are discovered.

The patient's strength is much exhausted in the progress of the disease: the sight becomes impaired; the hands tremble, as does the tongue when he attempts to put it out; the breath, stools, urine, and sweats, are often foetid, and even offensive to the patient himself; hæmorrhages from the nose, mouth, and even the pores of the skin, are not uncommon; sometimes the parotid glands swell and suppurate, or abscesses are formed in the axilla, &c. A cough, attended with pain in the breast or side, is often an attendant on remittents; as are pains in the joints. Some patients doze continually; others are so insensible, that nothing can rouse them. The stomach and belly swell; a hiccup, or laborious breathing,

ing, often prevail, particularly in the end, with cold viscid sweats. Spasms, profound insensibility, involuntary stools, frequent attempts to get out of bed, drawing the knees up, playing with the bed-clothes, or attempting to uncover the breast, are all dangerous symptoms.

I have given the above description of the disease, as it occurs in every climate; and I must observe, that not one symptom therein mentioned but appeared among our sick in Canada.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Method of treating the Remitting Fever.*

**F**ROM the hardness and fulness of pulse which generally attended the attack of fever among the soldiers, and from their mode of life, we always began with taking more or less blood away in the beginning; which was repeated during the first two or three days. The blood often threw up, on standing, a buffy coat, which we looked upon as a sure indication of the necessity of repeating it.

In the evening an emetic was given, and at bed-time a saline draught, with a few drops of tincture of opium.

The following morning a cathartic powder or solution was administered; and an anodyne diaphoretic draught, or a dose of Dover's sudorific powder, at bed-time.

The third day we gave the compound powder of contrayerva, to which was added a small quantity of emetic tartar, or a few  
grains

grains of the latter dissolved in water, and taken in small doses, in order to bring the fever to remit. At night the draught or powder, as before, was repeated.

As soon as the remissions were distinct, the bark was given.

Blisters were always used for topical pains, head-ach, or delirium. When the latter symptom ran high, recourse was had to the camphorated julep; or that gum was made up in boluses, with theriaca and a small proportion of emetic tartar.

Emetics or purgatives were occasionally used when necessary. If the patient was much reduced, recourse was had to clysters.

In a few bad cases James's powder was given: but it did not appear to be superior to any other preparation of antimony, or to bring the disease sooner to a remission.

The men were kept on low diet, with the plentiful use of thin gruels, or very weak broth: but when the dangerous symptoms abated, the diet was changed, and they were allowed the use of wine.

Such was our practice for some years: but finding it was not so successful as I could have wished, I determined to try whether the same method of treating remittents as I had seen while a pupil at the Westminster General Dispensary, would answer in the army. The event exceeded my utmost expectations. In the Journal, page 32, I have stated, that though Niagara was always remarkable for fever, which indeed was almost the only disease with which our men were afflicted there, yet I lost none; which I can attribute to nothing but avoiding bleeding, and giving the bark early, and more liberally than usual.

I continued the same in all the cases that occurred while I was at Cataraqui, and likewise at Quebec, in the months of August and September 1787, when the remitting fever prevailed in an uncommon degree.

During the few months I remained with the 29th regiment at Worcester, I treated every case in the same manner, and with success.



## CHAPTER V.

*Of the Dysentery.*

**N**EXT to remitting fevers the dysentery was the most prevalent, both in camp and garrison.

This disease is so intimately connected with the preceding, that some late writers suppose it is the same; or, as Sydenham expresses it, “the fever of the season turned inwards upon the intestines\*.”

It arises from the same causes, and, according to my late method of treating it, it is cured in the same manner, and with similar success.

During our encampment at Fort St. John, in September and October 1776, the daily reports presented, in general, from thirty to forty men ill of this disease.

\* Sydenhami Opera, p. 226. Leipf. 1695.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Description of the Dysentery.*

**T**HE dysentery commonly made its appearance about the end of July, or beginning of August, and continued till the cold weather set in, about the middle of November.

It usually began with sickness and load at stomach, griping, flatulence, succeeded by frequent motions, and often with all the symptoms of the remitting fever. Some had streaks of blood in their stools, others voided pure blood, or something which had the appearance of bloody water, and some discharged white slimy matter. In general the stools were small, and often frothy. Pieces of hardened fæces, small substances resembling suet or cheese, little bits of membranes, and worms, were often discharged by stool.

After the disease had continued above four or five days, tenesmus, strangury, pro-

cidentia ani, and acute pain of the rectum, near the extremity of the anus, occurred in bad cases.

In some the aliment passed through the intestines almost immediately after being swallowed, accompanied with uneasy sensations.

The stomach and belly often swelled; the stools became extremely offensive; cold sweats came on, attended with a cadaverous smell; a pale dejected countenance; a foul tongue, covered with aphthæ; and a sore throat; the pulse sunk, or intermitted; and frequent sinkings or faintings; hiccup, and coldness of the extremities, grievously distressed the sick.

More or less fever attended most of those who had the dysentery. In some the paroxysms ran very high, and went off with a profuse perspiration; during which the patient had fewer stools, and hardly any griping.

Petechiæ are often seen in bad dysenteric cases.

Some few had an universal yellowness of the skin.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Method of treating the Dysentery.*

**B**LEEDING has been recommended by most writers, particularly those who have served in the navy or army \* : we therefore began with it, supposing the constitution of our men to be different from those in other employments, and that the disease was more inflammatory. In some scorbutic, or weak habits, it was laid aside. The blood often threw up a buffy crust.

The same day an emetic was given, which appeared to be most successful when it operated likewise by stool; for which purpose fifteen grains of ipecacuanha, with a small proportion of emetic tartar, were divided into three papers, as directed by Sir John Pringle †. One of these was taken

\* Sir John Pringle, Drs. Huxham, Lind, D. Monro, Cleghorn, Huck, &c.

† Sir J. Pringle's Observations on the Diseases of the Army, part iii. chap. vi. sect. iv. page 261, 7th edition.

every hour till it had the desired effect, which usually happened soon after the third dose; the patient abstaining from drinking till that time. Sometimes the emetic tartar was given alone, with the same intentions. A few grains were dissolved in a pint of water, and about a small wine glassful taken every eight or ten minutes till it operated; after which the stomach was cleared with camomile tea, or warm water. Occasionally ten or fifteen grains of rhubarb were added to the ipecacuanha, or half an ounce of Glauber's salts to the antimonial, in order to quicken the operation, and relieve the patient when violently griped.

At bed-time from eight to twelve drops of tincture of opium were given in a saline draught, or in mint-water. This composed the patient to rest, settled his stomach, and threw him into a perspiration; the good effects of which were generally visible the next morning.

When feverish symptoms ran high, Dover's powder was administered with success.

The

The following day, if the emetic had not operated too severely, we gave a cathartic powder, composed of twenty or thirty grains of rhubarb, with five or six of calomel: but I never found that this purge answered the character given of it by Sir John Pringle\*; it was therefore laid aside, unless we suspected the patient was troubled with worms. In its stead we tried the bitter cathartic salt; the superiority of which was evident in every case. If the patient was feverish, with a dry hot skin, a little emetic tartar was added to the salt. At night the opiate draught, or Dover's powder, was ordered.

Though this was the method we generally followed for the two first days, yet sometimes a solution of salts was ordered before bleeding, or an emetic previous to either.

The third day, if the fever, thirst, and griping continued, four grains of emetic tartar were dissolved in a quart of rice or barley water; of which two table-spoonfuls

\* Sir J. Pringle's Observations, &c. part iii. chap. vi. pages 262 and 267.

were given every two or three hours. This was found useful in promoting a moisture on the skin, and "keeping up a free passage from the stomach to the rectum." M. de Senac, physician-general to the French army in the war of 1741, prescribed the antimonial in the latter intention with success; and recommended it to Sir John Pringle\*. If it did not answer these purposes, we added a few drams of the cathartic salt to the solution. In the evening the opiate draught, with the addition of two or three grains of ipecacuanha, was given, to promote a diaphoresis during the night.

This method was continued until all the dysenteric symptoms vanished, which in favourable cases happened in twelve or fourteen days; but if our endeavours were not successful, and the patient complained of nausea at stomach, griping, or tenesmus, we occasionally gave an emetic, a strong dose of salts, or anodyne clysters; and it was observed, that when an emetic operated down-

\* Sir J. Pringle's Observations, &c. part iii. chap. vi. page 278, last edition.

wards, nausea or cardialgia ceased, and gripes and tenesmus were removed by brisk purges. By the operation of the latter, great quantities of hardened fæces, commonly called *scybalæ*, are often discharged; which may be in a great measure the cause of the griping, as their lodging in the intestines corrodes the tender coats, and produces that symptom.

One of the most disagreeable symptoms in this disease was the tenesmus, to which, if not removed by purgative medicines, we found anodyne starch clysters of infinite service; more particularly if attended with an acute pain of the rectum\*.

#### Strangury

\* The good effect of anodyne starch clysters was very evident in the following case: One of our men had been ill of a dysentery for eight or ten days, when he complained of the symptoms above mentioned. I ordered the following clyster to be injected in the evening, and repeated if it did not give him ease: Glauber's salts, four drams, dissolved in eight ounces of starch jelly; to which thirty-five drops of tincture of opium were added. He retained it for some time, and was very easy during the night; though before he had been in great agony. The following day most of what he voided by stool was a kind of pus, which continued  
for



Strangury and pain in the bladder accompanied some bad cases. They are supposed to proceed from the inflammation of the rectum spreading to the neck of the bladder. Bleeding, fomentations, pediluvia, and moderate doses of the cathartic salt, generally removed them\*.

A procidentia ani was likewise a very troublesome symptom, owing to the fre-

for four or five days. He soon after got well, without complaining either of the tenesmus, or of the pain of the rectum.

\* In the month of August 1780, the wife of a German chasseur, who had been ill for some weeks of the dysentery, and was reduced to so low a state as to be incapable of getting out of bed, applied to me for relief. When I visited her, I was informed that she had not voided any urine for five days, and that the pain in her bladder was most excruciating: she had, besides, above forty stools a day, with severe griping. As she was so very weak and emaciated, bleeding was improper; I therefore trusted to the effects of the bitter purging salt, in small doses, and fomentations. In a few hours she voided urine in large quantities; and the pain in the bladder and the griping were removed. A few days after, by means of gentle laxatives and mild anodynes, the dysenteric symptoms gave way; and she was soon afterwards restored to perfect health.

quent

quent motions and straining. Sitting over the steams of warm water, and fomentations, &c. were used with good effect.

When the patient complained much of griping or fixed pain in the belly, we ordered his feet to be bathed in warm water, his belly to be fomented, and warm cloths to be applied to it. At the same time he took warm starch jelly; to which was added occasionally the cathartic salt, or tincture of opium. Sometimes we ordered plentiful dilution by rice gruel, barley water, and weak camomile or mint tea: but if these methods failed, we had recourse to blisters, which generally removed the pain.

For diet, we never allowed meat, or meat broths. Plain rice or bread puddings, panada, sago, rice and milk, or flour boiled in milk, were used. For drink, rice gruel, barley water, and toast and water, as much as they chose to take. As long as the patients were feverish, wine was not allowed; but towards the decline of the disease, it was found to be useful in bracing up the relaxed viscera. Port wine often turned sour on the  
stomach;

stomach; when it had that effect, Madeira was given.

When the disease was so far subdued as only to leave a laxity of the bowels, we endeavoured to restrain it by the bark, or some of the astringent medicines; sometimes with success. The former had not a fair trial while I was in America. Its good effects will be seen in the second part of this work.

As the winters set in very early in Canada, many of our men continued ill a great part of that season. In order to guard against relapses during the cold weather, and to expedite the cure, we ordered them to wear flannel waistcoats, with sleeves, next to the skin. To this I attribute the cure of many of our old fluxed cases, which had baffled all the efforts of medicine. At the same time they were cautioned to keep their feet very warm.

The legs often swelled, and put on a dropsical appearance; but as the patient got better, it went off.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, and Colic.*

OWING to errors in diet, the cholera morbus sometimes attacked our men; as did diarrhœa, particularly in those who were employed in the woods, cutting logs for the fortifications, or fuel for the winter. They had often no other water than what was saved in pits or hollows, and strongly impregnated with the taste of different kinds of leaves or roots.

A few complained of colics, arising from different causes.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Method of treating Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, and Colic.*

**A**LARMING as it may appear, few diseases are sooner cured than the cholera morbus\*.

Plentiful dilution with warm water, or thin gruel, clears the stomach and bowels of any acrid humours lodging there. After which, from twenty to thirty drops of tincture of opium may be given, and repeated in some hours if necessary.

In this manner we treated the cholera in general. In a few cases recourse was had to saline draughts, in the state of effervescence.

When the patient complained much of griping, we found magnesia and a few grains of rhubarb remove that symptom.

Warm bathing or fomentations were of evident service in this disease, when the

\* We lost only one man ill of a cholera; the particulars of whose case I am unacquainted with, not being in the same garrison.

patient complained of coldness in the extremities.

Emetics were often of use in the commencement of diarrhœas ; as were mild purgatives when the patient was much griped. Opiates were given at bed-time.

Rhubarb, both as a mild purgative and astringent, was found to be an excellent medicine, given in small doses. Occasionally it was ordered in mint-water, with the addition of magnesia, and sometimes tincture of opium.

The colic proceeded from various causes ; the principal of which were wet feet, obstructed perspiration, the consequence of violent rains, unripe fruits, herbs and roots recommended to them by the Indians or Canadians, and bad spruce beer.

If the pulse was hard and full, and the pain very great, we generally took away a little blood ; particularly if the disease proceeded from cold ; after which antimonials, opiates, cathartics, and fomentations or pediluvia, were used with success.

But

But when it was evident the disease was occasioned by unripe fruits, herbs, or roots, an emetic was immediately given, and in a few hours a purgative ; which soon removed the cause, and effected a cure.

## CHAPTER X.

*Of Inflammatory Fevers.*

**I**NFLAMMATION was formerly supposed to be the cause of all acute diseases; and on this the celebrated Boerhaave formed a system, which, from its novelty and beauty, soon spread over the world, and to this day is the basis of medical knowledge.

The late Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh made some improvements on what his master had taught. But however ingenious theory may be, it is only in clinical practice that diseases can be known, methods of cure exemplified, and success established.

Pleurisies, peripneumonies, phrenitis, and inflammations of the different viscera, were supposed to be the most prevalent disorders. Even the remitting fever (which had numberless names), as well as the dysentery, were supposed to proceed from inflammation.

F

But



But what has been the consequence of this pernicious doctrine, and the mode of practice which has resulted from it? Cities have been depopulated, armies have mouldered away, fleets have remained inactive, and the population of mankind has been reduced.

Physicians have fruitlessly endeavoured to find arguments or proofs to hide the fatality of their practice, but in vain. Some few late writers have given tables of the diseases which fell under their care, and arithmetical calculations of the success of their mode of treating them. Among those ingenious men, it is with pleasure I mention Dr. John Millar (whose pupil I had the honour to be) as the inventor of this mode of ascertaining the comparative success of practice, from which much benefit must accrue. Dr. Robertson of Greenwich hospital, and Dr. Clark, formerly in the service of the East India Company, and now an eminent and successful physician at Newcastle upon Tyne, have adopted the same method.

It appears from the writings of these eminent

nent physicians, and some others, that inflammatory complaints are so rare as almost hardly to be seen either in public or private practice. Out of four hundred and fifty-one cases of fever, admitted on the books of the Westminster General Dispensary, from the 22d of August 1774, to the 1st of September 1776, when Dr. Millar was physician to it, one case of pleurisy, and six of the ileus, only occurred\*.

Dr. Clark, in his Treatise on Fevers, published in 1780, says, he has never seen inflammatory fever as an idiopathic disease †; and in his Diseases of Long Voyages, published this year (1792), he has never met with an instance of it since the first-mentioned period ‡.

Though I had seen few cases of inflammatory fevers previous to my joining the 29th regiment in February 1776, yet I was soon taught to believe that they were very

\* Millar's Observations on the Diseases of the Army and Navy. Tables, pages 10 and 51.

† Clark on Fevers.

‡ Diseases in Long Voyages, page 149.

common in America, and particularly among soldiers, who were said to be more subject to them than any other persons. For some years I treated all fevers which occurred, from the commencement of the winter, till the month of April, or even May, as inflammatory. The success was not as I could have wished, as will appear from the tables of diseases annexed to this part of my work. About three years before I quitted America, I altered my mode of practice; though even at that time I was not convinced that inflammatory fevers prevailed not more or less during the winter months. The mode of treating them was attended however with success. The antiphlogistic system was not carried to excess. Taking away a few ounces of blood was thought to be sufficient. Blisters, when fixed pains prevailed, I found of infinite service.

In the following chapter is a description of inflammatory fevers, as they appeared in Canada.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Description of Inflammatory Fevers.*

**I**Nflammatory fevers take their rise from an obstructed perspiration, or whatever is the primary effect of cold, by first inflaming the brain, liver, pleura, lungs, stomach, and the other viscera. From any of those being affected, they take their names of phrenitis, hepatitis, pleurisy, and peripneumony.

Inflammatory fevers generally commenced with chilliness, violent pain in the back, sides, or breast, and more or less cough, which distressed the patient much, as it increased the pain and difficulty of breathing, a constant attendant on inflammatory complaints. The pulse was very quick, hard, and full; the face uncommonly flushed; the eyes inflamed, and felt as if ready to start from the head; the tongue was white and furred; the sick complained of nausea at stomach, and great thirst, and were often costive; blood was

spit up after coughing; the urine light-coloured and clear.

If nothing was done, these symptoms increased. The heat became intense, with violent headach; the pains in the breast or side were increased, darting to the back; the breathing became laborious, and the coughing increased the pains and headach, so as to be almost insupportable; the pulse was accelerated, and became harder; with high delirium; turbid urine, or of a milky colour.

These were the principal symptoms, as appear from the cases in my possession.

When the disease terminated favourably, copious perspiration came on; the alarming symptoms abated; the cough became easier; and what the patient spit up, was either purulent matter, or tinged with blood.

But if the disease resisted our endeavours, it became generally fatal between the fourth and eighth day. In some few it was protracted beyond that time. The inflammation in those cases probably terminated in gangrene. The pulse, though still quick, became

became soft, the extremities cold; and the patient, insensible to his situation, died without a struggle.

An abscess is sometimes formed in the chest, which terminates the disease. No instance of this occurred in the regiment.

## CHAPTER XII.

*Method of treating Inflammatory Fevers.*

WE always began with bleeding, which was repeated several times during the first three or four days; that is, as long as the pains were violent, pulse hard and full, and the delirium high: but as soon as the spitting commenced, we left it off.

The blood taken away was from a large orifice, and in the beginning in great quantity; for it was found that very often one copious bleeding in these circumstances, with the addition of blisters, was sufficient, and gave a favourable turn to the disease.

Most of the blood taken threw up, on standing, a tough buffy coat of a considerable thickness, forming a cup-like appearance, and tucked up in the centre of the serum. Sometimes it was covered with a thin membranous film, streaked with blue, green, or yellow: in such cases the serum

was

was small in quantity to the gross part of the blood. What was taken away in the beginning, I have often seen without any appearance of buff; but on repeating it, from the urgency of the symptoms, it has carried all the marks of high inflammation.

But these appearances of the blood are not peculiar to inflammatory diseases; for blood taken away in some highly malignant and contagious fevers, has thrown up the same.

If the patient was costive, a solution of cathartic salt, with a small proportion of emetic tartar, dissolved in a pint or more of gruel or barley-water, was given in small doses through the day. At night, a scruple or more of Dover's sudorific powder was ordered.

When the pain in the breast or side was very troublesome, a large blister was applied, and kept on for two days at least.

The second day, if the perspiration was not brought on, Dover's powder was given, in small doses, every five or six hours, or the emetic tartar, with contrayerva: sometimes the antimonial was dissolved in water,  
with



with the addition of nitre, or crude sal ammoniac. James's powder, which owes more to its name than any intrinsic merit it possesses, I did not find in any one case to be superior to emetic tartar, antimonial wine, or essence of antimony.

To ease the cough, and to promote expectoration, recourse was had to oily emulsions; which seldom failed to afford considerable relief, by softening the cough. Occasionally a few drops of tincture of opium were added to each dose; but not while the inflammatory symptoms were predominant. At bed-time we sometimes gave from thirty to forty drops of the paregoric elixir.

If the patient was sick at stomach, or if it was loaded with phlegm, an emetic was necessary; but we gave it with caution.

Volatile liniments were often of service in removing pains.

Mild purgatives or clysters were frequently made use of.

In my latter practice in this regiment, I have given the bark after the inflammatory symptoms disappeared, and with much good effect.

effect. Probably, if it had been given earlier in the disease, it might have been more so; but the opinions of almost every medical writer deterred me.

Since my return to England I have not met with any case of fever attended with inflammation, so far as to induce me to treat it as such. In the few febrile cases which occurred at Worcester, in the winter of 1787-8, bleeding, when performed, sunk the pulse, and in consequence the patient; though the operation was supposed necessary, from pains in the breast and side, the pulse being rather hard and full, and the cough exceedingly troublesome.

A few cases of inflammation of the bladder occurred in Canada; one of which proved fatal.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Of the Rheumatism.*

**T**HIS disease, as I have formerly mentioned, seems to be of a different species from those attended with inflammation or putridity, but partaking of both: experience must, however, determine how far it is so.

From our men being much employed working in the woods, exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather in boats, or in scouting parties, many were seized with acute rheumatism. A few old soldiers, who had been in America before, were subject to attacks of the chronic kind.

From the materials in my possession, it appears that the rheumatism was most prevalent in the years 1780, 1, 2, and 3; during which period ninety-six cases occurred; though in the two preceding years ten are only recorded,

## CHAPTER XIV.

*Description of the Rheumatism.*

**I**T usually began with chilliness, succeeded by great heat and thirst; quick hard pulse: soon after, racking pains in the joints of the shoulders, loins, hips, knees, and wrists; sometimes in one of them only, in others all were affected. The joints often swelled, and became red.

Some of the men complained of nausea at stomach, and costiveness; the tongue was dry, and sometimes foul; and the urine high-coloured.

The pain was in general very violent during the night, and the patients restless; but it usually remitted towards morning.

## CHAPTER XV.

*Method of treating the Rheumatism.*

**I**N the beginning we treated it as an inflammatory fever, by bleeding and antimonials. When the disease did not yield to this mode, we gave the volatile tincture of guaiacum, or the gum dissolved with the yolk of an egg. In some obstinate cases, calomel was of service.

The blood which was taken away often threw up a buffy crust. Where this happened, it was repeated till it assumed the common appearance.

Blisters were of much service, as were also strong volatile liniments; particularly when tincture of cantharides, as recommended by Dr. Millar\*, was added.

Nitre, in large doses, was tried on the authority of Dr. Brockelsby†; and in some recent cases was successful.

\* Millar's Diseases of Great Britain, part iii. chap. i. sect. iii. page 329.

† Brockelsby's Military Diseases, page 116, &c.

Spirits of turpentine applied externally, and given in small doses internally, was of service in the chronic rheumatism.

The bark was tried in a few cases towards the decline of the disease, and much benefit appeared to result from it.

Warm bathing, in recent cases, was a great means of removing the violent pains.

The cold bath was made use of by some of our soldiers, and they thought it relieved them very considerably.

Both officers and men, who were subject to this disease, found flannel worn next the skin of great service to them.

## CHAPTER XVI.

*Of the Scurvy.*

**T**HE scurvy is one of the most frequent diseases that attend the military or naval professions.

It prevails in all countries; particularly in those that are moist. The long use of salted or smoke-dried provisions, scarcity of vegetables and good fermented liquors, occasion the disease.

Probably ill-treated fevers may be in a great measure the cause of many scurvies. From various circumstances which have occurred in my practice, I am of opinion that most of our chronic diseases are the consequence of not giving the bark early and liberally, with a proper cordial regimen, in remittents.

Not a winter passed in Canada without our having several cases of true scurvy in hospital. In the winter of 1776-7, the 20th and 21st regiments were quartered at Isle  
aux

aux Noix and Fort St. John. In the spring of 1777 the scurvy broke out amongst them in an uncommon degree; particularly at the latter place. Hardly a man in either corps but was affected more or less. Mr. Monnington, one of the apothecaries to the general hospital, was sent, by order of the commander in chief, to inspect them, and report his opinion to head-quarters.

By proper care, fresh provisions, and drinking a strong decoction of the black and hemlock spruces, they were enabled to serve the campaign with lieutenant-general Burgoyne.

The troops in Quebec under general Murray, in the winter of 1759-60, were much afflicted with scurvy; and several of the men died.

It was very prevalent with us in 1780; a year in which we had more formidable sickness than in any other, as I have mentioned in the first chapter of this part\*.

\* Page 22.



## CHAPTER XVII.

*Description of the Scurvy.*

**T**HOSE who were seized with scurvy generally complained of lassitude; heaviness; low spirits; headach or giddiness; hot offensive breath, sometimes difficult; the tongue was foul; the gums swelled, spongy, and bleeding; the face bloated, and of a fallow colour; tumours, blotches, or spots of a yellow, purple, or livid colour, sometimes appeared on the legs, arms, and body; contraction or rigidity of the tendons of the ham, and muscles of the leg, which rendered walking difficult, affected many; pains all over the body; hæmorrhage from the nose and mouth; and proneness to faint on moving, were prevalent symptoms.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*Method of treating the Scurvy.*

**W**E began with mild purges, diaphoretics, bathing, fomentations, the use of a strong decoction of spruce, and acids.

In many cases the patients took a powder composed of sulphur, nitre, and cream of tartar; but in obstinate ones we had recourse to the bark and elixir of vitriol, and sometimes to mercurials.

The limbs and sores were frequently bathed in a warm infusion of spruce, and afterwards rubbed with emollient or saturnine ointments.

Particular attention was paid to the men's diet; which was of fresh meat, and of such vegetables as could be got.

## CHAPTER XIX.

*Of other Diseases which prevailed among the Soldiers.*

**V**ARIOUS complaints prevailed, at different times, among our men; particularly consumptions, jaundice, small-pox, dropfy, epilepsy, erysipelas, gravel, worms, vertigo, stomach complaints, sore eyes, cutaneous eruptions, sore throat, and lues venerea.

These diseases are so well known, that a description of them is not necessary. A few remarks on some of the principal only will be given.

I have already observed, that chronic complaints often proceed from ill-treated fevers\*; and I firmly believe that most consumptions do, and all cases of jaundice and dropfy.

From an idea of inflammation, bleeding and other evacuations are carried to a very great length; and the last-mentioned dif-

\* Part i. chap. xvi. page 80.

eases are the consequence of such a baneful practice.

The small-pox was three times prevalent in Canada, as I have formerly mentioned \*. Those who never had the disease were inoculated. On our arrival at Worcester, a few bad cases occurred among the recruits. Some were afterwards inoculated.

The venereal disease always prevailed more or less, particularly when we were quartered in Montreal. Sometimes the infection was of a very virulent nature, which our men got from the Indian or Canadian women.

A species of lues is supposed to be peculiar to Canada; of which I shall give a short description.

It is highly contagious, and supposed capable of being communicated by drinking out of the same vessel, or by the breath. It generally commences with a sore throat; hoarseness; the palate is highly inflamed, and is attended with great thirst, and some degree of fever; the uvula soon becomes ul-

\* Part i. chap. i. pages 5, 28, 29, 34, 35, 37 and 38.

cerated; on the edges of the tongue are white and callous ulcers; the forehead, and about the roots of the hair, are covered with a flat scaly eruption; the same appears on the perineum, and adjacent parts, where it often ulcerates. The disease spreads with rapidity; the patient is racked with sharp and constant pains in the articulation of the joints; an universal sickness seizes him, with extreme debility and lassitude. This is followed by a painful swelling of the periosteum, and rising exostoses; the bones and cartilages of the nose and palate become spongy and carious; after which the unfortunate sufferer dies in much agony.

Some are of opinion that the disease is the same as that described by Mr. Hill, late surgeon in Dumfries in Scotland, under the name of Sibbins, or Sivvins\*.

\* See this book, published by Cadell.

## CHAPTER XX.

*Method of treating various Diseases which prevailed among the Soldiers.*

*Consumption.*

**S**MALL and repeated bleedings were generally used in consumptive complaints; particularly when attended with a pain or tightness about the breast and side. Blisters were often serviceable, especially when kept open for some time.

Oily emulsions, linctuses, with infusion of linseed, and other mild pectorals, were used to abate the cough.

Nitre, or saline draughts, were ordered when the patient was feverish.

At bed-time the paregoric elixir, or tincture of opium, was given.

Sometimes the squill mixture, or solutions and pills of gum ammoniac, were found serviceable.

A milk diet was prescribed.

Lime water and tar water were tried

several times, but no good resulted from them.

In some few cases the bark was given; but if its good effects did not soon appear, it was not persisted in.

*Jaundice.*

The jaundice did not occur often. Well-timed emetics, purgatives, particularly pills made of rhubarb and soap, and occasionally calomel, removed this disease.

If the patient was feverish, saline draughts were ordered; to which the rhubarb, or a few drops of tincture of opium, were added.

Hæmorrhage from the nose sometimes attended the disease. When that happened, the patient was kept quiet and cool; and cloths dipped in vinegar and water were applied.

In some cases a little blood was taken away; and blisters were applied when pain in the side, or region of the liver, was troublesome.

In some cases, to assist the operation of purgatives, clysters were injected, and never failed

failed bringing away a quantity of fæces, in which gall-stones were sometimes found.

*Small-pox.*

In the natural small-pox, when the fever ran high, and the patient was young and of a plethoric habit, we began with bleeding; after which solutions of salts, saline draughts, and antimonials were given.

Care was taken that the patient should not be costive during the disease; for which purpose clysters were used.

The diet was of a mild nature, with the plentiful use of gruels.

In some few cases the bark, and elixir of vitriol, were given in the decline of the disease.

The patients were kept cool, and very clean.

In those men we inoculated, little preparation was used. A dose or two of any purgative was given. They were desired to avoid eating salt meats, and drinking spirituous liquors.

*Stomach*



*Stomach Complaints.*

From various causes many of the men complained of stomach complaints; which were generally soon removed by gentle emetics and purgatives. In some a mixture of rhubarb and magnesia in mint-water, and occasionally a few drops of tincture of opium, was given. A few, where the pain in the region of the stomach was very great, were bled and blistered, or fomentations were used.

*Sore Eyes.*

Sore eyes were very frequent, either proceeding from colds, or from the intense heats in summer; particularly when the men were much employed in rowing boats. Bleeding, purgatives, solutions of extract of saturn, sugar of lead, camphor, white vitriol, and blisters were used. In a few troublesome cases, small doses of calomel were given, and the bark to finish the cure. Cold bathing was always ordered.

*Cutaneous*

*Cutaneous Eruptions.*

Eruptions on the skin, whether from itch or otherwise, were very common among the men. Every time recruits joined us, we were sure to find them covered with some eruption. Saline purgatives, and sulphur, externally and internally, were used; as was solution of saturn externally. In some cases mercurial ointment was tried, but it was not so certain as that composed of sulphur, to which we sometimes added crude sal ammoniac. The sulphur was given internally various ways; sometimes with nitre and cream of tartar, at others mixed up with melasses, in the form of an electuary.

*Sore Throat.*

Several of the men had very troublesome sore throats, chiefly in the winter; though a few occurred in the summer. In the first, bleeding, cooling purges, gargles, and blisters were found successful; but in those of summer, which were of a putrid nature,  
bleeding

bleeding was avoided : cooling purges, blisters, gargles of bark and alum were ordered, and the bark was taken internally. The diet was of a liquid nature ; and wine was allowed in the summer fore throats.

One of the worst fore throats I ever saw occurred at Worcester. As the patient was young ; the pulse full and hard ; the face of a deep scarlet colour ; the throat exceedingly inflamed ; breathing difficult, with an almost utter inability to swallow ; I took away twelve or fourteen ounces of blood, which sunk the patient so much, as to alarm me exceedingly. Mr. Offrell being absent in London, I waited on Dr. Johnston, an ingenious and eminent physician in Worcester, related the case particularly to him, and begged his advice ; which he very readily gave. The bark was used as a gargle, acidulated with elixir of vitriol, and taken internally as often as possible ; a blister was applied across the throat ; port wine was allowed, and an anodyne at night. The patient, after a severe struggle, got well.

Since

Since that no case of malignant fore throat has occurred in my practice ; but the above will always deter me from bleeding.

*Venercal Disease.*

In recent gonorrhæa, when the pain in making water and chordee were violent, a little blood was taken away. Cooling purgatives, powders with nitre and gum arabic, and plentiful dilution, were prescribed. The diet was of a light cooling nature ; and if the patient took care of himself, he soon got well.

When it proved troublesome, different injections were used ; mercury was given both externally and internally, and opiates at night to procure rest.

Gleets were removed by injections, the bark, and the cold bath.

When the disease was a confirmed lues, mercury was employed in every form. Sores were washed with extract of saturn, or calomel suspended in lime water : the latter never failed being serviceable. Decoctions  
of

of the woads, or sarsaparilla alone, were drunk by all. The bark was used as a tonic.

A few venereal sore throats were very troublesome. Strong detergent gargles were used. As soon as the mercurial frictions took effect, all bad symptoms gave way.

The species of lues described in the last chapter, alarming as it appears, is not difficult of cure; but it must be taken in time. Different practitioners treat it in different ways; but mercury is the specific in all. Salivation must be avoided; but it is necessary to make the mouth a little sore. Cleanliness, and a mild nourishing diet, with a moderate quantity of wine, are necessary to support the patient in this rapid debilitating disease.

Besides the above-mentioned complaints, there are a few others in the tables of diseases; but in themselves so trifling, as not to require any particular detail either of their symptoms or the method of cure.

## CHAPTER XXI.

*Of Military Medical Returns.*

**I**N the former chapters I have given an account of the prevailing diseases in Canada, and the method of treatment we practised: but the reader will be better enabled to judge of our success from a series of returns.

I have in the Introduction mentioned the usefulness of medical returns, which, as Dr. Millar says, “are so necessary to a physician, that, however attentive in other respects, he cannot, without their assistance, judge accurately of the effect of the medicines he prescribes, nor of the method of cure he adopts\*.”

The ingenious and learned physician above mentioned was the inventor of medical returns. Those for the first year, at the Westminster General Dispensary, I made up,

\* Diseases of the Army and Navy, part i. chap. iv. page 40.

when

when I was his pupil, from the records, which were accurately kept. As the form of these returns accounts for every case admitted on the books, and the event, I have adopted it.

To render returns useful, they must be continued for a sufficient length of time, to determine whether the general event has been fatal or successful; and at stated periods the whole must be arranged numerically.

The proper period is at the end of every month; and from these monthly returns a general return for the whole year is to be made out.

In collecting such returns, to give them authority and authenticity, every single case, without reserve or selection, must be recorded and reported.

Such returns constitute a body of evidence, from which a jury might decide, without being betrayed into an improper verdict, with respect to the propriety of the various divisions of diseases, and of the successful or unsuccessful management of them.

In

In the Journal \* I have mentioned, that, owing to an accident, I have no regular returns prior to November 1777; nor have I any from July 1786 to December 1787. The regiment being much divided, and having made frequent movements, I could not keep records so well as could be wished, or fit to lay before the public.

The monthly returns commence in October 1779, and end in July 1782. These were made out in a different form, and sent regularly to Dr. Hugh Alexander Kennedy, physician to the army, and inspector of regimental hospitals in Canada, in whose possession they have ever since remained.

From the whole the intelligent reader will be enabled to form an opinion, how far the different situations occupied by the army might give rise to the diseases which prevailed during the late war. One regiment is as fit for that purpose as twenty. Other British corps in Canada lost nearly

\* Chap. i. page 10.



the same number of men on an average : but the German troops for the two first campaigns were exceedingly sickly, and numbers died, as I have been informed by the gentlemen of the general hospital.

CHAPTER XXII.

*Monthly Returns of the Sick of the 29th Regiment.*

No. I.

For October, 1779.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	11
Dyfentery	-	-	-	10
Scurvy	-	-	-	3
Sore eyes	-	-	-	1
Ear-ach	-	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	-	1
				—
			Total	28
				—
Cured of the above since 1st October				22
Remain under treatment, 31st ditto				6
				—
			Total	28
				—

## No. II.

For November, 1779.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	11
Rheumatism	-	-	-	3
Sore throat	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	8
Scurvy	-	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	-	1
				—
				26
Dismissed, as per return for October				22
Remained under treatment 31st ditto				6
				—
			Total	54
				—
Cured since 1st November	-	-	-	23
Dead	-	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for October				22
Remain under treatment 30th November				8
				—
			Total	54
				—

## No. III.

For December, 1779.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	10
Rheumatism	-	-	5
Dysentery	-	-	13
Consumption	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	5
Lues venerea	-	-	2
			—
			37
Dismissed, as per return for November			46
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			8
			—
		Total	91
			—
Cured since 1st December	-	-	31
Dead	-	-	4
Dismissed, as per return for November			46
Remain under treatment 31st December			10
			—
		Total	91
			—

## No. IV.

For January, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	9
Rheumatism	-	-	7
Dysentery	-	-	13
Scurvy	-	-	2
			<hr/>
			31
Dismissed, as per return for December			
1779	-	-	81
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			10
			<hr/>
		Total	122
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-		28
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for December			
1779	-	-	81
Remain under treatment 31st January			12
			<hr/>
		Total	122
			<hr/>

## No. V.

For February, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	11
Rheumatism	-	-	5
Sore throat	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	9
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	5
Lues venerea	-	-	2
			—
			35
Dismissed, as per return for January			110
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			12
			—
	Total		157
			—
Cured since 1st February	-		37
Dismissed, as per return for January			110
Remain under treatment 29th February			10
			—
	Total		157
			—

## No. VI.

For March, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	5
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Sore throat	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	12
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
			—
			29
Dismissed, as per return for February		147	
Remained under treatment 29th ditto		10	
			—
	Total	186	
			—
Cured since 1st March	-	29	
Dismissed, as per return for February		147	
Remain under treatment 31st March		10	
			—
	Total	186	
			—

No.

## No. VII.

For April, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	10
Remitting fever	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	5
Consumption	-	-	3
Scurvy	-	-	3
Sore eyes	-	-	2

—  
25

Dismissed, as per return for March 176

Remained under treatment 31st ditto 10

—  
Total 211

Cured since 1st April - - 27

Dead - - - 1

Dismissed, as per return for March 176

Remain under treatment 30th April 7

—  
Total 211  
—

No.



## No. VIII.

For May, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	4
Remitting fever	-	-	15
Dysentery	-	-	7
Consumption	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	7
			<hr/>
			35
Dismissed, as per return for April			204
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			7
			<hr/>
		Total	246
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st May	-	-	32
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for April			204
Remain under treatment 31st May			8
			<hr/>
		Total	246
			<hr/>

No.

## No. IX.

For June, 1780.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	32
Dysentery	-	-	-	14
Consumption	-	-	-	3
Scurvy	-	-	-	6
Sore eyes	-	-	-	3
				<hr/>
				58
Dismissed, as per return for May				238
Remained under treatment 31st ditto				8
				<hr/>
			Total	304
				<hr/>
Cured since 1st June	-	-	-	55
Dead	-	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for May				238
Remain under treatment 30th June				10
				<hr/>
			Total	304
				<hr/>

No.

## No. X.

For July, 1780.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	33
Dyfentery	-	-	-	20
Rheumatism	-	-	-	2
Confumption	-	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	-	3
Sore eyes	-	-	-	3
				<hr/>
				63
Dismissed, as per return for June				294
Remained under treatment 30th ditto				10
				<hr/>
		Total		367
				<hr/>
Cured since 1st July	-	-	-	55
Dismissed, as per return for June				294
Remain under treatment 31st July				18
				<hr/>
		Total		367
				<hr/>

## No. XI.

For August, 1780.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	43
Dysentery	-	-	-	44
Jaundice	-	-	-	2
Cholera morbus	-	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	-	4
Consumption	-	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	-	6

---

105

Dismissed, as per return for July 349

Remained under treatment 31st ditto 18

---

Total 472

---

Cured since 1st August - 91

Dead - - - 6

Dismissed, as per return for July 349

Remain under treatment 31st August 26

---

Total 472

---

No.

## No. XII.

For September, 1780.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	30
Dysentery	-	-	-	33
Rheumatism	-	-	-	4
Scurvy	-	-	-	4
Sore eyes	-	-	-	5
Ear-ach	-	-	-	4
				<hr/>
				80
Dismissed, as per return for August				446
Remained under treatment 1 <sup>st</sup> ditto				26
				<hr/>
			Total	552
				<hr/>
Cured since 1 <sup>st</sup> September	-	-	-	82
Dead	-	-	-	4
Dismissed, as per return for August				446
Remain under treatment 30 <sup>th</sup> Septem- ber	-	-	-	20
				<hr/>
			Total	552
				<hr/>

## No. XIII.

For October, 1780.

Remitting fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	20
Rheumatism	-	-	2
Inflammation of the bladder		-	1
Cough	-	-	7
Sore eyes	-	-	3
			<hr/>
			43
Dismissed, as per return for September	532		
Remained under treatment 30th ditto	20		
			<hr/>
	Total		595
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st October	-		51
Dismissed, as per return for September	532		
Remain under treatment 31st October	12		
			<hr/>
	Total		595
			<hr/>

No.

## No. XIV.

For November, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	-	25
Dysentery	-	-	-	12
Rheumatism	-	-	-	5
Consumption	-	-	-	3
Scurvy	-	-	-	5
				<hr/>
				50
Dismissed, as per return for October				583
Remained under treatment 31st ditto				12
				<hr/>
			Total	645
				<hr/>
Cured since 1st November	-			35
Dead	-	-	-	1
Transferred to the general hospital				1
Dismissed, as per return for October				583
Remain under treatment 30th Novem- ber	-	-	-	25
				<hr/>
			Total	645
				<hr/>

No.

## No. XV.

For December, 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	17
Dysentery	-	-	20
Rheumatism	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	3
Scurvy	-	-	4
			<hr/>
			46
Dismissed, as per return for November			620
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			25
			<hr/>
		Total	691
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st December	-		49
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for November			620
Remain under treatment 31st December			20
			<hr/>
		Total	691
			<hr/>



## No. XVI.

For January, 1781.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	9
Rheumatism	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	4
Scurvy	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			28
Dismissed, as per return for December			671
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			20
			<hr/>
		Total	719
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-		31
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for December			671
Remain under treatment 31st January			16
			<hr/>
		Total	719
			<hr/>

## No. XVII.

For February, 1781.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	8
Dysentery	-	-	5
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Consumption	-	-	3
Scurvy	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			26
Dismissed, as per return for January			703
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			16
			<hr/>
	Total		745
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st February	-		28
Dismissed, as per return for January			703
Remain under treatment 28th February			14
			<hr/>
	Total		745
			<hr/>

## No. XVIII.

For March, 1781.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	6
Dysentery	-	-	6
Rheumatism	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	3
Scurvy	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			20
Dismissed, as per return for February			731
Remained under treatment 28th ditto			14
			<hr/>
		Total	765
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st March	-		20
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for February			731
Remain under treatment 31st March			13
			<hr/>
		Total	765
			<hr/>

No.

## No. XIX.

For April, 1781.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	6
Remitting fever	-	-	4
Sore throat	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	7
Rheumatism	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			22
Dismissed, as per return for March			752
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			13
			<hr/>
		Total	787
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st April	-	-	21
Dismissed, as per return for March			752
Remain under treatment 30th April			14
			<hr/>
		Total	787
			<hr/>

## No. XX.

For May, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	18
Dysentery	-	-	6
Consumption	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	1
			<hr/>
			29
Dismissed, as per return for April			773
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			14
			<hr/>
		Total	816
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st May	-	-	24
Dismissed, as per return for April			773
Remain under treatment 31st May			19
			<hr/>
		Total	816
			<hr/>

## No. XXI.

For June, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	22
Dysentery	-	-	-	12
Sore throat	-	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	-	2
Vertigo	-	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	-	5
				<hr/>
				49
Dismissed, as per return for May				797
Remained under treatment 31st ditto				19
				<hr/>
			Total	865
				<hr/>
Cured since 1st June	-	-	-	46
Dead	-	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for May				797
Remain under treatment 30th June				21
				<hr/>
			Total	865
				<hr/>

## No. XXII.

For July, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	21
Dysentery	-	-	10
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	2
Vertigo	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	4
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	4
			<hr/>
			48
Dismissed, as per return for June			844
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			21
			<hr/>
		Total	913
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st July	-		55
Dismissed, as per return for June			844
Remain under treatment 31st July			14
			<hr/>
		Total	913
			<hr/>
			No.

## No. XXIII.

For August, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	30
Dysentery	-	-	9
Cholera morbus	-	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	-	4
Consumption	-	-	3
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Sore throat	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	3

	57
Dismissed, as per return for July	829
Remained under treatment 31st ditto	14

---

Total 970

---

Cured since 1st August	-	51
Dismissed, as per return for July		899
Remain under treatment 31st August		20

---

Total 970

---

No.



## No. XXIV.

For September, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	23
Dysentery	-	-	10
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Consumption	-	-	3
Sore eyes	-	-	3
			<hr/>
			46
Dismissed, as per return for August			950
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			20
			<hr/>
		Total	1016
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st September	-		50
Dismissed, as per return for August			950
Remain under treatment 30th September	-		16
			<hr/>
		Total	1016
			<hr/>

No.

## No. XXV.

For October, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	9
Dysentery	-	-	6
Stomach complaints	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	3
Pain in the side	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
			—
			25
Dismissed, as per return for September	1000		
Remained under treatment 30th ditto	16		
			—
		Total	1041
			—
Cured since 1st October	-		35
Sent to the general hospital at Three Rivers	-	-	2
Discharged, as unfit for service, in Canada, at his own request	-		1
Dismissed, as per return for September	1000		
Remain under treatment 31st October	3		
			—
		Total	1041
			—
		No.	

## No. XXVI.

For November, 1781.

Remitting fever	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	4
Consumption	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	2
			<hr/>
			12
Dismissed, as per return for October			1038
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			3
			<hr/>
		Total	1053
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st November	-		11
Dismissed, as per return for October			1038
Remain under treatment 30th Novem- ber	-	-	4
			<hr/>
		Total	1053
			<hr/>

## No. XXVII.

For December, 1781.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	9
Consumption	-	-	1
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Scurvy	-	-	4
Sore eyes	-	-	4
			<hr/>
			32
Dismissed, as per return for November	-	-	1049
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			4
		Total	<hr/> 1085 <hr/>
Cured since 1st December	-		22
Dismissed, as per return for November	-	-	1049
Remain under treatment 31st December			14
		Total	<hr/> 1085 <hr/>

No.

## No. XXVIII.

For January, 1782.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	6
Rheumatism	-	-	3
Sore throat	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
Scrophula	-	-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
			—
			29
Dismissed, as per return for December			
1781	-	-	1071
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			14
			—
		Total	1114
			—
Cured since 1st January	-		35
Dismissed, as per return for December			1071
Remain under treatment 31st January			8
			—
		Total	1114
			—
			No.

## No. XXIX.

For February, 1782.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	8
Dysentery	-	-	3
Rheumatism	-	-	2
Sore throat	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	4
			<hr/>
			23
Dismissed, as per return for January		1106	
Remained under treatment 31st ditto		8	
			<hr/>
	Total	1137	
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st February	-	24	
Dismissed, as per return for January		1106	
Remain under treatment 28th February		7	
			<hr/>
	Total	1137	
			<hr/>

No.

No. XXX.

For March, 1782.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	14
Remitting fever	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	3
Jaundice	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Sore throat	-	-	1
Rheumatism	-	-	5
Consumption	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
Vertigo	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
			<u>33</u>
Dismissed, as per return for February			1130
Remained under treatment 28th ditto			<u>7</u>
		Total	<u>1170</u>
Cured since 1st March	-		27
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for February			1130
Remain under treatment 28th ditto			<u>12</u>
		Total	<u>1170</u>
			No.

## No. XXXI.

For April, 1782.

Remitting fever	-	-	15
Dysentery	-	-	1
Rheumatism	-	-	6
Pain in the side	-	-	2
Cough	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	3
Scurvy, and other cutaneous eruptions			6
Vertigo	-	-	4
Worms	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
			<hr/>
			44
Dismissed, as per return for March			1158
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			12
			<hr/>
	Total		1214
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st April	-	-	46
Dismissed, as per return for March			1158
Remain under treatment 30th April			10
			<hr/>
	Total		1214
			<hr/>
			No.



No. XXXII.

For May, 1782.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	13
Dysentery	-	-	-	5
Rheumatism	-	-	-	5
Consumption	-	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	-	5
Sore eyes	-	-	-	2
				<hr/>
				32
Dismissed, as per return for April				1204
Remained under treatment 30th ditto				10
				<hr/>
		Total		1246
				<hr/>
Cured since 1st May	-	-	-	29
Dead	-	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for April				1204
Remain under treatment 31st May				12
				<hr/>
		Total		1246
				<hr/>

No.

## No. XXXIII.

For June, 1782.

Remitting fever	-	-	5
Head-ach	-	-	4
Dyfentery	-	-	7
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Rheumatifm	-	-	5
Sore throat	-	-	1
Confumption	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	3
			<hr/>
			29
Dismissed, as per return for May			1234
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			12
			<hr/>
	Total		1275
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st June	-	-	31
Dismissed, as per return for May			1234
Remain under treatment 30th June			10
			<hr/>
	Total		1275
			<hr/>

## No. XXXIV.

For July, 1782.

Remitting fever	-	-	19
Dyfentery	-	-	10
Cholera morbus	-	-	6
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Rheumatism	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	2
			<hr/>
			43
Dismissed, as per return for June			1265
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			10
			<hr/>
		Total	1318
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st July	-	-	38
Dismissed, as per return for June	-		1265
Remain under treatment 31st July			15
			<hr/>
		Total	1318
			<hr/>

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*Annual Returns of the Sick of the 29th  
Regiment.*

## No. I.

From 20th November to 31st December,  
1777.

Inflammatory fever	- - -	16
Inflammation of the bladder	-	1
Dysentery	- - -	16
Rheumatism	- - - -	1
Consumption	- - -	4
Dropsy	- - -	1
Scurvy	- - -	4
Lues venerea	- - -	4
Surgery, including accidents, sores, &c.		11
		—
	Total	58
		—
Cured during the above period		45
Dead	- - -	1
Remain under treatment, 31st December		12
		—
	Total	58
		—

## No. II.

For 1778.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	27
Inflammation of the bladder	-	-	1
Sore throat	-	-	3
Remitting fever	-	-	63
Dyfentery	-	-	62
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Consumption	-	-	12
Asthma	-	-	1
Scurvy	-	-	5
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	10
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Vertigo	-	-	2
Ear-ach	-	-	4
Worms	-	-	1
Stone and gravel	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	47
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	-	-	72
			<hr/>
	Carried forward		317

Remained

ANNUAL RETURNS. 135

Brought forward	317
Remained under treatment from last year's return	12
	Total 329
Cured since 1st January	303
Dead	12
Transferred to the general hospital	4
Remain under treatment 31st December	10
	Total 329

## No. III.

For 1779.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	-	24
Inflammation of the bladder	-	-	-	1
Sore throat	-	-	-	2
Remitting fever	-	-	-	40
Dysentery	-	-	-	57
Cholera morbus	-	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	-	6
Palsy	-	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	-	6
Chronic complaints from old age				1
Scurvy	-	-	-	10
Eryfipelas	-	-	-	1
Scrophula	-	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	-	3
Vertigo	-	-	-	2
Ear-ach	-	-	-	2
Gravel	-	-	-	2
				<hr/>
			Carried forward	166
				Lues

ANNUAL RETURNS. 137

	Brought forward	166
Lues venerea	- - -	14
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	- - -	91
		<hr/>
		271
		<hr/>
Remained under treatment from last year's return	- - -	10
		<hr/>
	Total	281
		<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	- - -	265
Dead	- - -	6
Remain under treatment 31st December		10
		<hr/>
	Total	281
		<hr/>



## No. IV.

For 1780.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	-	81
Inflammation of the bladder	-	-	-	1
Sore throat	-	-	-	5
Remitting fever	-	-	-	165
Dysentery	-	-	-	209
Cholera morbus	-	-	-	2
Jaundice	-	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	-	35
Consumption	-	-	-	20
Cough	-	-	-	7
Scurvy	-	-	-	43
Sore eyes	-	-	-	22
Epilepsy	-	-	-	2
Ear-ach	-	-	-	4
Lues venerea	-	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	-	-	-	60
				<hr/>
				660
Remained under treatment from last year's return	-	-	-	10
				<hr/>
			Total	670
				<hr/>
				Cured

ANNUAL RETURNS. 139

Cured since 1st January	-	631
Dead	- - -	18
Transferred to the general hospital		1
Remain under treatment 31st Decem- ber	- - - -	20
		<hr/>
	Total	670
		<hr/>

No.

No. V.

For 1781.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	-	40
Sore throat	-	-	-	3
Remitting fever	-	-	-	130
Dyfentery	-	-	-	93
Cholera morbus	-	-	-	4
Stomach complaints	-	-	-	13
Rheumatism	-	-	-	23
Consumption	-	-	-	29
Pain in the side	-	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	-	15
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	-	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	-	26
Epilepsy	-	-	-	4
Vertigo	-	-	-	2
Worms	-	-	-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	-	-	-	70
				<hr/>
				Carried forward 464

Remained

ANNUAL RETURNS. 141

	Brought forward	464
Remained under treatment from last		
year's return	- -	20
		<hr/>
	Total	484
		<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-	464
Dead	- - -	3
Discharged in Canada, as unfit for ser-		
vice, at his own request	-	1
Transferred to the general hospital		2
Remain under treatment 31st December		14
		<hr/>
	Total	484
		<hr/>

No. VI.

For 1782.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	43
Inflammation of the bowels	-	-	1
Sore throat	-	-	7
Remitting fever	-	-	83
Dysentery	-	-	57
Cholera morbus	-	-	7
Jaundice	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	10
Rheumatism	-	-	28
Lumbago	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	8
Cough	-	-	3
Pain in the side	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	14
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	7
Scrophula	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	17
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Infane	-	-	2
Vertigo	-	-	5

Carried forward 299

Ear-

	Brought forward	299
Ear-ach	- - - -	2
Worms	- - - -	4
Hæmorrhoids	- - - -	2
Gravel	- - - -	1
Lues venerea	- - - -	4
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	- - - -	90
		<hr/>
		402
Remained under treatment from last year's return	- -	20
		<hr/>
	Total	422
		<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-	393
Dead	- - - -	6
Remain under treatment 31st December		23
		<hr/>
	Total	422
		<hr/>

No. VII.

For 1783.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	44
Inflammation of the bowels	-	-	4
Sore throat	-	-	6
Remitting fever	-	-	41
----- and hernia humoralis			1
Dysentery	-	-	52
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	3
Stomach complaints	-	-	18
Small-pox by inoculation	-	-	10
Rheumatism	-	-	4
Lumbago	-	-	6
Consumption	-	-	3
Asthma	-	-	1
Pain in the breast, side, and back			4
Contused breast, side, and back			4
Scurvy	-	-	10
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	19
Erysipelas	-	-	4
Sore eyes	-	-	9
Epilepsy	-	-	3

Carried forward 247

Infane

ANNUAL RETURNS. 145

	Brought forward	247
Infane	- - -	1
Vertigo	- - -	17
Ear-ach	- - -	1
Worms	- - -	3
Hæmorrhoids	- - -	6
Gravel	- - -	1
Hernia humoralis	- - -	1
Lues venerea	- - -	3
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	- - -	100
		<hr/> 380
Remained under treatment from last year's return	- - -	23
	Total	<hr/> 403
Cured since 1st January	-	373
Dead	- - -	4
Remain under treatment 31st December		26
	Total	<hr/> 403

L

No.



No. VIII.

For 1784.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	-	39
Sore throat	-	-	-	7
Remitting fever	-	-	-	40
Dysentery	-	-	-	52
Cholera morbus	-	-	-	3
Colic	-	-	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	-	-	7
Rheumatism	-	-	-	5
Consumption	-	-	-	6
Cough	-	-	-	10
Pain in the side	-	-	-	2
Scurvy	-	-	-	3
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	-	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	19
Sore eyes	-	-	-	8
Epilepsy	-	-	-	2
Vertigo	-	-	-	2
Ear-ach	-	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	-	2
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	3

Carried forward 219

Gravel

ANNUAL RETURNS.

147

	Brought forward	219
Gravel	- - -	1
Lues venerea	- - -	9
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	- - -	83
		<hr/>
		312
Remained under treatment from last year's return	- - -	26
		<hr/>
	Total	338
		<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	- - -	313
Dead	- - -	6
Remain under treatment 31st December	- - -	19
		<hr/>
	Total	338
		<hr/>

## No. IX.

From 1st January to 25th May, 1785.

Inflammatory fever	-	-	-	15
Sore throat	-	-	-	4
Remitting fever	-	-	-	12
Dysentery	-	-	-	3
Colic	-	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	-	4
Rheumatism	-	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	-	2
Cough	-	-	-	4
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	-	7
Epilepsy	-	-	-	1
Vertigo	-	-	-	1
Ear-ach	-	-	-	2
Worms	-	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	-	10
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	-	-	-	33
				<hr/>
				103
Remained under treatment from last year's return	-	-	-	19
				<hr/>
			Total	122
				<hr/>
				Cured

ANNUAL RETURNS. 149

Cured since 1st January	-	113
Dead	-	1
Remain as convalescents, but able to move with the regiment	-	8
		<hr/>
	Total	122
		<hr/>

No. X.

Return of five companies at Niagara, from  
1st July to 31st December, 1785.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	39
Dysentery	-	-	-	12
Diarrhœa	-	-	-	18
Cholera morbus	-	-	-	3
Colic	-	-	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	-	-	7
Rheumatism	-	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1
Small-pox by inoculation	-	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	-	5
Epilepsy	-	-	-	1
Vertigo	-	-	-	5
Ear-ach	-	-	-	2
Worms	-	-	-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	-	9
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, sores, &c.	-	-	-	35
				<hr/>
			Total	149
				<hr/>
			Cured	

ANNUAL RETURNS.

151

Cured since 1st July	-	129
Remain under treatment 31st Decem- ber	-	20
		<hr/>
	Total	149
		<hr/>

## No. XI.

Return of five companies at Niagara, from  
1st January to 31st June, 1786.

Remitting fever	-	-	33
Dysentery	-	-	2
Diarrhœa	-	-	11
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	1
Rheumatism	-	-	3
Inflammation of the brain, from drink- ing a large quantity of rum	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	10
Sore eyes	-	-	5
Vertigo	-	-	2
Ear-ach	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	2
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	3
Lues venerea	-	-	13
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	-	-	32
			<hr/>
		Carried forward	120

Remained

ANNUAL RETURNS. 153

	Brought forward	120
Remained under treatment from last		
year's return	- -	20
		<hr/>
	Total	140
		<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-	123
Dead	- -	1
Remain under treatment 30th June		16
		<hr/>
	Total	140
		<hr/>

N. B. The 16 left under treatment on my quitting Niagara, were afterwards cured.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

*Annual Tables of the Deaths in the 29th Regiment.*

I HAVE, in chapter the first, mentioned that the flank companies were detached in June 1776, and never after joined us\* ; what number of men they lost I cannot exactly state, as some died under the care of the surgeons of the flank battalions, and some were sent to us. From the books of the regiment it appears we lost twenty-five men from the ten companies.

In 1777, several of our men died in the general hospital, and a few in ours ; mostly cases of dysentery and consumption.

In the following years (excepting the year 1787, for which I have no return) every fatal case is particularly accounted for.

\* Part I. chap. i. page 5.

ANNUAL TABLES OF DEATHS. 155

No. I.

From 21st November to 31st December,  
1777.

December.	Of a dyfentery	-	-	1
				—

No. II.

For 1778.

January.	Of a pleurify	-	-	1
	—— inflammation of the			
	bladder	-	-	1
	—— dyfentery	-	-	1
February.	—— consumption	-	-	2
	—— dyfentery	-	-	1
March.	—— ditto	-	-	2
May.	—— ditto	-	-	1
July.	—— remitting fever	-	-	1
	—— consumption	-	-	1
December.	—— gun-shot wound	-	-	1

Total 12

No.

156 ANNUAL TABLES OF DEATHS.

No. III.

For 1779.

January.	Of a dysentery	-	-	1
November.	—— peripneumony	-	-	1
December.	—— consumption	-	-	1
	—— peripneumony	-	-	1
	—— dysentery	-	-	2
				—
			Total	6
				—

No. IV.

For 1780.

January.	Of a dysentery	-	-	1
April.	—— consumption	-	-	1
May.	—— ditto	-	-	1
	—— remitting fever	-	-	1
June.	—— ditto	-	-	1
August.	—— consumption	-	-	1
	—— remitting fever	-	-	3
	—— cholera morbus	-	-	1
	—— dysentery	-	-	1
September.	—— ditto	-	-	3
	—— remitting fever	-	-	1
				—

Carried forward 15

November.

ANNUAL TABLES OF DEATHS. 157

	Brought forward	15
November.	— dyfentery	- - 1
December.	— ditto	- - 1
	— inflammation of the bladder	- - 1
	Total	18

No. V.

For 1781.

January.	Of a peripneumony	- 1
March.	— confumption	- 1
June.	— ditto	- - 1
	Total	3

No. VI.

For 1782.

March.	Of a remitting fever	- 1
May.	— confumption	- - 1
Auguft.	— remitting fever	- 1
November.	— dyfentery	- - 2
December.	— peripneumony	- 1
	Total	6

No.

158 ANNUAL TABLES OF DEATHS.

No. VII.

For 1783.

January.	Of a peripneumony	-	1
May.	—— ditto	-	1
	—— consumption	-	1
September.	—— remitting fever	-	1
			—
		Total	4
			—

No. VIII.

For 1784.

January.	Of peripneumonies	-	2
February.	—— remitting fever	-	1
April.	—— gun-shot wound	-	1
June.	—— consumption	-	1
August.	—— ditto	-	1
			—
		Total	6
			—

No. IX.

For 1785.

April.	Of a consumption	-	1
December.	—— ditto	-	1
			—
		Total	2
			—

No.

## No. X.

For 1786.

February.	Of an inflammation of the brain, from drinking a large quantity of rum	-	1
October.	Of consumption	-	2
			—
	Total		3
			—

In 1787, of which, as already mentioned\*, I have no regular returns, eight men died; two of whom were recruiting, and one on furlough.

At different times, during our residence in Canada, some men were lost by accidents, three died suddenly, without having any thing done for them, and several died in the general hospital. The following general table, for nine years, will shew at one view the diseases which proved fatal.

\* Chap. xxi. p. 97.

*General Table of Deaths, in Regimental and General Hospital, by Accidents, and suddenly, from 21<sup>st</sup> November 1777, to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1786.*

Died in the regimental hospital			78
————— general hospital	-	-	14
———— by accidents	-	-	3
———— suddenly	-	-	3
		Total	98

To the above if we add those who died in the years 1776, part of 1777, and all 1787, the total of the deaths (independent of those who died of wounds or sickness in lieutenant-general Burgoyne's campaign, the numbers of which I am not acquainted with) will make 145.

## CHAPTER XXV.

*Tables shewing the Proportion of Deaths to the whole Number of Sick in the 29th Regiment annually, from 21st November 1777, to 31st December 1786.*

## No. I.

Table of the whole number entered on the books, and of the proportion of deaths in the 29th regiment, during nine years service in America, from 21st November 1777, to 30th June 1786.

No.	Year.	Entered.	Died.
1.	1777	58	1
2.	1778	329	12
3.	1779	281	6
4.	1780	670	18
5.	1781	484	3
6.	1782	422	6
7.	1783	403	4
8.	1784	338	6
9.	{ 1785, Jan. 1, May 25 }	122	2
10.	{ 1785, July 1, Dec. 31 }	149	0
11.	1786	120	3
		<u>3376</u>	<u>61</u>

Nearly one in fifty-five and one-third on an average of nine years.



## No. II.

TABLE of Inflammatory Fever, Remitting Fever, and  
Dysentery, in the 29th Regiment, from the 21st of  
November 1777, to 30th June 1786, and of the  
Numbers that died in these several Diseases.

No.	Year.	Inflammatory Fever.	Of whom died.	Remitting Fever.	Of whom died.	Dysentery.	Of whom died.	Total.
1	1777	16				16	1	1
2	1778	27	1	63	1	62	5	7
3	1779	24	2	40		57	3	5
4	1780	81		165	6	209	7	13
5	1781	40	1	130		93		1
6	1782	43	1	83	2	57	2	5
7	1783	44	2	41	1	52		3
8	1784	39	2	40	1	52		3
9	{ 1785, Jan. 1, May 25 }	15		12		3		
10	{ 1785, July 1, Dec. 31 }			39		12		
11	1786	1	1	33		2		1
Grand Total		330	10	646	11	615	18	39
		Proportion of deaths in inflammatory fever. One in 33.		Proportion of deaths in remitting fever. Nearly one in 58.		Proportion of deaths in dysentery. Nearly one in 34.		Total average of deaths in these three diseases. Nearly one in 41.

## No. III.

Table of the Number admitted on the Books for Consumption, and the Proportion of Deaths in that Disease annually, from 21st November 1777, to 30th June 1786.

Year.	Admitted.	Died.	Proportion.
1777.	4	0	
1778.	12	2	1 in 6.
1779.	6	1	1 in 6.
1780.	20	3	1 in 7 nearly.
1781.	29	2	1 in 15 nearly.
1782.	8	1	1 in 8.
1783.	3	1	1 in 3.
1784.	6	1	1 in 6.
1785.	3	2	1 in 1½.
	91	13	Total Proportion 1 in 7
1786.	None admitted in the first six months; and of the other months I have no returns. Two, as already mentioned, died; but are not included in the above.		

## No. IV.

Table of Surgery Patients, and the Proportion of Deaths, from 21st November to 30th June 1786.

Year.	Admitted.	Died.	Proportion.
1777.	11		
1778.	72	1	1 in 72
1779.	91		
1780.	60		
1781.	70		
1782.	90		
1783.	100		
1784.	83	1	1 in 83
1785.	68		
1786, 1st 6 months. }	32		
Grand Total 677		2	1 in 337½

## CHAPTER XXVI.

TABLES of the Strength of the 29th Regiment every Half Year; of the Number of Men enlisted, and discharged or drafted into other Corps, from the 1st of January, 1776, to the 1st of January, 1788.

No. I.

## STRENGTH of the 29th Regiment.

			Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
1776.	1st January	-	30	22	534	586
	1st July	-	36	24	565	625
1777.	1st January	-	36	22	531	589
	1st July	-	24	15	425	464
1778.	1st January	-	24	12	448	484
	1st July	-	24	12	448	484
1779.	1st January	-	22	12	448	482
	1st July	-	24	13	448	495
1780.	1st January	-	24	15	494	533
	1st July	-	24	14	487	525
1781.	1st January	-	24	14	473	511
	1st July	-	24	14	452	490
1782.	1st January	-	30	16	439	485
	1st July	-	30	16	436	482
1783.	1st January	-	30	16	428	474
	1st July	-	30	16	420	466
1784.	1st January	-	16	17	356	389
	1st July	-	16	18	320	354
1785.	1st January	-	16	17	265	298
	1st July	-	16	10	233	259
1786.	1st January	-	16	10	274	300
	1st July	-	16	10	276	302
1787.	1st January	-	16	10	280	306
	24th July	-	16	10	212	238
1788.	1st January	-	22	10	198	230

## No. II.

## Number of Inlisted Men.

		Inlisted.		Received from other Corps.
1776.	-	110	-	0
1777.	-	79	-	0
1778.	-	9	-	16
1779.	-	56	-	2
1780.	-	10	-	1
1781.	-	5	-	0
1782.	-	3	-	0
1783.	-	2	-	0
1784.	-	27	-	0
1785.	-	15	-	0
1786.	-	4	-	3
1787.	-	52	-	0
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		372		22
		<hr/>		<hr/>
			Total	394

No. III.

Number of Men discharged, or drafted into other Corps.

	Discharged, or turned over to other Corps.	Discharged and recommended.
1776.	34	10
1777.	14	10
1778.	9	2
1779.	9	5
1780.	4	0
1781.	11	9
1782.	2	3
1783.	82	2
1784.	52	26
1785.	7	27
1786.	2	0
1787.	105	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	331	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total 436

In 1783 and 4, those men who had been originally enlisted for three years, or for the war, were discharged ; which accounts for so many being dismissed in those years. On our quitting Canada, the commander in chief, Lord Dorchester, ordered one-third of our effective strength to be drafted into such corps as wanted men, and left it to the option of the soldiers to join such regiments as they preferred.

PART II.

DISEASES OF THE ARMY

IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WEST INDIES.



THE HISTORY OF THE

7 F B W

DISEASES OF THE ARMY

PART II

DISEASES OF THE ARMY

CHAPTER

OF THE DISEASES OF THE WEST INDIES

By JOHN HARRISON, M.D. F.R.S.

Printed by J. B. Nichols, in Strand, near St. Dunstons Church, in the Year 1764.

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A  
V I E W  
OF THE  
DISEASES OF THE ARMY.

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P A R T II.

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CHAPTER I.

*Journal of the Diseases and Movements of  
3d Battalion, 60th Regiment, from May  
1788 to September 1791.*

ON the 7th of May 1788, I was appointed surgeon to the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, which I joined at Chatham barracks about the end of the month.

A third and fourth battalion were ordered to be raised in September 1787; but no men were collected till the end of that year at Chatham. When I joined, the strength

of the 3d battalion was 196 men, including non-commissioned officers.

As the surgeon of the 4th battalion had not joined, the sick of both were under my care: but the tables annexed comprehend only those of that to which I belonged.

Chatham barracks, both from its situation, and from recruits being constantly sent there often highly infected with febrile contagion, is in general a very unhealthy quarter.

Fevers prevail always; but if good bark is given early and liberally, few die.

In June I had not many cases of fever; but in the three following months they became very prevalent.

Some of the recruits had the small-pox; a few cases were of the confluent kind. All did well.

Several bad cases of the venereal disease occurred.

After having the care of the fourth battalion for five or six weeks, an hospital mate, on the West India establishment, was sent down to Chatham, to take the charge of it from me.

On

On the 7th of October we marched to Gravesend, and embarked on board the Chichester man of war.

Previous to leaving Chatham we discharged five men, as unfit for service. Two others were left sick in the garrison hospital, under the care of Mr. Wood, surgeon to the garrison.

While we remained at Gravesend for orders, each battalion received fifty deserters from the Savoy prison. Some of these men were diseased; but every precaution being used, all soon recovered.

We left Gravesend the 19th of October, and on the 25th we got clear of the Downs.

Several men fell sick, during the voyage, of fevers and diarrhoeas. One man, who had been ill in August of the remitting fever, to which he was subject, and to epileptic fits, was seized, a few days after we embarked, with fever and diarrhoea, which soon proved fatal.

One man, in a fit of insanity, threw himself overboard the day we passed the Line; and though hen-coops, gratings, &c. were  
thrown

thrown to him, and a boat hoisted out, yet he could not be recovered. He was one of the Savoy prisoners, had been ill some time before, and often declared he would destroy himself.

Captain Craven, who commanded the Chichester, took uncommon pains to keep the ship well ventilated, and clean between decks. She was often smoked, and thoroughly purified, at my desire; and on my objecting to the place allotted to us for an hospital, he most readily and politely ordered that which had been occupied by the sick sailors to be given up to us.

Owing to my suffering so much from seasickness, I could not keep exact returns of the sick: but they were well attended by my mate, Mr. Foster, now surgeon to the 45th regiment. From the time I opened an hospital at Antigua, every case is particularly recorded.

In the beginning of November a grenadier was seized with a vomiting of blood in so great a quantity, as in three days to exceed some quarts. It recurred at different  
times,

times, and at last proved fatal to him, in August 1789.

On the 26th of November we anchored in Carlisle bay, Barbadoes. Our sick list then consisted of less than a dozen men, all of whom were convalescents, consumptive cases and one of bloody vomiting excepted.

We lay in Carlisle bay thirteen days, waiting for orders, during which the weather was exceedingly sultry, with frequent showers of rain, so that the men could not keep on deck without being wet, or remain below on account of the heat and closeness between decks. Fresh provisions, which would have contributed much to the comfort and health of the soldiery, were withheld, two days only excepted.

In a few days numbers fell sick, and all our convalescents without exception relapsed. Remittents prevailed, with much nausea at stomach, and great debility.

On the 7th of December six companies were ordered to Antigua, and four to Dominica. The same day the six companies embarked

embarked on board the *Actæon* man of war; and on the following day we sailed.

On the 11th we arrived at Antigua, and anchored in St. John's Road. The *Chichester*, with the four companies, parted from us the 10th.

Most of our sick got well during our little voyage; a few cases excepted.

On the 13th we landed, and sent two companies to the barracks of St. John's, and the remainder to those of Rat Island, or, more properly, a peninsula forming one side of the harbour of St. John's.

The sick of the six companies stood as follows:

Remitting fever	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	4
Bloody vomiting	-	-	1
Surgery patients	-	-	2
			—
		Total	10
			—

They were admitted into St. John's hospital. One consumptive case and a remittent

tent proved fatal two or three days after landing.

A temporary hospital was opened at Rat island, and one of the hospital mates was ordered to attend the sick. All bad cases were, at my option, to be sent to the hospital, under my care, at St. John's. This regulation took its rise from a man being sent from Rat island, who had been eight days ill of a remittent, and suffered to walk to the hospital; the distance above a mile. He died two days afterwards.

The hospital was opened the 21st of December, from which day, till I left the island in October 1791, regular books were kept, and all cases minutely recorded.

1789. In January two companies were sent from Rat island to the island of Monferrat. An hospital mate from St. Kitt's was ordered to attend them.

In March and April my sick list was much increased. Remittents and dysenteries prevailed. Both were attended with dangerous symptoms. The 48th regiment, which had five companies in St. John's barracks, were

N

very



very sickly. Six men of that corps died in two weeks.

In the middle of April the two companies at Rat island were moved to St. John's barracks; and on the 24th of that month we marched to Monk's Hill, an elevated situation, commanding a beautiful view of the whole island, particularly the town of Falmouth, and the dock-yard of English Harbour. Three companies of the 48th regiment were likewise sent to the Ridge, in the neighbourhood of these places.

This movement was on account of the great sickness which prevailed, as already mentioned.

St. John's barracks have always been considered as unhealthy. During the late war they were occupied by one regiment, and another was quartered in houses which were hired in the town. The regiment in barracks was very sickly, and numbers died daily. That which was quartered in the town was in general very healthy. The commanding officer of the garrison ordered the two corps to change quarters. The  
healthy

healthy regiment soon became sickly, and the unhealthy regiment as quickly recovered.

The barracks are built on a rising ground, to windward of the town; but there is some low land in the neighbourhood, which may probably be the cause of sickness, which being rendered virulent by neglect or improper treatment, becomes highly infectious, and is continually propagated by contagion, unless subdued by more adequate management, and by a proper purification of the apartments.

Such seems to have been the case here. In the year 1787 the 67th regiment was very sickly in these barracks; and, as I am credibly informed, lost above two hundred men, women, and children.

After our arrival at Monk's Hill the sickness decreased till August, when remittents and dysenteries became very prevalent. That and the two following months are called the hurricane season, and the unhealthiest of the whole year. November, December, January, and February, are in general cool and

pleasant ; after which the heats set in, and increase during the rest of the year.

In December seventy-four recruits joined us ; most of them deserters from England and Ireland. In consequence of contagion, the remitting fever broke out among them shortly after embarkation, and raged with such violence, that every man of ours, as well as those recruits for the 48th regiment, were seized with the disease. Most of the sailors were ill likewise. Some men died on board.

Major Strutt (now lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment), our commanding officer, ever attentive to the good of the service and welfare of the men, was alarmed at the idea of the fever being so infectious, and likely to spread amongst others of the regiment. By my advice a temporary hospital was fitted up for the worst cases, and a separate quarter assigned to the convalescents. The clothes of those men were destroyed, and new ones given to them. They were kept exceedingly clean.

The bark and wine was given to the sick

in large doses. The fever was soon got under. One man died of it, and three of consumptions, some weeks after.

This month we received an order from General Matthew, the commander in chief, to send the first of every month to Grenada a return of the sick under my care, specifying the men's names, diseases, when first reported, and whether likely to recover or not—the commanding officer to certify it. The intention of such a return can only be to serve as a check on the other regimental returns: it can be of no other use, as it contains only the sick of the day it is dated. During the time I remained in the West Indies they were regularly sent.

A catarrhal fever, commonly called the influenza, was very prevalent about the end of this year, in most of the islands. In St. Christopher's, as I was informed, six or seven a day died of it. Many in St. John's, Antigua, were ill. They complained of fever, head-ach, cough, hoarseness, and sore throat. To a few old people it proved fatal. We did not feel its influence; but the 48th re-

giment, in our neighbourhood, suffered a good deal.

This year we lost ten men in Antigua, eleven died of the companies at Dominica, and four belonging to those at Monferrat; in all twenty-five.

1790. The 9th of January about two-thirds of the recruits were embarked for Monferrat and Dominica. Major Strutt, wishing to see the companies of the regiment at those islands, went with them: at his desire I accompanied him. Monferrat is a very pleasant, healthy island, about four or five hours sail from Antigua. There were only five or six sick in the reports when I was there. We remained there two days, and then sailed for Dominica. We landed our recruits at Prince Rupert's Bay. The four companies were quartered on the Cabritts. The situation of this place is not a healthy one. In the neighbourhood there is a large swamp, through which guts, with flood-gates, have been made to carry the water into the sea; but they are not kept in order. Every regiment which has been quartered

quartered there has been unhealthy, and lost a number of men. In visiting the sick I found twenty-eight in the reports: only four or five were surgical cases; the rest had remittents or dysenteries.

Roseau, the capital of the island, is pleasantly situated. The barracks are on an eminence, overlooking the town, and infinitely a more healthy situation than the Cabritts. The 30th regiment was quartered here. Mr. Groves, the surgeon of that corps, informed me, that in 1787 nearly the whole of it were ill of remittents; but by giving the bark, and a liberal use of wine, he only lost a few. It is with concern I mention that this worthy and ingenious man died in that island a few months after, universally regretted.

The 22d of January we returned to Antigua.

On my return I wrote to the late Mr. Adair, surgeon-general to his Majesty's forces, informing him of the situation of our men in Dominica; and likewise mentioned that it was exceedingly hard upon us to re-

ceive deserters from the Savoy, or other prisons, as drafts, many of whom were unfit for service: that out of the seventy-four which had arrived in December last, fifteen or sixteen were totally incapable of doing duty, on account of lameness, ruptures, contracted joints, consumptions, epilepsies, ulcers on the legs, and other maladies. When I examined these men on their arrival, I inquired whether any surgeon had seen them previous to their being sent from the prisons: they answered in the negative. To the present surgeon-general (John Hunter, Esq.) I likewise complained of the hardships we laboured under; and since that a stop has been put to this evil.

In July the small-pox became very prevalent in the island. Numbers died of it, several of whom were inoculated. The commanding officer of the garrison would not allow the regimental surgeons to inoculate any of the men, women, or children belonging to the corps.

On the estate of a gentleman, which I had the care of for some months, I inoculated

lated sixteen children; all of whom sickened, had the eruption at the proper time, and did well.

During the hurricane season, which I have already mentioned as the most sickly, we did not suffer so much as the 48th regiment at the Ridge. The sick report of that corps, the surgeon informed me, was daily from fifty to sixty, mostly fevers and dysenteries. Some men died of the latter at that place. The detachment of artillery, at the same place, was likewise to a man ill, and a few died. The men of the 48th regiment, in St. John's barracks, were likewise sickly, and lost some.

Our companies at Dominica were very sickly. During the last six months of this year they lost fourteen men of fevers.

In December remittents prevailed very much in the garrison.

This year I lost thirteen men, the companies at Dominica twenty-two, and those of Monferrat five; in all forty—a much greater number than last year. At the end of this part tables of the deaths will be annexed.



1791. Remittents were very prevalent during the first five months of this year, particularly January and February. My reports were often as high as sixty. The other corps in garrison suffered much likewise. The negroes were sickly. All those of the latter under my care did well.

The companies at Dominica were likewise sickly; those stationed at Monferrat less so than formerly.

From the beginning of the year to the end of September, I lost five men at Monk's Hill; six died at Dominica, and one at Monferrat; in all twelve.

The beginning of October I left the care of the companies at Monk's Hill to an hospital mate, and embarked for England; where I arrived the 17th of November.

There were only twelve or thirteen convalescents in the sick reports when I quitted Antigua. Such a degree of health was hardly ever known in the West Indies before.

I can in some measure account for this, independently of my mode of treatment; I attribute it to our leaving off our fishing  
ing

ing parties. The men employed on this used to set off at two or three o'clock in the morning; and after rowing the boat, and dragging the net up to the neck in water, they returned in the middle of the day up the steep hill, many of them fainting through fatigue, or sickening from drinking cold water when in a violent perspiration.

Major Prevost, who succeeded lieutenant-colonel Strutt, inquiring whether I thought the fishing parties were productive of sickness? I answered, I was certain they were. He therefore very readily forbid that duty; judging, however useful it might otherwise be, yet that the advantage resulting from it could in no degree compensate for the sickness and loss of men which it occasioned. His humanity, sensibility, and zeal for the service, were highly conspicuous on this occasion; and I am happy in having an opportunity of mentioning it.

I have not in this Journal mentioned any thing of those who were discharged as invalids, or otherwise. A table of the whole is annexed to this part.

C H A P.

## CHAPTER II.

*Of the Remitting Fever.*

**I**N the first part of this work I have observed, that the remitting fever is the most prevalent disease mankind is subject to, in all climates and situations in life. The symptoms have likewise been narrated : but as several late writers have advanced some particular doctrines, I shall in the following pages endeavour to combat them.

An opinion has lately gone forth into the world, that fevers are not contagious in warm climates ; an opinion which, if believed, will be of the most dangerous consequences, not only to individuals, but the nation at large ; for if a fever or dysentery break out among troops in barracks, or on board his Majesty's ships, the idea of their not being contagious will throw inexperienced practitioners off their guard, and a dreadful mortality will ensue. Hence the best concerted schemes of admirals or generals will be rendered abortive.

The

The dreadful sickness and mortality experienced last war in the West Indies among the troops, were owing to this fatal idea, and the antiphlogistic system of treatment being carried to a great length. A few judicious practitioners, who trusted to the bark as the only remedy, were successful.

It appears from Dr. John Hunter's Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, that " in less than four years there  
 " died in that island three thousand five  
 " hundred men; those that were discharged  
 " amounted to one-half that number; which  
 " make in all five thousand two hundred  
 " and fifty men lost to the service in that  
 " short period of time, from the climate and  
 " other causes of mortality, without a man  
 " dying by the hands of the enemy \*."

Dr. Blane, in his Diseases of Seamen, says, that " there died of disease in the fleet  
 " he belonged to, from July 1780 to July  
 " 1781, about one in eight, including both

\* Hunter's Diseases of Jamaica, chap. ii. pages 70 and 71.

" those

“ those who died on board and at hospitals \*.” Seven hundred and fifteen of these died on board; fifty-nine of which fell in battle, or died of their wounds, and eight hundred and sixty-two died in hospitals: “ so that,” says Dr. Blane, “ out of twelve thousand one hundred and nine men, which is the sum total complement of twenty ships of the line, there have perished in one year one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven; that is, nearly every seventh man. There were also sent to England in the same year, three hundred and fifty, disabled by lameness and chronic complaints; the greater part of whom will be for ever lost to the service †.” Probably many of them died on the passage, or shortly after.

“ The following,” continues Dr. Blane, “ is an account of the whole loss of lives, from disease and by the enemy, in three years and three months, in the fleets and

\* Blane's Diseases of Seamen, part i. book iii. chap. i. page 200.

† Ibid. Appendix to part ii. page 330.

“ hospitals,

“ hospitals, with which I served or was  
 “ connected :

“ Died of disease	-	3200
“ Killed in battle	-	648
“ Died of wounds	-	500
		<hr/>
	Total	4348 *”
		<hr/>

The army in St. Lucia suffered a great deal from sickness; and hardly an officer or private foldier escaped. The mortality was very great. Mr. Rollo, who acted as surgeon to the artillery there in 1778 and 79, lost one man in fifteen, and of relapsed cases one in seven, making the whole one in eleven nearly †; though his practice is much superior to the generality.

The two regiments in Antigua, as mentioned in the first chapter of this part ‡, were very sickly, and lost many men. About the same time there died, of the 2d battalion of the 60th regiment, above two hundred men in

\* Blane's Diseases of Seamen, part i. book iii. chap. i. page 203.

† Rollo's Diseases of the Army on St. Lucia, part i. chap. iii. pages 33—44.

‡ Part ii. chap. i. pages 178 and 179.

the town of Falmouth, in the same island; and of the 67th regiment nearly the same number, in 1787, at St. John's barracks\*.

In the year 1769 the remitting fever prevailed in the town of St. John's, Antigua, and in the ships in the harbour. Hardly a person escaped it, and numbers died. In one vessel in particular, a young man caught the fever when on shore, brought it on board, and infected every one of the crew; three of whom died.

In 1772, and in another year since that, the dysentery raged in the above island with uncommon violence. Besides white persons who died of it, some estates lost fifty or sixty negroes.

These particulars I was informed of by some of the medical gentlemen of the island, particularly Mr. Bowie, late surgeon to the garrison, Dr. Robertson, sen. and Dr. Blizzard; ingenious practitioners in that island.

I have already taken notice of the 30th

\* Part ii. chap. i. page 179.

regiment being very sickly at Dominica, in 1787\*.

The same year the remitting fever raged in St. Christopher's, and swept away more than half the inhabitants. In one parish, containing eighty-five white persons, fifty-two, or nearly two-thirds of the whole, died.

If we look back to Admiral Hofier's squadron, to Carthagena, the Havannah, &c. we shall find that all the sickness which prevailed originated from contagion, and mortality ensued in consequence.

How, therefore, medical men can seriously assert that diseases are not contagious, is to me astonishing; yet Drs. Moseley, Blane, Hunter, Jackson, and many others, have expressly said so. Indeed some have doubted the existence of contagion at all.

The ingenious and learned physicians whom I have mentioned in the first part of this work, have given so many convincing proofs of febrile infection, that my feeble

\* Part. ii. chap. i. page 183.



endeavours to corroborate their testimony might seem superfluous. I beg leave, however, to give the opinions of some authors, whose situations gave them opportunities of making observations in all parts of the globe, and whose evidence cannot be doubted.

Dr. Balfour, in a very ingenious but eccentric treatise on the putrid intestinal remittent fever, says, that whether fevers are called contagious, pestilential, malignant, or putrid, common to jails, hospitals, ships, or camps, they are essentially the same, and are all infectious\*. This gentleman practised, with much credit, for many years in the East India Company's service.

Dr. Clark, in a very ingenious and excellent work, on the diseases which prevail in long voyages to hot countries, says, that fever, whether it assumes an intermittent, remittent, or continued form, is still more or less contagious †. The many opportu-

\* Balfour's Treatise, chap. ii. pages 13 and 14.

† Clark's Observations, part ii. chap. i. sect. ii. pages 150—4, second edition.

nities Dr. Clark had, when a surgeon in the East India Company's service, and since as physician to the infirmary and to the dispensary at Newcastle, render his evidence highly respectable.

Dr. Robertson, physician to the royal hospital at Greenwich, whose experience, for above thirty years in his Majesty's navy, has enabled him to give the world several excellent practical works, in an essay on fevers, says, that they are “ always infectious, more or less, in every quarter of the globe, and in all seasons, according to circumstances. Hence I infer that fever always has been, and always will be, more or less infectious. Should practitioners affirm that such or such fevers have not been infectious, their declaration would no more invalidate the doctrine I mean to inculcate, than if they were to say that small-pox are not infectious, because they may have seen many persons escape in the same family where the disease has been raging; nay, it is well known that all possible means to communicate the

“ small-pox, by inoculation and contact,  
 “ have been often tried in vain. But does  
 “ this destroy the general doctrine and be-  
 “ lief of the contagious nature of that dis-  
 “ ease? The fact is, that neither small-pox  
 “ nor febrile infection can be communi-  
 “ cated, unless there be in the constitution  
 “ a pre-disposing cause to receive the con-  
 “ tagion. If Providence had not wisely  
 “ ordained this, every person who ap-  
 “ proached the sick, wherever these disor-  
 “ ders prevailed, would inevitably have  
 “ been infected; and the plague (which I  
 “ am satisfied is only febrile infection in its  
 “ most virulent state, and rendered so ex-  
 “ tremely deleterious by the impure air of  
 “ crowded and ill-planned cities, unwhole-  
 “ some poor diet, unskilful treatment of the  
 “ sick, filth, season, and climate) would be-  
 “ come universal, and destroy mankind\*.”

More might be quoted from this excel-  
 lent writer's work; but what I have given  
 is sufficient. If the reader wishes for more,

\* Robertson's Essay on Fevers, Preface, pages  
 x—xii.

he may consult the three chapters of part second, which treat of latent or unsuspected febrile infection; causes why fever has not been considered as infectious; and the means of detecting it, or distinguishing it from other diseases.

Dr. Millar, in his writings, particularly the Observations on the prevailing Diseases in Great Britain, and those of the Army and Navy, shews the dreadful mortality arising from infection, whether produced by contagion, or an improper mode of treating fevers\*.

Dr. Schotte, in 1782, published a treatise on contagious fever, which raged at Senegal in the year 1778. "This disease," he says, "from the beginning of August to the middle of September carried off the greatest part of the Europeans, and a great number of the mulattoes and blacks.

\* Millar's Diseases of Great Britain, part ii. pages 157, &c. Diseases of the Army and Navy, part ii. chap. v—xi. pages 131—166. chap. xiv—xvi. pages 207—230. chap. i—vii. pages 265—292. Observations on the Management of the Diseases in the Army and Navy during the American War, pages 23—60,

“ Out of the number of ninety-two white  
 “ people on the island when it broke out,  
 “ thirty-three only were left when the  
 “ French invested it, on the 28th of Janu-  
 “ ary 1779 ; and eight of these were hardly  
 “ able to walk. Three of the latter died  
 “ on their voyage to France, as prisoners of  
 “ war ; and in two more the probable fata-  
 “ lity was anticipated, by their being  
 “ drowned on the bar at Senegal \*.”

The French were likewise very unsuccess-  
 ful, and lost more people, in proportion,  
 than the English did †.

If by these testimonies the contagious  
 quality of fevers is proved to the fullest  
 demonstration, I shall think my trouble in  
 collecting the proofs well rewarded. I can-  
 not avoid giving the concluding paragraph  
 of the first chapter of part second of Dr. Ro-  
 bertson's Essay on Fevers, as it is so applicable  
 to my situation, as well as his. “ I have  
 “ not related,” says he, “ these unsuspected

\* Schotte on a Contagious Fever in Senegal, page  
 40.

† Ibid. page 146.

“ instances of infection with an intention  
 “ to censure the characters or memories of  
 “ individuals,” *who by their writings have*  
*inculcated other doctrines,* “ far less to enjoy  
 “ a triumph on the occasion ; but by put-  
 “ ting the community and medical practi-  
 “ tioners on their guard, that, as much as  
 “ possible, such fatal effects from obstinacy  
 “ or inattention may hereafter be prevented ;  
 “ and I hope it will be admitted, that, what-  
 “ ever respect is owing to the characters of  
 “ individuals, yet the regard due to the  
 “ community is far greater ; which reflec-  
 “ tion, I trust, will shelter me from re-  
 “ proach, for stating facts so important to  
 “ mankind \*.”

The diversifying of fevers has been pro-  
 ductive of great mortality in every age and  
 climate. In fact, there exists but one fever,  
 and that is prevalent in every quarter of the  
 globe ; in support of which I shall beg leave  
 to state the following proofs :

During the time I was a pupil at the West-  
 minster general dispensary, all the fevers I

\* Robertson's Essay on Fevers, part ii. chap. i.  
 pages 41 and 42.

few treated by Dr. Millar, physician to that charity, were uniformly the same, and yielded to the bark and a mild cordial regimen\*.

During the time I was in America, which occupied a space of near twelve years, and from looking over my notes, in which are recorded remarkable cases in fevers, I find, after comparing them with those I have seen in the West Indies and in Great Britain, that what I often supposed was an inflammatory fever, and required copious bleedings, was nothing else than a remittent, attended with accidental symptoms, which were mistaken for signs of topical inflammation.

Hippocrates has described only two kinds of fevers. The first of these is the plague; the other, the concomitant of irregularities.

Celsus's elegant and accurate description of fever is similar to that of Hippocrates.

Galen, as I have mentioned in the second chapter of part first †, introduced so many

\* Millar's Diseases of the Army and Navy, part i. chap. i and v. pages 9—13, and 42—70.

† Part i. chap. ii, page 39.

unnecessary distinctions, as rendered his system almost unintelligible; yet he had followers enough, who, adopting his doctrines, ingrafted their own visionary conceits on them, and rendered medicine truly contemptible. In this state it remained till the end of the 16th century. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, and the use of the Peruvian bark in fevers, opened a new field for improvement; which was adopted by some eminent physicians. Among those the names of Willis, Morton, and Sydenham, are deservedly eminent in the annals of medicine. After minutely observing the reigning epidemics, they were of opinion that one fever is the prevailing disease in all ages and countries; and though they had many powerful opponents to combat, who followed Galen's distinctions, yet their writings and opinions will ever be held in admiration.

Willis's description of fevers corresponds with those of Hippocrates and Celsus; and is well worth the reader's attention\*.

Morton's account of fevers (his theory

\* Willis de Febris, op. tom. i. p. 168, edit. 1680.

excepted)



excepted) is nearly similar to Willis's. It may not be amiss to give a few quotations from this ingenious physician of the malignancy of fevers, and the proof of there being but one, though diversified by accidental circumstances.

“ Febris una epidemia, quam singulis autumnis jam per quatuor lustra annorum solenniter repullulare observavi, fuit verè *Συνοχῆς* simplex, & quæ cortice tempestive exhibito semper cadere solebat. Neque constitutio variolosa, erysipelatoza, scarlatina, rheumatica, anginosa, pleuritica, vel si qua sit alia, in una vel altera anni tempestate grassata, adeo venenum autumnale mutavit, ut febris epidemia, in tot annorum decursu, a typo solito quicquam deflecteret, aut novo diversoque tenore procederet\*.”

—“ Sub

\* Morton de Febris, p. 163. “ The only epidemic fever which I had observed for twenty years to break out regularly every autumn, was a simple synochus [remittent], which yielded to the early exhibition of the bark; nor did the variolous, erysipelatozous, scarlet, rheumatic, anginous, pleuritic, or any other  
“ constitution

—“ Sub ingressum vero autumnii anno  
 “ 1664, plane fiebat hæcce febris ; & fere  
 “ omnes acuti morbi derepente exulabant,  
 “ & salubris admodum erat istius tempesta-  
 “ tis constitutio. Vere autem subsequenti,  
 “ post brumale gelu præter modum atrox,  
 “ & cometam in æthere calamitatis hujus  
 “ quasi prænuncium, venenum sese recolli-  
 “ gens & mirum in modum auctum, hanc  
 “ *Συεχνη* in pestem funestissimam & dirissi-  
 “ mam inopinate mutavit, quæ epidemice  
 “ grassata, spatio unius anni plus quam qua-  
 “ draginta millia hominum e vivis sustulit.  
 “ Attamen, sæviente hac ipsa peste, non pe-  
 “ nitus defecerunt vestigia nonnulla febris  
 “ *Συεχνης* : quotquot enim ex peste evase-  
 “ runt singulis vel alternis diebus in seipsis  
 “ percipiebant symptomatum exacerbationes  
 “ & remissiones, stas horis alternatim sese  
 “ excipientes. Unde non temeritatis jure

“ constitution which came on in any other season of  
 “ the year, so vary the autumnal poison, as for the epi-  
 “ demic fever, in so great a number of years, to pro-  
 “ ceed otherwise than in its ordinary course, and with  
 “ its usual type.”

“ merito

“ merito incusandum cenſeo facultatem me-  
 “ dicinalem Neapolitanam, quæ etiam cor-  
 “ ticem Peruvianum in peſtis curatione ad-  
 “ hibendum juſſit; ſiquidem ad hoc ipſum  
 “ venenum delendum, & deinceps ad cura-  
 “ tionem accelerandam plurimum conferre  
 “ queat\*.”

\* *Exercitationis ſecundæ Appendix, p. 160.* —“ From  
 “ the beginning of the autumn 1664, this fever had  
 “ evidently ſubſided; acute diſorders in general diſ-  
 “ appeared at once, and the ſeaſon was extremely  
 “ healthy. But in the ſucceeding ſpring, after a win-  
 “ ter of uncommonly ſevere froſt, and the appearance  
 “ of a comet, which ſeemed to be the forerunner of  
 “ this great calamity, the poiſon reviving, and gather-  
 “ ing ſtrength in a ſurpriſing manner, ſuddenly  
 “ changed this continual form into the moſt virulent  
 “ and deſtructive plague; which ſpreading, and be-  
 “ coming epidemic, carried off more than forty thou-  
 “ ſand perſons in one year. Nevertheleſs, while this  
 “ peſtilence raged, there were veſtiges remaining of  
 “ the continual fever; for all thoſe that eſcaped from  
 “ the plague had exacerbations and remiſſions of the  
 “ ſymptoms, either daily, or alternately every other  
 “ day, at particular hours. Whence I do not think the  
 “ faculty at Naples juſtly accuſed of temerity in pre-  
 “ ſcribing the Peruvian bark for the plague; ſince it  
 “ may contribute a great deal towards ſubduing the  
 “ poiſon, and afterwards accelerating the cure.”

Sydenham,

Sydenham, deservedly named the English Hippocrates, during a period of twenty years recorded all the fevers which prevailed; and though, from the opposition made by his contemporaries to his opinion of there being but one fever in nature, he was led astray to describe those of different constitutions or years, yet after many years practice he returned to his first idea.

Dr. Freind, though he adopted the mechanical theory of fevers, yet his evidence respecting their similarity is worthy of attention. A quotation from his works may be acceptable.

“ Febres his quas delineat Hippocrates,  
 “ nequaquam ab similes, & ortæ sunt omni  
 “ tempore, & credo, orientur: quod ex  
 “ omnium authorum, præsertim a Syden-  
 “ hami scriptis evincitur. Hic multa cum  
 “ sua laude, morem Hippocratem secutus,  
 “ febres, quæ in quoque annorum statu in-  
 “ crebuerint, diligenter atque enucleate de-  
 “ scripsit; de quo tamen opere liceat mihi  
 “ dicere, quod utcunque, sive loci positione,  
 “ sive constitutione aëris, ab *Anglia* longif-  
 “ sime

“ sime discrepet *Tbasos*, inter febres & ab  
 “ illo & ab Hippocrate adumbratas mini-  
 “ mum interfit discriminis. Id quoque  
 “ vere mihi videar esse dicturus, febres ipfas  
 “ quas pro varia annorum temperatione in  
 “ distinctas species digerit Sydenhamus, non  
 “ multum a se invicem abhorrere. Etenim,  
 “ si forte petechialem exceperis, gradu po-  
 “ tius quam genere sunt dissimiles. Nulla  
 “ quippe unquam, in quacunque tempef-  
 “ tate, apparuit febris, ubi ita constanter sibi  
 “ invicem responderint notæ, ut, quas in  
 “ uno homine simul colligatas inveneris,  
 “ eadem pariter in altero convenirent: nec  
 “ tamen ideo non eodem illos morbo affici  
 “ dixeris. Hæ ita se habere argumenti lo-  
 “ co fit, ipsa horum morborum tractatio:  
 “ nam ad universos octo, quas clarissimus vir  
 “ distinguit, febrium species similem plane  
 “ medendi rationem accommodatum video.  
 “ Tantum abfuit, ut in diversas curandis  
 “ vias processerit. Scribit quidem *Sydenha-*  
 “ *mus, febres continuas ita toto, quod aiunt,*  
 “ *cælo differre, ut qua methodo, currente*  
 “ *anno,*

“ *anno, ægrotos liberaveris, eadem ipsa, anno*  
 “ *jam vertente e medio tollas* \* : sed si me-  
 “ thodum qua usus est idem scriptor in hisce  
 “ febribus, generis (ut vult) dissimillimi,  
 “ curandis, quaque ille maxime excelluit,  
 “ contemplemur, nullum omnino hujus rei  
 “ reperiemus vestigium. Ita fere super-  
 “ vacua est omnis, quæ nimis curiose fit, di-  
 “ stinctio : & præsertim medicinæ studiosus  
 “ adeo parum juvat, ut potius in errorem  
 “ agat : falso nimirum opinantes, cum cer-  
 “ tam quandam morbo cuilibet proprietatis  
 “ notam affectam viderint, propriam itidem  
 “ esse omnino suam cuique medendi nor-  
 “ mam †.”

Boerhaave,

\* Sydenhami Opera, de Morbis Epidemicis, cap. ii.  
p. 43 & 44.

† Freind Opera, p. 238. “ Fevers, nowise unlike  
 “ those which Hippocrates describes, have prevailed,  
 “ and I believe will prevail at all times; which will  
 “ appear from the writings of all authors, and particu-  
 “ larly those of Sydenham. He, to his great praise,  
 “ following the method of Hippocrates, has diligently  
 “ and accurately described the fevers of every season  
 “ of the year; of which work, however, I may be per-  
 “ mitted to say, that whatever difference there may be  
 “ in

Boerhaave, in his Observations on Fevers, describes continual, putrid, ardent, and intermittent

“ in situation or climate between England and Thafos,  
 “ there is scarcely any distinction between the fevers  
 “ described by him and by Hippocrates. I think also  
 “ I may say with truth, that those very fevers which  
 “ Sydenham, according to the various season of the  
 “ year, has divided into distinct species, do not differ  
 “ much from each other: for, if you except the pete-  
 “ chial, they are dissimilar rather in degree than in  
 “ kind. At no time has there appeared a fever, of  
 “ which the symptoms have been so regular and uni-  
 “ form, as to be the same in different subjects; yet  
 “ one would not on this account assert, that they are  
 “ not affected with the same disease. That this is so,  
 “ may be argued from his treatment of these very dis-  
 “ eases; for this celebrated physician applies the same  
 “ method of cure to all, though he distinguishes them  
 “ into eight classes. So far was he from varying his  
 “ practice. Sydenham, indeed, observes, that conti-  
 “ nual fevers do so entirely differ, that the method of  
 “ cure one year will be fatal another: but if we take  
 “ notice of the mode which he used in curing these  
 “ fevers of different kinds (as he will have it), and in  
 “ which he so greatly excelled, we shall find not the  
 “ least trace of this circumstance. So superfluous is all  
 “ distinction, that is too minute, especially in medi-  
 “ cine, so far is it from aiding the student, that it ra-  
 “ ther leads him into error; inducing him to fancy,  
 “ that,

termittent fevers; but, according to his own ideas, they may be referred to one, though varied in their degree of violence\*.

Dr. Cleghorn, formerly surgeon to the 22d regiment of foot, in his *Observations on the Diseases in Minorca*, says, “It is well known that contagious intermittent and remittent fevers, of the tertian kind, are anniversary distempers in several of the warmer climates in Europe, Africa, and America; and even in the northern parts of Europe they are often epidemical after extraordinary hot summers. By all I have been able to learn of them from authors, there is a great analogy among them every where †.”

Dr. James Lind, physician to Haslar hospital, in an *Essay on the Diseases incident to Europeans in hot Climates*, says, “It is now a well known and most certain truth, that that, when a disease has any peculiar symptom, it should also have its distinct and peculiar method of cure.”

\* Aphor. Boerhaav. 730, 748, & 752.

† Cleghorn's *Diseases of Minorca*, chap. iii. pages 235 and 236, 3d edition.



“ of such Europeans as have fallen victims  
 “ to the intemperature of foreign climates,  
 “ nineteen in twenty have been cut off by  
 “ fevers and fluxes; these being the pre-  
 “ vailing and fatal maladies in unhealthy  
 “ countries in all parts of the world\*.”

This appears evident, from the collection of medical journals transmitted to him by the surgeons of the royal navy, and his own extensive practice.

In 1768 Dr. Millar published *Observations on the Asthma and Hooping Cough*; in which he observes, that “ a remitting fever,  
 “ of the putrid class, prevails universally in  
 “ spring and autumn, and especially in moist  
 “ seasons; and though it is perhaps less  
 “ frequent in situations that are dry and  
 “ warm, than in such as are cold and moun-  
 “ tainous, or low and damp, yet it is every  
 “ where prevalent †.”

The same learned physician in 1770 published his *Observations on the prevailing*

\* Lind's Essay on the Diseases of hot Climates, Introduction, pages 8 and 9, last edition.

† Millar on the Asthma, part ii. chap. i. page 10.

*Diseases in Great Britain ; with a Review of the History of those of former Periods, and in other Countries ;* a work which, for learning, ingenuity, and practical information, is inferior to none which have appeared since the days of Hippocrates.

In the introduction to part second, Dr. Millar says, “ the putrid, or remitting fever is the epidemic of all ages and climates : it is the scourge of the human race ; it affects our fleets and armies ; cities are depopulated by it ; and wherever men are crowded together in small apartments, it rages with violence. The symptoms of it are various and irregular, and have given rise to innumerable distinctions, which tend to perplex and mislead physicians, and have rendered the method of cure precarious, though it might perhaps be reduced to greater certainty and simplicity than that of any other disease \*.”

In 1777 Dr. Millar published *Observations*

\* Millar's Diseases of Great Britain, part ii. Introduction, page 58.

*on the Praëctice of the Westminster Dispensary ;*  
 and, same year, *on the Management of the*  
*prevailing Diseases in Great Britain, parti-*  
*cularly in the Army and Navy ; together*  
*with a Review of that of other Countries ;*  
*and arithmetical Calculations of the compara-*  
*tive Success of different Methods of Cure.*  
 And in 1783 appeared his *Observations on*  
*the Management of Diseases in the Army and*  
*Navy during the American War. Together*  
*with some Account of the Loss of Senegal,*  
*and of the Army at York, in Virginia.* In  
 both these works the universal prevalence  
 and mortality of fevers are judiciously re-  
 lated, and proved to demonstration. “ It  
 “ now appears,” says he, “ that THERE IS  
 “ ONE PREDOMINANT FEVER IN NA-  
 “ TURE, the knowledge of which is abso-  
 “ lutely necessary for the successful treat-  
 “ ment of all others ; that this fever,  
 “ though essentially the same, often varies  
 “ in lesser circumstances ; and that it is  
 “ sometimes accompanied with symptoms  
 “ which have been supposed peculiar to in-  
 “ flammation, and frequently by spots of  
 “ various

“ various kinds, which are considered as  
 “ certain indications of putrefaction. But  
 “ these circumstances do not with greater  
 “ propriety distinguish a particular species  
 “ of fever, than the accidental spots on  
 “ their leaves constitute different orders of  
 “ plants : that there is a particular me-  
 “ thod of treating it, which has been at-  
 “ tended with general success ; and that all  
 “ others, hitherto known, have proved  
 “ fatal \*.”

Dr. Clark, formerly a surgeon in the East  
 India Company's service, and now a phy-  
 sician of extensive practice at Newcastle, pub-  
 lished, in 1773, *Observations on the Diseases  
 which prevail in long Voyages to hot Coun-  
 tries, particularly on those in the East Indies ;  
 and on the same Diseases as they appear in  
 Great Britain.* In 1792 a second edition of  
 this ingenious work was published, with  
 many additions. In the preface he says,  
 that “ the opportunities he has had of mak-  
 “ ing observations in different parts of the

\* Millar's Diseases of the Army and Navy, part ii.  
 chap. ii. pages 102 and 103.

“ globe, convince him that diseases, in every  
 “ climate, are respectively the same; and,  
 “ when attended with danger or malignity,  
 “ are only to be subdued by the same treat-  
 “ ment \*.”

In the first chapter of part second, Dr. Clark very judiciously says, “ that fevers  
 “ have been divided into many GENERA,  
 “ and various appellations have been given  
 “ to them, both by the ancients and mo-  
 “ derns, derived from some remarkable pre-  
 “ dominant symptom, from the state of the  
 “ fluids, and from various other circum-  
 “ stances; but, unfortunately, the many names  
 “ to be found amongst authors not only per-  
 “ plex the unexperienced, but confer no real  
 “ advantage in practice.

“ After many years careful attention to  
 “ the symptoms and nature of fevers, as they  
 “ have occurred in practice in different cli-  
 “ mates, and after reading many authors  
 “ upon the subject, I am thoroughly con-  
 “ vinced, that, although many *varieties* hap-

\* Clark's Diseases on long Voyages, Preface, page vi. 2d edition.

“ pen, according to difference of constitu-  
 “ tion, season, situation, and climate, yet in  
 “ every part of the world the disease is  
 “ essentially the same ; or, in other words,  
 “ consists only of one GENUS ; and that the  
 “ only species that can be ascertained, are  
 “ the intermittent, remittent, and conti-  
 “ nued \*.”

Dr. Clark has likewise published *Observations on Fevers, especially those of the continued Type* ; in which the same doctrine is further illustrated, in his practice in Newcastle, where he is physician to the infirmary and dispensary.

Dr. Robertson, whom I have already quoted, published, in 1777, *a Physical Journal, kept on board the Rainbow, on the Coast of Africa ; and a particular Account of the Remitting Fever, which happened on board the Weasel, on that Coast*. In this work Dr. Robertson says, “ it is evident, from comparison, that the remitting fever, which was epidemic at different times on the island

\* Clark's Diseases in long Voyages, part ii. chap. i. pages 146 and 147.

“ of Minorca, while Cleghorn was there,  
 “ and the one which occurred on board of  
 “ the Weasel (or even the Rainbow), on the  
 “ coast of Africa, in the rainy season, that  
 “ they differ only in a very few immaterial  
 “ circumstances: and I am convinced, from  
 “ my own observation on the diseases which  
 “ occur in the West Indies, and at Pensacola,  
 “ and likewise from consulting most of the  
 “ authors who have wrote upon diseases of  
 “ hot climates, that those diseases are essen-  
 “ tially the same in all of them, how widely  
 “ soever they may apparently differ amongst  
 “ the patients, from their peculiar habits  
 “ and external circumstances: nay, not any  
 “ two cases of all my patients, either in the  
 “ fever or flux, were in every respect alike.  
 “ It can hardly be expected, then, that one  
 “ fever on board of a ship in the Ganges,  
 “ and another fever on board of a ship in  
 “ the river Gambia, in any season of the  
 “ year should be exactly similar, though  
 “ the fever in both the ships is of the same  
 “ *genus*, and will in like manner be cured  
 “ by

“ by one and the same method—bark  
“ alone\*.”

Dr. Robertson continued his Journal, though under another title, viz. *Observations on Jail, Hospital, or Ship Fever, from April 1776 to April 1789, made in various Parts of Europe and America, and the intermediate Seas.* In this work are many excellent remarks on the prevailing diseases.

In 1790 he published an Essay on Fevers; a work very creditable to his reputation. Its express intention is to prove that there is but one fever, the endemic of all ages and countries.

Dr. Robertson says, that, after “ attending  
“ diligently to, and marking down minutely,  
“ every case of fever as it occurred to him  
“ in every country, climate, and season;  
“ and upon comparing them together, he  
“ found that fever is universally one and  
“ the same disease †.”

Dr. Balfour, in his Treatise on the Putrid

\* Robertson's Physical Journal, part iv. chap. ii. sect. viii. page 189.

† Robertson's Essay on Fevers, Introduction, page 4.



Intestinal Remitting Fever, divides it into two species, with and without local affection; and, as has been already quoted, observes, that, whether distinguished by contagious, pestilential, malignant, putrid, or inflammatory, they are to be referred to the above division, and to be treated in a similar manner\*.

Dr. Hunter, in his preface to the Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, says, “ there is much similarity  
 “ among the diseases of warm climates; and  
 “ the remittent fever appears to be the dis-  
 “ order which prevails in all of them. That  
 “ disease, as described on the coast of  
 “ Africa †, and on the banks of the Gan-  
 “ ges ‡, would seem to be nearly the same  
 “ as in Jamaica §.”

\* Balfour on the Putrid Intestinal Remitting Fever, probl. i. chap. ii. sect. i. pages 13—16. and probl. iii. sect. ii. pages 132, 133, &c.

† Robertson's Physical Journal, part i. chap. i. and ii.

‡ Clark's Diseases in long Voyages to hot Countries, part ii. chap. ii. sect. i. page 206, &c. 2d edition.

§ Hunter's Diseases of Jamaica, Preface, pages viii. and ix.

From the foregoing extracts, the universality of one *genus* of fever is evident, and in my humble opinion incontrovertible: therefore I shall not say more on the subject, but proceed to make a few remarks on some symptoms of the disease, as they occur in warm climates.

The universal yellowness is not so dangerous a symptom as has been represented; neither does it constitute a distinct species of fever, as many eminent physicians have supposed.

In my own opinion it may proceed from withholding the bark in the beginning of the disease; and the *black vomit*, as it is called, which attends bad cases, is undoubtedly brought on by powerful evacuations, particularly antimonials, and especially James's powder, which is too often given without due attention to its effects, which are uncertain. It has even been known to remain in the stomach and bowels for some days, and afterwards to operate with a degree of violence destructive to the patient. No wonder then that a constant retching, vomiting, and purging

ing

ing of black matter, and even blood, is frequently seen in the West Indies ; and that it should be “determinedly fatal,” as Dr. Blane, in his Diseases of Seamen, is pleased to express it. “The yellow fever is one of the  
 “most fatal diseases to which the human  
 “body is subject, and in which human art  
 “is the most unavailing\*.”

The *yellow fever* I did not find, during three years practice, so fatal as Dr. Blane represents it to be. From the returns of the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, annexed to this Part, it appears that the number of fevers under my care, during that period, amounted to eight hundred and twenty-six ; the deaths to nine, or one in ninety-one. The *yellow fever* undoubtedly held the same proportion in that number which usually occurs to other practitioners ; but, not being deemed so terrible, was not distinguished from the general class. All varieties of fever were treated nearly by one general plan ; and no greater difficulty

\* Blane's Diseases of Seamen, part iii. chap. i. page 411, 1st edition.

was

was found in the treatment of the *yellow fever* than in that of other fevers, where that ACCIDENTAL SYMPTOM did not occur. And what puts the erroneouſneſs of the aſſertion of the *inevitable fatality of the yellow fever* beyond a doubt, is, THAT NOT ONE OF THE DEATHS above mentioned in the 60th regiment HAPPENED IN THOSE FEVERS WHICH WERE ATTENDED WITH THAT ACCIDENTAL SYMPTOM.

Dr. Mofeley deſcribes it as a diſtinct diſeaſe. He ſays it “ is an inflammatory diſ-  
 “ order, accompanied with ſuch ſymptoms,  
 “ in a greater extent, as attend all inflamma-  
 “ tory fevers, and moſt ſtrikingly the reverſe  
 “ of every diſeaſe that is putrid, or of one  
 “ continued exacerbation. It obeys no  
 “ particular ſeaſon of the year; and attacks  
 “ alſo ſuch people, and under ſuch circum-  
 “ ſtances, as are ſeldom the objects of pu-  
 “ trid diſeaſes\*.” He ſays it is not infec-  
 tious †.

He preſcribes repeated bleedings in the

\* Mofeley's Tropical Diſeaſes, pages 400 and 401.

† Ibid. pages 361 and 377.

beginning,

beginning, with purges, the warm bath, diaphoretics, blisters, and the bark late in the disease\*.

Dr. Robertson, whom I have often quoted with much pleasure, says, “ the yellowness, “ or bilious-like suffusion, which often ap- “ pears over the whole body in febrile in- “ fection, particularly in hot climates, *is by “ no means an alarming symptom.* It ap- “ pears sometimes so suddenly, and is so “ transitory, that a young practitioner may “ however be surprised at it. I therefore “ would caution him against imagining that “ it implies any *peculiar malignancy* of the “ case; for it much more frequently hap- “ pens from hepatic affections of the chro- “ nic species † (and will yield to the me- “ thod prescribed for it), than from a dis- “ solved state of the blood, occasioning the

\* Moseley’s Tropical Diseases, pages 416 and 417.

† “ It may also proceed from constipations of the “ bowels blocking up the biliary ducts. Why the liver “ is so frequently affected, particularly in hot climates, “ and should occasion so much disease, is not easy to “ be accounted for; though certain it is, that, except- “ ing the stomach, no other viscus is so often affected.”

“ ferous

“ ferous parts thereof to extravasate the  
“ vessels, which are so relaxed, from the  
“ general state of debility, as to suffer it to  
“ pass: and when this is the cause of the  
“ appearance, it will be removed and obvi-  
“ ated by fulfilling the general indication  
“ for the cure; as will likewise the train of  
“ eruptions, petechiæ, maculæ, or vibices,  
“ &c.; as also delirium, and the many  
“ other local affections; such as diminu-  
“ tion of the different senses, of the use of  
“ the extremities, of the natural evacua-  
“ tions, and of the periodical discharges—  
“ fulfilling the general indication for the  
“ cure will, I say, remove all these, and  
“ other alarming symptoms of febrile in-  
“ fection, unless the method of treatment  
“ which I have pointed out is deferred until  
“ the extinction of the vital energy is at  
“ hand; then both bark and stimuli will  
“ prove ineffectual. But when these re-  
“ medies are combined, and administered  
“ liberally and often, as before mentioned,  
“ and with due regard to the following cir-  
“ cumstances,

“ cumstances, medical professors will have  
 “ the satisfaction to reflect that they have  
 “ done their utmost, and will often enjoy  
 “ the pleasure of seeing the sick recovered  
 “ from the jaws of death \*.”

A greater degree of debility attends remittents in the West Indies, than I observed either in those in Great Britain or America—the effect no doubt of the great heat, and want of cool air. Some have supposed it to proceed from the fever being, as they think, of a different nature from that which prevails in other climates.

Dr. Hunter, in his Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, says, “ a  
 “ symptom often occurs which has given a  
 “ name to the disease, as if a distinct one;  
 “ I mean a yellowness of the eyes and skin,  
 “ from which it is called the *yellow fever*.  
 “ It was characterised by the usual exacerbations and remissions, and had no peculiar symptom, except the yellowness, to

\* Robertson's Essay on Fever, part iv. chap. i. sect. ix. pages 225, 226, and 227.

“ intitle it to be considered as a distinct disease \*.”

Worms are very common, particularly in bad cases. I scarcely ever knew a dangerous one that was not attended by them. Some foreign writers have mentioned worms as the cause of fevers; but that doctrine is now generally exploded: like the yellow colour of the skin, this is only an accidental symptom.

The perspiration and the stools are very fetid; more so, as I have imagined, than in other countries.

The irritability of stomach attending all cases of remittents in the West Indies, is a very troublesome symptom, as it prevents the patient from retaining the bark, the only medicine to be depended on: yet what madness (I can call it nothing else) seizes practitioners to prescribe repeated emetics, or small doses of antimonials? I have observed in the patients of others, where the retching did not happen in the beginning of

\* Hunter's Diseases of Jamaica, chap. iii. sect. i. pages 89 and 90.



the disease, that it came on about the third day, and continued, though every medicine was tried (but in vain) to stop it. And what did this proceed from, but from giving emetics, or nauseating doses of antimonials, in order to cause the fever to remit?

Diarrhœas are often brought on from the same cause, and repeated purgatives, which in the end hurry the patient out of the world.

A temporary insanity sometimes attends fevers in the West Indies; which is seldom removed unless the patient is sent to a cold climate. It occurred in the case of one of our officers, who was obliged to return to Europe; where it soon left him. Several of the faculty in Antigua told me they had seen it in many cases in the course of their practice.

Some practitioners have of late revived Dr. Mead's idea of the influence of the sun and moon, particularly Dr. Balfour, whom I have quoted several times in the course of this work. This ingenious physician has written a very curious treatise on the subject.

ject. During my residence in the West Indies, I endeavoured to observe whether the moon had any influence on fever patients; but never perceived that it had. Dr. Robert Jackson, who practised some years in Jamaica, published a paper in the London Medical Journal for 1787, on the same subject; and likewise mentions it in his Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica.

Several of my patients in Antigua complained of pains in the lower extremities, after the fever subsided.

In 1791, many had pains in the breast and side, which were easily removed.

## CHAPTER III.

*Method of treating the Remitting Fever in  
the West Indies.*

**I**N the last chapter I mentioned that all *varieties* of remitting fever were treated nearly by one general plan; the simplicity of which, and the success attending it, will be seen in the following pages.

The day the patient applies to me, I generally give a solution of salts, with a small proportion of emetic tartar; that in case the stomach be loaded, it may operate both upwards and downwards. Weak camomile tea may be drunk for the former purpose, and thin gruel for the latter. In the evening an opiate draught is given; to which I have occasionally added the volatile tincture of guaiacum, antimonial wine, or emetic tartar, in order to promote a diaphoresis, and consequent remission. I have in general found that from twenty to twenty-five drops of tincture of opium answered the purpose,

as well as if any of the medicines above mentioned were joined to it. The guaiacum is the best of the three.

The following day, if the cathartic solution had operated well, I began with the bark in as large doses as the stomach could bear. At this period of the disease much may be done, if profuse evacuations are not used, and if the bark is prescribed early, and continued with perseverance. At night the opiate draught is repeated.

By these means the fever soon yields; but should it continue, the bark must be given till it answers the intention, which it will always do, if it is not carried off by evacuation. Dr. Millar has an excellent remark on this subject. "I cannot," he says, "recollect one instance, in several years extensive practice, where the patient died after taking two ounces of bark, unless it was either vomited, or carried off by stool\*." In this I fully agree with that

\* Millar's Diseases of Great Britain, part ii. chap. i. sect. iv. page 82.

learned physician, having made the same observation.

The bark was given in doses of two drachms every hour or two; sometimes to the amount of three or four drachms in two hours.

Dr. Robertson, in his Physical Journal, remarks, that “ a visible satisfaction appeared in the countenances of the men, when he began to give them the bark; and even those with whom it disagreed, took it with cheerfulness. This was certainly owing to their own observation of its salutary effects in the cases of their fellow-sufferers\*.”

I have observed the same among the patients in the regimental hospital, under my care at Antigua. Some of the men have even told me, when first admitted, that they would soon be well if they got the bark; and many have reminded my assistant that the time was come that I had ordered them to have it, and begged he would give them

\* Robertson's Physical Journal, part iv. chap. i. sect. v. page 145.

two doses instead of one, that they might soon be well.

If the patient was costive during the disease, a few grains of rhubarb were added to each dose of the bark, or clysters were administered.

When diarrhœa prevailed, the tincture of opium was joined to the bark, or the chalk mixture, with opium, was alternated with it.

In fixed pains of the side or breast, advantage was found from blisters; which were likewise of service when headach prevailed, and could not be relieved by pediluvia.

Wine was either given by itself, or mixed with water, two or three times a day. I sometimes added it to the bark, and found it improved the virtues of that medicine.

The diet was moderately nourishing, and increased as the patient grew stronger.

If no signs of a remission appeared, and the fever became continual, I did not, as is commonly done, lay aside the bark, but persisted in giving it as often, and in as large doses, as the patient's stomach could retain;

and I am happy in saying, I never knew any ill consequence attending this practice.

Dr. Millar says, that, “ after long experience of its virtues, he does not recollect one instance of its occasioning any dangerous symptom. Proceeding by slow steps, and confirmed by success, I at length ventured to prescribe it in every species of remitting and intermitting fever. Being encouraged by the invariable experience of its efficacy, and having observed, in many instances, a sudden transition from very slight symptoms to a fatal termination of the disease, I was at last induced to prescribe it, without regard to a remission, in every fever which was not accompanied with evident signs of local inflammation; and after having used it in this manner for several years, in the course of a very extensive practice, I have been fully convinced of its value, and of the futility of the arguments by which it has been condemned \*.”

\* Millar's Diseases of Great Britain, part ii. chap. i. sect. iv. pages 75 and 76.

The same learned physician, in his other works, gives many additional proofs of the excellence of the bark in every species of remitting fever\*.

Dr. Clark says, in his *Observations on Diseases which prevail in long Voyages*, that the cure of remittents “ must entirely depend  
 “ upon giving the Peruvian bark in as large  
 “ doses as the patient’s stomach will bear,  
 “ without paying any regard to the remis-  
 “ sions or exacerbations of fever. If the  
 “ remissions be distinct, the bark indeed will  
 “ have a more speedy effect in subduing  
 “ the fever; but even if it become conti-  
 “ nual, by a regular and steady perseverance  
 “ in the medicine, it will be effectually pre-  
 “ vented from growing dangerous or ma-  
 “ lignant †.”

From 1770 to 1791, Dr. Clark says he

\* Millar’s *Observations on the Management of the prevailing Diseases in the Army and Navy; and Observations on the Management of the prevailing Diseases of the Army and Navy during the War in North America, &c.*

† Clark’s *Diseases on long Voyages*, part ii. chap. ii. sect. i. page 184.



has “ attended about thirteen hundred pa-  
 “ tients in the varieties of continued fe-  
 “ ver ; and I do not remember that above  
 “ four cases have come under my care where  
 “ the medicine failed, when given *early*,  
 “ and *regularly* persevered in \*.”

Dr. Robertson, whose opportunities in  
 three parts of the globe have enabled him to  
 give several ingenious works on fevers,  
 says : “ In some cases I prescribed it as soon  
 “ as the patient complained, without wait-  
 “ ing for any evacuation whatever ; in  
 “ others, a few hours after they were vo-  
 “ mited only ; and often along with the  
 “ cathartic, according to the exigency of  
 “ the cases. The more dangerous and  
 “ alarming these are, the more necessary it  
 “ is—experience has convinced me—to  
 “ administer bark early †. Where one pa-  
 “ tient has died from an early and liberal  
 “ use of bark in fever, certain I am that

\* Clark's Diseases on long Voyages, part ii. chap. ii.  
 sect. ii. pages 254 and 255.

† Robertson's Observations on Jail, Hospital, or Ship  
 Fever, part ii. chap. x. sect. vi. pages 368 and 369.

“ thousands have died from a contrary  
 “ practice \*.”

In the last work that ingenious physician has published, he says, that, from his extensive practice in various climates, “ the reader  
 “ will allow, that, had the bark possessed  
 “ any qualities which rendered it improper  
 “ or pernicious in fever, I must have discovered them, as my observations and attention have been particularly directed to its  
 “ effects in curing fever : but so far from  
 “ finding it the pernicious, insignificant,  
 “ inert powder, which violent theoretic  
 “ writers and cavilists wish mankind to believe it to be, I have found it, in every  
 “ country and climate, a safe and powerful  
 “ remedy in fever, as well as in many other  
 “ diseases, when administered judiciously in  
 “ proper doses †.”

Dr. Balfour says: “ In 1769, very soon  
 “ after my arrival in India, I was so fortu-

\* Robertson's Observations on Jail, Hospital, or Ship Fever, part ii. chap. x. sect. vi. page 371.

† Robertson's Essay on Fevers, part iv. chap. i. sect. iv. pages 191 and 192.

“ nate as to discover the wonderful efficacy  
 “ of the bark, in substance, in curing the  
 “ putrid intestinal remitting fever of Bengal,  
 “ commonly called the *Pacca fever*; and,  
 “ at the same time, the perfect safety of giv-  
 “ ing it during the height of the meridional  
 “ paroxysms, whether nocturnal or diurnal;  
 “ and consequently the great danger and *in-*  
 “ *fatuation* of waiting for a spontaneous re-  
 “ mission of the fever \*.”

More authors could be quoted in support  
 of giving the bark at any time of the disease;  
 but these respectable authorities are suffi-  
 cient. I can on my part freely declare, that  
 I have given the bark at every period of it,  
 and with success, as will be seen in the tables  
 of diseases.

I occasionally added snake-root to the  
 bark, and found it useful in many cases;  
 elixir of vitriol was likewise serviceable.

I have, in some few desperate cases, tried  
 camphor, but never found it possessed of any  
 specific virtue.

\* Balfour on the Putrid Intestinal Remitting Fever,  
 pages 129 and 130.

James's powder has been much extolled by some late writers, as possessing extraordinary powers in shortening fevers, or bringing them speedily to remit. After much attention to the effects of antimonial preparations, I am convinced they are all more or less dangerous, and therefore require much caution in prescribing them. The popular powder already mentioned has been productive of much mischief in numberless instances \* ; and we cannot but lament the infatuation

\* I could enumerate many instances in which it proved fatal to those to whom it was prescribed ; among the principal are his Royal Highness the late Duke of York †, who died in Italy in 1767 ; Dr. Oliver Goldsmith ‡ ; the philanthropic Mr. Howard §, &c. &c. Had the bark been given early and liberally in these cases, the disease, which was the remitting fever, most probably would not have terminated fatally.

Since my return to England, I recommended the bark to a lady, who had been ill of a remittent of seve-

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† Doddsley's Annual Register for 1767, page [133.

‡ See an account of his illness, by Dr. Hawes ; and the Life, prefixed to his Poetical and Dramatic Works, 2 vols. pages xxxiii, xxxiv, and xxxv, vol. i.

§ Dr. Aikin's View of the Character and Services of John Howard, Esq. pages 193, 197, and 198.

fatuation of people of rank, who are duped into a belief of its superior virtues.

The fever is apt to return about ten days after it has left the patient. To guard against this, the bark must be given a day or two before the expected time. The proneness to relapse is very common in the West Indies; but I cannot say that it is attended with danger.

Some few practitioners take away blood in the beginning of remittents; particularly when the pulse is strong and full, the face flushed, the eyes inflamed, and the patient complains of headach, or pain in the breast or side. Experience had taught me, as mentioned in the first part of this work, that

ral weeks standing; but she was persuaded by her apothecary to take James's powder. She complied with his advice; but not finding it answer any good purpose, she very luckily left it off. A few days after she was seized with a violent vomiting and purging, which had nearly proved fatal to her. Could this be owing to any thing else than the antimonial, which often lies inert in the stomach or bowels? She at last recurred to the bark, and though not taken regularly, yet was attended with good effect.

bleeding

bleeding is equally destructive with antimonial medicines. Dr. Millar has, in his ingenious and learned works, so clearly shewn the destructive tendency of bleeding, that little is left for others.

In a postscript to the second part of Dr. Clark's Diseases in long Voyages to hot Climates, is given an abstract of the mode of practice in fevers on board the ships belonging to the East India Company, from 1770 to 1785. "Upon the whole of the evidence, it appears," he says, "that, when fevers of any consequence prevailed in the ships, either at sea, or at the different stations in India, mortality was almost the invariable consequence of bleeding, and the continued use of purgatives and antimonials; that, under a cordial regimen and moderate evacuations, succeeded even by a late use of the bark, many recovered; and that, under the early, liberal, and continued use of this medicine, not one instance of death is recorded\*."

\* Clark's Diseases in long Voyages, part ii. pages 468 and 469.

Dr. Robertson says, that he found, from repeated experience, that those who were not bled recovered sooner than those who were\*.

The same ingenious physician, in his Essay on Fevers, in mentioning the perniciousness of the antiphlogistic treatment of fever, reprobates “ the mistaken idea of physicians, that when people in high life, who live luxuriously, are seized with fever of any type (I speak in conformity to custom), they imagine it impossible it can be otherwise than inflammatory, and that the strength of their patients cannot be too soon reduced by bleeding and purging. But if this was good practice, should we see so many instances of people, of the very first rank, falling victims to it? It cannot be for want of timely application for assistance; since, as soon as they are taken ill, their physicians are sent for, and, in consequence of improper management, the disease speedily proves fatal: or,

\* Robertson on Jail, Hospital, and Ship Fever, part ii. chap. ix pages 362 and 363.

“ should

“ should the strength of the sick hold out  
 “ against debilitating evacuations, they la-  
 “ bour miserably, for many months, under  
 “ the consequence of fever, in various  
 “ forms, which many physicians consider  
 “ as salutary, and a sure means of obviat-  
 “ ing or removing worse diseases; and do  
 “ not abandon their thesis, even when death  
 “ has demonstrated their mistake\*.”

In another part of the same Essay, he says,  
 “ Were the arguments in favour of bleeding  
 “ a thousand times more powerful than those  
 “ which I have met with, I most solemnly  
 “ protest against it; because, from upwards  
 “ of thirty years experience and observation,  
 “ I have never in one instance seen its good  
 “ effects nor a case in which, upon a seri-  
 “ ous revision of it, it would not have been  
 “ better omitted. As febrile infection pro-  
 “ ceeds from debility, which, from the na-  
 “ ture of infection, from want of pure air,  
 “ exercise, rest, and nourishment, is conti-  
 “ nually increasing—it is the height of su-

\* Robertson's Essay on Fevers, part i. sect. ii. pages 23, 24, and 25.

R

“ perstitious



“ perstitious fondness for old unphilosophi-  
 “ cal doctrines, to increase the cause by the  
 “ most effectual means, blood-letting—  
 “ whether by the lancet, leeches, or cup-  
 “ ping—under a pretence of curing it. To  
 “ say, many have recovered of *fevers* who  
 “ have been let blood, proves the propriety  
 “ of the practice no more than if they were  
 “ to say that many have, beyond all expect-  
 “ tation, recovered of violent accidents, ac-  
 “ companied with profuse hæmorrhage; or  
 “ of small-pox, under the old hot alexiphar-  
 “ mic treatment\*.”

Vomiting and purging I have already  
 mentioned as pernicious, if carried beyond  
 the first day or two of the disease. Both are  
 as improper as blood-letting; so is “ the  
 “ practice of keeping the stomach for hours  
 “ and days in a state of nausea and retch-  
 “ ing, with a view *to remove the universal*  
 “ *spasm from the surface of the body* †.”  
 This was the idea of the late learned profes-

\* Robertson's Essay on Fevers, part iv. chap. i. sect. iii. pages 175 and 176.

† Ibid. pages 177 and 178.

for Cullen of Edinburgh, and has been productive of much mischief in general practice.

It will seldom be necessary to repeat emetics, unless in relapsed cases; where I have sometimes seen good effects from them, particularly where there had been errors in diet.

The purgatives employed ought to be of the mildest kind; such as rhubarb and magnesia, which may be joined to the bark: but should the patient be much debilitated, clysters are to be preferred.

Profuse perspiration, brought on by powerful sudorifics, is another fatal error adopted in practice. When it is done by mild means, and carried on in a gentle manner, it is of much service.

In the first part of this chapter I mentioned that blisters were employed in fixed pains, or to relieve headach. For some considerable time before I left the West Indies, I seldom used them; and never in cases which were likely to terminate fatally. Dr. Robertson is of opinion, and that opinion is

founded on thirty years experience, that they increase debility by the discharge they make\*.

The utmost attention was paid to cleanliness in all cases of fever. Every patient, when admitted into hospital, had a clean set of bedding, which was changed more than once during the course of the disease; his person was likewise attended to. Much benefit, no doubt, was derived from this; and it is more than probable that it was owing to cleanliness, and the use of bark and wine, that I never saw petechiæ during my residence in the West Indies.

Several of our men, who were in hospital for sore legs, and other slight complaints, were seized with dangerous remittents, evidently from contagion; but by the early use of the bark and wine, not one of them died. It was constantly inculcated to these men to keep away from the beds of fever or dysenteric patients; but it is not always that orders are obeyed. The idea of an

\* Robertson's Essay on Fevers, part iv. chap. i. sect. iii. pages 185 and 186.

helpless comrade on a bed of sickness, wanting the little offices of friendship, was the only cause of their transgression.

The wine allowed our sick was Madeira; which is by far the best in a hot climate. Port wine is too heating, and generally turns sour on the stomach. During the irritability of the stomach, when, from the exigence of the case, it was absolutely necessary to give the bark, I often mixed it with Madeira and water; and with good effect. The quantity of wine given to each regiment, in the Leeward Charibbean islands, was one pipe; which was to be given to the sick at the discretion of the surgeon: but this allowance is rather too small if much sickness prevails; for it is not much more than a bottle per day for a whole regiment. The way I adopted to make it hold out, was, when I had few men in the reports, and that wine could be saved, never to give it but when absolutely necessary: the consequence was, that, when my hospital was crowded with sick, I could then give in any case that re-

quired it from a gill to near a bottle, as I thought proper, in the twenty-four hours.

Several convalescents found much benefit from bathing in the sea, a little after sunrise in the morning.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Of the Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the  
Influenza.*

**T**HOUGH I have allotted a separate chapter for the description and method of treating the catarrhal fever, yet in my own opinion it is only the remitting fever, complicated with catarrhal symptoms.

It has occurred at all times, and in all countries, attacking every age and sex. Some writers have enumerated the different years when it was most prevalent; such as 1510, 1557, 1580, 1587, 1591, 1675, 1709, 1732 and 1733, 1743, 1762, 1767, 1775, 1782, and 1788\*.

In 1775, when I was a pupil at the Westminster general dispensary, it prevailed universally: one hundred were admitted for it on the books, from October 1775 to January 1776.

It usually began with the leading symptoms of remitting fever, attended with sneez-

\* Medical Transactions, vol. iii. article viii. page 77.

ing, hoarseness, cough, sometimes violent, spitting of mucus, discharge from the eyes and nose, headach, or rather heaviness, soreness of the breast, sometimes fixed pain or stitches, breathing something difficult, more or less of fever, tongue white, and covered with mucus; thirst, nausea, listlessness or debility, inability to sleep: some complained of sore throat, and difficulty of swallowing. The state of the skin, stools, and urine, was various in different cases. In some cases the pulse was full and strong; in others, low and quick. The disease, in general, had distinct remissions. Its duration was uncertain: in some it went off in two or three days; in others, it continued a week or longer.

The appearance of the catarrhal fever at Chatham barracks, in July and August 1788, was nearly similar to the above; and the same disease is described in the 2d volume of London Medical Observations, page 187—212.

## CHAPTER V.

*Method of treating the Catarrhal Fever.*

**I**F the patient was costive, a mild purge was given ; and when nausea at stomach was very troublesome, a gentle emetic, or an infusion of camomile flowers, was ordered.

At bed-time a draught, with gum guaiacum, was administered ; occasionally a few drops of tincture of opium were added.

To abate the violence of the cough, and foreness of the trachea, two or three spoonfuls of an oily emulsion were taken frequently.

Barley-water, infusion of linseed, and other diluting liquors, were drunk plentifully ; and the anodyne guaiac draught continued every night.

After two or three days, the bark was given in decoction ; which soon completed a cure.

Gargles were used when the throat was very sore.

Blisters



Blisters were applied to fixed pains.

This was the mode I had observed to be successful, in 1775, with Dr. Millar; and I found it answer at Chatham in 1788, and in Antigua, among the negroes, in 1789. I recommended the same to some of the practitioners in that island, where the disease was often fatal. In general they died suddenly.

Those who have treated this as an inflammatory complaint, have always been unsuccessful; indeed dangerous malignant fevers have been the consequence of such treatment.

One of his Majesty's physicians informed me in 1788, while it prevailed in London, that, whenever he was called in to see a patient ill of the influenza, his first question was, whether they had been bled? If they had, the event was easily prognosticated; in such circumstances the disorder was uniformly fatal.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Of the Dysentery.*

I HAVE, in the former part of this work, said that the dysentery is so intimately connected with the remitting fever, that I consider it as the same disease\*.

From the most attentive observation of those cases which were under my care in the West Indies, I am now convinced it is essentially of the same genus, but of a more malignant species.

In many cases I could not determine, in the beginning, whether the disease would be a remittent or a dysentery; but as I treated them both in the same manner, it made little difference; for the event, particularly in the dysentery, turned out favourable.

Hippocrates, who has described the remitting fever in a manner that leaves no room for the moderns to improve upon it, has scarcely mentioned the dysentery but as a symptom attending some cases of fever.

\* Part i. chap. v. page 50.

Some others of the ancients have described it, and recommended such methods of treatment as they thought were proper.

But it was left to the moderns to consider and describe it as a distinct disease, a few only excepted.

Willis, Sydenham, and Morton, in the last century have described the disease in a masterly manner, and given their methods of treating it.

Dr. Willis made his observations in London, in 1670 and 1671, when it raged with uncommon violence. At the same time the remitting fever prevailed. Both were attended with much mortality.

Dr. Sydenham, who practised at the same time in London, describes the disease nearly as Dr. Willis has done. Both mention the very great analogy there is between remittents and dysenteries.

“ Jam enim constitutio ad dysenteriam ac-  
 “ cedebat. Hanc nihilominus eandem ego  
 “ cenfui febrem esse;---forma tamen di-  
 “ versa, atque alio se symptomate efferen-  
 “ tem. Cum enim mihi constaret, illam ut  
 “ plurimum

“ plurimum ex eadem προφασει invadere,  
 “ ex qua tum depopulabatur febris, vero-  
 “ simile mihi est visum, febrem hanc ortum  
 “ suum debere radiis inflammatoriis in in-  
 “ testina inverfis, atque eadem ad expulsio-  
 “ nem hanc sollicitantibus. — Et multa, luce  
 “ clarius, indicabant diarrheam hanc ejusdem  
 “ naturæ fuisse atque essentiæ cum illa, quæ  
 “ tum dominabatur, febrî \*.”

Dr. Morton, who likewise practised physic  
 in London, gives an accurate account of the  
 appearance of the dysentery, from 1666 to  
 1672. It prevailed at the usual time of the year  
 that remittents had formerly done. He has ex-

\* *Sydenhami Opera*, p. 209 & 210, *Lypsia*, 1695.

“ Now the dysentery began to prevail. This I never-  
 “ theless judged to be the same with the fever; differ-  
 “ ing indeed in its form, and shewing itself by different  
 “ external symptoms: for, it being evident that it gene-  
 “ rally became epidemic in the same circumstances  
 “ with the fever, it appeared to me highly probable that  
 “ this disorder arose from the causes of inflammation  
 “ in fever being turned inward upon the intestines,  
 “ and stimulating them to expulsion.—Many things,  
 “ indeed, made it as clear as the light itself, that this  
 “ flux was essentially of the same nature with the  
 “ fever.”

pressly

preſſly declared, that, from its affinity to that diſeaſe, he had treated it accordingly, and with ſucceſs. The proper name of it, he ſays, ought to be the *ſpurious or colliquative remitting fever*. He is the firſt that gave the bark, with opium, in the dyſentery\*.

The generality of phyſicians of the preſent century, from the pernicious doctrine of inflammation, have treated it as inflammatory.

Boerhaave, the great and illuſtrious Boerhaave, was ſo ignorant of the diſeaſe, that he deſcribes it in the ſame chapter with the inflammation of the inteſtines, and treats it in the ſame manner †.

Sir John Pringle, who had a better opportunity of ſeeing it, as an army phyſician, has given the beſt deſcription of any one who has treated on it. In his later practice he conſiders it as a putrid diſeaſe, and hints at the uſe of the bark ‡.

\* Mortoni Opera, Append. p. 160—163.

† Boerhaav. Aphor. 963—965, & 969.

‡ Sir J. Pringle's Diſeaſes of the Army, page 274, 6th edition.

In an academical thesis, by Dr. Douglas, of Kelfo in Scotland, the dysentery is considered to be of the same nature as remittents; and he places great dependance on the Peruvian bark.

“ Porro hunc morbum eadem natura,  
 “ qua febres putridæ & remittentes, fuisse  
 “ fidem faciunt; primum causæ remotæ &  
 “ occasionales, utrisque communes; tum  
 “ medicamenta, paucis dysenteria propriis  
 “ exceptis, in utrasque efficacia; postremo  
 “ in hac dysenteria certæ interdum inter-  
 “ missiones, atque oculi album in flavum  
 “ mutatum, quod constans fere in febre bi-  
 “ liosa nota est \*.”

“ Verum si febris permansit, & putredi-  
 “ nis, cujusmodi sunt, linguæ & dentium

\* *Disputatio Medica inauguralis de Dysenteria putrida,*  
 p. 9. *Edinburgi, 1766.* “ That this disease is of the  
 “ same nature with putrid and remitting fevers, appears,  
 “ first, because the remote and immediate causes are  
 “ common to both; in the second place, because the  
 “ same remedies, a few medicines peculiarly adapted  
 “ to the dysentery being excepted, are efficacious in  
 “ both; and lastly, because in the dysentery there are  
 “ intermissions, and a change of the white colour of  
 “ the eye into yellow; symptoms that most constantly  
 “ attend the bilious fever.”

“ nigredo, ac spiritus male olens; signa  
 “ tandem prodidit; omni futuri spes in  
 “ cortice Peruviano, serpentariæ Virgini-  
 “ anæ radice adjecta decoctis, consistit.  
 “ Hæc medicina duobus nominibus salutis  
 “ est: namque vis ejus antiseptica putredi-  
 “ nem, quæ febrem alit, aphthas, petechias,  
 “ novissimeque intestinorum mortem infert,  
 “ ulterius procedere prohibet \*.”

Dr. Donald Monro has likewise described the disease, as he saw it in Germany in 1761, 1762, and 1763, but as a distinct one from the remitting fever. The bark he never gave but in old cases, or when it was combined with malignant fevers †.

\* *Disputatio Medica inauguralis de Dysenteria putrida,*  
*p. 35.* “ But if the fever remains, and there are signs  
 “ of putrescence, as a blackness of the tongue and teeth,  
 “ and a bad smell of the breath, the only hope of a cure  
 “ is in the Peruvian bark, with the addition of Virgi-  
 “ nian snake-root, taken in decoction. This medicine  
 “ is salutary in both cases; for its antiseptic power  
 “ stops the putrid tendency which keeps up the fever,  
 “ causes the aphthæ, petechiæ, and finally is fatal in the  
 “ intestines.”

† Monro's Means of preserving the Health of Sol-  
 diers, vol. i. part iv. chap. iii. pages 358, and 366 and  
 367.

The

The late Dr. John Hume, he says, gave him the following account of the good effects of the bark in dysenteries: “ In the  
“ year 1759, when I was surgeon on board  
“ the Newark, I had several people under  
“ my care who were ill of dysenteries. At  
“ first I lost some; but observing, that to-  
“ wards the morning the sick were always  
“ remarkably easy, and free from griping, or  
“ much purging, and towards noon all the  
“ complaints, with tormina and thirst, re-  
“ turned, I resolved to make trial of the  
“ bark, which I gave in substance to the  
“ quantity of a drachm, or more, at a time,  
“ as I saw they could bear it. When their  
“ complaints returned, I desisted, and gave  
“ them the usual antidyenteric medicines  
“ for the remainder of the day; not sparing  
“ opiates at night. The success I had ex-  
“ ceeded my most sanguine expectations.  
“ I sent my patients to the hospital at Gi-  
“ braltar as soon as we arrived in the bay,  
“ acquainting the physician with the me-  
S “ thod



“ thod in which I treated them ; who con-  
 “ tinued it with good effect \*.”

Dr. John Millar, in his Observations on the prevailing Diseases of Great Britain, to whom I am indebted for many of the facts mentioned in this chapter, has described the dysentery in a masterly manner, and recommended the bark and opium ; but not in such express terms as he does in remittents †. During the time I was in the West Indies, in one of the many letters I had the honour of receiving from that learned and eminent physician, he says, “ Your practice  
 “ in the dysentery seems to be what it  
 “ ought. I consider the disease as only a  
 “ more malignant stage of the remittent,  
 “ and therefore use no more evacuations  
 “ than is absolutely necessary ; and always  
 “ give the bark in decoction and tincture on

\* Monro's Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers, vol. i. part iv. chap. iii. pages 358 and 359.

† Millar's Diseases of Great Britain, part ii. chap. viii. sect. v. pages 283 and 284.

“ its first appearance ; and when the bowels  
“ will bear it, gradually add the powder.”

Dr. Lind, physician to Haflar hospital, and the author of several very ingenious works, recommends a mixture of bark with opium, for the cure of the dysentery\*.

Dr. John Hunter, in his Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, says, “ There subsists an  
“ intimate connection between the remit-  
“ tent fever and the dysentery, in Jamaica :  
“ the one frequently changes into the other,  
“ and the two diseases are often compli-  
“ cated with various degrees of violence. In  
“ some cases the dysentery ends in a fever ;  
“ though it happens much oftener that the  
“ fever terminates in a dysentery, especially  
“ among the common soldiers †.” After some days, employed in prescribing repeated purges, he gave a decoction, or infusion of the bark, with camomile tea, and as much rhubarb as would procure two or three copious stools in the twenty-four hours.

\* Lind's Diseases of hot Climates, page 276.

† Hunter's Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, chap. iv. sect. i. page 218.

Dr. Moseley, an ingenious physician, who practised for several years in Jamaica, and had many opportunities of seeing this disease in its worst state, has described it very accurately, and given an abstract of the opinions of some English and foreign writers, with their mode of treatment. Dr. Moseley is of the same opinion as Sydenham, that it is the “fever of the season turned inwards on the intestines.”

He remarks, “that as the flux conforms, by the number of stools, and by its rapidity, to the violence, so it does to the state of the fever of the season, when it prevails; and the stools are more frequent, and all the symptoms more aggravated, at those hours when the current fevers are in their exacerbation, and the reverse when those fevers are in their remission; besides the alternate succession of one disease to another, I have frequently observed\*.”

He recommends bleeding, purging, and repeated doses of Dover’s sudorific powder,

\* Moseley’s Tropical Diseases, part i. pages 149 and 150, 1st edition.

in order to keep the patient in a constant perspiration. The bark he never gives.

Dr. Balfour, whose experience in the East Indies I have already mentioned, defines dysentery to be a *putrid intestinal remittent, with local affection*; and the method of cure in those without local affection he found to answer, “without any other addition than  
“that of keeping the whole body, and especially the parts affected, better defended  
“from cold; and of using other means to  
“produce and support a gentle perspiration\*.”

He prescribes bark and opium in all dangerous cases †.

I have in the foregoing pages endeavoured, and I hope successfully, to prove that the remitting fever and dysentery are essentially the same; and I trust that the success following my mode of treating it, as will be seen in the next chapter, will fully satisfy any doubts that may remain in the breast of the

\* Balfour on Putrid Intestinal Remitting Fever, probl. iii. sect. ii. pages 132, 133, and 134.

† Ibid. page 147.

candid reader: but before we enter on it, I beg leave to mention a few other particulars.

Some writers have affirmed, that the dysentery is not more contagious than the remitting fever. What I have said in the second chapter of this part will as fully disprove it in this, as in the other.

In the first part of this work I have described the disease as I saw it in America; to which I cannot add any thing. It is the same every where. Perhaps the prostration of strength is greater, the disease in general more rapid in its progress, and sooner proving fatal, if improperly treated, in the West Indies, than in a colder climate.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Method of treating the Dysentery in the West Indies.*

**W**HEN the patient is sick at stomach, and tormented with gripes, I give a solution of the cathartic salt; to which a small proportion of emetic tartar is added. This seldom or never fails clearing the first passages, and procures much relief to the patient. At bed-time an opiate, in mint water, is necessary, to settle the stomach, procure rest, and throw the patient into a perspiration. For the latter purpose, a few drops of the antimonial wine, or a quarter of a grain of emetic tartar, may be added; or a dose of Dover's sudorific powder, instead of the draught. Sometimes, when the stomach is very irritable, a grain of opium, made up in the form of a pill, is necessary.

The following day (unless the cathartic has not operated sufficiently, and the griping remains) I have recourse to the bark; which I generally give in the form of a decoction,

as it sits better on the stomach than in substance. To each dose five or six drops of tincture of opium may be added, to prevent its running off too quickly by stool. As the bowels acquired strength, the powder was mixed with the decoction; and in the decline of the disease the bark was given entirely in substance, sometimes with a tincture of it.

An opiate was generally given every night.

If the stools were numerous, the chalk mixture and opium was ordered to be taken frequently; but the bark was not laid aside; it was alternated with the other.

In some bad cases much benefit was derived from starch, or even bark clysters, with opium.

Cleanliness was highly conducive to the cure; therefore great attention was paid to it.

Wine was allowed in the patients' drink and food; by the latter, I mean panada, fago, and other mild diet.

I never found, on repeated trials, that the  
scordium

scordium with opium, columba root, small doses of ipecacuanha with opium, and japonic tincture or confection, were of any service in the dysentery: as to more violent astringents, I never would use them.

Mercury has of late been much used and extolled, as possessed of uncommon virtues in this disease, by some eminent physicians, Dr. Clark in particular, who says, that, since his voyages to India, he has found it “ possessed of powers to remove inflammation “ and ulceration of the intestines, which “ are the chief causes of death in this “ distemper \*.”

The dose of calomel (which is the preparation he uses) is, in the beginning, from five to ten grains, with a sufficient quantity of opium. After a few nights, the dose is diminished. As soon as the mouth becomes sore, the obstinate symptoms are removed. Care must be taken not to bring on a salivation, which would retard the recovery †.

\* Clark's Diseases in long Voyages, part ii. chap. iii. sect. iv. page 342.

† Ibid. pages 345 and 346.



I am sorry to differ with this eminent physician in the manner of treating the dysentery. Mercury I have never prescribed; because, in my humble opinion, the operation of such a violent medicine, when the intestines are so much diseased, would aggravate, rather than remove the distemper. The bark, he says, he has prescribed, both in this country and in India, “without producing any good effects. It seemed, on the contrary, often to aggravate all the symptoms, and was never attended with the least advantage till the disease was overcome, and nothing seemed to be wanting to complete the cure, except bracing the relaxed intestines\*.”

As I have not had much opportunity of seeing the dysentery in this country, I cannot recommend the bark so decidedly as I can from my West India practice: but should I ever see it epidemic in England, I shall pursue the same mode of treatment as

‡ Clark's Diseases in long Voyages, part ii. chap. iii. sect. ii. page 334.

I did there ; and I trust it will be attended with similar success.

The bark was prescribed in near three hundred fluxed cases during my residence in the West Indies ; and the only case of that disorder which proved fatal, was one where it was not prescribed.

Bleeding has been recommended, by several late writers, as constituting part of the cure ; but the fatality I saw attending it in America deterred me. The extreme debility is sufficient to point out the absurdity of taking blood away. Dr. Clark says, that if bleeding does not immediately prove fatal, it will at least precipitate the patient's fate. " I do not," adds this ingenious physician, " remember to have met with above a case " or two which seemed to require bleed- " ing ; and the operation, though per- " formed early in the disease, did not in the " least relieve the patient \*."

\* Clark's Diseases in long Voyages, part ii. chap. iii. sect. ii. page 325.

Vomiting

Vomiting and repeated purgatives I found produce the worst effects; therefore seldom used either, except in the beginning of the disease.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, and Colic.*

THESE three diseases I have already described in the first part of this work: but as they are more frequent in the West Indies than in Europe, I will trespass on the reader's patience, by mentioning a few particulars concerning them.

The *cholera morbus* is always a dangerous disease, if not taken in time, and treated properly. In the West Indies it generally proceeds from too free living, eating gross meats, or great quantities of tropical fruits. I had but a few cases among the men, but they were highly alarming. Several of the officers suffered from imprudencies.

The same mode of treatment as mentioned in the first part of this work, succeeded.

Hardly a month passed without having some *diarrhœas*, owing to the same causes as above mentioned, and to drinking new rum ;

rum; which the men frequently did, notwithstanding our earnest endeavours to prevent it.

When the patient was griped, magnesia and rhubarb were given in mint water, with the addition of tincture of opium occasionally.

If the stools were very numerous and watery, the chalk mixture and opium were used to advantage.

The bark was likewise often prescribed.

Colics were frequent among those who drank new rum freely, or from the use of unripe fruits and improper vegetables.

An emetic and purgative generally removed the disease, when it proceeded from the latter causes; but in the former it was more difficult.

Rum is supposed to be impregnated with lead, from the worm which it passes through in distillation; hence the dry belly-ach in the West Indies originates, as some writers imagine: but, from whatever cause it proceeds, it is a very painful disease, producing palsy of the extremities, and other chronic complaints.

The bitter purging salt, given in small doses frequently, is one of the best medicines I ever tried. In a few cases a pill, composed of cathartic extract, calomel, and opium, was of much service. Clysters and the warm bath were used with the above remedies.

In a very obstinate and dangerous case in May 1791, besides the medicines already mentioned, the abdomen was blistered.

Sometimes the stomach is so irritable as to reject every thing given. In this case oil of peppermint, or spirit of lavender, must be added to the medicines.

The bark, either in decoction or infusion, completed the cure.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Of the Small-pox.*

**I**N the first chapter of this part, it is mentioned that several of the recruits joined at Chatham with the small-pox; many cases of which were of the confluent kind.

As the weather was warm, great care was taken to keep them cool. An apartment in the hospital was appropriated for their reception, and strict orders given that the men in the other wards should not be allowed to have any intercourse with them. These cautions were judged necessary, as very frequently the small-pox introduces dangerous contagious fevers, or renders those originally mild, highly malignant by communication.

No cases of small-pox occurred in the regiment while I was in the West Indies; but on the estate I had the charge of in the island of Antigua, in July 1790, I inoculated sixteen persons; all of whom went through the disease, and did well.

In

In the town of St. John's it was very prevalent, and many children died; most of whom had been inoculated. The negroes on several estates shared a similar fate,



## CHAPTER X.

*Method of treating the Small-pox.*

**S**UPPOSING the small-pox only a fever, it may be treated as the remittent.

A cathartic medicine was given in the beginning, and seldom was found necessary to be repeated, if it operated properly. At bedtime an anodyne guaiac draught was ordered, and repeated every night afterwards, with half a drachm or two scruples of magnesia, if the patient was inclined to be costive.

The second day the bark was administered, till the eruption was complete.

Elixir of vitriol was often used till the decline of the disease; and if the body was not regular, recourse was had to some opening medicine; after which the bark was again given.

A fever very often remains after the small-pox is removed; which the bark never fails to cure.

Blisters are often used in bad cases of small-pox; but I never saw much benefit from

from them. The unfortunate patient suffers enough from the eruption, without any additional torture.

In no disease that mankind is afflicted with, is cleanliness of more consequence. No danger ever ensues from the apartment being kept well ventilated, nor from cool drink, and frequent changes of clean linen.

The diet ought to be of a cooling nature. Wine towards the decline of the disease, when the patient is much reduced and low, may be allowed in small quantities in the course of the day. I never saw any bad effects from its use.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Of other Diseases which prevailed among the Soldiers, and the Method of treating them.*

SEVERAL other diseases were common among the men in Chatham barracks and the West Indies; such as rheumatism, consumption, cough, pain in the breast or side, stomach complaints, liver complaint, spitting or vomiting of blood, epilepsy, sore eyes, nyctalopia, cutaneous eruptions, lues venerea, &c.

*Rheumatism.*

The rheumatism was not attended with such severe symptoms as I have seen it in America.

The same mode of treatment answered as in that country.

*Consumption.*

The few cases of consumption we brought from England with us, did not benefit from the voyage; on the contrary, the moment we came into the warm latitudes, they became

came worse, and proved fatal immediately after our arrival at Antigua. Several consumptive men were sent us from England and Ireland among the drafts. Some died shortly after their arrival, and others were sent home with those men who were unfit for service. It is more than probable they shared the same fate.

Little could be done for these people. The cough was palliated by emulsions, West India pectoral syrup\*, squills, and opiates; and many were greatly relieved by the bark.

#### *Cough*

Did not occur often, and was easily cured. Emulsions, syrups, emollients, &c. were employed.

#### *Pain in the Breast or Side.*

Several men complained of these; none of them were attended with fever.

Blisters, or topical applications, and remaining quiet for a few days, were of service.

\* A syrup prepared from West India vegetables, by the Rev. Mr. Massett, a clergyman of Antigua.

The cause of these pains, I believe, originated from the fishing parties.

*Stomach Complaints.*

This is very common among soldiers, and probably takes its rise from the constant use of salt meats; at least, I confess, I cannot account for it any otherwise.

Emetics, purgatives, peppermint water, were of benefit, and generally removed this uneasy disorder.

*Liver Complaint.*

One or two cases occurred, when we lay in Chatham barracks, of liver complaint. One of the men ill of it had been a marine in the East Indies, where he contracted the disorder; and for which he was discharged on his arrival in England. As the disease was too far gone, we were obliged to give him his discharge on our quitting Chatham.

Some practitioners suppose that liver complaints are very frequent in hot climates, particularly in the East and West Indies.

During my residence in Antigua, I had  
only

only one case of this disease. The person had formerly served in the East Indies. He complained of the usual symptoms.

Mild purgatives and cooling medicines were employed for some time; after which the mercurial ointment was rubbed on the region of the liver, and calomel taken in small doses internally. As soon as his mouth became sore, the pain and other disagreeable symptoms gave way; and by the moderate use of these medicines he was soon restored to health. He was admitted on the books the 28th of December 1789, and discharged the 18th of January following.

*Spitting or vomiting of Blood.*

In the first chapter of the second part of this work, I have mentioned that one of the soldiers, on our passage to the West Indies, was seized with a vomiting of blood, which in two or three days exceeded several quarts\*.

Styptic powders, elixir of vitriol, port

\* Part ii. chap. i. page 174.

wine, and the bark, were tried. The bleeding recurred at times, and he died nine months afterwards.

In other cases I was more successful. In one, the West India pectoral syrup was evidently of advantage. The person was a draft to us from the 13th regiment of foot, and had been ill in Ireland for a considerable time, and at last dismissed from the hospital as incurable: but as the corps he belonged to was ordered to the West Indies, it was found not necessary to discharge him. He was admitted on my books the 28th of January, and dismissed, as cured, the 26th of February 1791. In two cases the syrup failed.

#### *Epilepsy.*

Epileptic fits are common in the army, and sometimes feigned. If they are real, and the person arrived at manhood, little can be done towards effecting a cure.

I have often palliated the disease by the cold bath, bark, and assafoetida; but in the end we were always obliged to discharge them.

*Sore*

*Sore Eyes.*

In warm climates the eyes suffer much from the constant glare of the sun during the day, and the dryness of the roads, &c.

The late regulation respecting round hats being worn by the troops on foreign stations, will contribute greatly to preserve the eyes.

Cold bathing, and the common collyria, were generally of service.

*Nyctalopia.*

This is a species of sore eyes peculiar to hot climates. Several of our men, and those of the best character, often complained to me, that the moment the day-light was over their eye-sight forsook them, unless a candle was burning near them. The eyes, on inspection, appeared to be perfect.

Some authors have mentioned the nyctalopia, or nightly blindness\*. It has been looked upon as a scorbutic symptom, and treated accordingly.

\* Medical Transactions, vol. i. art. 5, p. 60—63.

I confess



I confess I did not know what to think of it, or how to treat it : however, as it was of an intermitting nature, I tried the bark and cold bath. In one or two cases I gave calomel in small doses ; in others, blisters were put behind the ears : but all these methods only palliated the disease ; the men came back to me again. All enjoyed, in other respects, a good state of health.

*Cutaneous Eruptions.*

The recruits that joined us at Chatham, and in the West Indies, particularly the drafts, were often covered with eruptions ; which a few doses of purgative medicines, and the sulphur ointment, soon removed.

*Lues Venerea.*

Columbus is said to have brought the lues from the West Indies ; but whether he did or not, is a matter of more curiosity than use, in my opinion. All the cases that fell under my care readily yielded to mercurial frictions. As the bowels are so very irritable, I never gave calomel, even with opium.

In one or two cases that were rather more obstinate than the rest, a pill compounded of calcined mercury, camphor, opium, and soap was given, with a decoction of the woods; the warm bath and frictions having been first premised.

The bark I always found of service, and therefore constantly gave it. If the sick were much reduced, I allowed a certain proportion of wine daily.

No case of tetanus occurred in my practice, during the time I remained in the West Indies.

## CHAPTER XII.

*Of Surgery Patients.*

**S**URGERY forms a very small part of a regimental surgeon's duty, except in an active war.

Accidents happen but seldom, particularly when the regiment is well disciplined.

Sore legs, especially in warm climates, are almost the only part of surgery that occurs, and they are exceedingly difficult to cure. They in many instances proceed from the bites of venomous insects, or scratches; and old sores often break out afresh.

Ulcers on the extremities are in general exceedingly painful. This is contrary to what Dr. Hunter has said of those he saw in Jamaica. Sores "give little or no pain," he says; "which appears to be owing in a great degree to the warmth of the air; for cuts and wounds are found to give  
" much

“ much less pain in a warm, than in a cold  
 “ climate\*.”

Many of the men under my care complained so much of the painfulness of their sores, that I was obliged to give them an opiate at night.

I tried all kinds of dressings often without any effect. The bark was given internally; and to a few, small doses of mercurials, made up in pills, with thebaic extract.

The negroes have several cures for sore legs. Some of them I tried; such as a poultice of the Cassada, or Cassava root. This was scraped down, and laid on the sore. To a few it proved successful; in others the sore, from the irritating quality of the cassada, spread, and inflamed to a great degree. This root is a strong poison; but roasted it may be eaten without danger. The inhabitants make bread of it. A roasted lime laid on the sore, which was previously washed with the juice, cured a few.

Where I could apply a tight bandage, I

\* Hunter's Diseases of Jamaica, chap. vi. page 277.  
 found

found it useful: but the pain of the poor sufferer often prevented me.

A solution of white vitriol, verdigris, and sugar of lead, in water, was used latterly with much benefit and effect. A bit of lint dipt in the above, was the only dressing used.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Monthly Returns of the 3d Battalion, 60th Regiment, commencing 1st June 1788, and ending 31st August 1791.*

**I**N the Introduction, and in chapter xxi. of the first part of this work, I have endeavoured to shew the usefulness of medical returns, and the manifest advantage to the science of medicine, that must result from them.

For this purpose books must be kept in the most accurate manner. The forms of those I use in the 60th regiment, I beg leave to lay before the reader.

At the hospital a day-book is kept, in which each man's name, age, disease, day of admission, medicines, and when dismissed, are entered, in the following manner :

Aug. 1. Francis Johnson, aged 23. Remittent.

Sol. sal. Glaub. cum tart. emet.  
statim. haust. anod. H. S.

Aug.

Aug. 2. Decoct. cort. Peruv. et reptr.  
haust. anod. H. S.

17. Dismissed cured.

From the day-book, once a week the names, &c. are inserted into another, divided into the following columns :

Admitted.

Admitted.	Company.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Principal Medicines prescribed.	Occasional Remarks.	Event.	Dismissed.
1790. August 1.	Grenadiers.	F. Johnson.	23	Remittent.	Sol. Sal. Glaub. vj. Tart. Emct. H. Anod. Decoct. Cort. Peruv. Enema. Empl. Vesicat. Vin. Mad.	The fever assumed a continual form, attended with delirium, universal yellowness of the skin, &c. but by persisting in the use of the bark, these symptoms gave way in a few days.	Cured.	Aug. 17.

At the end of every month I make out a return from this book, specifying the number in each disease, which I keep in a separate Journal. These returns are as follow :



No. I.		
For June, 1788.		
Remitting fever	-	16
————— and lues venerea		1
Catarrhal fever	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	1
Hæmorrhage at the nose	-	1
Diarrhœa	-	2
Small-pox (natural)	-	7
Erysipelas	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	2
Lues venerea	-	13
Surgery, including accidents, wounds, fores, &c.	-	5
	Total	52
Cured since 1st June	-	35
Remain under treatment 30th June		17
	Total	52
	No.	

## No. II.

For July, 1788.

Remitting fever	-	-	69
----- combined with catar-			
rhal fever	-	-	23
Rheumatism	-	-	1
Liver complaint	-	-	1
Diarrhoea	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Small-pox (natural)	-	-	2
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	13
Surgery, including accidents, sores, &c.			11
			<u>125</u>
Dismissed, as per return for June			35
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			17
		Total	<u>177</u>
Cured since 1st July		-	99
Relieved	-	-	1
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for June			35
Remain under treatment 31st July			41
		Total	<u>177</u>
			<u>No.</u>

## No. III.

For August, 1788.

Remitting fever	-	-	44
<hr/>			
rhial fever	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	1
Diarrhœa	-	-	13
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	1
Liver complaint	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, fores, &c.			<u>11</u>
			77
Dismissed, as per return for July			136
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			<u>41</u>
		Total	<u>254</u>
Cured since 1st August			84
Relieved	-	-	1
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for July			136
Remain under treatment 31st August			<u>32</u>
		Total	<u>254</u>
			No.

## No. IV.

For September, 1788.

Remitting fever	-	-	49
<hr/> and lues venerea			1
Diarrhœa	-	-	10
Consumption	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	3
Lues venerea	-	-	7
Surgery, including accidents, fores, &c.			<u>15</u>
			88
Dismissed, as per return for August			222
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			<u>32</u>
		Total	<u>342</u>
Cured since 1st September	-	-	89
Relieved	-	-	3
Discharged, being claimed as an appren- tice	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for August			222
Remain under treatment 30th September			<u>27</u>
		Total	<u>342</u>

In the first chapter of this part, I have taken notice of our embarkation for the West Indies the beginning of October, and, from my own illness on the voyage, the inability of keeping an exact register\*. I must therefore take the returns up from the 22d of December, when I opened the hospital in Antigua.

Previous to our leaving Chatham, the greatest part of the twenty-seven men, left under treatment the 30th of September, were recovered, seven excepted; five of whom were discharged as unfit for service, and two who were sent to the garrison hospital.

\* Part ii. chap. i. page 174.

## No. V.

From 22d to 31st December, 1788.

Remitting fever	-	6
Dysentery	-	4
Diarrhœa	-	8
Consumption	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, fores, &c.	-	2
	Total	22
Cured since 22d December	-	12
Remain under treatment 31st December	-	10
	Total	22

The four following returns are of two companies only; the others were quartered at Rat Island, as formerly mentioned\*.

\* Part ii. chap. i. page 176.

## No. VI.

For January, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	4
Diarrhœa	-	-	7
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	8
			—
			31
Dismissed, as per return for December 1788	-	-	12
Remained under treatment 31st De- cember	-	-	10
			—
		Total	53
			—
Cured since 1st January	-	-	30
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for December			12
Remain under treatment 31st January			9
			—
		Total	53
			—

No.

## No. VII.

For February, 1789.

Remitting fever	- - -	9
Dysentery	- - -	3
Diarrhœa	- - -	3
Cutaneous eruptions	- - -	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	- - -	5
		—
		21
Dismissed, as per return for January		44
Remained under treatment 31st ditto		9
		—
	Total	74
		—
Cured since 1st February	-	18
Dead	- - -	1
Dismissed, as per return for January		44
Remain under treatment 28th February		11
		—
	Total	74
		—

No.



## No. VIII.

For March, 1789.

Remitting fever	- - -	18
Dysentery	- - -	8
Diarrhœa	- - -	4
Colic	- - -	1
Cutaneous eruptions	- - -	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	- - -	8
		<hr/>
		40
Dismissed, as per return for February		63
Remain under treatment 28th ditto		11
		<hr/>
	Total	114
		<hr/>
Cured since 1st March	- - -	20
Dismissed, as per return for February		63
Remain under treatment 31st March		31
		<hr/>
	Total	114
		<hr/>

## No. IX.

For April, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	19
Dysentery	-	-	16
Diarrhoea	-	-	2
Bloody vomiting	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	3
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	15
			<hr/> 61
Dismissed, as per return for March			83
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			31
		Total	<hr/> 175
Cured since 1st April	-	-	48
Dismissed, as per return for March			83
Remain under treatment 30th April			44
		Total	<hr/> 175
			<hr/> In

In the middle of April the two companies joined from Rat Island ; and a few days after we marched to Monk's Hill. Twelve sick were left in hospital at St. John's. They are returned as part of the forty-four remaining under treatment. These men joined us in the beginning of May.

No. X.

For May, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	-	11
Dysentery	-	-	-	15
Diarrhœa	-	-	-	2
Rheumatism	-	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	-	1
Nyctalopia	-	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	-	2
Contused body, from a fall	-	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	-	9
				<u>50</u>
Dismissed, as per return for April				131
Remained under treatment 30th ditto				<u>44</u>
			Total	<u>225</u>
Cured since 1st May	-	-	-	57
Dismissed, as per return for April				131
Remain under treatment 31st May				<u>37</u>
			Total	<u>225</u>
				No.

## No. XI.

For June, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	17
————— and fore legs	-	-	3
Dysentery	-	-	10
Colic	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Nyctalopia	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	2
Poisoned by eating manchineel apples			1
Swelled legs from lying under a manchineel tree	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	13
			<u>53</u>
Dismissed, as per return for May			188
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			<u>37</u>
		Total	<u>278</u>
Cured since 1st June	-	-	54
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for May			188
Remained under treatment 30th June			<u>35</u>
		Total	<u>278</u>
			No.

## No. XII.

For July, 1789.

Remitting fever	12
_____ and fore legs	1
_____ and cutaneous eruptions	1
Dysentery	12
Diarrhœa	6
Cholera morbus	1
Colic	1
Stomach complaints	1
Cough	1
Rheumatism	1
Cutaneous eruptions	3
Lues venerea	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers,	
&c.	16
	<u>57</u>
Dismissed, as per return for June	243
Remained under treatment 30th ditto	35
	<u>Total 335</u>
Cured since 1st July	68
Dismissed, as per return for June	243
Remain under treatment 31st July	24
	<u>Total 335</u>
	No.

## No. XIII.

For August, 1789.

Remitting fever	- - -	231
————— and fore legs	- - -	1
————— and cutaneous eruptions	- - -	1
Dysentery	- - -	221
Diarrhœa	- - -	31
Stomach complaints	- - -	1
Rheumatism	- - -	1
————— and fore legs	- - -	1
Vertigo	- - -	1
Cutaneous eruptions	- - -	1
Sore eyes	- - -	1
Lues venerea	- - -	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers,		
&c.	- - -	14
		<u>71</u>
Dismissed, as per return for July		311
Remained under treatment 31st ditto		24
	Total	<u>406</u>
Cured since 1st August	- - -	61
Dead	- - -	1
Dismissed, as per return for July		311
Remain under treatment 31st August		33
	Total	<u>406</u>
		No.

## No. XIV.

For September, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	10
Diarrhœa	-	-	1
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Nyctalopia	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	16
			<hr/>
			40
Dismissed, as per return for August			373
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			33
			<hr/>
		Total	446
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st September	-		37
Dismissed, as per return for August			373
Remain under treatment 30th Septem- ber	-	-	36
			<hr/>
		Total	446
			<hr/>



## No. XV.

For October, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	7
----- and fore leg	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	5
Diarrhœa	-	-	4
Colic	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	2
Nyctalopia	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	19
			<hr/> 42
Dismissed, as per return for September			410
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			36
		Total	<hr/> 488
Cured since 1st October	-		37
Dead	-		1
Dismissed, as per return for September			410
Remain under treatment 31st October			40
		Total	<hr/> 488
			<hr/> No.

## No. XVI.

For November, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	7
Dyfentery	-	-	4
Sciatica	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	9
			<hr/>
			23
Dismissed, as per return for October			448
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			40
			<hr/>
		Total	511
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st November	-	-	22
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for October			448
Remain under treatment 30th Novem- ber	-	-	39
			<hr/>
		Total	511
			<hr/>

## No. XVII.

For December, 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	44
————— and fore legs	-	-	3
————— and lues venerea	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	9
Diarrhœa	-	-	3
Colic	-	-	1
Liver complaint	-	-	1
Rheumatism (chronic)	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	3
Gravel	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	14
			<hr/>
			84
Dismissed, as per return for November			472
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			39
			<hr/>
			Total 595
			<hr/>

Cured

MONTHLY RETURNS.		309
Cured since 1st December	-	60
Dead	- - -	1
Dismissed, as per return for November		472
Remain under treatment 31st December		62
		<hr/>
	Total	595
		<hr/>

The reason of the sick list being so high this month, was owing to the arrival of seventy-four drafts, as mentioned in Chapter I. of this part. Forty-four of these men were admitted into hospital, from the 8th to the 31st.

## No. XVIII.

For January, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	12
Dysentery	-	-	11
————— and sore leg		-	1
Diarrhœa	-	-	5
Sore throat	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions		-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	11
			<hr/>
			44
Dismissed, from last year's return			62
			<hr/>
		Total	106
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-		55
Dead	-	-	1
Remain under treatment 31st January			50
			<hr/>
		Total	106
			<hr/>

I have

I have made a small alteration in the mode of the returns. Instead of the monthly one carrying on the total of sick from year to year, as in those of the 29th regiment, I stop at the end of each, and begin the following year as above, without including the article dismissed, as per return for December.

## No. XIX.

For February, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	18
Dysentery	-	-	10
Diarrhœa	-	-	3
Jaundice	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, fores, &c.			23
			<hr/> 56
Dismissed, as per return for January			56
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			50
			<hr/> Total 162
Cured since 1st February	-		46
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for January			56
Remain under treatment 28th February			58
			<hr/> Total 162

## No. XX.

For March, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	18
<hr/> and lues venerea			1
Dysentery	-	-	7
Diarrhœa	-	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	2
Lumbago	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	12
			<hr/> 48
Dismissed, as per return for February			104
Remained under treatment 28th ditto			58
		Total	<hr/> 210
Cured since 1st March	-		56
Dead	-	-	3
Dismissed, as per return for February			104
Remain under treatment 31st March			47
		Total	<hr/> 210

No.



## No. XXI.

For April, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	21
————— and fore legs			5
Dyfentery	-	-	1
Bloody spitting	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Epilepsy and fore finger	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	15
			<hr/>
			49
Dismissed, as per return for March			163
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			47
			<hr/>
		Total	259
			<hr/>

Cured

MONTHLY RETURNS. 315

Cured since 1st April	-	38
Discharged as unfit for service, and sent to England *	- -	44
Dead	- - -	1
Dismissed, as per return for March		163
Remain under treatment, 30th April		13
	Total	<u>259</u>

\* These were not all that were discharged from the regiment this month. The above were in the sick reports at the time. A table of discharged is annexed.

## No. XXII.

For May, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	21
————— and epilepsy	-	-	1
————— and fore legs	-	-	1
————— and fore feet	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	2
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Sciatica (chronic)	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
Ear-ach	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	28
			<u>60</u>
Dismissed, as per return for April			246
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			<u>13</u>
		Total	<u>319</u>
Cured since 1st May	-	-	50
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for April			246
Remain under treatment 31st May			<u>22</u>
		Total	<u>319</u>

No.

## No. XXIII.

For June, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	7
————— and fore legs			1
Diarrhoea	-	-	3
Colic	-	-	1
Pain in the side	-	-	1
Sore eyes and leg	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	13
			<hr/> 29
Dismissed, as per return for May			297
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			22
			<hr/> Total 348
Cured since 1st June	-		34
Dismissed, as per return for May			297
Remain under treatment 30th June			17
			<hr/> Total 348

No.

## No. XXIV.

For July, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	17
Dysentery	-	-	12
————— and lues venerea	-	-	1
Diarrhoea	-	-	5
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Bloody vomiting from a hurt			1
Colic	-	-	4
Stomach complaints	-	-	3
————— and fore leg			1
Head-ach	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	13
			<u>62</u>
Dismissed, as per return for June			331
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			17
		Total	<u>410</u>
Cured since 1st July	-	-	55
Dismissed, as per return for June			331
Remain under treatment 31st July			24
		Total	<u>410</u>
			No.

## No. XXV.

For August, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	24
—————	epilepsy and fore knee		1
—————	and lues venerea		1
Dysentery	-	-	13
—————	and fore leg		1
Cholera morbus			1
Pain in the side			1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	14
			<u>59</u>
Dismissed, as per return for July			386
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			24
	Total		<u>469</u>
Cured since 1st August			47
Dismissed, as per return for July			386
Remain under treatment 31st August			36
	Total		<u>469</u>

No.

## No. XXVI.

For September, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	18
_____ and fore thigh			1
Dysentery	-	-	1
Diarrhœa	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Bloody spitting and lues venerea			1
Jaundice and nyctalopia	-		1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	10
			<hr/>
			34
Dismissed, as per return for August			433
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			36
			<hr/>
		Total	503
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st September	-		50
Dismissed, as per return for August			433
Remain under treatment 30th Septem- ber	-	-	20
			<hr/>
		Total	503
			<hr/>
		No.	

No. XXVII.

For October, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	9
Dysentery	-	-	1
Diarrhœa	-	-	2
Colic	-	-	1
Bloody spitting	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Nyctalopia	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	10

27

Dismissed, as per return for September 483

Remained under treatment 30th ditto 20

Total 530

Cured since 1st October - 25

Dismissed, as per return for September 483

Remain under treatment 31st October 22

Total 530



## No. XXVIII.

For November, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	13
_____ and abscess of the thigh			1
Dysentery	-	-	3
Cholera morbus	-	-	2
Stomach complaints		-	3
Bloody spitting	-	-	1
Pain in the side	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Worms	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	13
			<u>42</u>
Dismissed, as per return for October			508
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			22
		Total	<u>572</u>
Cured since 1st November	-		26
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for October			508
Remain under treatment 30th November			<u>36</u>
		Total	<u>572</u>
			No.

## No. XXIX.

For December, 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	33
Dysentery	-	-	2
Diarrhoea	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	2
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	15
			<hr/>
			56
Dismissed, as per return for November			536
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			36
			<hr/>
		Total	628
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st December	-	-	53
Dismissed, as per return for November			536
Remain under treatment 31st December			39
			<hr/>
		Total	628
			<hr/>

No. XXX.

For January, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	37
————— and wound in the breast			1
Dysentery	-	-	9
Diarrhœa	-	-	1
Bloody vomiting	-	-	1
———— spitting	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Nyctalopia	-	-	1
———— and deafness			1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	15
			<hr/>
			71
Remained from last year's return			39
			<hr/>
	Total		110
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st January	-		50
Remain under treatment 31st January			60
			<hr/>
	Total		110
			<hr/>
			No.

## No. XXXI.

For February, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	23
————— and fore legs			2
Diarrhœa	-	-	5
Pain in the breast	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	<u>9</u>
			45
Dismissed, as per return for January			50
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			<u>60</u>
		Total	<u>155</u>
Cured since 1st February	-	-	65
Dead	-	-	1
Discharged as unfit for service, and sent to England	-	-	16
Dismissed, as per return for January			50
Remain under treatment 28th February			<u>23</u>
		Total	<u>155</u>

## No. XXXII.

For March, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	29
Dysentery	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	1
Pain in the side	-	-	1
————— from a kick	-	-	1
Contused body, from a fall	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
Sore eyes	-	-	2
Surgery	-	-	7
			<hr/>
			48
Dismissed, as per return for February			132
Remained under treatment 28th ditto			23
			<hr/>
		Total	203
			<hr/>
Cured since 1st March	-	-	44
Dead	-	-	1
Dismissed, as per return for February			132
Remain under treatment 31st March			26
			<hr/>
		Total	203
			<hr/>
			No.

## No. XXXIII.

For April, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	31
————— and fore foot			1
————— and cutaneous eruptions			1
Dyfentery	-	-	3
Consumption	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	3
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	8
			<u>52</u>
Dismissed, as per return for March			177
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			26
		Total	<u>255</u>
Cured since 1st April	-		45
Dismissed, as per return for March			177
Remain under treatment 30th April			33
		Total	<u>255</u>

## No. XXXIV.

For May, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	20
_____ and fore finger			1
_____ and abscess in the neck			1
Diarrhœa	-	-	3
Colic	-	-	1
Asthma	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
_____ and fore eyes			1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	9
			<u>41</u>
Dismissed, as per return for April			222
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			<u>33</u>
		Total	<u>296</u>
Cured since 1st May	-	-	37
Dead	-	-	2
Dismissed, as per return for April			222
Remain under treatment	-	-	<u>35</u>
		Total	<u>296</u>
		No.	

No. XXXV.

For June, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	16
Dysentery	-	-	1
Pain in the side	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	11

---

31

Dismissed, as per return for May 261

Remained under treatment 31st ditto 35

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Total 327

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Cured since 1st June - - 41

Discharged as unfit for service, and sent  
to England - - 6

Dismissed, as per return for May 261

Remain under treatment 30th June 19

---

Total 327

---

No



No. XXXVI.

For July, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	2
Cough	-	-	1
Pain in the breast	-	-	1
Stoppage of urine, from a hurt	-	-	1
Contused body, from a fall	-	-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	2
Lues venerea	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	<u>13</u>
			35
Dismissed, as per return for June			308
Remained under treatment 30th ditto			<u>19</u>
		Total	<u>362</u>
Cured since 1st July	-	-	30
Dismissed, as per return for June			308
Remain under treatment 31st July			<u>24</u>
		Total	<u>362</u>

No.

No. XXXVII.

For August, 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	5
Dyfentery	-	-	6
——— and pain in the breast			1
Diarrhœa, and pain in the breast			1
Cough, attended with violent pain in the breast	-	-	1
Pain in the breast	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	6
——— from eating a quan- tity of poisonous nuts		-	1
Sore eyes	-	-	1
——— and neck, from touching a manchineel tree	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions		-	1
Gravel	-	-	1
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	-	-	13
			<hr/> 39
Dismissed, as per return for July			338
Remained under treatment 31st ditto			24
			<hr/> Total 401
			<hr/> Cured

Cured since 1st August	-	48
Dismissed, as per return for July	-	338
Remain under treatment 31st August		15
		<hr/>
	Total	401
		<hr/>

## CHAPTER XIV.

*Annual Returns of the Sick of the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, from June 1788, to September 1791.*

AT the end of every year the diseases of each month were classed, and reduced into one general return, and regularly entered into a separate book.

On my arrival in the West Indies I received a letter from the garrison surgeon, containing an extract of an order, signed by Sir Clifton Wintringham, physician-general, and Robert Adair, Esq. surgeon-general of his Majesty's forces, directing regimental surgeons to send home a return of the sick every half-year, with such remarks and observations as they might make on the diseases, and methods of cure.

In obedience to that order I accordingly sent such returns every half-year to the late Mr. Adair, surgeon-general, and since his death to Mr. Hunter, who succeeded him in  
that

that department, made out from the materials which the books I usually kept constantly furnished.

Annual returns, corresponding to these officially transmitted every six months to the surgeon-general, lists of diseases which proved fatal, and calculations of the proportion of deaths to the whole number entered on the books, are particularly recorded in the following chapters.

These records not only prove at one view the event of the practice adopted, but also afford materials from which intelligent statesmen, naval and military commanders, physicians, philosophers, and mathematicians may form various calculations in political arithmetic, which may be of use in the deliberations of the Cabinet, in the direction of military arrangements, the practice of medicine, operations of finance, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and in every branch of political œconomy; and may contribute effectually to eradicate obstinate prejudices concerning the invincible virulence of certain diseases, and the inevitable mortality of  
particular

particular climates, which have too long screened a destructive practice, and led unwary politicians into dangerous errors, to the ruin of fleets and armies, the disappointment of the best-concerted and best-conducted military enterprises, the loss of many valuable settlements, and to the imminent danger of all our remaining colonies.

Should my earnest endeavours prove in any degree subservient to these important national purposes, I shall deem it an ample compensation for many years laborious application, in various countries and climates, to the unwearied prosecution of this arduous design.

## No. I.

From 1st June to 30th September, 1788.

Remitting fever	-	-	178
————— attended with catarrhal symptoms, commonly called the influenza	-	-	27
————— and lues venerea			2
Small-pox (natural)	-	-	9
Rheumatism	-	-	2
Diarrhœa	-	-	26
Cholera morbus	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	2
Consumption	-	-	1
Hæmorrhage at the nose		-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	2
Liver complaint	-	-	2
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	7
Erysipelas	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	1
Lues venerea	-	-	34
Surgery, including accidents, fores, &c.			<u>42</u>
		Total	<u>342</u>
		Cured	

Cured of the above from 1st June to		
30th September	-	307
Relieved	- - -	5
Dead	- - -	2
Discharged, being claimed as an appren-		
tice	- - -	1
Remain under treatment 30th September		27
		<hr/>
Total		342



## No. II.

From 21st December 1788, to 31st December 1789.

Remitting fever	-	-	193
————— and fore legs	-	-	9
————— and cutaneous eruptions	-	-	2
————— and lues venerea	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	122
Diarrhoea	-	-	43
Cholera morbus	-	-	2
Colic	-	-	6
Bloody vomiting	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	3
Rheumatism	-	-	4
————— and fore eyes	-	-	1
Sciatica	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	12
Cough	-	-	1
Liver complaint	-	-	1
Cutaneous eruptions	-	-	15
Sore eyes	-	-	4
Nyctalopia	-	-	5
			<hr/>
		Carried forward	426
			Vertigo

## ANNUAL RETURNS.

339

	Brought forward	426
Vertigo	- - - -	1
Epilepsy	- - - -	2
Gravel	- - - -	2
Hæmorrhoids	- - - -	2
Contused body, from a fall	-	1
Poisoned by eating manchineel apples		1
Swelled legs, from lying under a manchineel tree	- -	1
Lues venerea	- - -	11
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	- - -	148
	Total	<u>595</u>

Cured of the above from 21st December 1788, to 31st December 1789	524
Dead	9
Remain under treatment 31st December 1789	62
	<u>Total</u>
	595

No. III.

For 1790.

Remitting fever	-	-	211
————— and fore legs			7
————— and fore feet			1
————— and fore thigh			1
————— and abscess of the thigh			1
————— and epilepsy	-		1
—————, epilepsy, and fore knee			1
————— and lues venerea			2
Dysentery	-	-	63
————— and fore legs		-	2
————— and lues venerea		-	1
Diarrhoea	-	-	22
Colic	-	-	6
Cholera morbus	-	-	4
Jaundice	-	-	1
————— and nyctalopia		-	1
Bloody vomiting from a hurt			1
Bloody spitting	-	-	3
————— and lues venerea			1
			—
	Carried forward		330

Stomach

	Brought forward	330
Stomach complaints	- - -	10
————— and fore leg		1
Headach	- - -	1
Sore throat	- - -	1
Pain in the side	- - -	3
Lumbago	- - -	1
Sciatica	- - -	1
Consumption	- - -	7
Sore eyes	- - -	7
————— and fore leg		1
Nyctalopia	- - -	2
Earach	- - -	1
Epilepsy	- - -	3
————— and fore finger		1
Gravel	- - -	1
Worms	- - -	1
Cutaneous eruptions	- - -	2
Lues venerea	- - -	15
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	- - -	177
		<u>566</u>
Remained from last year's state		62
	Total	<u>628</u>

Cured of the above from 1st January to

31st December	-	-	535
Dead	-	-	10
Discharged as unfit for service			44
Remain under treatment 31st Decem- ber	-	-	39
			<hr/>
		Total	628
			<hr/>

## No. IV.

For 1791.

Remitting fever	-	-	171
————— and fore legs	-	-	2
————— and fore feet	-	-	1
————— and fore finger	-	-	1
————— and abscess of the neck	-	-	1
————— and wound of the breast	-	-	1
————— and cutaneous eruptions	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	23
————— and pain in the breast	-	-	1
Diarrhœa	-	-	9
————— and pain in the breast	-	-	1
Colic	-	-	2
Jaundice	-	-	1
Bloody vomiting	-	-	1
Bloody spitting	-	-	1
Stomach complaints	-	-	11
————— from eating poi- sonous nuts	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	3
			<hr/>
	Carried forward		232
			<hr/>
Z 4		Asthma	

	Brought forward	232
Asthma	- - -	1
Cough	- - -	1
—— with pain of the breast		1
Pain in the breast	- - -	3
——— fide	- - -	2
——— from the kick of a horse		1
Contused body, from a fall	- - -	2
Stoppage of urine, from a hurt		1
Gravel	- - -	1
Sore eyes	- - -	7
——— and neck, from the leaves of the manchineel tree	- - -	1
Nyctalopia	- - -	1
——— and deafness	- - -	1
Epilepsy	- - -	2
Cutaneous eruptions	- - -	12
——— and sore eyes		1
Erysipelas	- - -	1
Hæmorrhoids	- - -	1
Lues venerea	- - -	5
Surgery, including accidents, ulcers, &c.	- - -	85
		<u>362</u>
Remained from last year's state		39
	Total	<u>401</u>
		Cured

ANNUAL RETURNS. 345

Cured of the above from 1st January	
to 31st August	360
Dead	4
Discharged as unfit for service	22
Remain under treatment 31st August	15
	<hr/>
Total	401
	<hr/>



## CHAPTER XV.

*Annual Tables of the Deaths in the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment.*

No. I.

For 1788.

July.	Of the remitting fever	1
August.	— ditto	1
		—
	Total	2
		—

N. B. Besides the above, one man died of the remitting fever at sea, one of the same disease at Antigua, and another of a consumption, before I opened hospital; and as they are not included in the monthly or annual returns, I therefore omit them in the table of deaths for 1788.

## No. II.

For 1789\*.

January.	Of a consumption	2
February.	— dyfentery	1
June.	— remitting fever	1
August.	— consumption	1
October.	— remitting fever	1
November.	— ditto	1
	— consumption	1
December.	— remitting fever	1
	Total	9

\* The deaths in this and the two following years are of the four companies under my own care.

## No. III.

For 1790.

January.	Of a consumption	-	1
February.	—— ditto	-	1
	—— remitting fever and ulcers on the legs		1
March.	—— consumption	-	3
April.	—— ditto, and ulcer on the leg	-	1
May.	—— remitting fever	-	1
November.	—— consumption	-	1
	—— ditto, and ulcers on the legs	-	1
			—
	Total		10
			—

## No. IV.

For 1791.

February.	Of a consumption	-	1
March.	—— ditto	-	1
May.	—— ditto	-	1
	—— remitting fever	-	1
			—
	Total		4
			—

## CHAPTER XVI.

*Tables shewing the Proportion of Deaths, to the whole Number of Sick, in the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, annually, from June 1788, to September 1791.*

## No. I.

Table of the Proportion of Deaths to the whole number entered on the books, from June 1788, to September 1791.

No.	Year.	Entered.	Died.	Average.
1	1788.	342	2	1 in 170.
2	1789.	595	9	1 in 66.
3	1790.	628	10	1 in $68\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.
4	1791.	401	4	1 in 100.
Grand Total		1966	25	1 in $78\frac{2}{5}$ .

## No. II.

Table of Deaths in remitting fever and dysentery, from June 1788, to September 1791.

No.	Year.	Remitting Fever.	Of whom died.	Dysentery.	Of whom died.	Total.
1	1788.	207	2	0	0	2
2	1789.	205	4	122	1	5
3	1790.	235	2	66	0	2
4	1791.	179	1	24	0	1
Grand Total		826	9	212	1	10
		Proportion of deaths in remitting fever, on the total average of four years, from June 1788 to September 1791, is nearly 1 in 91.		Proportion of deaths in dysentery, during the same period, is 1 in 212.]		The total average of deaths in both these diseases, during that period, is nearly 1 in 104.

No. III.

Table of the Proportion of Deaths in consumption, from June 1788, to September 1791.

Number ill.	Died.	Average.
23	15	Nearly two-thirds of the whole.
There were no other fatal diseases.		

## CHAPTER XVII.

*Tables of the Strength of the 3d Battalion, 60th Regiment, every Half Year; of the Number of Men inlisted, discharged, and deserted, from the 1st of January 1789, to 30th September 1791.*

THE following tables include the whole battalion; but I have marked the different quarters. Four companies were in Antigua, the same number at Dominica, and two at Monferrat.

No. I.

## STRENGTH of the BATTALION.

Dates.		Antigua.	Dominica.	Monferrat.	Total.
1789.	1st January	229	145	0	374
	1st July	189	140	61	390
1790.	1st January	250	125	57	432
	1st July	156	129	65	350
1791.	1st January	174	132	60	364
	1st July	163	146	63	372

N. B. Seventy-nine out of two hundred and twenty-nine at Antigua, in January 1789, were under my immediate care, as mentioned in chapter i. part ii.; the remainder were attended by an hospital mate.

No.

## No. II.

## Inlisted Men.

2d Feb. 1789.	At Dominica	-	1
4th April.	Arrived at Antigua from		
	Europe	-	27
15th ditto.	At Antigua	-	1
4th June.	At Antigua	-	1
8th Dec.	Arrived at Antigua from		
	Europe	-	74
15th ditto.	At Dominica	-	1
24th Jan. 1790.	Arrived at Antigua from		
	Europe	-	12
26th ditto.	At Antigua	-	1
9th April.	At Dominica	-	1
9th May.	At Dominica	-	1
24th July.	Arrived at Antigua from		
	Europe	-	27
28th Sept.	Arrived at Antigua from		
	Europe	-	7
10th Jan. 1791.	Received from the 13th		
	and 15th regiments at		
	Antigua	-	50
			<hr/>
	Carried forward		204
	A a		17th



	Brought forward	204
17th Feb. 1791.	Arrived at Dominica from Europe	14
	Total	<u>218</u>

As Antigua was the head-quarters of the battalion, the recruits in general were sent there. I have already remarked, that many of them arrived far gone in consumptions, chronic complaints, ulcers on the extremities, ruptures, &c. These men were kept at Antigua, and were not only a great burden to the regiment, but an additional expence and labour to myself.

## No. III.

## Discharged Men.

In 1789	-	-	-	1
1790	-	-	-	86
1791	-	-	-	59
			Total	<u>146</u>

## No. IV.

## Deserted.

From Antigua	-	-	10
Dominica	-	-	11
Monferrat	-	-	2
		Total	<u>23</u>

These men deserted either to the French or Dutch islands, from whence we could not recover them.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*A general Table of the Deaths at Antigua, Dominica, and Monserrat, from 1st January 1789, to 30th September 1791.*

AS I have given in the last chapter general tables of the number of men, those enlisted, discharged, and deserted, it may not be amiss to give one of the number of men who died, either by disease or accident, at the different islands where we had companies quartered.

For 1789.

Dates.	Antigua.	Dominica.	Montserrat.	Total.
January, 1789.	3			
February.	1			
May.		2		
June.	1		1	
July.		1	1	
August.	1	2	1	
September.			1	
October.	1	1		
November.	2	5		
December.	1			
Total	10	11	4	25

For

## For 1790.

Dates.	Antigua.	Dominica.	Monferrat.	Total.
January, 1790.	1	6	1	
February.	2			
March.	3			
April.	2	1		
May.	1	1		
July.	1	2		
August.	1	1		
September.		4	1	
October.		2	2	
November.	2	5	1	
Total	13	22	5	40

## For 1791.

Dates.	Antigua.	Dominica.	Monferrat.	Total.
January, 1791.		1		
February.	2			
March.	1	1		
May.	2	2		
July.		2	1	
Total	5	6	1	12

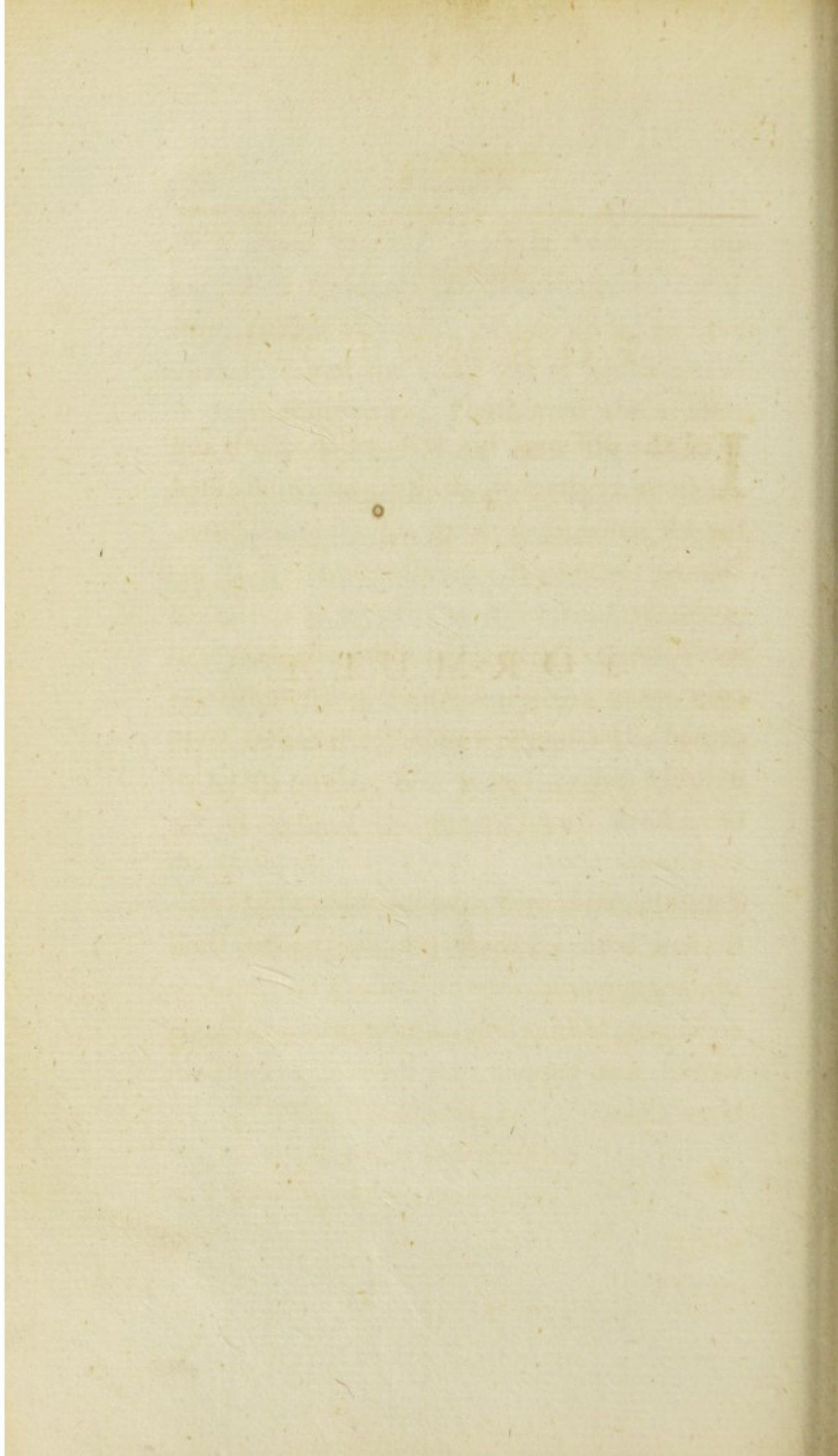
Total at Antigua	-	-	-	28
Dominica	-	-	-	39
Monferrat	-	-	-	10
			Total	77

Of those marked dead at Antigua, one man died suddenly at Falmouth, in April 1790, before any assistance could be given; another shared the same fate at Monk's Hill in July following. Neither of these men is on my books. One man shot himself through the head in August the same year; another was drowned by accident in February 1791, which, with a case of fever belonging to the companies at Rat Island, Antigua, in January 1789, reduce the number of deaths of the sick under my care to twenty-three, as per the Tables in chapter xv. part ii.

At Dominica one man hanged himself, which reduces the deaths, by diseases, to thirty-eight.

At Monferrat one man shot himself, which makes the deaths, by diseases, only nine.

FORMULÆ.



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## FORMULÆ.

**I**N the different hospitals of the 29th and 60th regiments, utility was substituted for elegance, in making up our medicines. During the war, it was often found very inconvenient to take any large quantity of medicines with us; therefore the principal only were used. Essential oils (mint excepted), spirituous waters, syrups, &c. were entirely out of the question; the prescriptions have therefore simplicity only to recommend them. I have written them in English, and wish much that all practitioners, both in their practice or in their writings, would do the same. In that case accidents, arising from ignorance or mistake, would not happen, as they daily do, in large cities.

*Solutions.*



*Solutions.*

Glauber's salts, from one to two  
ounces ;

Boiling water, from half a pint to a  
pint ;

Make a solution. One or two spoonfuls  
to be given every quarter of an hour till it  
operates.

Glauber's salts, one ounce ;

Emetic tartar, from one to three grains ;

Boiling water, one pint ;

Make a solution. A spoonful to be given  
every ten minutes till it operates.

Bitter purging salts, two ounces ;

Boiling water, one pint ;

Make a solution. Two spoonfuls to be  
given every half hour till they operate.

Manna, two ounces ;

Emetic tartar, two grains ;

Boiling water, one pint ;

Make

Make a solution. Two spoonfuls every half-hour till they operate.

Emetic tartar, from two to four grains ;  
Water, one pint ;

Make a solution. Two spoonfuls every ten minutes till they operate ; or, as a febrifuge, one spoonful every hour.

Nitre, from two to four drachms ;  
Water, two pints ;

Make a solution. Two spoonfuls every hour or two hours.

To the above may be added, occasionally, gum arabic, one ounce.

### *Draughts.*

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Tincture of opium, from twenty to twenty-five drops ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bedtime.

Mint or common water, an ounce and  
an half ;

Tincture of opium, from twenty to  
twenty-five drops ;

Emetic tartar, one quarter of a grain ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bed-  
time.

Mint or common water, an ounce  
and an half ;

Tincture of opium, from twenty to  
twenty-five drops ;

Antimonial wine, from twenty to forty  
drops ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bed-  
time.

Mint or common water, an ounce and  
an half ;

Mindererus's spirit, from one to eight  
drachms ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bed-  
time, or every six or eight hours.

Water,

Water, an ounce and an half ;  
Tincture of opium, twenty drops ;  
Volatile tincture of guaiacum, from  
twenty to forty drops ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bed-  
time.

Water, an ounce and an half ;  
Salt of tartar, from six to forty grains ;  
Make a draught. To be mixed with a  
spoonful of lemon-juice, and taken in the  
effervescence as often as occasion may re-  
quire.

Water, an ounce and an half ;  
Tincture of opium, from five to twenty-  
five drops ;  
Salt of tartar, from six to forty grains ;  
Make a draught. To be mixed and  
taken as above, or the full dose at bed-time.

Mint or common water, an ounce and  
an half ;  
Cordial confection, from twenty to  
thirty grains ;

Make

Make a draught. To be taken as occasion may require.

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Compound spirits of lavender, from twenty to sixty drops ;

Make a draught. To be taken as occasion requires,

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Rhubarb in powder, from five to ten grains ;

Magnesia alba, from ten to twenty grains ;

Tincture of opium, from five to twenty-five drops ;

Make a draught. To be taken every three or four hours, or the full dose at bed-time.

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Rhubarb, from five to ten grains ;

Starch, twenty grains ;

Tincture

Tincture of opium, from five to twenty-five drops ;

Make a draught. To be taken as above.

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Tincture of opium, ten drops ;

Paregoric elixir, from twenty to thirty drops.

Make a draught. To be taken at bedtime.

Mint-water, an ounce and an half ;

Sal polychrest, fifteen grains ;

Oxymel of squills, thirty or forty drops ;

Paregoric elixir, fifteen drops ;

Rhubarb in powder, eight grains ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bedtime, or every eight hours.

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Gum guaiacum, thirty grains, dissolved with the yolk of an egg ;

Volatile

Volatile sal ammoniac, five grains ;

Make a draught. To be taken at bed-time.

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Tincture of opium, from ten to twenty drops ;

Japonic tincture, from one to two drachms ;

Make a draught. To be taken every six hours, or the full dose at bed-time.

Mint or common water, an ounce and an half ;

Castor oil, an ounce and an half, dissolved with the yolk of an egg ;

Make a draught. To be taken as occasion may require.

*Mixtures.*

Mint or common water, six ounces ;

Rhubarb in powder, one drachm ;

Magnesia alba, one ounce :

Mix them. A table spoonful to be taken every

every half-hour, or hour, as occasion may require.

Water, four ounces ;  
Magnesia alba,  
Spirituos tincture of rhubarb, each  
half an ounce :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls every two or three hours.

Mint or common water, six ounces ;  
Prepared chalk, two drachms ;  
Tincture of opium, sixty drops :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls every three, four, or six hours.

Water, six ounces ;  
Gum ammoniacum, two drachms, dissolved in vinegar of squills :

Mix them. A spoonful to be taken every two or four hours.

Water, six ounces ;  
Oxymel of squills, six drachms :

Mix them. A spoonful to be taken every four or six hours.



Barley-water, eight ounces ;  
 Oil of olives, two ounces, dissolved  
 with the yolk of an egg :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
 every two hours, or oftener if occasion re-  
 quires.

Water, six ounces ;  
 Spermaceti, two drachms, dissolved with  
 the yolk of an egg :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls or more to  
 be taken every two, four, or six hours.

To either of the above, two scruples of  
 tincture of opium may be added.

Mint water, six ounces ;  
 Extract of logwood, three drachms ;  
 Tincture of opium, thirty drops :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
 every two, four, or six hours.

Water, twelve ounces ;  
 Bark in powder, one ounce :

Mix them. Three or four spoonfuls to  
 be taken every hour, or two hours.

To the above a gill of Madeira may be  
 added, if necessary.

Water,

Water, twelve ounces ;  
Bark in powder, one ounce ;  
Huxham's tincture of bark, two  
ounces :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
every two hours, or oftener.

Water, eight ounces ;  
Extract of bark, two drachms ;  
Tincture of bark, one ounce :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
every two hours, or oftener.

Decoction of bark, eight ounces ;  
Extract of bark, two drachms ;  
Tincture of bark, an ounce and a half :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls every two,  
three, or four hours.

Water, six ounces ;  
Diascordium, three drachms :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
every two hours, or oftener.

Mint or common water, six ounces ;  
Columba root in powder, two drachms ;

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
every two hours, or oftener.

Mint or common water, eight ounces ;  
Tincture of Columba root, two ounces ;  
———— opium, two drachms.

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
every two hours.

Infusion of camomile flowers, eight  
ounces ;

Brandy, two ounces ;

Salt of tartar, one drachm :

Mix them. Four spoonfuls to be taken  
every four or six hours.

Water, six ounces ;

Affafœtida, one drachm :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken  
every four or six hours.

Mint water, six ounces ;

Valerian in powder, half an ounce ;

Compound

Compound spirit of lavender, two drachms:

Mix them. One spoonful every hour or two.

*Decoctions.*

Bark in powder, an ounce and a half;  
Water, three pints:

Boil to one half, and strain. Two or four spoonfuls to be taken every hour or two.

To the above decoction, when it is nearly boiled, may be added, if necessary,

Virginian snake-root, from two to four drachms.

Two spoonfuls to be taken every two or four hours.

Bark in powder, one ounce;  
Conserve of roses, half an ounce;  
Jamaica pepper, one drachm;  
Water, one pint and an half:

Boil to one pint. Two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours.

Virginian snake-root, half an ounce ;  
Water, one pint and a half :

Boil to one half. Two spoonfuls to be  
taken every two or four hours.

Raisins stoned,  
Figs, each an ounce ;  
Pearl barley, two ounces ;  
Liquorice root, half an ounce ;  
Water, two pints :

Boil to one half. A gill to be taken every  
two or three hours.

Sarsaparillæ, four ounces ;  
Water, three quarts :

Boil to two quarts. To be drank in the  
course of twenty-four hours.

To the above decoction may be added,  
if necessary,

Antimonial wine, from one to two  
drachms ;

Mezereon root in powder, an ounce  
and an half ;

Water, three quarts :

Boil to one half. Half a pint to be taken  
four times a-day.

Sarsaparillæ

Sarfaparillæ root, three ounces ;  
 Mezereon root, half an ounce ;  
 Liquorice root,  
 Shavings of guaiacum,  
 Sassafras, each an ounce ;  
 Crude antimony, two ounces :

Mix them, and infuse in boiling water, ten pints, for twenty-four hours ; and then boil the decoction to five pints. Half a pint to be taken three or four times a-day.

Gentian,  
 Camomile flowers, each an ounce ;  
 Virginian snake-root, two drachms ;  
 Salt of tartar, one drachm :

Boil them in a pint and an half of water to one pint, strain, and add of red wine half a pint. A gill to be taken twice or four times a-day.

*Infusions.*

Bark, an ounce and an half ;  
 Water, one pint :

Infuse for ten hours in a close vessel. Two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours, or oftener.

Calamus aromaticus,  
 Gentian, each half an ounce ;  
 Ginger, two drachms ;  
 Boiling water, three pints :

Infuse them for a night, and strain. Four  
 spoonfuls to be taken four or six times a-  
 day.

Linfeed, one ounce ;  
 Liquorice, half an ounce ;  
 Boiling water, two pints :

Infuse them, and strain. Four or six  
 spoonfuls to be taken at pleasure.

Celandine,  
 Parsley,  
 Fennel,  
 Rue, each one handful ;  
 Lisbon white wine, three pints :

Infuse them for four days. Half a pint  
 to be taken twice a-day.

Camomile flowers, from one-half ounce  
 to two ounces ;  
 Boiling water, three pints :

Infuse till cold. A wine-glassful to be  
 taken at pleasure.

Bark,

Bark, an ounce ;  
Juniper berries,  
Flag root,  
Ginger, each two drachms ;  
Boiling water, a pint and an half :

Infuse for a night in a gentle heat, and strain. A gill, or half a pint, to be taken four times a-day.

*Juleps.*

Mint water, six ounces ;  
Compound spirit of lavender, half an ounce:

Mix them. A spoonful to be taken every hour or two.

Water,  
Mindererus's spirit, each three ounces ;  
Salt of hartshorn, ten grains ;  
Ginger, six drachms :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours.

Camphor,



Camphor, one drachm ;  
 Sugar, half an ounce ;  
 Boiling water, one pint :

Mix them. Two or four spoonfuls every two, three, or four hours.

Musk, one drachm ;  
 Sugar, three drachms ;  
 Mucilage of gum arabic, four drachms ;  
 Water, four ounces :

Mix them. Two or four spoonfuls to be taken every four or six hours.

Emetic tartar, two grains ;  
 Water, one pint :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken every two hours.

Water, four ounces ;  
 Sweet spirits of nitre, half an ounce :

Mix them. Two spoonfuls to be taken every hour or two.

To the above may be added, if necessary,

Tincture of opium, thirty or forty drops.  
 Water,

Water, six ounces ;  
 Volatile tincture of Valerian, three  
 drachms.

Mix them. A spoonful to be taken every  
 one, two, or three hours.

*Emulsions.*

Camphor, one drachm ;  
 Nitre, half a drachm ;  
 Almonds, bruised, half an ounce ;  
 Water, eight ounces :

Mix them. A spoonful or two to be  
 taken every hour, or oftener.

Sweet almonds bruised, one ounce ;  
 Gum arabic, one drachm ;  
 Sugar, two drachms ;  
 Barley-water, two pints ;

Mix them. Three or four spoonfuls to  
 be taken at pleasure.

*Gargles.*

Barley-water, one pint ;  
 White wine vinegar,

4

Honey

Honey of roses, each two ounces ;  
Tincture of myrrh, half an ounce :

Mix them.

Decoction of bark, one pint ;  
Spirit of sea salt, as much as will give  
an acid taste :

Mix them.

Honey of roses, two ounces ;  
Tincture of roses, one pint :

Mix them.

To the above may be added, alum,  
two drachms.

Tincture of myrrh, one ounce ;  
Barley-water, one pint ;  
Simple oxymel, half an ounce :

Mix them.

Barley-water, ten ounces ;  
Nitre, one drachm ;  
Vinegar, one ounce :

Mix them.

Barley-

Barley-water, eight ounces ;  
 Honey, half an ounce :  
 Spirit of sal ammoniac, an ounce and  
 an half :

Mix them.

*Linctuses.*

Conserve of roses, two ounces ;  
 Strong spirits of vitriol, a sufficient  
 quantity to give it an acid taste :

Mix them.

Rose water, two ounces ;  
 Mucilage of gum arabic,  
 Florence oil, each an ounce ;  
 Volatile oily spirit, a sufficient quan-  
 tity :

Mix them.

Honey,  
 Florence oil, each an ounce ;  
 Gum tragacanth in powder, a suffi-  
 cient quantity :

Mix them.

*Electuaries.*

*Electuaries.*

Bark, one ounce ;  
 Ginger in powder, two drachms ;  
 Simple fyrup, a fufficient quantity :  
 Mix them. From a fcruple to a drachm  
 to be taken every two, four, or fix hours.

Bark, one ounce ;  
 Extract of liquorice, half an ounce ;  
 Syrup, a fufficient quantity :  
 Mix them. To be taken as above.

Bark, one ounce ;  
 Crude fal ammoniac, one drachm ;  
 Syrup, a fufficient quantity :  
 Mix them. To be taken as above.

Bark, an ounce and a half ;  
 Alum, half an ounce ;  
 Syrup, a fufficient quantity :  
 Mix them. To be taken as above.

Bark, one ounce ;  
 Virginian fnake-root, two drachms ;  
 Syrup, a fufficient quantity :  
 Mix them. To be taken as above.

Bark,

Bark, one ounce ;

Compound powder of scordium, half  
an ounce ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix them. To be taken as above.

Lenitive electuary, one ounce ;

Sal polychrest, two drachms ;

Jalap in powder,

Gum arabic, each one drachm ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix them. The size of a nutmeg may  
be taken once or twice a-day.

Lenitive electuary, one ounce ;

Jalap in powder, half an ounce ;

Ginger in powder, one drachm ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix them. From a scruple to a drachm  
may be taken once or twice a-day.

Lenitive electuary, four ounces ;

Flowers of sulphur, one ounce ;

Nitre, half an ounce.

Mix them. From a drachm to half an  
ounce to be taken daily.

Lenitive

Lenitive electuary, one ounce ;  
 Gum guaiacum, in powder, two  
 drachms ;

Balsam of capivi, half an ounce :

Mix them. A tea-spoonful to be taken  
 twice or thrice a-day.

Mustard seeds bruised,

Conserve of roses, each one ounce ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix them. The size of a nutmeg may  
 be taken three or four times a-day.

Flour of mustard, half an ounce ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix them. One or two tea-spoonfuls  
 may be taken every hour or two.

*Pills.*

Thebaic extract,

Ginger in powder, each two drachms ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix and make them into one hundred  
 and twenty pills. One to be taken each  
 night at bed-time, or oftener if necessary.

Thebaic

Thebaic extract,  
 Liquorice extract, each one drachm ;  
 Emetic tartar, fifteen grains ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix, and make them into one hundred  
 and twenty pills. One to be taken every  
 six or eight hours.

Calomel, half a drachm ;  
 Thebaic extract, ten grains ;  
 Liquorice extract, half a drachm ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix, and make them into twenty pills.  
 One to be taken night and morning, or  
 oftener.

Calomel, twenty grains ;  
 Emetic tartar, five grains ;  
 Thebaic extract, ten grains ;  
 Liquorice extract, twenty grains ;  
 Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix, and make them into twenty pills.  
 One to be taken twice a-day, or oftener.

Calcined mercury per se,  
 Thebaic extract, each six grains ;

C c

Camphor,



Camphor,  
Castile soap, each fifteen grains :

Mix, and make them into ten pills. Two to be taken night and morning.

Cathartic extract, half a drachm ;  
Thebaic extract, three grains ;  
Calomel, six grains :

Mix, and make them into eight pills. Two of these to be given every hour or two.

Soccotrine aloes,  
Castile soap, each one drachm ;  
Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix, and make them into moderate sized pills. Five or six may be taken once or twice a-day.

Castile soap, six drachms ;  
Rhubarb in powder, two drachms ;  
Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix, and make them into moderate sized pills. Five or six may be taken twice or thrice a-day.

Extract

Extract of bark,

Alum, each two drachms :

Mix, and make them into moderate sized pills ; of which ten grains may be taken every four or six hours.

Golden sulphur of antimony,

Calomel, each two drachms ;

Gum ammoniacum, four drachms ;

Syrup, a sufficient quantity :

Mix, and make them into moderate sized pills. Eight grains to be taken for a dose, twice, thrice, or four times a-day.

### *Powders.*

Rhubarb in powder, from one scruple to half a drachm ;

Calomel, from three to six grains :

Mix them for one dose.

Jalap in powder, six drachms ;

Cream of tartar,

Calomel, each two drachms :

Mix them. From ten to twenty-five grains to be taken for a dose.

Jalap in powder,  
 Cream of tartar, each half an ounce :  
 Mix them. From two scruples to half a  
 drachm to be taken for a dose.

Nitre,  
 Cream of tartar, each half an ounce ;  
 Flowers of sulphur, one ounce :  
 Mix them. From one to two scruples to  
 be taken for a dose.

Emetic tartar, four grains ;  
 Compound powder of contrayerva,  
 eight scruples :  
 Mix, and divide into sixteen powders.  
 One to be taken every four or six hours.

Alum, half an ounce ;  
 Dragon's blood, two drachms :  
 Mix them. A scruple to be taken for a  
 dose, three or four times a day.

Rhubarb in powder,  
 Sal polychrest, each one drachm :  
 Mix them. From ten grains to one  
 drachm may be taken for a dose.

*Lotions.*

*Lotions.*

Simple lime-water, four ounces ;

Calomel, two drachms :

Mix them.

Extract of saturn, one drachm ;

Water, one pint :

Mix them.

Rose-water, two ounces ;

White vitriol,

Verdigris,

Sugar of lead, each ten grains :

Mix them.

Water, one pint ;

Corrosive sublimate, four grains :

Mix them.

Extract of saturn, half an ounce ;

Distilled vinegar, one ounce ;

Water, two ounces :

Mix them.

*Injections.*

Rose-water, one pint ;  
White vitriol, two scruples ;  
Oil of vitriol, five drops :  
Mix them.

Rose-water, four ounces ;  
Blue vitriol, ten grains :  
Mix them.

Simple lime-water, four ounces ;  
Honey of roses, two ounces :  
Mix them.

Water, four ounces ;  
Extract of saturn, from one scruple to  
two drachms :  
Mix them.

Rose-water, six ounces ;  
Sugar of lead, one scruple ;  
Calomel, four grains ;  
Compound powder of cerusse, one  
drachm ;  
Gum arabic, three drachms :  
Mix them.

White

White vitriol, one scruple ;  
Thebaic extract, ten grains ;  
Gum arabic, three drachms ;  
Boiling water, six ounces :  
Mix them.

*Collyriums.*

Extract of saturn, ten drops ;  
Water, two ounces :  
Mix them.

White vitriol, half a drachm ;  
Water, one pint :  
Mix them.

Sugar of lead, six grains ;  
Water, six ounces ;  
Tincture of opium, half a drachm :  
Mix them.

Infusion of camomile flowers, six  
ounces ;  
Tincture of opium, thirty or forty  
drops :  
Mix them.

Sugar of lead, two grains ;  
 Crude sal ammoniac, one grain ;  
 Water, four ounces ;  
 Tincture of opium, twenty drops :

Mix them.

Alum, half a drachm ;  
 The white of an egg :  
 Agitate them well together.

*Liniments.*

Hog's lard, two ounces ;  
 Thebaic extract, two drachms ;  
 The yolk of an egg :

Mix them.

Hog's lard, one ounce ;  
 Camphor, one drachm ;  
 Tincture of cantharides, three drachms ;  
 Oil of olives, two drachms :

Mix them.

Simple

Simple lime-water, six ounces ;  
Linseed oil, made without fire, one  
ounce ;  
Lixivium of tartar, one drachm :

Mix them.

Oil of hartshorn, or Florence oil,  
Spirit of hartshorn, each half an ounce:  
Mix them.

Hog's lard, one ounce ;  
Crude antimony in fine powder, two  
drachms:  
Mix them.

Hog's lard, one ounce ;  
White precipitate of mercury, a drachm  
and an half :  
Mix them.

Camphor, one drachm ;  
Florence oil, one ounce :  
Mix them.

Camphor,



Camphor, one drachm ;  
Spirits of turpentine, half an ounce ;  
Hog's lard, two ounces :

Mix them.

Calamine in fine powder, one drachm ;  
Hog's lard, two drachms :

Mix them.

ALTHOUGH I have written the old names of medicines in the preceding prescriptions, yet it may not be amiss to give a Table of the principal new names, as established by the Royal College of Physicians of London in their Pharmacopœia, published in 1792.

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES.
Cordial confection.	Aromatic confection.
Lenitive electuary.	Senna electuary.
London philonium.	Confection of opium.
Cathartic extract.	Compound extract of colo- quintida.
Extract of bark.	Extract of cinchona.
Thebaic extract.	Purified opium.
Calcined mercury.	Calcined quicksilver.
Sweet mercury.	Calomel.
White precipitate of mer- cury.	White calx of quicksilver.
Corrosive sublimate of mer- cury.	Muriated quicksilver.
Red corrosive mercury.	Red nitrated quicksilver.
Compound powder of bole, with opium.	Compound powder of chalk, with opium.
Aromatic species.	Aromatic powder.
Dover's sudorific powder.	Compound powder of ipeca- cuanha.
Salt of tartar or wormwood.	Prepared kali.

Diuretic

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES.
Diuretic falt.	Acetated kali.
Soluble tartar.	Tartarified kali.
Vitriolated tartar.	Vitriolated kali.
Rochelle falt.	Tartarified natron.
Glauber's falt.	Vitriolated natron.
Bitter purging falt.	Vitriolated magnesia.
Volatile fal ammoniac.	Prepared ammoniac.
Calx of antimony.	Calcined antimony.
Emetic tartar.	Tartarified antimony.
Goulard's extract of saturn.	Water of acetated litharge.
Sugar of lead.	Acetated ceruffe.
Spirits of hartshorn.	Volatile liquor of hartshorn.
Mindererus's spirit.	Acetated water of ammonia.
Sweet spirits of nitre.	Spirit of nitrous ether.
Spirit of fal ammoniac.	Water of ammonia.
Tincture of bark.	Tincture of cinchona.
Volatile tincture of guaiacum.	Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum.
Japonic tincture.	Tincture of catechu.
Tincture of rofes.	Infufion of rofes.
Thebaic tincture.	Tincture of opium.
Paregoric elixir.	Camphorated tincture of opium.
Volatile tincture of valerian.	Ammoniated tincture of valerian.

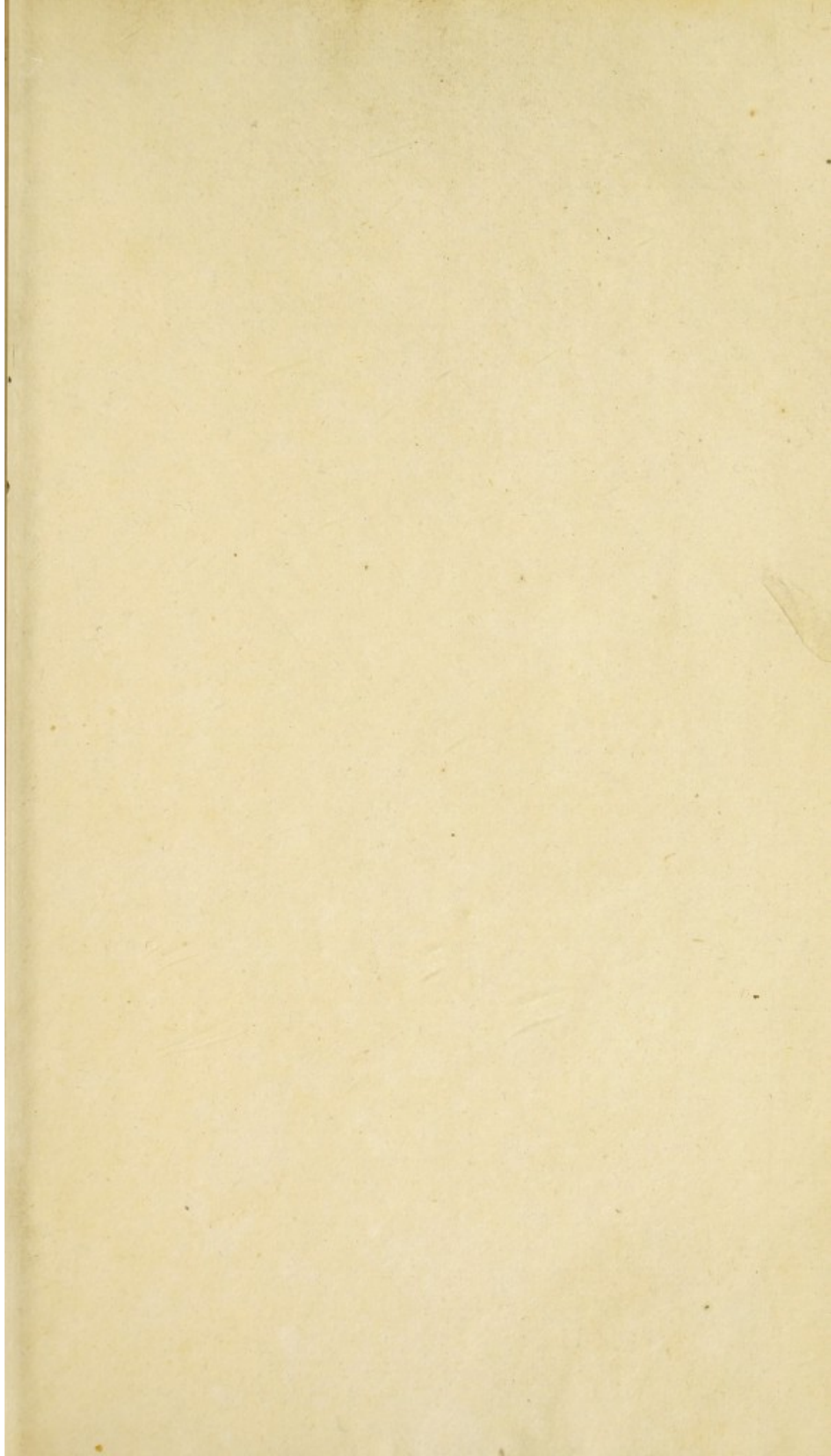
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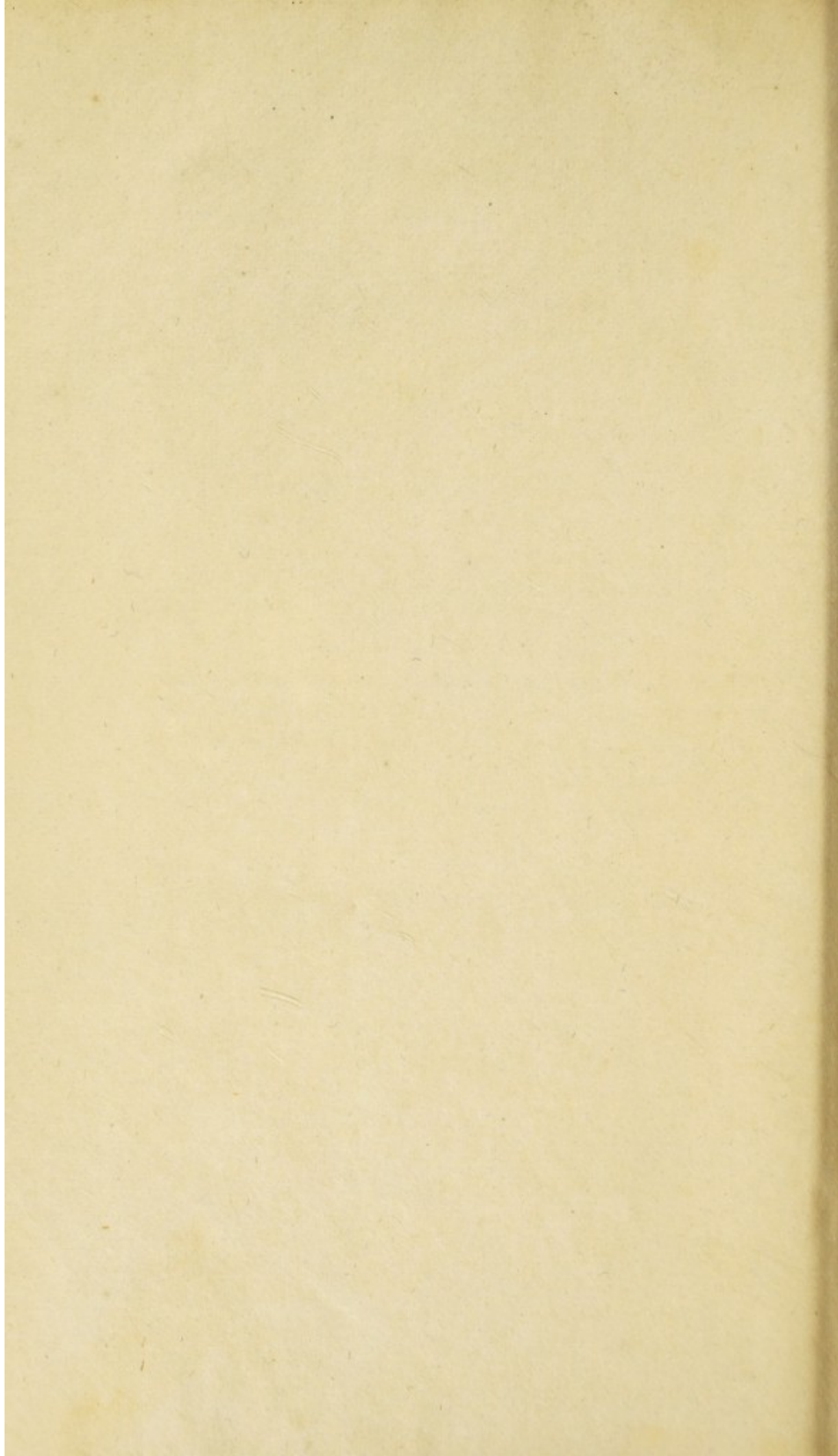
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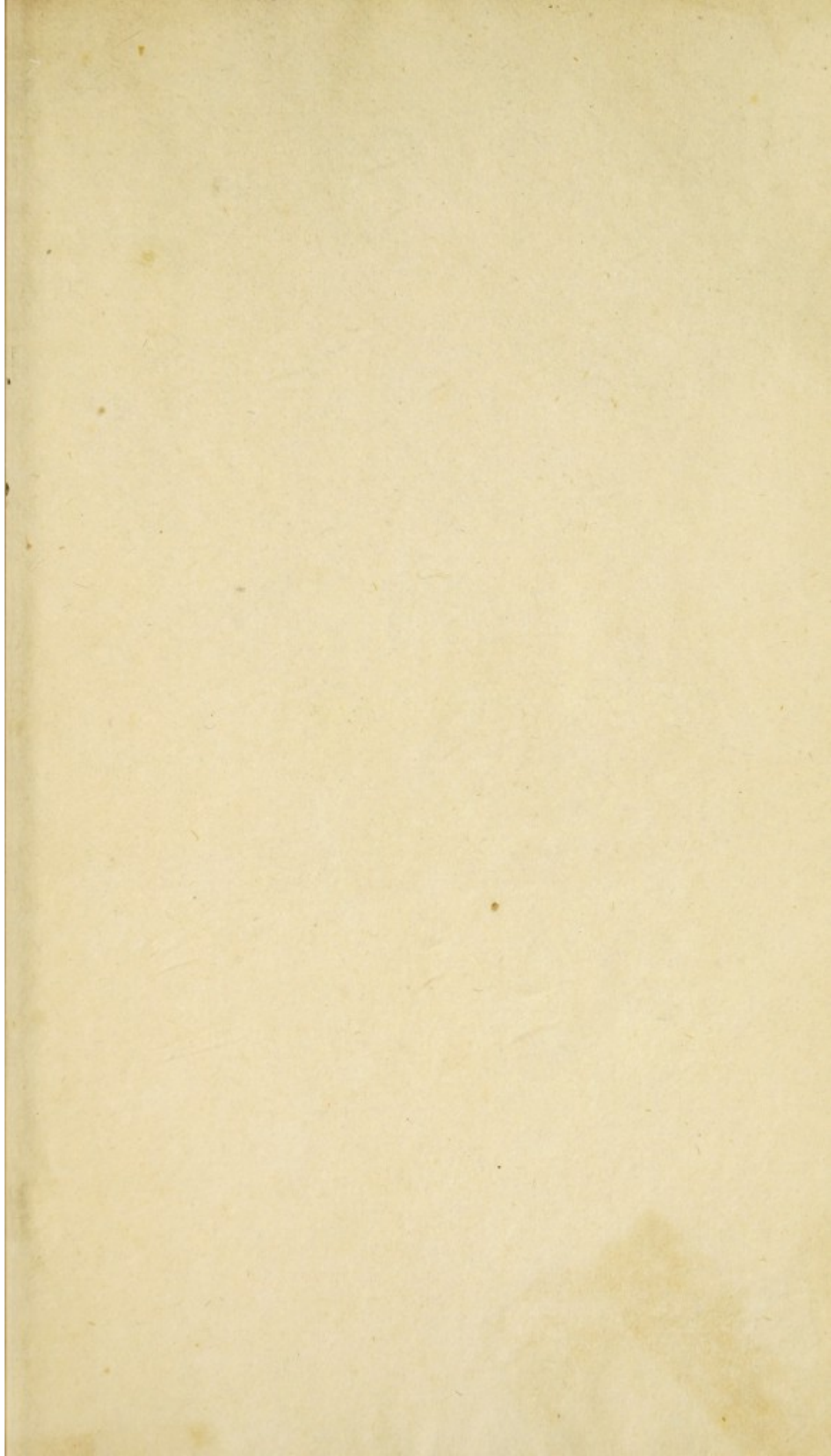
Part I. Chap. I. page 15, line 6 from the top, *instead of* these regiments,  
*read* this regiment.

ERRATA

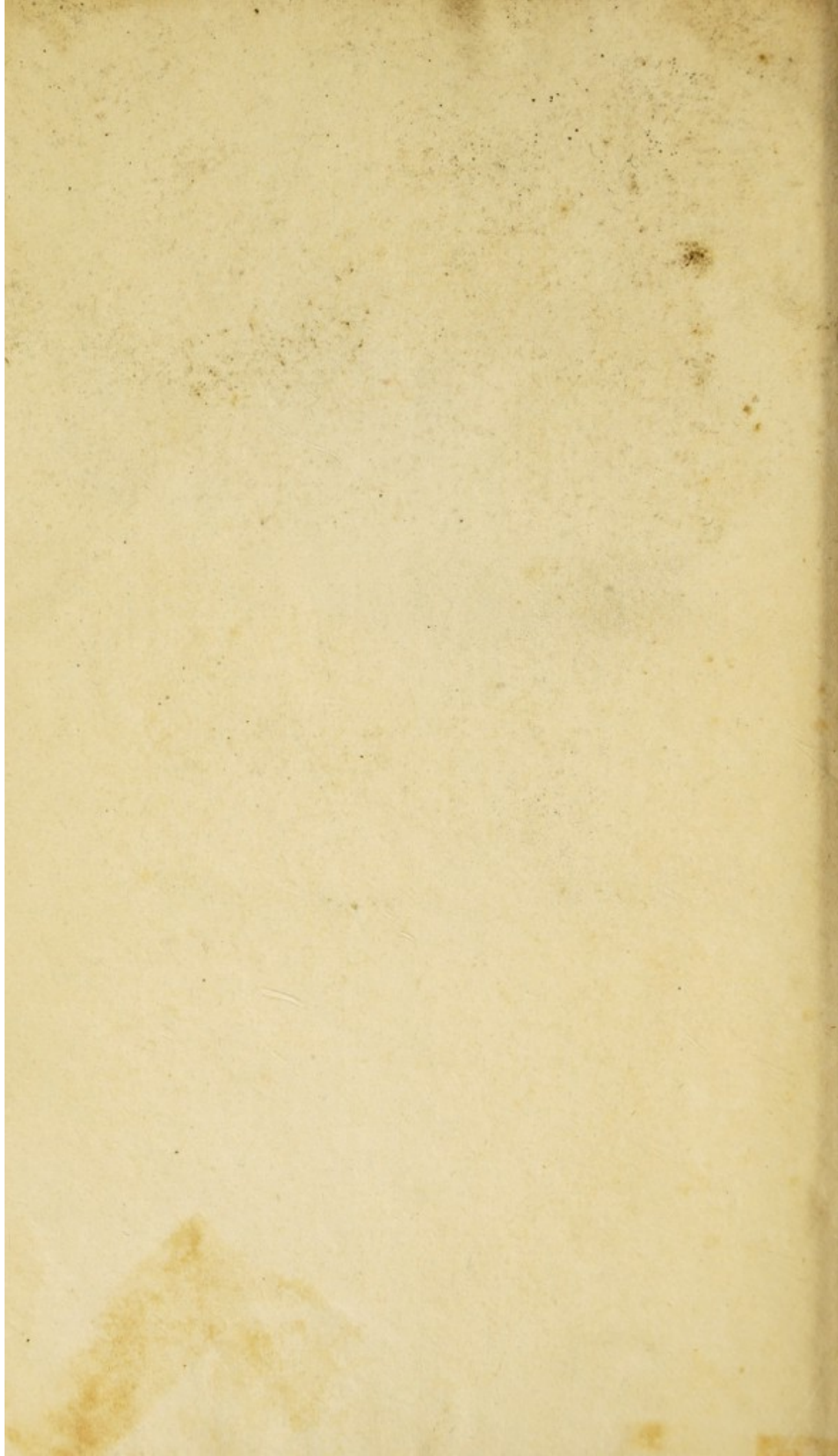
Part I. Chap. I. page 12, line 6 from the top, instead of these regiments, read the regiment.

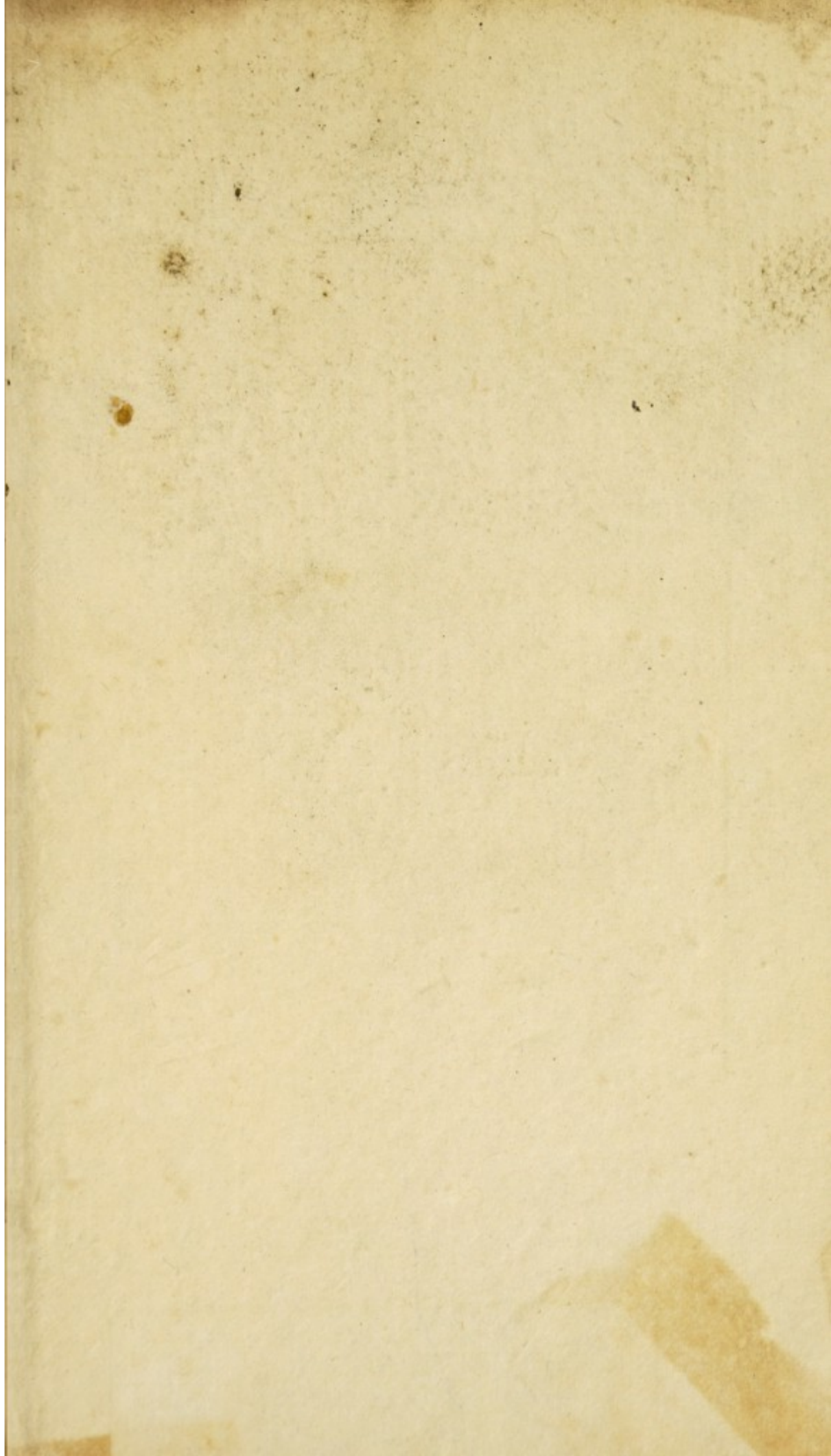












... seem not to be the only consequences of their own ferocity: ... as Dr Owen ... in his excellent treatise on ... They had need to examine their ... **extremity** ...

... that contradicts the ... doing ... as we would think ... they ... to us; ... that it is by no ... can ... end ... the other ... tend ... mischief ...

... We ... indeed ... to ... that ... **M...** ... to ... the ... th ... or ... th ... of ...

... It ... the ... of ...