

A treatise on clinical medicine, being a compendious and systematic introduction to practice, as contained in the memoranda of I. R. Bischoff / From the German, by Joseph Cope.

Contributors

Bischoff, Ignaz Rudolph, Edler von Altenstern, 1784-1850.

Publication/Creation

London : C. Smith for J. Anderson, etc., 1827.

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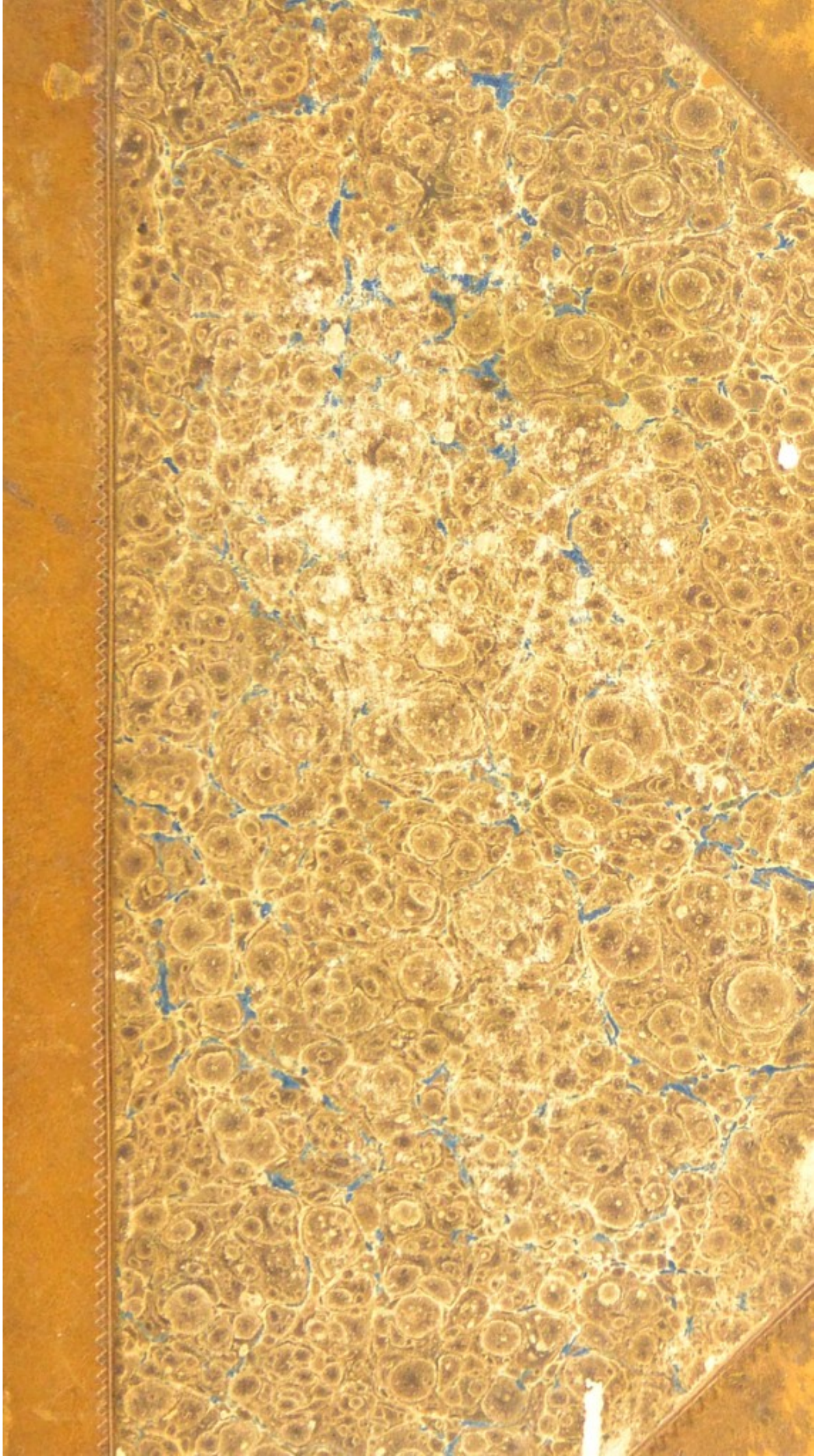
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J. M. Noble

A
TREATISE
ON
CLINICAL MEDICINE,

BEING A
COMPENDIOUS AND SYSTEMATIC
INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICE,

AS CONTAINED IN THE MEMORANDA OF

I. R. BISCHOFF, M.D.

IMPERIAL PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, PHYSICIAN
TO THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, AND ALSO TO THE
LYING-IN HOSPITAL IN PRAGUE.

FROM THE GERMAN,

BY JOSEPH COPE, M.D.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY C. SMITH, ONE BELL YARD, STRAND.
SOLD BY JOHN ANDERSON, WEST SMITHFIELD;
MESSRS. T. AND G. UNDERWOOD; S. HIGHLEY; CALLOW AND
WILSON; COX AND SON; AND OTHER MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.

1827.

TREATISE

ON THE
CLINICAL MEDICINE

OF THE

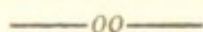
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“Verum quod ad Praxin attinet, profiteor me omnia ex vero tradidisse, nihilque uspiam proposuisse nisi quod probe exploratum habeam, &c.”—SYDENHAM.

“Votorum ideirco me compotem fortunatumque reputabo si opellâ hac meâ, utut tenui ac levidensi, ad profliganda perniciosarum opinionum commenta conferre boni quid, distinctioresque morborum quorundam vulgatorum notiones communicare, atque, ab omni vanâ hypothesi alienus, observata aliorum nondum fortasse sufficientur comprobata, fidarum observationum suffragio valeam confirmare.”—STOLL.



NOTICE BY THE EDITOR.



THE Author of the following Work has, with the utmost veracity and candour, described the history and treatment of one hundred and forty-eight cases, and added a variety of excellent practical remarks. As we seem to want a systematic treatise on clinical medicine, I have been induced to make this available to the British student, who may hence derive great advantage both in his studies and future practice.

The pathology and treatment adopted by the Author are those of the Vienna school, perhaps the best in southern Europe; they differ somewhat from our own; but it may be questioned whether they are not better adapted to the diseases of that latitude, and on this account the more essential to be known by a very great part of the profession, whom the public service or their own interests may cause to practise in hot climates.

I have not found much that required explanation; when this has occurred I

have added a note, adapting throughout, as far as I was able, the nomenclature of our Pharmacopœia, and using that of Austria for my guide. The notes at pages 29 and 256 will require the cursory Reader's attention.

I could have wished to have rendered the expression in the note at page 25 more intelligible; this however is not of much consequence, as the context sufficiently shews the Author's meaning. At page 37, line 27, R. Gram. should have been explained by a note to be the root of the triticum repens.

I have added to the Table of Contents a reference to some remedies which appeared to me interesting, from their not being used in this country at all, or not generally known to possess the virtues assigned them by the Author.

I have chosen this diminutive form for the convenience of the students in medicine, my sole aim having been to draw their attention to, and facilitate this most essential, and, as appears to me, most neglected part of their studies.

London, 1st May, 1827.

J. C.

PREFACE.

— 00 —

I HAVE endeavoured in the following sheets, by a description of the mode of treatment adopted in the medical school for surgeons, to satisfy, as far as I was able, an often expressed wish, that clinical teachers would give to the public a particular account of their effective practice. This work is the result of observations and discoveries made in this school during the years 1823, and 1824; it details facts with truth and simplicity; as nature presented them in her morbid appearances to unprejudiced observation, and without reference to any theoretical system.

Medicine is, without doubt, one of the most beneficial but yet most difficult sciences; it comprehends the whole extent of natural knowledge; its high object is to preserve or restore *health*, the most inestimable of earthly possessions; the value of which Neubeck thus admirably expresses: “to be without it, is ceasing to live, and yet not dying.” The physician’s office is certainly one of the most difficult in civil life, and the object of his

art one of the most important in human existence—it is life itself; he must be, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the laws which regulate disease; these, however, are not expounded in any beneficent code, and he must learn to interpret (as its hints and language) the numberless forms and variations which man's nature presents in its sufferings; and thence by the aid of the experience of others and his own, deduce general rules of theory and practice. It is self-evident how troublesome and difficult this method must be; and hence such a variety of systems, which have been so much the less propitious to mankind, as they have advanced phantoms of the imagination for principles, or deviated from experience, the only true fountain of medical knowledge. *This* is, and must ever be the pedestal of medical science, it is obtained by the free and unbiassed observation of nature; and it is by so much the better grounded and sure, as it is taken from numerous and well connected cases. For this reason I have not chosen for demonstration cases which were remarkable only for the danger attending them, or their rarity, but frequently simple and mild ones, for *these*, indeed, are what most usually occur in practice, and require the greatest attention; by the proper treatment of these they are prevented from rising to greater acuteness, and endangering the life of the patient; and the physician who thus conducts a mild disease with safety to recovery, and prevents it from assuming a more serious form, is certainly

as useful as he who happily rescues a patient from a state of already imminent danger. Besides, even the most common diseases are not always uniform; they are often attended at the outset with considerable danger, undergo each year very great changes, and such as influence their treatment, and in many cases great practical acumen is required rightly to seize and know what in so many diseases is often insidiously concealed under the mask of mildness. It is from ignorance of this, and the consequent neglect, that *that* degree of danger but too frequently comes on, in which patients are so often brought to hospitals as to their last resource.

Public establishments for the sick, where the suffering and truly helpless are received with humanity and kindness, and in which every thing is prepared in a comprehensive manner for their relief, are certainly in this respect among the most beneficent regulations. The hearty thanks of thousands, thereby saved, bless the founders of these establishments, as also the benevolence and kindness of His Majesty, our most gracious Emperor, who has been pleased not only constantly to honour them with his peculiar support, but also, where there was a deficiency of room for the numerous applicants, to order, at great expense, additions to be made to them.

Public hospitals are also at the same time the

most instructive schools for experience, the true source of instruction, the best means of extending useful knowledge, and advancing medical science; and though it cannot be denied that many noble results of a happy termination in the most threatening diseases are dismissed from them; yet, on the other hand it is to be lamented that but too often such patients either through neglect, improper treatment, or the ignorant use of domestic remedies, (often violent) have been thus artificially brought into danger, and not till then become the objects of our art. To the physician who knows how to distinguish and properly treat the most common diseases, the aid of his art will seldom be found wanting in the more unusual cases, as he knows at once, from much practice, when he meets with them; whilst he who attends only to extraordinary diseases, will, in common ones, be liable to err in his diagnosis, and think, often without reason, that he has performed miraculous cures. The words of the great Stoll may be here applied. "I have, says he, also in this year not earnestly sought after what was uncommon, in my observations, but rather aimed to sketch, as in a faithful picture, the constitution of the year, the changes of the weather, and the causes and progress of the diseases which occurred; and to shew with precision the various connexions and transitions of those maladies which followed each other; the manifold forms which they assumed in one and

the same season, though (like the heads of the Lernæan snake) they sprang from the same source. I hold those entitled to great praise who ardently devote themselves to new discoveries; yet I esteem the labour of those not less useful, who examine, limit, extend, or correct the opinions of our predecessors; the former discover unknown countries—these teach how to cultivate with advantage their native soil; their work is rewarded with less fame, but is productive of so much greater profit.”

Thus spoke, forty-five years ago, the immortal teacher; words deserving to be deeply impressed on the mind of the true physician of every age, and set before him as the rule of his conduct.

* In the establishment of schools on the practice of physic for surgeons, the supreme Government of Austria had chiefly in view the instruction of a sufficient number of medical persons; so that, in all those places of the Empire where there was a want of physicians, every subject might nevertheless receive the necessary help when attacked by disease.

In the preface to my book, entitled “Elements of Practical Medicine, exemplified by Cases,” I have endeavoured more minutely to explain this subject.

If we consider the conditions of human society, we find in fact, that in every country the phy-

* Preface to the Annuary of 1824.

sicians could not possibly attend more than a sixth part of the sick. A five times greater number, viz., the very numerous class of country people, is in consequence consigned to the surgeon's care.

The influence of this branch of a profession so essential to the public good is therefore very great, and the surgeon is by the existing laws obliged, both in the country and in small towns, where there is no physician, to supply his place in a reputable manner. The life therefore of his fellow citizen being confided to the surgeon, a perfect acquaintance with the nature and course of diseases, also integrity and discretion, are, with great reason, required of him as primary qualifications. To enable them to fulfil this important charge, surgeons receive (as in eleven cases which occur, ten are medical ones) practical instruction in the science of internal medicine; this should be simple, adapted to their capacities and more confined education, attainable by the generality, and yet grounded; that in sudden and dangerous cases, where immediate help is required, they may know how to act according to well directed and right principles; and that human life may not be entrusted to inexperienced hands; they are at the same time bound by the highest authority, in consideration of their more limited attainments, to call in the advice of a physician as soon as possible in cases of consequence and danger, and to continue the treatment thereof under his guidance;

the physician is also to assist in all surgical operations.

This institution has now been formed in the University of Prague twelve years; and about 500 surgeons, already spread over the kingdom of Bohemia, received therein their instruction.

In the following treatise I have sought partly to present to my hearers a memorandum of the clinical cases of the present year, and also to render to the profession at large, in a short view, a public account of the method of treatment used, according to the present state of medical science in this school.

Medicine must ever be the daughter of experience. All experience arises from facts, to collect which with the greatest care, and from their tenor to deduce results profitable to humanity; to teach the student how to observe nature in her morbid manifestations, clearly, and without prejudice, and from such observation to ground the method of cure, is the great duty of the clinical professor. But in order to accomplish in the most certain manner the great object of introducing the student, who has already gained the necessary theoretical information, into the career of practice, and to form him (according to that sphere of it which falls to the surgeon's lot) for a conscientious, useful, and prudent discharge of his duty, the following plan is adopted in the clinical school:—Every patient when admitted is made over to a student,

as his ordinary, who then publicly, and in the presence of the professor, makes, with all possible exactness, that so essential examination of the patient, by which the following are made out in the most careful manner:—1st. The patient's habit of body, and an account of his previous maladies. 2d. The exciting causes. 3d. The commencement and course of the disease to that period. 4th. The symptoms of the disease at the time of admission. 5th. The remedies already applied, and their effects. After this merely collective and simply historical procedure, we pass to the second and most important point, the determination of the disease or diagnosis. And this is deduced from the above data acquired in the following order; viz., the habit of the patient, the exciting causes, the course and symptoms of the disease, and which are hence called the diagnostic momenta. What the disease has in common with others allied to it, and how to be distinguished from those which resemble it, is then brought forward; the case under examination is compared with the reigning constitution, whether stationary, epidemic or endemic, and the connexion of the present symptoms with the preceding causes is investigated; from these the conclusion is drawn, as from cause to its effects, so as to determine the disease as to its nature, character, form, stage, and degree of acuteness, and by giving it a name to assign the place it holds in nosological systems. By the

diagnosis we are led, with the aid of singly collected facts, to a general idea of the disease; and here the practical teacher follows a method the reverse of the pathologist, who first establishes the idea of the disease, and afterwards assigns its symptoms, causes, divisions, &c. By means of the diagnosis, the physician sees at once the previous, present, and future course (prognosis) of the disease. This last he endeavours to establish according to the probability, whether the disease will terminate in health, in another disease, or in death. The prognosis, when given in the vernacular tongue, requires very great caution, lest the patient's courage should be cast down by the detail of unfavourable symptoms; whence in many cases it must be omitted in the patient's presence, and reserved for another place.

After the diagnosis is established, the third principal proposition follows, viz., the plan of treatment. This is grounded on the accuracy of the diagnosis, and on the indication thereon constructed, that is, on the determination of the changes which must take place in the patient's frame, from nature or art, to bring about the curative process; and as these changes are either effected by nature or by art, so there is a natural and an artificial cure.

Our first object is to procure the removal, as far as possible, of the efficient causes; but this may be no longer in our power: diseases then require,

with respect to their treatment, a two-fold and very material distinction; some can only be favourably terminated by the powers of nature, and the body is thus restored to health. In others, nature yields in the conflict, or would by herself only produce an unfavourable issue. In the former, the object of treatment consists in not interrupting her course, but in keeping it as regular as possible; a quiet observant practice must here be employed, which uses mild remedies adapted to the case, removes impediments, and exactly assigns the diet and regimen. But when the disease is not able of itself to finish desirably its course, then a more or less powerful interference of our art in the progress of the disease takes place. It would be unpardonable to act the mere observer where an urgent indication requires our interference; and it is the great problem of practical medicine to know in what cases nature is to be left to herself, and where she is to be assisted by art, and the manner of doing it.

According to the determined indication, the appropriate remedies are adjusted as accurately as may be to the patient's constitution; they are ordered with all possible simplicity, and the diet is assigned with the greatest care. All that in this short review has been set down respecting the patient, is now put down by the ordinary in writing, and in the same order, with truth and clearness, and read out publicly on the following

day, as the history of the disease or pathologic biography. During the course of the disease it becomes the duty of the ordinary, daily, before the professor's visit, to examine the patient, and to set down in writing the changes that may have taken place, and the general appearance of the disease. On the opening of the clinical school, these observations are read out, their truth confirmed, their errors corrected, and the whole amended.

By this a two-fold object is attained:—1. The student himself learns to make observations. 2. A bar is put to the making out the patient's case, after perhaps the lapse of some days, and often from an uncertain memory; by which occasion is given to such extraordinary and scarcely credible accounts of disease. In this manner the treatment is continued till its termination in a cure or death. In the last case the post mortem examination takes place; previous to which, in reference to the disease, the morbid appearances most likely to present themselves are stated. During the examination, these are noticed with the greatest attention, and consigned to writing. The whole is now compared with the history of the disease and the previous diagnosis; the account of the examination is again publicly read on the following day; the true or mistaken judgment exposed, and the practical results deducible from it, particularized.

This is the mode of clinical instruction, by which, indeed, the possibility of error, the common lot of mortals, is not prevented, but that of untruth is avoided. The cases are not here recorded with the minuteness observed in the school, but a sketch is given in which nothing essential is omitted. They serve more especially as a short repetition of what was in a detailed manner stated with each case, and as a help to the memory. My endeavour was throughout to exhibit with truth and simplicity, and entirely from observation and experience, the course of diseases as presented by nature, and the mode of treatment employed therein.

It is one great perfection of the art, when in spite of the deceitful appearance of various and often violent forms of disease, it teaches quietly to observe their course, not meddling but when required, and then with few and effective remedies, supported with a legitimate indication.

The objection to my using so often the same remedies I consider ill-founded, provided a perfect cure, the chief object, is attained; and our art is surely so much the more estimable when it attains its ends by few and simple remedies, especially in cases of difficulty and danger. The cases chosen for the clinical school were taken from the wards of the Imperial General Hospital, into which (without including the house for insane persons, and that for lying-in women) upon an average there are

admitted 1800 yearly, and in sickly seasons 2500. But in order that the other important and remarkable cases may serve to promote the good of the Institution, and the acquirement of knowledge, it is so arranged that at certain times, as also when interesting cases occur, the students are conducted into the remaining wards, where the professor treats on any subject with the case best suiting it before him.

From the number of patients, compared with that of the students, it follows that each would be obliged to undertake the care of two at least; some had the opportunity of treating three or four.

With respect to the nomenclature of the diseases, I have principally adopted the Latin names, for this reason, that according to the rules of the Institution, the name of the disease in the Latin idiom is always stated, both on a tablet which hangs by the side of each patient (and on which are also particularized his name, age, date of admission, duration of the disease, remedies and diet), as also in the registers of the hospital. Moreover, these names are commendable from their antiquity, known in all languages, and as necessary to be known to medical persons, as the Latin names of plants are to the botanist.

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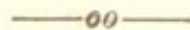
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At page 94, line 11, for $\zeta ij.$ read, $\zeta ij.$

CLINICAL ANNUARY.

FOR 1823.



THE opening of the School on the Practice of Physic for Surgeons, took place in the Season 1822-23, on the 11th of November, and there were, up to the end of August, 141 cases treated; of these, 52 were men and 89 women; chiefly from the lower orders of society, and for the most part labouring under an aggravated state of disease. Among the cases those were particularly selected as examples for the treatment, which represented the reigning epidemic; so that the clinical ward might be considered as a compendium of the then prevailing diseases. Also many chronic cases were admitted, chiefly those which required the ready help of medicine. Of the patients treated, 127 were cured; 10 died (six men and four women), 2 were left in the same state, one a case of consumption, the other of chronic metrorrhagia; two were at the end of the Season transferred to the hospital, where they both did well.

The diseases treated were in the order of their admission, as follows :—

IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1822.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Tussis chronica | matica cum affectione pectoris. |
| 2 Febris inflammatoria rheumatica cum affectione gastrica | 6 Pleuritis et pericarditis † |
| 3 Febris inflammatoria cephalica | 7 Febris inflammatoria cephalica, serius miliaria |
| 4 Pleuritis sinistra | 8 Psoitis |
| 5 Febris inflammatoria rheu- | 9 Scarlatina |
| | 10 Erysipelas faciei |

DECEMBER.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 11 Hepatitis rheumatica | 18 Inflammatio glandulæ thyroideæ |
| 12 Pleuritis spuria | 19 Erysipelas faciei |
| 13 Pneumonia notha Sydenhami | 20 Febris pituitosa lenta † |
| 14 Febris puerperalis | 21 Peritonitis puerperalis |
| 15 Febris inflammatoria catarrhalis cum affectione pulmonum | 22 Febris rheumatica catarrhalis |
| 16 Icterus | 23 Bubo syphiliticus |
| 17 Splenitis | 24 Febris nervosa lenta |

JANUARY, 1823.

| | |
|--|---|
| 25 Hæmorrhagia Pulmonum | 35 Erysipelas faciei |
| 26 Febris rheumatica | 36 Febris rheumatica |
| 27 Peritonitis dorsalis | 37 Inflammatio testiculi et angina membranacea in infante |
| 28 Erysipelas faciei | 38 Pleuritis sinistra |
| 29 Peripneumonia in charactere nervosum desinens | 39 Febris inflammatoria |
| 30 Tussis chronica | 40 Pleuritis rheumatica |
| 31 Morbilli | 41 Febris intermittens quotidiana |
| 32 Febris nervosa ex gastrica orta † | 42 Febris inflammatoria rheumatica |
| 33 Splenitis † | |
| 34 Febris catarrhalis in nervosam vergens | |

† Denotes the Case to have been fatal.

* Transferred or left under cure.

The remaining cases were cured.

FEBRUARY.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 43 Hepatitis | 54 Febris intermittens quotidi- ana |
| 44 Obstructiones | 55 Peritonitis anterior |
| 45 Febris gastrica saburralis | 56 Morbilli |
| 46 Arthritis acuta | 57 Febris intermittens quotidi- ana in remittentem versa |
| 47 Pleuritis sinistra | 58 Febris putrida |
| 48 Erysipelas faciei † | 59 Pleuritis dextra |
| 49 Febris pituitosa | 60 Pleuritis sinistra |
| 50 Diarrhœa | |
| 51 Pleuritis sinistra | |
| 52 Angina tonsillaris | |
| 53 Febris pituitosa nervosa | |

MARCH.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 61 Pleuritis rheumatica | 69 Peripneumonia cum affec- tione diaphragmatis |
| 62 Scabies | 70 Pleuritis et peritonitis |
| 63 Peripneumonia | 71 Febris rheumatica |
| 64 Diarrhœa | 72 Arthritis acuta |
| 65 Laryngitis | 73 Febris inflammatoria |
| 66 Pleuritis rheumatica | 74 Febris intermittens tertiana |
| 67 Diaphragmitis | 75 Febris inflammatoria |
| 68 Angina pharyngea et la- ryngea † | 76 Febris intermittens quartana |

APRIL.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 77 Morbilli | 86 Typhus contagiosus |
| 78 Febris rheumatica cum af- fectione pectoris | 87 Febris inflammatoria |
| 79 Febris inflammatoria | 88 Morbilli |
| 80 Pleuritis nervosa et enteritis occulta † | 89 Febris gastrica |
| 81 Ischias | 90 Peripneumonia |
| 82 Typhus contagiosus † | 91 Diarrhœa |
| 83 Febris inflammatoria | 92 Hepatitis |
| 84 Arthritis acuta | 93 Obstipatio alvi |
| 85 Typhus contagiosus | 94 Pleuritis cum tussi chronica |
| | 95 Typhus contagiosus |
| | 96 Pleuritis dextra |

MAY.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 97 Peripneumonia subsequen- tibus morbillis | 101 Hepatitis chronica |
| 98 Tussis chronica | 102 Morbilli |
| 99 Morbilli | 103 Urticaria |
| 100 Metrorrhagia * | 104 Angina tonsillaris |
| | 105 Colica catamenialis |

JUNE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 106 Pleuroperipneumonia et angina | 113 Tussis chronica in phthisimabiens * |
| 107 Febris rheumatica | 114 Vertigo nervosa |
| 108 Febris puerperalis | 115 Pleuritis deinde febris intermittens cephalica |
| 109 Tussis chronica | 116 Metrorrhagia |
| 110 Febris intermittens quotidiana | 117 Febris gastrica biliosa |
| 111 Icterus | 118 Peritonitis anterior |
| 112 Pleuritis, deinde Febris nervosa cum enteritide occulta | |

JULY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 119 Pleuroperipneumonia | 127 Pleuritis sinistra |
| 120 Hepatitis | 128 Dysenteria cum Hepatitide |
| 121 Febris nervosa putrida ex gastrica orta cum intussusceptione Intestinorum † | 129 Febris rheumatica |
| 122 Hydrocephalus acutus cum intussusceptione Intestinorum † | 130 Laryngitis et bronchitis |
| 123 Febris inflammatoria gastrica cum angina tonsillari | 131 Febris inflammatoria cephalica deinde nervosa cum miliaribus |
| 124 Angina tonsillaris | 132 Spasmi et convulsiones |
| 125 Erysipelas faciei | 133 Peritonitis anterior |
| 126 Pleuritis sinistra | 134 Febris gastrica biliosa cum pleuritide |
| | 135 Morbilli |
| | 136 Febris rheumatica |

AUGUST.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 137 Hydrops universalis | 139 Hydrops universalis |
| 138 Pleuritis et meningitis rheumatica | 140 Febris nervosa * |
| | 141 Febris rheumatica nervosa * |

The diseases arranged in a scientific order, afford, according to my Tables on acute and chronic disease, the following view :—

I. Pyrexia seu Febres.

Status Morbi.

A. Febres continuæ.

1. *Cum sola Systematum affectione*

- (a) System. sanguinei { Febris inflammator. (Synocha)..
 inflam. catarrhalis ...
 inflam. rheumatica ...
- (b) Syst. reproductivi { _____ gastrica saburralis ...
 _____ biliosa ...
 _____ pituitosa ...
- (c) System. nervosi Febris nervosa ...
 (d) Syst. nerv. & reprod. _____ putrida ...

2. *Cum affectione Systematis et organ.*

- (a) Inflammationes topicæ { Angina ...
 Inflammat. Gland. thyreoid ...
 Laryngitis ...
 Bronchitis ...
 Peripneumonia ...
 _____ notha Sydenhami
 Pleuritis ...
 Pleuroperipneumonia ...
 Diaphragmitis ...
 Hepatitis ...
 Splenitis ...
 Psotitis ...
 Peritonitis ...
 Febris puerperalis ...
 Dysenteria ...
 Ischias ...
 Arthritis ...

| November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Total | Discharged Cured | Left Uncured | Dead | Remain |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|------------------|--------------|------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 12 | 11 | | | 1 |
| | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 4 | | 1 | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 17 | | 1 | |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 21 | | | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | 1 | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | |

Status Morbi.

(b) Exanthemata.

| | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Total | Discharged | Left Uncured | Dead | Remain | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------------|------|--------|---|
| I. Contagiosa 1. Contagiosa 2. Non contagiosa | Morbilli | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| | Scarlatina | | | | | 4 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | Typhus contagiosus. | | | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| | Erysipelas faciei... .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | Urticaria | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Febris intermittens tertiana | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | _____ quotidiana . | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | B. Febres intermittentes II. Apyrexia seu morbi chronici Sensu latiori | Hæmorrhagia Pulmonum | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | | Hæmorrhagiæ _____ Uteri | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | Diarrhœa | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Obstipatio alvi | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| (a) primarum Viarum | | Hydrops universalis | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | | Hydrocephalus | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| (b) System. plastici et lymphatici | | Obstructiones... .. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | Syphilis | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | Scabies | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | Icterus | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| (c) Nutritionis | Phthisis pulmonalis | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Tussis chronica | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Colica... .. | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 3. Cum affect. syst. nervosi | Convulsiones | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | Vertigo | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| (a) Dolores | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| (b) Spasmi | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Summa</i> | 10 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 141 | 127 | 2 | 10 | 2 | |

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

The atmosphere, as the supporter and preserver of life, (the true *pabulum vitæ*) has the greatest possible influence on the derangement of the laws of organization, or diseases. The air is, through changes of its known physical and chemical properties, by noxious matters, and even frequently by its own qualities, the great source of widely spreading diseases; such as depend on the weather, the seasons, the latitude, and particular places. From noxious miasmata, unfolded in or mixed therewith, arise contagious diseases, which are propagated from one place or country to another. The air also becomes by means of peculiar qualities in its component parts, the cause of the stationary character of diseases, and of the appearance of determinate forms of disease in the different systems and organs; which we indeed know to be the effects of existing atmospheric conditions, but we fail in attempting to explain the manner of their production. So experience teaches, that in winter the sanguineous system is most likely to suffer, and thence the inflammatory character to prevail; that in the hot seasons the gastric and biliary systems are most acted upon; hence bilious fevers, fluxes, choleras, and diarrhœas; moreover, that in spring and autumn, phlegmatic diseases and intermittent fevers are most prevalent.

Under what conditions, however, certain diseases appear from changes in the atmosphere, why, hence, at one time the inflammatory diathesis should attack the mucous, at another the fibrous membranes; why at one time there shall be the Small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, rashes, and at

another sore-throats and phthisical coughs; and why, often in precisely similar states of the weather, certain individual organs shall become the objects of atmospheric influence; whence, at one time, inflammations of the organs of deglutition, or of the windpipe; at another, peripneumonies, pleurisies, inflammations of the bowels, or child-bed fever; and lastly, why certain diseases, which seldom occur, should, when they do, most generally prevail, as the mumps, influenza, and other epidemics both of men and beasts—is as yet unexplained; we can only look for their cause in the unknown changes of the vital energy of the atmosphere, and their baneful effects on our organization; yet the variations in the condition of the atmosphere, and consequently of the weather, have the most decided influence, not only on their productions, but also on the course which diseases take; as experience teaches that in favourable states of the weather, diseases in general pass through their stages with much greater regularity, so, on the contrary, no practical physician is a stranger to the fact, that in many constitutions of the air, all sick persons suffer proportionally more; and that, particularly in fevers, (by sudden changes of the weather) Nature suffers many impediments in her efforts to bring about favourable crises. Even when symptoms of a favourable crisis have appeared, their accomplishment has been prevented, and, by the same means, a material change is not unfrequently given to the disease itself.

It is hence self-evident how essential it is to be observant of the weather—which Hippocrates most urgently recommends at the beginning of the book, *De Aere, Aquis et Locis*.

In general the winter of this year, which came in suddenly on the 12th of December, with great cold, but at first without snow, was very severe; the earth was every where rent with drought and cold. It was, moreover, remarkable by a great, and in many places unheard of deficiency of water, a consequence of the preceding very dry summer.

The spring was throughout uncommonly warm, the summer moderately hot, yet with abundance of rain; which gave rise in some places to inundations, and a more than usual moisture prevailed, which was so conducive to vegetation, that this year deserves to be reckoned among the most fruitful ones, from the great abundance of all the necessaries of life. Three fatal epidemics (which shall be hereafter investigated) give sufficient ground to account this year, in a medical point of view, as one of the most important; these were, 1st, the end of the scarlet fever; 2d, the measles; 3d, the contagious typhus.

STATE OF THE WEATHER OF EACH MONTH *.

NOVEMBER 1822.

| | Barometer. | Thermometer. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Highest | 29.06 | 52.7. |
| Lowest | 28.07 | 8.15. |
| Mean | 28.56 | 30.42. |

In November the weather was alternately cloudy and serene; the beginning was quite autumnal, the days clear and pleasant; on the 11th, cutting north winds set in, and the thermometer sank suddenly below the freezing point. From the 18th to the end, it was almost daily cloudy night and

* The Author's notation of the Barometer, and heat has been changed into that used in England, the Rhenish foot compared with ours being taken as 1033 to 1000.

morning ; from the 14th to the 15th snow fell in the night ; on the 29th, some gusts of wind were experienced ; the prevailing winds were west and south-west.

DECEMBER.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Highest | 29.01 | 41.22 |
| Lowest | 27.97 | 00.5. |
| Mean | 28.49 | 20.63. |

December was in the beginning particularly mild and pleasant, but on the 9th it became remarkably cold. On the 16th and 17th snow fell, succeeded by a hard frost and increasing cold, which on the 31st reached the lowest point, viz. Zero. The winds were north-east and south-east.

JANUARY 1823.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Highest | 28.96 | 40.32. |
| Lowest | 27.8 | —18.17 |
| Mean | 28.38 | 11.07 |

This month had at the beginning mostly clear cold days, snow fell on the 12th, the sky continued overcast. On the 21st the cold increased and the barometer fell. At eight hours and thirty minutes, *a. m.* of the 23d of January, it reached its lowest point, viz.—18°. North-west and north-east were the prevailing winds.

FEBRUARY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Highest | 28.62 | 46.62 |
| Lowest | 27.24 | 24.8 |
| Mean | 27.93 | 35.71 |

In February it continued very cold, though

there were rainy days, and frequent sleet fell. The south-west and north-west winds prevailed.

MARCH.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|--------------|------------|--------|
| Highest..... | 28.5 | 60.12 |
| Lowest..... | 27.83..... | 30.42. |
| Mean..... | 28.16.. | 45.27. |

March was remarkable for frequent storms. Snow also fell during the first fortnight; during the latter half it rained much, yet the rain was often mixed with snow. During the last days the sky was for the most part clear with a south-east wind. The prevailing winds were north-west and south-west.

APRIL.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|--------------|------------|--------|
| Highest..... | 28.79..... | 69.35. |
| Lowest..... | 28.26..... | 30.87. |
| Mean..... | 28.53..... | 50.11. |

At the beginning of April there was rain, and sleet. In the latter half of the month there was much rain, with occasional storms; and few clear days. The north and south-west winds prevailed.

MAY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|--------------|------------|--------|
| Highest..... | 28.79..... | 84.87 |
| Lowest..... | 28.26..... | 44.37. |
| Mean..... | 28.53..... | 64.62. |

This month was rather clear than clouded. Between the 8th and 14th there were frequent storms with rain, only two thunder storms were observed.

The winds were very changeable, and the temperature very conducive to vegetation.

JUNE.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Highest | 28.66 | 83.75 |
| Lowest | 28.07 | 50. |
| Mean | 28.36 | 66.87 |

June was for the most part rainy; the atmosphere almost throughout clouded; only one entirely clear day. From the 15th to the 22d tremendous rains fell, and the rivers overflowed. The prevailing winds were south-west and north-west.

JULY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Highest | 28.68 | 90.5. |
| Lowest | 28.17 | 23.62. |
| Mean | 28.43 | 73.06. |

July was moderately clear; though in the latter half there was more rain and thunder. The heat was on some days very great.

The prevailing winds were south-west and west.

AUGUST.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Highest | 28.7 | 51.07. |
| Lowest | 28.36 | 28.35. |
| Mean | 28.53 | 55.71. |

This month was clear, warm, and often sultry; particularly towards the end. Some rain and storms made the heat more tolerable. During the latter half the sky was generally clear.

Prevalent winds south-west and south-east.

PREVAILING CHARACTER OF THE DISEASES.

The inflammatory was the stationary character of the diseases of this year, and chiefly connected with rheumatic affections. The former in many cases was carried to a high degree, to which the severity of the very cold winter greatly contributed; yet even in the warm months it was the most prevalent, and betrayed the most decided influence on other diseases; hence the antiphlogistic treatment was in general of most extensive and beneficial use; it likewise entirely suited with the so generally connected rheumatic affections.

The great variety of the seasons, the manifold changes of the weather caused the annual character of the diseases, as well as their treatment, to undergo in the different months, material changes.

PREVALENT DISEASES IN THE INDIVIDUAL MONTHS.

In the months of November and December, in which a rather unfixed, cold, and damp state of the weather prevailed, the inflammatory character affected more particularly the mucous membranes, whence frequent catarrhal affections, and particularly in November, there occurred frequent colds, coughs and diarrhœas; which were easily cured by a moderate antiphlogistic treatment; by the use of soothing mucilaginous means, and by an appropriate diet. In November, the last case of scarlet fever happened. This epidemic, remarkable for its violence, began in December 1821, extended itself from January to March, 1822; in May it began to spread still wider, and to become general and contagious, and so continued up to the beginning of November; it attacked children and adults; and was, in consequence of the

unusual violence of the heat in the summer months, particularly malignant, and dreaded by its frequently fatal termination; it was extinguished by the great cold of the winter. Taking a general view of the whole course of this epidemic, we shall find that it began as a genuine inflammatory affection; that it passed gradually during the great summer heat to a gastric bilious character; later it inclined more to the nervous type, and terminated as an inflammatory affection, but of a milder kind. The prevailing character of disease was purely inflammatory during the month of December; the severe cold which had already set in, the constant north winds, and the consequent dry frost, favoured more particularly that diathesis. Many local inflammations of the chest and also of the abdomen made their appearance, and required the most energetic antiphlogistic treatment, with general and topical bleeding. In January the inflammatory character continued; peripneumonies, pleurisies, inflammations of the peritoneum, and bloody flux were the prevalent diseases. If in the last months the traces of the scarlet epidemic disappeared, now those of the measles were discovered; not so dangerous as the former, yet exceeding it in the number of those affected, since, in May, more than 3200 children were attacked by them. This epidemic was throughout of the inflammatory catarrhal character, frequently connected with peripneumony, sometimes with phrenitis, and uncommonly so with sore throat. This last affection often appeared at the beginning, in still more cases, and often unexpectedly in the state of scaling, which was favoured more particularly by the atmospheric changes of the cold months of March and April.

Several important cases of this disease in adults were treated in the clinical wards; though it for the most part affects young persons, and particularly children, which are seldom brought to hospitals. In February, when cold weather prevailed, the acute rheumatism was most predominant, but in the following month, March, a distinct tendency to the nervous character was observable; perhaps the unsettled moist state of the weather was conducive to that event. The measles became general in the town, and were attended with very acute symptoms; they were not in general to be called malignant, though among the great number of sick, many dangerous cases occurred, of which not a few in the city proved fatal.

April was remarkable for the sudden appearance of the contagious typhus, (*typhus carceralis*) in the general hospital. It took its rise in the prisons of the new town, whence the cases were brought into the general hospital. The cause of this was, that though the rooms were spacious, yet a disproportionately great number of culprits had been brought together, by which the quality of the air was corrupted, and the typhoid contagion let loose. It is most worthy of remark in a practical point of view, that on the 2nd of April the crowding of the prison took place, and that already on the 4th, the sick were brought to us, attacked with fever, stupor, a peculiar dull countenance, blood-shot conjunctiva, and catarrhal symptoms. I had not as yet paid attention to the diagnosis of this important disease, yet the common origin of it, the arrival of many at the same time, attacked with fever in the same manner, and having observed, also, that the peculiar typhous exanthema, (*exanthema morbilliforme ty-*

phosum, purpura typhosa,) as a distinguishing and characteristic mark, was to be seen in all of them, (which indeed had at first a great resemblance to measles, and might be compared with the then existing epidemic,) determined me without delay to state the circumstances, in order to adopt the most effectual means of preventing its spread; these were employed with vigour, and happily put a stop to its further progress. The characteristic was decidedly inflammatory, yet with considerable modifications. Its extension was immediately prevented by a separation of the sick, and by the employment of fumigations with mineral acids; the last cases of the disease were received into the hospital in the following month. May had a moderate temperature; a frequent change of the weather favoured the appearance of acute rheumatism.

June was unusually cool, and rainy almost throughout; to this are to be attributed the frequent cases of catarrh, or colds with headache, inflammations of the throat, coughs, with inflammation of the lungs, and their investing membrane, but particularly very numerous diarrhœas; with which last not only those out of the town were affected, but also the patients in the hospital. As an uncommon circumstance, it deserves to be recorded, that intermittents, which till now were so uncommon, again frequently occurred, and there were more of them treated in this than in the preceding ten years. In the month of July, in which the heat began to be oppressive on certain days, affections of the digestive system were most conspicuous; gastric fevers, and among these bilious fevers often appeared, which very readily passed into the putrid and nervous kind, especially

when the case was neglected, or when, what so frequently occurred, excessive diarrhœa accompanied it. Many sick were admitted in the complete nervous state, which had been preceded by gastric symptoms. The dysentery, a disease which, for a long time, was considered rare, now appeared, and a few sick were brought in this month attacked with it. The gastric bilious character became still more developed in the month of August, and this was favoured by the continued hot weather which then prevailed.

TREATMENT OF PARTICULAR CASES.

Many cases of the common inflammatory fever, without local inflammation of an organ, and where the chief characteristic is a simple excitement of the sanguineous system, appeared this year; they were, however, in general, of the remittent type, and rather mild; and hence more deserving to be called fevers of excitement. They could only properly assume the title of synocha, when they were attended with a greater degree of acuteness, and had a marked continued type; now this synocha, without any local inflammatory affection, is, at least in this country, rather an uncommon disease, nor does it come to a crisis constantly in the first cycle of seven, but it goes on from 14 to 17 days, when the crisis takes place by sweat, urine with a sediment, or sometimes by a bleeding from the nose*.

The common inflammatory fever, or synocha, presents the model, and as it were, the primary

* The Author in this place goes at large into the definition, and application of the words Synocha and Synochus, but which, as he himself apologizes for it, I have thought best to omit.

or radical fever, of which all others may be considered (by otherwise very distinct characters,) as different modifications; for though Stoll very truly remarks, "nullum omnino dari symptoma quod et omnem febrem comitetur, et solum et semper;" yet can we have no idea of a fever, without excitement of the sanguineous system, or morbid irritability of the heart and arteries.

This increased action of the circulation attends fever through its whole course as a constant symptom. The heart is the central organ of the blood, hence its morbidly increased activity, the changes of the circulation with regard to its movement and strength, and of the animal heat.

Since the heart is connected by such an extended sympathy with all the other viscera, that immense list of symptoms is accounted for, with which, according to Boerhaave, fever is for the most part attended, and yet without which it may exist; as also, why every organ (having capillary vessels) when excited, is capable, by re-action on the heart, of producing fever. The symptoms with which the common inflammatory fever makes its appearance, coincide in many things with those of all other fevers; no organ or principal function of the system is greatly deranged, and yet they almost all suffer.

SYMPTOMS OF THE SYNOCHA.

After an usually short notice it comes on with a sensation of uneasiness and lassitude, with considerable but seldom long continued cold, followed by heat, which spreads over the whole body insensibly and uniformly: this continues through its whole course, is great, yet does not convey to the touch any unpleasant mordacious sensation; it is at first very hot to the feel, but appears less so afterwards.

The pulse, which is the most essential and principal diagnostic symptom in synocha, is, during the cold stage, very frequently compressed, small, and somewhat hard; as the hot stage comes on, it becomes by degrees full, expanded, tense, strong and hard; in its rhythm, it remains uniform, yet a very great velocity is no very prominent symptom; it is, in fact, much more frequent than in health, yet (with some exceptions) it seldom exceeds 112 strokes in a minute. Children are an exception, in whom, when attacked with inflammatory fever, the pulse is often extremely quick.

Its frequency, fulness, magnitude and hardness, are increased in every paroxysm, and in the same ratio do the other symptoms become more violent; should the pulse become slower, softer, or smaller, these would also become milder.

The above condition of the heat, the firm continued type, the strength and hardness of the pulse, are the pathognomonic symptoms of synocha. If during the hot stage the pulse is oppressed, contracted, small and hard; or unlike in the two wrists, it denotes the accompanying local affection of some important viscus; or it may be caused by pain or spasm. An oppressed, contracted, apparently weak pulse, frequently occurs in fever, without any real debility, but not the contrary, for in fevers of all kinds, and, of consequence, also, in bilious, malignant, and putrid ones, there is no remarkably strong or hard pulse but indicates an inflammatory tendency; which, though perhaps only a temporary one, is, in every stage, of the greatest practical importance. In chronic affections, as in hydrothorax, and diseases of the heart, a strong or hard pulse frequently indeed occurs without any concomitant inflammation.

When in synocha there is the double or pulsus dicrotus, we may expect for the most part a favourable hæmorrhage from the nose.

Hippocrates, who was not acquainted with this kind of pulse, calls our attention to this very crisis from other attending circumstances. He says, (Epid. lib. 1. sect. ii. 18.) "in those who in acute fevers, but especially in ardent fevers, shed spontaneous tears, we are to expect a hæmorrhage from the nose, if they are not dangerously affected." Also (Lib. Prænotionum. ab Initio.) "we should enquire of the patients, (who having fever, perceive a hard painful swelling under the short ribs,) whether they have pain in the head, or are dim sighted, in which case it is probable they will bleed from the nose; we are particularly to expect such an hæmorrhagy in young men who have not passed their thirty-fifth year." And further, in the same book, "in those who in these fevers are thus affected with pain in the head, with dimness or weakness of sight, or who see sparks of fire; who, instead of the heartburn, perceive in the hypochondria of either side, a contraction or pain, without inflammation, we are to expect a hæmorrhage from the nose, rather than a vomiting." Solanus de Luque, and Jacob Nihell (Novæ observationes circa crisiûm prædictionem ex pulsu. Traject. ad Rhen. 1753), have endeavoured to establish by remarkable observations, and rules founded upon them, the doctrine of prediction of crisis from the pulse. According to Solanus, the double beating pulse is a certain sign of a critical hæmorrhage from the nose, viz., according to the intervals, (in which it appears) it becomes a determined sign of the time when the hæmorrhage will take place.

He says, "when the redoubled pulse happens at every thirtieth pulsation, the hæmorrhage will take place within four days; if at every sixteenth stroke, within three days; if at the eighth pulsation, within two days; if at every third or fifth stroke, within twenty-four hours; the shorter the interval of the redoubled pulsation, the sooner will the hæmorrhage take place.

If in the double stroke the second wave is stronger than the first, the hæmorrhage will be abundant; if both strokes are alike, it will be moderate, if the second is weaker, it will be sparing. To establish the truth of these propositions, cases, and the testimony of eleven Spanish physicians, are adduced. Nihell observed the redoubled pulse in 121 men, and in seven only did the nasal hæmorrhage not take place. We may hence conclude, that in the southern climate of Spain fevers, in respect to arterial action, observe an evidently different course from that in our own; for in our part of the world the redoubled pulse is much less common; (for the most part, indeed, a prelude to nasal hæmorrhage) but by no means according to the above adopted laws; and the most experienced practitioners scarcely would, in a long career, have seen one half of the number stated.

THE REMAINING SYMPTOMS OF SYNOCHA.

The head is, more particularly in the fore part, but often throughout, affected with a continued painful oppression; without absolute vertigo; it is, however, accompanied by wandering in irritable subjects and children, and these last have often a restless tossing about, starting, and convulsions. The sleep is not calm, but interrupted with frightful dreams, during which children often start from their beds.

The countenance is flushed, red and hot. The eyes are protruded and sparkling, the look is animated, fiery; the eyelids are often contracted and painful. The nostrils, lips and mouth are dry, the smell is deficient. The tongue is moist, quite red, or entirely covered with a thin white coat; sometimes it is half dry. The thirst is continued, and ardent, with desire of cooling acid drinks, yet it may be satisfied; sometimes it is moderate, or not at all increased. The appetite is entirely wanting, as is the taste; or it is faint and sometimes metallic; the mouth generally dry. Respiration is performed chiefly by the thoracic muscles; it is strong and sometimes deep, yet a deep inspiration gives no pain; the breath is hot to the feel. The skin is uniformly hot, often red, a little swollen, disposed to perspire, soft and not dry, The secretions in general are suppressed. The urine flows sparingly, often with a sensation of burning or pricking, and very red, hot and transparent; the stools hard, dry and sparing. The patient feels himself weak and cast down, but there is no impediment to voluntary motion. Blood which is drawn becomes in a few minutes milky and troubled, has little serum, and forms a thick, firm cake, flat, or round and hollow at the surface, and on which is formed a thick, firm, yellow-white inflammatory crust.

As the sketch of these symptoms has appeared uniform in nature for centuries, observers of all ages have drawn it in the same manner. Various modifications, however, arise in the degree of violence and duration of this fever. The more violent the whole disease, the more perfect its continued type; and here either none, or scarcely any observable remissions take place; hence the name

synocha, or febris continua continens inflammatoria.

When the fever is less violent, one may remark distinct remissions and exacerbations; it approaches then more to the type of a continued remittent fever, febris continua remittens. In a mild form, it is properly designated by Hufeland and Raimann, by the name of irritative fever, (febris irritativa.) The inflammatory fever is rapid in its course, and terminates in one, four, seven, or fourteen days, though it is even sometimes chronic.

The shortest is the febris ephemera, diaria, which passes off sometimes in a few hours, or comes to a crisis within twenty-four hours, with copious sweat, urine with sediment, often with bleeding at the nose, or with a peculiar eruption on the lips (Hidroa febrilis.) When it lasts three or four days, it is called the protracted ephemera, (ephemera plurium dierum, simpliciter continens,) or according to some of the older physicians, synocha legitima. It then enters into the limits of the synocha extensa (Synochus simplex, synochus non putris), which extends itself to seven days, from which it is only distinguished by the degree of sickness, and the continuance and more violent impression of the causes.—Inflammatory fevers of a longer duration than seven days, with burning heat and appearance of the inflammatory crust on the blood, were called synochus putris by the ancients; a source of great confusion, as, from the longer continuance of the disease, no conclusion with respect to its nature can be drawn. It may conveniently be called synocha protracta, and it may extend its course to eleven, fourteen, or seventeen days, even in some cases to a longer period.

In its course, the synocha terminates in health, in another disease, or in death. It terminates in health by crises, which are alone effected by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, and which cannot be anticipated by art, as we know of no remedy which will bring a sediment in the crude urine, or produce a salutary epistaxis; even sweat, which comes not spontaneously, but is forced by medicine, is not salutary, and produces no mitigation. Our art is able notwithstanding, in many cases, to remove obstacles which retard the crisis, and hence, at least indirectly, to promote its regular appearance, by exciting the deficient, and repressing the too violent effects of nature.

The crisis of inflammatory fevers appears in the ephemera within twenty-four hours, otherwise on the third, fourth, seventh, or eleventh day; seldom on the fourteenth, very rarely on the seventeenth; by sweat, urine, bleeding at the nose, sometimes by an eruption on the skin, and only in a few cases by vomiting or purging.

An inflammatory fever is seldom, perhaps never, terminated without some trace of a crisis; one cannot pronounce from the beginning what periods the disease will observe in its course, whether it will prove an ephemera or a synocha, as this depends on the circumstances of the crisis. When critical appearances take place abundantly, and in many ways, if a general perspiration come on with a calm sleep, if the urine throws down a furfuraceous or rose coloured sediment, and is transparent above it, if the pulse becomes considerably less frequent, also soft and quiet, the fever may be said to be on the decrease; but should the urine become clear and of a light yellow colour, if the heat is moderate, and the pulse quiet, the period of recovery is already begun.

The inflammatory fever passes into other diseases, viz., 1st, by the coming on of local inflammation, particularly of the lungs, the brain, of the mucous or fibrous textures. As in these cases the symptoms of morbid activity in the excited circulation precede, and the inflammation of the organ is only developed afterwards, the error of that doctrine is evident, which holds every fever, without exception, to be the consequence of a local disease in the frame, and originating in the morbid affection of an organ. The cause of inflammatory fever is not the morbidly increased activity of an organ but of a system, viz., the sanguineous, and the augmented formative energy of the blood* itself; it is not on this account to be considered as an inflammation of the arteries, for by actual inflammation the action of the affected part would be impeded; but in synocha, the activity of the sanguineous system is increased, and is hence in a state of inflammatory irritation, but not of inflammation—which, indeed, in so essential a part of the body could scarcely be suffered. One has only to consider the serious symptoms which inflammation of individual arteries produce, viz., violent pulsation and excruciating pain in the affected part, and in inflammation of the aorta, the greatest restlessness and anxiety; the extreme hard pulse, the violent pulsation of the heart, the beating of the carotids; the sensation of ardent pain, which symptoms must necessarily appear in much greater number in inflammation of the whole system: and we shall no longer incline to this opinion. 2d, by transition into another sort of fever, viz. (a) into the gastric character, with which

* Bildungstrieb des Blutes.

indeed most inflammatory fevers are accompanied. The morbid derangement of the organs of digestion by the fever, the interruption to the secretions, the privation of nutriment, its insipid quality, the want of motion, even the kind of medicines can, without errors in diet, only have a prejudicial influence on the digestive organs. It is generally of a mild kind, and vanishes by a return of the digestive powers: according to circumstances it may be saburrals or bilious, if those disorders are prevalent; with children it is often connected with worms. (b.) Into the nervous character. This change takes place either through the unfavourable constitution of the patient, in persons of weak habit of body, as also in those who have been given to drinking; by the prevailing character of the other fevers, by errors in regimen, or by the improper use of remedies. In most cases I observed this to happen where the patients from the beginning had used strong purgatives; many of the common domestic purges being in their nature drastic, numberless diarrhœas were produced, and the animal powers quite exhausted. The nervous symptoms appear usually about the period of the critical days; those of crisis do not happen in the appropriate manner or number. These are heaviness and stupor in the head, vertigo, partial loss of consciousness, occasional wandering, tinnitus aurium, the tongue is first in the middle, then throughout dry; it is red, or has a white coat, remains but a short time moist after drink without becoming dry again, often trembles when put out; the thirst is either very moderate, often less than natural, or very great, not to be quenched by drinks; the respiration is deep and frequent, often attended with a peculiar hissing noise; this may

doubtless be occasioned by the presence of an inflammation in some part of the lungs; yet this kind of breathing is the consequence of desiccation of the mucous membranes, and disappears only after the crisis; the cough is dry; with a frothy expectoration, often marked with blackish streaks of blood, often also intermixed with florid blood; which, when connected with an impeded deep inspiration, indicates an inflammatory state of the lungs. The belly is swollen, sounds when struck, is either without pain, or attended with a darting pain on handling, and is then accompanied with contraction of the muscles of the face. The stools are liquid, the consequence of the insensibility, or of the irritable state of the intestinal mucous membrane; the urine is deep red, crude, without a cloud, and often for a long time very hot. The pulse quick, small, and weak; during the exacerbations, on the contrary, hurried, tense, and sometimes hard. Hence arises from this change in the synocha, a true inflammatory nervous state, in which traces of both the inflammatory and nervous character are to be found; during the exacerbations the inflammatory, during the remissions the nervous character preponderates, which, in the treatment, is of the most essential consequence to be attended to.

Should symptoms of admixture of the humours come on at the same time with these appearances, the putrid character is established; this happens more especially when foreign matters, which are capable of chemical admixture, have been retained in the system. The synocha, by itself seldom terminates fatally; though this may happen from its being of a more violent character, by a total neglect of proper, or by an improper treatment of

it; it may end in apoplexy, or by passing into some other disease. The treatment of inflammatory fevers must be proportioned to the degree of their inflammatory character, that is, more or less decidedly antiphlogistic; their violence in this year was not, however, so decided as to render general blood-letting necessary. In one case it was superseded by a spontaneous bleeding at the nose. Nitre was otherwise the chief remedy, and was usually given from half to a whole drachm in half a pint of the decoction of marshmallow root, and produced the desired effect. Costiveness was relieved by glysters, or when these were insufficient, by neutral salts; as Potassæ tartras, or supertartras; Magnes. sulphas, or Sodæ sulphas. Eight cases, without an exception, passed off with this treatment and a strict diet, regularly and fortunately: those worthy of remark shall be mentioned.

FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA PROTRACTA.

A priest, of a strong habit of body, and having hitherto been in good health, was taken with violent shivering, succeeding heat, and violent pain in the head, without any assignable cause. Complete depression of strength and restlessness obliged him on the fourth day of his illness, the 31st of January, to seek relief in the general hospital. His countenance was flushed, his eyes sparkling and animated, the tongue coated in the middle with a dark brown crust, his appetite gone, his thirst very great, his breathing quite natural, pain in the spine, the urine clear and high-coloured; there was costiveness, increased heat of the skin, the pulse somewhat frequent, full, and tense, without being hard. The

following was prescribed:—Rad. alth. ℥ss; coq. s. q. aq. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hor. col. ℥viij. ad. Pot. nit. ℥ss; Syr. alth. ℥ss. sumat. coch. duo secundâ quâque horâ;* crude barley, boiled with liquorice root, and an emollient glyster was ordered.

On the 1st and 2d of February, this remedy was continued with few interruptions; on the 3d of February, which was the seventh day, a crisis was looked for, yet the urine continued crude; the fever continued; in the night he had several loose stools without relief, hence the nitre was discontinued. On the ninth day, for the first time, a copious yellow-red sediment was formed in the urine, the pulse was undulating and somewhat frequent. In the evening a general perspiration took place, his headache had entirely disappeared, and in its place a dry cough had come on; in addition to the Dec. alth. cum Syr. alth. he had an emollient linctus composed with Muc. acac. and Syr. comm. ordered, and for his drink a decoction of salep. The costiveness now returned, for which pot. tart. ℥ij. were added to the decoction of marshmallows; he continued to use this to the twelfth day; and on the 10th February he left the clinical ward cured.

A second case presented itself in a turf-digger, twenty-two years old. This man was seized with cold, from exposing himself when heated in a cold room; it lasted some hours, to which a general heat succeeded; and as he expressed himself, his skin burnt like fire. Headache and increased thirst now came on. During this he had twice a copious hæmorrhage from the nose, by which he

* This direction is to be understood as general, when no other is particularized.

felt himself relieved. After being four days in this state he came into the clinical hospital. The symptoms were nearly those of the former case; the countenance was swollen and flushed, the eyes twinkling; pain over the root of the nose, the tongue was white, the heat of the skin very much increased; the bowels for some days confined, the urine very hot, the pulse frequent, full, and somewhat hard.

Ordered, Aq. comm. ℥vj; Pot. supertart. ℥ij; Test. pp. ℥j; Sacch. pur. ℥ij. (Enema emolliens.) On the 22d of March there came on a moderate bleeding of the nose, which was expected, and which returned on the 24th; the head was now free, the countenance less flushed, the pulse more quiet: he went on with his mixture for some days without interruption; moderate evacuations, a sediment in the urine, and a moderate perspiration took place, the pulse became soft, and the urine by degrees of a straw colour. Thus the fifteenth day of the disease arrived; the patient had no complaint, the appetite and the digestive powers were, however, still very imperfect, for which he had ordered* Rad. caryophyllat. ℥iij inf. s. q. Aq. ferv. p. $\frac{1}{4}$ hor. col. ℥vj. adde Ext. cent. min. ℥ss. After he had taken twice of this remedy, the appetite increased, and soon became absolute hunger. By an uninterrupted care in his regimen, he went home cured, on the 29th of March.

A third case of inflammatory fever was that of a servant maid, twenty-eight years old, who otherwise enjoyed uninterrupted health. In her twenty-fifth year, her menses ceased, without her being able to assign a cause; she was without

* Gei urbani Rad.

them for a whole year, without suffering any inconvenience on that account; in her twenty-sixth year they returned spontaneously, and observed their regular periods. On the 21st of March she caught cold during her period, they disappeared almost instantaneously, and the same evening she experienced lassitude and cold, followed half an hour afterwards by heat; she was very restless during the night and feverish. On the third day of her illness, she came into the clinical ward, with symptoms of inflammatory fever; the countenance swollen, and of a lively red colour, burning heat, increased thirst, a frequent and full, though not a hard pulse. The tongue had a whitish coat, and was dry, the bowels confined for the last two days, though previously they were relaxed. The remedies ordered were Dec. alth. cum Pot. nit. et Oxymel. and Dec. hord. Oij; Acid. tartar. gr. xij; Sacch. pur. ʒij. pro potu.

March 25th. She has passed the last night in very restless sleep, the headache continues, the countenance flushed, the mouth full of viscid phlegm, the urine very hot, the pulse frequent and full, though not hard; now and then she had attacks of vertigo and tinnitus. On the 27th, she had perspired abundantly during the night, and found herself relieved. On account of the continued affection of the head, she had a blister applied to the neck. On the 28th, she slept somewhat during the night, and felt herself very much better, she perspired copiously. On the 29th (the eighth of the disease) the urine threw down a whitish grey mucous sediment, and her appetite returned. On the 30th, on account of deficient alvine excretion, Sodæ sulph. ʒij. were added to her mixture; her recovery now advanced without

interruption. On the 5th of April, she returned to her place cured.

CATARRHAL FEVER.

There was only one case of simple catarrhal fever taken into the clinical ward; catarrhal affections generally come on so extensively, that they belong to the most common diseases, and are often epidemic, yet are they seldom an object of practice in establishments for the sick. Their easy course, and the little inconvenience which they occasion, make the domestic treatment of them feasible. It is to be regretted that proper care of these apparently mild affections is seldom taken; hence their not uncommon long continuance, of which the consequences are but too serious, for without doubt the most common and incurable consumptions, from tubercles in the lungs, have neglected catarrhs for their cause; hence Tissot's conclusion, that by catarrhs more persons are carried off than by the plague, however it may appear exaggerated, comes very near the truth. The obituaries of great towns and their hospitals offer the most valid proof of it; for from these it appears that a fifth part of the human race is carried off by consumption. And when it is granted that hereditary predisposition, neglected inflammations of the lungs, hemoptysis and scrophula, are also very efficient causes of this disease; still the above mentioned neglected catarrh, to which every age, mode of life and habit of body is exposed, is by far the most frequent. Hippocrates also places consumption among the popular diseases, and it follows that he meant that which is the effect of catarrh, as he represents it as the consequence of cold and moist

weather.—At all events, such conclusions justify the maxim, “every pulmonary catarrh should be carefully attended to, and we should not hold light any one that has been neglected.” A moderate temperature, the avoiding stimulant food and drinks, quiet, and the use of mucilaginous soothing remedies and vapours are indispensable in the treatment of simple catarrh; when violent, venesection must be had recourse to. Old catarrhs require, so long as there is any inflammatory tendency, rather emollient remedies, and small repeated venesection, with revulsive applications; and they must, so long as the cough lasts, be treated with great circumspection and perseverance. The present case passed into the nervous state: it occurred in a young woman fifteen years old, and of rather a robust habit; she was seized with a cough and fever, and on the 25th of January, (being the thirteenth day of her illness) came into the clinical hospital. She complained of violent pain in the forehead, the countenance was flushed, the eyes protruding, the nose and mouth dry, the tongue white, the thirst great, a sense of tickling in the throat, with constant irritation and a dry cough; the voice hoarse, the breathing difficult from a sense of constriction on the breast; the bowels free, the pulse full, tense, and rather hard. Ordered four leeches to the breast, and afterward emollients fomentations. Dec. R. Alth. ℥viiij; Ammon. muriat. gr. xij; Roob sambuci. ℥ss. After the use of leeches the breathing was relieved, the headache became less violent, yet the mouth and tongue remained dry, the thirst great, a yellow expectoration took place, the urine was yellow, with a mucous sediment, the pulse moderately frequent and soft. As on the

seventeenth day, the evening exacerbation came on with increased headache and wandering stitches in the breast, a blister was laid on between the shoulders. On the eighteenth day she had many loose stools, the cough was moderate, the inspiration somewhat confined; she had wandering pains in the chest; though on breathing deep the cough was not excited; the urine had a reddish colour with floating clouds, the pulse was quick, full and soft. She had a blister to the breast, and night and morning one-sixth of a grain of Ipecacuanha. On the nineteenth day there came on a sense of burning in the stomach and œsophagus, which went off by her bringing up a large round worm; in the evening she had more fever, the face was flushed, the headache violent, the cough very moderate and moist; the pulse frequent, tense and hard; she had a stool resembling boiled meal. She had ordered, *Mist. amygd. cum Pot. nit.* She was better on the following day, but on the twenty-first, in the night, there came on a continued wandering, the headache was milder, the countenance was pale, but her cheeks had a circular flush, the cough continual, attended with a little yellow coloured expectoration, the skin dry and hot, the urine turbid, with considerable sediment and vitreous surface, the pulse equal, sufficiently strong and soft. Notwithstanding the critical urine on the twenty-first day, there was yet no critical perspiration, and the coming on of the unpleasant symptom of wandering threatened the approach of the nervous stage, with inflammatory irritation of the brain; four leeches were applied to the breast, and the *Dec. alth. cum Ammoniaë muriat.* repeated; during the day she did not wander, but at night this took place with a

heaviness of the head, whence two more leeches were applied on the temple at bed time. On the twenty-second day, a refreshing sleep followed; the headache and pain of the breast disappeared, the look was lively, the cough mild, with an easy and no longer coloured expectoration; she had two stools, the urine was of a straw colour, the pulse less frequent and tolerably strong. Now the morbid symptoms diminished gradually, the tongue became clean, the cough disappeared entirely, the appetite returned. The patient took her medicine for three days longer, and was discharged cured, on the 11th of February.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Rheumatic affections with and without fever prevail so extensively, that they belong to the most common, and as well as arthritic complaints, to the endemic diseases of our city.

The number of cases treated in the clinical ward was eleven, besides which there came many rheumatic cases connected with local inflammations as incidental circumstances. The great changes in the weather, the hilly situation of the city, which admits of the easy access of the north, north-west, and south-west winds, and the constant currents of air, contribute much to their frequent appearance. For rheumatisms are produced especially by draughts of air, cold, moisture, and getting chilled. The numerous class of servants who apply for relief in hospitals when attacked with sickness, are especially subject to rheumatic affections, as these men very generally, when the body is in a state of perspiration, are wont to expose themselves to the cool air, when heated from hard work and in a light dress; or in winter, they sit in hot stoves, and

then suddenly betake themselves to the cold atmosphere; the occupation of the laundress too, gives numberless occasions of taking cold.

Among the various forms of rheumatism, the acute is the most common, which is attended by a more or less inflammatory fever. The pain is lancinating, pungent or burning, increased by motion; in very acute cases, there is redness of the part, with tumour and heat. It often leaves the part affected and goes to another; should this be inward, great danger is to be apprehended. The fever is always at the beginning, if not a genuine inflammatory one, at least a state of irritation; in the course of the disease, it may doubtless be joined with one of a different character, or pass into it entirely. When the fever is inflammatory, the treatment must be antiphlogistic, and this will alone at the same time promote diaphoresis; all the so called exciting diaphoretic remedies, which merely bring on sweat, make the case worse at the beginning. If the patient is plethoric and strong, the fever violent, the pulse full, tense, and hard, blood-letting is indicated. The blood also forms in this case a thick inflammatory crust.—On the contrary, should the local affection be most conspicuous, then leeches or cupping in the neighbourhood of the part is advisable; lukewarm mild infusions, nitre in small doses, Roob and Syrup of elder, taken inwardly, are beneficial. Should there be any gastric affection connected with it, then $\frac{r}{i}$ muriate of ammonia, or in its place, Liq. antim. tart; and only when the fever has become milder, can we give Liq. amm. acet; Flor; Samb. Stipit. dulcamaræ; Aconitum; Sulphur. ant. præcip. Guaiacum and camphor are only useful in chronic rheumatism without fever. It often happens

happened that the rheumatic humour fixed itself in some place, and there obstinately continued; when all fever and inflammatory irritation was gone by, blisters were employed; they were kept on so as to produce their full effect, and they generally soon removed the pains. Externally, rheumatism do not bear warm moisture, but folds of tow, flannel, or sear cloth must be used. It is only when absolute inflammation is connected with them that they bear emollient fomentations or vapours, which often procure great relief.—In confirmation of which, the following cases are specified:—

Eliz. Palexkin, thirty-two years old, a cook, was exposed to cold, by going in mid-winter into the cold air when heated, from which she was seized almost instantly with cold alternating with heat, and wandering lancinating pains in the shoulders and arms. On the 15th of November, she came into the clinical hospital. She felt pain in the forehead, a sense of burning in the eyes, the tongue had a white coat; on a deep inspiration she felt pungent pains in the left side, the epigastrium too was painfully tender; the pain extended to both shoulders and arms, the skin perspired little, was somewhat warm to the touch, the urine high coloured, the pulse moderately frequent and full. Ordered. R. Gram. ℥j; coque per $\frac{1}{4}$ horæ Col. ℥viii; adde Roob Samb ℥ss. On the 17th the symptoms of the local affection and the fever had somewhat abated, the pungent pain of the left Pleura still continued, for which an emollient cataplasm was ordered; the rest as before. On the 19th, a crisis of the fever shewed itself in the urine, but the local affection, the violent pains in the shoulders and arms, remained the same. Liq. ammon. acet. was added to the former

medicine, and the arms enveloped with flannel. A copious perspiration soon followed, after which the pains subsided.

On the 22d of November, there came into the clinical ward a servant-maid, nineteen years old, who had already been several days ill at home, she had violent headache, wandering pungent pains in the shoulders, a bitter taste, frequent and tolerably strong pulse, she had a strong and dry cough, but she could make a deep inspiration without pain. She took *Mist. amyg. cum Pot. nit. and Sacch.* She perspired greatly, and the bowels became costive, whence *Dec. Gram. cum Pot. tart.* was given. The urine deposited a copious sediment, and a corresponding evacuation was procured by glysters. Up to the 28th, the patient was quite free from all pain, and left the hospital on the 30th of November.

FEBRIS RHEUMATICA IN INTERMITTENTEM
TRANSIENS.

Eva Kauba, a maid-servant, twenty-six years old, of a stout make, exposed herself while employed in washing to the cold, and was seized with wandering violent pains over the whole body; she had a sense of oppression on the breast, with a constant inclination to cough, the respiration itself was not much impeded; she was admitted on the 28th of December, with these symptoms; the pulse was frequent and full, but soft; *Dec. Alth. cum Nitro*, and a blister to the sternum. Already, on the following day oppression was less, but the fever continued somewhat violent. On the 2d of January, the patient complained of colic pains in the belly; it was the time of her menstrual period; the nitre was omitted, and in its stead *Potass.*

tartras added. She took some chamomile tea, and had warm cloths applied to the abdomen, by which the pains were immediately relieved. On the 4th of January, towards evening, she experienced very great cold, to which heat and a general perspiration succeeded; these paroxysms returned daily at the same hour; the pains however had entirely ceased; Infus. Caryophyllat. cum Ammon. muriat. was ordered; and after she had taken it eight days, the febrile paroxysms disappeared. On the 14th, she found herself well, and without any remains of her complaint; she went home on the 18th of January.

FEBRIS RHEUMATICA DIVERSÆ FORMÆ.

Anna Kruschmann, a maid-servant, twenty-eight years old, was likewise, from exposure to cold whilst engaged in washing, seized with a violent pain occupying the left shoulder. When she came under our care, the fever was also violent, and the skin dry; she took Dec. Ath. cum Nitro et Roob Samb. The fever soon became less violent, but the local pains remained nearly as before; Linim. ammon. cum Camphora was ordered to be rubbed in, and to take an infusion of elder flowers, with Antim. tart. grss; a general perspiration took place, by which she lost all her pains.

A servant-maid, Franciska Zänger, was attacked after a sudden exposure to cold when heated, with violent headache and fever; Dec. Gram. cum Nitro et Roob. Sambuci, and a blister to the neck soon relieved her. The fever terminated critically by urine and perspiration, and with it all her ailments disappeared.

Josepha Shubeck, a maid-servant, twenty years old, of a robust make, was seized after washing

linen, with violent pains in the upper extremities, and a drawing unpleasant sensation in the neck, she was languid and alternately hot and cold. When she was admitted, she complained of headache, darting pain of the ear, bad taste; the tongue had a dirty white coat; in the region of the stomach she felt a compressing pain, the abdomen was tense, she had for four days no evacuation, the pulse was frequent and tolerably strong, she had ordered Dec. Gram. cum Sodæ sulph. et Roob Samb. āā ℥ss; and an emollient glyster. On the following day, she found herself much better: she had had a copious evacuation, for some days she continued the same remedy; there came on a profuse perspiration; the urine threw down a sediment, and after ten days she left the hospital cured.

Catherine Sacher, a maid-servant, twenty-four years old, without her being able to assign a cause, except that for three months she had lost her periods; was seized with shivering and fever, with continued headache and pains in the limbs. On the 3d of June, she came into the hospital: the fever was moderate, the tongue coated, the bowels relaxed; Dec. Alth. cum Ammon. mur. et Roob Sambuci. On the following day she complained of a pungent pain in the region of the liver, which was sensible to the touch, but not enlarged; for which warm fomentations were ordered. The patient had every night profuse perspiration, and during the day there was moisture on the skin. On the 8th, she probably got chilled in going to the closet; she began to have a dry cough, and complained of pungent pains in the ears. She had Dec. Lini cum Ext. Glycyrrh, and was ordered to bind a light handkerchief round the head. On

the 11th, the menses unexpectedly made their appearance. As the pain in the ears did not diminish, a perpetual blister, of the size of a shilling, was applied behind both, with which this symptom was removed, and on the twenty-second day she left the hospital cured.

FEBRIS RHEUMATICA CUM PLEURITIDE.

The following case shows what very dangerous forms acute rheumatism sometimes assumes, when it attacks an inward part:—A tailor's wife, forty-nine years of age, and lax habit of body, was after a very violent emotion of the mind attacked with cold and heat, to which were soon joined very sharp pains in the limbs, and along the back; these were milder on the third day, but now wandering pungent pains attacked the breast, which rendered breathing very difficult, and were quite intolerable when she coughed or made a deep inspiration; the head was painful, the countenance pale, the skin moderately warm, the pulse frequent, somewhat hard, very contracted and small; in this state she came on the 5th day into the hospital. Venesection to eight ounces was employed, (the blood formed a thick cupped crust) also emollient fomentations to the breast, glysters and Dec. Alth. cum Nitro and Syr. althææ. The venesection was on the following day repeated, as the violence of the symptoms continued. On the third day six leeches were applied to the part where the greatest pain was felt. On the fourth day a decidedly bilious state came on, the conjunctiva and the skin of the face were remarkably yellow, the tongue was covered with a thick yellow slime, the taste was pasty, the headache increased, particularly affecting the

forehead; the patient, moreover, complained of a heavy pain in the right hypochondrium, which did not bear pressure, and appeared somewhat swollen; the pains in the breast had disappeared; ordered, Dec. Graminis. cum Potass. tart. ℥ij; emollient fomentations were applied to the pained parts, together with six large leeches, which were repeated on the following day. The fever did not admit of venesection. The pain in the region of the liver was soon dissipated, but now the patient began to complain of violent headaches, they were insupportable at night, she would not remain in bed, she found no where rest, and had even pains on applying the hand to the scalp, yet she bore the impression of the light without inconvenience; the pulse was very frequent, hard and oppressed; blood was taken to six ounces. Leeches applied to the temples, and a powder containing half a grain of calomel given every three hours. On the following day she was something better, towards evening the pains of the head increased, and six leeches and a blister were applied to the neck. As frequent loose evacuations by stool had come on, a thick decoction of salep, with Ammoniaë mur. gr. xij. was exhibited, and one-third of a grain of Ipecacuanha, added to the calomel. Her state was after this more tolerable, yet she began to cough with more violence, had oppression at the chest, could not on account of a pain there lie on the left side; expectorated a tenacious, saffron-coloured mucus, the tongue was covered with a thick slimy coat, the pulse still remained quick, full and hard; venesection to ℥vj. was again employed, the blood was covered with an inflammatory crust; the urine continued still high coloured, and troubled. The oppression at the chest abated, the pain continued,

six leeches twice applied, and a large blistering plaster entirely removed the pain. Meanwhile she returned to the Decoct. Alth. cum Nitro, and calomel was given, combined with digitalis. On the 22d day the urine deposited for the first time a dirty white mucous sediment, the skin till now dry, began to perspire freely, so that she was bathed day and night in sweat. After this complete crisis by sweat and urine, no untoward circumstance occurred, to disturb her now pretty rapid recovery.

GASTRIC FEVERS.

Eight cases of gastric fever were treated; a gastric state was, however, frequently seen connected with other complaints; this complication was observed very frequently in the hot summer months of this year, when it declared itself as decidedly bilious. For the most part the patients came to us in an advanced stage of the disease, hence there was seldom occasion for emetics. Mild, solvent, eccoprotic remedies had always the best effects; where diarrhœa was present, muriate of ammonia was employed in small doses, and Ipecacuanha as circumstances required. It very often happened that from neglect, especially when excessive diarrhœa from the beginning had exhausted the patient, he fell into the nervous or putrid state, and into imminent danger. This state was opposed by the Arnica root, which in such cases, especially where the diarrhœa still continued, had an excellent effect, with Caryophyllat. Ipecac. Muriate of ammonia in small doses and Columbo. If the powers sank, strong restorative means were employed, such as Angelica, Cinnamon, Cascarilla,

Camphor, with external irritation, as indicated by the nervous and putrid character of the disease.

FEBRIS SABURRALIS.

A hatter, thirty-two years old, had many years ago an obstinate intermittent fever; on the last day of January, 1823, he eat some fat meat, after which he passed a restless night; he felt on going to bed a sensation of cold, which became a slight shivering; he had headache, unusual pressure at the præcordia, and loathing of food. On the third day of the disease he came into the hospital, the taste was bitter, with eructation, as after eating unsound eggs, the tongue coated, he had colic pains, the belly was swollen and pasty to the feel; he had had two loose stools, the urine was turbid, he complained of great depression, the pulse was frequent, full and soft; he had ordered Dec. Gram. ℥viiij. Sod. sulph. Mellaginis graminis ā ℥ss. On the following day three very fœtid evacuations took place; in other respects the symptoms were the same though not so violent. No alteration was made in the treatment, copious evacuations followed daily, the abdomen subsided, the headache as well as the oppression at the stomach disappeared, the urine deposited an argillaceous sediment, the taste became natural, yet the appetite was deficient. Bitters were now had recourse to, and the following prescribed.—R. Calam. arom. ℥iiij. f. Inf. ferv; Colat ℥viiij. adde Ext. Marrub; alb. ℥ss. Spt. æther. nitrici ℥j. For three days the patient used this remedy and was much better; the appetite returned, the stools were regular, and after being eight days in the hospital, he went away perfectly well to his occupations.

FEBRIS SABURRALIS CUM TUSSI.

A stout maid-servant, nineteen years old, on the 13th of April had eaten sour-kroust, to which she was unaccustomed; she soon felt indisposed, with oppression at the stomach, and aversion to food, she had shivering and loss of strength. On the 15th, she came into the hospital; since she was first taken ill, she had had no evacuation by stool, the tongue was white, the taste bitter, great thirst and constant oppression at the stomach. She had a hard and dry cough, a deep inspiration gave no pain, the pulse was quick and soft. She had Dec. Tarax. cum Sodæ sulphat. ℥ss. also an emollient glyster. On the 18th her state had much improved, there had been some slight evacuations, the oppression at the stomach was less, the tongue was cleaner at the point and edges; still she coughed with violence, and had frequent sour eructations. Aq. commun. ℥vj; Pot. supertart. ℥ij. Test. præp. ℥j. Sacch. purif. ℥ij. By the 23d, the material symptoms had disappeared; yet now the cough came on with increased violence in sudden attacks, which by degrees became stronger and more continued; it tormented her day and night, and brought on pains in the chest; the pulse did not indicate fever. Decoct Sem. Lini cum Ext. Hyos. gr. iij. Vesicator. Sterno. This was continued for some days, but as the cough by the 28th had not much diminished, and was dry, and the patient complained of much pain from coughing, she was ordered Sem. papav. alb. ℥ss fiat lege artis cum Aq. commun. Emulsio, Colat. ℥viij. adde Ext. Opii aquos. gr. j. Sacch. pur. ℥ij. Four cupping glasses with scarification were applied to the

chest. On the following day a blister was placed between the shoulders. These means had in the end the desired effect, the cough became milder, less frequent, and then ceased; quiet and sleep returned. She had now only the simple Decoct. Lini ordered. On the 4th of May, she left the establishment quite well.

FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA GASTRICA CUM ANGINA
TONSILLARI.

Gottfried Grohmann, a student, eighteen years of age, felt himself, on the 5th of July, without being able to assign a cause, uncommonly cast down and stupified; he had headache, frequently on a sudden he became faint, with alternate heat and cold; pain and difficulty in swallowing came on with restlessness. In this state he was on the second day of his illness brought into the hospital. His countenance animated, flushed, the eyes glistening, the taste slimy, the tongue had a thick white coat, the appetite gone, the mouth inflamed, and the tonsils considerably swollen. In the region of the stomach he had a sensation of a dull pain, it was sensible to the touch, the abdomen tense, he had had a stool, the urine was of a dark colour, the heat of the skin increased, the pulse frequent and strong. The treatment consisted in the employment of four leeches to the neck. Decoct. Graminis cum Potass tart. and Mellag. Gram. together with an emollient gargle and fomentation.

On the 9th, the inflammation in the throat had greatly subsided, the fever was moderate, and the gastric symptoms less urgent. Instead of the Potassæ tartras, the Pot. supertart. was added to the decoction; and as he had had no relief for two days, glysters were employed. The evacuation

was scanty and hard, hence Dec. Gram. cum Sodæ sulph. and Ext. Gram. was ordered, from which some easy evacuations took place; the morbid appearances gradually disappeared.

On the 14th, the eighth day of his being in the hospital, he left it recovered.

FEBRIS GASTRICA SABURRALIS, DEINDE NERVOSA
PUTRIDA, CUM INTUSSUSCEPTIONE INTESTINORUM.

The case of Anthony Sidel, a student in surgery, had an unfortuate issue, and the post mortem examination was interesting. This young man by errors in diet had brought on a gastric fever; he used at his own suggestion the vitrum antimoniale, which passed downwards and brought on a violent diarrhœa, so as to cause ten or fifteen evacuations daily; three entire weeks elapsed in this state; at length he came to us with the appearance of a nervous putrid fever; the head much affected with stupor, ringing in the ears and deafness; his countenance was pale, the eyes sunk, the tongue dry and covered with a brown crust, tremulous, and with difficulty brought forward; the speech heavy, the abdomen not painful, collapsed, the diarrhœa still continued, and at last the stools came away spontaneously; the skin was dry to the feel, the pulse weak. For this state the restorative method was employed; but the chief object was to put a stop to the excessive diarrhœa; hence, Rad. Arnicæ, Angelica, Aq. cinnamom. united to mucilaginous remedies, particularly to the Mucilago acaciæ, Salep, Rasur. Cornu Cervi; with red wine; Ipecacuanha in small doses, and taken when the powers began to sink, Camphor, Liq. ammon. subc. Castoreum and Moschus, were had recourse to; the patient however died in the

third week after his admission. On opening the body, contrary to all expectation were found (what most rarely occurs in examinations after death,) no less than seven intussusceptions, all which were from above downwards, and each of them occupying half a foot of intestine ; the bowels were moreover quite empty, the upper intruded parts of the gut were much inflamed and red, and were with some difficulty drawn out. How such cases are to be made out by strict diagnosis, and when so determined, what treatment should be adopted with hopes of success, remains a problem, the solution of which would be highly interesting to medicine in its present state.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS CUM INTUSSUSCEPTIONE
INTESTINORUM.

As we are now treating of the intussusception of the intestines, a case deserves to be presented, which (extraordinary as it was) was admitted into the hospital in the same week.

A boy, fourteen years old, whose occupation was the playing on a wind-instrument, was admitted on the ninth day of his illness with delirium, stupor, a very dilated pupil, and strabismus: he had also some inflammatory affection of the intestines ; he complained of a fixed pain in the belly, opposite the lumbar vertebræ, and when much pressure was made in the umbilical region, he gave signs of pain by contracting the facial muscles, the bowels were confined, there was frequent vomiting, but this did not immediately follow the taking of his medicines ; he had much fever. The case was considered an inflammatory dropsy of the head, with accompanying enteritis ; topical bleeding, emollient remedies, calomel, &c. were employ-

ed, but it ended fatally. On examining the brain and exposing the parietes of the ventricles, the water therein contained protruded them like a pouch upwards, they were full of effused lymph; on the surface of the brain, and its membranes, the vessels were very much developed; the thorax was in its natural state, and so much more was our curiosity excited on opening the abdomen, to know the cause of the deep seated pain, the seat of which could not be with certainty determined. For a long time nothing unhealthy was discovered, till, at length, on separating them, an intussusception was observed in the small intestines, which was at least two feet long; the inferior portion of the gut was thrust into the upper; it was in this place inflamed; who could here have suspected the disease—and how could the patient (even if the dropsy of the brain had not been present) by a well directed treatment have been saved? We are hereby taught how difficult it is to decide in many cases of importance. The vomiting which preceded was equally a symptom of water in the head as of inflammation of the intestines, especially when there is accompanying pain, and yet it was here doubtful to which morbid state it properly belonged. It deserves to be noticed, that the before mentioned patient who had the intussusception from above downwards, suffered from an exhausting diarrhoea which could not be stopped; the present case in which the intussusception was from beneath upwards, had frequent vomiting after an apparently obstinate costiveness.

BILIOUS FEVER.

Bilious fevers happen frequently in Prague, particularly in the hot seasons. They are easily known by the yellow tinge of the countenance, by a similar covering and roughness of the tongue, bitter taste, great thirst, eructation or vomiting of a yellow, green, or black bile; tension and oppression about the liver, dark red, or deep saffron-coloured urine, which stains linen yellow; copious bilious stools, and a peculiar sour smell of the perspiration. In most of the cases, at least in our time, there is very considerable irritation, or even absolute inflammation accompanying it. In the treatment this is to be particularly regarded, and hence it appears why the indication of emetics is at present much less frequent than formerly; the prevailing type of diseases is now-a-days more of an inflammatory nature. By vomits this would be only increased, and the affection of the liver artificially changed into absolute inflammation of that viscus. Hence antiphlogistic, opening, and acid remedies, as Gramen, Tamarinds, Potass. supertart. vel. tartras; Lemonade, vinegar and water, oxymel, and acid fruits, are attended with the best effects. Should the inflammatory affection gain ground, and there appear a determination of blood to any particular organ, topical blood-letting is indispensable, bleeding from the system is only to be employed when the inflammation has attained a high degree, and even then, with great precaution, since, by an indiscreet use thereof, it may easily pass into the typhoid character.

FEBRIS BILIOSA ET AMENORRHŒA.

Anna Eberle, a servant-maid, of a lively character, nineteen years old, came, on the 24th of June, into the hospital, after having, by putting herself into a violent passion, and taking much cold drink, brought on fever three days before. She complained of an oppressive pain in the forehead, her face was hot, with a red circumscribed flush on the cheeks, having somewhat of a yellow tint, the eyes glittering, the tongue covered in the middle with a whitish yellow coat, the taste bitter, as also the eructation; great thirst, fulness and pain in the region of the stomach; she had a stool daily, but it was trifling; the urine was of a greenish black colour, the skin burning hot, dry, the pulse quick, tense, and rather hard; the catamenia had not appeared for three months; for this she could not assign a reason. Dec. Graminis cum Pot. tart.

On the 26th (the fifth day of her illness), the symptoms continued the same, the urine black-red, turbid, with an abundant sediment, the colour of chocolate. This sediment was nothing but coagulated blood, which was vicariously secreted by the kidneys, and seemed to supply the place of the menses. She had no pain in making water. Rad. Gram; Fruct. Tamarind. enucleat. āā ʒj. f. Decoct. Colat. ʒviij. adde Potass. tart. ʒj. Syr. Rubi. ʒss.

On the 28th, she complained of increased headache; moreover, she could not bear the light, from the great sensibility of her eyes, the eructation was constant. Ordered four leeches to the temples, which were repeated at night, and a blister to the neck; Test. præp. ʒj. was added to the mixture.

On the 29th, a general improvement took place,

the catamenia had made their appearance, and from this time the dark coloured sediment in the urine ceased. On account of the still remaining headache, four cupping-glasses, with scarification, were applied between the shoulders, and sinapisms applied to the calves of the legs, a diminution of it ensued, but it returned on the 3d of July, accompanied with shooting pains in the ears, for which four leeches were applied behind them. On the 4th the symptoms had notably diminished, the head was more free, the tongue cleaner, the taste natural, the urine deposited a mucous sediment, and had the natural straw coloured appearance. Ordered Dec. Gramin. ℥viij. Pot. tartrat. ℥ij; but as frequent loose stools followed, fifteen grains of muriate of ammonia were substituted for the tartrate of potash. On the 7th, general improvement; the appetite returned, and a natural evacuation by stool took place; she had ordered, Dec. tarax. simp. On the 10th she took, in order to stimulate the languid digestion, Summit. Centaur. min. ℥ij. f. Inf. ferv. Col. ℥vj. adde Sp. nitr. dulc. ℥j. On the 16th she returned cured to her service.

FEBRIS BILIOSA ET PLEURITIS.

Clara Musil, eighteen years old, a maid-servant, became sick without any assignable cause. She had alternate chills and heat, particularly towards the evening; she lost her appetite, could scarcely move from weakness, and could not allay her thirst. She was troubled with entire loss of sleep and had headache; in the morning her mouth was quite dry, and the tongue slimy. On the sixth day of her illness, the 26th of July, she came into the hospital; the face was flushed and bloated,

the skin, as well as the conjunctiva, somewhat tinged with yellow; she had ringing in the ears, the tongue was covered with a thick yellow coat, the taste bitter; on a deep inspiration she felt a darting pain under the sternum, had a dry cough, the urine was of a deep red, the skin uncomfortably hot, and dry to the touch, the pulse very frequent, small and oppressed. Ordered Dec. Alth. cum ammoniæ muriat. et Syr. Alth. Emollient fomentations to the breast. Dec. hordei comp. pro potu. On the 27th the local affection in the chest was increased; six leeches, and, as the bowels had not acted, Rad. Gram. ʒj. Tamarind fr. ʒss. fr. Decoct. Colat. ʒviij. adde Pot. supertart. Sacchar. purif. āā ʒij. On the 28th she had nausea and eructation, and then soon followed vomiting of a considerable quantity of greenish-yellow phlegm; her state was something better. The head remained notwithstanding very much affected, the ringing in the ears returned, the eyes were dim, and as if covered with a veil or gauze, the tongue dry, the stools scanty and hard, the skin of a burning heat, no ways inclined to perspire, the affection of the chest was less, the sub-nervous state with excessive irritation of the vascular system, and mischief in the liver was too evident to be mistaken. Sinapisms were applied to the calves of the legs, and glysters ordered; the other remedies to be continued. Her condition changed slowly for the better. The head became more free, the countenance less flushed, the tongue threw off its coat, became moist, the thirst was less urgent, the evacuations were daily more plentiful, the pulse became slower and more free; her countenance more lively, the urine was no longer so high coloured, but the skin remained dry and

rough; to promote the obstructed perspiration, *Liquor. Ammon. acetat.* was given *ex Dec. Graminis cum Sacch.* this was soon followed by a mild diaphoresis, and the skin became soft. But the patient began now to spit very much, and a confirmed ptyalism came on without the least mercurial having been given; the gums bled easily, and were spongy. Ordered, *℞ Inf. Rad. Caryophyllat. ex. ʒij. parat. ʒviiij. Sacch. alb. ʒij.* also *Inf. Salviæ*, as a wash for the mouth. It was the 14th of August, (the twenty-first day of her illness), and now for the first time the urine separated, and threw down a branny sediment; her condition was quickly changed for the better, for as yet that change had been very slow, her appetite and strength returned, and she left the hospital on the 20th of August.

FEBRIS PITUITOSA.

Fevers of this type happened less frequently, and always shewed a slow and tedious course; with regard to their treatment, the attending faintness and apparent debility deterred one from a stimulating mode of practice, and yet on the other hand forbade, by the too long continued use of evacuating remedies, reducing still more the patient's strength; the chief remedies in such fevers are *Potass. sulph;* *Ammoniaë murias;* *Antim. tart.* in small doses, *Ipecac. Rhubarb* and especially flowers of *arnica*, afterwards *senega*, bitter and tonic remedies. Should there be at first an indication for emetics, they produce the greatest benefit, yet for the most part, some preparatory course is necessary.

John Schröder, a locksmith's journeyman, twenty-three years old, of a moderately strong habit of body, lost, without a known cause, his appetite, had a stupifying headache, principally in the forehead; felt himself weak and depressed, had frequent shivering, after which an inclination to vomit; a week passed thus, when on the 8th of February he came into the hospital. The headache continued, the countenance was pale, the look melancholy; the tongue covered with a dirty white tough slime, the appetite quite gone, the deglutition somewhat impeded, the uvula relaxed, the thorax free, the bowels loose, having a daily evacuation, the urine pale red, the pulse moderately frequent and soft. *Dec. Tarax. cum Ammon. mur. and an emollient gargle of Infus. Flor. Samb. et Malvæ. Fol. cum Mell. Ros.* On the 12th he had many thin loose stools, and the strength diminished remarkably. He took *Infus. Rad. arnicæ cum Ammoniacæ mur. gr. xv*; and as the affection of the head continued, sinapisms were applied to the calves of the legs; the diarrhœa and the general state of the patient became worse; there was blood in the stools, and he was sometimes near fainting; the abdomen was tense. *R. Rad. arnicæ ʒij. f. Inf. ferv. Col. ʒviij. adde Mucilag. acac. Syr. papav. āā ʒss. R. Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. gr. ij. Sacch. alb. ʒj. f. pulv. divide in doses vj. Sumat unum tertiâ quâque horâ.*

On the 14th, the affection of the throat was still the same, he also complained of oppression at the chest, the diarrhœa had diminished, and no more blood came away: ordered four cupping-glasses, with scarification, to the sternum, and a blister to the neck. *R. Rad. arnic. Stipit dulcamar. āā ʒij.*

f. Inf. fervid. Colat. ℥viiij. adde Oxym. simp. ℥ss. Feb. 16th. The deglutition is easier; there is still oppression of the chest; three more cupping-glasses were applied to it; he was better; there was a copious perspiration; the appetite returned, the pulse was freer, and the tongue clean.

On the 2d of March he complained of want of sleep, headache, nausea, and loss of appetite, and the tongue became white. He acknowledged that he had eaten too much, having been allowed meat. Inf. arnic. cum Ammoniac. muriat. was given; and after he had used this some days, he took the following: R. Inf. Sem. Fœnic. ex ℥ij. parat. ℥viiij. Tinc. Rhei aquos ℥ss; and afterwards, Inf. Rad. Caryophyllat. He did not, however, recover his strength; the head was still affected, and all appetite lost; the tongue white, the pulse weak. R. Flor. arnic. ℥ij. Inf. ferv. ℥viiij. adde Syr. alth. ℥ss. To this was afterwards added Ext. card. benedict. a blister was applied; and after this, Inf. Cal. arom. cum Sp. nitr. dulc. It required a long time before the functions were restored to their natural state. Nature, in this case, seemed to conduce nothing; and except an occasional diaphoresis, no critical symptoms were noticed. It was not till the 24th of March that he was cured, and left the hospital.

NERVOUS FEVERS.

There were five cases of fever admitted, in which the nervous type was already established, yet this accompanied a greater number of other diseases; gastric as well as inflammatory affections often passed into the nervous state, and caused such complications, as were always much

more difficult to cure, and the treatment required was often at variance with the preceding symptoms. For example, it often happened that the fever had put on the nervous type, whilst the local affection still required an antiphlogistic treatment; nay, even genuine nervous fevers sometimes had such violent exacerbations, that during the paroxysm it was necessary to discontinue even the mildest restoratives, and resort to refrigerants or sedatives. He who does not keep his eye fixed on this real contest between the vascular and nervous systems, who, without making allowance, uses only stimulants in nervous fevers, will doubtless do mischief; he disturbs the efforts of nature, which endeavours on many occasions to relieve herself. It is then that the physician should be only a prudent observer; should remove obstacles, and guide the disease in its course, but not pervert it; above all, we must consider whether or not an inflammatory state of the brain, or an insidious inflammation of the intestines may not modify the case. There is, for example, an insidious and obscure inflammation of the intestines, which very often attends the nervous and putrid type of fevers; and as these patients commonly lie overcome with stupor and delirium, it is difficult to make it out; and it is only by a rough handling of the belly, particularly in the hypogastric region, that the patient will sometimes give signs of pain by groaning, or contracting the muscles of the face. Distention of the belly and frequent purging, are usually present. Should the abdomen be very tense, the examination of it will unfortunately afford us no information; very seldom, and only when the inflammation reaches the upper part of the small

intestines, have we that otherwise weighty and decisive symptom of vomiting.

In the opening of the bodies of those who have died of nervous fevers, we often find on examining the abdomen, that the omentum and entire surface of the intestines, are in a natural state; but by carefully untwisting the intestinal tube, there appears commonly in the small intestines, sometimes even in some parts of the jejunum, but especially in the ileum, where it lies in the basin of the pelvis near to the spine, dark red, inflamed spots, which become more frequent as you proceed, and at last a general inflammation of the ileum, for the most part near to the cœcum, and this sometimes for a space of several feet: the outer coats of the intestines is usually deep red, and inclining to black, and has on its surface often large spots of a membranous putrid matter; and when cut through, the mucous membrane appears sometimes moderately red, but often also quite dark red, and full of ulcers, which exude a bloody ichor; this is the insidious inflammation of the intestines, so called with reason, as its seat is deep in the pelvis, and hence is with difficulty discerned. With the true spirit of observation, Ludwig, in his *Institutes of Clinical Medicine*, (Lips. 1758. p. 155.) calls our attention to this inflammation, when he says, "that the examination of the bodies of those who have died of malignant and exanthematous fevers, almost always presents some part of the intestines inflamed, and this without any material pains having preceded." Let us, however, beware not to infer from these observations, that nervous fevers in general consist in an obscure inflammation of the intestinal tube; for certainly, in the greater number of them, the belly is free from pain, there

is no distention, the stools are either natural, or the diarrhœa is moderate, and the disease terminates favourably and critically, with gently stimulating remedies, which could not be the case if such a baneful inflammation was present in all of them. Moreover, many who die of nervous fever, and are opened, do not shew any morbid alteration of the intestines.

If we consider this in a practical point of view, we shall find that nervous fevers in general are but the termination of previous inflammatory or gastric fevers; should the gastric character of the fever be overlooked, should it be left to itself, treated too roughly, or with heating medicines, the already existing irritation of the intestines is easily urged to inflammation, which has time, from the protracted course of the disease, to form itself by little and little, and hence, does not make its appearance with sudden violence, but in an insidious manner; and from the sympathy existing between the intestinal tube and the brain, the functions of that organ are deranged. But why the ileum should especially become the seat of this lurking inflammation is not yet explained by the known laws of physiology or pathology; further remarks on this subject are to be found in my work on the Principles of Practical Medicine, in that part which relates to the treatment of nervous fevers. One can scarcely doubt that an oppressed sthenic state, and no real want of power is at the bottom in nervous fever, notwithstanding the appearances taken together are nervous; nor can any one object but that there may be equally an oppressed state of the nervous, as well as of the vascular system. The expressions *nervous state* and *weakness* are hence

any thing but synonymous; there is a nervous state, with sufficient, and also with oppressed energy; so on the contrary, a great degree of real debility may exist without any nervous symptoms being present. Experience teaches, that when, by a practice more observant than active, nervous fevers are brought to the period of a regular crisis, this passed, the powers of life develop themselves again spontaneously. He who in that case gives stimulating remedies will increase the delirium, or even bring on inflammation of the brain, and if, deceived by the sinking strength, he pursues that course, the patient will die apoplectic, or exhausted from excessive irritation. There is seldom any real want of strength in the beginning of nervous fever; nature makes every effort to overcome the stimulus of the disease; the pulse is any thing but weak; it does not indeed manifest such resistance as in inflammatory fevers; but it resists sufficiently the finger applied to it; and becomes, during the exacerbation, often turbulent and somewhat hard. Perhaps it may depend on the prevailing inflammatory character of diseases in our time, that nervous fevers do not bear the very stimulating treatment which we find was employed so generally by physicians at the beginning of the present century. Hence salep*, muriate of ammonia, and blisters, often suffice to bring about a favourable issue to the disease; but on other occasions, mild stimulants, such as Caryophyllata, and Rad. arnicæ are required; it is only in a more depressed state of the powers of life, and when there is no hardness of the pulse, that Camphor, Angelica, Valerian, Liq. Ammon. subc. and Æther, &c. are necessary.

* The dried root of the Orchis, morio et mascula.

The following are cases of this year:—

FEBRIS NERVOSA.

A servant-maid, twenty-two years old, of middle stature, overstrained herself with too hard work, and fell sick. Some affection of the head, shivering, and subsequent heat, were the symptoms which first appeared: ten days passed over without her having recourse to any remedy; and on the 20th of February, she applied for relief at the general hospital. Vertigo, headache, ringing in the ears, and partial deafness, a pale countenance, and wearied aspect, a dry tongue, tense abdomen, high-coloured urine, costiveness, dry and hot skin, a quick though sufficiently strong pulse, were the prominent symptoms. Decoct. Rad. Gramin. ℥viii. Sodæ sulph. ℥ij. As on the following day, a gentle evacuation had taken place, 15 grains of muriate of ammonia were ordered, instead of the Glauber's salt, and a blister was put between the shoulders.

For some days she continued in the same state, yet the tongue became cleaner and was moist. She now had Infus. Rad. Caryophyllat, but as the pulse was more depressed, and the skin remained dry, two grains of camphor were added to the infusion; it proceeded as a moderate nervous fever; the vertigo and deafness became less, though no crisis appeared; but on the 28th, a cough came on, and she complained of soreness of the throat and hoarseness; for this a linctus and decoction of Salep pro Potu were ordered. The cough continued, and was no less on the 3d of March; and there appeared streaks of blood in the expectoration, the consequence of her straining with the cough, for there was neither pain of the chest nor impeded respiration; she was in a very low state,

and the pulse weak. Instead of the camphor, ʒss. of Liq. Ammon. succinat. was added to her mixture; still the cough increased in violence, and it was most troublesome to her at night.

It was now necessary, notwithstanding her loss of strength, to substitute a decidedly emollient practice; and she took Dec. R. Alth. cum Inf. flor. Papav. Rhæad. and Syr. Alth. and had a blister applied to the sternum. With the continued use of these simple emollient remedies, the cough became less and disappeared; the sleep was undisturbed, a moderate perspiration, and gradually a critical mucous sediment in the urine appeared; the appetite returned; and by a restorative diet the patient so recovered, that on the 5th April (the fifty-fourth day of her illness) she returned cured to her place.

FEBRIS NERVOSA CUM MILIARIBUS RUBRIS ET ALBIS.

The miliary fever belongs to the exanthemata, which even now, as to their nature, are attended with much obscurity and uncertainty. During the last century, many physicians wrote on dreadful miliary epidemics, whilst some regarded this eruption as a symptom of no moment; nay, even as the mere consequence of neglected cleansing of the primæ viæ, or of the too heating regimen then observed in fevers. It is, doubtless, true that it may be artificially produced by the above circumstances, especially by the employment of unduly stimulating remedies; but without these, in certain years it appears as a symptom in many diseases; I am even persuaded that there exists a distinct idiopathic miliary eruption; and I had several very difficult and dangerous cases of it under my care in the years 1814 and 1815.

This idiopathic eruption manifests itself chiefly by an uncertain acute course of the fever; there is a very quick, excited and tense pulse, which on uncertain days, seldom from the 4th to the 7th, more frequently on the 11th, 14th, or 17th, is accompanied with an indescribable anxiety, a tightness and contraction at the left side of the thorax, irregular respiration, with frequent sighing, a very peculiarly hard sounding cough, and frequently an irregular intermittent pulse: the pathognomonic signs of pleurisy or peripneumony are wanting, and one is at a loss satisfactorily to account for the appearance of these symptoms. It is now that either the red or white eruption breaks out in an irregular manner, and with copious perspiration; it often suddenly disappears, and at an uncertain period a fresh eruption takes place. Should the violence of the fever apparently diminish after the eruption, and the pulse become more calm, slow, and soft, it is a favourable sign; but should, as unfortunately is too often the case, (even after a copious and high-coloured eruption) the fever continue violent, and the pulse be very frequent and hard, there is always great danger, and the disease often in a few hours terminates in death. In such a case I found, on examination, the pericardium inflamed.

The symptomatic miliary eruption which takes place, more particularly in puerperal, nervous, and putrid fevers; and sometimes in genuine inflammatory and bilious ones, is of great consequence; for if, after its appearance, the symptoms of the disease are not materially improved, it is always of serious import. It is seldom absolutely critical (except in inflammatory gout), and it is only of no consequence when it appears, after other effectual

and salutary critical symptoms, or where there is no accompanying fever. Whether the idiopathic miliary fever, which is epidemic in some years, is also contagious, I cannot from experience determine. The following is a remarkable and dangerous case of nervous fever, in which this eruption bore an essential part:—

Anna Böhm, twenty years old, a chamber-maid, travelled with her master's family from Vienna to Prague, and ate during the journey little else than fruit and vegetables. She brought on a confirmed diarrhœa, to which, during ten days, she paid no attention, till at length blood was passed, and she was extremely reduced. A physician ordered some medicine not specified, which immediately stopped the purging; but violent headache, ringing in the ears, great thirst and heat of the body came on, which induced her to apply, on the 20th of July, to the general hospital. Her countenance was flushed, the tongue white, and the taste bitter, she desired acid drinks, the chest and abdomen were free from pain, there had been no stool for three days, the urine was high-coloured, the pulse quick, full, and tolerably strong. Ordered, Dec. Gramin. ℥viiij. Pot. tart. ℥ij. Syr. Rubi ℥ss.

On the following day, the red miliary eruption shewed itself on her breast and arms; she had three stools of a soft consistence. In order to avoid bringing on again the diarrhœa, Ammoniæ muriat. gr. xv. were added to the decoction instead of the soluble tartar. She went on till the 26th, when the eruption began to disappear, without evident marks of crisis: indeed she was much more restless, wandered, and fell into a state of insensibility; spontaneous evacuation by stool, trembling, deafness, a dry hot skin, and great de-

pression of the pulse, excited our alarm as to her safety. Flor. Arnicæ ʒij. f. Inf. ferv. Col. ʒviiij. adde Camphor. subact. gr. ij. Muc. Acaciæ ʒss. As her strength still diminished, and subsultus, with picking of the bed-clothes came on, the dose of camphor was increased. Ammon. Subcarb. and Castor. āā gr. ij. were given together in powder; also Liq. ammon. succinat. ʒj. was added to the Infusion. Blisters and sinapisms were repeatedly applied. Notwithstanding the diligent employment of these restorative means, she fell into a state of the greatest possible debility; there was strabismus and the hippocratic countenance, the pulse was extremely quick, and from its weakness scarcely, and only with great attention, to be felt, which, with coldness of the extremities and the constantly dry skin, made us, during four days, consider the patient in a dying state.

The only means left, so far as regarded the suppressed eruption which appeared to be the cause of these bad symptoms, was the use of lukewarm aromatic baths, to each of which a solution of half an ounce of Potassa fusa was added, and the skin afterwards rubbed; the most surprizing and powerful effect was produced by the employment of them; the patient was more quiet, perspired, and slept several hours after the first bath; after the third, the eruption broke out on the whole surface, but in its white form. After some days of the greatest danger, the urine became turbid, and threw down a thick mucous sediment.

It was now the twenty-first day of the disease; her state became evidently better, the delirium went off; her consciousness returned, she felt renewed strength, got sleep, the pulse rose and was more free, but the ringing in the ears lasted long,

and ceased only by degrees. In the state of convalescence, bitters, with Spt. Æth. nit. et Sulph. compos. were employed to aid the digestion, and a moderate portion of wine was allowed. As she was young her strength soon returned; and freed from her sufferings, she in six weeks enjoyed perfect health.

PLEURITIS NERVOSA ET ENTERITIS OCCULTA.

Anna Tichowskin, twenty years old, a maid-servant, of a stout make, had for about three months, without any assignable cause, ceased to menstruate, and suffered during that period various affections of the chest, headaches, and wandering pains in the abdomen and the lower extremities. Notwithstanding which, she went about her business without using any remedies.

On the 27th of March, she brought on a pleurisy by raising some heavy weights. It was on the sixth day of her illness that a physician ordered her to be bled, and to take Decoct. Althææ nitros.

On the 3d of April, eighth day, she came into the hospital with symptoms of a violent pleurisy, attended with purging; eight ounces of blood were immediately drawn, fomentations applied, and emollient remedies used. She became better, the local pain was much lessened, but the fever put on the nervous type, favoured no doubt by the violent diarrhœa which preceded. Powders, with one-third of a grain of Ipecacuanha, a thick decoction of salep, and frequent mucilaginous glysters were employed. The diarrhœa was more moderate, but did not cease; the fever became more violent, there came on distention of the abdomen, ringing in the ears, wandering, partial, and lastly, complete deafness; the tongue and

lips were dry, and covered with a brown coat, her strength sunk more and more, the pulse was very quick, small, and weak; a little camphor was added to the salep decoction, and nutmeg to the ipecacuan powders; soon after, these were changed for Inf. Rad. Arnicæ cum Liq. Ammon. subcarb, and Mucilag. Acaciæ, fomentations and blisters; later, Inf. Rad. Arnicæ, et Cascarill. with Camphor, were brought into use; but nature seemed hastening towards dissolution, and not to be stopped in her course; she lost her sight, and her stools were voided involuntarily, the pulse was scarcely perceptible, and thready. Decoct. Cort. Chin. with Camphor, after with Tinct. Opii. and powders with musk, aromatic frictions and baths were of no avail in prolonging her transient existence. On the 4th of May, after thirty-one days of fruitless treatment, death put an end to her sufferings.

Examination after Death.—On opening the cranium, there was found between the dura and pia mater, in several places, extravasation of clear lymph. The ventricles were in their natural state, the right lung was firmly adhering at its posterior half with the pleura, and covered with exudation. The left lung was sound and free; only at the upper point it was distended and hanging to the pleura costalis; the pericardium contained the usual quantity of fluid. In the right ventricle there was a very large coagulum, which filled half of the cavity, and extended a considerable way into the pulmonary artery. The liver was found shrivelled, the gall-bladder half full, the stomach and the whole intestinal tube was so full of air, that the omentum, instead of covering the intestines, was dislodged entirely under the

diaphragm. The descending portion of the colon was for twelve inches contracted to one-third of its bore, had become thick with a pseudo-membranous coat towards the flank, was in a state of chronic inflammation, and surrounded with a quantity of sanious lymph.

When one considers maturely this case, it will appear that the entire disease was the consequence of a continued, and for a long time neglected inflammatory affection: the disappearance of the menses, the two months headache, the affection in the chest, and especially the shooting pains in the abdomen, were produced by an insidious chronic inflammation.

A mechanical cause gave rise to the pleurisy; the first bleeding was employed, and the patient only then, viz. on the eighth day of her complaint, was brought into the hospital; here the bleeding, so indicated by the inflammatory symptoms, was repeated, and she seemed better, but now the nervous state in a high degree came on. This was evidently a consequence of the violent diarrhoea, which itself was produced by a chronic inflammation, already causing effusion; and by a contraction of the descending colon, of which from the absence of pain no certain diagnosis could be formed; and in the more advanced state, the continued delirium, deafness, and excessive distention of the abdomen, occasioned her to shew no signs of pain on examination of it, not even by contraction of the facial muscles.

The practical inference to be drawn from this examination, proves of what consequence in nervous fevers it is, to ascertain the state of the abdominal viscera; and how often insidious and occult inflammation of the viscera, particularly of

the ileum, is connected with them. In this case, truly, the effusion and organic mischief about the colon would have rendered any other treatment equally inefficacious.

Another case of nervous fever, accompanied with intestinal inflammation, occurred this season. It is of too much importance not to be particularized—it began also with pleuritic inflammation.

FEBRIS NERVOSA CUM ENTERITIDE, ORTA EX
PLEURITIDE.

A delicate young woman, thirteen years old, took cold from washing linen, and soon felt chills with subsequent heat and lassitude, headache, thirst, and pain in the chest. On the fourth day, the 11th of June, she came into the clinical hospital with headache, circumscribed flushed cheeks, and the rest of her countenance pale; hurried respiration, pungent pain of the left side on a deep inspiration; a frequent, full, and hard pulse. She had six leeches applied to the part, emollient fomentations, and Potass. nit. ex Dec. Alth.

On the fifth day the pain was much lessened. On the sixth, the tongue was dry, and coated with a brown fur; her countenance became a dead white, and was sunk and drawn into a longer shape, the eye dull, the head stupified; ringing in the ears and difficulty of hearing took place; there was a red spotted eruption on the breast and arms, which disappeared on the following day; the pulse remained somewhat hard, in the night there was a continued muttering delirium. As the head was so much affected, and regarding also the very weak state of the patient, two leeches were applied behind the ears, and on the temples, then repeated sinapisms and blisters; instead of the

nitre, 12 grains of muriate of ammonia were added to the mixture. When about the twelfth day, she was awaked out of her extreme heaviness by questions; she began to complain of pains in the abdomen, the hitherto unaffected belly was tense, and could not bear touching, any attempt at which caused contractions of the facial muscles, the stools were regular, the pulse quick, full and tense, without being absolutely hard. To counteract this threatening symptom, there were applied to the epigastric region, notwithstanding the paleness of the countenance, the confirmed coma, and increased debility, four large leeches, emollient fomentations, and internally the *Inf. Lin. cum Mucilag. Acaciæ et Saccharo*. On the thirteenth day, as the pains continued, the leeches were renewed; now the belly subsided, became soft and free from pain; the pulse too was no longer so tense, but became softer. On the fifteenth day, to obviate the sinking pulse, and to support the strength, *Infus. Caryophyllatæ*, with muriate of Ammonia was given; and for the tendency to diarrhœa, powders with one-third of a grain of ipecacuan; and for the still troublesome headache, a blister was applied to the neck. On the following day, the patient was a good deal relieved by perspiration which had taken place; and the urine, which till now had been high-coloured, threw down a sediment, which continued many days.

From this time no remarkable accident occurred, the countenance was indeed so sunk, that the patient appeared in a very hopeless state, yet the respiration, as well as the pulse was regular, the stupor went off, and the appetite returned. A nourishing diet, the use of bitters, as the *Inf. Caryo-*

phyllat. cum Ext. Centaur. min; and at last, Dec. Cinchon. cum Calam. Aromat. and Sp. Æth. nit. forwarded remarkably her recovery; and within a month she was discharged quite cured.

PUTRID FEVER.

There were two putrid fevers treated, both of them the consequence of previous gastric fever, which had been entirely neglected; they were attended with a broken crisis of the blood and violent diarrhœa; they were admitted when the disease was fully formed: their treatment will appear from the following statement:—

FEBRIS PUTRIDA GRAVIOR.

Johann Czermak, a student, nineteen years old, without evident cause, became ill of a gastric fever, on the 1st of February, 1823, refused every assistance, and came in a wretched condition, on the 22d of the same month, into the hospital. General depression and loss of strength, so that he could not sit up, his countenance sunk, pale, and peculiarly disturbed, sunk eyes, stupid looks, tinnitus, vertigo, a dry brown coat on the tongue, teeth and lips. Trembling of the limbs, the belly drawn up, painful on pressure, frequent and very fœtid stools, a dry skin with burning heat, the pulse frequent, soft, and weak, presented themselves as the characteristic symptoms of the before-named disease: there was ordered, R. Rad. Arnicæ ʒij. ft. Inf. fervid; Colat. ʒviij. adde Ext. Calumb. ʒij. Mucilag. Acac. Syr. Papav. āā ʒss.

R. Ipecac. contr. gr. iiij. Sacch. pur. ʒj. div. in dos. vj. sumat. unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Glysters made with an infusion of rue and chamomile with starch. Sinapisms to the legs, and

emollient fomentations to the belly. As towards evening a smart exacerbation with a determination towards the head, came on, the countenance became flushed, and he wandered; four leeches were applied to the temples; when they fell off, he lay exhausted and without consciousness. Sinapisms were applied to the upper part of the thighs, and a blister to the neck, the medicine continued. On the 24th, the exhaustion was extreme, the belly distended in an uncommon degree, and painful, the stools voided spontaneously. Three leeches were applied about the navel, from a well grounded suspicion of concealed intestinal inflammation, the poultices which were troublesome from their weight were exchanged for fomentations. After the leeches he felt some relief, so that as there was still pain, two more were applied to the belly, and powders with ipecacuan in divided doses with nutmeg ordered. On the 27th, the improvement was remarkable, the circumference of the belly less; he bore the handling of it tolerably well; the stools were diminished. On the 1st of March, the urine had marks of crisis, the evening paroxysms were more moderate, and he became stronger. On the 3d, the diarrhœa returned, the belly was without pain: ordered, \mathcal{R} \mathcal{R} . Arnicae \mathfrak{z} ij. ft. Inf. ferv. \mathfrak{z} vj. add. Ext. Tormentillæ \mathfrak{D} j; Mucilag. Acac; Syr. Papav. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ss. The ipecacuanha powders were continued, the purging soon gave way, the skin became soft; perspirations followed; the urine for some days threw down a sediment, and the patient's look mended; thus his recovery went on slowly but uninterruptedly. On the 14th of March, the fifty-second day of his illness, he left the establishment cured.

This difficult case required throughout, the most strict attention to the state of the intestines.

FEVERS WITH PREVALENT LOCAL AFFECTION.

Topical Inflammations.

Inflammations of particular organs were frequent this year, and each month had some examples of them. The forms were various under which they appeared, yet those of the chest were most prevalent, particularly of the pleura and lungs; of the abdominal cases, hepatitis and peritonitis, were the most common. The antiphlogistic treatment was always adopted; sometimes the more energetic one of venesection, at others the milder, which consisted of emollient, cooling, attenuating remedies. The treatment must always be accommodated to the violence of the general and local affection, and to the importance of the affected organ.

INFLAMMATIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Encephalitis Phrenetica.

A woman, thirty-six years old, after great bodily exertion, was affected with headaches, and soon after fell into wandering and insensibility; in this state, and on the third day of her illness, she was brought into the hospital. A peculiar laughing gay look, the face hot but not flushed, rolling eyes, continued prattling, with a busy motion of the limbs, characterized her state; the pulse was very quick and contracted, though from the continual motion of her hands, this could scarcely be accurately determined. As she would not remain in her bed, it was necessary to put on the strait jacket. She was bled to eight ounces: cold appli-

cations to the head, a mixture with Dec. Graminis et Sodæ Sulph. and a powder with a grain of calomel, given every two hours, procured, within five hours, quietness, and in three more brought the patient back to her consciousness and reason. On the following day, as she still complained of headache, and the head was hot to the touch, six leeches were applied to the temples, the wounds bled freely, and these symptoms disappeared. She had some loose stools, and a sediment appeared in the urine; the calomel was omitted, and her mixture not given so frequently: by its continued use she was cured within three days, and in a week left the hospital.

INFLAMMATIONS OF THE THROAT.

This sort of inflammation is not unfrequent; inflammations of the tonsils, of the velum pendulum, and uvula, are often numerous. The most common causes are exposure to cold when the body is heated, and the sudden use of cold drinks; a moist atmosphere also materially predisposes the body to such affections. Those were most easily affected who had frequently before suffered from it, and had not avoided the occasional causes; so also it went on to suppuration in those more readily, who had often before experienced this termination of the disease. The much more dangerous inflammation of the trachea occurs less frequently, though children are more liable to that peculiar form of it, called the Angina membranacea, or Croup. The treatment of these inflammations will appear from the cases related, five of which were admitted this year.

ANGINA FAUCIUM.

A stout servant-maid, twenty-six years old, told us that she had frequently had sore throat, and that if she got the least cold, it was followed by a difficulty in swallowing. On this occasion she had caught cold from washing linen; there was alternate heat and cold, accompanied with great pain in the throat. When taken into the hospital on the 14th of February (the second day of her illness), it was only with the greatest pain and exertion that she could swallow; the velum pendulum, uvula, and tonsils, were of a deep red colour, and much swollen; one might also from without feel the tonsils enlarged; the fever was rather violent, the pulse frequent and compressed, without being hard. Ordered four large leeches to the neck, an emollient gargle of Decoct. Alth; emollient fomentations to the neck; inwardly, Decoct. Althææ cum Roob Sambuci. The leeches gave great relief. The inflammation was by the diligent use of these remedies subdued in four days. On the 20th of February, the ninth day of her illness, she returned to her service cured. Critical sweats, and sediment in the urine, took place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days.

Second Case.—Josepha Cadet, a maid-servant, twenty-five years old, of a delicate habit, brought on Angina, by exposure to cold on the 26th of May. On her admission the day following, besides the symptoms of a moderate inflammatory fever, she had the following: she could not speak loud, was hoarse, and could only swallow liquids with great pain; the respiration was not absolutely impeded, but accompanied with a hissing noise. On examining the throat, the tonsils were found

swollen, inflamed, and covered with whitish yellow spots, which were only accumulated mucus, but which had the deceptive appearance of purulent patches; the arch of the palate, the uvula, and the posterior parietes of the gullet, were red and inflamed; six leeches were applied to the neck, emollient fomentations and lukewarm gargles used, and inwardly, *Emulsio gummosa*. As on the 28th of May, the above symptoms continued equally violent, and moreover an oppressive pain in the course of the trachea was added; four leeches were repeated, and a grain of calomel given every three hours; a blister applied to the breast, and as the bowels had not acted, a glyster with salt was prescribed. On the 30th, the inflammatory symptoms of the throat and the chest were much diminished; the deglutition and breathing unimpeded; but now an oppressive pain was felt in the region of the stomach, *Decoct. Althææ mannat.* was ordered. On the 1st of June, the pain at the stomach continued with periodical attacks. *Oxyd. Zinci* was now given, half a grain every three hours with sugar; the pains ceased on the following day, and on the 4th of June, she was able to return to her service cured.

LARYNGITIS.

John Schanda, thirteen years old, a printer's apprentice, of a weak habit of body, suffered almost yearly from his childhood with sore throat; he had been, during a fortnight, treated at home with medicines, which were not specified; and on the 8th of March was admitted into the hospital. His countenance was pale, moderately warm; his voice harsh and piping; he complained of a pungent pain in the larynx, which was increased by hand-

ling the part; there was nothing inflammatory to be seen in the throat; he had frequent returns of a harsh, hard cough, which increased the pain, and was attended with contraction of the facial muscles; his swallowing was affected, and the respiration hurried; the fever, however, was moderate. Four leeches were ordered to the larynx; emollient vapours to be inhaled through a funnel, and fomentations to be applied to the neck; inwardly, Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nitr. et Syr. Alth; as the inflammatory symptoms were not much lessened, they were overcome by repeated application of the leeches. The cough became more free, the fever moderate, the expectoration was yet difficult; Sulph. sublim. gr. j. every three hours was given. After some days use of these remedies the cough was milder, the expectoration abundant, it came away in puriform globules, now and then marked with a streak of blood, the pain entirely ceased; there was an abundant general perspiration, and urine with sediment; all morbid symptoms disappeared; and on the 22d of May, he went home in perfect health.

ANGINA LARYNGEA ET PHARYNGEA.

John Janish, a journeyman, forty-five years old, much addicted to liquor, had, when drunk, a scuffle in the street, in which he was roughly handled, and at the same time he must have caught a bad cold, as at this time the weather was very severe. After he came to himself, he felt pains in his throat, which impeded his deglutition; he paid no attention to this, and several days elapsed before the 18th of March, when he was admitted into the hospital. He complained on admission of his head being affected, his look was troubled, the

colour of his countenance had a peculiar yellow cast, his thirst excessive, his deglutition very difficult, there was nothing but a slight redness to be seen in the throat; but on examination of the neck, he complained of pain about the larynx, and in the course of the œsophagus; he coughed incessantly, with the sound peculiar to inflamed trachea; he had no pain in the chest, the pulse was very frequent, oppressed, and rather hard; there was no trace of his having received any external injury. He was ordered to be bled to six ounces, a poultice of bread and milk to the neck, and to take Decoct. Alth. mannatum. The blood assumed a thick inflammatory coat; the pulse, however, sank and became weak, though the inflammatory symptoms continued, and his swallowing became more difficult. Eight leeches were in consequence applied to the trachea, and powders with half a grain of calomel, and one-third of a grain of ipecacuanha (as his bowels were relaxed) ordered to be taken every two hours.

On the following day, all the symptoms were worse; he had been delirious the whole night, the deglutition equally difficult; the calomel was increased to a grain, and six leeches repeated; towards evening a sinapism was applied to the throat, and Ungt. Hydrarg. fort. rubbed in on each side of it. Still the nervous symptoms developed themselves; the warmth of the body diminished, the pulse was very frequent, low and thready, the eyes distorted, and he lay motionless. Blisters, camphor, and polygala senega were used in vain, and he died on the fifth day after his admission.

Autopsia. In the cranium, nothing extraordinary was observed, except some exuded lymph on the surface of the brain. In the œsophagus, the

mucous membrane was very red, entirely covered with exuded lymph, here and there blackish blue spots, which were also found in the larynx, though here they were more red, and had the appearance of bruises; the right lung was black, and its pleura firmly attached to the ribs; the small intestines were very red.

INFLAMMATIO GLANDULÆ THYROIDEÆ.

The following uncommon and interesting case came on in the form of an inflammation of the thyroid gland:—Anna John, twenty-four years of age, a nurse, of a middling stature, weaned her child on the 16th of December, 1822; two days after, she had headache, heat and cold, with complaints in the neck, for which she took some medicine at home.

On the 20th, she came into the hospital in the following state:—She had pain at the back of the head, her countenance was pale and sunk, her look melancholy, her thirst increased, her voice weak, deglutition impeded, but without traces of angina, the tongue somewhat white. On the neck externally, the thyroid gland was enlarged, the skin stretched, and painful to the least touch; on a deep inspiration she felt a darting pain in the fore part of the breast, without any cough being excited; at the same time there was a constant inclination to vomit, though she felt no pain from pressure of the stomach; the urine was rather high coloured; she had had two loose evacuations, the warmth of the skin was moderately increased, the pulse frequent, oppressed and small; she felt herself, moreover, very much cast down.

The disease was as to its form considered to be an inflammation of the thyroid gland, yet the

troubled, pale countenance, the great debility, the contrast in the symptoms, viz. the impeded deglutition, without any inflammation or other mechanical impediment, the almost extinguished weak voice, the pains of the chest, without the other signs of inflammation; the constant inclination to vomit, without gastric impurities or pain at the stomach, the circumstance of an oppressed small pulse, seemed to warrant the conclusion, that it bore rather the character of a nervous fever. But if one considers the tenor of all the symptoms collectively, and compares them with the physiological destination of the organs, it will appear that the pain in the occiput, the peculiar derangement of the vocal organs, and of the deglutition, also of the expectoration and stomach, announce a morbid affection of the nerves supplying the neck, chest, and abdomen as the cause; and from the deranged functions of which, from inflammatory irritation, all the symptoms are satisfactorily explained. Hence, a rather antiphlogistic treatment was directed against this inflammatory irritation; six leeches were applied to the thyroid gland, and along the neck, emollient fomentations; Decoct. salep, and every three hours half a grain of calomel was administered. In the evening, as the tense pain of the gland continued, six more leeches were applied, and mercurial ointment was rubbed in on each side of it.

On the 21st, her state was, after a rather unquiet night, much the same, only the constant inclination to vomit had diminished. A blister was now applied to the nape of the neck. Towards the evening the deglutition was easier, vomiting still took place, by which a little phlegm was thrown up; for this, powders with four grains of magnesia,

as much sugar, calomel and hyoscyamus, each half a grain, were given every three hours.

On the 22d, the swallowing was still better, and the vomiting had ceased by the use of the powders, the swelling and pain of the thyroid gland were considerably less; the patient had four loose stools, the urine threw down a mucous sediment, the pulse was still frequent, yet more free, and sufficiently strong.

Dec. 23d, all the symptoms are milder, the gland is almost free from pain, but hard; the patient has a cough; the same on the 24th, though at night a troublesome vomiting came on again, and she suffered a good deal from the cough and mucous expectoration; she now took powders with half a grain of hyoscyamus, Ung. Hydrarg. to the region of the stomach, and a blister was applied to the sternum. On the following day she experienced much relief; though on the 27th, the gland seemed to be more swollen, tense and painful, the cough continued, though the breathing was perfectly free; four leeches to the gland, and emollient applications were employed, she continued the salep decoction. In the days which followed she improved, though, on the 30th, she felt again severe pains in the gland, for which four leeches were applied. Finally, by the diligent use of emollient cataplasms, and inunction of mercurial ointment, the inflammatory disposition of the part was overcome, and it was restored to its natural size; so that on the 4th of January, the patient was quite well.

On that day, however, towards evening, without any cause, she had a smart attack of fever, with shivering and heat, which returned on the following day at the same hour. We looked for

an intermittent fever, and merely observed its progress, but she had no return of it; and on the 15th of January, she left the hospital cured.

INFLAMMATIONS OF THE THORAX.

Inflammations of the chest are divisible into pleurisy, peripneumony, pleuroperipneumony, and inflammation of the trachea and bronchia; pleurisy is known by a continued pungent pain in the side of the chest, which is increased by a deep inspiration, and is attended with inflammatory fever, a dry cough, a full, hard, though also often an oppressed pulse. In inflammation of the lungs themselves, there is no positive pain, but a contracted oppressive sensation, as if a great weight was laid upon the chest, and a cough which is excited by a deep inspiration; the respiration is laborious, and attended with a bloody expectoration. The pleuroperipneumony is a combination of both these affections.

Inflammation of the trachea is characterized by a sensation of pressure and contraction under the upper part of the sternum, peculiar anxiety, a difficult and often wheezing respiration, a very tormenting harsh sounding cough, which comes by fits, or on an attempt at a deep inspiration, and by the drawing in of cold air; it is attended with symptoms of suffocation, with strangulation and convulsions. The expectoration is at first scanty and streaked with blood, but later it becomes more tenacious or thicker, is white, saffron coloured, or cinder-grey.

It is generally held that these inflammations are never entirely distinct from each other, and that the symptoms of pleuritis are always connected with those of peripneumonia, and the converse;

and that generally, on examination, one finds all the contents of the thorax inflamed. But this assumption is contradicted by careful observation; for there are inflammations of the lungs, in which, through their whole course, no trace of pungent pain is present, and they are, no doubt, distinct peripneumonies. It is otherwise with pleurisy; this not uncommonly begins in a distinct manner as such; the pungent pain and deficiency of expectoration sufficiently characterize it; but in its course, from the impeded respiration, the circulation of the blood through the lungs must be hindered; hence, when during the first days the inflammation has not been checked, and the disease is violent, it easily spreads to the substance of the lungs, and a peripneumony is formed, which must be terminated by expectoration and other critical symptoms. All the parts appearing inflamed in post mortem examinations, may be explained by the fact of the disease having proved fatal, a proof that the inflammation had been violent, so much so as to affect all the structures, and terminate in effusion or gangrene. In some rare cases, when death has taken place at an earlier period of the disease, from an entirely accidental cause, these examinations give quite different results.

This occurred in my practice seven years ago: a female mendicant was taken into the hospital on the third day after an attack of pleurisy; she had a fixed pungent pain on the left margin of the sternum, between the fourth and seventh rib, and the other symptoms of the disease; but as she swarmed with vermin, they had before her admission cut off her hair, and besmeared the whole of the head with mercurial ointment; as we appre-

hended mischief from this rough treatment, her head was forthwith washed with warm soap and water; on this and the following day (the fourth day) to obviate the inflammation, venesection, together with the usual antiphlogistic remedies was employed, and the symptoms thereby much relieved; yet on this day, at 5 *p.m.* she died suddenly and unexpectedly, for however apprehensive we were about an unfavourable issue, still there were no symptoms in the head which at all announced it.

On examination, the vessels of the brain were not found much injected, the plexus choroides was pale, and a good deal of serum effused in the ventricles. The lungs were found in a natural state, and in general nothing uncommon in the cavity, except just at that part where she had felt the pain; here the pleura was more red than usual, the vessels surprisingly developed, and as it were injected, and a gelatinous mass deposited on the surface of the lung which lay opposite.

There were no pseudo-membranous formations, shewing that in consequence of the treatment, the inflammation was already disposed to resolution, and which was interrupted by the unfortunate event recorded; a fresh proof of the mischief occasioned by ignorant interference in the treatment of diseases. These inflammations occur frequently to all ranks of life, and should they be left to themselves or negligently treated, they for the most part tend to an unfavourable termination; and though their bad effects do not always appear at once, difficulty of breathing, tightness at the chest, and particularly chronic cough are often their permanent consequences. Hence the physician should not quit his patient so long as any

trace of dyspnœa or cough remain ; how frequently mild inflammations of this kind happen and are overlooked, is proved by this, that in cases where the thorax is examined after death, the lungs are seldom found quite free, but generally attached in various parts to the ribs, and more particularly at their upper part. With regard to the treatment of these inflammations, the healing art has herein deserved well of mankind ; since even the worst cases of these dangerous affections by an efficacious but simple mode of treatment, (now brought to a great degree of certainty) are for the most part cured, and thus the lives of many thousands saved. In pleurisy (and indeed in all inflammatory affections of the chest,) the maxim of Baglivi deserves the greatest practical consideration. "In cases of pleurisy nothing so much requires our most diligent attention as the patient's breathing, which, in proportion to its being more or less free, announces a favourable or fatal issue of the disease." I shall be excused detailing so many cases, by the frequent occurrence and importance of these diseases.

PLEURITIS SPURIA.

There is, without doubt, a difference between this and the rheumatic pleurisy ; the latter is denoted by a less violent febrile affection, and by an unsteady wandering pain in the pleura costalis, which may sometimes be even more violent than in the genuine pleurisy. The former, viz. the Pleuritis spuria, has its seat in the intercostal muscles, and the patient cannot bear handling of the affected part, which is often swollen, in this also respiration is much less disordered. The fever may assume a genuine inflammatory or rheu-

matic character; and this inflammation may spread to the pleura, and the disease thus become genuine pleurisy.

Anna Pintonna, a maid-servant, twenty-two years old, was seized on the 2d of December, from taking cold, with headache and stitches in the left side; when admitted on the 4th into the general hospital, she had shooting pains in the head, the tongue somewhat coated, she had thirst, and when she drew in her breath, or moved her chest, the pain on the left side was increased, where also a swelling was perceptible; which, from pain, did not admit of being handled; respiration was not impeded to any degree, the pulse was accelerated, somewhat full and hard. She had been bled whilst at home; at the hospital she had merely Decoct. Althææ cum Potass. nit. and an emollient cataplasm. Even on the following day critical appearances were observed in the perspiration and urine, and the remaining symptoms were much less violent. As she was of a costive habit, half an ounce of sodæ sulphas was added to the mixture. On the 17th she left the establishment quite well.

The following was a second case:—

Anna Bodynska, twenty-three years old, a maid-servant, of middle stature, was attacked with shivering and subsequent heat, to which were added headache and sharp pain on the left side, when she coughed or made a deep inspiration; the part was painful to the touch and somewhat swollen, the pulse frequent and soft, the fever very moderate. She came into the clinical hospital on the third day of her illness (the 28th of February), Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci, with emollient cataplasms, were ordered for her. The

fever soon subsided ; not so the pain of the side, for which a blister was prescribed, and Dec. Alth. cum Ext. Hyoscyami given. As the pain of the head increased to a great degree, a blister was also applied to the neck, after this the symptoms gradually disappeared ; and on the 17th of March she left the hospital cured.

PLEURITIS RHEUMATICA.

Josepha Paul, twenty-two years old, a maid-servant, was, on the 2d of March, after exposure to cold, attacked with shivering and fever ; as headache and pain in the side came on during the following days, she was received on the 6th of March under our care. She complained of violent headache, tightness and sense of burning in the eyes, the cheeks were flushed in their circumference, the respiration natural ; a more deep inspiration was prevented by cough and wandering pungent pains, which had now fixed themselves on the right side of the chest ; the bowels were costive, the pulse quick, full, and somewhat hard. R. Rad. Gram. ℥j. Rad. Alth. ℥ij. coque per $\frac{1}{4}$ hor. sub finem solve mannæ ℥j. Colat. ℥viiij ; six leeches to the part affected, emollient cataplasms and glysters. As on the following day the pain was milder, but more extended over the chest, a blister was applied between the shoulders. On the 9th, the headache became worse, and the pleuritic pains were increased ; so that five cupping-glasses with scarification* were applied to the part affected, and a blister to the neck ; critical symptoms in the

* The German scarificator has nine small lancets, and the cupping-glass contains about ℥iiss of blood.

urine and perspiration now appeared, and on the 12th she was discharged cured.

PLEURITIS GENUINA.

Maria Scopin, forty-five years of age, a charwoman, sought, on the 1st of February (the sixth of her illness) relief in the general hospital for violent pleuritic pains. The breathing was short and hurried; a deep inspiration was prevented by its producing a pungent pain in the chest, which was attended with a dry cough; the fever was high, the pulse very frequent and hard. Prescribed, to be let blood to eight ounces, emollient cataplasms; and as the bowels had not acted for two days, emollient glysters; inwardly, Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Syr. Alth. The blood was covered with a thick tenacious coat. On the following day the fever was more moderate, but the pleuritic pain still great; six leeches were applied, and the bleeding afterwards from the wounds encouraged as much as possible by the repeated application of sponges dipped in warm water. As the pain did not still entirely remit, on the following day a blister was applied to the parts, by which all complaints were removed. On the 5th of February, the eleventh of her illness, the urine appeared saturated, and soon threw down a sediment; and on the 8th, she left the hospital almost entirely restored to health.

PLEURITIS CUM ABORTU.

A charwoman, thirty years old, of a weakly habit, three months gone with child, was, on the 25th of January, in consequence of carrying heavy burthens, seized with pains in the back and abdomen. She had shivering, with subsequent heat and

nausea; abortion soon followed, with considerable hæmorrhage.

On the 6th of February she came into the general hospital; she complained of pain in the head, her countenance was pale from loss of blood, great thirst, white tongue, the breathing not much impeded, though a deep inspiration was interrupted by a dry cough, and a pungent pain on the left side of the chest; the breasts were flaccid, the abdomen soft; near the pubes it was painful to the touch, the pulse was frequent, tense, and somewhat hard; she could not lie on the left side. As this weakly patient had already suffered a considerable hæmorrhage, and as she had just been brought from her home, a mild antiphlogistic treatment was adopted; and Decoct. Althææ, with half a drachm of nitre and emollient cataplasms were employed, in the hope that nature, in this case, would of herself bring about a favourable change. In fact, during the three following days, this expectation seemed to be realized, as she could make a deep inspiration without pain, and the other pectoral symptoms were considerably improved. Yet, on the 11th, the difficulty of breathing had become worse, the pain at the breast more violent, the cough more troublesome; there was anxiety, and the pulse tense and oppressed. Ordered, six ounces of blood to be taken (for notwithstanding the previous hæmorrhage this could not be dispensed with), and Mist. Amygd. cum Potassæ nitrate.

On the 12th, her state was more favourable, the fever was not so high, the pleuritic pain was also less, but still violent; six leeches were ordered to the affected side.

On the 15th, she had passed a bad night; the

difficulty of breathing had increased still more; she could not make in a deep inspiration for the pain; the pulse became again hard and tense. Ordered, another bleeding to four ounces, she went on with the medicine; and a powder with half a grain of calomel was given every four hours. On the day following, leeches were again applied, by which the inflammation was lessened, the breathing became free, the violence of the pain was diminished, and afterwards entirely disappeared; the emollient remedies were continued for some days. On the 25th, she left the establishment cured.

PLEURITIS SINISTRA CUM SPASMIS.

Johanna Hoffmann, a maid-servant, of a weak habit, sixteen years old, was, on the 9th of February, after exposure to cold when heated with dancing, taken with shivering, subsequent heat, and great languor; towards the evening she felt a violent stitch on the left side of the chest, which was increased by inspiration. As these symptoms daily got worse, she was taken into the clinical hospital on the fourth day of her illness. The following was her state: violent pain in the temples, vertigo, flushed face, white tongue, great thirst, hurried breathing, pungent pain in the left side, which was increased both by a deep inspiration, and by external examination of the part; the cough was not frequent, nor did it much increase the pain, the breathing was hurried, she could not lie on the right side, the skin was moist, the pulse frequent, full, and tense; six leeches were applied to the seat of the pain; Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Sacch. together with emollient cataplasms. The inflammation, however, increased on the fol-

lowing day, the breathing became more difficult, a dry cough came on, and moreover convulsive spasms of the upper extremities, very like the febrile symptom of picking the bed-clothes, were observed. Blood was taken to six ounces, which, notwithstanding the spasms, was urgently indicated; she went on with her mixture, and took also Zinci Oxyd. gr. ss. every three hours.

On the sixth day, a very slight epistaxis took place; as the relief was trifling, six leeches were applied in the evening, and a blister between the shoulders.

On the seventh day the spasms abated; a deep inspiration still produced pain, the urine was turbid, the pulse frequent. Six more leeches were again applied and repeated the day following, as towards evening the pains of the chest had increased. The chest was now relieved, but in its stead, increased headache, vertigo, ringing and pain in the ears became the prominent symptoms; the tongue was covered with a white mucus, the thirst was moderate, the pain of the side again increased, the pulse moderately frequent, contracted, and rather hard. She had leeches applied to both sides of the chest, the bleeding encouraged, and the cataplasms continued. Considerable improvement at last took place, the pains in the head and side disappeared, the breathing became quite free, the skin perspired abundantly, and a slimy sediment was observed in the urine.

On the thirteenth day, the disease terminated by crises, the urine for some days threw down a copious sediment, with a vitreous crust, and lastly re-assumed its yellow colour, all the functions returned to their natural state, and on the eighteenth day she was discharged cured.

PLEURITIS ET BRONCHITIS CUM TUSSI CHRONICA.

A robust and corpulent maid-servant, eighteen years old, had been for more than half a year subject to a chronic cough, which was sometimes better, at others worse; in April she was seized with a sharp pungent pain in the left side of the chest, could not breathe but with difficulty, and when she coughed, the pain was much increased. When on the 23d of April she came into the hospital, her face was flushed, and verging to blue when the cough attacked her. She was prevented lying down from anxiety and pain, the fever was violent, the pulse full and rather hard. She was bled to eight ounces, which, on the following day was repeated to six ounces, emollient cataplasms were applied, and Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci, given. The blood on each occasion assumed the inflammatory coat. The symptoms were considerably relieved, the cough and pain of the side less violent. On the 27th, Decoct. Alth. cum Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij. was ordered, to quiet the still troublesome, dry, hollow, bronchial cough; but as this was insufficient, Decoct. Sem. Lini. cum Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij. and a powder with half a grain of calomel was given three times a day. Emollient cataplasms and vapours for inhalation, leeches, and lastly, Ungent. Antim. tartariz. were employed. The relief was but trifling, the fever had somewhat abated, but the cough remained nearly the same, extremely obstinate, and so violent, that the muscles of the face were contracted when it came on. Potass. sulphuret. was now had recourse to, given in doses of two grains in a wafer every three hours, afterwards increased to three grains, according to

the following prescription. R. Potass. sulphuret. gr. iij. exhibeantur in Lagenâ minimâ epistomio bene clausâ, et dentur tales doses, No. sex; a powder to be taken in a wafer every three hours. Decoct. Sem. Lini was besides given. The event was very propitious. After some days the cough was so much subdued, that the patient could breathe freely, draw in a deep inspiration, and lie in any posture. After ten days, however, from an imprudent exposure to cold when in a state of perspiration, the cough was brought on with its former violence. Blisters, emollient remedies, and the repeated use of calomel, fortunately overcame it. After a two months treatment, she was able to return to her service, and cured of her chronic cough.

PERIPNEUMONIA GENUINA.

Theresia Slawick, seventeen years old, a sempstress, was troubled for several weeks with a cough. On the 7th of March, without any assignable cause, she was seized with shivering and heat, and during the night she had violent pains in the spine, with ringing in the ears, and wandering: there was great anxiety, tightness and sense of weight at the chest, together with a constant inclination to cough. In this state she came, on the 8th of March, into the clinical hospital. The face was flushed and hot, the eyes animated and sparkling; the breathing short and hurried, interrupted by cough and pain, and by which a deep inspiration was prevented; there were some streaks of blood in the expectoration, the pulse was very frequent, small and oppressed. Ordered, to be let blood to eight ounces, emollient cataplasms to the chest; inwardly, Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Syr. Alth.

On the 9th, the difficulty of breathing and the oppression at the breast had diminished, as well as the tinnitus; the pulse was quick, more developed, and not hard. She had had no stool, for which an emollient glyster was ordered, also to go on diligently with the mixture and cataplasms. On the 11th, the urine shewed a copious sediment, her general feeling was much improved, the breathing more free, but the cough was troublesome at night; ordered, Rad. Alth. ℥ss; f. Dec. cui infund. Flor. Papav. Rhæd. ℥ij; Colat. ℥viij adde Syr. Alth. ℥ss; with the continued use of this remedy, the patient perfectly recovered, and was discharged on the 20th of March.

The following was another case:—

Appolonia Zatoken, twenty-two years old, had been in her service exposed to much toil and hardship, and fell into an inflammatory fever. When she came into the hospital on the 14th of April (the fourth day of her illness) she complained of great stupor, difficult breathing, with a sensation as if a weight lay upon her breast, she had a constant hacking cough, expectorated little, and this was streaked with blood, the pulse hard and full. Ordered, to be let blood to eight ounces, emollient cataplasms, and Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit.; thin almond emulsion for her drink. The blood formed a thick inflammatory coat, the oppression was somewhat relieved; but on the day following became as violent as ever; a second blood-letting of eight ounces procured more permanent relief. On the sixth day of the disease the urine separated, and for some days threw down a sediment; during the night she perspired; the pain, however, had not entirely disappeared from the breast, and she complained of not being able to breathe so free

as before ; a blister on the sternum removed this sense of oppression ; for some days the bowels had not acted, glysters were in vain used, for this a solution of Glauber's salt in Decoct. Alth. was given, which produced four evacuations ; her recovery now daily advanced ; and on the 28th of April, she was sent home cured.

PERIPNEUMONIA CUM AFFECTIONE DIAPHRAGMATIS.

Johann Peschata, a shoemaker's apprentice, fifteen years old, of a cachectic appearance, was frequently exposed to atmospheric changes; he usually went with his breast uncovered, and too suddenly out of a warm room into the cold air. He was taken with shivering and heat, and when, on the 19th of March (the ninth day of his illness), he came into the clinical hospital, he complained of a violent oppression at the breast ; his breathing was difficult, by which too the thorax was but little raised. On making a deep inspiration, a dry cough was brought on, he had also pungent pains about the diaphragm, the hypochondria were drawn in, the cutaneous heat was increased, the secretions diminished, the pulse frequent, somewhat hard and oppressed. Ordered, blood to be let to five ounces, emollient cataplasms, and Mist. Amygd. Considerable relief followed the bleeding, the breathing was more free, the pulse less frequent, fuller and softer. In place of the oppression, the patient complained of a sensation of burning in the course of the sternum. Decoct. Alth. cum Sacch. and a blister to the breast were ordered, by which this symptom was relieved. But now he began to complain of headache, and had no sleep. A blister to the neck procured relief. To effect some change in his cachectic appearance, Decoct.

Polyg. amar. and afterwards Decoct. Cinchonæ cordifol. was given. He soon acquired a healthy look, gained flesh, felt himself strong, and after five weeks left the hospital, happy in the recovery of his health.

PERIPNEUMONIA CATARRHALIS SUBSEQUENTIBUS
MORBILLIS.

Mathias Stora, a school-boy, eleven years old, was, at the end of April, taken, after preceding shivering and heat, with pain in the head, and a sense of weight at the chest; he coughed much, and expectorated a quantity of grey mucus. When on the 3d of May he came into the hospital, he had violent pain in the forehead, tinnitus in the left ear, dry lips and tongue, and great thirst; he breathed short and quick, with difficulty, and complained of pressure in the chest, which, when he attempted to make a deep inspiration, was increased, and brought on cough; this was dry, the skin hot, the fever violent, the pulse uncommonly quick, though not hard; his countenance pale and puffed up, gave the disease an uncommon aspect. During the two following days, the measles came out; four leeches were applied to the chest, and Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci was ordered. The eruption was attended with delirium at night, spread very regularly, and disappeared gradually, with sweating, and pale yellow urine with slimy deposit, by the 9th. But now a truly inflammatory affection of the windpipe came on, which spread itself into the ramifications of the bronchia (Bronchitis catarrhalis.) The cough became barking and hollow, and the pulse more feverish; two leeches were applied to the neck, emollient cataplasms and a gargle; he took Dec.

Alth. ℥viiij; Pot. nit. gr. xij; Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij; Ext. Glycyrrh. ℥j. But afterwards, in its stead, Decoct. Sem. Lini, and powders with one-third of a grain Fol. Digital. Lastly, (17th May) powders, with Potass. sulphur. gr. ij. every three hours, which last produced a most striking effect; the barking cough ceased, a copious puriform expectoration followed, all fever disappeared, the urine became turbid, as if mixed with clay, and threw down a sediment. On the 22d, he went home to his parents quite well.

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA CUM ANGINA TONSILLARI.

John Köhler, twenty-two years old, a coachman, and of pretty strong habit of body, heated himself with his work, and drank cold beer: on the evening of the same day he had shivering and heat, which continued; he had no sleep during the night, but great pain in the head; towards morning he felt pain on swallowing, and violent pungent pain on the right side of the chest, nor could he cough without great increase of the pain.

On the third day a surgeon bled him, but he was no better; and on the 2d of June (the fifth day of his illness) he came into the clinical hospital: the pain of the chest still continued, and under the sternum he felt also a sense of weight; he could not draw in his breath, and he coughed with great labour. The tonsils were enlarged, as well as the uvula and velum pendulum, his deglutition was difficult, his expectoration streaked with blood, the pulse oppressed, rather hard and frequent; ordered, blood to be taken to eight ounces, emollient poultices, Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit. four leeches to the neck, and an emollient gargle; with repose, strict diet, and the diligent use of these

remedies, the inflammatory symptoms of the throat and chest soon decreased; a crisis appeared in the expectoration, in the urine, and in a copious perspiration, which lasted for several days. On the twelfth day after his admission, he was able to return to his service.

In this case the pleura was first inflamed; but in the course of the disease the lungs also; being, however, in other respects of a sound constitution, the inflammation was readily overcome.

PERIPNEUMONIA IN FEBREM NERVOSAM TRANSIENS.

Maria Werch, a maid-servant, twenty-six years old, had brought on fever by getting cold, to which was soon added a dull pain in the head, great thirst, and a sensation of pressure and tightness about the sternum, with cough. On the 9th of January (the fourth day of her illness) she came under our treatment, she complained of a continued oppressive pain, as though a weight was laid upon her chest; could not breathe deep without bringing on cough and increase of the pain; she expectorated some slimy matter mixed with streaks of blood; the skin was dry, the pulse very frequent, oppressed and small. Ordered, blood to be let to eight ounces, cataplasms to the breast, and Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob. Sambuci.

In the evening she was still much troubled with the cough, the other complaints of the chest were, however, diminished; and the bloody expectoration had disappeared. On the third day there was for this ordered a linctus, with Syr. Alth. et Gum. Acaciæ, and a blister to the sternum; and on the fourth day the Emulsio Gummosa. The affection of the chest became better, but a sinking of the pulse gave reason to fear that a nervous

state was forming, the tongue became dry, the skin ceased to perspire and was hot; the expectoration was with difficulty brought up; ordered, Dec. Alth. cum Oxymel. also Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. gr. ij. Sulph.-sublim. gr. vj. Sacch. pur. ʒj. m. f. p. divid. in dos. No. sex. a powder every three hours. On the 18th, the patient complained of swimming in the head, the lips were covered with a brown crust, the thirst increased, the breathing was free, the pulse contracted and small; six leeches were applied to the sternum; after the bleeding had ceased, a large sinapism both to the chest and to the calves of the legs. Notwithstanding this, the nervous character became more developed, the head was oppressed with stupor, the countenance pale, the lips united with a black paste, the tongue red and quite dry; the affection of the chest was less, and the abdomen pretty free, the stools soft, the pulse very frequent, small, contracted and weak: a linctus, with gum arabic and oxymel of squills, was ordered; also a blister to the lower extremities; then Decoct. Alth. cum Camph. gr. ij. et Oxymel. simp. given; and to relieve the laborious expectoration, powders with Antim. Sulph. præcip. gr. ss. every three hours. During the use of these remedies the pulse rose, she had gentle perspiration at night, her thirst diminished, the head became freer, the tongue by degrees moist and cleaner, and the urine, which was pale red, threw down a sediment. Dec. Alth. cum Decoct. Polyg. amar. was now had recourse to; and finally Cinchona with Polyg. Amar. by which remedies the patient gradually recovered; but it required about a month before she was sufficiently strong to return to her service.

PLEURITIS ET PERICARDITIS.

How difficult the treatment of diseases by metastasis is, and how completely they often set at defiance every effort of our art, will appear from the following case:—

An active butcher's boy, twenty-six years old, was attacked with an inflammatory erysipelatous swelling on the right arm, which, during the use of cold applications, disappeared on the seventh day; but in its stead, violent affections of his chest came on, with which he was admitted, on the 22d of November, into the clinical hospital. The following was his state: he complained of violent pungent pains on the left side of the thorax, which extended to the right hypochondrium, in which place he could not bear the slightest handling; when he breathed deep, cough was excited, which was attended with a blackish expectoration streaked with blood; the pulse was hard and oppressed, the aspect yellow, the tongue charged, the taste bitter. It was resolved to take away ten ounces of blood, and to apply six leeches to the region of the liver, a sinapism to the arm, and to give him Dec. Alth. et Graminis cum Potass. tart. He was not thereby relieved, the inflammation appeared to extend still more to the diaphragm and pericardium; hiccup came on, the tightness increased to a great degree, his breathing was very difficult, the expectoration streaked with red blood, there was great restlessness and anxiety, the pulse very quick and irregular, but always hard; the inflammation acquired such violence, that repeated blood-lettings were urgently called for, five of which were had recourse to; and at each of them the crassamentum assumed a thick inflammatory

crust. Moreover, the employment of leeches was frequently repeated, and all other antiphlogistic means used in their greatest extent; blisters and sinapisms were applied, glysters injected, calomel, and afterwards digitalis, given; but the inflammation pursued an uncontroled course; nervous symptoms came on, the pulse became so frequent as not to be counted, and still the inflammation acquired renewed force; the oppressive pain of the breast was more violent, the breathing short and extremely painful, and he could not rest but with the chest raised.

Our art stood now on its limits, powerless and exhausted, a Decoction of *Althæa* and *Polygala senega*; a camphorated emulsion, renewed blisters and stronger sinapisms, lastly musk, were the last arms employed to contend with this dire disease, and which bid defiance to every treatment; the countenance became hippocratic, the pulse not to be counted and trembling; the patient died on the twelfth day after his admission. On opening the body, the whole cavity of the chest was filled with a coagulated caseous matter, and the surface of the lungs covered with it as with a coat; they were firmly attached to the ribs, the right lung was as if dried up; the left one firmer than usual; the inner surface of the pericardium entirely covered with exudation and flaky masses; it contained also a considerable quantity of water; the surface of the heart itself in its whole extent was covered with thick pale yellow tresses, which gave it quite an unnatural appearance; (*Cor villosum*) its substance shrivelled; in the right ventricle there was a small coagulum. The liver was enlarged, so as to exceed the usual bulk by one-third.

INFLAMMATIONS OF THE ABDOMEN.

Inflammations of the liver, peritoneum, intestines, and occasionally puerperal fever with its various modifications, are what most generally occur under this head.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Inflammations of the liver, the largest viscus of the abdomen, and the most replete with blood, frequently occur; and occasionally with great acuteness. The convex surface of this organ is by much the most subject to inflammation, and it has a great resemblance with that of the right pleura, and this from the same darting pain which is increased by a deep inspiration, and excites coughing. The inflammation of the concave part of the liver is more rare in this country; it is attended with tension, anxiety, nausea, eructation, and symptoms of jaundice to a great degree. It is easy to confound this with bilious fever; an error in practice of great consequence; as emetics, which in cases of inflammation would be pernicious, might, on the contrary, in those of bilious fever, be of great use.

In doubtful cases it is always more safe to adopt an antiphlogistic plan, combined with laxative remedies, and the more so as bilious fevers are attended with a state of irritation which is easily urged into inflammation. The treatment in clear cases is not difficult; it consists of antiphlogistic remedies with topical, or in violent cases, general blood-letting; laxative remedies, as *Althæa*, *Græmen*, *Tamarindi*, *Pruna*, *Potassæ tartras*, emollient cataplasms, and glysters, which last are moreover useful by serving as a fomentation when

thrown into the colon ; but when, after the vehemence of the fever is abated, and only partial obstructions remain, as also in cases of chronic inflammation, calomel, and mercurial friction, have a very beneficial effect.

HEPATITIS.

Anna Herzogen, a maid-servant, twenty years old, was, without being able to assign a cause, seized with shivering and heat. She had pains in the belly, which became fixed in the right hypochondrium. When on the 3d of February, she came under our care, she complained of headache, she had a slimy taste, and eructation, the tongue was white ; when she drew in her breath, the pain in the right side was greatly increased ; this part was perceptibly swollen, and painful to the touch ; she had had no stool for some days, the pulse was moderately frequent, full, and soft. Ordered, six leeches to the region of the liver, emollient cataplasms and glysters, also Dec. Alth. Oss ; Mannæ \mathfrak{z} j. It was necessary from increase of the pain to apply eight more leeches ; the urine became turbid, and the pains with this treatment gradually disappeared : Ammoniaë mur. \mathfrak{z} j. was now added to the mixture, with the continued use of which, for several days, the tongue became clean, the appetite returned, and on the 19th she left the hospital cured. The presence of gastric impurities, could not here be doubted, yet an emetic would in the inflammatory state of the liver have been highly prejudicial.

HEPATITIS RHEUMATICA LEVIS.

Rosina Klimin, twenty years old, a maid-servant, was, on the 26th of November, without as-

signable cause, taken with fever; she soon felt a fulness and tension on the right side of the abdomen, which ended in sharp pains. On the 4th of December she came into the clinical ward. She complained of headache, bitter taste, the tongue was coated, she had pricking pains in the right hypochondrium, which were increased by making a deep inspiration, and by handling the part, they extended to the right shoulder; neither tumour or hardness was perceptible; the pulse was moderately frequent and full. Ordered, Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob. Sambuci; emollient cataplasms to the region of the liver and glysters. Within four days all symptoms of inflammation had disappeared, and a crisis took place with abundant perspiration.

HEPATITIS CHRONICA.

Anna T. twenty-five years old, a chamber-maid, of a moderately robust and phlegmatic habit, enjoyed up to her twenty-fourth year tolerably good health; at which period she had an inflammation of the liver, and which not having been entirely removed, had, for a year, caused her much suffering. An irregular state of the bowels, at one time constipation, at another diarrhœa, loss of appetite, compression, tightness, fulness, and frequently returning pains in the liver, palpitation of the heart, a yellowish pale countenance, and leucorrhœa, were the symptoms which presented themselves. By examination the liver was felt to be evidently enlarged. The cure was begun with Decoct. Gramin. cum Inf. Glycyrrh. and emollient cataplasms; afterwards, Decoct. Taraxaci, with a powder containing half a grain of calomel, twice a day, also frictions with Unguent. hydrar-

gyri et digitalis; next Plummer's Pill, and when costiveness occurred, a neutral salt, as sulphate of Soda, or of Magnesia, was added to the mixture; which, when the bowels were regular, was changed for the Muriate of Ammonia; for the Leucorrhœa, frequent ablution, and afterwards injections of Decoct. Quercûs, cum Alumine were employed. By the long continued use of laxative remedies, as Decoct. Graminis cum Potass. tart. vel Supertart. or Decoct. Cichorei; and lastly, Inf. Anth. cum Tinct. Rhei aquosâ, she was freed from her complaints; there was no longer any tumour to be felt, the leucorrhœa had ceased, her menses had regularly appeared, she had acquired a blooming, sound aspect, had an excellent appetite, and good digestion, with a regular alvine excretion; she left the hospital cured in two months. In this case the calomel readily brought on diarrhœa, but taken in combination with Sulph. ant. præcip. she bore it well; generally speaking in such chronic inflammations of the liver, the physician must not be impatient; by a continued and well directed mode of treatment one is able even in very difficult cases often to bring about unexpectedly, the most happy results.

HEPATITIS GRAVIOR.

William M. twenty-two years old, a student in surgery, during a dispute, got into a violent passion, and drank cold water; during the night he had shivering and subsequent heat, headache, and an oppressive pungent pain in the right hypochondrium; a physician ordered a blister, and some kind of purgative electuary, which gave no relief. On the 3d of July, (the fifth day of his illness) he came into the hospital. The face was flushed and

swollen, the eyes animated, the tongue white, the taste insipid, with great thirst, the breathing very frequent without cough, an attempt at a deep inspiration brought on increased pain in the region of the liver, where handling gave great pain, and a swelling was apparent; the pain extended into the right shoulder, he could not lie on the right side, the external heat was much increased, the urine of a dark red colour, the pulse quick, hard and oppressed. He was bled to eight ounces, and towards evening six leeches were applied to the affected side, emollient cataplasms, and Decoct. Alth. mannat. were ordered.

He was hereby somewhat relieved, but did not continue so; for on the following day, the symptoms had increased in violence, he had great restlessness and anxiety; he coughed with straining, and increase of the pain, which now extended to the right breast, the respiration was very rapid, painful and unequal, for the right side of the chest was scarcely at all elevated; he complained most of the pain between the seventh and ninth ribs of the right side. The bleeding was repeated to eight ounces, and as at the evening visit, the symptoms were nearly the same, and the blood covered with a thick inflammatory crust, six more ounces of blood were taken, and the following ordered:—Rad. Alth. ℥ss. Rad. Gramin. ℥j. f. Decoct. Colat. ℥viiij. adde Potass. tart. ℥ij; Mellag. Gramin. ℥ss. He was able to get several hours sleep during the night, still the cough was very troublesome, which increased the pain of his chest; the fever, however, had on the following day much abated. Six leeches were ordered to the right side, which in the evening and during the day following were four times repeated, on account of

the still fixed pain in the liver and right breast. We had now recourse to calomel in doses of half a grain thrice a day, to friction, with the ointment of hydrargyrum and digitalis, to blisters and the warm bath.

On the 14th, he bled from the right nostril; this night the urine separated, and threw down a white deposit; but it required some time before all painful feeling in the region of the liver disappeared; on the twenty-eighth of the month, he left the hospital cured.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

This is not a frequent inflammatory affection; it has this in common with hepatitis, that it is frequently attended with gastric affections; and with pain of the shoulder, but here on the left side. The treatment too agrees with that observed in inflammation of the liver; in examinations of those who have died of this disease, traces of previous inflammation of the spleen have always appeared.

This year two cases happened, of which the following ended fatally:—

Jahelkin Thekla, thirty-three years old, a maid-servant, came on the 29th of January, 1823, (the fourth day of her illness) into the hospital. She believed that she had taken cold; her sickness had begun with shivering and subsequent heat, accompanied with eructation and tendency to faint, a violent dragging pain in the belly, more particularly in the left hypochondrium, which extended itself upwards to the left shoulder, and downwards to the left knee. The aspect of the patient was of a genuine livid colour; in the region of the spleen there was perceptible a pretty large and hard tumour, which did not admit of the least

pressure, and which was evidently that viscus enlarged. The taste was bitter, the tongue white, she could not lie on the right side, and had violent fever.

Six ounces of blood were taken, leeches and emollient cataplasms applied; she took Decoct. Alth. cum Potass. tart. et mannâ; and afterwards powders, with half a grain of calomel; mercurial friction, and baths were also had recourse to.

She was something better, the swelling decreased, the pains were diminished. On the twenty-eighth day of her illness, the feet and face began to swell, the urine was scanty but without pain; though she still complained of pain about the spleen; diuretic remedies were now combined with the antiphlogistic, Decoct. Alth. cum Tinct. Digital. et Oxymel; the swelling continued to diminish, but did not disappear. On the forty-first day, she was seized with violent spasms; in consequence of mental agitation from a dispute with her friends, she lost her speech, and was almost suffocated. Decoct. Alth. cum Ext. Hyosciam. and powders of Castor and Zinci. Oxyd. were prescribed, and a sinapism to the pit of the stomach. She came about, but the paroxysm returned, and was so violent as to border upon general palsy, the limbs were motionless, the stools and urine came away spontaneously. Infus. Flor. Arnicæ. cum Tinct. Castorei et Liq. Ammon. subcarb. was given, and frictions with Spirit Camph. and Tinct. Canthar. made on the extremities. She was once more relieved, speech and motion returned, but a violent diarrhœa, with loss of blood, came on, and she fell into a state of great debility. Aq. Menth. Meliss. āā ʒiij; Tinct. Cinnam. ʒj; Bals. vit. Hoffman, ʒij; Elæosacch.

Menth. pip. ʒij; afterwards, Ipecac. gr. iij. Myristicæ N. gr. xij. P. Trag. Comp. ʒij. f. Pulv. divid. in dos. No. sex—one to be taken every three hours. Glysters with starch and laudanum were ordered, but the diarrhœa continued, and her strength sank; the following was given, Aq. Meliss. ʒvj; Æther. Sulph. ʒss; Tinct. Opii. ℥ xij; Tinct. Aurant. ʒj. and powders with a grain of camphor, but she died in the seventh week.

On opening the body, evident marks of previous inflammation of the spleen were found, and exuded lymph in the form of threads and membranes; yet that viscus was in its texture natural; the left kidney much enlarged, and adhering to the spleen and small intestines; its texture much deranged, as if sphacelated and containing extravasated blood. In the middle and lower part of the small intestines, there was a quantity of coagulated black and putrid blood—there were calculi of different sizes in the gall-bladder.

PERITONITIS.

Females are most subject to inflammations of the peritoneum; of which their manner of clothing themselves, the greater chance of taking cold, the irritable state of the uterus during menstruation, and the period of parturition, are considered the chief causes.

There is no inflammation which assumes so many forms as that of the peritoneum, as this serous extensible membrane, in the form of a closed bag, by its duplicatures forms the omentum and mesentery, and lines almost the whole cavity of the abdomen, and with the exception of the lower part of the rectum covers all the digestive organs contained therein, and in females also, the upper

part of the womb, the fallopian tubes and ovaries. It hence readily partakes in the inflammation of all these organs, so also its inflammation is often propagated to their surfaces. Hence the distinction of peritonitis anterior, dorsalis, lumbaris, from inflammation of the omentum and mesentery.

The peritoneum too, in puerperal fever acts a prominent part. There is also a chronic inflammation of this investing membrane. It lurks under the mask of various affections of the lower belly, such as hysteric fits, cramps of the stomach, colic, or gripes. Dropsies, indurations, and other adventitious structures, are not unfrequently occasioned by an inflammatory state of this membrane, which is so much more readily communicated to the abdominal viscera, as it either covers, or is attached to all of them.

The seat of the pain and the absence of the essential symptoms of inflammation of any particular viscus form the diagnosis.

PERITONITIS ANTERIOR.

Veronica Maretschekin, thirty-years old, a married woman, suffered abortion from violent exertion of the body, in the third month of her pregnancy; she lost much blood at the time, and the lochia flowed pretty freely for eight days; she returned notwithstanding to her occupation, and then first perceived pains in the belly, which extended themselves from the navel towards the pubes and loins. On the 3d of January, she came into the general hospital; she could not bear the slightest pressure of the hand on the abdomen, over which the pain extended itself completely, it was swollen and tense; she was costive, her pulse frequent and small. That extravasation

had here already taken place might be concluded from the continuance of the disease, and from the state of the abdomen; yet the inflammation continued in a high degree; the fever was moderate. Six leeches were applied to the abdomen, emollient poultices, glysters and Decoct. Alth. cum Mannâ were ordered. On the following day, as the bowels had not acted, half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia was given in Mist. Amygdalæ. The pains had somewhat diminished. On the 9th, the dose of the salt was increased to six drachms, by which some evacuations were procured. On the 10th, half a grain of calomel three times a day, and Decoct. Alth. was ordered. Several loose evacuations took place, with which came away an uncommonly great quantity of puriform matter, like coagulated lymph; in the urine also there was a copious sediment of a similar nature; the belly soon subsided, became soft and free from pain. On the 16th, the calomel was laid aside, the patient having no further complaint; Decoct. Lichen cum Roob. Dauci was ordered, and continued for some time, or till she recovered her strength. On the 1st of February, she went home cured.

PERITONITIS RHEUMATICA.

A robust servant-maid, seventeen years old, began to menstruate in her fifteenth year, this evacuation ceased the year after without cause, and had not since appeared. On the 4th of February, she experienced pains in her belly, attended with shivering and heat; these intermitted, but did not entirely relieve her; during a fortnight, she attended to her service, but her case at last became so bad, that she could not quit her bed.

On the 20th of February, this patient came into the general hospital. She complained of dragging pains through the whole abdomen, which did not admit of the least pressure; the belly was tense, the fever moderate. Six leeches and poultices were applied to the belly, and oily glysters ordered. She took Decoct. Alth. mannat. She was much relieved by the loss of blood.

On the 22d, she experienced acute pains in the left shoulder; a blister between the shoulder blades procured relief. As frequent loose stools had come on, Decoct. Salep. spiss. cum Syrup. Papav. was ordered. On the 24th, she had pungent pains in the left side of the breast, and also again in the left shoulder; a blister was applied to the sternum. On the 26th, a sediment appeared in the urine, the patient had perspired a little during the night: to assist nature in her critical efforts by the skin, the following was ordered. Stip. Dulcamar. ʒij; ft. Infus. ferv. ʒviiij; adde Sacchar. pur. ʒij. She afterwards took Plummer's powder, (Hyd. sub. et. Sul. Ant. pr. p. æ.) and lastly, a solution of Glauber's salt, to counteract costiveness, and she recovered. Suddenly on the 6th of March, she became worse; she had been imprudent in her diet, complained of headache, bitter taste, eructation and tightness about the stomach. As yet there was no fever. An emetic with fifteen grains of Ipecac. and half a grain, Ant. tart. was given, from which she vomited several times. Mild laxative remedies, as Dec. Gram. cum Potass. sulph. were had recourse to, and the sense of pressure at the stomach, which lasted the longest, disappeared. Her appetite returned. On the 12th of March she was discharged cured.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

It is not easy to imagine a more pernicious doctrine, than that, which holds that no other than a state of debility and exhaustion in the female constitution must necessarily be induced, by previous child-birth, and its concomitant pains, anxiety, and loss of blood; yet if we consider attentively and without prejudice, the process of parturition, we shall come to a very different conclusion. It is true that the increased vitality of the mother during her pregnancy, and the surplus of nutriment as far as the womb is concerned, ceases at child-birth, but not so with the general habit; and the breasts, which have so great a sympathy with that organ are now the seat of its action. Noxious causes of various kinds may disturb this natural process, in which case the increased vitality rushes back to the uterus or to the peritoneum still in an irritable state, causes a violent action of the blood-vessels and inflammation, which now that the blood is impregnated with nutritious matter, has a great tendency suddenly to deposit it by secretion; hence the frequent inundation of an incredible quantity of a caseous or milky fluid mixed with much water in the cavity of the abdomen, chest, or even the brain and extremities. To prevent by any means this tendency to effusion, is the object of our art; it is the consequence of inflammation which often suppresses the other secretions, particularly the lochia, hence a modified antiphlogistic treatment, so as to prevent the above exudation (with a reference to the character of the then prevailing diseases) is, in these complaints where nature can

do nothing for herself, of the most beneficial consequence. Hippocrates was acquainted with this most dangerous disease, but ascribed it always to the suppression of the lochia, which, however, is for the most part a consequence of it; he gives an accurate description of it in the first book *De Morbis mulierum*, Cap. 60, 63, 66, et 69.

The cases of this year were uncommonly mild, and often scarcely to be called puerperal fevers, and they yielded to a simple mild treatment. This disease, however, is often characterized by extreme violence and great mortality, to which the reigning epidemic greatly conduces; the best directed means are not then always able to prevent its assuming a dangerous form. The following were the cases treated in the hospital:—

FEBRIS PUERPERALIS LEVIOR.

Elizabeth W. nineteen years old, a maid-servant, was, on the 23d of December, safely delivered of a healthy child, she lost a good deal of blood. On the 24th, without apparent cause, there came on headache, vertigo, sparkling of the eyes, ringing in the ears, shivering and heat, with pains in the abdomen. She was admitted into the hospital on the 28th, with pain in the head, the breasts were swollen and hard, the abdomen distended, and painful to the touch, particularly towards the left ileum; the lochia flowed copiously, the pulse was frequent, contracted, and somewhat hard. Emollient cataplasms were applied to the belly and similar glysters injected, and in order to derive the milk from the breasts she took Potass. sulph. et Roob. Samb. ex Dec. Alth; warm cloths were applied to the breasts. Moderate

evacuations by stool took place, the belly subsided, the milk came away partially from the breasts, the fever abated, and she felt herself so much better, as to desire her discharge, to be employed as a wet nurse; she left the hospital cured on the 5th of February. This case was an incipient puerperal fever, the development of which may often be fortunately prevented by a simple mode of treatment.

A second case of a maid-servant, thirty years of age, and who was delivered on the 30th of May, was equally fortunate. On the fourth day after parturition, a shivering with subsequent heat and darting pain in the abdomen, but more particularly near the pubes came on; she could not bear pressure on the part. When admitted on the 4th of June, the head was oppressed and painful, the tongue dry, the breathing free, the breasts full of milk, the abdomen somewhat distended, and not suffering pressure near the pubes; the lochia flowed, the stools were regular, the heat of the body increased, the pulse moderately quick, tense, and somewhat hard. Decoct. Alth. mannat. and emollient cataplasms were ordered. On the 5th, the headache was much diminished, the breasts still tumid with milk, the abdomen was after four evacuations almost entirely reduced, and the pain insignificant. The milk was taken from the breasts by means of glasses for that purpose; it came in part spontaneously away. During the following days, her recovery advanced uniformly, and with mere attention to her regimen she left the hospital on the 8th of the month.

The third case was that of a maid-servant, twenty-three years old, who was delivered on the 8th of December; there was a wrong presentation

and tedious labour ; in a few hours after delivery, shivering, heat, and headache came on. On the 10th, she came into the clinical hospital ; the pain in the head was violent, the tongue white, no milk in the breasts, the belly enlarged, the hypogastrium throughout very sensible to the touch, and pressure thereon gave acute pain ; the heat of the body was moderately increased, the bowels costive, the lochia suppressed, the urine dark red, the pulse frequent, small, and somewhat hard. Ten large leeches were applied to the belly, emollient poultices and glysters were employed, and Decoct. Althææ mannat. ordered. On the 11th, the headache had abated, the thirst was still great, the tension of the abdomen diminished, the inflammation seemed now to affect the left ovary, near which she could bear no pressure, the urine deposited a mucous sediment, the lochia returned during the night, she had a moderate alvine evacuation, the pulse was moderately frequent, somewhat tense. Six leeches were repeated to the seat of pain, and Mistur. Amygd. given for her drink. On the 12th, she was much better, the abdomen was soft, the pain greatly diminished, there was sediment in the urine, and abundance of lochia. Her amendment now proceeded, the pain disappeared, the lochia became natural, the breasts were filled with milk, the secretion of which was encouraged, as the patient was desirous of becoming a wet-nurse. On the 19th of December she was discharged cured.

DYSENTERY.

This disease during many years had seldom been observed in this place ; this year it was only sporadic, and during the months of June and July,

which were cool and moist, the nights were uncommonly cold, and gave rise to numerous diarrhœas.

The dysentery for the most part came on as diarrhœa, which when neglected, became attended with shivering and feverish symptoms, tenesmus, and tormina, when but little fœces came away: if this was also neglected, the stools became bloody, the fever increased in violence, and a genuine Enteritis was formed, when instead of frequent stools, no alvine excretion took place.

The treatment of dysentery is always to be guided by the character of the fever; at the same time we must bear in mind that a more or less inflammatory state of the intestines is always present: mild, mucilaginous, soothing remedies, as salep, Althæa, Acacia, and emulsions, answer the best; or should gastric impurities be evident, Gramen. Manna, Ammoniæ murias, Ipecacuanha; and afterwards Calumba, Cascarella, Cinnamomum, emollient cataplasms, and mucilaginous glysters, (in small quantity and often repeated) form an essential part of the treatment; where a true inflammatory character prevails, leeches to the rectum, or even to the surface of the abdomen, are indicated: if the tormina still continue after the inflammatory tendency is overcome, opium is the best remedy: a strict regimen and carefully avoiding cold, are of the greatest consequence.

With this treatment, the cases which occurred this year were cured in from eight to fourteen days. The following case was treated in the clinical ward:—

DYSENTERIA INFLAMMATORIA.

Josepha Daubrawa, a maid-servant, eighteen

years old, having enjoyed constant good health till in her seventeenth year, she was seized with a violent nervous fever, and from which time her menses had disappeared, was attacked with a dull pain in the abdomen (attended with shivering), which, according to her description, extended towards the anus. In the evening she had seven loose evacuations, and frequent griping, which was soon followed by an inclination to stool, by which generally little was evacuated; this was attended with a burning feel about the anus. These symptoms increased daily; some streaks of blood appeared in the evacuations, and at length nothing but blood came away.

On the 14th of July the patient came under our care. She complained of headache, loss of appetite, her tongue was white, the abdomen tender to the touch, more particularly under the right flank, in the course of the ascending colon; she had had, during the day, several stools attended with griping and tenesmus; the heat of the skin was increased, the pulse feverish. Ordered, Rad. Salep ℥j; coq. ad dissolut. Col. ℥viiij. adde Mucilag. Acac; Syrup. Papav. āā ℥ss. six leeches to the abdomen, and emollient cataplasms.

On the 15th, the urine deposited a branny sediment, and diaphoresis came on; the abdomen continued painful, and she could not bear pressure; the leeches were repeated, and the other remedies continued: towards evening a bleeding from the nose took place, and she was, as far as regarded the headache, much relieved.

On the 16th she was much better; the stools were less frequent, as well as the griping and pain. During the night the menses re-appeared. Nothing was changed in the treatment till the 20th, when

merely Decoct. Alth. simp. was ordered, with which she recovered entirely.

INFLAMMATIONS OF THE JOINTS.

Rheumatism and gout are among the most common diseases to which mankind are subject: they are equally frequent both in their acute and chronic form; the symptoms of both are very analogous, whence all pains of the limbs are by the ancients called arthritic. Tralles thought that the term rheumatismus was not used by them, and that Ballonius first introduced it into medical use; however, we find this expression in Pliny, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Alexander Trallian. Even the great Boerhaave makes no mention of rheumatism in the two first editions of his Aphorisms, but treats of it in the three later ones. Ludwig, R. A. Vogel, and Störk, make scarcely any distinction between these diseases. One must, in fact, grant that from the very similar appearance of them, it is often impossible at the patient's bedside immediately to determine whether he has rheumatism or gout; and fortunately this does not make any important difference in the treatment, which is very similar in both. Yet Sydenham (Sect. vi. Cap. 5,) says, "*morbis hic (rheumatismus) quoties a febre sejungitur, Arthritis sæpe audit, quamvis essentialiter ab illâ distinguatur, prout cuivis facile constabit, cui uterque morbus intimius fuerit perspectus; unde forsitan petenda est ratio, cur tam sicco illum pede transiverint scriptores medici.*"

Physicians of the present day have almost every where considered these diseases as distinct, which indeed is confirmed by experience; since, in a retrospect of their causes, development, formation,

and termination, essential differences doubtless prevail. With this view, we may properly distinguish between RHEUMATISM, INFLAMMATION OF THE JOINTS, AND GOUT.

Rheumatism consists in irritation, or inflammation of the fibrous textures covering the muscles, or of the serous membranes; which is manifested by lancinating pains, liable to metastasis; having for its principal cause the interrupted cutaneous secretion, from exposure to cold; and hence from the reaction of the skin, the disease is communicated to these textures.

The inflammation of the joints has its seat, as the name imparts, in the joints; these consist of fibrous and serous textures, very much connected and exercising peculiar offices, which are by inflammation either impeded or totally abolished. This comes on either like rheumatism after exposure to cold, which more readily affects these parts not much removed from the surface, or from mechanical causes, and metastasis of disease; (in which case the pain is not liable to change its seat,) or it appears in the shape of specific disease, viz. the GOUT. This disease gradually develops itself from inward causes, and from the innermost recesses of our organization; it is grounded in deranged action of the digestive organs, especially of the hepatic system, and also in an unnatural admixture of the blood, which does not secrete a chalky matter (phosphate of lime) in sufficient quantity by the kidneys, it manifests itself by derangement of various kinds, more especially by periodical attacks of lancinating pains in the joints. Hence the inflammation of the joints in the gout is not the essence of the disease, but only the form; a symptom by which nature, through a morbidly

increased action of the capillary blood-vessels endeavours to separate this chalky matter, and for this purpose she calls into action the secretory organs as well as the joints. These attacks are, therefore, true critical efforts, by which, through the continued perspiration, the copious sediment in the urine, sometimes by intestinal evacuation, as also by the separation of phosphate of lime on the synovial membranes, Nature endeavours to ameliorate the crisis of the blood. This morbid crisis of the blood appears to be brought about by disorders of the digestive functions, which is indicated as well by the remote causes of gout, as by its connexion with many other diseases widely differing from it in their symptoms; these are especially new and acid wines and luxurious living, or the continued use of hard viscid nutriment; hence the frequent appearance of this disease among the lower classes (for it is quite contrary to experience to hold that it is incident only to the higher ranks of life): debility of digestion, from various excesses in regimen, continued depressing affections of the mind, as care and bad health, whose powerful influence on the liver is well known; further, immoderate exertions of the mind, a sedentary life, especially with too nutritious diet, continued suppression of perspiration, or the repelling of cutaneous affections. If we consider all these different causes, it will appear that they effect a derangement of the digestive functions, either idiopathically or through sympathy of the viscera, and an unnatural crisis of the blood.

When once predisposition to gout is developed in the body its attacks are easily produced, and often in an aggravated form by the slightest

causes; errors in diet, and atmospheric changes especially conduce to this effect; if the imperfect crisis of the blood (as Dr. Kreysig from good reasons asserts,) be the chief cause of gout, we may the more easily account for its close affinity with hæmorrhoids, stone, and liver complaints; also for the hereditary predisposition; its metastatic nature may depend on the excited state of the capillaries, which cannot prevail with equal violence at the same time through the whole system, but now affects one, then another part of it. Moreover, the near connexion of the gout with diseases of the heart may be explained by this view of the subject, whilst the coats of the blood-vessels are, like those of the joints, by excitement of the capillaries disposed to inflammatory action. The difference between gout and rheumatism appears evident from this statement. In the latter, those symptoms of derangement in the digestion, and of unnatural admixture of the blood, are wanting: it is not hereditary, it presupposes indeed a disposition, but not that inward slowly developed, continued tendency, the diathesis arthritica, which is not removed by the paroxysm, and which in gout can scarcely if ever be eradicated.

The recurrence of rheumatism is accidental, and for the most part connected with external causes; gout is a periodic disease of persons advanced in life, and the return of its paroxysms depends on its own nature. With respect to the treatment, these diseases, especially when they are acute, very much agree; both consist in an inflammatory state, which, according to the degree of acuteness, is inflammatory irritation, or true inflammation; hence an antiphlogistic treatment, with a particular regard to the exhalant function

of the skin, best corresponds with the indications ; yet we must not be led astray by too great attention to the last object, and forcing a diaphoresis with remedies for that purpose ; it comes on of itself during the appropriate treatment of the fever, and the attempt to force it only increases that symptom with the pain and inflammation, and prolongs the complaint.

In mild cases, quiet and moderate warmth, the removal of currents of air, by the application of equally warm and dry clothing enveloping the parts, mild infusions, small doses of nitre, muriate of ammonia, and elder roob are advisable, till a crisis takes place.

In violent cases, where actual inflammation comes on, blood-letting is indispensable. If the pain is very violent and fixed, the swelling hard and burning hot, the fever acute, the pulse full and hard, (in sanguineous habits especially) bleeding cannot be omitted, as also when any vital organ is attacked with it. Otherwise, inflammation of the joints does not in general require venesection, and it becomes necessary more from the state of the fever than the local suffering ; and where the former is not violent, nor carries with it a genuine inflammatory character, bleeding does not effect much good, but rather tends to prolong the disease. But topical bleeding by leeches (and when the great sensibility of the skin does not prevent), by cupping with scarification, is so much the more indispensable, which last are very beneficial by removing the increased irritation of the surface. As the inflammation of the joints often runs a tedious course of some weeks, these topical bleedings must be repeated according to circumstances. Whenever the pain by its great violence indicates an increase

of the local inflammation, we are by no means to delay the repetition of their use. When the violence of the fever is abated, should the local suffering remain in spite of the diminished redness and tension of the part, blisters or sinapisms in its vicinity, or rubbing in mercurial ointment, or that made with the tartrate of antimony, has a beneficial effect; so also inwardly, *Liquor Ammon. acetat*; *Vin. antimon. Flores Sambuci, Dulcamara, Calomel, Sulphur sublim. et Antim. tartarizatum.*

This affection does not bear moist warmth, yet where there is genuine inflammation, the pain violent, and the tension great, emollient cataplasms must be employed, but only continued whilst there is an urgent necessity for them. Enveloping the part with warm tow, flannel, and sear cloth, produces very desirable effects, by keeping up an equable perspiration. We are likewise to take care, that not only the skin but the other secreting organs are kept in action; hence mild laxative remedies, as *Gramen, Potass. tartras, et supertartras, Sodæ vel Potassæ sulphas*, in moderate doses, have such good effects, and at the same time correspond with the deranged state of the *primæ viæ*, which is so often present. When the inflammation is removed, and a more chronic state prevails, *Aconitum, Antim. sulph. præc; Calomel, Guaia-cum*, the warm bath, and the use of irritating applications, as *Liniment. Ammoniaë, vel Camphoræ comp.* are indicated. The cases of the present year were altogether of a milder character, though in some years inflammations of the joints occur frequently and with great acuteness. A few cases follow :—

ARTHRITIS ACUTA.

Thereza Zebritzkin, a charwoman, forty-five years old, had been for some time subject to pains in her limbs, but was for months free from them, when she could take care of herself. On this occasion, her complaint was brought on by exposure to a current of air, from which she immediately felt a violent pain in her left shoulder, and could not in consequence move the arm. On the 4th of February she came into the clinical hospital. The shoulder joint was somewhat swollen, very painful to the touch, the febrile symptoms moderate. She was ordered Decoct. Althææ cum Roob Sambuci, and the part to be enveloped with tow, as also to keep her bed. She fell into a profuse sweat, and the pains disappeared. On the 22d she was quite free from complaints, and was discharged.

A somewhat more violent case occurred in Joseph Siegel, a police officer, who, in his laborious office, was exposed to the severity of the weather, and was seized with violent pains in his right knee, so that he could not walk: he was admitted on the sixth day from the attack. He had considerable fever, complained of pain in the head, loss of appetite, the right knee was swollen, hot and painful; he could not bend the knee, nor move the foot without violent pain. Ordered, four large leeches to the knee, the joint to be enveloped with dry tow; inwardly, Dec. Alth. cum Potass. nitrat. et Roob Sambuci; at night he perspired freely, and during the day the skin kept moist, and he found his knee much better; the swelling had also greatly diminished. By the continued use of these remedies, and perfect quiet, the patient lost his complaint, the urine deposited an abundant sedi-

ment, his appetite returned, and in a few days he was cured.

ARTHRITIS CHRONICA.

A man, thirty-six years old, came on the 11th of April into the hospital, with violent pains in the right hip and knee-joints. He considered it the consequence of a suppressed gonorrhœa; at all events, the pains came on soon after the stoppage of the discharge, and had tormented him during eight months; he was free from fever, and the appetite was good. He was ordered a powder, consisting of extract of Aconite and Calomel, each half a grain, to be taken thrice a day, and for his drink, a decoction of burdock root. The pains diminished in the first week, but became again worse; he could not walk or move the parts without difficulty and pain. Unguent. Hydrargyri was ordered to be rubbed in, and to continue the other remedies.

On the 24th, symptoms of ptyalism appeared, the pains were much milder; the mercurial remedies were now discontinued. On the 26th, the ptyalism was very great, his gums, tongue and cheeks were very much swollen, and from the constant flow of the saliva, and pain in the mouth, he could take no food. The right parotid was much enlarged, even taking his soup caused great suffering, and fever came on; but all his pains in the joints had disappeared. He had emollient gargles ordered, and the following, Dec. Gramin. ℥viij. Potass. Sulphat. ℥ij; Roob Sambuci, ℥ss.

On the 30th, the salivation still continued in the same degree, for which powders, with two grains of Sulph. sublim. were given every three hours, and a blister applied to the neck. The

symptoms of ptyalism now decreased, but in proportion as this lessened, the pains of his joints returned. He had now ordered, Inf. Stipit. Dulcamar. ex ℥ij. parat. ℥viii. Liq. Ammon. acetat. ℥iij; Sacch. pur. ℥ij; and a blister in the shape of a garter under the knee. His complaints became stationary, and he suffered from the slightest change in the weather. A decoction of Guaiacum was now substituted for that of the dulcamara; half an ounce of the wood was used, and the Liq. Ammon. acet. added; the mercurial ointment was again had recourse to. His pains were now greatly relieved, he perspired freely. A grain of Ant. tart. was added to the decoction, and emollient baths with soap, and afterwards with aromatic herbs were employed. With this treatment, the patient was in nine weeks freed from his complaints; he accustomed himself by degrees to the air, and has since enjoyed good health.

ISCHIAS PEDIS SINISTRI.

Anna Livin, a weakly girl, twelve years old, was, after exposure to cold, seized with pains in the left hip-joint, which extended to the thigh and knee. When she came into the hospital, on the 3d of April, the integuments about the great trochanter were swollen and painful to the touch; the heat of the skin increased. Ordered, six cupping glasses with scarification to the hip-joint affected. Internally, Dec. Alth. cum Potass. nit. et Roob Sambuci. On the following day the pains had greatly diminished, and she was already able to move the limb. On the 5th, a blister was applied to the hip-joint, and as the pain in it was not entirely removed, a perpetual blister to the great trochanter, and Plummer's powder were ordered.

She was relieved, though the pain did not entirely disappear; she perceived it more particularly on moving her foot; the use of mercurial ointment, and every second day a warm bath was ordered; the ointment was soon discontinued from salivation having appeared, and for which she took a grain of Sulph. Sublim. every two hours. The ptyalism was removed, and with it the rest of her pains, and she was discharged cured on the 28th of May.

EXANTHEMATA.

Erysipelas.

This year was very productive of exanthematous diseases; erysipelatous inflammations were numerous, especially of the face, to which females were particularly liable. Exposure to cold, or indulgence in fat meats were generally considered as causes. Six cases came into the hospital, five of which were cured and one died.

The treatment was in the outset antiphlogistic, with a particular regard to keeping the body open, which was effected by the use of neutral salts. Baglivi rightly says, "alvus stricta semper exacerbatur capitis morbos;" and in another place, "Erysipelate Faciei laborantes vidi brevi curatos post præscriptum purgans remedium ægri naturæ accommodatum." When the fever became moderate and the inflammatory state was subdued, mild diaphoretic remedies were next employed; the topical applications to erysipelas consisted of dry warmth, which at the beginning was effected by the application of light cloths, and then later, with sacks of elder and chamomile flowers; if these aromatics were applied at the beginning, or if, as is not uncommon, the part was rubbed over with

camphor, they could not be endured by the patient from the burning pain and increased heat which they occasioned. Still more pernicious is that method, (prevalent with the common people) of applying white lead, or an ointment made with it, to erysipelas of the face. It is sufficient that the access of the air be prevented by a light covering. Should the head be much affected, and the fever violent, leeches must be applied to the head and blisters to remote parts; bleeding is only to be employed in urgent cases, and with great circumspection; it is always in this disease a doubtful remedy, for erysipelatous inflammations bear it with difficulty. Derangement of the primæ viæ, of the liver and its functions, are causes of erysipelas, the latter are known by yellowness of the tongue and countenance, by tension and weight at the præcordia. In this case, antibilious remedies, such as Potass. tart. et Supertart. Vin. antim. Tamarindi, and when there is a tendency to evacuate upwards, emetics also may be employed.

ERYSIPELAS FACIEI PUSTULOSUM.

John W. twenty-eight years old, fell sick on the 26th of November, 1822, without assignable cause, and came on the 29th, into the general hospital; he had violent pains in the forehead, dosed frequently, but without rambling; the whole of his face was swollen and very red, in the middle of which blisters rose, filled with lymph, attended with great pain and tension. The eye-lids were quite closed, the tongue dry, the urine pale red, with a slimy sediment; the heat of the skin increased, the pulse equal, full, and soft; he took, Decoct. Alth. with half a drachm of nitre, two drachms of Glauber's salt, and half an ounce of

elder Roob, the face was covered with a dry cloth.

On the 30th of November, the fever abated, but he had had no stool, for which a glyster was ordered. December 1st, the patient felt pain in swallowing; on examination the external glands of the neck were found enlarged, to which warm cloths were also applied. December 3d, the fever and erysipelas had almost disappeared, the skin scaled off; and on the 6th, all morbid appearances were gone. On the 11th, he went home cured.

A second case of a milder kind was the following:—

Margaret Petzkowa, a maid-servant, twenty-four years old, was on the 5th of January, after exposure to cold, attacked with fever, and at the same time, a burning sensation of the face. On the 8th she came into the general hospital.

On the left side of the face, a shining pale red erysipelatous inflammation presented itself; the fever was not violent. Ordered, Dec. Alth. ℥viiij. Potass. nit. Potass. Sulphat. āā ℥ij; Roob Sambuci, ℥ss. warm cloths to the face. The disease went on mildly. On the 13th, the urine separated; she complained still of stupor and heaviness of the head; the pulse was moderately quick and free. As in the treatment of erysipelas, a particular attention to the brain is requisite, a blister was applied to the neck, and half a grain of calomel given twice a day; the pains of the head now disappeared, as well as the erysipelas. As she was of a costive habit, the following was ordered; Dec. Graminis ℥viiij; Oxymel, ℥ss. On the 16th, the pains in the head returned, for which a blister was applied between the shoulders.

She had numerous loose evacuations, and a perfect recovery was effected. On the 28th, she went home cured.

ERYSIPELAS FACIEI GRAVIORIS NOTÆ.

A bad case happened in the person of Anna Klaudin, a woman in her forty-eighth year. She was, on the 14th of December, 1822, taken with shivering and subsequent heat, followed by tension, burning, redness and swelling of the face, so that she could not open her eye-lids. She complained on her admission (the sixth day of the disease) of headache, vertigo and tinnitus; the fever was violent, she had had no stool for five days. Six leeches were applied behind the ears, sinapisms to the calves of the legs, and dry warm cloths to the face. Inwardly, Dec. Alth. ℥viii. Pot nitrat. ℥j. Potass. sulph. ℥iij; Roob Sambuci, ℥ss. A glyster with salt. By the continued use of this remedy, the fever abated, as also the swelling of the face, which scaled off; the urine separated, so that on the 1st of January all the symptoms had nearly disappeared, and the mixture was discontinued. But from an imprudent exposure to cold, the erysipelas appeared to be coming again in the face. Mild remedies to evacuate the bowels and promote diaphoresis, as Dec. Graminis, cum Sodæ. sulph. et Roob Sambuci, and warm cloths renewed to the part, prevented its breaking out. On the 18th, she was quite recovered, and went home to her family cured.

ERYSIPELAS FACIEI MORTE TERMINATUM.

The fatal case happened to a charwoman, forty-one years of age, who, after a difficult parturition, got from a violent fright an erysipelas of the head,

for which, after a fortnight, she sought relief at the hospital. Her face was covered with scabs, the head heavy, the eyes sparkling, the tongue coated, the bowels relaxed, the pulse frequent, small and oppressed. Leeches were repeatedly applied to the head; blisters, sinapisms, and gentle diaphoretic remedies employed; and as the fever assumed the nervous type, Flores Arnicæ with camphor were administered. She appeared in fact to be getting better, when unfortunately some wine was brought her by her friends; after taking which, a violent pain soon came on with great stupor and affection of the chest. Notwithstanding the application of leeches, and an urgently indicated small venesection of only three ounces, the use of emollient and afterwards slightly camphorated remedies, a fresh eruption took place, and death followed on the 15th of February, the twenty-fifth day of her illness. On opening the cranium the vessels of the dura mater were found turgid with blood, on cutting through which the surface of the brain on both sides of the longitudinal sinus was covered with lymphatic exudation; a considerable quantity of serum was found in both the lateral ventricles, and at the basis cranii. On opening the thorax, the right lung was found attached firmly to the pleura costalis; the lungs were deficient of blood and soft. In the abdomen all was natural. This patient consequently died of apoplexy from a repressed erysipelas, and to which the pernicious use of the wine had chiefly contributed.

THE MEASLES.

The measles prevailed in this year as the only widely extended epidemic, they began to shew

themselves sporadically in the winter months, but soon spread themselves and raged with uncommon violence and extent, especially in the months of March, April, May, and June, and they gradually disappeared in the months of July and August. In general, this epidemic was not malignant, and not to be compared, as to the danger, with the scarlet fever of 1822. Still, in the great number of those attacked many very serious cases occurred. They attacked children chiefly, and proved fatal to many of them by the accession of violent inflammation, particularly in the trachea and bronchia, (angina membranacea and bronchitis) as also by their repercussion, or passing into the putrid state. Their attack was always attended with catarrhal symptoms. If a child was seized with a bad cough, it behoved the physician to be on his guard against the probably consecutive measles. This cough lasted for some days, with coryza, a flow of tears, and sneezing; the children were restless, got no sleep, and within three or four days, (sometimes much later) feverish symptoms with shivering came on. Often, however, the fever and catarrhal symptoms appeared suddenly, without any premonitory signs. The eruption shewed itself generally after the second or third paroxysm, first on the face and breast, then on the extremities and the rest of the body. They complained of pains in the head, the tongue had a white coat, the appetite went, the thirst was great, the cough violent, generally dry, but a true peripneumonia or bronchitis, with difficulty of breathing, oppression of the chest, inability to fetch a deep inspiration, very teasing cough, restlessness and anxiety, readily came on. The bowels were generally costive, though towards the end of

the disease there was a particular tendency to diarrhœa. However, diarrhœas sometimes preceded and the catarrhal symptoms followed. The bleeding from the nose, stated by von Wichmann as a pathognomonic symptom, was in this epidemic seldom present, and the peculiar sweet smell, like the feathers plucked from a living goose, mentioned by von Heim, was not observed. The eruption appeared as solitary deep red spots, somewhat more pale in their circumference, the size of a lentil, with a small knot in the middle, raised above the skin; the spots soon multiplied, so that a general redness occupied the surface, which had then a marbled appearance; the cough remained obstinate through all the stages of the disease, and was often attended with inflammatory affections of the larynx and trachea (a true angina). Frequently ophthalmia took place, which, without any particular attention, passed off; at most it was only necessary to avoid the light. Though this disease in many cases was mild, and when left to itself terminated favourably, with the efforts of Nature, still it often happened that many patients were lost from neglect. When it observed a regular course the eruption began to disappear about the sixth day; branny scales followed, and with these all the attending morbid symptoms disappeared; the cough was the last to give way. Diarrhœa came on in many cases, and exhausted the strength of these little ones. Often from the beginning, but generally in the convalescence, a quinsey took place, so that perhaps there never was a better opportunity of observing this disease. Not unfrequently in the inflammatory affections of the chest there was a great tendency to serous effusions, and hydroys pectoris, or even general ana-

sarca were the consequence. If the child was getting its teeth, the disease became more complicated, and inflammatory affections of the head were observed, inflammation of the brain and subsequent convulsions, which soon proved fatal. Even adults were not spared by this disease, but it was not in them attended with such danger (which was by no means the case with the scarlet fever of 1822), so that no unfavourable instance occurred. In violent affections of the lungs, the state of the chest required diligent attention, otherwise continued coughs, and even consumption, were the consequence. The treatment was in general simple, and moderately antiphlogistic; it was especially desirable not to do mischief by a too active practice. It was in general sufficient, with a rather observant sort of treatment, to give Decoct. Alth. with a little Flor. Papav. Rhæad. or Verbasci, and mild drinks of an infusion of mallows, or a decoction of barley with liquorice root. If the heat was great, the skin dry and hot, a few grains of nitre were of great benefit; external irritation, and sinapisms to the legs were employed as revellents with good effect. Diarrhœa was best opposed by mucilaginous soothing remedies, with which intention salep root, and small doses of ipecacuanha proved excellent; with this view Dover's powder could rarely be employed. Local mischief, especially of the chest, required leeches, and the cyanache the most energetic antiphlogistic treatment, else suffocation took place. With regard to the regimen, a moderately warm temperature, roomy, dry apartments, and cleanliness, conduced much towards a happy result. Seven cases of measles, chiefly grown up persons, were received into the clinical hospital, who all did well, and of which some cases follow:—

MORBILLI CUM DIARRHŒA.

Karl Raholiska, twenty-one years old, a law student, was on the 7th of January seized with shivering, and subsequent continued heat; on the 8th coryza came on, which increased, with frequent sneezing. On the 9th he had pain in the eyelids; on the 10th, pain in the forehead, with some cough; in the evening he remarked that his face was full of red spots; he still went abroad. As on the 11th these spread, he came on the 12th into the hospital. The symptoms were headache, burning and oppressive pain in the eyes, the vessels of the conjunctiva developed, a tickling of the nose, and obstinate catarrh; the whole body covered with the eruption, the tongue white, thirst, violent dry cough, yet without pain of the chest; considerable fever and diarrhœa (seven stools this day), the pulse frequent, full, and soft. Ordered, Rad. Salep. ℥j; coque ad Solut. Colat. ℥viij. adde Sacch. pur. ℥ij; ℞ Pulv. rad. Ipecac. gr. ij; Sacch. pur. ℥j. m. f. pulv. div. in dos. sex; one to be taken every three hours; Mistura Corn. usti for his drink. On the following day fifteen grains of muriate of ammonia were added to his mixture; in other respects he was the same, he had had two liquid stools. On the 15th, the eighth day of the disease, were observed marks of desquamation; the purging was less violent. On the 16th the urine threw down a branny sediment; the appetite returned, the cough was less violent, the powders were given less frequently. The amendment thus begun, was not again interrupted; and on the 22d the desquamation was ended. On the 24th he returned to his studies.

MORBILLI CUM AFFECTIONE FAUCIUM ET LARYNGIS.

John Wanick, a student, thirteen years old, of a robust habit, was on the 22d of February (the sixth day of his illness), brought into the hospital, his face and body swollen with the eruption of measles, a slight ophthalmy and catarrh, with coryza, stoppage in the nose, and pain in swallowing; the inner fauces were slightly inflamed, he had a dry cough, with constant irritation, the urine pale red, the pulse quick, full, and soft. Ordered, Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Syr. Alth. On the 23d, he had not slept during the night, the cough was very troublesome, he had hoarseness and tension in the throat, to which emollient cataplasms were applied, and his other remedies continued. On the 24th, his nose began to discharge, the irritation of the mucous membranes still continued, and he complained of a tickling in the larynx. The nitre was omitted, two leeches were applied to the larynx, and powders with one-third of a grain of calomel given. He became better, the eruption was for the most part scaling off, and he perspired. Decoct. Alth. mannat. was given for a costiveness of some days, the cough and tickling disappeared, and he was free from complaint; he was discharged cured on the 8th of March.

The measles had a very mild course in a boy, six years old, who came on the 1st of April into the clinical hospital, quite covered with eruption; the fever was pretty strong, the heat of the skin much increased, and he had a dry hard cough. Decoct. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci was ordered. With the use of this remedy the fever abated, the eruption disappeared, a desqua-

mation of the cuticle took place, the cough ceased, and on the 13th he left the hospital quite well.

MORBILLI IN SURDO-MUTA.

Franziska Dörfel, eleven years old, deaf and dumb, came on the 11th of April, 1823, into the clinical ward. She made signs of having headache and pain in swallowing, the tonsils and uvula, as also the conjunctiva were red and inflamed, the eyes were affected with the light, and the tears flowed; a hard dry cough troubled her, the skin was very hot, and full of the measles, the urine very high coloured, the bowels costive, the pulse frequent and somewhat hard. Ordered, Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Syr. Sambuci, an emollient gargle, glysters, and seclusion from the light. On the 16th, the eruption was at the height, the thirst very great, the pulse beating pretty strong. From the 17th to the 19th the symptoms were much the same, only the thirst diminished, and the skin was no longer so hot, the eruption disappeared, and the skin began to desquamate, the urine threw down a reddish sediment. On the 20th, the measles, the inflammatory irritation of the eyes, of the throat and breast had disappeared; the medicine was discontinued, and on the 21st she went home cured.

SCARLET FEVER.

The epidemic scarlatina of 1822, the treatment of which in the general hospital of this place was exemplified by cases in the treatise above mentioned, ceased in the month of November. In this season for the clinical school, only one case presented itself, but it was tedious.

SCARLATINA MACULOSA.

John Peschata, sixteen years old, an apprentice, of a scrofulous habit, was seized on the 18th of November with headache and considerable heat; on the 19th, pains in the throat came on, followed by enlargement of the tonsils, and much difficulty of swallowing. On the 20th, he had an itching over his whole body, with great thirst. On the 21st he was received into the clinical ward. Pain in the head, sparkling eyes, animated look, and thirst; the tonsils and velum pendulum very much enlarged and inflamed, deglutition very difficult, the tongue white, the whole body covered with the scarlet eruption; he had many loose stools, the pulse was very frequent, small, and tense. Ordered, Decoct. Salep. ℥viiij. Mucilag. Acac. ℥ss. Sacch. pur. ℥ij. four leeches to the neck, an emollient gargle and cataplasm. On the following day, as the symptoms had not diminished, the leeches were repeated, and sinapisms applied to the legs, to cause a greater revulsion from the head. During the course of his fever he had twice bleeding at the nose, and on the 27th, desquamation took place, and the fever was terminated by critical sweat and urine. On the following day, a considerable tumour of the glands of the neck came on but without fever; half a grain of calomel was given three times a day, and emollient cataplasms applied: it, however, suppurated, burst, and left a hardened state of the surrounding parts. This was at last reduced by mercurial friction, and emollient poultices with hemlock; the abscess closed by degrees, and after several weeks he was discharged.

CONTAGIOUS TYPHUS.

How the typhus fever took its rise this year has been before mentioned ; the atmospheric changes from snow storms to wet weather in April, contributed thereto ; and they also produced here and there in the city nervous and putrid fevers. At the beginning the typhus appeared in a two-fold manner ; as gastric bilious, and as catarrhal fever ; the former was accompanied by dulness, and a yellowish redness of the eyes, the tongue had a thick yellow coat, there was fruitless inclination to vomit, tightness in the region of the liver, with frequent mucous or watery stools ; the latter by a dull headache, abhorrence of light, the conjunctiva bloodshot, coryza, cough, and slight pneumonic symptoms. It began with shivering, and subsequent heat, the head became affected ; great stupor was a constant symptom ; the countenance was flushed, and had a particular cast of indifference or stupidity, the look peculiarly changed, the eyes as if half closed in sleep, or twinkling ; the speech hasty and stammering, or slow and heavy, the hands trembling ; wandering soon came on, from which in the beginning they were able to recover themselves, and when questioned, to consider and give an answer, but afterwards they fell into absolute insensibility. During the night they were most restless, wandering throughout, attempting to get up, and often only to be restrained by a strait waistcoat. Towards morning a copious perspiration took place ; the skin was, indeed, always found in a perspiring state, a circumstance which in general does not attend this disease ; the pulse generally very frequent, full, and somewhat hard ; within no determinate time,

though commonly from the fourth to the sixth day the peculiar eruption took place ; it had the greatest resemblance to that of the measles, and which this year could with great accuracy be ascertained, as there were many patients who then had the measles. It was often absolutely not to be distinguished from the appearance which they have six or eight hours after their eruption, if the manner of it, the violent symptoms of the head, the stupor, and the less marked complaints of the chest, as also the less frequent occurrence of measles in adults, had not assisted in forming the diagnosis. For which reasons the name *exanthema morbilliforme typhosum*, may be considered as forming its characteristic.

It consisted in red spots scarcely raised above the skin, of various shapes, often long or oval, of the size of millet seed, which did not disappear from pressure with the finger. It was most evident on the breast and forearms, and in a few cases extended over the whole body ; it disappeared in two or three days without any evident desquamation or other change in the skin. But the disease pursued its course, which extended to the 14th, 17th, 21st, or 25th day, and in many cases still longer.

All those who had bleeding at the nose or moderate diarrhœa, recovered more easily. No sooner were the bowels constipated, than the delirium became more violent. It was only in a few cases this year, that a nervous state, with absolute debility, a sinking and really weak pulse, and the other symptoms of diminished strength were observed ; but the disease went on with stupor and heaviness of the head, generally a dry tongue, though the skin was inclined to perspire : the

pulse was full, or weak and oppressed. The urine was of a dull red colour without sediment, till the 14-17th day. It then, with an exacerbation of the fever, threw down a sediment, copious perspiration came on, and the period of recovery took place. The cerebral affection readily put on an inflammatory character, and not unfrequently also inflammation attacked the chest, with some, symptoms of pharyngitis appeared, and these were (as in 1813,) in spite of all the means used, fatal cases. The red or white miliary eruption was equally pernicious; this appeared on the 9th, 11th, 13th, or 16th day, with symptoms of violent oppression of the chest, continued some days, without any remarkable change of the disease; often suddenly disappeared, when great anxiety, delirium, spasms and convulsions came on, which were soon followed by the death of the patient. Petechiæ shewed themselves generally on the 6th, 11th, or 14th day, sometimes with the miliary eruption in the same person, and in some few cases they appeared with the characteristic typhus exanthema, soon disappeared, and had no influence on the disease, either for better or worse. In one case, which, however, terminated favourably, black streaks (*vibices*) were observed. The mode of treatment was determined by the character of the fever; a rather observant than active practice was employed, though in the catarrhal cases, this was rather of the antiphlogistic kind, and where bilious symptoms prevailed, of the mild antigastric. Emetics were scarcely admissible from the violent affection of the head and inflammatory tendency in the brain, lest by their action, the humours should be urged thither with greater vehemence, and the less so, as many of the patients had used them before they

were brought to the hospital.—In delirium, the head was kept cool ; when violent, cold applications to it, leeches and cupping on the neck were employed with great advantage. Irritation of the skin, especially blistering, was of great use in a more advanced stage of the disease. Emollient remedies, as Salep, Althæa, according to circumstances with nitre or muriate of Ammonia in the catarrhal cases ; mildly opening remedies, as Gramen, Tamarindi et Ammoniaë mur. in the bilious ones were given in the outset ; in the course of the disease, where there were no urgent symptoms, the object was rather to support the powers of life. Camphor, and especially stimulating remedies were seldom used, as the vital powers were rather oppressed than deficient, there being too a prevailing tendency of blood to the brain, and also an almost constantly perspiring state of the skin. On the contrary, the oxygenated muriatic acid, which they took willingly from its mild and not unpleasant taste, was in many cases used with good effect. This acid, which combines the advantage of a moderate price, (which for general hospitals is a matter of consideration) appeared when given in the quantity of two or three drachms to an eight ounce mixture, in some cases greatly to moderate the course of the disease, and perhaps to contribute to its happy termination, (notwithstanding the previous bad symptoms) in the form of a simple though protracted gastric fever. In this dose it did not confine the bowels, but rather promoted that excretion without causing diarrhœa. When, however, the purging was present it could not be administered. It was occasionally mixed with the patient's drink. If admixture of the humours, and a putrid tendency came on, Acid.

sulph. dilut; Elix. acid. Haller; Elix. Vitriol. Mynsicht. were employed with success, when a diarrhœa did not impede their free use.

These diarrhœas, if moderate, were not of consequence, but when the patient was suddenly seized with a constant purging, meteorismus and the exhaustion of his strength followed. In such case, the decoction of Salep, Rad. Arnicæ. Ipecac. and in very urgent cases, Extr. Tormentil. from half a drachm to a drachm, mucilaginous glysters and aromatic fomentations were very serviceable, they moderated the diarrhœa without suppressing it.

The tormentil proved itself in this dose an excellent remedy, and which had also cheapness to recommend it; it might with reason be compared to that valuable medicine, the calumba root.

When nervous symptoms of a spasmodic nature appeared, as trembling, spasms, and convulsions, Oxyd. Zinci, and in some cases musk, with all kinds of irritation to the skin, were employed with advantage.

In this epidemic, the greatest prudence with regard to blood-letting was required, for it was not easily borne. Where symptoms of violent inflammation evidently appeared, and which would not yield to repeated topical bleeding, it was of necessity employed, but one could only with difficulty and anxiety determine upon its use. I thus treated a boy in typhus, with violent inflammation of the lungs, viz. with bleeding and emollient remedies; the violence of the still increasing inflammation, dyspnœa and other symptoms urged us to a second venesection, but he died on the following day. Convalescence was in general short; when the appetite returned, they soon recruited. By the encouraged and immediate admission of those

seized with typhus into the general hospital; by separating them from the other patients, (as far as could be effected in a hospital,) by daily ventilation of the wards, the most careful attention to cleanliness, and diligent employment of fumigations with oxygenated muriatic gas, the further spread of this infectious disease was fortunately stopped in a month. That typhus, taken by infection in a hospital is of the most dangerous kind, was unfortunately proved by the death of two promising physicians, who fell victims to its violence.

In the wards of the general hospital there were fifty-nine cases of typhus treated, of which ten died. Four were taken into the clinical hospital, the account of whose cases may serve as examples of our mode of treatment. This is the fifth epidemic typhus which has occurred since I began practice. The first attracted my notice in 1805, when a candidate of medicine in the general hospital at Vienna; the remaining four in 1809, 1813, and 1823, I treated as physician in different hospitals.

The two first were remarkable for the violence of their course, by the not unfrequent appearance of petechiæ, and that of 1809 by the dysentery which generally accompanied it, (Typhus dysentericus) as well as for the frequent occurrence of inflamed parotids. In both the diarrhœa, which could not be moderated formed, the most dangerous symptom; by it the patient's strength was exhausted, and death was very often the consequence.

The well known direful typhus epidemic of 1813, had in its course a triple stadium, it came on in the autumnal months with gastric symptoms, which in the winter changed into the genuine nervous, and with such depression of the vital powers

that the most powerfully restorative treatment was required to keep up the quivering flame of life, till a crisis took place. In the spring of 1814, its character changed into the catarrhal type, when it became much milder, and a more soothing observant practice was adopted. A singular circumstance attended this epidemic, that though frequent purging attended it the patient's safety did not seem to be thereby endangered. The two last epidemics had with respect to their origin a great resemblance, but they were here confined to the general hospital; they were remarkable by the almost constant appearance of the measley eruption, and also in this, that the nervous stage was not attended with absolute debility, but rather a suppression of the nervous energy, from an inflammatory irritation of the brain. The last epidemic was quite peculiar, in being almost through its whole course attended with a moist state of the skin, having at the same time all the other characters of typhus. The following were the cases treated in the clinical hospital:—

TYPHUS CONTAGIOSUS LEVIOR.

A young man, twenty-one years of age, of a sanguineous and robust habit, was taken, without assignable cause, with lassitude, heaviness in the head, loss of appetite, and pain at the stomach. After an emetic prescribed by a physician, and which operated twice, he had a violent shivering and subsequent heat, great stupor and some loose stools. As these symptoms increased daily, he was on the 14th of April (the eighth day of his illness) taken into the clinical hospital. The patient had great pain in the temples, with considerable stupor; his nights were very restless, in which he rambled;

his countenance was dull and flushed, the eyes blood-shot, ringing in the ears, the tongue white and moist, the thirst great, and a trifling cough; though the chest as well as the abdomen, except a sense of pressure at the stomach, were free from pain; he had had one loose stool, the pulse was frequent and soft. An eruption of small red spots was perceived on the breast, which did not vanish by pressure, which also, though less evident, was to be seen on the fore-arms; he was ordered Decoct. Alth. cum Ammon. mur. ℞j. et Sacch. purif. On the 15th, the cephalic symptoms continued, he could not raise himself without vertigo, the eruption also remained, the urine quite red, there was a cloud in the middle, the other appearances as before; a blister was applied between the shoulders. On the 16th, the eruption had disappeared, the cough was somewhat worse, the urine had a cloudy deposit. On the 17th, he wandered a little, the ringing in the ears continued, and he had five loose stools. Powders, with a quarter of a grain of ipecacuanha, were given three times in the day. In this mild state the disease went on with a uniform but moderate degree of stupor. On the 20th, (the fourteenth of the disease) the urine threw down a mucous sediment, and the cough was attended with an abundant, thick, grey expectoration, which gave him great relief. The skin was during the whole disease soft and moist. The tongue now began to appear clean, his appetite returned, and all the disordered functions were gradually restored; still the ringing in the ears continued to the 27th of April, the twenty-first of his illness. He recovered with a nourishing diet, and was discharged cured on the 3d of May.

This was the mildest case of typhus this year, and of which there were but few equally so; the simple treatment confirms Hildenbrand's decision, that typhus fever scarcely admits of other means of cure than the sanative powers of nature, with due attention to circumstances.

TYPHUS CONTAGIOSUS GRAVIOR.

D. Wenzel, a youth, eighteen years old, of a robust habit, was on the 8th of April, without apparent cause, taken with violent cold and subsequent heat. An emetic administered gave him little relief, a dry cough came on, and the fever continued. On the 15th, (the seventh day of his illness) he came into the clinical hospital with the following symptoms.—Stupor, with a dull pain in the forehead, flushed countenance, great thirst, a deep inspiration brought on cough, the breathing in general was not free, the heat of the skin increased, and attended with copious perspiration; the urine high coloured, the pulse frequent, full, and pretty strong. Ordered, Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. ʒss; his cough became milder, though the fever continued with great heat, and on the 18th, the characteristic typhoid eruption shewed itself on the breast and upper extremities; the cerebral affection remained the same. Dec. Alth. cum Acid. mur. oxygenat. ʒij. was given, and increased to three drachms; meanwhile, the stupor, tinnitus, and muttering delirium continued; a blister was applied. On the 20th, the eruption had disappeared, the stupor remained, the pulse frequent and somewhat sunk. On the 21st, (the thirteenth of the disease) he had some loose stools, the head was easier, he had a general diaphoresis; the urine pale yellow, with a floating cloud, the cough was more frequent, but

less violent. As the bowels became too relaxed, the oxygenated muriatic acid was laid aside, and in its stead a scruple of muriate of ammonia employed. On the 22d, consciousness returned, the patient was lively, the cough somewhat dry, the skin desirably moist, the urine pale red with a sediment, the pulse moderately frequent and sufficiently strong. As the cough was troublesome to him, Dec. Sem. Lini. cum Ext. Hyos. gr. ij. was ordered, and continued for some days. His convalescence soon followed, he regained his former health, and left the hospital on the 5th of May.

TYPHUS CONTAGIOSUS CUM PERIPNEUMONIA.

Joseph K. eighteen years old, a culprit, was seized with typhus in the prison, and was on the 23d of April (the sixth of the disease) brought into the general hospital. Together with the common symptoms of this disease, as great debility, dulness of hearing, and a peculiarly troubled pale countenance, an inflammatory affection of the brain, more particularly announced itself by violent headache, bloodshot eyes, intolerance of light, nightly delirium, and strong pulsation of the carotids. The breast also, on which no eruption was now visible, was affected, the respiration hurried, accompanied with a laborious cough, little expectoration, but a sense of tightness, though a deep inspiration was not hindered; the pulse was very quick, full, and rather hard. Ordered, six leeches behind the ears, cataplasms to the chest, sinapisms to the legs, inwardly, emollient remedies. Early on the 25th, a copious bleeding at the nose took place, which recurred in the afternoon, from which the patient was much more tranquil, but the oppression at the chest as well as

the cough continued. Six more leeches were applied to the chest. On the 26th, he bled again copiously from the nose. On account of the continued difficulty of breathing, six cupping-glasses were applied to the sternum, and inwardly, Decoct. Alth. cum Ext. Glycyrrhiz. ʒj. per. Infus. parat; nor did this give the desired relief, the breathing continued difficult, the heavy pain under the sternum as before, and the pulse oppressed and small. For this, on the 27th, with reference to the reigning epidemic, which did not admit of bleeding in general, from the urgency of the occasion, he was bled to three ounces, and went on with the emollient remedies and cataplasms; the chest became more free, the oppressive pain gave way, but the bleeding seemed to occasion the disease to pass into the nervous state; vertigo and tinnitus came on, the head was affected with stupor, the tongue dry, the eye languid, the pulse weak and quick; he also had now a diarrhœa. Blisters were applied to the legs, and he took Decoct. Salep. spiss. ʒviij. Extr. Calumbæ ʒj; with powders containing Ipecac. gr. ss. every three hours. He continued many days in the same state; the inflammatory affection of the chest frequently recurred, and was remedied by leeches and blisters. The disease was terminated by a copious puriform expectoration, which often comes on after typhus. One might easily be led to consider this as consumption, though it occurs but seldom after this disease, at least when the pulmonic symptoms have not been neglected; the lungs seem in this case to have introduced a genuine depuratory process. By degrees, he took Decoct. Polygal. amar. and Inf. Rad. Caryophyllat, and afterwards Decoct. Lichenis, with Inf. Summit. Cent. minor.—

He only recovered gradually, and required more than two months before he was quite well.

TYPHUS CONTAGIOSUS CUM PETECHIIS.

A culprit, thirty-three years of age, and moderately strong habit of body, was on the 11th of April (the seventh day of his illness, which began with shivering and subsequent heat, and continued with catarrhal symptoms, as heaviness of the head, stoppage of the nose, flushed eyes and cough) brought in the following state into the general hospital:—

The head was oppressed with stupor, there was tinnitus and dulness of hearing, the countenance swollen and flushed, with a peculiar mark of stupidity, the eyes red and sparkling, and something very strange in his look, the tongue much coated with a white mucus, the thirst great, a moderate cough, the breathing free, the abdomen somewhat swollen, but soft, the pulse frequent, full, and tolerably strong. There was no trace of exanthematous eruption, it might probably have already disappeared. Decoct. Gram. cum Ammon. mur. ℞j. and sinapisms to the legs. Delirium came on during the night, in other respects he continued the same; four leeches were applied behind the ears, and at night a blister between the shoulders. On the 13th, two mild evacuations followed, and there appeared on the breast and fore-arms many violet and black petechiæ; the stupor and muttering delirium continued, the pulse was frequent and sufficiently strong. Cold applications were now used to the head, and sinapisms applied to the thighs. On the 14th, a pretty copious hæmorrhage from the nose took place, from which the head was in

some measure relieved, but the abdomen became swollen, without accompanying pain, copious diarrhoea came on, the pulse was equal, frequent, and tolerably strong. Together with mucilaginous glysters to moderate the purging, there was ordered, Decoct. Salep. spiss. ℥viiij. Extr. Tormentillæ ℥ss. aq. cinnamom ℥ss. and aromatic fomentations to the abdomen. This state continued without much variation the two following days, yet the evacuations were less frequent, and the abdomen had subsided. On the 17th, the head was less affected, he was not so deaf, and consciousness had returned, yet the urine remained as it had been throughout, of a dark red colour. During this improved state a crisis took place on the 23d, with profuse sweat and sediment in the urine, which lasted four days; the arid mucous membranes relaxed, and secreted abundance of mucus during the convalescence, which was supported by Dec. Cinchonæ.

TYPHUS CONTAGIOSUS PUTRIDUS CUM PHARYNGITIDE.

The following is one of the most serious forms in which this fever appeared:—Marcus Sch——, twenty-five years old, a student in surgery, very diligent, and in needy circumstances, exhausted with loss of sleep and continued application, was admitted on the 10th of April (the fifth of his illness,) and which he ascribed to bad diet, with the following symptoms:—

The head ached and was heavy, the tongue had a white coat, no nausea, the abdomen tender in the epigastric region, the stools regular, the pulse quick, full, and weak. Dec. Gram. cum Ammon. mur. and for a drink Dec. Hord. cum

Acido tartarico were ordered. On the 13th the patient was remarked to have a peculiar stupid look, he lay indifferent to all that passed, answered with difficulty, questions put to him, the face and skin of his body had a livid sooty appearance, especially about the nostrils and ears; the eyes were dull and surrounded with a blue ring; the lips and tongue dry, covered with a black paste, the hands trembled, the characteristic typhoid eruption now first appeared, and in two days went away. To these symptoms was added a general yellow and somewhat black look, which gave him a horrid appearance; hesitation and loss of speech followed, with partial paralysis of the tongue and muscles of deglutition. He was not able to keep any liquid in his mouth, still less to swallow it; the mouth itself distorted; he had spasms of some of the facial muscles, and strabismus, also pain in the course of the œsophagus, and a sense of suffocation; delirium came on with the desire to quit his bed, then coma, subsultus, and finally a total immobility of the body, with a cadaverous smell; with which appearances, after uncommonly violent though unconscious suffering, and after the fruitless application of every means, death took place on the 22d.

In the course of the disease leeches were applied to the neck, cold applications to the head, repeated blisters and sinapisms, mercurial inunction to the neck, emollient soothing remedies, then oxyd. zinci cum Calomelane, Rad. Arnicæ Liq. Ammon. subc. Castoreum, Moschus, Balsam Vitæ Hoffmanni, stimulating glysters and aromatic lotions were employed. The body had on the following day

become so putrid, that no examination of it could take place.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

Intermittent fevers were seen in 1813, and before that time pretty frequently in Prague; they have on the contrary, during the last ten years, from unknown causes, very rarely occurred. In the present year, however, they were somewhat more frequent, still only sporadic, and in general very mild. With regard to the type, Tertians and Quotidians are the most frequent; I have not found here in Prague the opinion established, that genuine quotidians are extremely rare, (such being as Plater, Fernelius, Senac, Riverius, and Mercurialis hold, only double tertians) for in the double tertian, the paroxysms of the equal and those of the unequal days correspond as to the time of their attack and acuteness, whilst the real quotidians come daily at the same hour and in the same degree. There are, notwithstanding, here and there double tertians.

As regards the treatment, they are almost always removed by neutral salts, particularly muriate of ammonia; where there is gastric impurity, combined with small doses of Ant. Tartariz. Taraxacum, afterwards with Rad. Caryophyllat. Flor. Anthem. and bitter remedies; and when these do not succeed, after five, seven, or nine paroxysms, by small doses of Peruvian bark.

Ten years ago emetics were very beneficial, at present, on the contrary, the indications for their use are not so commonly present. It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the rarity of intermittent fevers, still in each year some appeared in the masked form of violent headache

(febris intermittens cephalalgica). They were often not easily made out, though their periodic attack, a slight trace of shivering with subsequent heat, and their obstinate resistance to the remedies employed, led to their diagnosis. They were cured by that excellent remedy the Peruvian bark.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS QUOTIDIANA.

Joseph Berger, a servant, twenty-six years old, of a robust habit, exposed himself to the cold in the middle of January, 1823, and got an intermittent fever, which attacked him daily at the same hour. This soon disappeared by the use of some remedies prescribed by a physician, but from some error in diet it returned, for which, on the 29th of January, he came into the clinical hospital.

He had cough, and the tongue was coated, but no other morbid symptoms except those of the paroxysms. For the first five days, he took Dec. Alth. cum Ammon. mur; afterwards Dec. Taraxaci with the same salt; and lastly, Inf. Anthem. cum Extr. Menyanth. Əij. The paroxysms diminished under this treatment, he had lastly only warnings of a somewhat increased heat, and these soon disappeared.

On the 10th of February he had quite recovered; he left the hospital with renewed appetite and good digestion. This case of a quotidian proved mild, and was cured without its being necessary to have recourse to the Peruvian bark.

A quotidian in a coachman, twenty-four years old, which had continued six weeks, gave way to the use of Decoct. Gram. et Taraxaci cum Pot. Tart. and Pulv. Anth. fl. gr. vj; Ammon. mur.

gr. iij. A proof how easily sometimes, in sound habits, intermittents may be cured.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS TERTIANA PROTRACTA.

John T. thirty-seven years old, a criminal, after taking some fat meat, had oppression at the stomach and loathing of his food. After some time he experienced a violent coldness with subsequent heat and sweat. These attacks recurred on the third day, at the same hour, whilst at other times he found himself better. After fourteen weeks in this state, he came on the 22d of March 1823, into the hospital. He had a cachectic look, was pale and bloated, he had a bitter taste, his appetite was good, could not bear pressure on the liver, stools natural. Ordered, Rad. Tarax. R. Saponar. āā ℥j. f. Dec. Colat. ℥viiij. adde Ammon. mur. ℥ss. To this was added afterwards Ext. Anthem. As he complained of tightness at the chest, and had moreover a cough, a blister was applied to the sternum, which appeased these symptoms. The paroxysms diminished both in duration and violence. He next took Inf. Rad. Caryoph. cum Ammon. mur. et Ext. Anthem. and afterwards the following, Aq. Menth. ℥iv. Cinchonæ ℥ij. Zingiber. cont. ℥ss. sumat. Coch. unum secundâ quâque horâ, Phialâ agitâtâ. On the 15th of April, the bark was given in decoction, by the use of which the paroxysms entirely disappeared, and his look improved. On the 28th, he took for a diarrhœa, Aq. Menth. ℥iv. Ext. Calumb. ℔j. On the 6th of May, he complained of violent pains in the shoulders and arms; he had given him powders of Ext. Aconit. gr. ss. ter die, and blisters applied to both the arms. On the 9th, he took a grain of tartar emetic in chamomile tea.

By the 17th, he had lost all his complaints; had a healthy look, good digestion, and was discharged on the 23d of the month.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS LARVATA CEPHALALGICA
POST PLEURITIDEM.

A singular case of remittent fever occurred in a stout young man, a distiller's apprentice, named Christopher Tögel, who was admitted on the 19th of June. By exposure to cold he had brought on a pleurisy, which by bleeding, leeches, &c. was removed. He had still some degree of pungent pain in the chest; suddenly at four in the afternoon he was seized with violent shivering, subsequent heat and sweating, attended with such intolerable pulsating headache, as to give reason to fear an inflammation of the brain might come on; his face was swollen and flushed, his eyes sensible to the light, his pulse beat forcibly, as did the carotids. He went on with the use of antiphlogistic remedies which he had before used, and six leeches were applied behind the ears. On the following day he was better, scarcely any fever, but nearly at the same time as on the preceding one, his fever returned in like manner, with still more violent headache, so that eight leeches were deemed necessary, and applied: there was no longer any doubt of its being a febris intermittens quotidiana comitata, which threatened on the next paroxysm the greatest danger, and hence required immediate relief. Cinchona was given in some of its decoction; he had another violent paroxysm, during which the bark was omitted, and four leeches were applied; after which the decoction was resumed (half an ounce of the bark to eight ounces of decoction), and in addition two drachms of the

powder were added. The following paroxysm was milder, half a drachm of ginger was now added to the mixture, with the intent of suppressing the next attack. It in fact did not return, but at the same hour he felt great lassitude, the other symptoms disappeared. Except a debility in walking, he felt quite well, longed for food, and, after a fortnight's residence to guard against a relapse, he went home cured.

In the above case the violence of the paroxysms, and the danger of apoplexy being the consequence, required the most energetic practice for their removal. The antiphlogistic treatment was urgently required during the attack, but if continued, would have been prejudicial as a masked intermittent fever was the real cause; hence the cure depended on a right employment of the Peruvian bark.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Hæmorrhagies.

Hæmorrhagies belong to those diseases which require the immediate exertion of our art. The menacing danger renders necessary a decisive mode of treatment, and the timidity of the patient calls for an encouraging and soothing demeanour. The structure of the part affected and the occasional cause of the disease render its treatment various, and any thing but uniform in all cases. The most frequent of them, and at all times requiring immediate relief, are especially hæmorrhagies from the lungs and womb.

Hæmoptoë.

This happens in general between the ages of fifteen and thirty-six; a predisposition to this dis-

ease is grounded on the natural formation of the body; where there is a long neck, shoulders wing-like, and projecting forwards, a narrow flat chest, and a circumscribed florid complexion; also when in early youth the nose was apt to bleed, and suddenly stopped at the period of manhood, such persons are liable to hæmorrhage from the lungs, if they are not so fortunate as to suffer from the hæmorrhoids. Among the most frequent occasional causes are exposure to severe cold, especially the cold bath, when the body is heated, running fast, violent dancing, anger, immoderate exertion of the chest in crying, singing, or blowing of wind instruments; excess in spirituous drinks, irregularities in the hæmorrhoids or menses; and mechanical injuries to the chest. Hæmoptysis, also, happens as a symptom in inflammations of the lungs, in consumption, in affections of the heart or great blood-vessels, from constipation of the bowels, and putrid or scorbutic crisis of the blood. The treatment has, for its object, first the yet possible removal of the cause. Should this, however, as is usual, be no longer in our power, we must next distinguish between active and passive hæmorrhage, in the former we must begin with blood-letting, which is the only remedy, and not to be replaced by any other.

The usually full and hard pulse, the suddenness of the attack, and the presence of florid frothy blood are urgent considerations to adopt this with due energy, especially in plethoric habits; but also the small and apparently weak pulse, the pale countenance and cold extremities, which are commonly the effects of fear, should not deter us from its use; the pulse rises often on its adoption, and becomes full and hard. It is only contra-indi-

cated by great debility, or in a person exhausted by excess, or protracted anxiety of mind, or where there is absolute torpor and debility of the lungs. As often as a fresh attack of hæmorrhage takes place, whilst there is still oppression at the breast with a tense and hard pulse, the repetition of blood-letting is called for, a too great precaution may in this case be very dangerous, and may cause either immediate death, or subsequent phthisis.

We must employ inwardly those remedies which are most mild, cooling and mucilaginous, as Althæa, Emulsions, Gum Arabic and cooling drinks, to which small doses of nitre may be added when the evacuated blood shews great tenacity; but if notwithstanding blood-letting and the other remedies, the bloody expectoration continues, and the pulse seems not to allow of greater depletion, the time is now come gradually to adopt another course. The best means now to be gradually applied are sinapisms, dry cupping in distant parts, and leeches to the breast or even to the anus, as revellents; inwardly, the gradual administration of Symphytum, Alumen, Acid. Tartar; and where there is spasm, Ext. Hyos. cum Ipecac. in small doses; where there is great irritation and a frequent pulse, Acid. sulph. dilut; Elix. acid Halleri, Digitalis; lastly, cold embrocations to the chest; in using which we must always take care not thereby to increase the cough, they are indicated when want of contraction in the extremities of the pulmonary vessels seems to keep up the hæmorrhage. When, however, after repeated attacks the pulse rises and remains hard, we must not desist from bleeding,

nor can any number of times be assigned for its repetition.

Should all those means prove ineffectual, and by renewed attacks the system become exhausted, and a fatal issue seem probable, I have found the most desirable effect from dried common salt taken in powder, a tea-spoonful at a time; the bloody expectoration almost immediately ceased, nor was the cough or nausea increased; the unpleasant burning of the throat from its exhibition was removed by drinking after it some mucilaginous liquor. Perfect quietude of the body, calmness of the mind, a cool temperature, silence, the removal of all tight clothing, and the necessary attention to the bowels, must be added to the above treatment.

HÆMORRHAGIA PULMONUM.

A female rope-dancer, eighteen years old, otherwise of a sound habit of body, with delicate skin and blood-vessels, on the 30th of December, 1822, fell into a violent passion, after which she felt a sense of ebullition in the chest, and a tickling in the trachea, which excited cough; she soon began to bring up florid frothy blood, which came away in such quantity, as in a short time to amount to some pounds. She was bled before her admission to the hospital, which took place on the 1st of January: the bloody expectoration continued, though not in any quantity; she had a constant inclination to cough, and a tightness with oppression and pungent pain in the left side, which was increased by a deep inspiration. The tongue was dry, the belly free from pain and soft, the urine natural, the bowels regular, the external heat increased, the pulse moderately frequent, oppressed, and

small. She was bled again to six ounces, and took Emuls. gummos. with almond milk for her drink. On the following day, as the cough and previous pain continued, six leeches were applied to the left side, which gave her considerable relief; the expectoration had now only here and there a speck of blood.

On the 7th, this irritable person, in a dispute, fell again into a violent passion, on which the whole of the former symptoms returned; she coughed up, in considerable quantity, florid frothy blood; the oppressive pain in the chest returned; the pulse was very frequent, and somewhat hard. She was bled again to eight ounces, sinapisms were applied to the legs; with her former medicine she took one-third of a grain of Extract. Hyosc. in a powder, and as much ipecacuanha was given with a mild emulsion. The hæmoptysis again ceased, the symptoms disappeared by degrees, and her recovery, during which she merely took Decoct. Salep. was not again interrupted. She left the establishment on the 15th of January cured.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERI.

Hæmorrhage from the womb is an occurrence as frequent as it is dangerous, and which often requires immediate relief. The causes of this hæmorrhage are very different, according as it may happen to the unimpregnated uterus, during gestation, at child-birth, or during the flow of the lochia; hence a quite different mode of treatment is required in these different circumstances. In the unimpregnated state, we must often consider this hæmorrhage as a diseased menstruation, which through increased irritability, or torpor of this organ, is either too early, too abundant, or vicari-

ous of its cessation in the climacteric years. It also frequently depends on organic mischief, as schirrus, cancer, polypi, molæ, &c., in which cases it generally appears as a chronic hæmorrhage. During pregnancy, it takes place either as the consequence of continued menstruation, or the too early separation of the membranes, or of the placenta, which may be either in its proper place, the fundus, or upon the os uteri, by which abortion and premature labour are brought about. During child-birth, it arises from a too early, partial, or general separation of the placenta, seldom from rupture of the umbilical chord, or of the uterus. After that event, these hæmorrhagies are generally very violent and often dangerous. They arise, 1st, from the presence of foreign bodies in the uterus, which prevent its contraction; as the placenta or any part of it, the membranes, detached parts of the fœtus and moles; 2d, from debility and inactivity of the womb, which arise from immoderate distention, by difficult labour with instruments or turning, incautious separation of the after-birth, as also from a languid habit of body; 3d, from spasms; 4th, from irritating causes, which urge an excessive flow of blood to the uterus, as too great heat, too warm covering, heating medicines, spirituous drinks, spicy food, violent affections of the mind; 5th, from inversion of the uterus.

During the first week after child-birth, the same irritating causes often occasion a later hæmorrhage by exposure to cold, a too generous diet, passions of the mind, &c., the too early quitting bed, or refusal to give suck. According to these various causes, an entirely different mode of treatment must be adopted, and which will always have in

view the removal of them as its first and chief object. If, however, the cause can be no longer influenced, the hæmorrhage must, according to the state of the patient's strength, be treated as active or passive. The former requires an antiphlogistic treatment, to be regulated by circumstances, which in a full habit, and with a full hard pulse and inflammatory febrile state, may even require blood-letting. The other remedies are emulsions with nitre, cream of tartar, tamarinds, acid. tartaric. or lemonade, with a low diet, cool temperature, and light covering.

In the months when abortion and premature labour usually take place, the tendency to miscarriage should be prevented. This often depends on a great irritability of the vascular system in general, and of the uterus in particular, which comes on at a certain state of its distention, and shews itself by small hæmorrhagies with painful contraction of the womb, especially in women who have copious menses; by such, more blood is evacuated by the menses than the fœtus requires for its support during gestation. Whence in such circumstances, cooling remedies, and even repeated small blood-lettings, are often useful to prevent abortion. But when after a due employment of the above stated antiphlogistic method, the hæmorrhage still continues, other means must be employed; with this view, where the irritability is great, Elixir Acid. Halleri, Acid. sulph. dil. and Digitalis; where there are spasms, Ipecacuan; where the nervous system is affected, as in hysteric subjects, Pulv. Ipecac. comp. or opium itself is indicated. Should the hæmorrhage incline to the passive character, Alum, Kino, and also stimulants proportioned to the exhausted strength

are to be employed ; among these, preparations of cinnamon are preferred for their specific quality. Where there is total exhaustion, which comes on sometimes with great rapidity, attended with a death-like paleness, dim eyes, extinction of the voice, icy coldness, extremely weak, and often scarcely perceptible pulse, and fainting, relief is only to be sought for in the most powerfully restorative treatment, as with Tinct. Cinnamom. Spt. Æth. sulph. Tinct. Opii, wine and bark. The external treatment is of equal importance, and this also entirely depends on the occasional causes, the removal of which by manual assistance, when indicated, often at once puts a stop to the disease. When we can no longer act upon the causes, in the more mild cases of hæmorrhage, the above stated diet and regimen will generally suffice.

In cases where the hæmorrhage is so violent as to endanger the immediate loss of life, cold applications are, (with a due regard to circumstances) to be applied to the pudendum and abdomen ; yet this powerful remedy requires on many accounts great precaution, as it cannot be denied that it produces noxious effects, especially in lying-in women, by its chilling them, suppressing the lochia, and bringing on rigor and spasms. The employment of cold in hæmorrhagies is more especially indicated when the irritable state of the blood-vessels is removed, and the bleeding depends on relaxation of the orifices of the capillary arteries, from want of their contractile energy. This diminished contractile power happens more frequently in lying-in women than in others, and the danger from hæmorrhage is here so great, that we cannot absolutely dispense with this remedy ; still we are to endeavour first to bring

about the contraction of the womb by gentle friction and pressure of the abdomen. But if urged to employ it, we still find that it does not succeed, then injections of cold water, alone, or with alum dissolved in it, or mixed with a little vinegar, or plugs of linen steeped therein and introduced into the vagina, are to be employed; and lastly, when all these fail, and the complete inability of the uterus to contract is the cause, the introduction of the hand, first bathed in cold vinegar and water, is the last resource of our art. Should, however, the above described state of exhaustion be attended with coldness of the body, fainting, &c., then external exciting remedies, as aromatic fomentations to the abdomen, spirituous embrocations with æther, Spirit. Saponis*; Spt. camphorat; et Spt. aromaticus† are to be used, by which, and the inward use of similar remedies, the almost extinguished life is often fortunately preserved.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERI IN GRAVIDA.

A maid-servant, twenty-eight years old, four months gone with child, after a violent fright, was seized with spasmodic pains in the loins and thighs; she at the same time had an appearance of blood from the vagina. On the following day the pains were extremely violent, and there appeared some clots of blood; on the third day, by the use of some remedy the pains were diminished, but the hæmorrhage continued, for which she came on the 23d of January, (the tenth day of

* ℞ Sap. ven. ℥vj; Pot. subcarb. ℥j; Alcoholis ℔biss. Aq. lavand. ℔ss. digere et filtra.

+ ℞ Melissæ recent. ℔ij; Cort. Citri. recent. No. x; Rad. Angelicæ C. Cinn. āā ℥iij; Coriand. S. ℥vj; Alcohol. ℔xj. Aquæ. pur. ℔vj; macera et distillent in Balneo Aquæ ℔x.

her illness) into the hospital. The head was free from pain, the countenance somewhat pale, her thirst moderate, the tongue clean, the breathing good; the pulse was quick, spasmodically contracted, and rather hard; she could not bear pressure on the hypogastric region, the blood flowed pretty freely, one could distinguish the enlarged uterus. She had no stool for three days. She was ordered to be kept quiet in bed, and Decoct. Althææ cum Extr. Hyosc. gr. ij. and emollient glysters were prescribed. As no evacuation followed; Decoct. Alth. mannat. was given, which procured some moderate stools. For the hæmorrhage, she now took a third of a grain of ipecacuan every three hours, and as her costiveness returned, Decoct. Gram. cum Magnes. sulph. By a strict diet, and the above treatment, the hæmorrhage ceased, the pains were removed, and after twelve days she returned, without suffering abortion, in good health to her home.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERI POST PARTUM VEHEMENTISSIMA.

A young woman, twenty-one years old, and of a pretty strong habit of body, was delivered on the 3d of February of a healthy child, after a tedious labour; she lost much blood during the labour, and the after-birth remained behind. An accoucheur was called in, who detached a portion of it, but a considerable part was left attached to the uterus. An alarming flooding immediately took place, which could only be repressed with great difficulty and the employment of cold applications. But as the cause was not removed, it returned with renewed violence; she lost streams of blood, became of a deadly paleness, cold and

faint ; and in this dangerous state she was brought in the evening to the hospital. She was pale, the eyes dim, there was frequent fainting and insensibility, the colour of the lips gone, the voice low and scarcely perceptible, no pulsation at the heart or wrist, the face and hands cold, the uterus distended, and feeling like a ball through the bed-clothes ; the hæmorrhage went on with such violence, that she might be said to welter in her blood. In this state of complete exhaustion from loss of blood, nothing could be hoped, but from a treatment which should instantly, as it were, rekindle the extinguished flame of life. The removal of the cause (the separation of the remainder of the placenta) could not be thought of till she had recovered from this state, as in doing it a trifling loss of blood must have caused immediate death ; consequently, aromatic fomentation to the abdomen, and stimulating odours to the nose, were ordered ; and inwardly, Aq. Menth. Sativ. ℥iv ; Æther. Sulph. ℥ij ; Tinct. Cinnam. ℥iij ; sumat Cochleare majus omni quadrante horæ, the extremities were rubbed with warm cloths and aromatic spirits, and she had for a drink, as she was very thirsty, thin almond milk. She came about in an hour, when a little soup with wine was given, the bleeding ceased, and she had some sleep during the night. On the following day she was still in a state of extreme debility, though consciousness had returned ; she had not fainted, appeared more alive, her voice was perceptible, the abdomen swollen and painful to the touch, the womb still distended, the pulse weak, but perceptible. To attempt the separation of the remainder of the placenta became our duty, for without it, a fortunate termination could not be looked for ; by a

gentle introduction of the hand, the remainder was detached, and with it a considerable quantity of coagulated blood was evacuated, without any fresh hæmorrhage following. The patient after a few hours found herself quite revived; the uterus contracted, but when pressed, gave pain, the pulse was fuller and somewhat hard. It was now of the greatest consequence not to let the previous debility mislead us by the continuation of stimulating remedies, but to hold in view a possible inflammation of the uterus, and resolve upon another, and less stimulating treatment. Emollient cataplasms were in consequence applied, and the following ordered; Mist. Amygd. ℥vj; Extr. Hyosc. gr. ij. As the pain continued, in the evening four leeches were applied to the hypogastrium, and repeated the day following; and calomel in doses of half a grain was given every three hours. No further hæmorrhage appeared, the lochia flowed regularly, the pain of the uterus ceased, but a slight cough which she had for some time had become more troublesome, without however affecting the respiration; the breasts became moderately filled with milk, which disappeared gradually by the application of dry warm cloths. She went on with the emollient remedies, and as the cough continued, a blister was applied to the breast, by which this became milder, and finally ceased. During her convalescence, Dec. Cinchon. et Lichenis was given, which she took for some days; but as from accidental exposure to cold, her cough returned, she was obliged to recur to the emollient remedies, with which her cure was completed; within the month she left the hospital cured.

DISEASES OF THE PRIMÆ VIÆ.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœas were in this year, as diseases, not uncommon; as a symptom in other diseases, they were as usual very frequent; they required (as they were in general of such standing that they could not any longer be left to nature,) soothing and appropriate remedies, as Salep, Mucilag. Acaciæ, Rad. Arnicæ, Cascarella, Calumba, Tormentil, Ipecacuan, Pulv. Ipecac. comp. Aq. Cinnamomi, Myristica, Faba Pichurim, Enemata Amyli; very often the most simple means effected a cure.

A maid-servant came on the 10th of February, 1823, into the clinical hospital, who four days before, from a violent fright, was seized with tormina and flatulency, followed by a violent enervating diarrhœa. The abdomen was collapsed, the stools were still frequent and watery, she was without fever, but very much exhausted; Decoct. Salep. spiss. ℥viiij; Extr. Calumb. ℥j; Aquæ Cinnamom. simp. ℥ss; with this simple remedy she was cured in four days.

A second case, was that of a maid-servant, who got it by exposure to cold. The abdomen was somewhat tender to the touch, there was no fever. The same remedy was given, by which the frequent loose stools were soon stopped. Afterwards she took, on account of a cough which supervened, the simple salep decoction with Extr. Hyoscyam.; this also soon gave way, and she was discharged cured.

Constipation.

The greatest number of diseases owe their origin to constipation of the bowels; of itself this is seldom considered as a disease, though by many days continuance, it produces violent colics, and even incurable inflammations. On the other hand, we learn from experience, that the most obstinate cases of costiveness often yield to a mild treatment; this, the following case will prove:—

An embroiderer, twenty-six years old, from her sedentary mode of life, had no stools during nine days; various domestic remedies were tried in vain, she came in consequence on the 23d of April into the clinical hospital, free from fever; the abdomen was hard and tense, and on moderate pressure she felt a darting pain in the left flank. She had ordered, emollient glysters, and Decoct. Gramin. ℥viii; Magnes. sulph. ℥j; by which she had one evacuation, hard, and in small quantity; by the continuance of the same remedies during the following days, several loose evacuations took place, and, as they were accompanied by griping, powders with half a grain of the extract of hyoscyamus were given, and afterwards her medicine was changed for Inf. R. Caryophyll. cum Tinct. Rhei. in order to remove the want of tone in the intestinal tube, which was in this case the cause of the obstruction. From the continuance of this remedy, the alvine excretion became regular, and after three weeks she left the hospital cured.

DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

Dropsy.

Next to consumption, the different kinds of dropsy are of chronic diseases, those which most

frequently occur in hospitals, and which must always be considered as belonging to the class of those which are difficult to cure, being for the most part the result of protracted disease, and not unfrequently caused by organic mischief. Their forms are various, but the most common are the general dropsy or anasarca, then that of the chest and abdomen; their causes are exceedingly various, yet to remove these, must ever, when possible, be our chief object. The taking cold by any means, as by exposure to a current of air, cold drinks, sudden checking of the perspiration, &c.; obstructions, repelled eruptions on the skin, whether chronic or acute, diarrhœas suddenly checked, the gout, lowering passions of the mind, unwholesome damp dwellings, copious evacuations of blood, and hæmorrhagies, the healing of long-standing ulcers, organic lesion or insidious inflammation of the intestinal tube, scarlatina, suddenly checked intermittents, debility, and also plethora, are the most frequent causes. Hydrothorax is often the consequence of organic disease of the heart and its appendages, and very often is a companion of confirmed phthisis and other affections of the lungs; the difference of the exciting causes already shews, that the cure of dropsy must be very various. When the first indication (the removal of the cause) has been attended to, or should this be no longer in our power, our next object is to effect the removal of the collected fluid from the body; this takes place often by satisfying the first indication, otherwise we endeavour to effect it by remedies adapted to the nature of the disease. Dropsy consists chiefly in the disturbed balance between the exhalants and absorbents, by which the absorption is lessened or entirely interrupted;

this happens when either the motion of the fluids in the absorbents is retarded by their diminished energy, or whilst the activity of the exhaling vessels in proportion to the absorption is too great, by which the exhaled vapour is precipitated and collected in the form of a serous fluid; hence the evacuation of the secreted fluids and the prevention of a new accumulation of them become the chief objects of our art, both of which can only be effected by acting upon the very various causes of the disease.

If plethora or an inflammatory diathesis is present, in which increased tension is the sole cause of the inactivity of the absorbents, a modified antiphlogistic treatment is indicated; here more especially Potassæ supertartras, nitras vel acetas, and acid drinks, or digitalis and venesection, according to circumstances, are to be employed. Bleeding is here truly a most effectual remedy, but only to be adopted with the greatest precaution; it is most useful at the outset of the disease, when it makes its appearance with acute symptoms; such cases occur in the course of inflammatory catarrhal diseases, and in inflammation of the lungs in phlegmatic habits, where dropsy is frequently the consequence of neglecting venesection when it was necessary.

Topical evacuations of blood are often required in the febrile cerebral dropsy of children, and in that which follows Scarlatina. The greater number of dropsies are unobserved in their outset, and many of them have causes which would render venesection inadmissible; a due regard to the difference of the causes will decide which remedies are necessary; those that act by the kidneys, the alimentary canal, or the skin. From much

experience we find, that in general dropsies, the most effectual diuretics are Rad. Ononidis et Levistici, Juniperus, Petroselinum, Potass. super-tart. vel acetas, Soda, Potassæ carbonas, Scilla; the last can scarcely be given when there is increased action in the circulating system; in such cases digitalis is to be preferred, the most abundant diuresis and proportionate diminution of the dropsical swelling, often follow a small dose of this remedy, viz. eight to fifteen grains of the dried leaf, to six ounces of infusion. Should it affect the head, or so diminish irritability as greatly to retard the action of the heart, we must desist from its use, and if our object is not to reduce the circulation so much, small doses of camphor, as two or three grains, added to the infusion, remove its bad effects and at the same time act beneficially on the skin. Should the suppression of any cutaneous disease be the cause, then Sambucus, Dulcamara, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Ipecacuan, Antim. tart., Antim. Sulph. præcip., are of signal efficacy. Calamus Aromaticus, Imperatoria, Abrynthium, Senega, Spirit. Ammon. anisat., and in obstinate deep-rooted cases, Ext. Lactucæ scariol. and Oxymel Colchici have often excellent effects.

To excite a counter-action, purgative remedies, and in great torpor of the intestines the drastic ones, as Calomel, Jalap, Gratiola, are often efficacious. Diuretics fail us in many cases, and should an exhausting diarrhœa take place, we are obliged at last to have recourse also to opium; this effected in some cases not only a stoppage of the above symptom, but under certain circumstances, had so desirable an effect on the urinary and cutaneous secretions, that its continued use supported the

operation of other remedies, and very essentially contributed to the cure.

HYDROPS UNIVERSALIS ET PERIPNEUMONIA.

John Kara, fifty-five years old, a flax dresser, much given to drinking spirits, was on the 1st of August, 1823, brought into the general hospital in the following state: He was dropsical over his whole body, pressure with the finger left a pit which was slow in disappearing; the lower extremities were particularly hard and swollen, the face bloated, he could not lie but with the head raised; he was most at his ease when kneeling, with his head and chest bent forwards, and in this posture he passed the night; he had a dry cough, and complained of great tightness and pressure at the chest, breathed with great difficulty, brought up a saffron coloured viscid mucus, his belly was tense but without apparent fluctuation, the urine turbid and scanty, the pulse quick, tense, hard, and oppressed; he had been bled before his admission to the hospital. However much his dropsical state contra-indicated it, the urgent difficulty of breathing, caused by inflammation, rendered venesection necessary, and indeed the only resource, and four ounces of blood were taken; emollient poultices were applied to the breast, Dec. Sem. Lini cum Potass. acet. ζ ij. was given. The blood formed a slight inflammatory crust, but the patient found himself much relieved.

On the following day, powders with Digital. et Hyd. sub. $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ gr. ss. ter die, were ordered; and afterwards Dec. Gram. cum Pot. Acetat. et Oxy-mel Scillæ, and Decoct. Ononid. cum Infus. Glycyrrhiz., changing to Infus. Bacc. Junip. vel Infus. Petroselini for a drink, and several blisters to the

sternum, and between the shoulders. In consequence of an abundant flow of urine, the swelling of his body decreased daily, he had quiet nights, and could compose himself in any posture. On the 20th of August, he was free from all morbid symptoms and was sent home cured, with the advice never more to indulge in the use of spirits.

HYDROPS EX MORBILLIS.

Maria Kümlin, seven years old, was brought by her mother to Prague, in the harvest, after she had just recovered from the measles. On the road they were drenched with rain, the child soon began to cough, to breathe short, and her body to swell. She was thus admitted on the third day of her illness, apparently in a dying state. Her pulse was scarcely perceptible, the hands and feet cold, the respiration extremely difficult, short, and anxious; a deep inspiration was prevented by pain, the face and eyes swollen, the abdomen tense and enlarged, there was also diarrhœa. Four leeches were immediately ordered to the chest, which it was necessary to repeat; the day following, Dec. Salep spiss. cum Saccharo was given. After the diarrhœa had abated, she had an infusion of Fol. Digit. gr. viij. in Dec. Salep ℥viiij. Blisters were laid on the chest, afterwards Dec. Gramin. cum Potass. Acetat. et Oxym. Scillæ; and lastly, Infus. Rad. Levistici (ex ℥ij) cum Potass. acet. et Æleo-sacch. Juniperi, ordered. The breathing became more free; in proportion as the urine increased, the swelling diminished; and in a short time the body lost its monstrous appearance, and during an abundant diuresis, returned to its natural state. On the 10th of August, after sixteen days residence in

the hospital, she was quite recovered, so that she was able to return home with her mother.

HYDROPS ET ARTHRITIS.

Another case of dropsy, combined with arthritis, presented itself in a maid-servant, twenty-four years of age. Some time ago, this patient had been treated in the hospital for well marked arthritic affections, with swelling of the joints, and discharged cured. But being exposed to those noxious causes which not only bring back this affection, but also produce it, she fell again into her former state, took no care of herself during a fortnight; at last became dropsical, and now returned to the hospital. She had pains in the joints, sometimes of the upper, at others of the lower extremities, but without fever. She was much relieved by Infus. B. Junip. et Fol. Dig. gr. x. cum Spt. Æth. nit; yet the gout, in the course of her treatment, occasionally manifested its inflammatory character in the chest as well as the joints, for which topical bleeding and blisters, and inwardly emollient remedies with Infus. dulcamaræ, were employed; for her drink, Inf. Juniperi; afterwards, when the fever was abated, powders with Hyd. sub.; Ext. Aconit; et Ant. sulph. præcip.; the joints affected were kept warm, and enveloped with tow. By persevering in the use of these remedies, the patient was not only cured of the dropsy, but also freed from her arthritic complaints, though it required more than three months to overcome the obstinacy of this disease.

Obstructions.

Obstructions of the abdominal viscera, particularly of the liver and system of the Vena Portæ,

are, as the principal cause of hypochondriasis, an abundant source of evils to mankind. A sedentary life, the use of crude indigestible food, depressing passions, gout, hæmorrhoids, and an hereditary predisposition, are the chief causes of these affections, which are generally attended with hypochondriasis and hysteria.

Patience and perseverance are requisite as well in the patient as in the physician; the inconstancy, want of confidence, and impatience of those who are thus affected, especially when a medicine fails in producing the looked for effects, combined with the frequent errors in diet which they commit, are the chief causes why these affections are so difficult of cure.

INFARCTUS.

Joachim K. a surgeon from Hungary, twenty-four years old, of a choleric temperament, black hair, sallow complexion, and robust habit of body, two years ago, had an obstinate intermittent fever, which he did not get rid of for several months; since when he suffers from ennui, dislike of occupation, and loss of his spirits.

On the 2d of February, 1823, he came into the clinical hospital, he complained of frequent headaches, with being cast down and gloomy, so much so as to shed tears; his tongue was white, he complained also of loss of appetite, though he ate as much as a person in good health would; he had a bitter eructation and tightness at the stomach, his breathing was attended with an oppressive dragging pain and distention, the belly was enlarged and tense, the bowels costive, his ideas were always gloomy, and his thoughts directed to his complaints; Decoct. Gram. ℥viij; Sodæ sulph;

Mellag. gram. ā ʒss. After six days use of this remedy he found himself something better: the following pills were ordered, Ext. Menyanth; Sapon. dur.; Fell. Tauri inspiss. ā ʒj; Rhei; Ext. Chelidon. maj. ā ʒss. Calami pulv. q. s. ad formand. Pil. gran. trium; sumat quatuor nocte et mane. When the bowels did not act, a solution of Sodæ sulph. in Dec. Gram. was given: the patient was much better, he became more cheerful, his belly softer; he said that he felt better than he had been for many years; and in order to undertake a journey, which in such cases is often better than medicine, he left the hospital.

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Scabies.

In the cure of this complaint, we must distinguish between what lately appeared, and that which has been of some continuance. In the first case it often readily yields to cleanliness and a few external applications, among which sulphur has the pre-eminence. When it has become chronic, it often requires a complete change in the humours: we must shun all those external remedies which repress it quickly, but for the most part to the patient's detriment; for the most dangerous acute and chronic diseases are not unfrequently occasioned by this affection having long before been too suddenly cured.

The slight case which we treated was that of a citizen's daughter, who took it from one of her female neighbours by contact and the use of some of her clothes. She had been six days affected with it, when on the 6th of March she was admitted; the characteristic pustulous eruption, which

itched towards evening, and from the warmth of the bed, was evident on the hands and fingers. By a sedulous washing with soap, and rubbing the affected places with sulphur ointment, the eruption was removed within eight days, and the patient freed from all unpleasant feelings.

DISCOLORATIONS.

Jaundice.

In the two cases of jaundice which occurred this year, of which one was the consequence of obstructed liver, the other appeared after a fit of anger, mild deobstruent remedies, with neutral salts, were very beneficial; they were soon radically cured.

ICTERUS EX OBSTRUCTIONE HEPATIS.

Maria Gelinek, a stout female, twenty-four years old, came on the 12th of December into the clinical hospital. She had been ill for several months; the white of the eyes was quite yellow, as also the skin of the face and other parts of the body, the tongue white, her appetite diminished; she felt an oppressive pain in the region of the liver, the bowels were costive, the urine of a dark colour, and having a yellow froth; it tinged linen yellow, the pulse tranquil. Ordered, Dec. Gram. et Tarax. cum Potass. tart. et Mellag. Gramin. with cataplasms to the right hypochondrium. She had several stools from the medicine, and was much relieved. On the 16th, the pain about the liver had greatly diminished, the yellow tinge of the skin was likewise less; she had no inclination for food. On the 20th of December, all unpleasant sensation in the right hypochondrium had ceased. The Decoct. Rad. Saponar, which is of

singular efficacy in jaundice, was given with Tinct. Stomachica (Tinct. Gent. comp. et Cinnam. cum Ext. Absynth. et Potass. subcarb.), and continued for some days; afterwards, instead of the latter, Spir. Æth. nitr. was added; by degrees the appetite returned, the yellowness was nearly gone, the urine resumed its natural colour, and often deposited a grey slimy sediment; her bowels became regular, and she left the hospital cured on the 16th of January.

ICTERUS EX ANIMI PATHEMATE.

Anna Stika, a girl sixteen years old, fell into a jaundice, after having been in a violent passion. She felt herself very languid, and had no appetite; her face, eyes, and tongue were yellow, her taste bitter, the liver free from pain, the urine deep red, the pulse regular; Decoc. Gram. et Tarax. cum Pot. tart. was first given; then Dec. Sapon. cum Pot. tart; and afterwards with Tinct. Rhei aquos; lastly, Dec. Saponar. alone. By these remedies she was quite cured within the month.

DISEASES OF THE NUTRITIVE FUNCTIONS.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

The experience of ages pronounces the fearful decision, that among the diseases of our frame, phthisis is the most fatal and most destructive of the human race. Two-thirds of those, says Sydenham, who die of chronic diseases are carried off by consumption; and certainly this monstrous mortality has not diminished during the century which has elapsed since the time of that great man; of this the bills of mortality of all great cities give the most undeniable proof. Hospitals are the fertile scene for observing this dreadful calamity in its complete development; for to these

the unfortunate patients flock, after months or even years of suffering, to obtain the last succour. It is revolting to the friend of humanity to observe, in its whole extent, nature (in general so full of resources) yielding to this destructive malady, and seeming to exclude all human assistance; and if it is a gratifying proof of the progress of the healing art in our times, that out of a hundred cases of acute disease (malignant epidemics excepted) on the average from 92 to 96 are cured, in purulent phthisis the ratio must be inverted; for when this disease is once formed, many of the ablest physicians have so far doubted of the possibility of its cure, as to hold that those said to be cured of it, were only cases of phthisis mucosa, and that an error had been made in the diagnosis. Still many examples from experience are produced to shew that the complete purulent phthisis, however seldom, does sometimes admit of perfect cure; but the objection may still be made whether such cases were really phthisis pulmonum purulenta: when a cure takes place, we have no criterion to decide it; but when the case is fatal, we have one less liable to deceive, viz. the post mortem examination. If this in all cases of phthisis purulenta exhibits absolute destruction of the lungs from suppuration, it appears from those few patients who, by the same symptoms and course of the disease, truly represented Boerhaave's classical picture of it (Aphor. 1206.), and yet recovered, that this doubt must fall to the ground.

A cure often takes place when large vomicae, the consequence of peripneumony, burst by degrees, and fortunately discharge themselves by the aërial passages. Much less frequently is this

the case in the most usual kind, the tubercular phthisis; and the possibility of cure in this is doubted for many weighty reasons; nor can we à priori state which cases are capable of such a rare and fortunate termination. But that it does sometimes take place, I think the two following cases will prove:—

The wife of a beggar came in 1816 with confirmed phthisis into the hospital. By the use of emollient mucilaginous remedies, small bleedings and leeches, Hydr. sub., Digitalis, blisters, Polygala amara, Ext. Salviæ, Lichen and Cinchona, after four months she appeared, in my judgment, cured. I saw her in February 1817, and she was free from all cough and affection of the chest. In May, she was brought into the hospital with general dropsy, without any complaint of the chest, and died ten days afterwards. On opening the body, the lungs were observed to be sound, without induration or pus; but in the two upper lobes there were numerous cicatrices, which extended deep into the parenchyma; whence the former diagnosis appears to have been right.

Another woman, forty-eight years old, was in the year 1818 treated for a confirmed phthisis and morbus cæruleus; the cough, expectoration and fever entirely disappeared in four months; the worn out patient recovered her flesh and good looks, and was discharged. The morbus cæruleus remained. In 1824 she came again into the hospital, and died from its effects. On examination, the foramen ovale was found open, the lobes of the left lung united, and where the division should be, there were many cicatrices (which could not be mistaken) of former ulcerated surfaces. Laennec has brought forward several cases of this kind.

Consumptions belong to the order of *Marcores*, which are divisible into several genera, not from the name only, but from their essential difference; and the designation of them is of consequence, as far as regards their diagnosis and cure. Although this difference has been known by physicians of every period, it is to be lamented, that through the arbitrary use of the names of diseases, great confusion has been brought into ideas on this subject, whilst notwithstanding the excellent descriptions from nature, quite different diseases are by some designated by the same name, whilst others disagree in the translation of those names. So Sachleben distinguishes *Tabes*, *Febris hectica*, and *phthisis*, but he translates *Tabes* by consumption. Morton calls the falling away of the muscular parts of the body, which comes on from removal or colliquation of the liquid parts with or without fever, *phthisis*; and divides it into wasting (*atrophia*), and consumption *phthisis pulmonalis*. Van Swieten designates clearly these terms, when he says “*φθισις*, a corrumpendo dicta, sed obtinuit apud medicos ut hoc Vocabulum non sumatur pro quâlibet corruptione, sed pro totius corporis in suo habitu consumptione, natâ ex cacochymiâ purulentâ prædominante, ubicunque demum fomes hæserit in corpore. *Atrophia* est defectus nutritionis quum corpus ex ingestis non reficitur.” But he makes no marked difference between *Atrophia* and *tabes*, as he defines *tabes*, “ubi deficiens nutritio non restituit perdita.” The great Stoll calls the falling away of the body with slow fever *tabes*; without fever, *atrophia*; with collection of matter (*minera purulenta*), *phthisis*; but notwithstanding this division, which is grounded in nature, he afterwards considers *phthisis* and *tabes* as sy-

nonymous. A. G. Richter makes consumption (phthisis) and wasting (tabes) as meaning the same thing, and understands hereby that state of disease by the continuance of which a diminished *vegetation* and reproduction is effected.

It appears hence desirable to explain these ideas in a manner corresponding with the different nature of the diseases, and the most correct modes of expression. Consumptive diseases, in general, are chronic states of disease, manifesting themselves by a gradual decrease of the frame in its size and strength, with or without fever.

These consumptive affections are divisible into five genera, according to the cause which occasions the diminution of the body. 1. Consumption (phthisis), gradual wasting with fever, evinced and kept up by the suppuration of any organ. 2. Wasting (tabes), gradual loss of flesh and strength, manifested, and kept up by the want of nutrition; when this want of nutrition is grounded in the gradual extinction of the assimilative powers, as in old age, it is called marasmus. 3. Starvation, (atrophia) wasting of the body and strength, from the bad quality of the food. 4. Hectic fever (febris hectica), is that symptomatic fever which accompanies the gradual wasting of the body and strength, from a morbid though not suppurating state of some organ. 5. Slow fever (febris lenta), is a fever connected with general loss of flesh and strength, which exceeds an acute fever in duration, and is not the effect of any diseased viscus.

As the viscera vary, so when by their suppuration the flesh and strength are wasted, they give rise to as many kinds of phthisis. Among these the most common is the purulent consumption of the lungs, whence this is by pre-eminence named

phthisis. In its outset, by a proper treatment, it for the most part admits of relief. Morton long ago said, "Phthisis æque certam curationem atque alii morbi admittit, modo debitâ methodo satis tempestive tractetur." The rules of this treatment are throughout grounded on the supposition that phthisis pulmonalis is a state of chronic inflammation, and that it must be treated with this view, at the same time great attention is to be paid to its cause, and to the particular state of the patient; hence a very different mode of treatment may be required.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS PURULENTA.

The case of a young man, nineteen years old, may serve as an example of the treatment; his name Johann R. his occupation a turf-cutter, he was of a consumptive habit, born of consumptive parents, and had already lost two brothers in this disease. He had recovered from the small-pox about two years; four months ago he was seized with complaints in his chest, and a violent cough, to which he paid little attention, and took no advice.

With the use of domestic remedies, some of which were improper, he became daily worse, lost all appetite, was evidently more emaciated, and febrile symptoms with increased heat came on daily, especially in the afternoon, which ended during the night with profuse sweat, by which, and the troublesome cough, he was deprived of rest and sleep, and his strength soon exhausted: to this a diarrhœa contributed, which was brought on by the excessive use of liquids, required to satisfy his constant thirst.

In this state he was on the 12th of June admit-

ted into the clinical hospital. The patient was extremely reduced, and so weak that he could not remain out of bed ; he coughed with great exertion, and brought up a quantity of yellow matter in globular masses ; besides the pain occasioned by his cough, he complained of difficult breathing and tightness at the chest, great lassitude, and want of sleep, the pulse was very quick and contracted. The most urgent indication was to relieve the pressing symptoms to restrain the diarrhœa, and quiet the troublesome cough. Both were satisfied by mucilaginous, emollient, soothing remedies, viz. Decoct. Salep. et Dec. Sem. Lini cum Extr. Hyoscyami, and with good effect. The immoderately increased vascular action, was, however, lessened by Powders with Digitalis. The cough was soon easier, the expectoration less, the stools not so frequent. A circumstance which greatly retarded the progress of his amendment, was the night sweats ; these had hitherto not only not diminished, but they occurred also in the day-time ; for no sooner had he composed himself in any way to quiet or slumber, than he was bathed in sweat, with which in a short time his linen was completely soaked.

To remedy this, the Ext. Fol. Salviæ was brought into use ; a remedy which had already so often recommended itself to us by its excellent effects, as a gentle tonic without any stimulus, in subduing the excessive perspiration the consequence of debility, and at the same time bettering the appetite. This was given at first with emollients ; afterwards, when the cough admitted, it was joined to bark as in the following formula ; R. Cinchonæ ʒij. ; Rad. Salep. gr. xij. ft. Decoct. Col. ʒviiij. adde Ext. Salviæ ʒj ; Sacch.

pur. ʒij. Sweet whey was ordered for his drink, and he was recommended to keep out of his bed as much as possible.

The effect of this treatment was beyond expectation propitious; he who lately was unable from weakness to support himself, worn out and confined to his bed, recovered astonishingly, gained a better look, was able by degrees to remain all day up, even to pass a few hours in the open air, and acquired both flesh and strength; the chest was free from complaint, he had indeed cough, but slight and with trifling expectoration; the evening febrile attacks as well as the perspiration had entirely disappeared, the pulse was soft and quiet, his appetite excellent: though the expectoration had considerably diminished, it had not lost its purulent character, and a morbid sensibility of the chest to external influence was still observable; for when he remained longer than usual in the air, or if the weather was less propitious, the cough was increased, a certain sense of tightness troubled him, and in this state it was necessary to desist from the tonic remedies and change them for emollients. In this improved state into which he was within six weeks brought by the aid of medicine, he thought himself almost completely cured, and his circumstances requiring it, he desired to be discharged, which took place on the 21st of July in spite of all remonstrance, having a due regimen pointed out to him, and being not absolutely cured, but greatly relieved.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Colic.

In every case of colic, we are to be upon our guard of its tendency to pass into inflammation;

most cases of it indeed depend on inflammatory irritation, and hence do not belong to nervous diseases, but rather to the class of pains. The pernicious, and among the lower ranks, common practice of giving in pains of the belly, heating remedies, such as brandy, often with pepper, according to their notion, to strengthen the intestines, expel wind, and allay the cramp, is a chief cause that they so often terminate in inflammation; by the heterogenous irritation a sudden relief appears to follow, but the pains return with increased energy, when, unfortunately, the quantity of the spirit is usually doubled, and in this manner the most serious inflammations of the bowels are brought into our hospitals.

The case which occurred was that of a menstrual colic.

COLICA CATAMENIALIS.

Anna Rubisch, a stout married woman, twenty-four years old, always regular at her periods, in May 1823, had one which was unusually abundant and protracted. A physician ordered tincture of cinnaom with astringents, which very soon checked the discharge; but she now felt violent pains in the abdomen, had slight febrile attacks, and was confined in the bowels. These symptoms indeed remitted, and returned periodically, and on the 27th of May the menses again made their appearance. When on the 30th she came into the general hospital, she complained not only of frequent griping, but also of violent pains in the loins; she was costive, the abdomen painful on pressure, the pulse quiet, the discharge from the uterus pale, and in small quantity. Decoct. Alth. Mannat. emollient glysters,

and similar cataplasms were ordered to the belly. She had some relief from the bowels. On the 1st of June, Emuls. gummosa was ordered, and as the pain continued, six leeches were applied to the abdomen, by which she was much relieved. But as she had several loose stools during the day, on the 2d of June Dec. Salep. spiss. cum Syrup. papav. was given, and she went on with the other remedies; afterwards, she took Dec. Salep. cum Ext. Hyoscyam. et Saccharo. The discharge ceased by degrees, and from the continued use of these remedies all unpleasant symptoms disappeared. She left the hospital cured on the 10th of June.

Convulsions.

Spasms belong to an extensive class of sufferings which especially affect females and children. The disease consists in a morbid contraction, tension, and thickening of a part; its characteristic signs are diminution of the circumference, cold and paleness, generally attended with pain, which manifests itself by cramps, contortions and contractions, and which are often periodical. Spasms are indeed, especially in hysterical subjects, often primary, though in most cases they are secondary symptoms, and of which, as such, the most opposite diseases are the causes; hence their treatment requires considerations as various as are those causes. In tender infancy, they are both frequent and fatal, especially when being considered merely as nervous symptoms, they are treated with stimulating and antispasmodic remedies. In general, an inflammatory state of the brain or gastric affections (which by sympathy bring on irritation in that organ) are the primary

causes of what are termed fits (Eclampsia). These require the most particular attention, and are by no means to be treated with stimulating remedies. The case of convulsions, which occurred in the clinical hospital, was the following:—

Convulsiones.

Antonia Strakin, a very fine young woman, was in the beginning of July treated in the clinical hospital for a pleurisy and cured. Scarcely discharged, she had on the following day a violent quarrel, in which her anger was very much excited, so that she fell into convulsions and cramps, could not speak; a contracting pain in the throat and breast took away her breath, and vomiting had more than once taken place. In this state she returned on the 22d of July into the hospital; her countenance was pale, she was speechless, had great anxiety, her breathing asthmatic, very rapid, with a tight pain under the sternum; the pulse was spasmodically contracted. She was bled to four ounces, and the following ordered, R Aq. pur. ℥vj; Potass. supertart. ℥iss; Test. præp. Sacch. pur. ā ℥j: a table-spoonful to be taken every hour, shaking the phial; she had also glysters, with Infus. Anth. et Sod. mur. and a sinapism to the pit of the stomach. She was soon relieved; was able to utter some inarticulate words, and was more quiet; but the convulsive attacks returned, she could not speak, was threatened with suffocation, the upper extremities were convulsed; four drops of Tinct. Opii were given with sugar. These attacks returned several times during the day, and were equally severe. Ordered, Aq. meliss. ℥iv; Ext. Hyos. gr. iij. Aq. Castor. ℥iij; Sacch. purif. ℥ij; also Zinci oxyd.

gr. iij; Sacch. pur. ʒj; m. f. pulv. div. in dos. sex. one to be taken every three hours; and to take frequently some chamomile tea. The frequency as well as the violence of the paroxysms decreased; she next took Aq. Meliss. ʒiv; Liq. Ammon. Succin. ʒss; Sacch. pur. ʒij. On the 27th she had quite recovered; on the 30th she went home, and was not afterwards affected with convulsions.

Giddiness.

Though vertigo is for the most part a symptom of very different diseases, yet sometimes it appears as a primary complaint. With the latter, a tall young man, a law student, came on the 15th of June into the clinical hospital; he had been troubled with it as his chief complaint for five years, and according to his account, he had never been quite free from it. Occasionally it came on with such violence as to deprive him of sight, and he was obliged to seize the first object to prevent his falling to the ground. He assigned as a cause, the too great application of his mind, and study during the night. Leeches, blisters, and other stimulants to the skin, as also various inward remedies had been tried. His look was pale, the cheeks slightly flushed, the pupil somewhat dilated, the mucous secretion from the nose had disappeared for some months, yet the air passed freely through the nostrils; his tongue was clean, the chest and abdomen free from complaint, he was rather costive, but free from fever, his pulse full, and tolerably strong.

Though in this case, rest, and a temporary cessation from study, as the exciting cause, was the chief indication; as he wished it, an attempt

at his cure was made, and on the 15th of June he was ordered Aq. meliss. ℥vj; Pot. supertart. Test præp. ā ℥j; Sacch. pur. ℥ij. The fresh bark of mezereum was applied to the upper arm to make an issue; occasionally a tepid solution of manna was directed to be drawn up the nostrils, and to prevent the costiveness glysters were directed. By the 20th the attacks were less frequent. Ordered, Aq. meliss. ℥iij; Aq. Valerian. ℥ij; Liq. Ammon. Succin. ℥ss; and as this mild nervine medicine gave considerable relief, the attacks were less frequent, and never so violent as before; the following was afterwards ordered, Aq. Ment. satio ℥iv; Tinct. nervin. tonic. Bestucheff, gutt. xv*; to take a table spoonful every three hours.

With the use of these remedies his health had so much improved, that he was able to go about alone, and walk in the garden without danger, though he often experienced a slight threatening of his complaint.

He was advised as the season was favourable, to go into the country, there to take an infusion of bark in whey, and ordered as much as possible to abstain from too much application. He set out on the 8th of July and came back in the autumn without having had any attack during his absence.

* Iron dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, evaporated, and again dissolved in æther and alcohol.

CLINICAL ANNUARY

FOR 1824.

—oo—

IN the clinical medical school for surgeons during the season of 1823-24, from the beginning of November to the end of August, 130 patients were submitted to its care, and served for its instruction. These consisted of forty men and ninety females; with respect to their condition in life, they were chiefly students, trades-people, artisans, travellers, servants, and married women; they were generally brought, as commonly happens in hospitals, with their diseases already formed, and often in their most advanced state. With respect to the different kinds of diseases, to answer the object of the clinical school, a preference was given, in selecting them out of the wards of the general hospital, to the most prevalent diseases, particularly those which marked the season or were general among the people; without, however, excluding any form of disease. Of those treated, 113 were cured; eight died; viz.

two men and six women; three were discharged as incurable (two cases of consumption and one of affection of the heart); six were at the close of the season transferred to the wards of the general hospital, where they all did well.

If we compare the number of patients with those of the former year, it appears that this year eleven less have been admitted. The cause of this small difference was the prevalence in that year of the contagious typhus and measles, many cases of which were received into the clinical school; this year, on the contrary, there has been no contagious epidemic. The students were this year in number fifty-three. Each of whom had the charge of certain cases under the guidance of the professor; the particular history of which they had to make out with clearness and truth, to note with the greatest exactness the course of the diseases, and to read this daily to the class.

The cases treated were in the order of their admission as follows:—

NOVEMBER.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Febris inflammatoria gastrica cum affectione pleuræ | 9 Coxalgia spuria |
| 2 Phrenitis | 10 Pleuritis traumatica |
| 3 Arthritis chronica | 11 Peripneumonia cum affectione pleuræ |
| 4 Febris rheumatica dein nervosa stupida | 12 Tussis chronica cum affectione bronchiorum |
| 5 Febris rheumatica subnervosa cum tumoribus glandularum subcutanearum | 13 Angina faucium cum febre in characterem nervosum versa |
| 6 Hepatitis | 14 Febris rheumatica subnervosa cum affectione pectoris |
| 7 Febris catarrhalis cum affectione tracheæ | 15 Ptyalismus |
| 8 Febris puerperalis † | 16 Febris gastrica |

DECEMBER.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 17 Phthisis pulmonalis purulenta ex hæmoptoe prægressa † | 25 Febris rheumatica inflammatoria cum erysipelate pedum |
| 18 Pleuroperipneumonia | 26 Febris inflammatoria rheumatica cum affectione musculorum intercostalium |
| 19 Arthritis acuta | 27 Rheumatismus inflammatorius |
| 20 Febris nervosa stupida ex gastrica orta | 28 Spasmi cum affectione ventriculi |
| 21 Febris rheumatica gastrica in febrem intermittentem larvatam sub forma cephalæ versa | 29 Phthisis pulmonalis * |
| 22 Febris rheumatica in nervosam versa | 30 Tracheitis et bronchitis |
| 23 Angina membranacea | 31 Arthritis acuta |
| 24 Splenitis † | 32 Febris gastrica suburalis |

JANUARY.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 33 Bubo metastaticus | 39 Apoplexia et hemiplegia * |
| 34 Urticaria | 40 Febris rheumatica |
| 35 Febris rheumatica | 41 Epilepsia |
| 36 Arthritis acuta | 42 Arthritis acuta |
| 37 Febris gastrica | 43 Febris gastrica saburalis |
| 38 Chlorosis | 44 Arthritis acuta |

FEBRUARY.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 45 Hepatitis chronica | 50 Febris catarrhalis cum affectione membranæ schneiderianæ ex polypo evulso |
| 46 Phthisis pulmonalis * | 51 Febris catarrhalis subnervosa |
| 47 Pleuritis dextra | 52 Rheumatalgia |
| 48 Hæmoptoe in phthisi versa † | |
| 49 Metrorrhagia | |

MARCH.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 53 Vitium cordis organicum * | 57 Febris intermittens tertiana |
| 54 Ptyalismus | 58 Pleuroperipneumonia |
| 55 Febris inflammatoria gastrica in febrem intermittentem desinens | 59 Scarlatina |
| 56 Febris rheumatica subnervosa | 60 Pleuritis dextra |
| | 61 Metritis chronica |
| | 62 Febris gastrica |
| | 63 Peritonitis et Oophoritis |

APRIL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 64 Enteritis chronica | 70 Angina tonsillaris |
| 65 Febris catarrhalis nervosa | 71 Pleuroperipneumonia |
| 66 Syphilis | 72 Febris rheumatica gastrica in nervosam versa |
| 67 Hepatitis | 73 Febris inflammatoria cum affectione faucium |
| 68 Cephalœa | |
| 69 Febris rheumatica gastrica | |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 74 Hypochondriasis | 77 Febris intermittens tertiana |
| 75 Pleuritis chronica et syphilis† | 78 Hepatitis et enteritis† |
| 76 Febris rheumatica | |

MAY.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 79 Peripneumonia | 84 Pleuroperipneumonia |
| 80 Febris rheumatica cum affectione pleuræ | 85 Febris intermittens tertiana |
| 81 Peripneumonia | 86 Pleuritis rheumatica |
| 82 Ischias | 87 Febris inflammatoria rheumatica |
| 83 Hepatitis | 88 Pleuritis sinistra |

JUNE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 89 Angina tonsillaris | 98 Febris rheumatica cum affectione pleuræ |
| 90 Pleuritis rheumatica | 99 Epilepsia |
| 91 Pleuroperipneumonia | 100 Febris rheumatica |
| 92 Peripneumonia | 101 Pleuritis rheumatica |
| 93 Pleuroperipneumonia | 102 Erysipelas faciei † |
| 94 Enteritis | 103 Splenitis |
| 95 Febris inflammatoria gastrica | 104 Febris gastrica saburralis |
| 96 Arthritis acuta | |
| 97 Pleuritis sinistra | |

JULY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 105 Febris rheumatica | 113 Convulsiones |
| 106 Eadem cum affectione, hepatis in nervosam versa | 114 Febris rheumatica |
| 107 Pleuroperipneumonia | 115 Hæmatemesis |
| 108 Tussis chronica | 116 Phrenitis lactea |
| 109 Hydrops | 117 Peripneumonia et angina suppuratoria |
| 110 Otitis et angina | 118 Metrorrhagia |
| 111 Arthritis acuta | 119 Pleuritis et syphilis |
| 112 Febris nervosa | |

AUGUST.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 120 Febris inflammatoria rheumatica cum collo obstipo et angina faucium * | 125 Pleuritis et ulcera syphilitica* |
| 121 Hydrothorax acutus | 126 Hæmorrhoides |
| 122 Febris rheumatica gastrica | 127 Pleuritis in subjecto syphilitico* |
| 123 Hydrothorax inflammatorius* | 128 Febris biliosa nervosa deinde putrida† |
| 124 Febris gastrica saburralis | 129 Phrenitis lactea |
| | 130 Colica inflammatoria * |

These cases arranged in systematic order, afford, according to my table on fevers and chronic diseases, the following view. :—

| I. Pyrexiaë seu Febres. A. Febres continuæ. | | Status Morbi. | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharged or not cured | Dead | Transferred | |
|--|--|---------------|----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------|-------------|---|
| | | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Total | Cured | | | | |
| 1. <i>Cum sola Systematum affectione</i> | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| (a) System. sanguinei | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| (b) Syst. reproductivi | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 1 | |
| (c) System. nervosi | | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 11 | 11 | | |
| 2. <i>Cum affectione Systematis et organi.</i> | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Phrenitis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Otitis | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Angina faucium | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| — membranacea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Bronchitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Peripneumonia | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| — notha Sydenhami | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Pleuritis | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Pleuroperipneumonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Hepatitis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Splentitis | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Peritonitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Metritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Febris puerperalis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Eubo metastaticus inguinal | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ischias | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Arthritis et Rheumatismus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Urticaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| (b) Exanthemata | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Scarlatina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Febres intermittentes | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Febris intermit. tertiana | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | |

STATE OF THE WEATHER AND PREVAILING CHARACTER OF THE DISEASES.

GENERAL STATE.

The winter of this year was generally mild, without much cold or snow. The spring was cold and raw, and though abundant rains set in, vegetation was backward. Even the summer continued uncommonly cold and moist, and at midsummer there were unusually violent rains and inundations.

The stationary character of the diseases was in general the mild inflammatory, with a peculiar tendency to pass with more readiness and frequency than usual, into the nervous type; this was no doubt influenced by the state of the weather and the prevailing cold. The nervous character, however, was, in most cases, not completely developed, and appeared rather as an incipient nervous affection; the treatment was therefore in general moderately antiphlogistic, avoiding too frequent blood-letting. When the sub-nervous state came on, a quiet observant practice was employed with advantage, in order not to disturb nature in her operations towards effecting a crisis.

PARTICULAR STATE OF THE WEATHER IN THE DIFFERENT MONTHS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT OF EACH DISEASE.

NOVEMBER.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|
| Highest | 29.022 | 47.75 |
| Lowest | 28.115 | 28.175 |
| Mean | 28.566 | 37.96 |

The prevalent winds were the south-west and north-west. November set in with storms of rain, with cloudy and cold weather. Snow fell on the 10th, with a violent north wind; the cold diminished after the middle of the month, the weather continuing stormy, towards the end it became unusually mild for the season, and like a clear autumn.

The prevailing character of the diseases was in the first half the inflammatory rheumatic, in the second it inclined to the nervous; the most frequent diseases were, among the acute cases, inflammatory pleurisies, puerperal fever, inflammations of the brain, and nervous fevers; among the chronic diseases, were coughs, consumptions and many dropsies. The practice pursued in the inflammatory pleurisy was the antiphlogistic, generally with blood-letting; but there was often a gastric affection connected with it, made evident by a coated tongue, disordered taste, tightness at the præcordia, and looseness; in such cases it was necessary to unite solvent with antiphlogistic remedies, though emetics were not indicated. In these circumstances the muriate of ammonia was of excellent service. The inflammations of the brain took place chiefly in persons given to drink, they required copious venesection, with cold applications to the head, and derivative remedies. In the puerperal fever, the antiphlogistic treatment was employed, seldom with general, but often with topical blood-letting.

The nervous character of the fevers declared itself by heaviness or lightness of the head, ringing in the ears, frequent aberration of the mind, dry tongue, great thirst, diarrhœa, and dry skin; the pulse was in general moderately frequent, not

hard, but sufficiently strong. In this case one might be assured that the disease would not terminate in less than from seven to eleven days; a moderate support of the powers of life by Rad. Caryophyllatæ, muriate of ammonia and blisters, generally brought about the desired termination.

PHRENITIS.

On the 9th of November, two men, attacked with violent inflammation of the brain, were admitted into the general hospital, their symptoms were very different. One of them was a coachman, thirty-three years old, of a strong make, much addicted to strong drinks, and to excess of anger. On the 2d of November, without any known cause, he felt himself ill, with great lassitude, loss of appetite and headache. He still went on with his occupation, but on the 6th he suddenly became delirious; he was very restless at night, and had great thirst and heat, he went on in this way till the 9th, when he was admitted into the clinical school.

He raved much, was indignant at his relatives, who he thought were aiming at his life. When asked what he ailed, he complained of pain and great heat in his head, this was uncommonly hot, his countenance flushed, his eyes rolling wildly, with defiance in his look, his tongue moist and white, his breathing free, though occasionally he sighed deeply, and had a cough; his bowels were confined, his abdomen soft, the urine scanty, rather red, the skin warm and moist, the pulse uniform, moderately quick, full and hard. Ordered, to be let blood to eight ounces, cold applications to the shaved head, glysters with salt, sinapisms to the calves of the legs; inwardly, Dec. Alth. cum

Magnes. sulph. In a few hours after the bleeding he became quiet, the delirium abated, and on the following day his reason completely returned, there was no inflammatory crust on the blood; he had yet had no stool, and there was something strange in his look; he went on as before, and took, moreover, half a grain of calomel every two hours.

On the following day he was altogether better, he had still a dull headache, with a cough, his thirst moderate, he had had two purging stools, the pulse was moderately quick, and powerful, but not hard; the urine threw down a white slimy sediment. The powders were omitted, the cold applications laid aside, and instead of the Magnes. Sulph. fifteen grains of Muriate of Ammonia were added to the mixture. The following day he had quiet sleep; though he coughed a good deal and expectorated slimy matter, his breathing was not impeded; the pulse and urine had almost the natural appearance and his appetite returned. Decoct. Tussilag. cum Ext. Hyos. was given on account of the cough, and on the 22d of November he returned home cured.

In this case of phrenitis, which had existed three days, a moderate venesection gave immediate relief. In many such cases effusion takes place on the third or fourth day, and then not unfrequently all help is vain. A proof of this was given in the already mentioned case, admitted with the above, who, on account of suffering from some other disease, had given himself up to drinking spirits. On the 5th of November he began to speak wild and rave; he called frequently for beer to allay his violent thirst, which had unfortunately been given him till the 9th, when he came into

the general hospital, with all the symptoms of a confirmed phrenitis; violent fever and constant trembling (delirium cum tremore). Repeated bleeding, leeches, cold applications, and the other antiphlogistic means were employed, but the day following he died. On opening the head, the vessels of the scalp were observed turgid with blood, the dura mater in many places adhering to the cranium by pseudo-membranes, particularly along the longitudinal sinus; the vessels of the coats of the brain were turgid with blood; there was on the pia mater a white, granular, unctuous mass, with a considerable quantity of exuded lymph. The substance of the brain solid and full of blood, and more water than usual in the lateral ventricles. The head was large and covered with an unusual quantity of fat; the abdominal viscera in a natural state.

The great Vögel remarks with truth, that the hardness of the pulse alone, in inflammations of the brain, gives no indication for the repetition of blood-letting; for the pulse in this case remained hard after the last bleeding, which was indicated by the other symptoms; when it suddenly became vibrating and not to be counted, and death soon followed. Blisters, calomel, flores arnicæ, which were employed, as far as the short period admitted, were unable to effect any relief, effusion having previously taken place.

FEBRIS NERVOSA STUPIDA.

A shoemaker, forty-seven years old, of moderately strong habit of body, having enjoyed good health, was, on the 7th of November without cause, taken with shivering and heat, and with sharp dragging pains in the limbs; he took no care

about his complaints, and after a week came into the clinical school. The head was free from pain, his countenance natural, the tongue white, thirst moderate, chest and abdomen free, but the above pains along the spine made it difficult for him to raise or turn himself; the heat of the skin was increased, the pulse moderately frequent and strong. Ordered, Inf. Fl. Samb. cum Liq. Amm. acet. ℥ij. et Roob Samb. ℥ss. However slight this case might appear, he passed a very restless night; his countenance lost its animation, his eyes became dull, he had on the following morning difficulty of hearing and tinnitus; the urine pale red, with a floating cloud; the skin hot and dry, the pulse quick, small, and soft—evident symptoms of the incipient nervous state. Ordered, Inf. R. Caryoph. cum Liq. Am. acetat. On the following day the tongue was more coated, and at night increased headache and delirium came on; the pulse remained moderately frequent and soft; a blister was placed between the shoulders, and instead of the Liq. Am. acet. fifteen grains of Ammoniaë mur. were given. In the following days delirium and stupor alternated, the pulse became extremely tardy and small, and the skin dry; he had a daily evacuation from the bowels. For this depressed state of his strength, two grains of camphor were added to the mixture. Still the nervous character became more established, for on the 18th there was great stupor, heaviness, pale countenance, a dry tongue with a dirty covering and cracks, the pulse more sunk, small and weak. As the stupor was now the prominent symptom, Flores Arnicaë were given according to the following formula, and the blister was repeated: Rad. Caryophyll. ℥ij. Flor. Arnicaë ℥iss; fiat. Infus. fervid. Col

ʒviij. adde camphor. (mucilag. Acac. subact.) gr. iij. In this state he went on to the 17th day, and now by the desiccation of the mucous membranes a dry cough came on; but the tongue began to clean, and its coat to separate; the cough became moist, the skin perspired freely, and the urine let fall a mucous sediment. These critical symptoms continued in a moderate degree, and the state of recovery commenced. For the cough and viscid expectoration, emollient mixtures, with Antim. sulph. præcip; Decoct. Polyg. amar. cum Spir. Ammon. anisat. were employed, and at last Decoct. Cinch. et Polyg. amar.; on the thirty-sixth day of the disease he went home cured. In this case the nervous type became fully developed, which happened to but few others of this kind in this year; commonly, indeed, tinnitus, temporary delirium, languid look, dry tongue and skin, generally with diarrhœa, came on, and evinced the nervous state; this continued from three to seven, seldom to eleven days, and terminated always with perspiration and sediment in the urine, which now first began to lose its red colour. Till this critical sediment appeared one could never expect a return of the digestive powers, or recovery; hence, in a practical point of view, it must ever be considered of importance.

COXALGIA SPURIA.

A rather uncommon case, easy to be mistaken for coxalgia, happened to a youth twelve years old, who already for three weeks had suffered rather severe pain in the upper part of the inner surface of the right thigh, and joint of the knee, so that he could only move about limping, with his thigh drawn up. When on the 17th of November

he came into the clinical school; his right foot was an inch shorter than the left, his pulse excited, but in other respects he was well. Four cupping-glasses with scarification were applied to the great trochanter, and afterwards emollient poultices; inwardly, Decoct. Graminis cum Potass. tart., and perfect quiet, with a horizontal position was enjoined. On the following day the pain was much lessened; on the 20th, his limb had regained its usual length. On the 25th, he was discharged cured.

The shortening, which in coxalgia only comes on in the third stadium, was evidently here occasioned by the muscles, which, being affected with rheumatism, had, by their contraction, drawn the head of the thigh-bone into the socket, and thus produced the shortening of an inch.

FEBRIS PUERPERALIS.

On the 15th of November, a case of violent puerperal fever from a first accouchement came under our care. The birth had taken place without accident on the preceding day. Without a known cause, the patient now complained of great pain in the abdomen, which soon increased in violence, and the belly began to swell. When she came into the hospital, she could not bear the least pressure on the part, the uterus had contracted itself, the lochia flowed as usual, the thirst and heat were increased, with a very quick and oppressed pulse. Leeches and emollient applications were used to the abdomen, oily glysters, Dec. Alth. mannat. et Mist. Amygd. pro potu, were given. The night was very restless, quite without sleep; the pains had increased and extended themselves towards the præcordia, whence

they extended under the false ribs, and from their violence caused the patient great anguish; her breathing was deep and difficult, but unattended with cough, the pulse very quick, rather hard and contracted: she had had six liquid stools. She was bled to six ounces, and the *mistura oleosa* given. Towards evening, she became very much worse, more restless every hour, the pains still continued, the skin was dry and hot, the pulse extremely frequent, and we began to despair of her life. Eight leeches were applied to the *præcordia*, and powders, with half a grain of calomel, given every two hours. (It was the time for the milk fever to come on.) On the following morning (the 17th) there was indeed some amendment, the pains of the abdomen were somewhat abated and it bore pressure more easily, but it was still painful, the urine shewed a sediment, the breasts remained without milk. The leeches were again applied, and a grain of calomel given every two hours; as the symptoms at the evening visit were the same, as a frequent vomiting had come on, and the bowels were quite costive, the pulse not seeming to allow of any more bleeding, a tepid bath was ordered, and afterwards a large blister was applied to the abdomen; the dose of calomel increased to two grains, emollient fomentations were applied to the breasts, and also glasses to attract the milk to those parts.

On the 18th, she vomited a grass-green matter, no stools could be procured, the pulse was not to be counted, the countenance sunk, a cold sweat covered the surface, and she died in the night.

Examination. In the abdominal cavity was found a quantity of yellow-green fluid, in which flaky substances floated. The viscera of the ab-

domen, especially the peritoneum and the small intestines, were generally inflamed; the ovaries were swollen to an uncommon size, hard, and greatly inflamed. Evident marks of inflammation were also observed on the diaphragm. The uterus was properly contracted, though in circumference remarkably large, its parietes thickened, and its inner surface covered with a brown purulent ichor; the vagina was as if bruised, and the blood extravasated, of a dark colour and sphacelated. Every puerperal fever is always a serious, and often a very dangerous disease; in which nature, in other cases so propitious, can, if left to herself, only tend to an unfortunate issue; hence the interference of art is always necessary, and however fortunate the above antiphlogistic treatment may have been in many other cases, in this it had not the same desirable effect, the cause of which seems to have been in the os and cervix uteri having probably, even during pregnancy, been the seat of a chronic inflammation, which, after child-birth, terminated in the sudden death, and putrefaction of that organ. In general, during the present autumn, puerperal fevers were more difficult and dangerous than usual, they were also more frequent, and almost appeared as if they would become epidemic, but this did not take place. This case had a great analogy with the well described epidemic in the Austrian Medical Journals of 1822.

DECEMBER.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| Highest | 29.007 | 58.77 |
| Lowest | 28.105 | 13.55 |
| Mean | 28.556 | 36.16 |

The prevailing winds were the south-east and south-west. During the first fortnight of December, the unusually mild weather continued; rain came on afterwards, and in the latter part of the month, there was a dry frost, followed by snow, which lay for some days. The nervous character of the fevers which prevailed in the preceding month was extended also into this, but the continued cold which came on about the middle of the month, produced several inflammatory cases, yet these were neither frequent nor violent. The rheumatic fevers as well as those of a gastric type which occasionally appeared, had a striking tendency to pass into the nervous character, or at least to assume some of its symptoms. Gout and rheumatism were pretty frequent.

The treatment employed was, in general, what has been stated, and the course of the fevers in general favourable but slow; the nervous character was rather overcome by nature than by the remedies employed; it was only in cases where the disease in its course made unfavourable deviations, or when symptoms of importance, such as an enervating diarrhœa, which exhausted the vital powers, that an active interference of art seemed requisite; in which case, repeated blisters, Rad. Arnicæ, small doses of Sal Ammoniac in union with salep or other mucilaginous remedies; ipecacuanha in small doses, Aqua Cinnamomi, aura camphorata, and mucilaginous glysters were employed.

FEBRIS RHEUMATICA CUM TUMORIBUS GLANDULARUM.

A labouring man, sixty years old, was admitted into the clinical school on the sixth day of his ill-

ness, with heaviness of the head, tinnitus, a dry trembling tongue and great thirst. He stated having taken cold as the cause of his complaints; he had pain on both sides of his neck, the glands appeared as knotty tumours, and those of the axilla and groin were enlarged to the size of a hen's egg, and very painful to the touch; he had violent pains in the feet, and the ankles were somewhat swollen, the breathing was free, and he expectorated a good deal of mucus with his cough; the urine was turbid, high coloured, and scanty, the skin hot and dry, the pulse frequent, full and hard. Dec. Alth. cum Ammon. mur. et Roob Sambuci was given, and he was ordered to keep quiet in his bed.

In two days (the 15th of December) a branny sediment appeared in the urine, the swelling of the feet increased, and diarrhœa came on; Inf. Rad. Arnicæ cum Ammon. mur. gr. xv. was now given, and a blister laid between the shoulders. On the 18th, the scrotum was very œdematous, the urine less in quantity, the skin always dry; warm cloths were applied to the feet, and dry bags to the scrotum, and Inf. Rad. Levistici cum Liq. Ammon. acet. et Oxymell. simp. was given. With the use of these remedies the swelling of the feet and scrotum subsided, as also that of the glands.

To allay the cough and remove the abundant mucous expectoration, his medicines were changed for Decoct. Polyg. amar. et Lichenis. On the 20th of December he went home quite free from complaint.

This patient's case became interesting from an occurrence which caused him to return in a fortnight. Evident marks of crisis had not appeared, and it was believed that the disease had termi-

nated by resolution; however, some days after his leaving the hospital, a swelling made its appearance in the right ham, which soon acquired the size of the fist, was very painful, red, and fluctuating. Emollient cataplasms caused this critical abscess to burst, and an uncommonly great quantity of matter was evacuated from it, after which he completely recovered, and now enjoys good health.

FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA NERVOSA CUM IRRITATIONE CEREBRI ET PECTORIS.

An inflammatory nervous fever with irritation of the brain and chest, occurred in a stout young maid-servant, nineteen years old, who was admitted on the seventh day of the disease. There was a circumscribed redness and fulness of the face, the head was hot, with stupor, tinnitus, vertigo, and occasional delirium; the eyes glassy, and as if bathed in water; the tongue dry, red, and cracked; she was very thirsty and complained of a pungent pain about the false ribs of the left side, which was increased by coughing, the urine was red and cloudy, the skin quite moist, the pulse frequent, rather hard and contracted. Ordered, Dec. antiphlog. emollient cataplasms to the chest, and six leeches to be applied to the forehead.

These relieved in some measure the headache and stupor; this, however, was not lasting, for on the following day she was much as before, and had a violent exacerbation in the evening. Six leeches were in consequence applied to the temples, and glysters administered; with this antiphlogistic treatment, notwithstanding the nervous appearances, and the increased irritability and sensibility; the pains of the head and delirium

abated, the circumscribed redness of the cheeks vanished, the eye became clear, the tongue moist, and a branny sediment separated from the urine. For some time the Dec. Althææ was alone given, she recovered perfectly, and after thirteen days left the clinical school. The nervous character of the fever did not deter us, in consideration of the prevalent irritation of the brain and chest, from adopting throughout a moderately antiphlogistic treatment.

FEBRIS CATARRHALIS CUM AFFECTIONE
BRONCHIORUM.

A catarrhal fever, which happened in a young woman, twenty-six years of age, was deserving of notice from the affection of the bronchia and convulsive cough ; she believed that she took cold by going through water barefooted in severe weather. She had been suffering already three weeks with cough, which had now so far increased as to occasion vomiting during its attacks, in which she became breathless and totally exhausted. She had a sense of irritation and tickling where the trachea bifurcates, with tightness under the sternum ; she had a dull pain in the forehead, coryza, her speech was altered, the eyes painfully affected by the light, and bathed in tears ; she could not make a deep inspiration without bringing on a violent fit of coughing ; there was a mucous expectoration, the heat of the skin was greater than natural, the pulse very frequent, oppressed, and rather hard. She took Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Syr. Alth. ; leeches and emollient cataplasms were applied to the upper part of the sternum, which gave great relief, but had little effect upon the cough, which lasted many days with great vio-

lence. Blisters had little effect, and calomel was next given in doses of half a grain thrice in the day. A spontaneous epistaxis came on, which was very serviceable ; but it was not till one sixth of a grain of opium was added to the powders that the cough became materially relieved ; she began to perspire freely, and this removed the coryza. Afterwards we had recourse to Plummer's powder, and the urine began to separate ; the expectoration was thick, globular, and truly critical, and after each excretion of it she felt herself much relieved. The bleeding at the nose recurred once more. She entirely recovered with the use of Dec. Alth. cum Extr. Hyoscyami. A pleurisy which a maid-servant brought on by a fall on her left side, required bleeding ; the repeated application of leeches and cataplasms, and inwardly, emollient remedies with nitre, to effect a resolution and cure. She was discharged well in eleven days.

ANGINA MEMBRANACEA.

A violent case of the above disease was admitted on the 17th of December ; a deaf and dumb boy, nine years of age, who was quite well in the morning of the preceding day, at noon dined with appetite, in the evening had shivering with subsequent heat, great lassitude, and hollow cough. The disease soon acquired such vehemence that, according to his teacher, nothing less than suffocation could be looked for. In the morning of his admission, he complained of pains in the head, and violent darting pain about the larynx, which was increased by pressure ; a cough with a peculiar sound at the same time came on, and with such violence, as to threaten suffocation ; his

breathing was very laborious, accompanied with a hissing noise, deglutition was not impeded, the face puffed up, and red, the pulse very rapid, somewhat hard, and oppressed. Six leeches were immediately applied to the throat and the bleeding encouraged, emollient cataplasms applied to the neck, a blister between the shoulders, and mercurial frictions to the sides of the neck and to the breast; inwardly, Decoct. Alth. mannat. and, from the urgency of the symptoms, powders containing two grains of calomel, were ordered every two hours. At the evening visit, considerable amendment had taken place, but the pain continued, as well as the barking cough, and the fever was still violent. Four more leeches were applied, and the other remedies diligently administered; he passed a better night, and slept between whiles, his cough was less frequent. On the morning of the 19th, his look was quite different, the countenance more serene, the redness and fulness of the face lessened, the pain trifling, the cough softer and without the barking noise, the fever moderate, a branny deposit had already appeared in the urine, the skin was moist, he had had two stools. The powder was diminished to one grain every two hours, to continue his other remedies; towards evening the heat was considerably increased, and the pulse frequent, but the cough was mild and moist; nitre was now added to the Decoct. Althææ, the dose of calomel lessened, and at length discontinued, as the local complaint gave way. On the 23d, at night, the urine again separated, and threw down a sediment. He left the hospital cured on the tenth day.

A rheumatic fever, with an inflammatory affection of the intercostal muscles occurred in the case

of Agnes Kopriwa, a servant-maid; from exposure to cold she was seized with shivering and subsequent heat, with lassitude, soon followed by darting violent pains in the head, which extended over the right side of the neck backwards towards the false ribs, and were increased by pressure. Quiet and warmth in bed, united to emollient diaphoretic remedies, as Decoct. Alth. nitros. cum Roob Sambuci, Cataplasms, and dry warm cloths to the neck, soon brought about relief and a perfect cure; in eight days time she recovered and was discharged.

On the 21st of December, the following case occurred in a nurse: After a momentary sense of indisposition, which soon passed off, she fell about noon lifeless, and in a state of insensibility, to the ground, and more than an hour elapsed before she was brought about; the pulse was moderately frequent, the respiration slow, not impeded, the hands contracted with spasm. Aromatic vinegar, the besprinkling and washing with cold water, as also frictions were of no avail, but a sinapism to the præcordia and glysters, restored her to life and consciousness. She made known that she had been four days without alvine evacuation, which she had usually daily. She had scarcely spoken when she was attacked with fresh spasms and convulsions, even with symptoms of opisthotonus. Glysters, with Inf. Anthem. and muriate of Soda were given; also, Aq. Menth. Meliss. ā ʒij. Tinct. Castorei Liq. Ammon. Succinat. ā ʒss; and moreover, a dose of sulphate of magnesia; some stools soon followed, when the spasms and other morbid symptoms shortly disappeared.

PTYALISMUS.

An old woman, who lodged in a close apartment with a barometer-maker, fell into a violent ptyalism, in consequence of his having employed a good deal of quicksilver for some days. The few teeth she had were so loose, that she could move them any way without difficulty, two of them came out, the mouth was full of aphthæ, the gums and tongue swollen, and as she expressed it, her mouth burned like fire; the saliva flowed abundantly, and her breath was most offensive; she could scarcely take any food, even soup caused much pain. Dec. Gram. cum. Sodæ sulph., and powders with sulphur sublim. were given; emollient warm collutoria was ordered, and which soon gave her relief. By degrees, with this treatment, all the symptoms disappeared, but the teeth from want of gums did not fasten; after the inflammatory stage, the continued use of Infus. flor. Salviæ was of great service. A proof of the powerful effect of quicksilver on the human frame.

PERIPNEUMONIA.

A very violent, but regular and shortly terminating inflammation of the lungs happened to a stout brewer's apprentice, who brought it on by exposure to cold. The expectoration was very much coloured with blood, the affection of the chest, oppression and pain as well as cough, were violent; he could not lie on the right side, nor make a deep inspiration, the pulse was somewhat hard and strong. A copious bleeding gave great relief, yet the expectoration was still bloody, and only on the following day began to disappear, as did also gradually the fits of suffocation. Emolli-

ent remedies, as althæa with nitre, cataplasms, and a strict diet, were very conducive to his recovery, and in eight days he regained his former health and left the hospital. Among the remaining cases which came into the sick wards, one of apoplexy deserves notice.

A cooper fell senseless from his bench, and was brought on the day following into the general hospital. The cause was unknown, he had led a regular life, and was now in his seventieth year. Paralysis had taken place on the left side, blood-letting, purgative remedies, and stimulants to the skin, had effected no relief; he died the second day after his admission. When examined, an extravasation of six ounces of blood was found in the right lateral ventricle of the brain, which so distended that cavity, that on exposing the brain, a remarkable protuberance on its surface was observed, and the ventricle itself had burst. The extravasated blood was from the plexus choroides of that side which was beset with hydatids, and its veins were varicose.

JANUARY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Highest. | 29.093 | 44. 6. |
| Lowest | 27.549 | 17.37 |
| Mean. | 28.321 | 30.98 |

Winds very variable.

January set in with foggy, but mild weather, the little snow which fell disappeared.

After the 6th, clear weather came on with increasing cold, and the barometer rose to a great height. Earthquakes took place in several parts of North Germany. The prevailing diseases were

catarrhal and rheumatic fevers, acute gout, erysipelas and dropsies; few cases of inflammation confined to particular organs, happened in this month. The treatment adopted in rheumatic fevers, was the antiphlogistic with gentle diaphoretics. In inflammatory gout, mild diaphoretics with small doses of nitre, after enveloping the affected part with tow, and the employment of local bleeding where the violence of the disease seemed to require it.

BRONCHITIS AND TRACHEITIS.

A remarkable case of inflammation of the trachea and bronchia occurred in a washerwoman, by name, Franciska Kopetzka, aged twenty-five years, and of tolerably stout habit of body. She had been subject yearly, since her twenty-third year, to a nettle rash which receded, and for which this year she had taken, by the advice of a woman, some remedies which had brought on violent vomiting and purging, so as to reduce her considerably. A dry cough which came on, and which she considered as the effect of taking cold, induced her to make use of saffron steeped in brandy. After which she began to cough violently, had great oppression at the chest, short breathing, alternate heat and cold, with headache and increased thirst: these symptoms acquired, in a short time, viz., from early in the morning till evening, such violence, that she was threatened with suffocation every minute, she lay breathless and senseless after each fit of coughing. She was brought into the clinical hospital in this state at ten at night on the 25th of November. She gasped for breath, could not articulate, nor even produce any sound whatever; when the cough

came on she grasped at the nearest fixture to steady herself and get breath; she could only bear to be in the erect posture, and with inexpressible anxiety she begged with her uplifted hands for relief; the eyes were prominent, she felt a violent burning pain in the course of the trachea, and an oppressive tightness at the chest; she could not breathe deep without bringing on a distressing, painful, hollow, barking, and dry cough, and spasmodic contractions of the hands, which placed her in imminent danger of suffocation; her ordinary respiration was much impeded, attended with an unusual sound; when she coughed, she also felt temporary sharp pains in the left side; the abdomen was free from pain, the pulse small, and so oppressed as to appear thready, and could only be felt by great attention. Ten ounces of blood were taken, and six leeches applied to the trachea, emollient cataplasms to the breast; inwardly, *Mist. oleosa*; *Calom. gr. j. et Ext. Hyosc. gr. ss.* every hour, and a mild pectoral linctus were ordered. The blood as it flowed in a full stream seemed to restore the patient to life; she could now make a deep inspiration, and the suffocating fits of coughing became immediately milder; she had a much better night. On the following morning she found herself much better, the cough was both less frequent and less violent, nor was it any longer so hard and hollow, the pain and oppression of the chest had also ceased; only in the course of the trachea she yet complained of a burning pain and inclination to cough; her voice had returned, though hoarse; her breathing more quiet and free, the pulse frequent, rather hard and compressed, yet much more free than yesterday; the blood had a thick inflammatory coat. Four more leeches

were this day applied to the trachea, the rest continued, except that the calomel was reduced to half a grain.

On the 27th, the pain in the trachea had disappeared, a rawness and tickling remained, the cough was softer, and she already spit up a thick globular expectoration with great relief; her breathing became more free, she could recline easily in any posture, the pulse was moderately frequent, more free and strong; she had several loose stools; hence the calomel was laid aside, and the emulsio gummosa ordered. But as on the day following, the 28th, the diarrhœa continued, and rather increased, the Dec. Salep. spiss. cum Syr. Papav. was given instead of the Emuls. Gummos. and also powders with a third of a grain of Ipecacuanha every two hours. A white sediment shewed itself in the urine, the diarrhœa subsided, the cough and other complaints ceased, her voice became natural; and with the use of Dec. Salep. spiss. in eleven days she regained her health.

URTICARIA:

On the 7th of December, a striking case of urticaria presented itself, in a stout plump maid-servant, by name Fransiska Popp, twenty-three years of age; she could not assign any cause, but was on the 4th of December taken with shivering, which was followed during the night by a violent burning of the skin, as though she had lain on fire; she was very hot and thirsty, and remarked the following morning, here and there on the skin, particularly on the extremities and breasts, pale and deep red vesicles and spots, the former raised above the skin, and having a great resemblance to

those raised by the application of nettles; she felt some oppression at the chest, had a cough, and had been costive for some days. Ordered, Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci; and as on the following day the bowels did not act, Sodæ Sulphas was substituted for the nitre. The eruption began in part to disappear on this day, and on the 9th a separation of the cuticle was observed; she soon got well, and left the hospital on the 13th of December.

ARTHRITIS.

Acute arthritis occurred often in this month: with regard to the treatment, arthritis acuta, and rheumatismus acutus, were very similar; both were treated as inflammatory affections, in which our attention was particularly to be directed to the perspirable state of the skin. Gramen, Althæa, nitrum, neutral salts, and keeping the affected parts warm, almost made up the treatment; to which were joined, only in cases of greater violence, bleeding (chiefly topical), and after that the inflammation was removed but the pain remained, blisters, dulcamara, aconitum, antimonialia, and calomel. The numerous cases which occurred, in our school at least, were thus speedily and fortunately cured without one unpleasant instance of metastasis. In proof of which some cases shall be stated.

Mathias Gross, a button-maker, twenty-nine years of age, born of healthy parents, and having always enjoyed good health, about two years since was attacked with general pains of the limbs, of which he was cured by blood-letting and antiphlogistic remedies. He continued well till, on the 10th of January this year, he fell into the same

disease, and which, as he believed, was brought on by working a good deal in the damp; he had violent pungent pains in the knee and ankle joints, could not walk or move his feet; his elbows, wrists, and fingers of both hands were now attacked; all motion painful, or denied him.

A week passed thus before he came into the hospital, he had a good deal of fever, and his face was distorted with pain; the above joints, and now even those of the shoulder were swollen and painful, particularly on motion, the thirst great, the pulse quick and full. The joints were wrapped in warm tow, and he was ordered diaphoretic and opening medicines, as Dec. Gram. cum nitro; vel Sodæ Sulph. et Roob Sambuci, and to be kept warm in bed. An universal, abundant, vaporous, sour-smelling sweat and gentle stools took place, the pains in the joints by degrees subsided, and the power to move returned in proportion; after a fortnight he was quite free from complaint, and returned home to his occupation quite well.

A very similar case happened to a widow, fifty-eight years of age, and also to a maid-servant, twenty-two years old, who had not before suffered from this disease. The same symptoms required the same remedies, and the disease was fortunately terminated in a regular way, by abundant perspiration of a very sour smell, and a sediment in the urine; they were both soon cured. This disease attended with the above symptoms does not bear stimulant remedies, and the diaphoretics used must be entirely taken from the antiphlogistic class, even Liq. Ammon, acet. and Dulcamara, do not succeed at first, still less Aconitum; but it cannot be denied but that when the fever is subdued, and the pains continue, these remedies are

very appropriate. In the above cases we had no occasion for them. Apoplexies and palsies occurred frequently, and at the same time in this month, the latter generally a consequence of the former: it was remarked, that when they appeared the barometer underwent great changes; for from an unusually depressed state, it rose suddenly to an uncommon height. The conditions of the atmosphere appeared evidently as the chief cause, but of what kind, and in what they consist, is a question not yet to be satisfactorily answered. The persons attacked were, for the most part, men of from thirty to fifty years of age, and of various occupations. Paralysis was more generally on the right side, which extended even to the œsophagus, whence difficulty of swallowing, but without pain; or to the larynx, whence stammering, and scarcely intelligible speech; if to the muscles of the face of one side, a distorted mouth; if to the rectum, difficulty in going to stool, but without pain; great costiveness; if to the muscles of the extremities, paralysis of the muscles of the side affected. The treatment when inflammatory symptoms appeared was antiphlogistic; bleeding, cupping, stimulants to the skin, and eccoprotic medicines were first employed, afterwards Flores Arnicæ, Rad. Senegæ, Pyrethrum, Liq. Ammon. carb. et anisat, Nux vomica, aromatic frictions, vapours, and baths with soap lees. In many tedious cases, the galvanic pile was attended with the desired effect, and which succeeded when the above treatment failed.

FEBRUARY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Highest. | 29.072. | 47.75 |
| Lowest. | 27.776. | 20.75 |
| Mean. | 28.424. | 34.25 |

Prevalent winds, north-west and south-west.

The mildness of the winter of this year extended into February, in which were many warm days; but towards the middle, cold north winds and snow storms prevailed; after the 20th it became cloudy, and the air was moist but not very cold. In consequence of this state of the weather in this month, frequent colds and other catarrhal complaints prevailed, as well as gout and rheumatism; notwithstanding which, the fevers that occurred had the nervous character, to which the mild moist weather, and the earth bereft of snow, and free to exhale, mainly contributed; to these may be added atmospheric influence, less understood. Nevertheless, this character continued with the already detailed symptoms in a milder form; and it appeared evident that it was not in general joined with a deficiency or depression of the vital powers, but that they were in sufficient force. The pulse was in the beginning, as regarded its frequency and strength, always such that one would have prescribed any thing rather than stimulants, but the more decided antiphlogistic, or even evacuating plan, were as little to be ventured on; so that it became the physician's duty to act the part of a quiet observer, and let nature take her course, which was often fortunate.

CATARRHUS NARIUM EX POLYPO EVULSO.

A remarkable case of coryza occurred in a young woman, twenty years old, and of a tender habit of body, who, for some years, had suffered from nasal polypi, several of which had been extracted at different intervals. She had, indeed, undergone the operation within a month of her admission into the hospital, after which she went some distance home in bad weather. The pains occasioned by the extraction were not of any consequence; but in the following days they so much increased that, with shivering, subsequent heat and lassitude, she was forced to take to her bed. A dull heavy pain, which occupied the whole forehead, and proceeded from the root of the nose, over the left cheek, to the zygoma, distressed her without intermission.

When she came under our care, these pains were so violent, that she could not rest in any posture; could scarcely open her eyes, or bear the light. The conjunctiva was inflamed, the eyes suffused with tears, the countenance swollen, the cheeks, as well as the mucous membrane of the nose, as far as it was visible, were red; she had an unpleasant sense of dryness and tension in that part, the degree of fever was not proportioned to the violence of the local suffering; the pulse was moderately frequent, soft, and full. Leeches were applied to the temples, and a blister to the neck; she took Dec. Alth. cum Roob Sambuci, and had glysters injected. She was immediately relieved by the leeches, the headache disappeared, and, in a few days, she went to her home.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

A case known in practice, viz., that during pregnancy consumption is suspended, appeared in a woman, who was brought in her ninth month, in a tolerable state, having only a cough, attended with puriform and rather copious expectoration, but without any difficulty of breathing. She had a good time, and was tolerably well for some days after delivery; but now the disease, hitherto mild, came on with renewed force, the cough became troublesome, the expectoration was abundant, and of an ichorus character, colliquative sweats, with increased fever, daily increasing emaciation and weakness came on, and in a few weeks she died.

On opening the body, the lungs were found attached to the ribs, and so degenerated into a sanious cancerous mass, (carcinoma pulmonum) that the knife, in cutting them, met with the resistance which one finds in dividing a cartilaginous substance; and yet her pregnancy had been able to suspend, for a time, this extensive disease.

EPILEPSIA.

A disease against which medicine often strives in vain, viz., the epilepsy, occurred in a student, twenty-two years old, who had always enjoyed good health, and whose parents had not been subject to this disease. He dined one day with a good appetite, but afterwards felt himself unwell, and had nausea. In about three hours he had a complete epileptic paroxysm; he fell into a state of unconsciousness, saw and heard nothing; those who were present told him that he was seized with convulsions, had foamed at the mouth, and afterwards fallen into a profound sleep: this attack

recurred the same day, after a short interval. When, on the day following, he came into the hospital, he had the fits as above described; the countenance was at the time very much puffed, of a livid red, and continued so after the attack; the expression of his countenance was changed, the white of the eye red, with extravasated blood, the eyes protruded, the tongue swollen, and bitten at the apex and sides—it was white; he had a bitter taste and increased thirst, the head hot to the feel, and heavy, the determination of blood to it could not be mistaken; there was a sense of pressure at the præcordia, the bowels lax, the pulse quick, full, and somewhat hard. The *mistura temperans* (ex *Potass. supertart. et Test. præp.*) and powders, with a grain of *Zinci. Oxyd.* were given, some leeches were applied to the temples, and cold cataplasms to the head, together with sinapisms to the calves of the legs. Afterwards he took *Dec. Gram. cum Sodæ Sulph. et Ant. tart. gr. j.*; continued the powders, and observed a strict diet. The paroxysms soon appeared as mere threatenings; he had spasms, with continued consciousness, the head became more clear, the tongue cleaner; with the use of *Dec. Gram. cum Potass. tart.* he was in a few days freed from his complaint, and went home to resume his studies.

SPLENITIS.

An old woman, in her sixtieth year, the wife of a distiller, who often had recourse to a glass of brandy, was seized with violent pains in the belly, for which she was admitted into the hospital. All the symptoms denoted an inflammation of the spleen, which was attended with much fever; she was treated accordingly; she was bled, and the

other antiphlogistic means adopted. She improved according to our wishes; the local suffering diminished, the enlargement subsided, she could more easily bear pressure, and a sediment also appeared in the urine; still the fever did not entirely leave her, and a degree of tenderness, which soon increased, remained about the spleen, the pains even extended themselves more towards the pit of the stomach, and a periodic suffocation and vomiting came on, but not from having taken food; to this was added a difficulty in making water, she felt a burning sensation, and could only void her urine by violent efforts, and the pains extended to the region of the left kidney; in short, all the circumstances gave reason to fear a concealed inflammation of the stomach and kidney, to which her former habits of life seemed especially to contribute. A slow fever came on, the occasional vomiting could not be allayed, the secretion of urine became less, and dropsy was forming. This was fortunately averted, but there was still a continuance of the fever, of the pain in making water, as well as of that about the stomach, spleen, and kidney. Leeches, emollient mucilaginous remedies, emulsions, mercurials, frictions, sinapisms, cataplasms, and baths did indeed somewhat relieve, but could not effect a cure; and after seven weeks she died.

On examination, the cavities of the head and chest presented nothing uncommon. In the abdomen, the intestines were of a natural appearance, the liver adhered to the neighbouring parts, and was uncommonly firm in its texture; the left lobe formed the upper side of an abscess, which extended from the cardiac portion of the stomach, and, on a nearer inspection, the upper part of that

viscus was found cancerous and eroded. Lymphatic exudations were observed on the surface of the spleen, which clearly proved the previous inflammatory state of this organ; its structure was, however, natural, only much enlarged; the left kidney was greater by one-half than the right one, not diseased in its texture, but in the pelves of both there were several steatomatous substances, the size of a walnut. In the cœcum were several thread-worms. This inflammation of the spleen was the mere consequence of the original morbid state of the stomach, in a part where it is immediately connected with that viscus, and into which the vasa brevia could not, by reason of the schirrous formation, empty their blood; inflammation of the spleen was also a consequence, and though the cure of this, the more conspicuous disease, was effected, the termination could not be favourable, from the organic mischief in the stomach.

It was, however, singular that she should not, at a more early period, have had difficulty in making water; for this affection of the kidney could not be of recent date. Her former habits, and excess in drinking brandy, were most probably the cause of the schirrous state of the stomach.

MARCH.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| Highest | 28.857 | 58.55 |
| Lowest | 27.666 | 23. 9 |
| Mean | 28.261 | 41.22 |

The north-west was the most prevalent wind.

The beginning of this month was stormy, with drifted snow, prevalent east wind, and a depressed state of the barometer. About the middle, mo-

derately warm weather with rain, set in, after which it changed, and became cold; towards the end we had clear cool weather. The prevalent diseases were rheumatic and gastric fevers, and intermittents, attended chiefly with gastric symptoms; some cases of inflammations of the chest and liver, besides which the nervous febrile type continued, but it was now accompanied with frequent inflammatory affections of the chest and abdomen. It required a mild observant practice, with constant attention to the local complaint, and which often rendered the employment of leeches indispensable.

The following case affords a fresh proof of the truth of that doctrine, which enjoins us to be cautious in the use of stimulating remedies in fevers of a nervous type, and not to interrupt the salutary efforts of Nature:—

FEBRIS NERVOSA CUM CATARRHALI ORTA.

John Fliegel, ten years old, a school-boy, caught cold about the end of January, he felt a constant chilliness, and an oppressive dull pain in the forehead. This was quite neglected. On the 13th of February, a violent shivering, and burning heat, with thirst and lassitude, came on; as also a dry cough and diarrhœa. Many days elapsed, and he was brought on the 25th to the general hospital. He complained of a dull pain of the head, and vertigo when he raised himself in bed; his look was pale, the tongue covered with a dirty yellow coat, his taste bitter, his breathing free, occasionally attended with a raw dry cough, the belly soft, the loose stools continued, of which he had several during the day, the skin was dry and hot, the pulse frequent, and rather weak. Ordered, Dec.

Salep. spiss. cum Ammon. mur. et Syr. Papav., and a blister between the shoulders. As the disease continued, there appeared, on the 28th, petechiæ, like bluish-red spots over the whole skin, he felt himself in other respects the same. The stools were less frequent, the pulse soft and small. Powders, with one-third of a grain of Ipecacuan and Infus. Arnicæ cum Aq. Cinnam. et Mucilag. Aciæ were now given. On the 1st of March, the petechiæ disappeared, and he was in all respects better; the countenance more cheerful, the skin passed into a vaporous sweat, the urine became clouded, the stools were natural. In consequence of the cough returning, he took Dec. Salep., and afterwards Dec. Polyg. amar., and, lastly, Infus. Rad. Caryophyllat. He left the hospital quite well on the 25th of March.

ARTHRITIS ACUTA GENU DEXTRI IN PUERPERA.

A stout countrywoman, eighteen years old, came to be delivered in the city. She travelled in the month of December in an open carriage, and was exposed, in the coldest weather, to all the inclemency of a wet and cold winter's blast. Wet to the skin, she had already felt in her journey sharp pains in her right knee and shoulders, shivering, and subsequent heat. She was brought to bed on the 21st of December, the day after her arrival, of a dead child; her delivery had nothing else uncommon. The pains in the knee-joint became worse daily, so that on the 23d, she was brought into the clinical hospital. There was a violent inflammatory fever, with extreme pain in the shoulder-joint; the breasts had no milk, the lochia were in sufficient quantity, the right knee much swollen, hot to the touch, but not red; it

gave her the most violent pain, which was insufferable during the night, the least motion caused her to shriek, and the slightest pressure could not be endured.

Leeches were several times applied to the knee, and it was enveloped in dry cloths, but from the violence of the pain, they were changed for an emollient anodyne poultice; she took Dec. Gram. cum Sodæ Sulph. et Roob Sambuci. The pains of the shoulder soon disappeared, but those of the knee continued with such obstinacy that fears were entertained lest they should terminate in a white swelling, loss of motion, and other disorganization of its structure. As it was merely inflammation of the parts surrounding the joint, particularly of the tendinous and fibrous structures, which caused the violence of the disease, so at different intervals, as the violence of the pain recurred, about fifty leeches, and several cupping-glasses, with scarifications were applied about the knee, and repeated sinapisms and blisters; mercurial, and, lastly, the tartar emetic ointment, rubbed in. The scarified parts began now to suppurate, by which the pain diminished, and the tumour subsided; if they healed, blistering plaster was again applied, so as to restore them; at the same time, mercurial frictions to the leg, poultices to the knee, and, inwardly, derivative and alterative remedies, as Potass. tartras, Calomel, Antim. Sulph. præcip.; and Aconitum were administered; so that this painful and obstinate disease was subdued in about ten weeks. An anchylosis spuria of the knee remained, which was removed by mercurial friction, emollient cataplasms, and prudent motion of the limb. She left the hospital on the 15th

of March, after an unusual degree of pain and suffering.

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA.

Josepha Schwalb, forty years old, a nurse, of weakly habit of body, was seized with a violent inflammation of the lungs and pleura, for which she was bled at home. On the second day of the disease she came into the clinical hospital; there was great heat and thirst, a violent stitch, and oppression of the breast, which was increased by a continued dry cough, or a deep inspiration; the pulse was frequent and hard. She was again bled, the blood was buffy; she had besides emul-sio nitrosa, and emollient cataplasms. On the fourth day, the urine shewed marks of a crisis, and she was in general better. With the use of Dec. Althææ, and an emulsion, with Ext. Hyoscyam., she soon regained her former health, and was discharged on the eighth day.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS TERTIANA.

Intermittent fevers were not uncommon with us, either in the present or the last year, but they were generally mild.

Adalbert Hawlik, eighteen years old, came into the clinical ward with the symptoms of a synocha gastrica, which he had brought on by errors in diet. He was treated with antiphlogistic laxative medicines, and was soon better; the tongue became clean, the taste natural, and the appetite returned. Scarcely convalescent, he was seized one day, without apparent cause, with violent cold, thirst, and subsequent heat, which ended in sweat; the urine threw down a brick-coloured

sediment; after these symptoms were gone off, the patient found himself quite well again. He went on with the Dec. Gram. cum Ammon. mur., and, after the fifth paroxysm, the bark was given in substance, gr. xv. every two hours. After he had taken an ounce the paroxysms ceased, and he left the hospital in three weeks quite well.

Another case of tertian fever occurred in a mechanic, by name Charles Shönel, who, six weeks before, had got it when travelling. He too appeared to have had derangement of the primæ viæ as the cause; the bowels had been for some days costive. Dec. Gram. cum Sod. Sulph. was given; afterwards Dec. Tarax. cum Ammon. muriat.; and, lastly, a mixture with Ext. Centaur. min. cum Sp. Æth. sul. comp.; and with these remedies he got well in ten days without having recourse to the bark.

VITIUM CORDIS.

A shoemaker, fifty years old, was afflicted with a chronic affection of the heart; an enlargement of the left side of that organ was probably the cause of his disease, which was manifested by extraordinary palpitation, a very irregular pulse, dyspnœa, oppression, short breath in going up stairs, and vertigo. He had been ill for two years, before which he had the piles, and could not recollect any decided cause of his complaint; he was already greatly emaciated. Absolute rest was recommended, and cooling laxative remedies were given—as Dec. Gram. cum Potass. super-tart. et Aqua Laurocerasi; he was also cupped in the loins. This simple treatment, to our astonishment, had the most desirable effect; the palpitation and oppression diminished, the pulse

became more free, the patient gained flesh and strength, and, happy in having obtained such unexpected relief, desired, in this amended state, after three weeks to return to his family.

APRIL.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| Highest | 28.936 | 80.37 |
| Lowest | 27.848 | 32. 9 |
| Mean | 28.392 | 56.63 |

The beginning of April was raw and stormy, with drifting snow, but the sky soon became serene and clear. About the middle of the month it was cold and frosty, at the end it became warm again, and favourable to vegetation.

The catarrhal was the prevailing character of disease, and which readily passed into the sub-nervous state, of a mild nature. Intermittents also occurred frequently, for the most part tertians, with gastric affection, which yielded without difficulty to the evacuating mode of treatment, followed by the bark.

The uncertain changes of the weather, with the continued moist and cold air, gave rise to rheumatic fevers; and gouty subjects had violent attacks, which were attended with inflammation, and required local bleeding.

The nervous type required throughout a mild treatment, and even in bad cases did not bear a bold exciting sort of practice; for there were frequently connected with it symptoms of chronic inflammation of the abdominal viscera, which, as the cause of the greatest danger, required particular attention, and called for a modified, emollient, soothing practice, and the derivative mode of treatment.

ANGINA TONSILLARIS.

Several cases of angina occurred in this month, one of which was that of a cook, who got it by exposure to cold: the deglutition was impeded, the parts about the fauces were very red and much swollen, particularly the tonsils, which were felt outwardly as hard painful tumours; there was also considerable fever. With the use of leeches, poultices to the neck, and gargles, and inwardly, Dec. Alth. cum Potass. nitrat. ℥j, the symptoms yielded in a few days; a headache, which remained, was removed by a blister applied to the neck. A very similar case, in a student of surgery, was cured by the same remedies, and in an equally short time.

PERITONITIS ET OOPHORITIS.

A remarkable case of peritoneal and ovarial inflammation presented itself in a maid-servant; she had been six weeks before delivered with the forceps, and had soon recovered, but caught cold on the 24th of March, and had pains in the abdomen. So long as they were not violent, she took no care of them; and it was not till the 30th that she was admitted into the clinical hospital with fever, dry tongue, and a fixed darting pain in the region of the left ovary, which extended over the abdomen, with a frequent and hard pulse; but what was singular, she had a frequent and violent hiccup, with which she stated herself to have been troubled for two years. Leeches, emollient cataplasms, mercurial friction, glysters, Dec. Alth. mannat. and Calomel, subdued and removed all the symptoms except the hiccup. Half a grain of Oxyd. Zinci was now employed every three hours against this merely nervous symptom, and a sina-

pism was besides applied to the region of the stomach, by which means this troublesome affection was entirely removed; she left the hospital quite cured.

The scarlet fever appeared sporadically. A case occurred in a female, twenty-three years old, which was indeed of the miliary kind, but of a good character; it went off in a mild and regular way with gentle antiphlogistic remedies. The patient required her dismissal on the fifteenth day, notwithstanding our representations to the contrary, as she had at home the opportunity of taking care of herself, and keeping her chamber. She went home, paid no attention to the regimen so strongly enjoined her, and a general dropsy was the consequence. She was now ordered to keep in bed, and Dec. Gram. cum Potass. acetat. et Oxym. Scillæ was given; a plentiful diuresis came on, and the interrupted period of scaling was completely and fortunately finished.

METRITIS CHRONICA.

Chronic inflammations are a very abundant source of various sufferings to which mankind are exposed; they are often with difficulty made out, and their cure is still more difficult, for their course is slow and imperceptible, and our art can only oppose them with success by a treatment, steady and long continued, antiphlogistic, and yet not too active. Patience and perseverance are as necessary on the part of the patient as of the physician; whence the moral treatment, which keeps the sufferer in confident hope, is of the greatest consequence. Their outset is almost always attended with such slight symptoms that the patient scarcely notices them, they even escape

the sagacity of the physician. They often begin as acute inflammation, and afterwards assume the chronic form; this more especially occurs when the organ which is attacked had been long before in a disordered or irritable state.

A woman of the town, twenty-eight years of age, of a sprightly temperament and middle stature, had twice, since her twentieth year, been treated in the general hospital for inflammation of the womb, and once for an hæmorrhage of that organ, *both* the consequence of her mode of life. On the 3d of March she was seized with shivering and subsequent heat, pains in the loins and lower part of the abdomen; she endeavoured by the use of chamomile tea to abate them, and remained at home up to the eleventh day of her illness; but as her suffering was not relieved, she came into the clinical hospital on the 14th of March, in the following state:—There was pain in the head, the countenance was pale and hot, with marks of suffering; the thirst great, the tongue white, the breathing free, the abdomen tense, attended with a darting continued pain in the region of the uterus from the slightest pressure; she made water without difficulty, the bowels open, though generally irregular; she had occasionally tenesmus and swelling of the hæmorrhoidal veins, the pulse was moderately quick, contracted, oppressed, and rather hard. The menses had not appeared for about three months; she said that during this period she had suffered from occasional but frequent attacks of darting penetrating pains at the bottom of the belly, which she thought were spasms. She was bled to seven ounces, and emollient fomentations (as cataplasms could not be borne) were ordered; also *Ol. Amygd. ʒiij*; *Mucil.*

acac. ℥vj; Syr. Alth. ℥ss; Aquæ distill. ℥vj. On the day following the pains were diminished, the pulse was more free, the urine pale yellow, she had had a stool. The disease remained in this improved state till the 19th, when the pains returned with violence, and more fever came on: she was bled again to eight ounces, and took half a grain of calomel three times a day. The violence of the pains was with this considerably lessened, but they were in proportion more continued, and extended sometimes towards the kidneys, at others towards the sacrum; the fever was moderate, but feverishness, especially towards evening, came on with increased thirst, an excited and quick pulse, the urine continued of a pale yellow colour, and threw down a mucous sediment; she continued six weeks in this state, and evidently lost flesh. With regard to the treatment, in the more violent attacks leeches or cupping were used, when the pain was not in the integuments but affected the inward parts, emollient cataplasms and glysters, mercurial friction and tepid baths, were also diligently employed; inwardly, Dec. Alth., Salep., Emulsions, Calomel, and Ext. Hyoscyami were given, and a very light nourishing diet, consisting merely of mucilaginous substances was ordered. The pains, as well as the slow fever, in five or six weeks (when also the menses appeared) gradually abated, and entirely disappeared in the seventh week. For a fortnight she was taken good care of as a convalescent; and on the 24th of May, free from any trace of pain or complaint, she was discharged, and advised to change her mode of life.

ENTERITIS.

A female, twenty-eight years of age, of a stout make, and otherwise healthy, exposed herself to cold by hanging out linen to dry. Soon afterwards she was seized with violent pain in the abdomen, with shivering and subsequent heat, for which she was bled. She was somewhat better, left her room, and though suffering, returned to her occupation. As in three weeks time her former pains returned with violence, a physician prescribed a vomit; she thought herself relieved by it, but the same pains soon returned with renewed violence, and spontaneous vomiting came on. She now, in the sixth week of her disease, applied for relief at the hospital.

The head was not affected, the eyes were clear, the countenance pale, and indicative of pain, the tongue coated, there was nausea, eructation, and great thirst, the breathing free, the abdomen distended, with constant sharp pain, especially about the navel, which did not admit of the slightest pressure; the heat of the skin moderately increased, the skin soft, inclined to perspire; she had had no stools for two days, the pulse was equal, frequent, contracted, and rather hard. Six leeches were applied to the umbilical region; emollient cataplasms and glysters were also ordered. She took Dec. Althææ mannat. After the leeches she felt much relieved, her menses appeared, yet, notwithstanding the glyster, no evacuation took place; three drachms of Mag. sulph. were added to the mixture. She had now some loose stools, the pains became less, the belly admitted of pressure, the urine threw down a reddish sediment, and soon acquired the natural

colour. As the intestinal secretion was, during the following day, again indolent, and as there was no longer any pain, Dec. Gram. cum Potass. tart. was ordered, and she left the hospital by the 12th of April.

MAY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Highest. | 28.842. | 78.12 |
| Lowest. | 27.994. | 16.25 |
| Mean. | 28.418. | 47.18 |

The prevailing winds were south-west and north-west.

May did not bring with it its usual fine weather, being generally cold and rainy; and the frequent north winds made it raw and ungenial.

The fevers changed now into the inflammatory rheumatic type, yet without any remarkable degree of violence; and the nervous character almost entirely disappeared. There were frequent inflammations of the lungs and pleura, and also rheumatic and arthritic diseases; also intermittents; which last, within these two years, have become frequent, though for ten years before they might be considered as uncommon.

As the inflammatory character was in a moderate degree, a mild antiphlogistic treatment, with bleeding in small quantity, was sufficient: but the inflammatory arthritis required, on the contrary, an energetic mode of treatment; repeated local bleeding and cupping were found most effectual; and violent pains could alone by this means be alleviated, and entirely removed.

Intermittent fevers required laxative eccoprotic remedies, and after a certain number of paroxysms

they gave way easily to moderate doses of bark, one or two drachms of which were mixed with four ounces of spring water, and of this a table-spoonful was given every two hours. From two to four of these mixtures were generally sufficient to effect a cure.

PERIPNEUMONIA.

A violent inflammation of the lungs occurred in the case of Adalbert Pezimek, a merchant's servant, young and vigorous. Without assignable cause, he was attacked in the night of the 8th of May with difficult breathing, great restlessness, and an oppressive pain at the sternum; joined to which was a cough, with expectoration streaked with blood. On the 11th these symptoms had increased to a great degree, and a good deal of blood was mixed with the expectoration. Two copious bleedings, at which the blood was covered with a thick inflammatory crust, and some applications of leeches produced immediate relief; with the use of emollient, cooling remedies, viz., Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit., and emollient cataplasms, he got quite well in ten days.

ISCHIAS.

A sciatica of the right side, in which the pain extended chiefly from the outside of the joint down the thigh, was cured in a few days, in a woman forty-seven years old, by cupping at the hip joint, and in the course of the sciatic nerve, and the use of some laxative eccoprotic remedies, as Althæa, Gramen with Sod. sulph., or Pot. nit. and Roob Sambuci.

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA CHRONICA ET HYDRO-
THORAX.

The post mortem examination of a journey-woman, forty-eight years old, deserves particular notice. She was tainted with syphilis, and for five weeks had suffered with stitches, and oppression of the breast, attended with cough and tightness. Yet, according to her, these complaints were relieved without medicine. When she was admitted, there was heaviness of the head, the face was cold, the tongue dry, with a greenish covering, the breathing much impeded by tightness of the chest; there was a sharp pain on the left side under the ribs, which was increased by a deep inspiration; the expectoration was of a saffron colour, tenacious, and in great quantity; the pulse very frequent, small, and depressed; not admitting of further depletion. Mucilaginous cooling remedies, Calomel, Ant. sulph. præcip, blisters, leeches, and cupping were employed without effect.

On opening the thorax, the left lung was found hepatized, and compressed into a small bulk, and a good deal of water on this side—there was an uncommon quantity of it in the pericardium—which was itself thickened; on the surface of the heart was a quantity of exuded lymph, that organ was pale and flabby, evident traces of previous inflammation. In the abdomen, the spleen was found attached to the neighbouring parts by ligamentous matter, not unlike the jelly of plumbs, it appeared sphacelous, and its coat cartilaginous. There were marks of syphilitic infection about the pudendum, viz., condylomata and fluor albus.

HEPATITIS ET ENTERITIS.

In this month we also lost a patient, twenty-one years old, servant in a coffee-house. She had a very cachectic look; two years ago had hæmoptysis, then syphilis, and greatly injured her health by an irregular course of life. In consequence of some domestic trouble, she drank a quantity of spirits, on which she fell senseless to the ground. Fever, headache, bitter eructation and vomiting were the principal symptoms which induced her to seek relief in the clinical hospital. The abdomen was painful and hard to the touch in the epigastric region, a deep inspiration increased this pain; her taste was bitter, she had frequent eructation and vomiting; the pulse was frequent, small, and oppressed.

The disease was pronounced an inflammation of the liver, particularly of its left lobe. The antiphlogistic treatment, with repeated topical bleeding, emollient cataplasms, and soothing ecoprotic remedies was adopted; camphor and mercurial friction were later employed; but purging and vomiting followed, and she died on the fifth day.

On examining the body, the lungs were found in their natural state; yet there was a considerable quantity of water in the cavity of the chest. In the pericardium about two ounces of bloody fluid; the heart very much wrinkled. In the cavity of the abdomen, the small intestines were inflamed at their surface, the gall-bladder distended, the liver uncommonly large, and had many pseudo-membranes on its convex surface, the pylorus was very soft, the spleen indurated, the kidneys very large, the vagina inflamed.

JUNE.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|--------------|-------------|-------|
| Highest..... | 28.737..... | 86. |
| Lowest..... | 27.835..... | 48. 2 |
| Mean | 28.786..... | 67. 1 |

The prevailing wind was the south-west.

The beginning of June was marked by clear, but yet cool days; soon after, great heat came on suddenly. On the 13th it was quite cold, with much rain; the sky continued cloudy. On the 20th, snow fell in the mountains, a very uncommon appearance. The rain continued; it was particularly strong on the 24th and 25th, when the rivers swelled to an amazing height, which caused such a dreadful inundation as had not been seen for forty years before.

Rheumatic fevers, pains in the head, erysipelas, and intermittents were frequent in this month. Bad cases of diarrhœa were almost general—an effect of the suppressed cutaneous secretion, from the moisture. They required mucilaginous remedies, warm infusions, and ipecacuan in divided doses. In the city a bad kind of scarlet fever prevailed here and there, which, in one case, proved fatal on the fourth day, and in another, even on the second.

SPLENITIS.

Barbara Muller, a maid-servant, twenty-five years old, after a violent dispute was seized with shivering, subsequent heat, and headache; which was soon followed by a darting, burning pain of the left side, which extended itself to the left shoulder. A vomiting of dark-coloured blood

also came on, which returned at intervals. When, on the 20th of June, she was admitted into the clinical hospital, the symptoms had considerably increased; she could not bear pressure on the left hypochondrium, and she there felt a burning pain, which extended to the pit of the stomach; the hawking and vomiting of a bloody fluid continued, the pulse was frequent, rather hard and oppressed, her appearance cachectic.

She had Dec. Alth. mannat. ordered, eight leeches to the region of the spleen, and emollient cataplasms. Relief certainly followed; still she could not bear pressure on the part; and the vomiting, though less frequent, still continued. Three cupping-glasses were now applied to the part affected, and the other remedies continued as before. On the sixth day, the disease terminated with an abundant diaphoresis, and mucous sediment in the urine. Some inconsiderable tension, and tenderness of the left side went off by the continued application of warm cataplasms, and taking the Decoct. Althææ.

RHEUMATISMUS ACUTUS PEDIS.

A country young woman, nineteen years old, by name Maria Pechiczkowa, was admitted for violent lancinating pains in the calf of the leg, which she had before in the joint of the knee, attended with fever. She could not walk, or bear the part to be handled; there was a degree of swelling perceptible. Some cupping-glasses were applied along the calf, the leg was wrapped in warm cloths; she took Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci. The pains were considerably diminished as well as the fever, though they would not entirely yield; for which mercurial

friction, and lastly, a blister in the form of a garter, was applied below the knee; inwardly, Dec. Gram., Potass. tart. and Roob Sambuci were given. With this treatment she soon regained her health.

EPILEPSIA.

A case of epilepsy merits notice, in which the oxyd of zinc was, for the second time this year, efficacious. Magdalena Sauczkin, thirty-three years old, a maid-servant, enjoyed general good health, but, on the 11th of June, had such a violent fright, that she fell into strong convulsions; she lost her consciousness, the face was swollen, she foamed at the mouth, and, after a quarter of an hour in this state, she fell into a profound sleep, out of which when she awoke she remembered nothing of what had occurred, but felt herself very much fatigued and cast down. On the same day, as well as on the 12th, she had several similar attacks.

When she came into the clinical hospital there was no morbid appearance observable, except exhaustion, a flushed countenance, want of appetite, and increased thirst; the *mistura temperans* (ex Pot. supert. et test. præp.) and Zinc Oxyd. gr. j. were given every three hours. The paroxysms ceased from this time, and in a fortnight she left the hospital in perfect health.

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA.

A maid-servant, twenty-two years old, came on the fourth day of her illness, with heat, flushed countenance, thirst, darting and oppressive pain, which was increased by a deep inspiration, cough, and viscid expectoration; the pulse hard and full.

A copious bleeding, and afterwards six leeches to the chest; inwardly, Dec. antiphlogist. and the application of emollient cataplasms restored the patient in ten days.

REMARKS ON SYPHILIS.

The forms under which syphilis appeared in this year were various; in the clinical hospital they were united mostly with other diseases, especially febrile ones of every kind, and which last were most considered in forming the diagnosis. The chief symptoms were eruptions of the skin, sore throat, or ulcers in the nose or genitals, fluor albus, condylomatose excrescences in various parts of the body, nocturnal pains in the bones, and nodes. With regard to the treatment, the febrile affection afforded generally the chief indication; and it was not till this was removed, that the syphilitic affection could be particularly attended to. In general, the chief remedy opposed to this disease was mercury, and we endeavoured to bring it into use as soon as circumstances, and the accompanying morbid symptoms admitted of it; and here the maxim of preferring its milder preparations, when they were sufficient for the cure, was observed.

Salivation was not excited or kept up as necessary to the cure, it rather gave the hint, worthy of our attention, that the constitution was saturated with the specific, and that a truce should be put to its further employment. Hence, as soon as signs of salivation appeared, such as swelling of the gums, bad smell from the breath, heat and pain in the mouth, increased secretion of saliva, or the peculiar sensation of the teeth being longer or softer than usual, the mercury was suspended,

and the mouth kept clean by rinsing it with lukewarm emollient infusions. The full development of the salivation was generally prevented by these means, but in other cases, where the patient had taken before his admission a great quantity of mercury, and where, notwithstanding its discontinuance, salivation came on to a great degree, the case was considered as one of great irritation, and treated with emollient lotions for the mouth, and with derivative remedies, more especially such as acted by the bowels and skin, and thus it was without difficulty removed. There was no case where, even from the most violent salivation, any serious consequence followed; not even the loss of the teeth.

Syphilitic eruptions were usually troublesome; for their cure Calomel, or Mercur. solub. nig.* were generally employed, and the cure was moreover furthered by the decoctions of R. Bardanæ, Dulcamara, Sarsaparilla, or Guaiacum. So also were syphilitic sores, whether primary or secondary, always treated with mercury, and generally in its mildest form; but the local treatment was always considered as essential to their cure. And here it is necessary to observe in what state the sore may be, viz., whether irritation and inflammation are present, which are clearly shewn by more or less of pain, redness, dryness, swelling and tension; or whether it is in a state of insensibility and torpor. In the former, and much more common case, tepid emollient fomentations and lotions, and even covering it with a mild salve, are very useful, and hasten the cure; but in the se-

* Obtained by precipitating with ammonia, mercury dissolved in nitric acid.

cond case, it is necessary to call forth more life and activity in the surface of the sores, by stimulant remedies, in which mercurial preparations have the best effect; hence touching the part with Argenti nitras, or sprinkling it with red precipitate and sugar, as a vehicle, and, according to circumstances, with camphor added to it.

In both cases the greatest attention to cleanliness forwards this object, as the frequent ablution with tepid water, the introducing of clean dossils of lint between the surfaces of the ulcers, especially in the genitals, and keeping the sound parts free from the ichorous discharge.

Condylomatous excrescences, when solitary and with narrow bases, were removed at different times with the scissors, and when they sprung up again, they were touched with caustic. When from the broad basis, or their great number, they could not be removed, they were treated with caustics, such as Argenti nitras, or Butyrum antimonii, but mercury was always given internally. In condylomata of the prepuce, which so readily grew again, bathing the part in a rather strong solution of corrosive sublimate had the best effect.

In obstinate forms of syphilis, especially in pains of the bones and nodes, a more powerful preparation of mercury, viz., Hydrarg. oxymur. was employed. It was given partly in solution, (a grain to five or six ounces of distilled water, of which a table-spoonful was taken night and morning) partly in pills, when the above-named decoctions and abundant mucilaginous remedies were at the same time administered.

A few detached cases may serve more effectually to throw light on the minutiae of the treatment.

CONDYLOMATA FACIEI.

A woman, thirty-four years old, came, on the 7th of April, 1824, with symptoms of general syphilis, into the public hospital. On several parts of the face, as the upper lip, the side of the nose, the chin, the forehead, and in the neck, there were found condylomatous spots, an inch broad, round, and raised some lines above the skin, containing, under a brown crust, an ichorous matter, the scalp had likewise similar crusts and sores, only with this difference, that they were not raised above the skin. On the rest of the body there was no farther trace of the disease, though she was conscious of having had it from an impure connexion.

According to her account, she had observed these appearances for more than eight weeks, her health otherwise not impaired; in the beginning, scaly eruptions came out here and there on the face, which daily increased in extent, and raised themselves above the skin. She had ordered, Mercur. solub. nig. gr. ij., in Sacch. pur. ʒj. m. f. Pulv. div. in dos. N^o sex., one to be taken night and morning. Dec. Bardanæ pro potu., and for touching the condylomatose ulcerated excrescences of the skin, Hyd. oxym. gr. ij. solv. in Aq. distill. ʒiv. But the signs of ptyalism soon appeared, the breath became fetid, the gums easily bled, and the teeth had the peculiar blunted feel. The mercury was suspended and tepid gargles of Dec. Althææ were ordered; inwardly, Sodæ sulph. dissolved in water, so as to procure some stools. The symptoms soon gave way, and the mercury was resumed.

As she was so readily salivated, and as her

complaints had from time become rooted and extended over the system, the following was given: Aq. dist. ℥iv; Aq. Cort. Aur. ℥j; Hyd. Oxym. gr. j; Tinct. opii gutt. xx. a table-spoonful (made of wood) to be taken night and morning. Even with this remedy for some time used, the ptyalism threatened a return; but its complete development was prevented by the derivative method, especially by neutral salts, emollient lotions for the mouth, and some small doses of Sulphur sublim. When this was effected, she went on again with the above remedy, till every morbid symptom had disappeared. With this periodical use of the sublimate, and its topical application, the condylomata decreased, and in six weeks entirely disappeared. The hairy scalp was the first part to get well: she was discharged cured on the 2d of July.

The venereal disease appeared in another form, viz., with ulcers and fluor albus, in a maid-servant, seventeen years of age; she had chancres on the genitals, which covered their inner and outer surface, and presented a frightful appearance, causing wounds and great pain from contact of the urine; she had, moreover, an inflammatory rheumatic fever, with a stiff neck, and difficulty in swallowing; emollient cataplasms were applied to the neck, and she took Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Roob Sambuci, to which, on account of costiveness, Sod. sulph. ℥ss. was added; as to the local complaints, the ulcers as well as the excoriated parts were occasionally washed with tepid water, and clean dossils of lint introduced between them.

After the violence of the fever was abated, the mercurial remedies were administered, viz., half a grain of calomel night and morning, and she went on with this alone after the diminished febrile

symptoms required no further remedies; she took the calomel in the above dose for about a month, notwithstanding which no signs of ptyalism appeared, and in that time the ulcers as well as the fluor albus were entirely cured.

This disease made its appearance in the form of condylomata about the anus, in a girl of the town, twenty-seven years of age; these were more or less elevated, red, cauliflower-like excrescences, which gave no inconvenience except a little itching; as these were thin at the base, they were partly removed by scissors inclined according to the surface, and the bleeding stopped with a compress of lint: she took powders containing half a grain of calomel twice a day; and thus, by degrees, were the whole of these warts removed by excision. When from the breadth of the base this could not be adopted, they were touched with *Butyrum Antimonii* once daily, by means of a pencil; or sometimes burnt with caustic, especially when after removal with the scissors they threatened a return, or could not otherwise be eradicated from the base. It required seven weeks entirely to destroy this adventitious organization, and to complete the cure.

ERYSIPELAS FACIEI.

Erysipelatous inflammations occur pretty frequently in these parts; females are most subject to them, especially maid-servants, who are so often exposed to the exciting causes. Though this disease is not of itself always attended with danger, it is still important, and readily passes, especially when mismanaged, to some vital organ, when it becomes dangerous and often fatal. A melancholy example of this occurred this year, shewing that our art is

often incapable of remedying the mischief occasioned by ignorant interference.

Anna Czerney, thirty years old, of a pretty strong habit of body, had enjoyed good health, and except some complaints when she began to menstruate, was a stranger to any disease. On the 10th of June, this year, she had a violent fright, was afterwards seized with shivering and heat, and became thirsty. After twenty-four hours she felt a burning itching in the face, and a painful tension, with which this part became swollen, and of a shining red colour; as these symptoms increased, she was soon obliged to keep her bed, during which time the erysipelas spread over the hairy scalp, on to the neck. Several remedies were used, among which some, as white lead, were very improper, and greatly increased the mischief. The eyes were swollen and closed, blisters formed on the face, which contained a serous ichor, and passed into scabs which covered the face like a mask, and gave her a monstrous appearance; when on the 18th of June, the eighth day of her illness, she came into the clinical hospital, the erysipelalous inflammation extended over the whole head to the neck, and even deep into the meatus auditorius. She did not complain of any headache, but the tongue was dry, covered with a brown crust, the thirst very great, occasionally a dry cough unattended with pain, her breathing free, the abdomen free from pain and soft, the urine of a deep red colour without sediment, the stools as yet always costive, the heat of the skin much increased, the pulse moderately frequent and soft. Decoct. Gram. cum Pot. tart. et Roob Sambuci were ordered, and the head and face covered with thoroughly dry warmed cloths.

The following days (19th and 20th of June) there was an appearance of improvement, the bowels were gently opened, the swelling of the face was less, the scabs fell off, and there was a separation of the cuticle on the face; the mental functions were not impeded, the fever continued moderate, but the tongue was always dry and coated, the heat of the skin greatly increased, and the urine of a dark red colour. Whilst the erysipelas left the face, it extended itself over the back, shoulders and breast, and one might daily discern what progress it had made. On the 21st of June, she had several loose stools, for which Dec. Salep. spiss. with a few grains of Ammon. muriat. was given, and powders, with one-third of a grain of ipecacuan, were directed to be taken every three hours, by which they were soon repressed. Whilst the erysipelas was extending itself over the body and upper extremities, the 23d of June (the thirteenth day of the disease) had arrived without any critical appearance in the urine or by sweat; the disease had now already extended to the elbows, also over the back, breast and belly, to the half of the thigh, and there it suddenly stopped short.

In the night between the 23d and 24th of June, she had sometimes wandered, but at the morning visit she was perfectly composed, gave rational answers, and had nothing to complain of except that her cough was somewhat more troublesome. The pulse was sufficiently strong, moderately frequent, the fever on the whole was not too violent; the black tongue and want of all critical signs alone made the prognosis unfavourable. Dec. Alth.*

* Here, as in all cases where the quantity of the vehicle is not mentioned, half a pint is understood; the dose of the other ingredients may be inferred from cases where they are specified,

cum Ammon. muriat. et Ext. Hyosc. was given, and a blister applied to the neck.

Now however, new unfavourable symptoms came on daily, the wandering was more constant, and she lost her consciousness entirely, she fell into a comatose state, and on the 27th of June the erysipelas suddenly disappeared, and the pulse could not be counted; repeated blisters and sinapisms, and camphor inwardly, were inefficacious, and she died towards evening.

Examination of the body.—On opening the cranium, nothing extraordinary appeared besides some turgescence of the vessels of the brain and its coats. The chest and abdomen were found in a natural state. Considerable putrefaction had in twenty-four hours taken place. In this case the examination did not afford any instruction.

JULY.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| Highest | 28.79 | 88.25 |
| Lowest | 28.292 | 55.85 |
| Mean | 28.541 | 72.05 |

The prevalent winds were the north-west and south-west.

The month of July was remarkable by its unsettled weather, at one time warm and clear, then suddenly changing for storms with violent rain and alternate hail. The inundations were at the beginning of the month still pretty high, and pernicious vapours exhaled from the streets and cellars.

and the directions in the note at page 29, of course apply; on which last it may be remarked, that the half pint mixture serves for the twenty-four hours, the German spoon being somewhat less than ʒss. and some part of that period being allowed for sleep.

The prevalent character of the fevers was the gastric and nervous, the latter somewhat violent, especially when the cases were attended with much diarrhœa: it made its appearance with great heaviness of the head, and often inflammatory irritation of the brain, with delirium, and also with meteorismus.

Erysipelatous inflammations were frequent, as well of the head as of the other parts, which were generally dangerous, and much disposed to metastasis inwards. Hæmorrhagies of the womb were more common than usual, caused partly by miscarriages, partly by debility, they required, in general, a tonic stimulant practice. Aqua et Tinct. Cinnamom, Cinchona, Alumen, Kino, and Ipecacuanha, in divided doses, were the remedies used.

The cases most worthy of notice in this month were the following:—

HYDROPS UNIVERSALIS.

An old woman, in her eightieth year, living in want and misery in a damp cold dwelling, became dropsical; her feet œdematous and the abdomen greatly distended, her breathing difficult, so that she was unable to lie in the horizontal posture. She had been in this state six weeks, when she came under our care. A solution of Potass. subcarb. in Acet. Scillæ with Inf. Herb. Petroselin, and as a diarrhœa came on, Infus. Rad. Levistici. cum Ext. Scillæ, with inunction of Ung. Digitalis Ol. Junip. et Terebinth. on the belly, and lastly Infus. Levistici cum Sp. Æth. nit., brought on a copious diuresis, and restored her in a short time.

PHRENITIS LACTEA LEVIOR.

A country woman, twenty-years old, had suckled

her child during a month; but as this was inconvenient to her on account of her service, she weaned it, and endeavoured to repel the milk by the application of lard. The breast, however, swelled much, became painful, hard and inflamed. On the 4th day, she was taken with violent headache, shivering and heat; she passed restless nights with turbulent frightful dreams, slight wandering and loss of consciousness, her thirst was increased, the bowels costive. When she was admitted (the fourth day of her illness) the fever was moderate. Ordered, Dec. Gram. cum Potass. tart. ʒvj; powders with half a grain of calomel, emollient fomentations and vapour to the breasts, glysters, and drawing off the milk as soon as the breasts admitted of it. Soon after the emollient vapours were applied, the tension of the breasts gave way, they became softer, and the milk could be drawn off by the gentle application of the glasses for that purpose, it even flowed spontaneously. Several loose stools which followed effected an immediate general amendment, especially of the head, which became proportionably relieved as the evacuations by the bowels and the breasts proceeded without interruption. The urine threw down a copious sediment. A milk schirrus, however, in the right breast threatened, notwithstanding this treatment, to become troublesome; the swelling was more prominent in this part, was pointed and very painful. Emollient cataplasms were diligently applied, and mercurial friction was directed to be used around it: the inflammation and swelling diminished, the schirrus began to disperse, which was encouraged by cataplasms with Species emollient., et Herb. Conii., and during the night with emplast. Conii; these had the de-

sired effect of entirely dispersing the schirrus, and she left the hospital quite well.

Another case of this kind occurred in the month of August in a maid-servant, who, on the 26th of July, had been safely delivered in the lying-in hospital, and had perfectly recovered. On the 27th the breasts filled with milk with the usual symptoms, and a slight shivering, and she undertook the office of a wet nurse. On the 31st she went to bed quite well, and had a good night's rest; but in the morning her behaviour became of a sudden strange, her countenance was distorted, she cried out and sung with extraordinary gesticulations. The limbs felt cold, the face pale, whilst the head was hot, and the pulse frequent, strong and full. The breasts were flaccid, and without milk. Leeches were applied to the temples, cold poultices to the head, and warm cloths to the breasts; glysters and dry cupping ordered, and stimulants of horse-radish and vinegar applied to the calves of the legs; and she was speedily brought into the general hospital, where she was admitted on the 1st of August in the following state:—Her consciousness had returned, she gave rational answers to questions made her, and complained of a dull headache; there was something however confused in her look, the head was moderately warm, the breasts already full of milk, tense, hard and sensible to the touch, the belly distended without pain, she had had stools, the urine was of a dark yellow colour with a mucous sediment, the heat of the skin moderate, the pulse rapid, full and soft. Ordered, Decoct. Gram. cum Potass. sulph. ℥ss; and powders, with a grain of calomel every two hours, and emollient fomentations to be applied to the breasts. She had soon copious eva-

cuations from the bowels, the abdomen subsided, the head was relieved, and on the following day, (2d of August) she was very much better, and her appetite returned. The milk flowed spontaneously from the breasts with the fomentation, the tension diminished, they became soft and without pain, there was a copious white sediment in the urine, the skin was moist, the fever moderate.

The powders were reduced to half a grain twice a day, and the Pot. sulph. to two drachms in the mixture; a strict diet was enjoined. The milk continued to empty itself for some days, and became less in proportion to the increased excretion from the bowels. The breasts were now merely covered with dry warm cloths, the powders were laid aside, the mixture continued in such manner as to procure two or three evacuations daily. On the 14th, she was discharged cured.

OTITIS.

A young woman, twenty years old, got, as the consequence of exposure to cold, an inflammation of the ear, attended with fever, violent darting pain, and tumefaction of the meatus externus, loss of hearing on the right side, and at the same time violent pain in the left ear. When she spoke or swallowed the pain was increased, both tonsils were swollen and inflamed, the pulse rather hard and oppressed; it was the eighth day of the disease; six leeches were applied to the neck, and on the following day four more to the right ear; emollient vapours and cataplasms; inwardly, cooling antiphlogistic remedies. Afterwards, when the fever was less and the pain continued, a blister was ordered to the back of the neck and mercurial friction. The inflammation was fortunately dis-

persed, but a violent sciatic pain now came on in the left limb, which again rendered necessary the repeated application of cupping-glasses with scarification, in the course of the sciatic nerve. In three weeks time she was discharged cured.

HÆMATEMESIS.

A weakly cachectic looking young woman fell into a violent passion, and afterwards drank some glasses of punch. She soon found herself indisposed, with a sense of heat in the region of the stomach, and nausea, and she vomited some black fluid blood. When on the second day she came into the hospital, these symptoms continued, there was no fever, the pulse was small, contracted, the region of the spleen and stomach very tender. The vomiting of blood as well as the other morbid symptoms ceased with the application of some leeches to the left hypochondrium, and the use of cooling subacid remedies, as Dec. Gram. Tamarindinat. cum Potass. tart.; in ten days she left the hospital cured.

ARTHRITIS VAGA.

A dangerous case of this disease occurred in a maid-servant, in her forty-first year; she had not before had the disease; the wrists and finger joints, as well as those of the metatarsus were seized with inflammatory swelling, all motion prevented, and painful. A pretty strong inflammatory fever came on, it was treated with antiphlogistic remedies, as Dec. Gram. cum Pot. nit. Pot. sulph. et Roob Sambuci; and Dec. Hord. cum Acid. Tartar. pro potu, with dry warm covering of tow. But these symptoms disappeared unexpectedly in the above joints, and an affection of

the chest came on with unequal pulse, anxiety, and burning pain in the region of the heart.

Blisters applied to the calves of the legs drew the arthritic affection to the knee-joints, and the chest was relieved; she stated that she was very subject to constipation of the bowels, Dec. Gram. cum Mag. sulph. et Roob Sambuci was given; but the pain and swelling now quitted the knees and attacked the head, which became evident, from the pain and heaviness of that part. Rambling and tinnitus came on, the countenance was pale, fallen in, and peculiarly disfigured. (Metastasis ad meninges) derivative remedies, blisters and calomel averted the danger; the disease appeared again in both wrists, and afterwards in the foot, the head became free, and now, on the twenty-first day of the disease, the urine for the first time deposited a mucous sediment, and the skin, till now dry, broke out in perspiration; to further which diaphoretic remedies were given, as Dec. Gram. cum. Ant. Diaph. non ablut.; Liq. Ammon. acetat. Stipit. Dulcamar; and lastly, Plummer's powder and aconite.

She became almost convalescent, when an œdematous swelling came on the ankle, but it was dispersed by Spirit. Camphorat. and dry warmth. She left the hospital quite well in a month's time.

METRRORRHAGIA.

A stout maid-servant, eighteen years old, two months gone with child, raised a heavy cask of water from the ground, and felt a trifling pain in the womb, soon after which blood came away, and in a few hours it increased so that lumps of clotted blood were thrown out. A surgeon directed some medicine and cold applications, with which the

hæmorrhage was somewhat stilled, but yet it went on during four days, when she sought relief at the clinical hospital. She was feverish, complained of pain over the symphysis pubis, which, however, bore pressure. Decoct. Gramin. Tamarindinat. cum Potass. supertart. et Syrup. Rubi, was ordered, with absolute quiet; in six days all the symptoms were removed, and she left the hospital cured.

CONVULSIONES.

One of the students in surgery, in narrow circumstances, lost his money, and fell, from alarm, into the most violent convulsions, with loss of consciousness. Violent gnashing of the teeth, biting of the tongue, and locked jaw (trismus) with occasional curvature of the body backwards, spasmodic clenching of the fists with the thumbs included, uttering a deep roar, violent palpitation of the heart, and irregular intermitting pulse. He was bled to eight ounces, sinapisms were applied to the pit of the stomach and breast, glysters of Inf. Anthem. were given; inwardly, the Mist. temperans cum Aquæ, Lauro-ceras. ʒss. and Zinci Oxyd. were given, and in two days he recovered.

AUGUST.

| | Bar. | Ther. |
|------------------|------------------|-------|
| Highest. | 28.776 | 83.75 |
| Lowest | 28.255 | 59.22 |
| Mean. | 28.515 | 71.48 |

The prevalent wind was the south-east.

In August the heat was considerable on some days, at the same time the nights and mornings were sensibly cold. Few days were without rain, so that on the whole this month was rather re-

markable for its moisture. It was only in the last three days of it that fine summer weather set in.

The prevalent character of the diseases was the rheumatic and mild inflammatory, as well as bilious; many rheumatic pleurisies appeared, and also putrid fevers. In other respects the fewest cases occurred in this month, yet several hæmorrhages of the womb, consumptions, and dropsies were brought into the general hospital. In general, therefore, in *this year*, arthritis, rheumatic and nervous fevers, inflammations of the chest and diarrhœas, were the most prevalent diseases. Fevers of a nervous character especially were unusually frequent, but for the most part of a mild sort, with which the experience of Dr. Held, at that time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Physician to the Barmherzigen Hospital, coincides. Sore throats, croup, and hæmoptysis, puerperal fever, and other inflammatory affections of the abdomen, were less frequent than usual; but intermittent fevers were more so.

The small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever were rare, and the contagious typhus scarcely seen.

HYDROTHORAX ACUTUS.

A stout young girl, in the ninth month of her pregnancy, was seized with oppression at the breast, with cough and difficult respiration. She took no care of herself, and in a week her feet, arms and face began to swell with œdema. She could only lie with the chest raised, and rather in a sitting posture; the breath was short and oppressed. She was delivered in this state of a healthy child, and came the second day after its birth (the 1st of August) under our care. The face, hands and feet were dropsical, and pressure

on them left a deep mark, the skin was hotter than natural, the oppression in breathing had increased, the respiration was extremely difficult, and when she breathed deep it excited coughing; the abdomen was swollen, soft, but painful on pressure, the lochia flowed properly, the urine and stools were deficient, the pulse frequent, rather hard, and oppressed. Six leeches were applied to the sternum, and Dec. Alth. cum Pot. nit., Potass. sulph. et Oxymell. simp. given. The following night was very restless and without sleep, darting pains had come on at the left side of the thorax, which were increased on a deep inspiration; the fever continued the same; six more leeches were applied to the part where the pain was felt. Powders with half a grain of calomel, and one-third of a grain of digitalis, were given three times a day, and emollient poultices and exhausting glasses were applied to the breasts which had become painful. Her state was hence much improved; on the day following, the complaints of the chest had greatly diminished, the darting pain had almost entirely disappeared, but the oppression with some little cough still remained. The swelling of the face, hands and feet had fallen in an extraordinary manner, and a desirable moisture was on the skin. A blister was ordered to the sternum, which relieved the heavy and oppressive pain there; several loose stools and an abundant secretion of urine took place; hence the Potass. sulph. was left out of the mixture, and the powders were only given twice a day. With the continued use of these remedies for some days, she got quite well, and left the hospital on the 12th of August.

FEBRIS NERVOSA PUTRIDA.

The following case shews the great importance of the most particular attention to the state of the abdominal viscera, particularly of the intestines, in nervous and putrid fevers:—

A boy, twelve years old, fell sick on the 16th of August, with alternate heat and rigors after unusual lassitude. A physician thought a gastric fever was forming, and ordered a vomit, and then some purgative remedies, which produced an abundant diarrhœa; his state so far from improving, became daily worse, so much so, that on the fifth day of his illness, (the 21st of August) when he came into the hospital, he had all the symptoms of a putrid nervous fever. Great heaviness in the head, with stupor and deafness, the countenance pale and sunk, the tongue quite dry, and covered with a brownish-black coat, and cracked, the teeth covered with a tenacious black paste, consciousness obscured, delirium, difficult breathing, the abdomen contracted, only sensible to hard pressure, at which he awoke out of his stupor and contracted the muscles of the face; frequent stools, the pulse small and very frequent. The putrid character of the fever became more manifest in its course, and ended fatally on the 28th of August.

The remedies employed as the symptoms required, consisted in two applications of leeches to the abdomen, blisters and sinapisms, mucilaginous soothing mixtures, to which, in the course of the disease, camphor and Rad. Arnicæ were added; and when towards the end there was subsultus tendinum, castor and musk were given.

On examination of the body, the head presented

nothing extraordinary, except some exuded lymph between the dura mater and tunica arachnoidea; nor was any thing to be observed in the chest. Even the abdomen at first sight seemed also free from disease; for on turning back the parietes, the peritoneum, omentum, and intestines were found in their natural state, and of their usual colour; but on exposing the intestinal canal many red spots of from half an inch to an inch in circumference were observed, the ileum was in two places, and for more than a foot in length of a dark red in its whole circumference, in other places it was contracted; these parts when cut open exposed the mucous membrane red as blood, and in the highest state of inflammation; the mesentery was also inflamed and its glands enlarged to the size of nuts.

The disease was therefore a putrid fever, the consequence of a concealed inflammation of the intestinal canal, the danger of which was proved by its unfavourable termination; one might, indeed, from the symptoms conclude that there was some inflammatory affection, but scarcely should one have expected such a degree of intestinal inflammation.

COLICA HÆMORRHOIDALIS.

A tailor, of weakly habit of body, thirty-six years old, had been for some years subject to hæmorrhoidal complaints, costiveness, bad digestion, &c. In his thirty-fifth year he had the jaundice, which required some months for its cure.

At the beginning of August, 1824, he was seized with pains about the hips and loins, and could not raise himself up; towards the middle of the month these complaints, which came on in paroxysms, in-

creased to such a degree, that during the paroxysm he would crawl on the ground, writhing with the pain. The pains now extended forwards from the loins over the abdomen; the hypochondria were very tender, the pulse contracted and rather hard; eight cupping-glasses were applied to the loins; Decoct. Gram. cum Pulp. Prunor. et Pot. tart.; glysters and cataplasms were ordered. Some relief followed, but of short duration, as the paroxysms returned again, and brought him into the most painful condition; nor did the renewed application of leeches to the loins procure any permanent alleviation. Powders with three grains of Sulph. sublim. were given three times a day, and their effect was quick and striking; for in twelve hours the pains had vanished, nor did they again return. After a few days, which he remained for observation, he left the hospital cured.

COLICA INFLAMMATORIA CUM ILEO.

The following was a case of the greatest danger.—Anna Smolikin, thirty years of age, a maid-servant, of weakly habit of body, fell sick, as she related, on the 18th of August, from eating unripe fruit; she was taken with violent pains in the abdomen, which returned at intervals. A woman gave her some sort of purging medicine, as she was very costive, but no evacuation took place, and she became soon worse; the abdomen became distended, and attacks of agonizing pain almost took away her senses. In this state she came, on the 23d of August, under our care: she had not much fever, the heat of the skin was mild, she bore slight pressure on the abdomen, and only felt pain when it was considerable. Mistura oleosa, glysters, eight leeches, and emollient cataplasms were ordered.

On the 24th, eructations and frequent retching came on, and she had had no stool; six more leeches were applied to the abdomen, and powders with half a grain of calomel, with the emulsio gummosa, given every two hours; she went on with the glysters and emollient fomentations.

On the 25th, she had vomited occasionally during the night, her state was somewhat easier, the distension of the abdomen the same, a very slight evacuation had taken place; the dose of calomel was increased to a grain, and eight more leeches were applied to the belly. On the 26th, she had again occasionally vomited, and brought up a stinking yellow fluid, which resembled liquid fæces, two lumbrici were brought up at the same time. The fever continued moderate, and on firm pressure she still felt pain deep in the abdomen; she had had two scanty stools, and some fæcal matter had been discharged; eight cupping-glasses were now applied to the abdomen, the dose of calomel augmented to two grains every three hours, the mixture was continued, and a table spoonful of Ol. Ricini given every two hours.

On the 27th, the state of the patient was the same; she had had no stool, and had not vomited; ordered, Ol. Ricini, Mucil. Acac. Syr. Alth. āā ʒss. Aq. dist. ʒvj; Magn. sulph. ʒvj. On the 28th, she had again vomited fæcal matter, and another worm came away; satisfactory evacuations now took place. On the 29th she had two stools, but still had brought up the same matter; the belly now bore strong pressure, and she only felt a trifling pain deeply seated, but it still remained very much swollen and tense, the pulse natural and free from fever. In order to affect the intestinal evacuation, she had ordered Mist. Oleos. ʒiv.

Inf. Sennæ comp. ℥ij. On the 30th she was much the same; stercoraceous vomiting had twice occurred, and one evacuation downwards; she had now Dec. Alth. cum Mannæ ℥j, and a tepid bath. On the 31st, Magnes. sulph. ℥j. was added to the above mixture; she occasionally vomited, but had two stools. On the 1st of September she took an effervescing draught of Magnes. carb. ℞ss. Acid. tartar. gr. vj. every three hours, and the obstinate stercoraceous vomiting ceased, not to return again; the patient had twelve loose evacuations, the tense swollen belly subsided, and her appetite and health were soon restored. On the 8th of September she left the hospital quite well.

This disease, which was at first a colic, passed into a slow obscure enteritis; and it was only by adhering to this sure indication, and persevering in a well-directed antiphlogistic treatment, that a favourable termination was effected. It is of practical use to note the circumstance that the vomiting was only to be allayed by the effervescing draught, a proof that after the inflammation was subdued, a remaining sensibility of the intestines kept up the vomiting, and could only be removed by the carbonic acid, which here acted as a specific.

APOPLEXIA ET HEMIPLEGIA.

The following case of apoplexy shews the marked influence which the passions have on man's health, and how powerfully depressing affections of the mind more especially can undermine it, and even in a less time than could be expected bring about the destruction of its organization:—

Elizabeth Sankup, a maid-servant, nineteen years old, of a stout healthy but not apoplectic

habit of body, was thrown into deep affliction by a bad account she had received of her mother, her only remaining parent, by which she lost her appetite, quiet, and sleep. On the 18th of January she went to bed in apparent health, but her sister, who slept in the same room, observed that she ruckled, and every attempt to awake her was in vain. An experienced physician, who was soon called, saw at once that it was a complete case of apoplexy. The most appropriate remedies were employed without delay: she was thrice bled, and the antiphlogistic derivative method, together with stimulants to the skin, was employed in its full extent, by which she in some degree recovered her consciousness; but complete loss of speech and paralysis of the right side remained. In this state she was brought, on the 21st of January, the third day of her illness, into the clinical hospital: she manifested no pain, the mouth was distorted, drawn towards the left side, the motion of the tongue difficult, nor could she utter a syllable; the right arm hung down heavy as lead, without any power of motion, and the sense of feeling in it very much diminished; the fingers were contracted (the consequence of paralysis of the extensors), the lower extremity of the same side was also motionless, and the patient unable to stand or move. As another circumstance worth notice, it appeared that in the left and sound arm no pulse could be felt, even with the greatest attention, whilst in the paralytic arm it was to be felt as usual; and was found frequent, soft and weak.

However necessary at first the antiphlogistic treatment in a young subject from the country might be for the preservation of life, her present state required remedies to raise the suppressed

vitality, and restore the energy of the nerves, the most essential organs of life. With this view she took Inf. Flor. Arnicæ cum Liq. Ammon. subc. et Ext. Arnicæ; externally, frictions with Spirit. saponat. et camphorat. cum Tinct. Canthar. on the lame side; Ung. Ant. tart., to the spine, and blisters behind the ears, and as these healed, to both sides of the neck; fresh mezereum bark was applied to the arm, constipation prevented by a few grains of jalap with calomel, and she was directed to chew Rad. Pyrethri, several times in the day. With the persevering use of these remedies, to which were afterwards alternately added Senega. Spir. Ammon. Anisat. Antim. sulph. præcip., and at the same time the daily application of vapour to the parts, some hope of an amendment took place; she recovered her feeling in the paralysed limbs, and the sense of heaviness in them disappeared. Aromatic and alkaline baths with Potassa fusa, were now employed, and these had the most desirable effect of restoring motion to the lower extremity, though the arm remained paralytic. The voice too unexpectedly returned on the 12th of February; but all was now effected; for in spite of the diligent and continued use of the remedies, to which camphor was also added, the paralysis still remained. A change of some consequence in the general health of the patient took place in the fifth week; without any assignable cause her strength diminished, the pulse sunk so as to be threadlike, ulceration took place on the sacrum, she became daily weaker, and complete exhaustion of the vital functions threatened a speedy unfavourable issue. The stimulating method was now adapted to its greatest extent, to support life, which seemed every moment on

the point of extinction. Cinchona, with increased doses of camphor, Valerian, R. Angelicæ, with Æthereal spirits, and the Tinct. nervino-tonica Bestucheffii (see page 193), spirituous frictions and lotions, blisters, strengthening exciting food, and particularly wine, recalled life into the paralyzed organs, and by degrees she was restored in six weeks time; and as her strength returned, the power of moving the paralytic leg increased, the pulse was now again perceptible in the left arm, but did not acquire the strength and development of that in the right or paralytic arm, and it remained always indistinct.

To produce by our art still some effect on the paralysis, the galvanic pile was now employed; at first, ten pair of plates were used, and the patient subjected to the electric current by placing one pile to the shoulder, and the other to the back of the foot of the paralyzed side, and continuing the operation from a quarter to half an hour. After some days the piles were changed, and that which was lowest placed uppermost. So also the plates were increased to twenty, and lastly to thirty pairs, without her experiencing any remarkably unpleasant sensation; but there came little sores of a particular form in the places to which the chains were applied, which discharged a serous fluid, and left black marks behind; the beneficial effect of this excellent and too much neglected remedy soon began to appear, the voice returned with more force, and she was able to speak; and however imperfect, stammering, and unintelligible her speech was at first, (for she could only with great effort repeat words which were spoken to her) it soon became more developed. The distorted mouth recovered its former position, and at length

by degrees she was able to move the arm. She had already acquired such use of the right leg, as with the help of a stick to be able to walk about the room. She now took Tinct. *Rhois radicans*, in increasing doses from fifteen drops to half a drachm in four ounces of an aromatic water. The patient acquired, with respect to her natural state, a blooming countenance, had a good appetite, and gained both flesh and strength. Every thing went on well; we thought of sending her, to complete her cure, in June, to the baths of Töplitz; yet the pleasing prospect of a complete cure was soon to be obscured.

From the beginning of the disease, though she had before been regular, the menses had not made their appearance. She now felt pains in the loins, which extended forwards over the hypogastric region towards the pudendum, they returned periodically, and disappeared; neither febrile state of the pulse, nor any other derangement of the functions of the body were observed, and the whole was considered as propitious efforts of nature, which required no particular management, or at most, in order to assist those efforts by applying cataplasms, or taking occasionally Inf. Anthem., and afterwards, Inf. *Melissæ*. vel. *Menthæ* cum Potass. tart. et Ext. Anthem., and to encourage the circulation in the lower parts by the use of the pediluvium.

In this state she continued some part of the month of June, without any change for the better; on the contrary, the pains became continual, and the pulse febrile; she lost her appetite, and the region of the loins was painful on pressure, by pressing with force on the abdomen, she experienced a deep-seated pain near the lumbar vertebræ, the bowels became costive, no menses appeared,

though a mucous discharge came from the vagina. The presence of an obscure inflammation, which might probably be in the mesentery, could not be mistaken, and the treatment was directed accordingly. She was put on strict diet, emollient cataplasms were applied to the abdomen, Dec. Alth. mannat. and Mist. Amygd. pro potu, were ordered: notwithstanding which, the inflammatory symptoms went on, the fever became more violent, the pain in the region of the loins greater and more extended over the abdomen. It was now that, with a very unfavourable prognosis, leeches and cupping-glasses were applied, emollient glysters administered, and emulsions, with powders containing calomel, were given. After a fortnight, in which thirty-six leeches and forty cupping-glasses were applied, several sinapisms and friction with Ungt. Ant. tart., as well as tepid baths were used: the fever at length, about the middle of August, terminated with critical urine and sweat, and the inflammation was perfectly resolved. With respect to the paralysis, the patient had so far advanced as to have recovered her voice and speech, could move about with ease, and had acquired considerable power in the arm; her appetite returned, a cheerful state of mind and her blooming complexion came back by degrees; our art had thus been able to effect a considerable amendment, though not a complete cure. She was at the close of the season transferred to the general hospital, and on the 8th of September, she was (at her desire to visit her mother in the country,) discharged, being enjoined an appropriate diet, and recommended next spring to the Töplitz waters, from the use of which, in so young a person, and in one who had already advanced so far towards it, a complete recovery might be expected.

This interesting case, which for eight months was under treatment in the clinical hospital, affords, though she was not entirely cured, a fresh proof of what the persevering endeavours of our art are able to effect, even in doubtful cases; and that the protraction of a disease, however great, need not discourage the physician in his exertions; but it teaches also what very different modes of treatment, according to the difference of circumstances, may be indicated in the same patient. At the beginning, the paralytic state required a moderately stimulating practice; afterwards, when the powers of life were almost entirely exhausted, the exciting method was indicated in its full extent; and in the sixth month of her disease, on account of a chronic inflammation of the intestines, it was necessary for several weeks to employ a strictly anti-phlogistic treatment. No preconceived opinion, attentive observation of nature at the patient's bed-side, can alone direct the physician to the proper mode of treatment.

PLEURITIS SINISTRA ET ULCERA SYPHILITICA.

A bar-maid, eighteen years old, by her irregular conduct became syphilitic, for which she was treated in the lock hospital of this place, during two months. On the 12th of August, she was seized with fever, and a darting pain in the left side, which was considerably increased by taking a deep breath, and by her frequent dry cough. On the 15th she came into the clinical hospital; her countenance was flushed, her eyes animated, the tongue covered with a dirty yellow coat, the taste bitter, no pain from external pressure on the chest, but the pain on the left side continued, and had even increased in violence; she could not lie

upon it without exciting cough and increasing the pain; the abdomen was free from pain, the urine turbid, having a copious lateritious sediment, the heat of the skin considerably increased, the pulse at about 100, was full and strong; the syphilitic sores were healed, excepting an excoriation about the size of a bean: six leeches and a poultice were ordered to the part affected; and inwardly, Dec. Rad. Alth. cum Pot. nit. et Syr. Alth. The pain was much relieved by the leeches; so that on the 17th she could lie on the affected side, and had passed a good night; the prescription was not altered, only with a reference to her previous complaint half a grain of calomel was given twice a day.

On the 18th, the pleuritic symptoms had in a great degree disappeared, but the tongue was still coated, and the taste bitter, which, with an entire loss of appetite, indicated some gastric affection, which might now be treated with laxatives, and Dec. R. Gram. cum Oxymel. simp. was given. After using these remedies for some days, these morbid appearances also gave way, the sores were healed, and she left the hospital cured on the 24th of August.

FEBRIS GASTRICA SABURRALIS.

A teacher of languages, sixty years old, of a weakly habit of body, lost his appetite without any assignable cause, had an inclination to vomit, and in fact vomited a quantity of fluid clear as water; whatever food he took seemed bitter: a bitter tincture was of no service to him; and after passing five weeks in this sickly state, on the 13th of August, he sought for relief at the hospital: his countenance was pale and sunk, his ap-

petite quite gone, the tongue coated, his taste clammy, the pulse frequent and soft, the other functions natural: he took Dec. Gram. cum Pot. tart. which soon procured some loose evacuations: this required a change for Dec. Tarax. cum Ammon. mur. and powders with divided doses of ipecacuan. On the 16th the purging was much less, the tongue remained foul: as there was still no inclination for food, he took Inf. Rad. Ipecac. (ex Æss. parat.) ℥vj. Ammon. mur. ℥j. On the 18th there was not much change, but his stools were now regular.

In this evidently debilitated state of the digestive organs, the indication was to employ such remedies as might remove the atony of the intestinal canal, without retaining any accumulated noxious impurities; for this he took the following, Aq. commun. ℥iv. Ext. Menyanth., Ammon. muriat. āā ℥ss.; and on the 20th, Aq. commun., Aq. cort. aurant. āā ℥ij. Ext. Card. benedict. ℥j. The effect of these remedies was so beneficial, that on the 22d the tongue became quite clean, and his appetite returned; he perspired more than usual, the urine threw down a mucous sediment, he advanced rapidly towards a recovery, which was only interrupted by a cough which he got by quitting his bed when in a state of perspiration: the Decoct. Polyg. amar. cum Ext. Glycyrrh. also removed the symptoms, and on the 30th of August he returned home cured.

HYDROTHORAX INFLAMMATORIUS.

A case of inflammatory dropsy of the chest, not unlike one above described, occurred to a horse-breaker, sixty-four years old; a month before he had had inflammation in the chest, which, partly

from inefficient treatment, partly from his own neglect, had terminated in hydrothorax: he was admitted on the 11th of August with general anasarca, his respiration short, difficult, and distressing, threatening suffocation, so that he gasped for breath, and could not lie down; the urine was very scanty: he had a blister ordered between the shoulders, Dec. Alth. cum Infus. Fol. Digital. ex Æss. parat,; afterwards another blister to the sternum, and Dec. Alth. cum Liq. Potass. acetat. ex Oxym. scill. and powders with Digitalis and Calomel. As the digitalis reduced the pulse to forty strokes in the minute, and that intermitting, Dec. Alth. cum Camphoræ gr. ij. was given, but the camphor was again omitted as the pulse became regular. With the combined use of Dec. Alth. cum Pot. acet. et Oxym. scill. with small doses of Plummer's powder, a continued abundant secretion of urine took place, the anasarca vanished, every complaint at the chest disappeared; the patient could repose in any posture, and soon recovered his health; and at the close of the clinical school, he was discharged cured.

THE END.



