Lavoisiers Chemistry 8/

Fourcroys Chem. by Thompson
three Volumes 1.11.16

The Chemical part of the
Encyclopedia Londinensis

Nicholsons Phylosophical
& Chemical Journal
Published every month 2/6
It began at Jan 7: 1802

Pharmacopia Chirurgica
4th Edition 1799 2/6

Charls Bells Dissections 1.15

Dr Stock on Tubercles

Dr Currie's observations on
drowning, suffocation &c

ELEMENTS

OF THE

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

ELEMENTS

OF THE

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

FOR THE USE OF THOSE

STUDENTS

WHO ATTEND THE LECTURES READ ON
THIS SUBJECT

AT GUY's HOSPITAL.

PRINTED IN THE YEAR

1798.

CONTENTS.

In Chlorosis there is a defect in the parts that generate blood

Cupreum Vit: q̃ p̃ e aq: S
acto ar an immediate Emet

Treatment

During the Paroxism nothing
can in general be done
His feet however may be put
in warm water & he may be
inhale the vapor
& external frictions, stimulants or
Camphor liniment.
If the Pt should be capable

antispasmodics or Camphor
mixture, with Castor oil, Opium
(glister)
Bleeding to the relief of inflammation
if of a full habit & a great
determination to his countenance
living, stool: should not be
intermittently distended, the
same of a broken winded horse
feed him upon oats rather than
hay, Liver is still better
The method of Cure we shall
hereafter point refer to the
case of the individual

quills will be ℔ to be as
ood a remedy as any
quills w.th opium, — Calomel
omit from Pulv. Ipecac. Comp:
It is under a debilitated state
the parts that cause an
increased secretion, you
n therefore to give, Nauseat.
iet, Lac Ammon: Bi Argen
ysfld ℥j or Myrrh Emulsion
f
opium is used give it
th Calomel & Squills

uncertain in its duration
intensity of Pain, redness tume
faction &c. The Earthy deposit
is called Chalk Stones which
sometimes cause Ulceration
it is mak.g its way thro' the Skin
there is reason to suppose they a
sorb'd absorbed. Gout is frequen
very Dangerous especially if it
falls on the Stomach
Gout will be driven to extren
ities by giving a bad tone to th
Stomach, living regular &c
Prima Vid to be regarded
Chalk Stones do not contain
much earthy matter, but a gr
deal of Phosphoric acid, Urina
Calculi is very analogous to Cha
Stones. Respirable matter of
Gouty Patients contain a quan
of Phos: acid, as does the Urine

Treatment

Palliative treat.t (nothing th
affects the seat of the Disease) is
employed, for instance if the
gouty matter has fallen on the
extremities it would be very wr
to use repellents. Temperature
to be kept up as it cannot bea
the changes of air, even in the

e part into tepid water, or
y the app.^n of Leeches, or fomen
l Poppy head instead of water alone
Rest is necessary Gouty inf.^n
eldom suppurates, less seldom
hen rheumatic inf.^n
oncomitant Fever to be attended
, bleeding may in some parti=
ular instances be advised
Nitrous Nid to be particularly
ttended, neither Drastic or cold
ungers to be used Rhubarb &c
he best when Opium is employed
he bowels must not be in a
ostive State & the fever ought
o be previously subdued. The
Regimen to be exact attended
t the more aqueous the Diet
he better, as acidity is prevalent
n this Disease, all mucilaginous
ubstances are to be avoided as
hey have a tendency to accesses
Gouty Persons are generally
weak & debilitated
lix: Aloes is a good medicine
n gouty habits, or Pulv. Aloes
Guaiac so as to give two
Stools in 24 hours, Sp.^t Alk.
Vit. c. fend. - all those
medicines affect the Stomach

st cause an increase of Lymph
ection are generally made use
d in Chronic Gout & Rheuma
Friction alone has done wonder

ELEMENTS

OF THE

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

INTRODUCTION.

THE human body is ſo conſtructed, that by the application of morbid cauſes, the nervous power, or living principle, is excited into more vigorous and frequent action, by which theſe cauſes are removed, the vitiated ſtate of the fluids corrected, and obſtructions of the viſcera or other organs reſolved. Diſeaſes are then ſaid to be cured by nature, or the ſpontaneous efforts of the animal œconomy.

PATHOLOGY.

The efforts of the living principle are either univerſal or particular.

UNIVERSAL, when the whole vaſcular ſyſtem is excited into encreaſed action by a general irritation.

PARTICULAR, when the irritation is ſlight, and confined to a part.

Regular and ſucceſſive efforts are neceſſary for the cure of many diſeaſes, and when not interrupted, require a given time for that purpoſe.

The powers of nature are chiefly deficient in the cure of chronic diſeaſes, as Palſy, Dropſy, Hypochondriacal complaints, &c. &c. In ſuch diſeaſes, the efforts of the animal œconomy are too weak and languid.

In ſome diſeaſes the encreaſed action of the body is even hurtful, and may require to be moderated; as in calculous caſes, in inflammation of the ſtomach and inteſtines, &c.

Hence a judicious phyſician is not always to be conſidered as the ſervant of nature, but frequently as her counſellor, and ſhould employ his art to ſupply and correct her defects.

A knowledge of ſuch principles as direct to the moſt ſucceſsful indications in the cure of diſeaſes, are derived from,

1. An accurate inveſtigation of the proximate and remote cauſes of diſeaſe.

2. From general experience, the hiſtory of diſeaſes, and the ſucceſs of particular remedies, even though their operation or mode of action cannot be explained from any known laws of the animal œconomy.

In order to cure a diſeaſe, it becomes ſometimes neceſſary for the phyſician to know the conſtitution, or peculiar temperament of his patient.

Such parts of the body as are naturally weak, require particular attention in the courſe of a diſeaſe.

A phyſician frequently does more good by quieting ſymptoms, than by exciting violent movements in the body.

The art of obſerving conſiſts in attending to the time, and ſucceſſion of the efforts of nature, eſpecially in acute

diſeaſes; in chronic, to the operation of remedies, and in diſtinguiſhing between the effects of the diſeaſe, and the remedies employed.

The cure of a diſeaſe ſhould be chiefly attempted either in its beginning, periods of remiſſion, or intermiſſion, and not in the paroxyſm, unleſs with a view to palliate urgent ſymptoms.

Remedies ſhould be always adapted to the ſtate of the patient; gentle means are to be uſed in weak habits; more powerful and active remedies in ſtronger habits: nothing is to be attempted by ſudden and violent means, which may, with equal ſafety, be affected by milder remedies; but in deſperate caſes, deſperate remedies are to be employed.

A few active remedies, the efficacy of which has been eſtabliſhed by experience, are to be preferred to the more doubtful and compounded: and in chronic diſorders, remedies of approved efficacy, are not to be frequently changed, unleſs ſome new indications of cure occur from an alteration in the ſtate of the diſeaſe.

The ſame diſeaſe, in different perſons, cannot always be cured by the ſame remedy. The venereal diſeaſe, though attended with the ſame ſymptoms in different perſons, will not yield to the ſame preparation of mercury; hence ariſes the neceſſity of trying new remedies, and of employing even different preparations of the ſame remedy.

In the application of remedies the ſeaſon of the year is to be attended to.

In ſpring and ſummer, viſceral obſtructions, and many other chronic affections, are more eaſily removed, than in autumn and winter.

It is the duty of a phyſician to divert the force of a diſeaſe from the vital organs, to parts leſs neceſſary to life.

There are certain periods of diſeaſe when evacuations are moſt ſucceſsfully excited, either by nature or art; profuſe and early ſweating in fevers gives no relief, but moderate ſweating in a more advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, often promotes recovery: hence is founded the idea of concoction, ſo much talked of by Sydenham.

It becomes frequently neceſſary to quiet urgent ſymptoms, though the remedies employed ſhould be contra-indicated by the cauſe of the diſeaſe; in inflammatory caſes, this often prevents difficulties in the uſe of opium.

Critical evacuations are not to be checked nor interrupted, nor are remedies to be employed, which may excite other movements in the body at ſuch critical periods.

In acute diſorders, or during much pain, food is in general to be avoided, becauſe it rather degenerates into a corrupted ſtate than affords nouriſhment.

The more the ſtrength of the body is impaired, the lighter ſhould be the food, and of more eaſy digeſtion; it ſhould be taken frequently, and in ſmall quantities; on the contrary, the more ſtrength the patient has, he may indulge with the greater ſafety in the uſe of ſolid and more nutritious aliment.

A diſeaſe is the impeded action of any function of the body.

The practice of medicine may be diſtinguiſhed into PATHOLOGY, and THERAPEUTICS.

PATHOLOGY, includes a knowledge of the cauſes of diſeaſes, their ſymptoms, ſeat, criſis, diagnoſis, and prognoſis.

THERAPEUTICS comprehends the adminiſtration of remedies for their cure.

The cauſes of diſeaſe are prediſpoſing, exciting, and proximate.

OF PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

1. Debility, by whatever means induced.
2. The diſeaſed conformation or figure of the body.
3. The increaſed or diminiſhed elaſticity of the ſimple ſolids.
4. The more or leſs irritable ſtate of the nervous ſyſtem.
5. The qualities of the blood, and other fluids of the body.
6. The hereditary ſtate of the body, favouring particular diſeaſes in different periods of its growth.
7. The nature of preceding diſorders.
8. The period of life, whether that of an infant, the adult, &c. &c.
9. The ſex of the patient.

OF EXCITING CAUSES.

1. Violent paſſions of the mind, ſuch as anger, love, grief, fear, ſhame, envy, joy.
2. A ſtudious and anxious life, watchfulneſs, &c. &c.
3. Poiſons, or the abuſe of violent and active remedies.
4. Different qualities in the atmoſphere, either ſenſible or latent; MIASMATA or CONTAGION.

5. A defect, or ſuppreſſion of natural evacuations.

6. Errors in diet, either from the quantity or quality of our food.

7. Mechanical injuries.

Theſe have been alſo called remote or occaſional cauſes.

OF PROXIMATE CAUSES.

By the proximate cauſe is meant the real ſtate of the diſeaſed organ.

A knowledge of this ſubject can only be derived from

1. An inveſtigation of the nature and powers of the more remote cauſes.

2. A careful attention to the ſymptoms, and the order of ſucceſſion in which they occur in diſeaſes.

3. The effects of the remedies employed.

4. The diſſection of morbid bodies.

In this laſt caſe we ſhould carefully diſtinguiſh between the effects and cauſe of the diſeaſe.

The inveſtigation of proximate cauſes is moſt difficult, and the ſcience of medicine is, in this reſpect, extremely imperfect.

OF THE SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

The præternatural phænomena which occur during a diſeaſe, are called ſymptoms.

Theſe are either felt by the patient, or obſerved by the phyſician.

The effects which immediately ariſe from morbid cauſes, are called the ſymptoms of the cauſe.

Theſe ſymptoms may produce others, which are called the ſymptoms of the ſymptoms.

Every ſymptom points out a diſeaſed ſtate of ſome of the functions, either the *vital*, *natural*, or *animal*.

The ſymptoms of diſeaſes, in the order they appear, and the circumſtances which may operate in the animal œconomy, in diverſifying their appearance, or rendering them anomalous, ſhould be carefully obſerved.

All ſymptoms are to be explained from the action of the proximate cauſe, or the re-action of the living principle in the animal œconomy, excited with a view of expelling or deſtroying whatever is inimical to the body.

Many ſymptoms of diſeaſes are to be explained by the law of ſympathy.

OF THE CRISIS OF DISEASE.

By the criſis of a diſeaſe is meant a ſudden change, either into health, or death.

A criſis is more perceptible in acute than in chronic diſeaſes.

In acute diſeaſes, an exacerbation of ſymptoms frequently precede the moſt favourable criſis, terminating in ſome ſenſible evacuations, which procure relief to the patient.

Evacuations, which are accompanied, or immediately followed, by a relief of ſymptoms, are favourable and critical, but not otherwiſe.

It was the opinion of Hippocrates, and is now that of many learned and judicious phyſicians, that critical days or periods may be accurately marked

from their regular and periodical returns, eſpecially in acute diſeaſes, and even in the fevers of our own country.

The critical days of continued fevers, are the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 20th.

This doctrine is confirmed by the united teſtimony of De Haen and Cullen.

The regular courſe of nature may be interrupted, accelerated or retarded, by various circumſtances in the animal œconomy, as well as by the injudicious practice of the phyſician.

OF THE DIAGNOSIS.

The Diagnoſis is that part of pathology which treats of the ſpecific agreement, or diſagreement of ſymptoms, by which diſeaſes may beſt be diſtinguiſhed from one another.

This is of the utmoſt importance, and ſuppoſes an intimate knowledge of the leading and characteriſtic ſymptoms of all diſeaſes.

OF THE PROGNOSIS.

This is the ſcience of ſigns, by which we may foretel the event, or iſſue of a diſeaſe.

This ſuppoſes long experience, and contributes much to the reputation of the phyſician.

In this branch of pathology, Hippocrates and the ancients acquired great reputation.

The prognoſis is by no means conjectural, when founded on accurate obſervation and experience.

In forming an accurate prognoſis, we muſt recollect our former obſervations in ſimilar diſorders; the effect of the diſeaſe in the ſame perſon at a former period; the degree of vis vitæ remaining; the importance of the organ affected to the life of the patient.

It is alſo of conſequence to attend to the patient's age and ſex, together with his former ſtate of health; to the influence of climate, or prevailing contagion, and the period of the diſorder, as the ſame ſymptoms occurring at different periods, are accompanied with more or leſs danger.

Symptoms of danger are more fallacious in acute than in chronic diſorders.

The nature of critical diſcharges, and the ſymptoms uſually preceding them, deſerve our notice.

PART I.

OF THE

GENERAL DOCTRINE OF FEVER.

IN every fever there is ſome degree of chillineſs, in-increaſe of heat, frequency of pulſe, and diminution of ſtrength in the animal functions.

The phænomena in common to all fevers, which direct to an inveſtigation of their cauſes, are beſt illuſtrated by obſerving the paroxyſm of an intermittent fever.

SYMPTOMS OF THE COLD STAGE.

Languor and ſenſe of debility; paleneſs in the face and extremities; a contraction of the ſkin and veſſels on the ſurface of the body; a ſenſe of coldneſs in the back, diffuſed into different parts of the body; a tremor terminating in rigor; great inſenſibility; dryneſs of the mouth; pale urine; coſtiveneſs; a diminution of the uſual ſecretions; a ſmall irregular pulſe; anxiety; oppreſſion at the præcordia; ſometimes cough and dyſpnœa; often drowſineſs and ſtupor.

The intellectual functions are frequently impeded.

The ſymptoms of the cold ſtage conſtitute the eſſence of the diſeaſe; they are the effects ariſing more immediately from the action of the proximate cauſe; and they

Two thirds of the Diseases to
which mankind are subjec
may be denominated Fever

are the means of producing that re-action of the ſyſtem which terminates in the ſucceeding ſtage of the paroxyſm.

SYMPTOMS OF THE HOT STAGE.

The ſenſe of cold becomes leſs violent; a heat greater than natural prevails, and ariſing from the præcordia, is diffuſed over the whole body, at firſt irregularly by alternating fluſhes, becoming more intenſe and permanent; the colour of the ſkin returns, with tenſion and redneſs; the features of the face, and other parts of the body, recover their uſual ſize; head-ach; a pain in the back, and often in the extremities; urine high coloured, with a ſtrong hard pulſe.

The ſymptoms of the hot ſtage terminate in the criſis, reſolution of the fever, or ſweating ſtage.

THE SWEATING STAGE.

The pulſe becomes free and large; the organs of ſecretion are relaxed; the circulation is free and pervious on the ſkin, producing ſoftneſs, and moiſture; the urine depoſits a ſediment; the belly is open; the functions of the mind and the ſenſibility of the body are reſtored.

Though we have pointed out the ordinary courſe of ſymptoms which occur in the paroxyſm of an intermittent fever, yet it is ſeldom that all theſe ſymptoms are preſent in the ſame perſon, and circumſtances frequently happen which pervert the order of them, and render them anomalous.

In continued fevers, there is a diſpoſition to regular paroxyſms, but they are ſeldom ſo complete as to terminate in perfect intermiſſions; they generally however aſſume remitting appearances, and the periods of remiſſion are often regular and ſteady.

This has given riſe to the diſtribution of fever into continued, remittent, and intermittent.

THE REMOTE CAUSES OF FEVER.

They are ſuch, as in conſequence of acting on the moving powers, induce the cold fit.

Of theſe are MIASMATA and CONTAGION: of the firſt, are the effluvia of marſhy and moiſt grounds; chiefly occurring in warmer climates, in a degree however in all countries, and producing the ſame fevers, only differing in their degree of violence.

The number of contagions is ſmall, each retains the ſame character in all countries, and is of one ſpecific nature, producing a variety of effects, only when influenced by ſeaſon, climate, the habit of body and other accidental cauſes.

The variolous and morbillous matter are to be referred to the head of contagion, and probably the effluvia of the human body in gaols and confined ſituations.

Contagions are moſt active when applied directly from their ſources or fomites, the atmoſphere aſſiſting greatly to deſtroy or render them inoffenſive.

Another frequent remote cauſe of fever is COLD.

It acts by inducing ſpaſm on the ſurface of the body,

particularly in thoſe, the vigour of whoſe circulation has been conſiderably weakened.

According to the ſtate of the habit to which it is applied, it is capable of producing inflammatory diatheſis, as in the caſe of rheumatiſm, in others it produces catarrh, and in many continued fever.

When applied in an extreme degree, ſo as to exert its ſedative powers, it extinguiſhes life, and produces gangrene.

Other remote cauſes of fever, are the ſedative paſſions of fear, grief, and anxiety.

Intemperance in drinking and venery aſſiſt in producing fever, eſpecially when favoured by the concurrence of miaſmata, contagion, and the action of other ſedative powers.

Retenſion of putrid and acrid matter in the *primæ viæ*, from indigeſtible or corrupted food, or fæces in the inteſtines, concur in the production of fever.

Direct ſtimulants, though they increaſe the pulſe, and animal heat, are ſeldom capable of producing fever.

OF THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF FEVER.

In attending to the ſymptoms of languor and debility preceding the cold fit, and to the ſucceſſion of the three ſtages of an entire paroxyſm, we may ſuppoſe that cauſe and effect are in the ſame order, viz; that the debility induced, favours the ſpaſm on the ſkin, which is productive of the cold fit; that the cold fit is the cauſe, by its effect on the heart and arteries, of promoting that excitement, or greater action of the vaſcular ſyſtem,

which is productive of the hot fit, and that the resistance is overcome by the hot fit, which terminates in the restoration of secretion, both on the surface of the body, and the other organs of secretion in the system.

It therefore appears that the most frequent occasional causes of fever produce primarily a sedative effect, and that that effect becomes a stimulus in the system, exciting more action in the heart and arteries.

We suppose, therefore, that in every fever there is a power applied to the body, which has a tendency to destroy it; but that the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ is roused to obviate such noxious powers, or to correct and remove them: so that in fevers it may be said that there are two powers acting, the one of a sedative nature, the other stimulant.

In every fever there is a tendency to certain regular or periodical movements, attended with obscure marks of remission and exacerbation, even in the most continued. These remissions differ in the frequency of their return, producing the variety of quotidian, tertian, or quartan periods, according to the intervals of paroxysms.

OF THE PROGNOSIS IN FEVER.

This will depend on the prevalence of morbid or salutary symptoms; how far the excitement in the system is adequate to remove the noxious power, or how far it is properly directed to that part of the body, by the action of which the resolution of the disease is best effected.

If the excitement, or re-action, be too violent, as in

inflammatory fever, it often deſtroys the vital power and organization of the part; this is a frequent cauſe of death, eſpecially affecting the brain in continued fevers.

The action of the ſedative power, particularly in the caſe of contagion, tends to extinguiſh the vital principle, by acting on the nerves, and inducing ſymptoms of debility.

In ſuch caſes as are denominated putrid, the alteration of the texture of the blood, and weakneſs of its veſſels, are productive of profuſe hæmorrhage, effuſions under the ſkin, petechiæ, and other malignant eruptions, accompanied by a diſpoſition to gangrene.

The ſymptoms which evidently point out the prevalence of danger, compared with the ſalutary ſymptoms, will be conſidered in treating of particular fevers.

In forming a judgment of the event of a diſeaſe, attention ſhould be paid to the remiſſions, the regular movements, and the critical days, which in moſt caſes are accompanied with ſome ſenſible change in the ſecretions, the pulſe, or the ſtate of the head.

An exacerbation of ſymptoms frequently precedes a ſalutary and happy criſis.

OF THE GENERAL CURE OF FEVER.

In the cure of fever, our attention ſhould be firſt directed towards moderating any irritation, which may increaſe the diſeaſe, or diſturb the regular and ſalutary periods.

1. All diſagreeable and violent impreſſions on the mind are to be avoided.

2. The ſtimulus of external heat is to be removed, as well by keeping the patient in a large and airy room, as by diminiſhing the quantity of bed-clothes.

3. The exerciſe of the body, or the exertion of muſcular power, as in ſpeaking; even the ſtimulus of light, is to be avoided, as they increaſe debility in weak habits.

4. The food ſhould be vegetable, aſceſcent, and of the eaſieſt digeſtion; the beſt drink is water acidulated; and, in general, all fermented liquors, except ſmall beer, ſhould be forbidden.

The uſual ſymptoms of fever are encreaſed by the introduction of food or nouriſhment into the body, eſpecially of animal food; therefore the anxiety generally expreſſed on that occaſion is ill founded.

5. When the *primæ viæ* are preternaturally loaded with corrupted matter, or accumulated fæces, the ſtomach and inteſtines are to be emptied by the uſe of *Formul. Select.* No. 174. An early attention to this particular will not only remove ſuch morbid and irritating matter, but likewiſe moderate the inflammatory diatheſis of the ſyſtem, and render bleeding and other evacuations leſs neceſſary.

In the general cure of fevers we ſhould be regulated by an attention to the ſymptoms of violent action, debility, and tendency to putreſcency in the animal fluids.

The ſymptoms of violent action are increaſed force; hardneſs, and frequency in the pulſe, which often particularly determines to the brain, lungs, and other important viſcera, producing a ſenſe of local pain and congeſtion; the ſecretions are generally very high coloured. Such ſymptoms have commonly been preceded by a

ſevere cold fit, and point out the inflammatory diatheſis of the habit.

The ſymptoms of debility are a weakneſs and irregularity of the voluntary motions, as ſubſultus tendinum, as well as of ſenſations and intellectual operations; weakneſs of the pulſe; coldneſs of the extremities; a tendency to fainting in an erect poſture, and a ſighing in reſpiration; involuntary diſcharges, and difficult deglutition.

The ſymptoms indicating a tendency to putrefaction are, a loathing of animal food, great thirſt, and a deſire for acids; the blood looſe in its texture; hæmorrhage from the organs of ſecretion, without marks of great excitement; effuſions under the ſkin or cuticle, producing petechial and livid eruptions; frequent looſe and fœtid ſtools, with little relief; fœtid urine, and a cadaverous ſmell of the whole body.

The ſymptoms of *violent action* are beſt moderated by *blood-letting*.

The effect of bleeding is more immediately felt, in reducing the inflammatory action, than any other evacuation.

It requires much ſkill to determine in what caſes it may always be ſucceſsfully employed.

It ought chiefly to be had recourſe to in the early ſtage of fever.

The young, the vigorous, and plethoric, bear it beſt

The ſpring and winter ſeaſons demand it moſt

The inflammatory diatheſis is more prevalent in cold than in warm climates; this however is not altogether a general rule, for in the warmeſt countries, local inflammation, eſpecially of the liver, is more frequent and

acute than in cold countries, and gives way, chiefly, to early bleeding.

In epidemic and contagious diſeaſes much caution is neceſſary in the uſe of the lancet.

Attention ſhould be paid to the former diſeaſes and habits of the patient.

The appearance of the blood, and the effects of blood-letting, which may have been already practiſed, ought likewiſe to regulate our conduct.

A ſudden and large evacuation often anſwers beſt, eſpecially when made in a relaxed or ſupine poſture.

Evacuation by ſtool likewiſe moderates the violent action of the ſyſtem.

The effect of purging is not only that of emptying the inteſtines, but likewiſe the vaſcular ſyſtem diſtributed upon them.

This evacuation does not ſo ſuddenly weaken the ſyſtem, nor reduce the inflammatory diatheſis as blood-letting; it has however frequently its advantage, eſpecially in doubtful caſes of increaſed action.

In the more advanced ſtage of fever, purging may not only be uſeful, in ſo far as it empties the inteſtines, and removes the putreſcent and irritating matter of the bowels; but when employed in the beginning may do good by moderating the general action of the ſyſtem.

Symptoms of violent action are moderated by plentiful *dilution*, eſpecially of watery fluids, acidulated or accompanied with ſome of the neutral ſalts.

Sweating frequently tends to moderate the violent action of fever, when produced by gentle and relaxing means, in oppoſition to external heat and powerful ſtimulants.

This evacuation is frequently ſpontaneous and moderate, producing the ſolution of the diſeaſe, and is often ſucceſsfully excited by art.

In many caſes where it is early and profuſe, it protracts the diſeaſe, and exhauſts the patient's ſtrength. This is frequently perceived to be the caſe in rheumatic fevers.

If it does not relieve in twenty-four hours, it ſeldom does good.

A relaxed ſoft ſkin, oppoſed to a dry burning heat, is more favourable than a copious diſcharge.

Partial ſweating is always hurtful.

In caſe of violent action, ſweating is moſt ſafely induced by nauſeating doſes of emetics, eſpecially the antimonial.

For this purpoſe tartariſed antimony ſhould be employed in ſmall and divided doſes in ſolution.

This, in general, will likewiſe prove gently laxative, which renders the practice of ſweating much ſafer in many doubtful caſes of inflammatory diatheſis. Other preparations of antimony may likewiſe be employed, which, by their ſlow ſolubity in the ſtomach, are leſs apt to excite vomiting. Of theſe are all the calcined preparations of antimony, in imitation of Dr. James's powder.

In the early ſtages of fever, great advantages are derived from the combination of antimonial with purgative remedies.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 173.

When tartariſed antimony is given in ſolution, it ought to be diſſolved in wine.

During the uſe of the calcined preparations of antimony, acids ſhould be avoided, which might render their operation too violent.

Under the nauſeating operation of antimonial preparations, the febrile anxiety, and even delirium, is often encreaſed, until ſome ſenſible evacuation is induced, which removes thoſe ſypmtoms, and brings on a criſis of the diſeaſe.

The general action of the ſyſtem is encreaſed by *bliſters*, though the violent action of a particular and deeply ſeated part is leſſened by them. They ſeem to act more from their power of ſtimulating than their power of evacuating.

They are chiefly indicated in caſe of local pain and congeſtion in the beginning of fevers; and in the later ſtages they may be more freely employed to keep up the *vis vitæ* of the patient.

Sinapiſms and *rubefacients* ſeem to act upon the ſame principles.

Fomentations to the lower extremities, frequently relieve the head in caſes of greater action, and by determining to the ſkin, remove the reſiſtance and ſpaſm upon the ſurface of the body.

The ſymptoms of *debility*, the moſt frequent cauſe of which is contagion applied to the body, are beſt counteracted by the free acceſs of cold air, which corrects and even deſtroys its action.

In ſome caſes, cold water has even been ſucceſsfully applied for this purpoſe.

Debility is greatly moderated by the action of tonic and ſtimulating remedies. To this head belongs the uſe of bark, ſerpentaria, and wine.—Vide *Formul. Select.* Pag. 15, 16, 41.

Bark ought chiefly to be employed in caſes of remiſſion, with a ſoft ſkin, where the ſecretions, at leaſt once in twenty-four hours, are ſomewhat more liberal.—In

caſes of violent heat, a dryneſs of the ſkin, a very quick pulſe, and ſymptoms of local congeſtion, it ſhould not be employed.

The ſerpentaria, or contrayerva will often ſupport the *vis vitæ* in low fevers, and rather promote the natural criſis of the diſeaſe.

In caſes of extreme debility, with unequal and irregular heat, a low quick pulſe, and much watchfulneſs, wine may be employed with great advantages: and ſleep, in all caſes of low fever, ſhould be procured by opiates.

In all caſes of debility, much evacuation by ſtool is to be avoided.

The criſis of a low fever is generally beſt effected by ſound ſleep, or ſpontaneous ſalivation.

The ſymptoms indicating a tendency to *putridity* are obviated by removing the patient from putrid or corrupted air.

By a frequent change of bed-clothes and linen.

By vegetable and aſceſcent food.

By evacuating the contents of the bowels by cooling and aſceſcent purgatives, ſuch as cryſtals of tartar and tamarinds, which likewiſe, by their antiſeptic and diluent effect, correct the general ſtate of the animal fluids.

When ſymptoms of putrefaction are accompanied with ſymptoms of great debility, then bark and other tonics may be employed with advantage.

Bark is too active a remedy to be employed with ſafety in all caſes of continued fever; it ſhould never be given in caſes of inflammatory diatheſis; even in other fevers its good effects are chiefly perceived in caſes of remiſſion, as before obſerved.

In the general cure of fever we have rather ſpoken of general indications than of the application of particular remedies.

OF THE GENERAL DIVISION OF FEVERS.

Notwithſtanding that in all fevers there is a diſpoſition to periodical returns and occaſional exacerbation; yet in ſome they are ſcarcely obvious, in others more apparent, and in intermittent fever, perfect and compleat.

This has given riſe to a diviſion of fevers into continued, remittent, and intermittent.

The continued are either *inflammatory*, accompanied with violent action; *nervous*, attended with debility; or *malignant*, attended with appearances of *putreſcency*.

In general, however, they are not ſo diſtinctly marked, and in common practice we find them of a mixed nature, and changing into one another, except when ſome particular contagion has operated. But as in all fevers the plan of cure muſt be adapted to the ſtate of *increaſed action*, *debility*, or *putreſcency*, we ſhall admit this diviſion of continued fevers into *inflammatory*, *nervous*, and *malignant*.

OF THE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

The ſymptoms of the inflammatory fever are, a ſenſe of laſſitude, debility, and pain, univerſally felt in the bones; chillineſs and heat alternating with one another; the pain becomes more ſeverely felt in the ſhoulders, back, knees, and head; the heat becomes intenſe, with

redneſs of the ſkin, eſpecially of the eyes and face; watchfulneſs; anxiety; a white tongue; dry ſkin; high coloured urine; and inflamed blood; coſtiveneſs, and delirium.

This fever generally attacks thoſe who are of a ſtrong plethoric habit of body; ſeldom the weak and relaxed: it ſeizes men more frequently than women.

Its occaſional cauſes are the ſudden application of cold to a heated body; violent exerciſe, while expoſed to the burning rays of the ſun; intemperance in eating, and in drinking vinous and ſpirituous liquors.

It generally kills, by inducing inflammation and gangrene on internal parts.

By bad management, eſpecially the neglect of evacuations, and the too early uſe of ſtimulants, it often degenerates into low or malignant fever.

The ſymptoms of danger are delirium, difficult reſpiration, ſymptomatic eruptions, intenſe heat, a very quick pulſe, and involuntary evacuations; which may be oppoſed to a ſoftneſs of the ſkin, moderate heat, and fever, and a regular freedom of the ſecretions, neither obſtructed on the one hand, nor profuſe or colliquative on the other.

The cure of this diſeaſe is beſt effected,

1. By blood letting, proportioned to the ſtate of the pulſe and ſtrength of the patient.

2. By the means already laid down in order to moderate violent action, *viz*; the uſe of diluents, with acids and the neutral ſalts; evacuating the *primæ viæ*, and determining to the ſkin by antimonials in emetic or nauſeating doſes, or joined with purgatives; abſtinence from animal food, and the application of bliſters to

relieve local pain and congeſtion.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 26, 27, 115, 173.

Symptoms of debility, or putrefaction, occurring in the latter periods of inflammatory fever, are to be treated as hereafter directed on the ſubjects of the nervous and putrid or malignant fever.

OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

In this fever, the ſymptoms of *debility* are chiefly prevalent; dejection and terror of mind; loſs of appetite; oppreſſion; watchfulneſs; ſighing; great laſſitude; alternate chillineſs and fluſhing: in a few days giddineſs and pain in the head; nauſea, and vomiting of an inſipid pituitous matter; proſtration of ſtrength; fainting on ſitting in the erect poſture; frequent, weak and often intermittent pulſe, with little heat and thirſt; a moiſt tongue, with a white mucus on it; pale watery urine; oppreſſion of the præcordia; unequal diſtribution of blood to different parts of the body; a coldneſs in the extremities; a ſlight delirium, without fury; a diſpoſition to immoderate ſweating, or diarrhœa; inſenſibility to external objects; a tremor of the tongue; with *ſubſultus tendinum*, *coma*, involuntary diſcharges by urine and ſtool, convulſions, and death.

A more favourable termination takes place when there is an early diſpoſition to ſalivation, and ſometimes a gentle moiſture on the ſkin; or diarrhœa comes on, which relieves the head, renders the pulſe more ſteady, and proves a criſis to the diſeaſe. Deafneſs is a favourable ſymptom, which is generally accompanied with pro-

found ſleeping, and which is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from *coma*. Scabby, angry eruptions, and tumours, always relieve; while miliary eruptions, which generally attend profuſe ſweating, are only ſymptomatic.

The *Dangerous ſymptoms* are,

Delirium with profuſe evacuations, partial ſweating about the breaſt and head, with cold extremities; *ſubſultus tendinum*; great watchfulneſs; quick, low pulſe; tremulous motions of the lips, tongue, and other parts, with impeded deglutition.

The *remote cauſes* of this fever are, a relaxed, weak, and irritable nervous ſyſtem; profuſe evacuations; anxiety; watchfulneſs; fatigue; debility, induced by former diſeaſes, increaſed by coldneſs and moiſture, and in ſome caſes the action of ſedative poiſons, *miaſmata* and *contagion*.

From what has been ſaid on the *proximate cauſe* of fever in general, and the ſtate of weaker action in the moving powers, an explanation of the ſymptoms of this fever is eaſy.

It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the inflammatory fever, which is accompanied with more violent action, and the *inflammatory diatheſis*.

OF THE CURE OF THE NERVOUS FEVER.

In the cure of this fever, all violent evacuations are to be avoided, while a chief attention is to be paid in ſupporting the *vis vitæ* through the courſe of the diſeaſe.

In the beginning, it is proper to give a vomit of ipecacuanha, or tartarised antimony. Patients bear vomiting better than purging in this disease: A few grains of rhubarb and magnesia will be sufficient to keep the body soluble, or emollient clysters given from time to time.

In this fever, wine is one of the best cordials: it may be given either by itself, diluted with water, or made into whey; it is most grateful when cold; it renders the pulse slower and fuller, procures sleep, takes off delirium, and supports the patient under profuse sweats and symptomatic eruptions.

The serpentaria and contrayerva are powerful cordials, especially the former, and determine gently to the skin in this disease.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 177.

In cases of much anxiety and oppression at the *præcordia*, which frequently accompany and precede miliary eruptions, advantage may be derived from camphor.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 46, 47, 48, &c.

In the early stage of this disease, and through the whole course of it, blisters may be applied with great advantage, especially to the extremities; and the state of the *vis vitæ* may be known by attending to the degree of inflammation which is produced from their stimulus.

In the delirium of this fever, with *subsultus tendinum*, the *Mist. Mosch. Ph. Lond.* may be used with advantage, especially when joined to small doses of *Tinct. Opii.*—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 130, 131.

In cases of watchfulness, with, or without delirium, the *Tinct. Opii* in the dose of ten or twenty drops, may be given to procure sleep.

Sleep and perspiration are procured by fomentations with vinegar and water, applied to the lower extremities.

Contagious Fever

The early use of Emetics
cannot be too strongly
recommended. The Bowels
ought carefully to be kept
open for this purpose
nothing is equal to Calomel
afterwards a determination
should be kept up on the
skin, by antimonials or
Rx. Ammon: Acet cu
Inf: Serpentaria, Blisters,
Wine when ye Patients strength
is diminished

In caſes of remiſſion, the bark may be given.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 65, 66, 67, &c.

In ſymptomatic and colliquative diarrhœa, a few drops of the *Tinct. Opii* may be added to each doſe of the bark, or a grain of ipecacuanha to ten or fifteen grains of rhubarb.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 116.

In caſe of extreme lowneſs and dejection, the volatile alkali may be given with the aramatic confection.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 14.

Caſtor and valerian will be found to relieve from the ſighing, terror, and anxiety, which, in delicate and irritable habits occur in a high degree in this fever.

OF THE MALIGNANT, PETECHIAL, OR PUTRID FEVER.

This fever has acquired its name from its malignant nature, the putreſcent ſtate of the ſecretions, and the livid eruptions which conſtantly attend it.

The Symptoms are an intenſe heat, alternating with chillineſs, with ſome remiſſion; a hard, ſmall, frequent, and irregular pulſe; a violent pulſation of the temporal and carotid arteries; great proſtration of ſtrength; anxiety and dejection of ſpirits; nauſea and bilious vomiting; pain in the head; inflamed eyes; *tinnitus aurium*; a difficult, laborious reſpiration, with frequent ſighing, and fœtid breath; univerſal pain; great reſtleſſneſs; delirium; a foul tongue, with fœtid ſordes about the teeth; great thirſt; the tongue ſometimes black and dry without thirſt: The urine varies much, ſometimes when there is a delirium, it is pale; in general, however

it is fœtid and high coloured, and all the other ſecretions are in the ſame ſtate; involuntary evacuations; hæmorrhages with diſſolved blood, and univerſal livid and petechial eruptions, with gangrenous *aphthæ* in the mouth and throat.——

This diſeaſe aſſumes a great variety of appearances: Sometimes the ſymptoms are inflammatory in the beginning, in which caſe, there is rigor, followed by encreaſed action; in other caſes, the diſeaſe more early affects the nerves, reſembling the nervous fever above deſcribed; in general there is much debility in the beginning, which prevails more or leſs with the ſymptoms of putridity already deſcribed.

The remote cauſes of this diſeaſe are;

1. The application of putrid and contagious matter to the body.

2. The too free uſe of animal food, eſpecially if accompanied with bad water.

3. Prediſpoſition from debility and anxiety of mind.

4. The too free uſe of alkaline and ſeptic ſubſtances.

The proximate cauſe appears to conſiſt either in the ſedative power of contagion, acting immediately on the nervous ſyſtem, or diſpoſing the fluids to putrefcency.

OF THE PROGNOSIS.

A diarrhœa, or perſpiration, frequently relieves and takes off the delirium.

The eruptions becoming more red and inflamed, is favourable.

Hemorrhage is very unfavourable
& if the Stools & Urine come awa
involuntarily generally the Patien
die. Stupor is worse than
outrageous delirium, the
more dark the Petechiæ of more
unfavorable. Deafness is very
favorable, the more the patien

though you think the Patient
goes on tollerably well, yet if he
has a strong predisposition to
think he shall not recover he
generally dies.
Another Symptom unfavorable
is watchfulness. Also picking
his fingers on the bedcloths &
the earlier it comes on the worse
If Partial Sweats come on it
is always unfavorable it indi=
cates Debility & a want of
uniform Circulation. In continued
fever the first thing to be done
is to give an emetic it cuts short
the Disease not merely by emptying
the Stomach but by the act of Vomiting
It is equally important not
to let the patient be costive
but it requires caution what
cathartics are used for these
Patients will not bear purging
well
For the first five Days Antimonials
are very generally employed.
The Sulp: Serpent: with Contrayerva
& Ammon Acet: is employed

Emetic with great success
till there is a more regular
remission of fever, & when
that is the case Bark may be
given with the Dulcified
Spt. Vitr: or if you can the
Vitr: acid

Of the Malignant

The earlier part of this must
be treated as the former paccice
The Patient must be suppor
as soon as any Hemorhage
or Petechæ appear you must
have an immediate recour
to bark, but if any Symptom
of Delirium appear wine
will not be so proper as it
will increase the Delirium
observe the effect of one gla
of wine if it is favorable gi
another. Opium is also a
very powerful remedy in
this disease, but it requires
great caution in the administr
Solid food in general is n
wished for in this fever no
would it be proper, air and

There are periods when it is
not only proper & useful to
expose the Patient to the air
but to wash him all over with
cold water
If the head is particularly
affected, if the Patient is
comatose Blisters are very
serviceable, but as the Cantha-
rides are taken up by the
absorbents & carried to the
urinary passages the Pat.t
should have plenty of Drink
Musk, Camphor, Castor
&c. are generally given towards
the end of the Disease
Nitrhydate in Nervous
fever is particularly good
joined with Camphor
℞ viij at bedtime

Numerous livid, petechial eruptions; black and gangrenous *aphthæ*; dry, black tongue, with delirium; plucking the bed-clothes; no thirſt; difficult reſpiration; tenſion of the abdomen, with fœtid and involuntary ſtools; partial and clammy ſweats; cold extremities; a quick, weak, and irregular pulſe, are extremely fatal ſymptoms.

OF THE CURE OF THE PUTRID FEVER.

In caſes of plethora, with much increaſed action in the beginning, it may be proper to take away a few ounces of blood; this evacuation ſhould however be managed with the greateſt caution, and in no caſes ſhould it be repeated. The head may be relieved with more ſafety by the application of leeches, or cupping-glaſſes.

The *primæ viæ* are to be evacuated by the early uſe of cathartics, with or without antimony; and if in the courſe of the diſeaſe there is much tenſion, and determination on the bowels, a preference ſhould be given to the neutral and aſceſcent purgatives.

Emollient clyſters, either of warm water, or of the *Decoct. pro Enemat.* tend greatly to dilute the acrimony and fœtor of the contents of the large inteſtines. They obviate that dangerous tenſion of the abdomen which occurs in this diſorder.

A determination on the ſkin ſhould be kept up by the uſe of camphor mixture, with the vegetable acids, which are preferable to the foſſil.

The cordial and antiſeptic practice ſhould be united; this will lead to the uſe of wine, bark, and acids.

Rheniſh wine, or old hock, is the moſt pleaſant.

The cravings of the patient ſhould be attended to in the uſe of food and drink; they will always direct to the aſceſcent and antiſeptic.

In this, as in other fevers, bark ſhould only be given in ſuch caſes as point out ſome obſcure remiſſion, and where there is no local congeſtion on the internal viſcera. It often relieves from profuſe and ſymptomatic ſweatings; its purgative effect is beſt corrected by ſmall doſes of the *Tinct. Opii*, and in caſe of coſtiveneſs it ſhould be accompanied with ſmall doſes of rhubarb.

Bark is much ſafer in its operation when accompanied with acids; in caſes where a determination on the ſkin is deſired, the *Aq. Ammon. acet.* may be given along with it.

Symptomatic diarrhœa may be moderated either by opiates alone, or united with aromatics.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 141, 143.

In the diarrhœa of a malignant fever, the *Infuſ. Roſæ*, and the *Julep ſalin.* in an effervescing ſtate may be uſeful, from their correcting the putrid matter of the bowels.

Bliſters are only uſeful in ſupporting the *vis vitæ* in the decline of this diſeaſe.

In caſes of *aphthæ*, the *Decoct. commun.* gently acidulated, is frequently proper as a gargle.

The epidemic and remitting fevers of warm climates, are chiefly of the malignant kind, but in the beginning are ſometimes accompanied with ſo much encreaſed action as to render it neceſſary to take away a few ounces of blood.

They differ chiefly from the putrid fevers of this country, in having more oppreſſion on the præcordia, a ſenſe of greater pain in the region of the ſtomach and liver, with early vomiting of a very acrid and offenſive bile. The ſkin is generally tinged of a yellow colour; hence the diſeaſe has been called the bilious, or yellow fever.

In the Eaſt Indies, where perſons are expoſed not only to intenſe heat, but likewiſe to the putrid effluvia of wet mud, the ſymptoms of debility are greater, and the progreſs of the diſeaſe is more rapid and fatal.

The cure conſiſts chiefly in early evacuations by the *primæ viæ*, as above directed, and in caſes of early remiſſion, the bark with acids, and other antiſeptics, ſhould be given with freedom.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 67.

In comparing the different accounts of practical writers on the ſubject of fevers of different countries, and more particularly on the bilious and remitting fevers of warm climates, it appears that they do not differ eſſentially from the foregoing; but as varieties, influenced by climate and the general ſtate of the atmoſphere, and different temperaments, or conſtitutions; and that the continued, and remitting fevers are the ſame, requiring a method of cure ſuited to the ſtate of *reaction*, *debility*, or tendency to *putridity*, the prevalence of *bile*, and the degree of *remiſſion*.

Remiſſions are beſt effected by aſſiſting to carry off bilious accumulations by the united operation of tartariſed antimony, the neutral ſalts, or aſceſcent laxatives.

OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The ſymptoms of theſe have been already deſcribed under the title of *general fevers*, in the various ſtages of the paroxyſm.

They are diſtinguiſhed by Sydenham into vernal and autumnal, the former frequently accompanied with inflammatory diatheſis, the latter with the putrid.

They are diſtinguiſhable according to the frequency and duration of the interval, into ſingle quotidians, tertians, or quartans, or into the duplicate quotidians, tertians, or quartans, and perhaps on certain occaſions they may be ſtill more anomalous.

They generally ariſe from the exhalation of marſhy and low ſituations.

The prediſpoſition is relaxation and weakneſs, either induced by former diſeaſe, or by a thin watery and vegetable diet.

Between the paroxyſms there is a tendency to ſweating, and an impaired appetite.

OF THE PROGNOSIS.

The duration of the diſeaſe depends much on the character of the prevailing epidemic.

The more regular the return of paroxyſms the more favourable is the diſeaſe.

Epidemic intermittents are of more difficult cure than ſporadic ones; quartans, than tertians; autumnal, than vernal.

It is a question with some whe
the milder form of intermitt
should be cured or not, Contend
that it is salutary & producty
of some benificial change
the Constitution, they also a
if its left to itself it will wea
out. But these ideas are wro
For intermittent fever Dal
in general much injury
that more especially to the
abdominal Viscera, particula
the Liver. Preventing its
functions causing it to
become sometimes enlarge
to 10 times its natural siz
Descending as low as the crist
of the Ilium (Dr B. says th
enlarg^t of the Liver is what
people call the Ague Cake)
This enlargement of the Liv
produces Difficulty of breath
& there is in consequence
Disposition to Anasarca.
therefore Ague ought not
be considered a Salutary Di
and it cannot probably be

proxesm more bright &
llowed to cure if possible
ome practitioners always
make a point of cleaning the
Primo Vie wth Emetics &
athartics previous to giving
Bark But this is often only
loss of time, as Emetics & c are
not in general necessary
Remedies The milder
forms of Intermittent fever
may be cured by any of the
Tonics, It has been cured by
Chamomile Tea. By Calamus
aromaticus. By impressions
on the mind, as assuring your
patient he will not have any
when fit. By Gin & Pepper
these will cure only the milder
forms. For the more consequential
you must have recourse to Bark.
& Arsenic, These are both par=
ticular specifics in the cure of
ague. For an intermit^t. simple
& unmixed with any other
complaint give the Bark immediately
without waiting to give an Emetic
or Cathartic But if the Primo
Vie appear Disordered an Emetic

Arsenic only will cure the
Quartan.
The modus operandi of Bar
we cannot account for
whether it is by its Bitt
astringent, or aromatic
quality is uncertain
The Advantage in the adm
-istration of Arsenic is
Dose may be so small in
quantity & if in such a fo
as not to be disgusting
The Administration of Barb
to Children sometimes throw
them into such Violent co
as to do them more harm
than the Barb can do the
good. Dr. Fowlers Drops
a Solution of arsenic with po
-ash which has been employe
for the cure of ague. A solut
of the common white arsen
is just as good. But in givin
it it is necessary to be particular
careful the doses be accurately di
This is best done by solution
Take a certain quantity of arse
boil it in a certain quant of w
The solution to be carefully filte

The administration of Antimony is
sometimes attended with very unpleas-
ant symptoms, therefore it some
may be right to begin with the 32nd
part of a grain increasing it to
the 16th & some have gone as
far as to give a whole grain in
24 hours, But great fear is
always to be apprehended from
the administration of it
You may consider the sweating
stage as an interval of the Paroxisms
& give the Bark as soon as it appears
& continue to give the Bark for
a week or 18 Days after every
symptom of the Disease have
vanished, as the Disease is very
liable to recur. Bark in the
Powder, or substance as it is called
is the best form, to be given in
such quantity & as often as y
stomach will bear it. If given
in milk it has greatly its
peculiar flavor disguised
the ~~taste~~ Flavor of Liquorice also conceals
the ~~flavor~~ taste of Bark, may be
taken in a Decoction of Liquorice
or a very good way is to lick a bit
of Liquorice ~~Dissolve~~ in the mouth
just before the Bark be taken
If the Stomach will not bear
this give it in more ~~divided~~ Do

Paroxysm the greater [illegible] effect. If the Patient has a nausea administer an Emetic, or if

Quotidian intermittents have by ſome been thought to terminate in continued fevers.

Appearances of jaundice and dropſy point out diſeaſed viſcera, which require a particular method of cure.

OF THE CURE OF INTERMITTENTS.

In the cure of intermittent fever, an attention ſhould be paid to prevent the recurrence of paroxyſms, and to conduct them in ſuch a manner as to render the ſolution of the diſeaſe perfect.

The recurrence of paroxyſms is beſt prevented, or their violence moderated,

1. By the exhibition of an emetic, ſo that its operation be nearly over before the acceſſion of the cold fit.

2. By the uſe of tonics, of which there is great variety, either aſtringents alone, bitters alone, aſtringents and bitters united, aſtringents and aromatics, metallic preparations, and opiates.

The tone of the ſyſtem may be further kept up by occaſional ſtimulants, a generous diet, the uſe of wine, employed eſpecially in the period of intermiſſion.

Of all tonic remedies, the Peruvian bark is juſtly eſteemed the moſt effectual.

It may be employed with great ſafety in any period of intermittent fever, provided there be neither inflammation, nor appearances of obſtruction in the abdominal viſcera.

Obſtructions of the liver, dropſies, and other conſequences of intermittents, which have been commonly

Costive Calomel before the Bark ~~be given~~ is had recourse to If a person cannot take it in

next in effect to this is the hot
fusion, When cold infusion

attributed to the bark, take their rise from the recurrence of paroxysms, from the neglect of bark in the beginning, or from not using it in sufficient quantity.

In the intermittents of some climates, accompanying particular epidemics, the intermission is not always perfect; however, the bark should be given largely to obviate the danger arising from exacerbations, and the recurrence of paroxysms.

The bark should be given largely, especially as near the accession of the paroxysm as possible.

It should be continued until the patient has missed several paroxysms, and afterwards the quantity diminished by slow degrees.

Opiates given in the hot fit, shorten its duration, and render the solution of the disease more perfect and complete—Opiates, when given in the cold stage, though less effectual, than in the hot stage, will shorten the paroxysm—The costiveness induced by them is best removed by the *Pilul. Myrrh. cum Aloe*, which may accompany their use.

Notwithstanding evacuations have no tendency to cure agues, and when used too freely rather dispose them to return, yet accumulations in the *primæ viæ* should be removed in some constitutions by vitriolated kali and rhubarb, in others by the warmest laxatives of aloes and myrrh.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 8, 9, 123.

If it should be found impossible to give the bark by the mouth, it has been proposed to give it largely in the form of a clyster.

The tonic plan of cure, assisted by regular exercise in a good air, should be persevered in, to obviate a relapse,

next the Extract & last of all the
Tincture. For making the Decoct
you boil it too long you destroy
the effects of it. The Bark therefore

be boiled not more than 10 or 1
minutes. The Cold infs. may be
made in 10 minutes if you use
sufficient quantity of yr Powde
If employ during that time
Trituration. The inf. or Decoct.
has no additional strength fro
being made wth. lime water
The Species of Peruvian Bark c
3 in No. Viz: the Red, Yellow
common quill Bark, these
come from the same Country
are all taken from the same
Species of Tree. The Differen
in size is owing to one ~~branch~~
sort being taken from the sma
branches than the others. The
are as Different in their med
properties as in their sensi
properties. The Yellow has
a much stronger bitter & g
a much greater quantity of Sp
Extract than either of the oth
the bitterness is by far the mos
intense being nearly equal to
of Quassia. Of the efficiency
these Different kinds of bark, th
is no comparison in the fev
ague, to the use of the Yellow,
ague may be cured if a sma

o the time of the more consequen=
tial paroxysms of ague.
If Bark do not sit easy on the
Stomach give with it aromatics
If it purges add a few drops of
Opium. If ~~constipation~~ Costiveness
Clisters to be administered, or
give with the Bark a few grains
of Rhub:
The effects of Opium is very par=
ticular, if administered ~~just~~
before the accession of the fit it
will procrastinate it, perhaps
till the following day
In the Lower Class of People
in particular it is not uncommon
for ague to be accompanied with
Pneumonia you then must
get rid of this first by the
antiphlogistic regimen before
Bark be given

of Inflammation

When a part has increased vascular action you say it is inf.d every part of the bod is capable of going into a state of inf.n Some inf.n is indefinite, others confined Causes are precisely the sam as produces fever, Predisposing proximate, & exciting

I f.l have received different denominations according to its kind or situation If it be in a muscular part & limited it is called Phlegmone. If indef called Erysipelas. It is necessary to consider if you have the febrile symptoms antecedent or subsequent to the Local affection

If inflamation affection of the Brain Phrenitis which 999 cases out of 1000 will be accompanied w.t Delirium

If

of inf. fall on a Debilitated
habit it is very diff to that
fall on a full Plethoric habit
Plethoric habits are more sensible
to inf. than others. Debilitated habits
seem allmost insensible to it
these 2 inf. require directly
diff. treatment
In inf. of Debilitated Constitution
you are to employ all the means
by which the Const. is to be supp:
ported & invigorate
In the progress of inf. when
it is uninterrupted goes
thro' regular successive stages
But parts may go directly
without any appearance of
any thing that is purulent
into a state of Sphacelous
The inf. shall terminate
by resolution, the part shall
not for some time recover its
tone. After gout or Rheumatism
it is liable for 12 months to
fall again on the same part
rather than any other
In inf. of intestines or inguin
the lower it is to the stomach the
greater the Danger.

to which patients labouring under intermittents are extremely ſubject.

OF INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL.

In all caſes of inflammation, there is redneſs, tumour, and increaſed action of the veſſels, either of the inflamed part alone, or of the whole ſyſtem; tenſion, pain, greater irritability, and an impaired action of the organ affected. In general, the blood taken from the arm remains longer in a fluid ſtate, and in cooling ſhews a glutinous ſeparation on the ſurface, commonly called the inflammatory buff.

Inflammation has acquired different names, according to its ſeat, as *Phlegmon*, *Eryſipelas*, *&c.*

It is moſt commonly produced by ſtimulants directly applied to the part affected, but it is frequently alſo formed in the hot fit of a fever, by the violent action of the arterial ſyſtem producing an unequal diſtribution of blood; in this caſe particular organs ſuffer from a larger quantity of blood directed upon them. The general ſyſtem being affected, an *inflammatory diatheſis* prevails, and the cold ſtage of a febrile paroxyſm commonly precedes the diſeaſe.

The proximate cauſe of inflammation and fever is frequently the ſame, both formed by the *vis medicatrix naturæ* excited by the ſpaſm or reſiſtence on the ſurface either of a particular part, or of the whole body.

The increaſed heat, redneſs and action of the veſſels, and the effuſion into the ſurrounding parts, evidently prove an accelerated circulation and a pervious ſtate of

the veſſels. The phænomena of bliſters, and the effects of direct ſtimulants, clearly point out that obſtruction is not the cauſe of inflammation. The idea of *lentor* and *error loci* taking place in inflammation is ill grounded, inflamed blood being thinner than other blood, and coagulating with more difficulty.

The remote cauſes of inflammation are,

1. External ſtimulants.
2. Mechanical violence.
3. Cold applied under certain circumſtances.
4. The peculiar action of contagion.

Inflammation terminates in *reſolution*, *ſuppuration*, *gangrene*, or *effuſion*, ſometimes of red blood, and frequently of gluten, producing adheſions eſpecially of membranous parts.

Inflammation is ſaid to terminate by *reſolution*, when the ſypmtoms gradually abate, the texture and organization of the part remain entire, and the fluids effuſed under the moderate action of veſſels are abſorbed and received into the habit.

Suppuration takes place when the action of the veſſels of the part, and the inflammatory diatheſis continuing violent, the effuſion and accumulation of gluten become conſiderable, eſpecially in yielding cellular membrane, and the veſſels acquire a power of ſecreting pus, or the effuſed fluid by ſtagnation undergoes a change affecting the ſurrounding parts, and producing a cavity for itſelf, frequently bounded by adheſions; this cavity is called an abſceſs.

The ſymptoms of *ſuppuration* are, firſt, an encreaſe of tumor and pain, a ſenſe of weight and throbbing in the organ, the tumor becoming more ſoft and pointed; in

by some inf.: Pneumonia
is liable to produce water,
purulent matter & fatal
sympt. Therefore the guard
against inf. of membranous
surfaces.
The most important & most
dangerous is inf. going into
a state of ~~the~~ sphacelus.
before mort. can take place
the part must be worn out
w.: its action. If inf.: occurs
in a debilitated habit, perhaps
in an old person, there is not
so great a power to resist mortif.
and if it occurs in a very
plethoric habit, the vascular
action is so great as to induce
mortification. Therefore in either
of these habits mortification
is equally probable to take place
But the mode of Prevention
is immediately opposite.
In a Plethoric habit under inf.
strictly adhere to a Antiphlogistic
plan. In Debilitated habits
give Cardiacs & Strengtheners
An old woman aged 65 was

en so high that mortification was
about to take place the skin was
absolutely of a purple color, By
taking Bark, wine & Brandy
the spot completely recovered
itself and the woman
is now living

caſes of inflammation, accompanied with *inflammatory diatheſis*, repeated and alternate chillineſs, frequently attended with ſevere rigors, are perceived; the pain abates, and in parts ſubjected to our view a ſenſe of fluctuation is felt.

Pus is ſeldom formed in internal parts, and again abſorbed into the habit without ſymptoms of *hectic fever*, which are a quickneſs of the pulſe; intenſe heat; an emaciated habit; irregular and returning rigors, and a great tendency to colliquative ſweats.

The ſymptoms of *hectic fever* ſhould be carefully marked and diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of *intermittent*.

The character of an *abſceſs*, and its diſpoſition to heal, or become phagedenic, will depend much on the ſtate of the fluid effuſed, and the degree of action in the veſſels of the part.

In the caſe of *gangrene*, the matter effuſed becomes putrid, communicating its poiſonous and deſtructive effects to the integuments and cellular membrane; ſometimes, as in *ſphacelus*, deſtroying blood-veſſels and muſcles. The ſymptoms of *gangrene* are, a ſudden loſs of pain and heat, after violent action of the part; a ſoftneſs and loſs of elaſticity; veſicles on the ſurface of the part, containing an ichorous and offenſive fluid; a livid or black appearance, with a cadaverous ſmell, a quick pulſe, and a diminution of ſtrength.

It has been uſual to conſider *ſcirrhus* as one effect of inflammation, though I believe it may exiſt independant of it, and ſeems to be an indolent tumour of a gland,

which from its ſtructure has favoured the ſtagnation of a fluid in it.

In inflammation of the lungs, blood is often *effuſed* into their cells, and produces a ſenſe of ſuffocation, and ſometimes immediate death.

In the inflammation of membranous parts, as the pleura and peritoneum, there is frequently produced adheſions through the medium of coagulable lymph; and it is not uncommon to find pus effuſed from the ſurface of membranes, and collected in internal cavities, accompanied with frequent rigors, and the uſual ſymptoms of *hectic fever*, without any appearance of ulceration or abſceſs on diſſection.

OF THE GENERAL CURE OF INFLAMMATION.

In the firſt ſtage of inflammation, the cure ſhould be attempted by promoting *reſolution*, which is effected by,

1. Removing ſuch remote cauſes, as are obvious, and continue to operate.

2. By diminiſhing the quantity of blood either in the whole ſyſtem, or as directed to a peculiar organ.

3. By relaxing the whole ſyſtem, or diminiſhing the tone of a particular part.

4. By increaſing the neighbouring ſecretions.

All theſe latter indications are fulfilled by blood letting, either general or topical.

By the uſe of purgatives, eſpecially the cooling and antiphlogiſtic.

should look narrowly to the
nature of the inf^n. We
attend to the Phenomena
& concomitant symptoms
& we consider whether it be
inf^n of com^n kind. Depending
on the inf^nance of common cases
or inf^n of particular kind
depending on specific contagion
Erysipelas may be perfectly
local, or may be contagious
as much so as small pox or
measles
Syphilitic sores are liable
to go into an erysipelatous inf^n
If inf^n be of the common
kind, if of the Phlegmonous
kind, attd with fever, treat^t
must be anti-phlogistic, more
or less in degree according to the
urgency of the symptoms
If the Bronchial membrane
is inf^d

the Cod antiph. Purges are those
of the Neutral Salts, these
dissolved in a large quantity
of Diluent fluid
Often fact. part pulv. Ant. Vin
ent, &c. &c. along wth the
neutral solution
Lo. injection Cor: Sulp. g^j
gum Aff^j may be used wth the
greatest safety
In Encephalous inf. if the head
not thin will do well take off
the comatose state as the appr.
of Blister between the shoulders
Suppos. inf. has fallen on the
liver & gone into suppuration
tho' it do not point outward
make there an outlet
If the Purulent matter is very
small in Phlegmone inf. the
absorbents may take it up
In internal inf. it is un
favourable for the person
to be cased with rigor & a
diminution of pain, which
indicates & always attend

The Rigor do not depend
on the quantity of matter
formed
When the Discharges are Ichor
country air is the best remedy
also when granulations are
stationary or pale & large
they will then soon become
red & healthy
always support the Patient
Constitution strength

By relaxing the ſkin by antimonials and tepid diluents.

By fomentations, or the vapour bath, directed on the parts affected. It has been said

The violent action of the veſſels of an inflamed part may be diminiſhed by external ſedatives; ſuch as the preparations of lead, zinc, copper, and mercury, when applied in a very diluted ſtate.

Reſolution is frequently promoted by bliſters, rubefacients, or other means of exciting greater action on the veſſels in the neighbourhood of the inflamed part.

There are many caſes of inflammation depending on the relaxed, weakened, and paſſive ſtate of the organ, beſt removed by tonic remedies, and more active preparations of the metallic bodies. There are likewiſe caſes of inflammation, kept up by the action of a peculiar acrimony, beſt cured by alterative remedies; ſuch as the preparations of mercury and antimony. Of the firſt kind are chronic and ſcrophulous *ophthalmiæ*. Of the ſecond are inflammations depending on a venereal cauſe, and affections of the ſkin, not accompanied with any inflammatory diatheſis in the general habit.

In circumſtances where *ſuppuration* is unavoidable, and probably in ſome it may be deſirable, it becomes neceſſary to haſten the proceſs, and to ſoften the integuments and ſurrounding parts, ſo as to promote the moſt favourable direction of the purulent matter.

The means employed to promote reſolution are to be omitted on the one hand, while we ſhould, on the other, guard againſt exciting too much the inflammatory diatheſis of the habit.

Suppuration is beſt promoted by the application of warm cataplaſms and plaiſters, which by ſoftening the

integuments, and keeping the part moiſt, promote the general view in ſuppuration.

The proper period for the evacuation of the pus, and the moſt eligible means of doing it, are conſiderations which belong to the ſurgeon.

In caſes of abſceſs, pus is frequently improved and corrected by good air, a milk diet, the uſe of bark, and other tonics. In many caſes of relaxation and diminiſhed inflammation, external ſtimulants and eſcharotics are often applied with advantage, eſpecially the preparations of mercury and copper.

Pus is likewiſe corrected by means which diminiſh pain and irritation; hence ariſes the uſe of opium, cicuta, and perhaps many others of the ſedative claſs of remedies.

Inflammation frequently ſhews a tendency to *gangrene*, which ſhould be diſcouraged by every proper means.

Gangrene, in its early ſtage, may be obviated by diminiſhing the inflammatory diatheſis as directed above.

When it has already come on, every poſſible means ſhould be uſed to prevent its ſpreading, by exciting a ſuppuratory inflammation in the neighbouring parts.

The internal uſe of bark in gangrene with *atonia*, ſhould be freely employed; warm and antiſeptic fomentations and cataplaſms may be directed with advantage.

Opium has lately been recommended as a ſpecific, in a particular ſpecies of gangrene.

In caſes of ſcirrhus, the cure may be attempted by ſmall doſes of the neutral ſalts, ſea-water, and alkaline remedies. In ſome caſes cicuta, mercury, and antimony, promote the reſolution of ſcirrhus.

If a ſcirrhus be large, increaſing, looſe and detached,

Phrenitis so named from its
being so universally accompanied
with Delirium, occurs in
fevers, in consequence of
injuries, & Drunkenness
Inflam of the Brain itself may
rise so high as to run soon
into a state of Phrenzy

it ſhould be extirpated by the knife, or deſtroyed by cauſtics.

The electric fluid has been of late ſucceſsfully directed, in diſcuſſing hard and indolent tumours.

The pain and irritation of a cancer may be greatly relieved by opiates and cicuta, which, together with bark and mercury, frequently correct the nature of the diſcharge; to which may be added a milk and vegetable diet.

The external application of carrots, and other fermentable cataplaſms, remove the offenſive fœtor of the diſcharge.

Arſenic and other cauſtics deſtroy the inequalities and fungous appearances on the ſurface.

The early uſe of the knife, where it can be ſafely employed, ſhould be preferred, before the habit has ſuffered much from the ſymptomatic hectic.

In caſes of purulent effuſion on internal parts, accompanied with the ſymptoms of hectic fever, above related, myrrh, in ſmall doſes, has been found uſeful. Sarſaparilla and a milk diet, correct the ſtimulus and acrimony of pus.

It ſeems probable that cauſtics, or ſetons in the integuments, diminiſh effuſion, and relieve the ſenſe of weight and congeſtion on internal organs.

OF PHRENITIS.

This is an inflammation of the brain or its membranes, attended with an acute fever, much head-ach, and early delirium.

It is either idiopathic, or ſymptomatic; the former ſeldom occurs in this country; but frequently in warm climates, in perſons much expoſed to the heat of the ſun.

It begins with rigors, ſuceeded by heat; pain in the head; great pulſation of the arteries; inflamed eyes; diſturbed ſleep; *tinnitus aurium;* great irritability; dry tongue; delirium with fury, terminating in ſtupor and inſenſibility.

Symptomatic phrenitis has been deſcribed on the ſubject of fever.

The method of cure is in both the ſame.

OF OPHTHALMIA.

This is an inflammation of the membranes of the eye, more eſpecially the *tunica conjunctiva*, or *adnata*.

It differs much in its degree of violence being ſometimes more deeply ſeated, affecting the interior membranes, extending itſelf to the inner ſurface of the *palpebræ*, and is attended with more or leſs pain and fever.

In ſome there is much heat and dryneſs, in others an increaſe in the ſecretion of tears, which are of an acrid nature.

In ſome it is epidemical, in others intermittent.

It is frequently complicated with ſcrophulous or venereal complaints.

Its more remote cauſes are,

1. External ſtimulants, acrid and volatile *efluvia*.
2. Expoſure to cold obſtructing habitual evacuations.
3. Scrophulous and venereal cauſes determining to the eye.

other parts (shiverly)
but very early Delirium o
that of the most violent kind
marked by wildness of aspect
redness of his Eyes, & an inord
-nate

this should be carefully disco
from the effects of Malignan
fever, in the former bleed
largely, in the latter never
bleed unless Delirium is very
violent
the most violent Delirium
is that of Drunkenness here
you have Delirium ferox
Bleeding here is a practice
not attended with success
those persons are generally
irritable & sinks under
the loss of blood

more advantage is derived
from bleeding freely at once
than in bleeding smallly 30
times, so much Blood to
be taken away

comes to be darkened.
come to talk to him.
Drink barley water only
keep y Body open. Lead
should apply stimulating
lotion or Blister. Op
antimonials. Opium
never to be given till there
vacuations has been put
in practice
When inflammation has
been clearly marked to
have taken place we must
support the Patient. Wine
now to be allowed, & in
some cases as much as y
Patient will Drink

Ophthalmia

The inflm of the same nature
as the common kind, & its
termination be the same. Inflm
of y eye may extend even to the brain

Strumous inflm of y Eyes, Syphilitic
some inflm we have depending
on the Constitution of the air
which is called blites
In Egypt — the first Symptom

Day & not by night.
It is necessary to consider if
Infl. is local or constitution
Slight inf. in the Eye
of some would produce con
stitutional effects
If Local use local mea
to allay irritation.
Appr. of Leeches to

also inverting the Eye lids
& Dividing the Vessels
that run upon it.
Dropping in Tinct Opii
is of great service.
Inf. is very likely to thro
out coagulable Lymph &
then produce opacity
There is a time when the
remedies are of service &
that is when the inf. la
gone by

For inf. of the eye of the horse use
Salt. In the human subject
we use Vit: alb: Corros:
Sub:

the Constitution is to be attended
Give Bark wt Sal Soda

of Constitutional

It it accompanied with a ſenſe of heat and pain, redneſs, and ſome degree of tumour; in general an increaſed diſcharge of an acrid, ſerous fluid, together with a *ſordes*, which glues up the eyes, eſpecially in the morning. The eye-ſight is imperfect, and the pain is much increaſed by light. In ſome, ſuppuration comes on, in others, an opacity of the cornea.

The diſeaſe is frequently independent of general inflammatory diatheſis, in others it is preceded and accompanied with the uſual ſymptoms of inflammatory fever.

The cure conſiſts in reducing the inflammatory diatheſis, by bleeding and purging, and in diminiſhing the pain and irritability by local applications. In relaxed and ſcrophulous habits, deobſtruent and tonic remedies are the beſt; and in the venereal opthalmia, the cure can only be effected by mercurial and alterative medicines.

If there be no general fever, topical bleedings either by leeches, cupping-glaſſes, or by opening the temporal artery, anſwer beſt.

Bliſters, applied to the head or behind the ears, often relieve. Setons, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of the head, do good.

In ſome caſes the inflammation has been diminiſhed by ſlight ſcarifications of the turgid veſſels of the eye.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 15[illegible], 199, 200.

In ſome caſes of ophthalmia without fever, advantage is derived from the ſimple application of brandy and water.

In general, warm applications are improper.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 148.

In caſes of ſcrophulous ophthalmia, a decoction of bark in lime water may be recommended.

In the venereal ophthalmia the *Hydrarg. Muriat.* is the beſt preparation of mercury.

OF THE INFLAMMATORY ANGINA.

In general it is preceded by chillineſs, and a ſenſe of languor, ſucceeded by heat; during the hot fit, inflammation is formed on the pharynx, tonſils, uvula, and velum pendulum palati; a difficulty and pain in deglutition; a fulneſs in the countenance; head-ach; white tongue; coſtiveneſs; full hard pulſe, and inflamed blood. As the inflammation advances, there is more tumor; ſhooting pains through the ear; ſome appearance of external tumor in the neck; a ſenſe of throbbing in the arteries of the head; matter is formed; an abſceſs breaks, and affords relief.

There is generally a great ſecretion of mucus from the parts, the adheſion of which on their ſurface has been confounded with the ulcerated ſtate of the organ.

The remote and proximate cauſes of this diſeaſe are ſuch as have been enumerated on the general ſubject of inflammation.

There is ſeldom danger, except where the head, by any ſudden tranſlation of the diſorder, is much affected, or ſymptoms of peripneumony may have come on. The cure conſiſts in reducing the inflammatory *diatheſis*, by bleeding, either general, or topical, according to circumſtances, and by the uſe of ſaline purgatives.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 173, 174.

In caſes of external tumour, fomentations, poultices, and bliſters may be applied to the parts.

To consider whether it be com
inf.: or inf.: of its nature con=
tagious. According to the heat
of the inf.: or the particular of a
is its 1
for Angina Scarlatina, here y
have inf.: in the Throat of a dang
kind. Suppose the inf.: be malig
it requires immediate opposit
treat.t to inf.: of com.n kind
It is very liable to be mistak
for inf.: of common kinds.
If the inf.: is of a com.n kind
the mode of treat.t is be as
for inf.: in general, viz
An. ~~t~~phlogistic
for instance if Quincy wh
is an enlarg.t: of the Tonsil
glands from inf.: of Vascular
system is great Bleed, Poultic
formed on all occasions. &
if Tumor gets very large to
be opened w.t Lancet before
it would break if left to itself

Angina Tracheali is an
inf. of the membrane of
the Trachea, which causes
increased secretion
Angina Parotidea is
what is called the mumps
If the inf. in Angina Trach.
occurs slowly pus is
produced instead of Coagu-
~~lation~~ lable Lymph.
These inf. to be Div. into
the Acute & Chronic
Chronic inf. of the Larynx
happens most often the Lower
part are Strumous, these
persons are much disposed
to catch cold, w. hoarseness
& tenderness of the parts
difficulty of breathing & often a
loss of voice
Cases of this kind may derive
from Syphilis. It therefore
is necessary to take into
consideration the probable

Relief from external extreme
& use internally aqueous
vapors, stimulous habits
bear ~~on~~ very indifferently
Active inflam. in Croup
the symptoms are those
of active inflam. in general.
The principal remedy is
~~Lancet~~ If in Ch.dn by Lecch
Blood may always be tak
from the Jugular Vein
also apply Blister to Stom
or Back, avoid every kin
of substance that can irrit
inflam., nothing more to be tak
than Barley water &c
Emetics are of great service
Antim: Pulp: ought not to
act as a Sudorific, & that
because they excite great
nausea before vomiting
Comm: Catarrh is often take
for Croup, but in Catarrh
there is not that concomitt
active fever as in Croup

The Scarlet & Malignant
fevers are fevers only, differing
in degree & not in kind
It may in one child be very
slight in another very violent.
If too soon after the fever is
exposed to ~~an~~ open air may
get pneumonic affection
& die
Treat of that stage of Angina
accompanied wth fever or
contagion, the throat may
or first appear of a purple
color. Emetics are one of
the first steps we take
If he has eruptions on the
skin, pulse accelerated &c.
take away blood. ~~The two~~
In the malignant form of
the disease I have recourse
to snake root &c as in malig^t
fever
The throat should be cleaned
every hour wth sponge on stick
& syringe. Sometimes necessary
to excite a new action in the

The ſteam of warm water received into the throat will promote the reſolution of the diſeaſe.

Nitre, and the neutral ſalts, are the beſt cooling medicines.

Care ſhould be taken that the inflamed parts are not put into too violent an action, by the frequent uſe of gargles.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 1.

OF THE MALIGNANT ANGINA.

It begins with chillineſs, preceded by an intenſe burning heat, *vertigo*, pain in the head, and ſtiffneſs of the neck; there comes on a ſenſe of uneaſineſs in the throat, nauſea, vomiting, and ſometimes diarrhœa, anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, watery inflamed eyes, great debility, fainting on ſitting in an erect poſture, a foul tongue, an eryſipelatous redneſs on the ſkin, a low quick pulſe, early delirium, a diſcharge of an excoriating, fœtid, and ichorous fluid from the tonſils and noſe, ſometimes deſtroying and eroding the neighbouring parts. There is always an exacerbation of fever towards night.

This diſeaſe ſeizes the weak and relaxed more generally; children and women therefore are the moſt frequent ſubjects of it.

It is communicated by contagion, and rages with much violence at all ſeaſons of the year.

It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed both from the inflammatory angina, and from a particular ſpecies of epidemic ſore throat, which has lately appeared in this country, attended with much pain and difficulty of deglutition, vio-

lent head-ach, with inflamed eyes, ſometimes an univerſal redneſs and eruption on the ſkin reſembling the meaſles; it has been falſely confounded with the malignant and gangrenous ſore throat; it has ſome ſlight excoriation on the tonſils and velum pendulum palati, and has only given way to bleeding and purging with tartariſed antimony and infuſion of ſenna.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 173.

In the cure of the malignant angina, all violent evacutions ſhould be avoided. The patient generally ſinks under bleeding.

An emetic of ipecacuanha in the beginning affords relief.

Diarrhœa may be moderated by *Formul. Select.* No. 124.

A diaphoreſis may be brought on by *Formul. Select.* No. 19.

In caſes of evident remiſſion of the diſeaſe, the bark ſhould be employed with freedom.

The following antiſeptic gargles are well adapted to promote the ſeparation of the gangrenous parts in the throat, and the ſubſequent healing of the ulcers.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 71, 81.

If the tonſils are much ſwelled, bliſters, applied behind the ears, or round the throat, give relief.

ANGINA TRACHEALIS.

The inflammation in this diſeaſe is not obvious on looking into the throat; it affects the larynx, and upper part of the trachea; it is accompanied with an acute fever and conſiderable pain; the breathing is very diffi-

has been used for this pur
But acid Mur. or a cau
tain permit applied to the fa
is better. This is particula
contagious. 2nd Day of the Di
eruption may appear

N. 1 If the inf: affection be of
common kind know what par
of the throat is affected & fro
thence Cynanche, Inf. of the
of Larynx &c if the inf. fal
on the superior part of the La
it will cause Difficulty of bre
if Pharynx Diff: of swallow
the worst seat of the inf. is of
Trachea it is causing a Diff
of swallowing & breathing
Simple inf. of the Tonsils i
of less consequence than in
of of Larynx or Pharynx
Strumous habits more liable
to inf. of of Tonsils than othe
Croup is an inf. of of Trache
Treatment to be antiphlogis
V.S. immediately in Children

omets, Blisters, Vapors of warm
water, Emetic Tartar. Opium
e after a proper use of other
medicines. In inf.n of ye Tonsils
if it be very great puncture
it with the Lancet, they freq.
suppurate

ll parts of the thorax is liable
common inflamation
attended with the common
ymptoms & Consequences
But some part be more
ensible than an^d the pain
will be greater, & the more
important the functions
of part the more is the
constitutional irritation
considerable flushing of the
countenance is very unfavour
able, as it shows great obstruc
tion in the lungs, or an
effusion in the Chest, partial
perspiration are dangerous
terminations 1st resolution
an Early expectoration the
mixed with blood is Desirable
expect^n shows a Diminution
of the inf^n. Bleeding at the
nose is rather to be encouraged
than to be checked

cult and laborious; the deglutition is but little impaired; there is a ſinging noiſe as if the ſound iſſued through metallic pipes; great anxiety and oppreſſion, and the patient is carried off by ſuffocation.

This diſeaſe rages among children, and has been called the *croup*. Diſſection has aſcertained its ſeat, and proves that it is an inflammation of the trachea, frequently productive of an effuſion of coagulable lymph, exhibiting the appearance of an adventitious membrane. It has been often miſtaken for a ſpaſmodic diſeaſe, and treated, though unſucceſsfully, by antiſpaſmodics. This diſeaſe is very rapid in its progreſs, and frequently fatal. It ſhould be treated, as the inflammatory angina, eſpecially, in the beginning in which ſtage only it is curable.

OF INFLAMMATION IN THE CAVITY OF THE THORAX.

I. Of Peripneumony and Pleuriſy.

There is little foundation for diſtinguiſhing between the peripneumony and pleuriſy, being affections of the ſame parts, ariſing from the ſame cauſes, and requiring the ſame method of cure, therefore they are both conſidered in this place.

They may be defined an acute fever, accompanied with difficult and painful reſpiration; frequent cough, and a ſenſe of weight or pain in the cavity of the cheſt, eſpecially during inſpiration. It generally begins with a ſenſe of coldneſs, ſucceeded by heat; a quick pulſe, ſometimes ſoft, particularly if the *parenchymatous* ſub-

ſtance of the lungs be affected, at other times hard and ſtrong, when the pleura is more eſpecially the ſeat of the diſeaſe; anxiety; reſtleſſneſs; inflamed blood; high coloured urine; fluſhed countenance; a difficulty in lying on either ſide; a dry cough, attended with an increaſe of pain; ſhooting lancinating pains through the cheſt, as high as the ſcapulæ and between the ſhoulders. In the advanced and dangerous ſtate of the diſeaſe the pulſe becomes irregular; the breathing is more difficult; cold extremeties and partial ſweats come on, with delirium and death.

This diſeaſe terminates by reſolution; in which caſe an eaſy expectoration comes on, ſometimes a whitiſh mucus ſtreaked with blood; in ſome caſes the reſolution is effected by hæmorrhage from the noſe; by gentle ſweating, or a copious ſediment in the urine.

Nature ſometimes, by exciting externally, phlegmonic or eryſipelatous inflammation, relieves the internal parts.

The moſt fatal termination is by the effuſion of blood into the cells of the lungs, producing immediate ſuffocation.

It terminates alſo in the effuſion of matter, ſometimes producing inflammatory adheſion, ſometimes abſceſſes, laying the foundation of *phthiſis pulmonalis* and *hectic fever*.

The danger is derived from the degree of difficulty in breathing, of fever, and cough, eſpecially continuing beyond the fourteenth day without ſymptoms of expectoration and reſolution.

This diſeaſe generally ſeizes the vigorous and plethoric, or ſuch as have weak lungs; the moſt frequent

The Termination most
to apprehended is sanguine
effusion, in the Cells of the
Lungs, here you will
have clearly the flushing
in the Countenance & Difficulty
of breathing in proportion
to the quantity of blood
poured forth either in
the Lungs or Cavity of the
pleura, generally die of
suffocation
You should bleed to prevent
the recurrence yet not bleed
so much as to reduce the
but as little as possible
The Event will be unfavourable
if the Patt has been previously
Debilitated
very unfavourably you
have cold extremities
Colliquative sweats &c
Inspection &c

...fer in a strumous
habit, having narrow chest
is likely to be of
worse consequence than
one whose chest is
perfect
...ot to be antiphlogistic
...at is, if it be true peripneu-
mony, that is acute
...f the contents of
the thorax. But be convinced
that it is not from a
specific cause, from
contagion, or symptomatic
If you hesitate at the prospect
of general bleeding from
the lowness of yr patient, you
may have recourse to topical
bleeding, as cupping & leeches
bleeding
In urgent case of peripneumony
you are to bleed till you
have a mitigation of
symptoms.

It is of no Consequence
which of the neutral
Salt is used so that you
give it in a form not
Disgusting, it also will
act more kindly & more
effectually if properly
Diluted, sometimes will
act immediately on the
Kidnies. Nitre is a
remedy very well calculated
to diminish Vascular action
3j may be given at a dose
provided it be sufficiently
Diluted
The Best expectorant is
the Lancet because the
Diminishes the strength
which prevents expectoration
Vapor of Common water
is of great Service water
should not be above the
temperature of 100 or 120

intermittentials
e Amygd: with nitre or Lineus
h: cons Cynosb: Sy: Papav: Alb: succ:
m: & ol Amygd: Mudges inhaler
listers are more effectual in Pleurisy
an in Peripneumony
it be given in the form
a Pill & that hard it
will pass out at the Mou
but only on the Bowels
being given ~~in~~ solution
Powder it will act
the Stomach & produce
constipation
Vomiting is only desirable
when there is an inordinate
secretion of mucus, & in
this state of Peripneumony not
is so effectual. Application
of Blisters, if a repetition
be required it will be better
to take a new surface
Opium to be employed to
palliate the Cough, having
previously premised the
proper evacuations. Poppy
will operate in a milder form
than Opium in common use

occaſional cauſes are cold and moiſture, or violent exertions of the organs of voice.

Symptoms of ſuppuration, bloody effuſion or gangrene, ſhould be attended to.

The indications of cure are beſt promoted by early and large bleedings, either general or topical, in ſome caſes even to *ſyncope;* by aſceſcent and cooling diluents, ſuch as nitre and the neutral ſalts; by gentle expectorants, at firſt the more relaxing ones, afterwards the more powerful and ſtimulating ones; by the application of bliſters, and by moderating the cough by ſedatives and opiates. Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 19, 23, 126, 138, 139, 146, 147, 172, 181.

In ſome caſes expectoration is promoted by inhaling the ſteam of warm water and vinegar.

The antiphlogiſtic regimen, a milk and vegetable diet, with good air, ſhould be recommended.

The ſymptoms may vary according to the ſeat of inflammation in the cavity of the thorax, as affecting either the mediaſtinum, the heart, or diaphragm, but the method of cure is the ſame as in peripneumony and pleuriſy.

OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

It is attended with a cough, quick pulſe, difficult and painful reſpiration, and terminates in a purulent ſpitting from ulcers in the lungs, with colliquative evacuations.

It is firſt introduced by a dry obſtinate cough; weight and oppreſſion on the cheſt; and a tendency to an encreaſed ſecretion of *mucus* in the morning.

The fever is irregular, always encreaſed by eating, eſpecially animal food, accompanied with fluſhings in the face, an increaſed ſenſe of heat in the hands and feet, watchfulneſs, profuſe ſweating towards the morning, which often alternates with diarrhœa. The tongue is often morbidly clean; there is a pale whiteneſs in the tunica conjunctiva of the eye; a gradual decay of ſtrength and fleſh; a difficulty of lying ſometimes on the affected ſide, at other times on the oppoſite ſide. In ſome caſes there is but little expectoration in the courſe of the diſeaſe; in others there is little or no pain to be perceived; the appetite frequently continues good to the laſt ſtage.

The violence of coughing, and a ſenſe of irritation in the larynx, produces vomiting, eſpecially after eating.

This is one of the moſt frequent diſorders in this country, and ſhould be early attended to, otherwiſe ſuppuration will take place and conſume the ſubſtance of the lungs. Suppuration is to be ſuſpected when the patient complains of irregular chilly paroxyſms, ſucceeded by heat, and attended with a fluſhing in the face, with a diſpoſition to night ſweats. Such cold fits have often been miſtaken for intermittent fever, and fatally treated by bark and other means calculated for the cure of agues.

This diſeaſe is often hereditary, connected with a ſanguineous and ſcrophulous temperament; it depends likewiſe on the mal-conformation of the cheſt; it frequently ariſes from an imprudent expoſure to cold air, eſpecially when applied to a heated body, and in a ſtream to the neck and cheſt.

please you must alter the
mode of treat.t. The Pleurisy
Const.n must be supported by
a more generous diet. country
air, use of Myrrhe or Bark
Seneca Root has been used
but Myrrh is the best wh
first spir. camph. & solution
of Com.n Liquorice
If the inflam.n goes the long
of mort.n nothing but gloss
Bath &c can be done
For the sanguineous effus.
which is of the most serious
consequence

Unless it succeed Catarrh
Hemoptoe the cough is
dry, It is attended wth a fever & generally has
paroxisms in the Day,
fever is always increased
by eating more particularly
flesh meat, circumscribed
redness of cheek, Dry hot
skin the Palms of the hands
tongue often morbidly clean
of a bright red
the person of dark hair &
proceed from tubercles
the tongue is foul also, the
eye is turbid, in a clear
tongue a pearly whiteness
of the eye, teeth also very
white, there is frequently
difficulty of laying on one side
and hopes thus the stomach
undigested, apetite remains
good, & will eat with avidity
to the very last.
In the hectic fever Bark is one
of the most pernicious remedies
But these are seldom affected w^th
this disease

this Disease, also needlegri
Persons are most subject to it
from the age of Puberty to 30
years of age
The Disease is suspended by
pregnancy, but the Disease
after delivery comes on with
tenfold violence & yet Pat
soon die, the Lochia stop
sooner than usual
Cure
Suppuration in the Lun
is to be prevented by Bleedi
Swinging is beneficial
a Voiage to Madeira
Burgundy Pitch & Carter
is serviceable where the
Lungs are loaded w.th mucu
Iceland moss is better to be
used rather than Barks, th
must be soaked some time in water
then boiled for ¼ an hour, & mucil
aginous decoction is produced
Sarsaparilla in Powder is
very proper when it proceed

the Cough should be allayed
by demulcent remedies
& that wch is best is simple
mucilage as Linseed tea
Liquorice are proper, Poppy
syrup is of particular use
if suffered to trickle gradu-
ally down the throat
also better to use acid wts
wch will prevent its
causing a thirst, may
also be assisted by drinking
diluted Nitric acid
besides internal remedies external
remedies are to be used as Blisters,
Setons, Issues, but a superficial
discharge from a blistered surface
seems one of the most important
remedies. These should be repeatedly
applied on different parts of the
the Patients body, should be kept warm

Spermaceti & Oliaginous
medicines are not so proper

Violent exertions of the organs of voice, or the introduction of ſtimulants and acrid ſubſtances by the air in breathing, may bring on inflammation.

Perſons are more particularly ſubject to conſumptive complaints from the age of eighteen to thirty.

This diſeaſe is more rapid in ſome conſtitutions than in others; the ſcrophulous phthiſis is generally more gradual in its effects, its ſymptoms abate in the winter, return with more violence in the ſpring, and it does not in general carry off the patient in leſs than three or four years.

In caſes of hæmoptoe, with much fever, the progreſs is more rapid.

The danger is to be eſtimated from the degree of fever, and diſpoſition to colliquative diſcharges.

In the laſt ſtage the feet and legs become œdematous, ſome degree of ſtupor and delirium comes on; but in general the ſenſes remain entire to the end of the diſeaſe, and the mind is confident of recovery.

Phthiſis ariſing from tubercles is more dangerous than that from hæmoptoe, and is ſtrongly marked by an hereditary temperament.

Perſons frequently recover from a *vomica* formed during peripneumony; and conſumptive complaints have been ſometimes removed by mania.

Pregnancy frequently retards the progreſs of conſumption, which, however, often returns with additional violence after delivery.

Phthiſis pulmonalis is to be conſidered as proving fatal, from a ſymptomatic hectic induced by ulcerated lungs.

OF THE CURE OF PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

In general this will depend on the proper uſe of the antiphlogiſtic regimen, as the moſt effectual means of obviating ſuppuration; but it will vary ſomewhat as the diſeaſe has been preceded,

1. By hæmoptoe.
2. By peripneumony.
3. By catarrh.
4. By aſthma.
5. By ſcrophulous tubercles.
6. By the determination of eruptive diſorders on the lungs.
7. By a venereal or ſcorbutic habit.
8. By extraneous matter introduced, to which ſome artificers are ſubject.

The cure of this diſeaſe is extremely difficult, therefore the approach of it ſhould be carefully watched, before it proceeds to a ſtate of ſuppuration, eſpecially in hereditary habits.

In all caſes of hæmoptoe, more eſpecially when depending on a powerful prediſpoſition, a ſuppuration is to be dreaded, and is beſt prevented by large and repeated bleedings, the cooleſt and moſt aſceſcent regimen, avoiding exerciſe of body, and the keeping the belly ſoluble by the gentleſt laxatives.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 174.

The dangerous effects of a catarrhous cough are beſt prevented by attending to the degree of inflammatory diatheſis which accompanies it, by the uſe of Mudge's Inhaler, and by moderating the cough by mild opiates. Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 141, 146.

as the Disease increases, de-
-atous swellings of the Legs
Diarrhœa, Expectoration m
& more purulent, the Powe
of the ~~Powers of the~~ mind a
-time good to the last, but
a degree of insensibility app
when they are between sleep
awake, but when perfectly
awake the senses are more
acute than natural.
Mesenteric Glands frequently
affected with Tubercles. A
Dilated nostril is general
observable in this Disease
The Duration of Phthisis
is very uncertain, some la
under this Disease for a
series of years, whilst in the
a fatal termination take
place in 6 weeks.
The Nature of the matter
expectorated at first it is
~~bron~~ bronchial mucu
in the latter stage it is purul
When the expectoration is purul
little hope can be expecte

ous is more worthy than
mucos, but if pus remain
any time in the Bronchia
it as air bubbles to mix with
it, it will swim in water
mucus is more transparent
having a lighter color than
pus. Mucos is inodorous
pus is not so hence the Fetor
of the breath in the more
advanced stage of Phthisis
But ~~pus~~ pus is not always
met with even in the very last
stages of the Disease, nothing
more than mucos
The indigent & those most
exposed seemes most subject
to this Disease. The same
may be said of Struma
In the beginning of complaints
the most important things to
be observed are 1st Cloathing
and a regular way of living
and temporary residence on one
spot, if in a low swampy
situation he ought undoubtedly
to change. When this Disease

when there is a dry heating
cough &c. the Diet must be
the most simple such as
is most easy converted into
Chyle, as Milk &c.
Sea fish may be proper
In the later stages of the com
the Patients appetite is in ge
neral good & ought in most
cases to be indulged to satisfy
the Patient.
Phlebotomy in the begin
of the Disease is most comm
necessary, the antiphlogi
plan must be had recou
to. Phthisis frequently
follow hacking cough a
measles. The good effects
Digitalis seemes to depend
upon the stage of the Disea
which it is given in. In t
latter stage when there is
colliquative Diarrhoea
it is the most injurious
article that can be used
but in the earlier periods of the
Disease, when the morbidac
begins to take place it is of the

t lowers the action of the
l inf. has gone on to effusion
t will stimulate the absorbents
to take up the coagulable lymph and
prevent a further effusion, it mitigates
the cough in a most wonderful manner
Opiates will allay the cough only
for a few hours. The R Digitalis is
the best form of giving it.
Myrrh is a better tonic than Bark
Decoct^n of Liquorice juice w^h it takes
off the nauseous taste
Phthisis is most com^n in women who
have a suppression of menses. It is
better for the Patient to put up w^th
all the inconveniences of Opium
than suffer the Cough to continu=
ally torment him. If it produces
constipation the most gentle aperient
must be had recourse to. In the ma
dvanced stage if there be no colli=
quative perspiration there is general
colliquative Diarrhea, the mineral
acids seem to check these sweats
Myrrh ʒj Cons Rosa ℥j Elix Vit
dy^r Pap, q. s. ft Elect

In phthiſis ſubſequent on peripneumony, the antiphlogiſtic regimen, a ſea voyage, and a temperate atmoſphere, with moderate exerciſe, ſhould be recommended.

In all conſumptive complaints, ſmall and repeated bleedings, ſuited to the ſtrength of the patient, and the degree of inflammation, ſhould be attended to.

Suppuration is often prevented by ſetons, iſſues, or open bliſters on the cheſt.

The external parts ſhould be well defended from the cold air, by wearing flannel next the ſkin.

Vegetable acids, and fruits of all kinds, ſhould be uſed with freedom; they ſeldom increaſe any colliquative diarrhœa.

In the inflammatory ſtage of tubercles, their ſuppuration ſhould be avoided by the means employed above; yet they are ſometimes in a more indolent ſtate, when their reſolution has been effected by ſmall doſes of mercury and cicuta: in the *tabes meſenterica* of children, which is a ſimilar diſeaſe, though the affection of a different organ, I have experienced good effects from ſuch a combination.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 105.

In caſes of hectic, accompanied with early debility, and little apparent inflammation, I have experienced good effects from myrrh, particularly as recommended by Dr. Griffith.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 132.

In no caſes have I ſeen any good effects from the uſe of bark.

A ſtrong decoction of ſarſaparilla, or the powder in ſubſtance, will frequently diminiſh the exacerbation of hectic fever.

The common drink may be either Seltzer or Briſtol water, or common whey.

Oily and demulcent remedies ſeldom afford any permanent relief, the former clog the ſtomach, and encreaſe the fever.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 126, 181.

In general it is proper to quiet the cough by opiates.

Colliquative ſweats may be moderated by the Vitriolic Acid.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 3, 4. And the dirrahœa by No. 58, 124.

OF INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

The ſymptoms are, an acute pain in the region of the ſtomach; a ſenſe of internal heat in the part; quick, hard contracted pulſe; great anxiety and watchfulneſs; violent vomiting, eſpecially after taking any thing into the ſtomach; much thirſt, with great proſtration of ſtrength; hiccup; delirium; cold extremities, and death.

This diſeaſe may be brought on by the ſudden application of cold, the repulſion of eruptions, the tranſlation of gout and other diſorders, the operation of cauſtic and metallic poiſons; by taking in cold drink while the body is warm, and by a large quantity of indigeſtible food.

Its fatal termination is in gangrene.

It is to be treated in the ſame manner as inflammation of other parts,

1. By large and repeated bleedings.
2. By bliſters and fomentations.
3. By mild and demulcent laxatives.
4. By mucilaginous and oily diluents.
5. By remedies which may decompoſe the acrid and cauſtic preparations of metals.

Inflm of the Stomach & Intestines

A small part of the Stomach may be inflamed only

Inflm of the Stom you have vomiting. Inflm in the Intes you have ~~purging~~, heat of the Inflm may also be known by the local Pain, & the higher the greater is the inflamatory action

Inflamatory State of the Intestines is to be Distinguished from Spasmodic affection, Spas affection is not attended w fever

The inflamatory affection will often Destroy life in 48 hours or sooner, therefore it is of the utmost importance to distinguish the nature of the complaint

In Inflamatory affection of the kind you are ~~not~~ to ~~be~~ guard against being Deceived by the Pulse. If the Pulse is small

You can only subdue the
inflm: from whence the violent
sickness arises, but by Bleeding
must be very careful what
laxatives are employed, there
are the most innocent nature
Diluted Solutions of Neutral
Salt, Manna, Ol: Ricini
when the Stom: is capable of
retaining it. In the beginning
of the Complaint Bleed: warm
Bath Diluent Injections,
Blisters &c
you have here to apprehend
the same consequences as from
inflm: in other parts, often
adhesion take place. & liable
to go into a state of Phlegmonous
in certain occasions a
considerable quantity of the
intestine may be lost

When necessary &c &c.
come lay aside the Antiphlo
gistic plan.

To counteract the acrimony
of Poisons, the chief Dan
of Poison is their spreading
infn. Some poisons will
destroy the Stomach before
it has time to excite Infn.
If you cannot get rid of
the Poison by vomiting the
next best remedy is Dilute
it or Decomposing it. In the
first place excite the act of
Vomiting, sometimes the
Poison itself will effectual
excite Vomiting. Give Thos
Emetics that excite Vomiting
immediately on a few grains
of Ventigrass, to guard with
Caution levigated to an
impalpable powder
A Boy having swallowed
a quantity of Soap boilers
lees was cured by pouring
down his throat a quantity
of Olive oil to induce Vomit
a Lady having taken a quan

In the inflammation of the ſtomach, little or no medicine can be taken, till by bleeding the irritability of the organ is diminiſhed.

It appears from diſſection, that the ſtomach and inteſtines have been inflamed without any remarkable degree of pain being perceived by the patient: this has ſuggeſted the idea of different kinds of inflammation of the ſtomach, as phlegmonic and eryſipelatous.

OF INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

In the inflammation of the bowels there is a fixed pain in the abdomen, attended with fever, coſtiveneſs, and vomiting; the pain is chiefly felt in the region of the umbilicus.

This diſeaſe ariſes from the ſame cauſes as produce inflammation of the ſtomach.

It may be induced by cholic, volvulus, or incarcerated hernia.

It terminates either by reſolution, effuſion of pus, or gangrene.

To the plan of cure recommended in inflammation of the ſtomach may be added the uſe of mild purgatives, in preference to the more draſtic and leſs bulky ones. Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 122.

During the uſe of purgatives, it may be proper to give an opiate occaſionally, which diminiſhes irritation, and often promotes the operation of the purgative.

The warm bath, with glyſters, ſhould be frequently employed.

In caſes of volvulus and hernia, glyſters of tobacco have been frequently had recourſe to.

OF INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

It may be diſtinguiſhed either as affecting the ſubſtance of the liver, or the peritoneum which covers it.

The ſymptoms likewiſe vary according to the ſeat of the inflammation, either as affecting the concave and inferior part, or the more convex and ſuperior.

The inflammation of the concave part of the liver is diſtinguiſhed by the following ſymptoms:

An obtuſe ſenſe of pain and weight in the right *hypochondrium*; much heat, and anxiety at the *præcordia*; the pulſe at firſt ſlow, afterwards more quick; a ſenſe of fulneſs and tenſion in the region of the liver; a loathing of food; ſickneſs and vomiting; thirſt; dry rough tongue, becoming black; a pale ſunk countenance, frequently of a yellow colour; troubleſome hiccup.

In the inflammation of the ſuperior and convex part of the liver, the pain is more acute, attended with difficult and painful reſpiration; the pain extends high in the cavity of the thorax, affecting the clavicle, and reſembling pleuriſy; there is generally ſome degree of cough, and the patient cannot lie on the left ſide.

In both caſes there is great debility, and in general the diſeaſe is preceded by rigor.

This diſeaſe terminates on the fourth, ſeventh, or eleventh day, and the reſolution is accompanied either with a critical diarrhœa, ſweat, or a copious ſediment in

Respected

In hepatic affection you have affection of the Stomach & Visa Verse

It may infer that you have its stages in a short space of time, or otherwise, hence is called Chronic or Acute

It sometimes is Difficult to distinguish whether it be Hepatitis or Pneumonia Large Biliary Calculi may sometimes be brought up by ~~adhesion~~ suppuration

If it has long continued adhesion will be there

When an abscess points outward it is bounded by previous contracted adhesion, without this it would be unsafe to open it

edness of the rheumatic
while other parts remain
ot is a most dangerous
mptom

Cure

he cure consist in the
means employed for the
ure of patient if in general
In the East it may be
more proper to have
recourse to ♀ instead of
the Lancet, but here
the Lancet to be used
immediately
Saline Purgatives are
very preferable to any
others. If sickness gives
rise to alk. in some time
after Bleeding, add a
few drops of spirits
Warm Bath is advisable
in Visceral Inflammation

Bleed locally is of
service
If you are desirous of
being cut to bear you
may dress the Blisters w
ca ointment instead of
cow dressing
Chronic Inf. is diff.
in the acute alto the
of this may particularly
in that place in persons
whose habits are stron
liable to be excited by
intemperance, this shew
the particular symptom
between the liver & Sto
Dropsy is produced by
the impervious state of
the liver, & Jaundice
because what bile is sec
cannot take its proper
course.

t should be had recourse
t them as well as in the
cute. &c in the best remedy,
hese there is any glandular
increase, Calomel. Nil: Gut
ly t. Cinnab. These are the
most simple & at the same
me the most effectual
n effects &c to be guided &
regulated by opinion
icuta often spit the use of
the &c. If &c do not seem
o good it will be found
ecessary to do harm

where there is a suspicion of
lymphatic &c does the
greatest harm

the urine. If the inflammation does not abate, it terminates in ſuppuration.

The liver is ſubject to a more chronic inflammation, which terminates in ſcirrhus.

The remote cauſes of this inflammation are ſometimes a præternatural enlargement of the omentum; the violent operation of emetics; ſudden application of cold after the body has been heated; the irritation of acrid bile, or biliary concretions.

It is a very common diſeaſe in warm climates, particularly in the Eaſt-Indies, and it frequently terminates either in ſuppuration or ſcirrhus.

An early and judicious treatment renders it a leſs dangerous diſeaſe, than the inflammation of other internal organs.

A violent and continued hiccup, much fever, great thirſt, a paleneſs and coldneſs of the extremities, while the other parts of the body are intenſely hot, are the moſt fatal ſymptoms.

The liver frequently ſuppurates, the abſceſs ſometimes pointing outwards; at other times pus is diſcharged by ſtool; in general the body gradually waſtes under the common ſymptoms of hectic, with frequent rigors and colliquative ſweats.

The liver may remain in a ſcirrhous ſtate for a long time without much inconvenience, eſpecially if attention be paid to regimen; it however ultimately brings on ſymptoms of jaundice and dropſy, which ſeldom give way to medicine.

The *cure* of this diſeaſe conſiſts,

1. In early and liberal bleeding.
2. In ſaline and antiphlogiſtic purgatives.

3. Fomentations and clyſters frequently repeated.

4. Application of bliſters to the region of the liver.

5. In the uſe of attenuating and deobſtruent remedies, particularly mercury, after evacuations have been employed.

The body ſhould be kept in an eaſy poſture; every thing which may heat, and excite fever ſhould be avoided.

In the ſcirrhous ſtate of the organ, mercury with cicuta has been found ſerviceable.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 105.

OF INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

The ſymptoms are, a ſenſe of heat, pain, and ſometimes tumour and redneſs in the region of the kidney; a numbneſs of the leg and thigh of the affected ſide; the urine high coloured, and in ſmall quantity, accompanied with pain, difficulty in diſcharging it. The patient in general can lie more eaſily on the diſeaſed than on the oppoſite ſide.

There is generally nauſea and vomiting, with much febrile heat and anxiety.

The diſeaſe is frequently preceded by a cold fit, terminating, as in other caſes of inflammation, in intenſe heat.

when inflamed

The kidney is ſubject to ſuppuration and gangrene.

Delirium, with pale urine, or an obſtruction to its ſecretion, are fatal ſymptoms. The piles frequently relieve the patient. Pus is frequently diſcharged by urine, and is the moſt natural outlet in caſes of ſuppuration; at other times it is effuſed into the cavity of the abdomen, and is productive of hectic ſymptoms.

Inf. of the Kidney & Blad

Inf. of the Bladder renders
this membranous bag incap
of receiving or retaining th
Urine. The seat of the in
may be known by the tend
ness of the part, whether
be Kidney or Bladder
If kidney is inf. d secretion
stopped
Prognosis according to th
violence of the affection
& state of the Patient. Labo
In inf. of the Blad: there
great danger of extension of in
along the Peritoneum, & wh
this becomes the seat of inf.
on small extent will often
Destroy life
In cases of Urethral inf.
of either part, the Treatm
as for others, Warm Bath
Blisters, occasionally opio

Bowels kept Salubrious
aline preparation are all
cinnetics therefore if given
should attend that the do
not irritate the urinary
ways, it is of the utmost
consequence to have them
sufficiently diluted. &
perhaps will be better if given
in some mucilaginous
substances, as Broths &c
If real necessary Blister
may be applied but the
last is to Drink liberally
of Diluents. They have
been applied all over the
abdomen after Lithotomy
without producing strangury
Fomentation by means of
Blister often of great service
Micturition will take place in
the usual form, then to
alter the plan of Treat:

The Kidneys are subject
are subject to Chronic inf
to wasting or enlargement
also liable to become opific
to Urinary Calculus or
will cause more or less
irritation
Bleeding from the Vessels of
the kidney is sometimes o
profuse as to be dangerous
particularly in the Dropsy
& Scarlet fever
In the Chronic Inf the
most successful mode of Tre
is very analogous to
of the Liver, to keep at re
to pay regard to his mann
of living
Sal Soda will in half
an hour if given in 2 or 3
Drams, change the Urin
from an acid to an alka
Chronic Inf of the
Bladder is more frequent
than that of the Kidne

his is causing
Strangury
the Cause should be infinitely
well considered
Paralysis is seldom attd
with pain. If of the neck
of the Bladder it will rend-
the Pat incapable of retaining
his Urine,
If the Cause is hemorrhoids
easy Discovered & the
affection of the Bladder is
merely Sympathetic
but Inflm of the Bladder then
appearance in the Urine
Coagulable & Lymph
causing it quite ropey
Polypus or Calculi may occasion
it. Often attended with
incontinence of Urine
with a Lascivious smell
& if from Stone has on
retaining water a desire of
going to stool, from occasion

The cauſes of this diſeaſe are wounds, contuſions, or calculi in the organ; violent exertions in attempting to carry great weights; concuſſions of the body, by violent exerciſe either on horſeback, or in rough carriages; the ſuppreſſion of hæmorrhoids, menſes, or other habitual evacuations.

The cure is beſt effected by,

1. Bleeding, and the application of leeches to the hæmorrhoidal veſſels.

2. Emollient clyſters and fomentations.

3. Mucilaginous and aqueous diluents, whey, &c.

4. By avoiding diuretics, and every medicine which has any direct tendency to ſtimulate and inflame the urinary paſſages; hence bliſters are not admiſſible in this diſeaſe.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 127, 128.

OF STRANGURY.

A ſtrangury is a difficult and painful diſcharge of urine, with a conſtant teneſmus.

It may be diſtinguiſhed into the acute, as depending on inflammation; or chronic, as independent of it.

In ſtrangury, the urine is diſcharged by drops, with a continual deſire to empty the bladder; the ſtimulus quickly returns, and becomes intolerable.

With inflammation there is frequently fever, with much heat, and a great tenſion in the abdomen, pain in the region of the bladder, anxiety at the præcordia, and vomiting.

The cauſes of ſtrangury are many;

1. The internal uſe of cantharides, camphor, turpentines, or other ſtimulating diuretics.

2. Inflammation of the bladder, ſometimes, though ſeldom, terminating in ſuppuration.

3. Hæmorrhoidal tumours.

4. Polypi in the bladder.

5. Gouty irritation.

6. Calculous concretions.

7. Obſtructions in the urethra.

In the caſe of ſtrangury from the preſence of *calculus*, there is little or no fever, great pain in the extremity of the penis, with an increaſed ſecretion of mucus in the urine; the only infallible teſt, however, is its diſcovery by the proper inſtrument introduced for that purpoſe.

When it ariſes from obſtructions in the courſe of the urethra, from the ſenſation which ſuch ſtrictures produce, the patient frequently ſuppoſes the diſeaſe to ſeated in the neck of the bladder.

In the caſe of inflammation, the cure is to be effected by bleeding, gentle laxatives, oily clyſters and fomentations, mucilaginous and aqueous diluents.

The paralyſis of the ſubſtance of the bladder occaſions a difficulty of making urine, while a palſy of the ſphincter of the bladder occaſions an incontinency of urine.

In the former caſe, the urine muſt be frequently drawn off by the catheter, and ſtimulating clyſters be frequently injected.

The chalybeat and tonic plan of cure generally ſucceeds.

In caſes of incontinence of urine, to which perſons advanced in life are extremely ſubject, the application

so as to induce Person to
squeeze it very much
In Enlargt of Prostate Gla
you have the Desire of
going to Stool, but not
pain in the Loins, not
sudden stopping of the Stream
Disease of the Gland &
Disease of the internal co
are by no mean unfrequent
Complicated, als. Calculi
at the same time
Then add to these causes
Stictures on which the
whole irritation may
depend
The most we can promise
ourselves where you have
polypus Disease of the
Bladder, Prostate you
can only
Diet to be attended to
The Uva Ursi has been
given with Success & more

Rheumatism

Rheumatism is more com^n
this country where the climate
is very variable than in the
warmer & more regular climates
Rheumatism is divided into
the Acute & Chronic.
The Acute is when it is attended
with fever. Chronic, is
a painful affection with
stiffness & rigidity of the part
Acute R: frequently tends to
chronic

of the Acute

Chillness succeeded by heat
real inf^n, the part notable
to be moved, the concomitant fever
different in its degrees, some
trifling, at other times very pro-
nounced alarming. Under
the inflammation of R: there is a
shining appearance, a great
propensity to sweat which
affords no relief, termination
of acute R: uncertain, suppu^n
in rheumatic inf^n very rare
but sometimes happens

The Danger of inflamatory R.
is that it may turn to that
an erysipelatous nature, &
there is even Danger of inf.
rheumatism falling on the
Diaphragm, or any o. particu
part. It sometimes extends to the
Heart. Acute Rheumatism
is similar to ~~acute~~ erysipel
inf. Treat. Acute
The greater m. of Acute R. may
be cured without bleeding, but m.
always so, for if y inf. is mak
its way to any particular part
bleeding must be employed
Pulv: Specac: C: Antimonial
Odbe in Acute R. is of little
service, but is frequently de
mental by debilitating his
constitution. When the conco
: tant fever is abated remissio
Bath may be cautiously given

Chronic Rheumatism
is to be treated similar to Ch
Gout

Rheumatism

The Acute

The causes giving rise are
very generally the same
as given prior to consr
ofn. Suitable persons
are more liable to it than
others. Women are more
subject to it than ~~men~~
men. also are boys & girls
many of the symptoms
similar to consr inf.
It is different in its seat
its progress & its termi=
ation.
The inf. of acute Rheum
so sometimes goes into
suppuration & is then
truely dangerous
It is necessary to dist
the acute Rheum. from
Gout, but sometimes
is impossible
In the Gout there is generally

of blisters to the os sacrum, and the internal use of cantharides, have been successfully recommended.

OF RHEUMATISM.

This disease is distinguished into the acute, and chronic, the former accompanied with fever and inflammation, the latter with little or none.

The symptoms of the acute rheumatism are lassitude; rigor; a sense of weight and coldness in the extremities; a quick pulse; thirst; great restlessness, and obstinate costiveness. The tongue is generally very foul, and covered with a white mucus. In a day or two after the attack, an acute pain is felt in one or more joints of the body, which is soon followed by tumour and inflammation; the pain and tumour are very moveable to other joints; the urine is very high coloured, and frequently deposits a sediment; the pulse is generally very strong and quick, and there is sometimes a disposition to profuse sweating, which seldom affords the least relief.

There are transitory and acute pains in the chest, and muscles of the body, with symptoms of cough and cattarrh.

The acute rheumatism is not a disease which proves frequently fatal, but it leaves the body extremely weak, very irritable, and much disposed to a relapse.

It has no regular period of termination; it sometimes is protracted to several weeks, though it shews an early tendency to remission.

The chronic rheumatism is not so much of the inflammatory nature, and is marked chiefly by irregular and

immoveable pains in different muſcles of the body, often affecting their tendinous aponeuroſis and ligaments, without tumour or inflammation; ſuch pains are greatly influenced by the ſtate of the weather.

The rheumatiſm ſeldom occurs in warm climates; in this country it generally prevails in ſpring and autumn.

The moſt frequent occaſional cauſe is the ſudden application of cold to the heated body, eſpecially if at reſt; it operates more powerfully when attended with moiſture, and when applied to the body with leſs than its uſual covering.

It is a diſeaſe which attacks every age, but more eſpecially thoſe of a plethoric habit, who indulge much in animal food, and lead an inactive life.

The inflammation is chiefly ſeated in the veſſels running on ligaments and the aponeuroſis of muſcles, and extending afterwards to the cutaneous veſſels.

It ſeldom ſuppurates, but often terminates in a gelatinous effuſion in ligamentous and tendinous parts, which produces a ſtiffneſs, and ſometimes an anchyloſis of the joints.

A ſenſible and gradual diminution of the fever and inflammatory ſymptoms is preceded either by a moderate increaſe of perſpiration, a copious ſediment in the urine, or a diarrhœa.

Sometimes a fatal tranſlation of the diſeaſe from the external parts to the head, with delirium and pale urine, kills the patient.

In the acute rheumatiſm, the cure is to be attempted by,

1. Bleeding, either general or topical.
2. By diluents, nitre, and the other neutral ſalts.

the effect of the Rheumatic
not always so, & sometimes
is so in Rheumatism
Gout generally begins in
the smaller joints, sometimes
extends to the larger
sometimes the same in
Rheumatism
also more advanced aged is
oftenest affected with Gout
If complicated we use
Complicated Language
as Gouty Rheumatism
or Rheumatic Gout

Rheumatic inf will
sometimes terminate in
Encephalitis inf & then
is the utmost danger of
the disease extending to the
head, & when it affects the
head it produces Death

a person who has once
had the Acute Rheumatism
remarkably liable
to a return of it
treatment of Acute R
I have furnished
indication in, by Antiphlo
gistics to diminish
the inflammatory action
but not carried to such
length as you would in
ordinary inf.
In some forms of this
Disease you are to follow
the plan of treatment as for active inf.
as for instance if it
falls on of Brain or its mem-
branes or muscles of
respiration, & such has
been remarkably relieved
by the use of the Lancet
If the Pat. be of a Plethoric
habit bleed, if on the
contrary the inf. spread

not running very high, &
a spare habit, bleed locally
Treat to be antiphlogistic
Bowels to be kept open
with neutral salt in
Infusion of Roses to be taken
2 or 3 times a day as long
as the inflammatory symp.
continue
Antimonials not recom
=mended,
Opium not to be given
without attending to one
of reducing the local inf.. otherwise it will increase the
inflamatory affection
Bark is not proper but
when there is some exacer
or remission, & then it is
Bark & inf.. of Roses is
often given w.th success
it is of great consequence
to diminish the perspir

Decoct Cort 3x
Tinct Cort Pa Comp
Cort. Aur: aa ℥i
Acid Vit: gtt xij ℞.

Chronic Rheumatism

affects more especially or
tendinous parts, as certain
the nature of them that
they be not confounded for
obscure infm. This inf
generally attack persons
debilis & that in infancy
lumbago or Sciatica often
come on suddenly, also
leave as suddenly
It is also necessary to dist
this form of Rheumatism
from the Chronic form of
Syphilis, on certain occasion
it may be impossible
to make the Distinction
Rheum generally attack
joint Cyst: middle sp. Bones

Syphilitic affections (the Periost being affected) is very tender

3. By uniting antimonial with purgative remedies.

4. By the uſe of bark in caſes of remiſſion.

5. By Guaiacum, and volatile medicines after evacuations have been employed.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 17, 29, 97, 98, 137.

In the chronic rheumatiſm, the cure ſhould be conducted,

1. By warm and volatile remedies, either taken internally, or applied externally.

2. By external warmth, dry friction, and electricity.

3. By mercurial alteratives, joined to antimonial preparations.

4. By the temperate and warm bath, ſuch as thoſe of Buxton and Bath, preparatory to the uſe of ſea bathing and the cold bath.

5. In many eaſes, bliſters, ſtimulating plaiſters, and even the actual cautery, or moxa, has been ſucceſsfully employed.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 165.

There are many inſtances, as in the lumbago and ſciatica, which are generally conſidered as chronic rheumatiſm, as not being attended with external appearance of inflammation, which give way chiefly to bleeding and purging, in preference to the warm and ſtimulating practice generally employed.

OF THE GOUT.

This diſeaſe is difficult to deſcribe, though it chiefly ſhews itſelf by an affection of the joints, yet it often attacks internal parts, and aſſumes the moſt irregular and anomalous appearances.

It may be conſidered either as hereditary or acquired; or as being regular or irregular: it has likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed as ſeated in different parts of the body, giving riſe to the terms *podagra*, *chiragra*, *gonagra*, *&c.*

A paroxyſm of the gout is generally preceded by laſſitude, torpor, and dejection of ſpirits; loſs of appetite, nauſea, acidity, eructations, flatulency, coſtiveneſs, and other diſorders of the *primæ viæ.*

The paroxyſm begins with a ſevere pain in the foot, generally in the great toe; a ſenſe of coldneſs in the legs; ſome degree of *horripilatio* and fever.

The pain becomes more ſevere, affecting the tarſal and metatarſal bones; towards the morning the parts begin to ſwell and inflame; a gentle moiſture on the foot comes on, and the fever and pain abate; the ſymptoms return again towards the evening; the mind is very irritable; the urine is high coloured, and depoſits a ſediment; the tongue is foul, and the body is coſtive. The more acute the paroxyſm, the ſhorter in general its duration; it terminates uſually with an itching of the parts, and a deſquamation of the cuticle.

Though in young habits, and on the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, it is generally confined to the feet; yet in more violent and unfavourable caſes it attacks the other joints of the body, leaving them extremely weak, with a diſpoſition to the ſecretion of a chalky matter. In theſe caſes the diſeaſe is protracted almoſt the whole year, and ſeldom leaves the patient entirely; the paroxyſm is rarely critical and ſufficient for relieving the ſyſtem; the ſtrength is gradually impaired, and the diſeaſe falls on internal organs, producing apoplexy, lethargy, palſy, aſthma, and inflammatory affections of the ſtomach and other viſcera, nauſea, vomiting, diarrhœa, &c.

or predisposes the Body to
Rheumatism to Chronic &
acute, must learn the
history of y Complaint before
you can distinguish it.
Whatever is to be done w
is in Strumous habits it
be done at once.

Mustard, Horse-radish
Guaiacum,
Simet: Guaiac Ammon
by mercurial Alt: wh
you suspect a mixture
Syphilis, Pill Plum is
the Best form, contain
about 1 gr of Calomel cant the
much may depend on the
Continuance of this reme
to be continued for some
months, to prevent the ret
as well as remove the pres
symptoms

tery, Plaster, or what was
called Empl: Sciatica
mpl: Pic: Burg: or Euphorb
must Euphorb a cau
be borne

water of the Kings bath
some Degrees above the
thers
to remove the Stiffness &c
ftes of Rheumatism, besides
the attempts to motion &
ecting at particular Dis.
the appr. of a Plaster wth. Camph.

of Gout
the Disease may be divd
to Acute & Chronic
diffr. & discriminate it.
Rheumatism
the Younger persons are
more liable to Rheum: the
advanced to Gout
the seat of Gout varies
does Rheumatism
the Rheumatic Infr. do not
cause a deposition of Chalky

that Dyspepsia previous
to the attack of gout is under
-lay of its nature gouty.

If in its great hazard a
repellent appn is used
on the extremities. Such
Appns as putting of feet in
water is advisable

every additional attack
brings with it additional
derangement

Proximate causes

Persons who are subject
to the gout are those that
are most debilitated

In hereditary gout nothing
can be done by medicine
can only find relief from
moderate living

But the change of life
should not be done all
at once

in instead of Mustard or
Hot-Dish is better than
warm water only, for bathing
the feet in

This diſeaſe generally attacks men, ſeldom women, virgins or eunuchs; chiefly thoſe of a ſedentary and ſtudious life, of a full and plethoric habit, and who have indulged much in the uſe of animal food, fermented liquors, and venery.

It is frequently hereditary, in which caſes it occurs independently of any abuſes in eating and drinking.

In conſtitutions naturally prediſpoſed to it, it is invited by the application of cold to the feet; by fatigue or anxiety of mind; by repeated bleeding, as tending to weaken the body; by violent ſprains; by oily and indigeſtible food.

From the fulleſt attention to the ſymptoms and remote cauſes of this diſeaſe, it would appear that plethora and debility joined, conſtitute its proximate cauſe, and to the removal of which, inflammatory action, eſpecially in the extremities, are excited.

The more ſevere and painful the paroxyſm is, the ſhorter is its duration, and the intermiſſion is the longer.

A regular paroxyſm of this diſeaſe contributes much to the cure of other diſorders, and the reſtoration of the body to perfect health.

The diſeaſe is more eaſily cured in young perſons than in old.

There is no effectual cure for hereditary gout, or in caſes where the diſeaſe continues to attack indiſcriminately every joint of the body, and to produce chalky concretions.

In conducting the cure of this diſeaſe, we ſhould conſider the means proper to be employed either in the intermiſſion, or in the paroxyſm; we ſhould likewiſe attend to the remedies neceſſary to palliate ſymptoms.

In the intermiſſion the digeſtive powers ſhould be reſtored by the occaſional uſe of tonic and chalybeate remedies, ſuch as Bath water, &c. By keeping the body ſoluble; by uſing exerciſe; by the fleſh-bruſh; by going to bed early, and riſing ſoon in the morning; but above all, the moderate uſe of animal food and fermented liquors; and in ſome caſes of inflammatory and hereditary gout, by a total abſtinence from animal food and ſpirituous liquors, confining the diet to milk and vegetables.

During the paroxyſm of a regular gout, little more is neceſſary than to moderate the fever and keep the belly ſoluble.

In the caſe of ineffectual efforts on the extremities, and where the internal parts are affected, the application of bliſters, and warm opiates taken internally, will anſwer the deſired purpoſe.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 143.

In violent cholic or diarrhœa, opiates and clyſters anſwer beſt.

In nauſea and vomiting, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, and afterwards an anodyne; warm cataplaſms and plaiſters to the region of the ſtomach, often do good.

In all caſes of gout it is neceſſary to keep the ſurface of the body warm, but more eſpecially the lower extremities, ſo as to keep up the cuticular diſcharge.

OF ERYSIPELAS.

It is an inflammation of the ſkin, much diſpoſed to ſpread over a large ſurface, accompanied with pain, heat, tumour, and redneſs.

Infn &c of the Skin. It is n
=cessary to know whether fe
is first or local infn of the sk
is first. The Disease is gener
easily known by local inf
succeeds fever, but in the
milder sort is not always
be distinguished from scarla
or measles but it is soon kn
Head ache is a com. symptom
in this Disorder not an inten
pain but an aching pain att
w. stupor, the lighter & col
of the fluid under the skin in
vesications the more mild
Disease, the more light a
fluid the color of the interve
skin the more favorable, if
a purple hue it generally
in sphacelous. Says: sometim
suppurates: Subjects most fre
to this disease are those of
constitution, more com. in
the cold & changable part of
year. Persons having once h
it are more subject to a renewa
Patients in this Disease ge
die comatous, it generally
runs thro its stages very
rapidly

In the more common form
of the Disease it is preceded
by fever & then eruption
on the face, sometimes
on other parts
and causes Deafness by
its swelling obstructing the
Eustachian tubes.
The Tumefaction &c is
often changing its situation
& appearance terminating
extremely precarious
very Dangerous or two
accounts, Comatose
symptoms with involuntary
discharge of Urine & fæces
is extremely Dangerous
If the Eruption is of a
Brownish Dark color
& appearance of Vesicles
& Pulse marking Debility
it is extremely Dangerous
If it Coalesced only in many

be said to be [illegible]

If it be a young person he
constitution may be likely
to bear him thro the Dis-
If it be a debilitated, bloa
person of more advanced
age not likely to recover
Erysipelas in some fe
instances is contagious
more especially where th
persons are confined, as i
hospitals &c

Treat. must vary ac
ing to the character the Dis
assumes, also the state of
the Patient. Some are
of opinion treat should
be antiphlogistic, this
may be proper in the
country in those whose
constitutions are unimpa
But this would be very
injurious in towns wh

To take of the Determinations
the Head always apply
Blisters between the Shoulders
by this there is no fear of
increasing the extent of
hydrocephalitous
then give Aq: Sedat: & Conf:
Rosa: If the Disease has
come further give Bark
& occasionally opium
Wine wt all these forms
sometimes Bark & Snakeroot
also Brandy
Arrow Root fruit quite a
cause bay & dusted upon
the part to absorb the Di:
charge

It is generally preceded by a conſiderable degree of rigor, terminating in the hot fit of a fever, thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, frequent pulſe, inflamed blood, proſtration of ſtrength, pain in the head, vomiting, delirium, and coma.

On the ſecond, third, or fourth day, the ſkin becomes tenſe and tumid with redneſs and pain, and is frequently covered with puſtules, containing a thin fluid, conſiderably elevated above the ſkin, after which the fever generally abates.

The tumour continues to ſpread, and often attacks the lower extremities, abdomen, and glandular parts of the body, but more frequently the face: there is often a general enlargement of the head, with ſtupor and delirium.

If the diſeaſe terminates favourably by reſolution, the tumour gradually ſubſides, the pain and fever abate, the ſkin becomes of a yellow colour, and there is a diſquamation of the cuticle.

If the diſeaſe terminates in ſuppuration, it is of a phagædenic and gangrenous kind, and ſeldom proves favourable.

The diſeaſe is ſometimes contagious, and a morbid and malignant acrimony ſeems to be introduced into the habit.

The eryſipelas is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from phlegmon, by the effect of preſſure, the diſpoſition to cover a large ſurface, and the termination of ſuppuration not productive of healthy pus.

In more gentle attacks of this diſeaſe there is ſeldom danger, but in violent attacks, eſpecially on the head, with delirium and coma, the danger is conſiderable; the

degree of danger in this diſeaſe may be in ſome meaſure aſcertained from the ſtate of the pulſe, and the degree of the *vis vitæ*.

Eryſipelas, repelled from the ſurface of the body, frequently induces internal inflammation, aſthma, convulſions, and proves generally fatal.

The indications of cure are to moderate the fever, and to promote the neceſſary ſecretions; in many caſes of malignant eryſipelas, the *vis vitæ* muſt be ſupported, and every means employed to keep up the inflammation on the external parts.

The fever may be moderated by bleeding, according to the degree of ſtrength in the patient, by diluents of the aqueous and demulcent kind, by gentle laxatives, and mild diaphoretics.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 19, 27, 122, 139.

The *vis vitæ* is ſupported by bliſters applied to the extremities, or ſometimes to the neighbourhood of the diſeaſed part, and by warm and cordial medicines.

In caſes of grangrene, with a ſunk low pulſe, the bark and ſerpentaria ſhould be given freely.

In general, however, the diſeaſe, being of the inflammatory kind, may be greatly aggravated by a ſtimulating and cordial regimen.

The beſt application to the inflamed parts is the farina of oatmeal, and perhaps other farinaceous matter; all repelling and oily applications ſhould be avoided.

In the cure of gangrene, the ſame means are recommended as mentioned in page 40.

Small Pox

The longer the Eruptive fev
exists previous to the erupti
mat. of their appearance the
more mild the Disease.
The Secondary fever is princi
=pally observable in the ma
malignant sort, it comes on
the excication of the Eruption
The Secondary fever is must to
be dread in the confluent small
Profuse Sweat is very unfav
a Rash or Sunian erupti
is frequent with the genu
Variolous eruption which is
very favourable Symptom
Edematous tumefaction is freq
Ptyalism is not uncom, is n
generally considered of much
consequence. In Inoculatio
it is of no consequence what qua
or quality of matter is made use of
on the 8th day after inflamatory
appearance of surrounding part
on 9 or 10 Day febrile sy: come
& from 2 to 5 Days after this the
eruption appears. but in a Che
girl the Sym: do not appear so
by 2 or 3 Days or in and person
Inoculation not generally co
=ered safe till after dentition.

his time to cold air is the most
beneficial of any thing, all
stimulants to be avoided, but if
the Pulse be weak, small &c.
generous diet is necessary
animal food should be avoided
except in the latter stage

Small Pox

Patient in the first place
has an eruptive fever
then a determination
the skin causing erupti
& these pustules eruption
after a time the pustule
fall off skin is said to
be the turn then after a
secondary fever comes on

The later the Eruption the
milder the disease, If
early as 48 hours we should
be lead to be apprehensive
there is no difference with
regard to kind but consi
able with regard to degree
Dr Woodfield would prefer
taking the matter from the
the disease for

Propensity to hemorrhage
purple spots all his
secretions very fœtid will
generally die in a few hours
sometimes the fluctuates
so numerous the
patients strength will
not support the discharge

The Period of excitation
begins first in those
parts that are exposed
to the breath as upper lip
& nose

OF THE SMALL-POX.

This diſeaſe may be divided into four ſtages:

1. The primary fever.
2. The eruption.
3. The ſuppuration.
4. The ſecondary fever.

It generally commences with horripilatio, ſucceeded by heat and univerſal pain, more eſpecially of the head, loins and throat; thirſt; heat; reſtleſſneſs; a quick hard pulſe; nauſea; vomiting; redneſs of the eyes, and drowſineſs.

The patient frequently complains of a pain in the ſtomach, ſometimes in the ſide, or the region of the kidney.

Adults have profuſe ſweating, and infants epileptic and convulſive fits.

This fever generally laſts for a few days before the eruption appears, and is uſually of an inflammatory nature.

In the confluent ſmall-pox the eruptions begin on the ſecond or third day; in the diſtinct kind, on the third, fourth, or fifth day from the attack of the fever: it appears like flea-bites, firſt on the face and upper extremities, and afterwards on the trunk of the body and lower extremities; becoming inflamed, elevated above the ſkin, and painful. In the confluent ſmall-pox the fever abates but little, on the appearance of the eruption; in the more diſtinct kind it frequently altogether diſappears. About the ſixth day after the eruption is compleated, in the confluent ſmall-pox, and ſometimes even in the more

diſtinct, a ſalivation comes on; in infants there is frequently a diarrhœa.

The fauces become inflamed, painful, and attended with a difficult deglutition. About the ſeventh day the eye-lids ſwell, and are glued together, ſo that the patient is generally blind for a few days. The face generally ſwells, the baſis of the puſtules become red and inflamed; about the eighth day they tend to ſuppuration, which finiſhes the proceſs of eruption.

The puſtules are diſtended with pus; firſt on the face, afterwards on other parts of the body, in the order in which they appeared; the ſaliva becomes very tough and thick, the fauces become more inflamed, the ſkin is very painful, and the patient cannot ſleep; the proceſs of ſuppuration is generally finiſhed about the tenth day.

The puſtules then begin to dry, to turn yellow, firſt on the face and upper extremities, afterwards in the lower extremities. A ſecondary fever frequently comes on, eſpecially in the confluent ſmall-pox, with a hard full pulſe, much thirſt and anxiety, and ſymptoms often of peripneumony, or pleuriſy; the inflammation on the face gradually ſubſides, the ſpitting is greatly diminiſhed, the arms and hands are generally much ſwelled, which continues to increaſe until the tumour on the face, and the ſalivation entirely ſubſide.

In the ſecondary fever, delirium, coma, and inflammation of ſome of the internal viſcera often kill the patient; ſometimes the viſcidity of the ſaliva, the tumour of the fauces, and infarction of the noſe threaten ſuffocation.

In general, the fate of the patient is determinable from the eleventh to the ſeventeenth day. The ſkin is covered over with a dry cruſt, which afterwards ſeparates

complete but peeling
& leaving parts undiscl
exposed it is unfavourab
The Eruptive fever subsi
on the appearance of Erup
in Skin it differs from
measles & the Confluent s
pox

Cases of Chicken Pox som
occur which are very Sim
to small Pox as the
Pustules may appear
in the forehead &c & the
be larger than usual
yet all the symptom
will very rarely agree
Some say the small P
is capable of being gene
under the Combination
of Particular circumsta

Great Question in what
manner it has
been contracted. It
seems but once during
life. Predisposition
is influenced by the
constitution strength
of other Contagion
strength of the Constr.
& preservative, or perhaps
the Contrary
The Management of the
Eruptive fever, as it
depends the safety of Pat.
the milder the fever the
more mild the Eruption &
it is to be Treated as
fevers by the Antiphlogistic
treat. Where the Pat.
is dry Head ach & Blood
But what is of most impor
ance is in having fresh
air all his Drinks cooling
Bed Cloths to be light

rium into extremes
In some there is a mar
deficiency of Vascular sy
he then must be treated
directly opposite. Keep
within, & warm: Some
=tions, a warm Bath
warm Drinks, Wine &
altogether the Cordial Pla
If the Vascular System is
rising this treat^t must be
tho' the Fever be acte
it will be reduced in
few hours in the Open
air tho' it be moist or
Cold. above all he is to
breath a free & Temper
air, simplifying his Di
&c When the Erupti
is considerable, the
State of the Bowels sh
be attended to & Patient
supported Pain in the hea
Blister between the shoulders

If the Lungs become affected
that is as com. Pneumonia
the Case of Malignant
Small Pox to be treated as
a malignant fever
When

Excite the Act of Vomiting
When Children are convulsed
Bathe in Warm water

Inoculation
the Proportion of Deaths
to inoculations is about
1 to 3000

Vaccine Inoculation
some Circumstances are
to be attended to
a superficial scratch to be
made on Right Puncture
this in many respects
is likewise to the Variolous
the effects of the Vaccine
inoculation in ~~con~~
limited to the individual

and leaves frequently a mark behind. The criſis of the ſecondary fever is either accompanied with a diarrhœa or ſediment in the urine.

It is difficult to diſtinguiſh the febrile attack in this diſeaſe from many others, the pain in the ſtomach and drowſineſs are the chief pathognomonic ſymptoms.

After the eruption appears, the regular ſucceſſion of ſymptoms in the various ſtages of the puſtule, renders the diſtinction eaſy.

In the chicken-pox there is little fever, either preceding or accompanying the eruption; the puſtule does not always begin in the face or upper extremities; it maturates ſooner, and diſappears more early and ſuddenly. Like the natural ſmall-pox it may be communicated by inoculation, which ſhould be carefully attended to in the choice of variolous matter.

The ſmall-pox are moſt favourable when the eruption is late and ſlow in its progreſs; the moſt malignant ſmall-pox rage chiefly in the autumnal months, or beginning of winter.

The diſeaſe is generally milder in children than adults.

If the pain in the ſtomach or ſide be ſevere, it generally precedes the confluent ſmall-pox.

The more confluent the diſeaſe, eſpecially on the face, the more danger there is, particularly if the fever remains during and after the eruption is completed. Delirium after the eruption is bad; a ſudden depreſſion of the puſtule, or ſwelling of the face, with a ſuppreſſion of ſaliva, is unfavourable.

Much redneſs and inflammation about the baſis of the puſtule, is more favourable than paleneſs and flatneſs.

A whitiſh viſcid pus diſtending the puſtule is favour-

able as oppoſed to a brownifh, thin, ichorous, and frequently bloody fluid.

Livid, flat puſtules, with hæmorrhagy, prove immediately fatal.

Before the practice of inoculation, this diſeaſe uſed chiefly to appear in the ſpring and ſummer, more rarely in autumn, and generally ſubſided in winter.

Youth are the moſt ſuſceptible of infection; fear and grief, by weakening the body, ſubject a perſon more readily to infection.

It only ſeizes a perſon once during life.

The occaſional cauſe of the diſeaſe, is the introduction into the body of a poiſonous ferment, which acts by aſſimilating the animal fluids into its own nature.

The variety in the diſeaſe already deſcribed, depends on the temperament and ſtate of the body at the time of its application, and not on the nature of the variolous fluid.

The violence of the ſmall-pox is greatly diminiſhed by *inoculation*.

The advantages of this practice are chiefly the following:

1. The choice of the ſubject, the time of life, and ſeaſon of the year.

2. The preparation by regimen and medicine.

3. The avoiding the uſual occaſional cauſes which aggravate the diſeaſe.

4. By the choice of the matter, and manner of applying it, and probably from its being then in the early period of infection.

5. The introduction of a very ſmall quantity of the matter.

In a good Constitution
the progress will be m
expeditious than in
persons of a pale countena
The matter is best if
used in a recent fluid
The matter may com
the iron into rust & th
from the fluids of the
matter from the water
it contain & then its
effects are destroyed an
producing the true
Vaccine infection

6. The occaſional uſe of purging after the inoculation.

7. Free expoſure to cool air.

The practice of all theſe meaſures have tended greatly to moderate the diſeaſe.

The indications of cure in the ſmall-pox are,

To moderate the primary fever, ſo as to produce a diſtinct, inſtead of a confluent eruption.

This is done by bleeding, in caſes of violent action in a full and plethoric habit; by vomiting and purging, which ſhould be attended to in almoſt every caſe on the acceſſion of the diſeaſe; by the uſe of acids, and cooling diluents; and by keeping the body in cool air.

In every ſtage of the ſmall-pox, animal food ſhould be avoided.

In the convulſions of children which precede the eruption, an opiate is of great ſervice.

If the fever ſhould continue after the eruption, it may ſometimes be neceſſary to bleed, but more generally proper to promote purging, and to encourage the application of cold air.

If loſs of ſtrength ſhould ſupervene, with ſymptoms of putrefaction, a petechial appearance on the puſtule, and other ſymptoms of debility, interrupting the proceſs of ſuppuration, Peruvian bark with acids may be given with great advantage.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 67, 68.

Dr. Sydenham has recommended to give ſmall beer, and the *ſpirit. æther. vitriol.* freely in caſes of great malignancy, and in ſuppreſſion of urine to take the patient out of bed and expoſe him to cold air.

In caſes of pain, reſtleſsneſs, and anxiety after the eruption, and through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe, an

opiate may be given with advantage, taking care to avoid its coſtive effects by ſoluble medicines.

In caſes of great danger, either from debility, or the ſudden tranſlation of the external ſwelling, it is proper to apply bliſters to different parts of the body; if the throat and fauces are particularly affected with a tough ſaliva or mucus, bliſters to the throat may be uſed with advantage.

In the ſecondary fever, ſymptoms of inflammation frequently and ſuddenly come on, which require bleeding and purging.

In ſome caſes ſymptoms of putreſcency come on, which may require gentle purging, but more particularly give way to bark and acids.

In ſome caſes, eſpecially in infants, ſymptoms of ſuffocation and difficult breathing occur, which give way to nauſeating and even emetic doſes of antimonial remedies.

There is no diſeaſe in which artificially prepared pure air, (*Oxygen Gas* of the modern chemiſt) ſeems more applicable than this.

All anomalous appearances of ſmall-pox are bad, under which are included the cryſtaline, ſiliquoſe, and verrucoſe, which are to be treated as the violent kinds above mentioned.

Infection is beſt prevented by attention to cleanlineſs, and avoiding every communication with the infected perſon, or thoſe who have frequented the houſe, or come into contact with his clothes.

the first eruptions are on the
face, in efflorescent spots, com
sometimes wholly to y head & bear
the Eruption is generally ab
the 4th Day from the eruption
fever, the skin is not much
elevated, about the 6th Day
Pustules become dry, but in
small pox not till the 8th or 9
the Antiphlogistic Plan ought
to be pursued. Diarrhoea in
frequent, it ought to be stop
by the use of the Samson

of Measles

The Eruptive fever is
a disease from infection
even any of the sort
this fever is attended with
bronchial affections
when the Eruption first
the face then superior
extremities, the fever do
not give way very frequent
when the Eruption is
complete. In the measles
in the small Pox the
relief the Eruption
decreases the better.
Eruptions indistinct, &
superficial. Matter can
only be collected from the
lights of the Eyes. The duration
of eruption uncertain
generally 4 or 5 Days

OF THE MEASLES.

This diſeaſe has three ſtages:

1. Of contagion.
2. Of eruption.
3. Their change into a farinaceous ſtate.

It begins with rigor, ſucceeded by heat, thirſt, white tongue, head-ach, drowſineſs, ſneezing, cough, with ſymptoms of catarrh, watery inflamed eyes, ſometimes ſickneſs and vomiting.

About the fourth day there are ſeen ſmall red ſpots, running together, and ſomewhat elevated above the ſkin; they appear firſt on the face and upper extremeties, and afterwards on the trunk of the body and lower extremities.

The ſickneſs or vomiting generally abates, but the cough and fever often continue, with difficult reſpiration and ſymptoms of peripneumony.

The patient frequently ſweats profuſely, and is ſeized with diarrhœa.

About the ſixth day the puſtules dry on the face, and afterwards on other parts of the body, and there is a diſquamation of the cuticle.

About the ninth day they are not to be perceived, but the body is covered over with a kind of farina. The fever ſhould abate about this time, but very often is accompanied with ſymptoms of peripneumony; a diarrhœa ſometimes continues obſtinate after the diſeaſe is over.

The ſymptoms are relieved either by hæmorrhagy, ſweating, diarrhœa, or a ſediment in the urine.

The diſeaſe ariſes from the application of a peculiar poiſon, which is more volatile and diffuſive in air than that of the ſmall-pox; it principally affects the mucous membrane of the body.

The diagnoſis is determined by a knowledge of the prevailing epidemic, ſneezing, coughing, and the watery inflamed eyes, together with the eruption.

The diſeaſe is moſt dangerous when the eruption is ſlow: a gentle diarrhœa and a ſoft ſkin moderates the fever. The ſudden diſappearance of the eruption, with delirium and any livid appearance, threatens immediate death.

Much redneſs or paleneſs, proſtration of ſtrength, vomiting, reſtleſſneſs, difficult breathing, or petechial ſpots announce much danger.

It generally rages from about the month of January, until the vernal equinox, and diſappears in July.

It generally attacks children, and perſons of weak and delicate habits.

The diſeaſe is moſt ſucceſsfully treated, firſt, by bleeding, which relieves the cough, and peripneumonic ſymptoms; a light vegetable diet, cooling and acidulated liquors.

In order to mitigate the cough, pectoral medicines and anodynes are to be employed.

Perſons in the meaſles do not bear cold air, as in the ſmall-pox.

Any tendency to hectic and conſumptive diſorders ſhould be obviated by moderate exerciſe, country air, a milk and aſceſcent regimen; iſſues and open bliſters frequently relieve the internal parts, and make a ſucceſsful effort towards the external parts of the body.

Diarrhoea is often
attendant & often very troub
Measles & Scarlet fever
may make its appearance
in 3 Days, one of these
complaints may be
confounded for the other
if the throat is affected
without Cutaneous affec
it will be said to be
Scarlet fever

Treat of Measles
In its usual form it
is truly inflamatory
therefore require the
antiphlogistic method
of Treatt:. Bleeding con
greatly relieve the
affections of the chest
Diarrhoea may be effect
= ally removed by bleedi
Anodynes not to be used
till the Inflamt Symptoms

Blisters should be used
where there is Difficulty
of Breathing, indeed all
remedies as in Peripneumony

Dysentery

This is one of the specific
diseases, its depends on
a particular contagion

~~bad food~~

In Diarrhoea there is no fever
nor is it contagious
The fecal matter is
only coagulable lymphe
the countenance is always
pale & sallow particu-
larly in the first stage of
disease. Digestion
is cannot go on well
because the emaciation
irritation of the anus prevents
all rest. Fæces frequently bloody
with coagulable lymphe. Thirst
heat, acidity on the stomach
Bile not properly secreted, is
carried back again & diffused
all over the body so that y patient
appears as if affected wth jaundice
the event depends upon the nature
of the contagion & the vigor of y^e

In ſome caſes, though rarely, the meaſles have aſſumed a malignant form, and required bark and antiſceptic medecines.

OF THE DYSENTERY.

This diſeaſe is accompanied with fever, teneſmus, and frequent ſtools, with pain in the bowels; in general the ſtools are extremely putrid, and tinged with blood.

It may be diſtinguiſhed into the ſporadic or epidemic, into the more mild and malignant, into ſuch as is attended with blood, or only the abraded mucus of the bowels.

The hiſtory of the diſeaſe is as follows:

The patient for ſome days complains of a loſs of appetite; diſtenſion of the abdomen, with laſſitude; a horripilatio, which is ſucceeded by a quick pulſe, great heat, reſtleſſneſs, nauſea, vomiting, pain in the ſtomach, anxiety of the præcordia, violent griping, frequent ſmall ſtools, which are bloody, ſanious, and mucous, often in a putrid ſtate, and mixed with fleſhy, ſkinny, fibrous matter; much *borborygmi*, and flatulency, teneſmus, ſtrangury, and *prolapſus ani*; great debility, a ſenſe of burning heat in the internal parts, with cold extremities, hiccup, and cold ſweats; in the laſt ſtage the pain diſappears, and the fæces are diſcharged involuntarily; the pulſe ſinks and intermits before death.

It appears from the diſſection of morbid bodies, that the colon and rectum are chiefly the ſeat of the diſeaſe; they are preternaturally thickened, exulcerated, and the villous coat abraded, and there are ichorous puſtules on the internal ſurface of the great inteſtines.

It is diſtinguiſhed from diarrhœa by its being accompanied with more pain and teneſmus, as well as bloody ſtools; the fever, however, which is moſt generally of the putrid kind, is the chief diſtinction.

This diſeaſe is very uncertain in its event; it is moſt dangerous when it attacks weak and ſcorbutic habits, perſons advanced in age, or gravid women.

Vomiting with hiccup are dangerous ſymptoms.

An univerſal and gentle moiſture on the ſkin, together with a ſediment in the urine, are favourable ſymptoms. Convulſions with delirium, a very quick and weak pulſe, are bad ſymptoms. *Aphthæ* in the throat, with dry fauces and difficult deglutition, threaten immediate danger.

The dyſentery attacks thoſe who have been formerly ſubject to it, and ſuch as have any conſtitutional debility of the ſtomach or inteſtines, who have been ſubject to bilious complaints, and who have ſuffered from improper and corrupted food. An improper expoſure to cold and moiſture, eſpecially in hot countries, readily induce it.

The epidemic dyſentery rages chiefly in the autumnal months, when the evenings are cold after very hot days.

It is a contagious diſeaſe, and generally ariſes from putrid matter introduced into the body.

It is greatly favoured by that ſtate of atmoſphere which promotes putrefaction.

The cure of dyſentery is beſt conducted by evacuating the *primæ viæ* early.

For this purpoſe the combined action of emetics and purgatives proves the moſt ſucceſsful.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 173.

Dispensing is the Judge. Persons
ought not to use the same
necessary nor ought the stoo
to remain one moment in t
Chamber

the first indication
to counteract the
further effects of the poison
by removing the Pot^t & keep
the bowels particularly clean
also prevent further
accumulation of secretent
matter
Purgatives of the milder kind
should be the beginning
when the intestines will
bear further excitement
then the more drastic
purges would be proper
but nothing could be worse
than this in the more
advanced stages of Dysentery
Solutions of Manna
or Sal Polyc: & Rhei
are the best remedy i
c: Ricini the dose
of oil in the morning
& Opium in the Evening

It is chiefly after large evacuations, that ipecacuanha in ſmall doſes, or opiates to palliate teneſmus, do good.

The operation of rhubarb is too inconſiderable here, and the more active ſtimulating cathartics, as calomel and the reſinous purgatives, frequently irritate and inflame.

The neutral ſalts anſwer beſt, nor are we to be diſcouraged from their uſe by the frequency of ſtools, which are generally little more than mucus evacuated from the rectum by teneſmus, while hardened fæces are often lodged in the colon.

In ſome caſes where the patient is of a very plethoric habit, and ſymptoms threatening inflammation come on, bleeding may be proper.

The acrimony of the contents of the inteſtines ſhould be diluted by mucilaginous and demulcent fluids, emollient clyſters, and ſometimes with opium, which takes off the irritation, and quiets the teneſmus.

The occaſional uſe of opiates does good, mixed occaſionally with ipecacuanha, as in Dover's powder.—*Pulv. Ipecac. comp.* (Ph. Lond.)

Aſtringents are only ſafe and proper after evacuations have been employed, and when the diſeaſe is kept up by the weakened and irritable ſtate of the bowels.

In ſome caſes it may be neceſſary to employ fomentations and even bliſters to the abdomen.

Great care ſhould be taken to avoid expoſure to the effluvia of dyſenteric ſtools, and the other occaſional cauſes of this diſeaſe.

In caſes of diarrhœa, aſtringents and opiates may be uſed with more freedom; rhubarb anſwers beſt in ſuch caſes; ſtomachic and tonic medicines, with bitters, are very proper, and neceſſary to prevent a relapſe.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 95, 153, 154.

OF CHOLERA.

In this diſeaſe there is a conſtant and violent diſcharge of bile by vomiting and purging.

The diſeaſe is preceded by nidorous eructations, heartburn, pain of the ſtomach and inteſtines; afterwards exceſſive vomiting and purging of a bilious matter of different colours; diſtention of the abdomen; quick, weak, and unequal pulſe; pain, and ſpaſm of the extremities; violent pain in the region of the umbilicus; retention of urine; cold ſweats; hiccup; palpitation of the heart, and univerſal convulſions.

The remote cauſes are, food of difficult digeſtion, as rancid butter; the colder fruits, ſuch as cucumber and melon, and perhaps moſt fruits uſed in exceſs; active and violent purgatives; poiſons; violent paſſions of the mind, and very acrid bile.

This diſeaſe prevails in the autumnal months, from expoſure to cold evenings, after very hot days.

A gradual diminution of ſymptoms, eſpecially of the vomiting, ſucceeded by ſleep and a gentle moiſture on the ſkin, affords a favourable prognoſis; while ſpaſm of the extremities, with great debility and intermittent pulſe, with fœtid vomiting, is unfavourable.

The cure depends upon early dilution, and promoting the vomiting by chicken broth, warm water, and the like; frequent emollient clyſters are likewiſe proper.

In caſe of ſpaſm and convulſions, opiates ſhould be given with freedom.

Anodyne and warm plaiſters may be applied with advantage to the abdomen.

pipe to be small & carefully
introduced, the quantity
not too large
The old Brown Linseed
oil. The abdomen to be wrapped
flannel & frequently fomented
Never bleed without
the most serious Consider
Opium may have a
effect by glister ~~when~~
when it do not in the Stom
Opium applied to a bore
may affect the system
Opium in Dysentery is
one of the best remedies
When the disease is no
longer contagious astring
are used with success as
is often continued by debility of the parts
In the Decline of the fort
Antimonials are of Ser
as Calx Ant: Wh: wax o
the Pulvis Doveri
Equal parts of Gl Lini
& Rhei, this has also be
used w. success in intestina

[illegible] Collection of x o a d s
[illegible]: Spiral: Sp M: bis in die
[illegible]sis has been given wth great
[illegible]ccess

The Spasms are of a pa-
-ticular nature.
The person will evacuat
more at once than a D
entire Patient would i
24 hours
It is from Bile in grea
quantity
A state of the fluid w
in its nature is altog
new, which act as
intestines as poison
Therefore in cholera
you have a morbid
perverted action of th
liver
You are to rate of th
irritation by the use
of Dilution. & Opium
to.

Also apply ~~to~~ fomenta
flannels from Chamo
& Poppies, If the Opium
cannot be retained by mo
by clyster
give morphia oil ℥i First

you may as any time
by violent Vomiting bring
Bile from the Stomach
tho' there were not a drop
in the Stomach
The Bile may be directed
downward by Calomel &
Opium

Cholera

This is not a Contagious disease
the quantity of Faces evacuated
is immense. There is a febrile
affection w.th Vomit of bile
extremities Cold, Cramp & Spasms
very bad particularly of the Extremities
Bile is very acrid.

Treat.t
First wash away the bile by
an unlimited quantity of
diluents. Emetics are injurious
as the more he vomits the more
bile will be poured into the Stomach
& the more & more will be
vomited

The diarrhœa ſhould not be ſuddenly or totally checked.

The tonic plan by bark and chalybeates may be employed towards the laſt to remove the prediſpoſition to a relapſe.

OF HÆMORRHAGY.

By hæmorrhagy we mean an effuſion of blood from the veſſels of a living body.

It may be diſtinguiſhed into active or paſſive; by the former we mean hæmorrhagy depending on an increaſed action of the veſſels, either of a particular part or of the whole body, generally preceded by a febrile paroxyſm, and attended with inflamed blood; by the latter we mean ſuch as either depends on ſome local injury, or on the diſeaſed ſtate of the animal fluids, and which is not neceſſarily accompanied with inflammation or fever.

It is more particularly the former, or active hæmorrhagy, which we ſhall treat of in this place.

Active hæmorrhagies generally occur in plethoric habits, and thoſe of a ſanguine temperament; they appear in the ſpring or beginning of ſummer.

A ſenſe of weight, oppreſſion, tenſion, or heat, are generally felt in the region of the part, before the blood appears. There is frequently a cold and hot ſtage of fever, which precedes the hæmorrhagy.

The pulſe is generally full, frequent, and hard, and becomes ſofter as the hæmorrhagy advances.

When hæmorrhagy depends on internal cauſes, it is very apt to recur, and ſometimes at ſtated periods.

Hæmorrhagy, from an internal cauſe, is owing to an encreaſed determination of blood to a particular part, producing a greater action of veſſels in that part, by which the blood is poured into veſſels whoſe capacities do not naturally receive it, ſo that their extremities are diſtended, and an effuſion takes place.

As the growth of the human body does not proceed equally in every part of it, the cauſes of diſtenſion are unequally applied; ſome parts of the body are neceſſarily firſt evolved, therefore they acquire their utmoſt bulk ſooner than others.

This appears to be particularly the caſe with regard to the head, the parts of which are firſt evolved, and therefore ſooneſt acquire their full ſize.

Hæmorrhagy of the noſe is that which occurs firſt, from any increaſed determination of blood to the head.

This hæmorrhagy takes place before the period of puberty.

An hæmoptoe is the hæmorrhagy which takes place after the age of puberty, from a defect in the balance between the ſyſtem of the aorta and the pulmonary veſſels, or from an inequality of growth, giving riſe to a narrow cheſt, and a conſequent impediment to the free action of the lungs.

From the period of puberty, to thirty-five years of age, hæmoptoe moſt generally takes place.

In the latter periods of life, hæmorrhagies occur chiefly from the venous ſyſtem, as from the extremities of the hæmorrhoidal veins.

Venous blood effuſed on the internal ſurface of the bowels, produces hæmorrhagy of a black coloured blood.

It is a preternatural loss of
consequently it menses do not
under this denomination

Hemorrhage
In active Hemorrhage
Febrile symptoms always
precede it
It is also preceded by some
uneasiness in the part
from ~~the heart~~ which is
to about to flow, also
local heat with a sense
of fullness, Pulse peculiarly
full, Blood when Drawn
the Skin buffy but has not
the inflamatory marks by
its cupping.
Blood in active Hem: is
always florid if it can
come directly to view
more apt to occur in
sanguineous habits, such
as have large vessels in proportion to
the muscular substance, or those
whose skin is clear, hair light or of
reddish color
This constitution is often hereditary

is Plethora

Hem: It is most freq: fro
the Lungs about the age of
Puberty, the female is
not so subject to this as
men because of the Uterin
Discharges
The Exciting or Occasion
cause is any thing that
increases the vascular ac

external heat has a stro
tendency to produce Hem
The Pressure of the Atmo
being taken off is very lik
to cause hem orrhagy
also blowing wind instead
leaning the head forward, ty
he neck close tight

loud Speaking. Drinking sp
Liquors, the use of opium
particularly when there is
fullness of the Vessels of the he
Cold tho' seldom unless very

ifferent from that drawn from a
vein, is also much more felt
n the Constitution & is often more
ffications in Disease

Treat:
Bleed from the Surgeon to be
considered alarming except
t be in consequence of Obstru
the menses, The uterus in
such cases to be stimulated

t Check the hem
to prevent its recurring

t obviate those effects it
may have produced
lower the vascular action
In the first place, bleed from
the arm, if Patient can
ear it, also Draw it off
ddenly from a large orifice
mall bleeding will have
t little effect
tter in Uterine hemge
f you rais the Patt in bed
ou will stop it by bring fou
fainting

Venous blood, effuſed into the cavity of the cranium, produces apoplexy.

So that the diſpoſition to arterial hæmorrhagy is in the early periods of life; to venous hæmorrhagy in the more advanced periods of life.

The remote cauſes of hæmorrhagy are,

1. External heat.

2. The ſudden diminution of the weight of the atmoſphere.

3. Whatever encreaſes the force of the circulation, particularly violent efforts, and the violent action of ſuch parts, as are more eſpecially ſuſceptible of hæmorrhagy at particular periods of growth; thus, violent ſpeaking, or any other violent exerciſe of the reſpiratory organs, may produce hæmoptoe.

4. Particular poſtures of the body, and ligatures, producing great preſſure, and therefore favouring local congeſtion.

5. External violence.

6. Cold externally applied, and thereby determining blood more forcibly on the internal parts.

Though hæmorrhagy may ſometimes be ſuppoſed to produce its own cure, and that a neceſſity for it, from plethora, prevails in the body, ſo as to render it dangerous to check it, yet in general it ought to be avoided, and the recurrence of it always rendered unneceſſary by means the moſt effectual for reducing plethora.

All hæmorrhagies but the menſtrual are preternatural, and ſuch as ought to be checked, and their return guarded againſt by every poſſible means.

The plethoric ſtate of the ſyſtem which favours active hæmorrhagy, may be moderated,

1. By avoiding animal food, by the uſe of a vegetable and aſceſcent regimen.

2. By moderate exerciſe, ſo that the *egeſta* ſhall be in a due proportion to the *ingeſta*. In the uſe of exerciſe, regard is to be had to the ſeat of the hæmorrhagy; perhaps riding on horſeback is ſafer than walking.

3. By proper evacuations, ſuch as blood letting and purging, eſpecially the latter, as the former frequently encourages the return of plethora.

4. By acids and neutral ſalts, ſuch as nitre.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 3, 139.

Hæmorrhagy itſelf may be ſucceſsfully moderated by avoiding any irritation; by the antiphlogiſtic regimen, and cool air; by the uſe of nitre and acids; by blood letting, eſpecially when the loſs of blood is attended with any conſiderable degree of fever, or been preceded by a cold fit.

Emetics by ſome have been recommended in hæmorrhægies, eſpecially in hæmoptoe; they have been found uſeful in uterine hæmorrhagy.

In ſome caſes of very profuſe hæmorrhagy, aſtringents may be ſafely applied; they always act with moſt power when they can be applied to the ſeat of the diſeaſe.

The vegetable aſtringents are very weak, except in hæmorrhagies of the primæ viæ.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 57, 58, 59.

The preparations of iron increaſe active hæmorrhagy by their ſtimulus on the heart and arterial ſyſtem; they ought not to be employed in hæmorrhagy, but ſuch as is of the primæ viæ, to which parts they are locally applicable.

The preparations of lead are more powerful, but we

is to apply cloths as near
to possible to the part from w
the Discharge is flowing, dip
in some cold fluid
The internal use of Nitre
is truly a refreshment & w
must diminish the actio
of the Vessels, to be take
the moment its dissolved
Vitriolic acid Diluted
If you can procure Nar
by Vin Spirae ℥j, ewery 10 m
It is in effect next to Diligen
Antimonials may be mor
proper where the Vascular A
is great, as it produces mor
prostration than any exc
tobacco, Tinct also operat
in constringent effects
Lead, better if given wth Opi
gr^s iss or ij of lead. Opii gr^s
Another mode of Diminishing
Vascular action is blisterin
of great service in bleed from

Alum taken internally
is serviceable in Uterine
hemorrhage, it is but
little service in Epistaxis
or hemoptoe. Often useful
if injected in the Vagina
but little service unless it
can be applied near the part
as its effects are not diffused
If the feet are put in warm
water it will increase in
general the Vascular Action
Bowels to be kept open as
costiveness produces a considera-
ble irritation, for this give
Cal: Gland: in Inf: Rosa

by stimulating the Rectum
or alcalic Injections
and Indication is to prevent
recurrence

abstemance, use a vegetable
the least heating possible food
with a laxative Diet

3 Drops in the most co
effect. but anc. in simple
or con^r Debilitas. Chalybeat
are useful in all cases wher
there is a loss of red particles
blood, the weaker doses of the
are most proper. Chalyb:
waters are best

Attention to the Nonnaturals
as, air, exercise, sleep, Diet &c

Hemorrhoids

If the Tumors are external
Application of Leeches are spe
If internal nothing can b
done, When they bleed in
=nally Oil of R Rhoi ha
been of service. Dr Curry u
Bals: Capiva

Pint of finely powdered galls
Vinegr: Pour & Sum: wh:
extractum Saturn & a little
Opium

Scurvy

There is generally more
or less cutaneous eruption
& ~~there~~ General Relaxation
& laziness, more or less
paleness of countenance
tenderness of gums,
also a certain degree of stiff-
ness of the muscles, difficul-
ty of breathing, particular
on exertion, propensity
to hemorrhage, Muscles
often contracted, covered
with blotches purples from
head to foot, looks as if
ecchymosis, or as if the part
had been bruised. Sud-
den moving from a horizontal
position be complained
of immediately dizzi-

are reſtrained in the uſe of them, from their deleterious effects.

Alum is probably the beſt foſſil aſtringent, and liable to the feweſt objections.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 11, 12.

Cold water directed on the part, and even ſometimes when applied to the ſurface of the body, acts as an aſtringent.

Opiates may be employed with advantage when the fullneſs of the habit has been reduced by bleeding.

Fainting or *deliquium animi* frequently check active hæmorrhagy.

The general doctrine of hæmorrhagy being explained, the application of it to caſes of particular hæmorrhagy is eaſily made.

OF THE SCURVY.

It is difficult to define this diſeaſe, its ſymptoms being ſo various and anomalous; though differing eſſentially from all other diſeaſes.

Its remote cauſes are, cold and moiſture, accompanied with corrupted animal food, a deficiency of vegetable food, and bad water.

It is a diſeaſe which rages chiefly at ſea, and in northern latitudes.

It more eſpecially attacks thoſe who have been exhauſted by preceding diſorders, who are of an indolent diſpoſition, and who are leſs attentive to cleanlineſs.

The blood, and other animal fluids in this diſeaſe, point out a proceſs of decompoſition having begun in the body.

The ſymptoms are the following:

Weakneſs, laſſitude, unuſual fatigue on motion; difficult reſpiration; redneſs, tumour, itching, and ulcers of the gums; carious teeth, and fœtid breath; weak, hard pulſe, eaſily quickened on motion; high coloured fœtid urine; pains and tumours of the tibia; muſcular and tranſitory pains through the cavities of the thorax and abdomen; ſalivation; watchfulneſs; palſy of the extremities; hæmorrhagies from different parts of the body of ſeemingly diſſolved blood; dry ſcabs; livid ſpots becoming phagedenic ulcers, terminating in gangrene; a livid countenance; irregular and remitting fever; palpitation of the heart; ſtricture of the œſophagus; rigidity of the tendons and muſcles; dejection of mind; the breaking out of old ulcers; obſtructed viſcera; gangrene; dropſy, and death.

The cure conſiſts in correcting the ſeemingly diſeaſed ſtate of the fluids, and in reſtoring the ſtrength of the patient.

Theſe indications are chiefly anſwered,

1. By gentle laxatives of rhubarb, tamarinds, or cream of tartar.

2. By a diet of freſh vegetables, or vegetables preſerved in ſuch a manner as to be capable of undergoing a proceſs of fermentation, as malt, ſour-crout, fruits preſerved by drying, or ſugar.

3. By the uſe of wine, and other antiſceptics.

4. By freſh water, and frequent change of clothes, dryneſs and cleanlineſs.

5. By moderate exerciſe.

6. By the uſe of bark and the foſſil acids.

7. Particular ſymptoms may be palliated by opiates, ſpirituous and aromatic fomentations.

Breath very foul, gum
lost & of teeth in consequ
loose, all the joints disposed
to bleed, blood scarcely co
=gulating. Fractures tha
had happened 10 or 15 ye
before become now loose
mentioned in Lord Ansons Vo

Petechæ sine Febre Phine
a Species of Scurvy
equal fever may be kn
by its Contagious quality
Predisposing causes a
any thing that weakens
the Power of the Body, the
more immediate is a
Deficiency of Vegetable a
=nimal Substances. hen
the frequency of Scurvy a
Sea
Rigidity of Parts are gen
depending on extravasa
of blood or Coagulable Lym
Blood is very dark in colo

is a very general sy. of
this Disease, that the Patients
are affected wth a Lassitude
after a Diarrhoea will come
on & then wth discharge of
blood from the intestines
in ℥j of blood lost here is of
more consequence than
℥ij when in health

Cure

Allow a great plenty of
Vegetable Acrimonious Substances
as Sugar Wine & Lemon
together, common measures
will often effect the cure
But there may be a
necessity of other remedies
Sour Cream; Extract of
malt; & Cyder &c
Hemorrhagies must
be treated as others
give tonics Bark wth
acid vit:

Dropsy

Pathology of the Disease

It is a fault of the Exhalant & not of the Absorbent therefore if you can correct the fault of the Arteries the Absorbents will do perform their office.

Dropsy in Meriditas

Whole families die of Hydrothorax, this is common table the case wth the present Imperial family.

The abuse of Spirituous Liquors cause Dropsy by first affecting the Stomach, they also ~~affect~~ specifically affect the Liver & by this means is the cause of ascites

OF THE DROPSY.

This is an extravaſation of a ſerous fluid, either into the cellular membrane or other cavities of the body.

It has been diſtinguiſhed, according to its ſeat, into *Anaſarca*, *Aſcites*, *Hydrops Pectoris*, *Hydrops Uteri*, *Hydrocele*, *Hydrocephalus*, and other ſpecies.

The remote cauſes of dropſy are, a crude farinaceous diet; the abuſe of ſpirituous and vinous liquors; cold water taken largely when the body is heated; a ſuppreſſion of the menſes; hæmorrhoids, and other evacuations; irregular gout determined on internal parts; violent hæmorrhagies or other evacuations, which have reduced the ſtrength of the patient; preceding aſthma, diarrhœa, phthiſis pulmonalis, jaundice, intermittent and other fevers, ſcirrhous viſcera, polypi in the heart, and other cauſes which may impede the return of venous blood to the heart.

In all caſes of dropſy, the powers of abſorption are inſufficient for reſuming into the habit the fluid which is effuſed into the different cavities of the body.

From the enumeration of cauſes already given, it will be eaſy to apply them to particular caſes, which may be neceſſary for the purpoſe of more ſucceſsfully treating the diſeaſe.

In *anaſarca* the body is pale, the animal fibres ſoft and yielding, the feet and legs become œdematous towards night, while the cellular membrane of the upper extremities appears diſtended with water in the morning.

In ſome, the accumulation and diffuſion of water in the cellular membrane is univerſal, the urine is ſecreted

in ſmall quantity, and there is in general a conſiderable degree of dyſpnœa.

In *aſcites*, there is a conſiderable tumour of the abdomen from the diſtenſion of water between the peritoneum and abdominal viſcera. There is frequently a great difficulty of breathing from its preſſure on the diaphragm; a ſenſe of fluctuation may be perceived; the upper extremities are waſted; there is generally much thirſt; the urine high coloured and in ſmall quantities; a diſpoſition to piles; a pale emaciated countenance. The anaſarca and aſcites are frequently complicated.

In a dropſy of the ovarium, the progreſs of the tumour is very ſlow and gradual, there is leſs ſenſe of fluctuation, there is little or no thirſt, and the health of the patient is very little affected.

In *hydrops pectoris* the difficulty of breathing is moſt conſiderable; it often returns ſuddenly in the form of paroxyſm, with a dry cough, fluttering irregular pulſe, and very often anaſarcous appearances in other parts of the body.

Dropſy is ſometimes removed by a diarrhœa, an increaſe in the ſecretion of urine, or a rupture of the ſkin.

Aſcites is diſtinguiſhed from the tumour of pregnancy, by the countenance of the patient, the ſenſe of fluctuation, thirſt, and general debility: the diſtinction is more difficult in caſes of encyſted dropſy.

The prognoſis is very uncertain; if the appetite be preſerved, if the urine be encreaſed, and no appearance of diſeaſed viſcera, the patient may be reſtored.

If again on the other hand the viſcera be obſtructed and diſeaſed, with much thirſt, cough, weakneſs, and

Another cause is extreme
loss of Blood

Scarlet fever has remar
ably the effect of causi
in the least degree to co
Anasarca.

Puerperal fever, Ascit
Injuries often cause
Local Dropsy

Inf in Strong Constitut
produces adhesion, in
a weak habit it often
produce Dropsy

If the Coagulable Sym
known out in consider
pus will be formed, if
small adhesion, & if
weak the Discharge wo
be serous

Prognosis

The Sat the Tone of the Sys
is impaired, the sooner
the Disease yield to proper

Tall persons are said to be
more liable to Dropsy and
more subject to a relaps
the Circulation being in them
weak and Sanguid
In persons Tap'd if the fluid
be of a thick consistance the
patient is never cured
Dropsy is not unfrequently
combined with Scurvy &
is somewhat analogus

Hydrothorax

Asphyxiada.

If the heart be affected
an uneasiness is felt, i-
ny pos the
nerally aum after lon
thoracic Inf & ofteness
in old persons, freq
ftn repeated attacks of
asthma

When an inf. of the substa
of the lungs take place
the difficulty of breathing
is greater than in yon the
surface

one of the worst signs
is expectoration of bloody
mucos of a dark color

waſting of the body, and more eſpecially a ſallow or jaundiced complexion, then the cure is more uncertain.

The cure of dropſy chiefly depends on the proper uſe of evacuations.

The moſt effectual means of diſcharging water from the different cavities of the body, but more eſpecially in the aſcites are,

1. By purging and vomiting.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 78, 94, 115, 118.

2. By diuretics—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 120, 169, 170, 171.

In dropſical patients there is generally much dryneſs of the ſkin, and therefore ſudorific remedies ſhould be ſometimes employed.

Does an abſtinence from liquids contribute to the cure of dropſy?

After evacuations have been employed, the tone of the fibres ſhould be reſtored by the uſe of bitters and chalybeate remedies.—*Formul. Select.* No. 87, 88, 89, 95.

By external applications, gentle ſupport by bandages, friction, cold bathing, a dry and pure atmoſphere, moderate exerciſe. In ſome caſes mercury, as an alterative, has been found ſucceſsful. In caſes of ſuppreſſed evacuations, an attention ſhould be directed in order to reſtore them.

In recent caſes of aſcites, the paracenteſis has been moſt ſucceſsfuly employed; and in anaſarcous caſes, where there is a great diſtenſion of the cellular membrane, punctury in the extremities, or bliſters, will often relieve, while proper means are employed to obviate the gangrene of the parts.

The treatment of the hydrocele, and other caſes of encyſted dropſy, will be underſtood from what we have already obſerved; and the propriety of preferring the radical cure by inducing inflammation and conſequent adheſion, when it can be done with ſafety, to the more palliative cure.

There are ſome ſymptoms very peculiar to the *Hydrocephalus*, which ſhall be taken notice of in another place.

OF THE ASTHMA.

Aſthma is an impeded and difficult reſpiration, attended with a ſenſe of ſuffocation.

It is diſtinguiſhed into the periodical or continued, into the humid or dry aſthma, into the idiopathic or ſymptomatic.

It ariſes from various cauſes, among which may be reckoned the following:

A vitiated ſtate of the atmoſphere; violent paſſions of the mind; the repulſion of eruptions and cutaneous inflammation; the drying of old ulcers; the receding of gout; water in the cavity of the thorax or cells of the lungs; obſtructions of the bronchial tube; and a certain irritable ſtate of the organs of reſpiration, more eſpecially the diaphragm.

In the periodical aſthma, the following ſymptoms occur in the paroxyſm:

Flatulency and diſtenſion of the ſtomach, with a ſenſe of ſtricture, heat, fever, drowſineſs, head-ach, nauſea, and pale urine.

Hypothecpanac

is Chronic & Acute

Seatons in the Neck

& give Calomel

In the Chronic form

no good can be done

General Time of Dep

Emetics should only be

employed in the early Ste

of the Disease, wh a sickne

never when there is a

Conjestion of Blood in the

Veins of the head

Squills or Antimony

most proper

In Anasarca a mar

Stimulant Emetic sha

be given, as Infusion of

Mustard.

Purges to be used

Some medicine seem to
have a double effect & the
Crystals of Tartar Lane
this effect very remarkable
in Ascites
Purging should be employed
every 2nd or 3rd Day
& in the intermediate
days give Diuretics or
Tonics, the most powerful

in Jal: in Cr Part:
If there be any Disease of the
liver give Calomel
Clysters will after
Comfort as well as purge
therefore should not be
given if Vomiting is wished
to be avoided
along with Purges use
very large Dilutions
the Turnor Pills are
of little use. Badges
should be used

Diuretics

Difficult force this lim-
-ory (the Kidney)

In all cases of Viscera
Disease the Cooling
Diuretics are to be used
Nitre &
In coldness the more
Stimulating remedies
as mustard, Turpentine
Squills is a standard
remedy. Cantharides
will in general be found
to irritate very much

Digitalis acts best when
the Disease proceeds from
a general Hydropic De-
-Physis, It is not necessary
to affect the Stomach
when the Stomach is
affected the medicine
should be lowered or the
the Dose not to be repeated
at too short intervals

to be used where there is great
debility & general relaxation
of fibre

Opium has proved when
all other remedies have failed,
by increasing the secretion
of Urine

Alkali & Bitters are
used with success, Bitter
gentian
will supply the Blood of
Bile & alkali by correcting
acidity

Rhubarb if it be given to
purge but slightly will
act on the Kidney

Nitric Acid Diluted &
mixed with Spr. Alth. Nitros
Water Tart. or Nat. Vit
is tender die in Vitro Aq:

Rhenish wine, or Cyder
saturated with Alkali
a sudden Diuretic of
the Emunctory by Salts
of Tartar. If relaxed
the body must

The lungs feel rigid; the breathing is disturbed; general torpor, especially of the extremities, and in the night-time all the symptoms are encreased; bilious vomiting frequently comes on; an involuntary flow of tears; a small, weak, intermitting pulse; palpitation of the heart; a livid countenance; with a sense of immediate suffocation. The difficulty of breathing gradually abates, some degree of expectoration comes on, the urine deposits a sediment, and the paroxysm ceases.

In the more violent attack of the disease, œdematous tumours of the hands and feet come on, and the patient becomes dropsical or consumptive; sometimes the disease terminates in apoplexy and palsy.

The prognosis is more favourable in young than in old habits, and in cases from repressed evacuations, than from other causes; the more frequent and violent the paroxysm, the worse.

It generally proves fatal when it terminates in peripneumony. It is more especially dangerous when the pulse is irregular and intermittent, with syncope, palsy of the lungs, palpitation of the heart, and the urine secreted in small quantity.

Towards the end, the extremities become cold, the pulse is small and obscure, the breathing becomes more difficult, and the patient dies.

In the continued asthma, there are symptoms which resemble catarrh, the disease does not return by severe paroxysms, the dispnœa is relieved by expectoration, and the patient becomes very sensible to the least variation in the state of the atmosphere.

In the periodical asthma, the stricture is removed by

nauſeating doſes of emetics, by clyſters, by the pediluvium, by the uſe of opiates and other antiſpaſmodics. In caſes of great ſeverity, bleeding may afford a palliative relief.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 22, 130, 131, 141.

In the continued aſthma, we are to have recourſe to, attenuating remedies, diluent and tepid liquors, emetics; in ſome caſes to gentle laxatives, iſſues, or open bliſters, the occaſional uſe of opiates, moderate exerciſe, and a warm climate.

OF INDIGESTION.

This is a diſeaſe to which ſtudious and ſedentary perſons are extremely ſubject.

It is frequently induced, by grief and anxiety; by gluttony; by too flatulent and farinaceous a diet; by violent and exceſſive evacuations; the abuſe of active emetics and purgatives; preceding diſorders, eſpecially of the liver, and is ſometimes connected with hyſteric and hypochondriacal complaints.

The proximate cauſe may be a weakened and irregular periſtaltic motion of the ſtomach, which may affect the power of the menſtruum ſecreted by the ſtomach, on which the digeſtion and ſolution of our aliment depend.

The patient complains of anxiety and diſtenſion, with flatulent eructations, a diſagreeable ſenſe of oppreſſion after eating, heart-burn and acidity, eſpecially when the ſtomach is empty; the body is either coſtive, or there is a diarrhœa; the appetite irregular, ſometimes good; a weak, ſmall pulſe, generally ſlow, but eaſily quickened.

Anxiety of mind; vertigo; palpitation of the heart; great watchfulneſs; heat and flushing after eating; and

In cases of Pleural effusion
a week & in general & aid
it wt Cryst. of Tart. or wi
Seltzer water

In Anasarca it is desira
to have wt the above, Persp
=ration, but it is to be obser
this cannot be brt abo
without exciting Vascul
action, therefore would n
be right when there is Dif
of Breathing

Pulv. Ipecac. C.
or 2 or 3 parts Antimon
Wine & 1 Opium,

In some cases the Disea
will not yield till
is used. In all Viscera
obstructions it should
begun wt a Calomel a
the Dist. In ascites ap
it to the abdomen for th
advantage of the friction o
part. Electricity fourth
=only in encysted Dropsi
wt often will ~~ha~~ not yie

Worms has been destroyed
by Electricity

Blisters may be employed
only when there is no tendency
to inflam. Sent: Cantharides
Calico may be suffic.

If you use punctures let
them be made high up
& keep down inflam.
Eg. Lift.

A good plan is to wrap
the limb in new flannel
& then wrapped in oil skin

Hydrocephalous.

Eg. in by complaining of
languor pain in the head
continuing for a fortn.
Symptoms of worms, then
complain of extreme pain

Pulse &c.
Ist. Bowels constipated
Nausea & Vomiting sometimes
Burning heat of Skin, Eyes
cannot bear the light, Pain
Squinting. Pain marked
Effusion at the Ventricles
of the Brain in consequence
of the inflm. Pulse now
slower but irregular
Convulsive twitchings &
Paralysis of one side, apply
blisters to the opposite side
of the head to the side that
is affected, of the Disease
gain on the effusion takes
place very rapidly become
Early & very dangerous
but in the first place of
the Bowels use Calomel or
mixed with Scam. then
excite all the Absorbents
by rubbing oint. to various
parts of the Body begin
at a Day along with the
Blisters to the Head.

Pet. will admit
the Liver seems to have
a strong sympathy with it's
head & a Blister off.
the Hypocondrium has
had a better effect than if
applied to the Head

Jaundice & Dropsy is frequently
combined, the State of the Liver
in this case must be first
attended to that being the Cause
the Cause of Dropsies ought will
to be known before any indication
can be thought of, if from
an obstruction if the ~~[illegible]~~ Venal blood
only can be given. If from
diseased Liver give Cy internally
& Ung.t to the region but this
commonly proves fatal

In Ascites the Liver is com.nly
affected if enlarged he is incapable
of lying on his left side. The fluid
must be endeavoured to be got rid of
by Diaphoretics, Diuretics, &
Cathartics. Purg.s is the most effect.
carried to such a length as
nat.e will bear. The best Cath.
is Rhubarb & Jalap

many ſymptoms in common to hypochondriacal complaints.

Such diſorders of the ſtomach are frequently obſtinate, and very liable to return on the leaſt irregularity.

They are beſt obviated,

1. By emptying the ſtomach, by a few grains of ipecacuanha, and aſſiſting the operation of the vomit, by an infuſion of camomile flowers, or other agreeable bitters.

2. By the uſe of tonic bitters in ſmall doſes, together with gentle chalybeats.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 60, 89, 95. 153.

3. By gentle exerciſe on horſeback.

4. By light animal food, and by avoiding the more indigeſtible and farinaceous vegetables, ſuch as potatoes, peas, beans, &c.

5. The common drink ſhould be toaſt and water; perhaps in ſome caſes a little porter, ſometimes a little brandy, or rum and water, without either ſugar or lemon; but care ſhould be taken to guard againſt the abuſe of theſe.

Violent evacuations ſhould be avoided, the body ſhould be kept ſoluble by the gentleſt laxatives.

In caſes of prevailing acidity, ſmall doſes of rhubarb, and the abſorbent earths ſhould be uſed. In many caſes great benefit may be derived from the uſe of lime-water.

In ſome caſes there is a great ſecretion in the ſtomach of a viſcid pituitous mucus; the appetite is deſtroyed; the tongue foul; a diſtenſion after eating; vertigo; fainting; an irregular fever; nauſea and vomiting.

Theſe ſymptoms are beſt removed by emetics repeated occaſionally, bitter and chalybeat remedies, lime-water, and ſometimes the uſe of *Natr. Præp.* in ſmall doſes.

In all diſorders of the ſtomach, the clothing ſhould be warm, eſpecially of the feet and legs.

OF THE PILES OR HÆMORRHOIDS.

They are diſtinguiſhed into the open or blind, into the external or internal.

The proximate cauſe is, a diſtenſion of the hæmorrhoidal veins, or an effuſion of venous blood into ſurrounding cellular membrane.

The remote cauſes are, an obſtruction or reſiſtance from preſſure, from an enlargement of the abdominal viſcera, to the returning venous blood; they frequently ariſe from the irritation and preſſure of indurated fæces; they are generally the ſalutary effects of the habit in the advanced ſtages of life, when a venous plethora is liable to come on; they are therefore frequently rather to be promoted than ſuppreſſed.

They are particularly uſeful in relieving diſorders of the head.

The inflammatory ſymptoms are to be moderated either by general or topical bleeding, and an attention to the antiphlogiſtic regimen.

Gentle and cooling laxatives are to be occaſionally employed.

Much exerciſe muſt be avoided, and ſometimes fomentations are proper.

They ſometimes ſuppurate and degenerate into fiſtulous ulcers.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 138, 187, 199.

Dropsical Tendency
better than if in a healthy Stat

Dyspepsia

The Gastric Liquor is neither in its natural State
an acid or alkali, but prevents
the contents of the Stomach ever
into either State
it is used by some to clean
foul or Scorbutic Ulcers
Man is omnivorous
Hindostans will live on
Rice only, those Persons of
Africa live principally on
flesh & that even often Raw
Food should be perfectly com-
minuted or Digestion will
be attended with uneasiness
Defective Saliva is com
a cause of bad Digestion
Bowel is most com. obs
Cause is a change in quan
& quality of the Gastric Juice
Magnesia is a good Test to judge
the quality of the State of the Stomach
If there be acid Magnesia will
be more or less Laxative

the state of the fluid alkaline
or acid
Some persons have originally
a very weak stomach & are
valitudinarian during
life in consequence

Dyspepsia is
characterized by irregular
appetite, more or less uneasiness
after taking in food, escaping
of air, persons by convulsive
spasms of the stom ruminates,
the matter thrown up is
various sour an alkali, sour
acid
In persons of a spare habit
what is thrown up is generally
acid, robust alkaline
the stomach secrets in dyspepsia
a quantity of air in
Symptoms of an inflamatory
complaint as furred tongue
but no fever
White tongue in those persons
where acidity is prevalent
& dark the reverse

indicates bile in the stom
tho' bile is never in the stom
when in a healthy state
Dispepsia is often from want
of bile, than an abundant
quantity
Those who accustom themse
to opium are Dispeptic
persons, Teas also & that in
particular the finest sort
Also what is under a cert
viz Bitters or they are al
more or less narcotic
Calomel or the Sec large
dose of aromatics, those
are Soothing in large quant
of Pepper. The abuse of Sp
are the most common caus
these have a specific effect
of Disording the Liver
By much acidities as fru
or particularly the com
use of Vinegar w.h produce
derangement of the whole dig
Blue pills Bilious

over Distention produces
Debility hence it is that
all gluttons are dispeptic
Pressure externally produces
Dispepsia.
Causes wh operate on the
System at large are very numerous
among others sedantary
life. A cold Damp atmosphere
unless it be those persons who
have been accustomed
Agitation of the mind
The same may be observed
in persons of close app^n to
business or study. Remove
those persons from their business
&c
Cure remove the cause
that has produced it, first
of food
Acid or Septic
Septic is in full habit
food must be that wh will
resist the cause producing the
Disease, in Septic Vegetable

OF JAUNDICE.

This diſeaſe may be defined a yellow colour of the ſkin, and tunica albuginea of the eye, from the preſence of bile in the blood veſſels.

It is diſtinguiſhed into the yellow and black jaundice, into the continued and periodical, into the idiopathic and ſymptomatic, into the critical or ſymptomatic, into that accompanied with or being without fever.

The remote cauſes are various.

1. Hyſterical or ſpaſmodic cholic.

2. The active operation of ſome poiſons, and ſometimes of the more acrid purgatives.

3. Anger, grief, and other violent affections of the mind.

4. Preſſure on the biliary ducts, from tumours, pregnancy, &c.

5. Diſeaſes of the liver, inflammation, ſcirrhus, &c.

6. Biliary calculi.

The proximate cauſe is the regurgitation of bile, and the conſequent abſorption of it into the habit.

The ſymptoms are the following:

1. A great degree of torpor and laſſitude; a yellow colour on the eye and ſkin; a coſtive habit; an impaired appetite; the fæces of a light clayey appearance; the urine thick, and tinging linen of a yellow colour; the other ſecretions likewiſe affected.

A ſenſe of weight, fullneſs, and pain often in the right hypochondrium; the breathing affected; nauſea and vomiting; an itching of the ſkin, with ſmall red eruptions on it; pulſe ſometimes very ſlow, at other

times quick, with a dry heat on the ſkin, which terminates often in colliquative ſweats; diarrhœa, and other ſymptoms of hectic fever.

The prognoſis is more favourable in young perſons than old, in ſtrong than weak habits; the lighter the colour of the ſkin the better: it is always bad when complicated with other diſeaſes. When the jaundice comes on in the later periods of fever, it is ſometimes favourable, unleſs accompanied with ſymptoms of local pain and inflammation, in which caſe the danger is greater.

It is favourable when attended with a natural moiſture on the ſkin, and a freedom of the other ſecretions.

It is very bad when attended with dropſy.

The cure muſt vary according to the cauſe producing the diſeaſe.

In caſes of inflammation and fever, bleeding may be neceſſary.

The ſecretion of bile may be reſtored by vomits, eſpecially by tartariſed antimony given in ſmall and divided doſes.

The body ſhould be kept ſoluble by ſmall doſes of rhubarb, gum ammoniac, and ſoap.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 22, 74, 95, 155, 156.

In caſes of acute pain without fever, opiates given largely, frequently promote the paſſage of biliary calculi, and remove ſpaſm of the ducts.

Great advantage has been found from the uſe of orange and lemon juice, taken in the quantity of four or ſix ounces in the day.

Many ſpecifics have been recommended in this diſeaſe, the operation of which muſt be very fallacious, from the nature of the diſorder.

give stimulants, of vegetab
or animal substances
come to be taken not to eat
too much at once. one qua
of food should be digested bef
a quantity of fresh food is
taken in, because at the t
whenever of food of the contr
of the Pylorus. The Degree of
Dilution
The gastric juice if too much
diluted have not the powe
of acting on of food. Land
water is not proper
to relieve violent dyspep
or heart burn for this
if from septic Wts: acc
if from acids wt Costive
Magnesia, is related
Chalk & Lime water wh
neither of these exist the
alkaline salts for this
the soda wt be used. if stom
is in a torpid state volat
alkalies. When it is fro

as a slight purge give Rhei
& Calomel in mation
where you suspect it to be
from disease of the liver
calomel to produce Ptyalism
the torpid state Nit: acid
or alk: when the stom
can bear it ol. Ricini
Pain must always be
relieved
The indication is to strengthen
the stom & prevent a return
of the complaint
The yellow bolony bay gum
is great service
The Angustura Bark is also
very proper, the bitter is
remedial use should not
be continued long in large
doses. Chalybeates should
be used when there is a
want of red particles as in
old a cold habit. Chalyb:
to be given Diluted, & the
bowels joined with purges
These remedies to be joined with
the careful confinement and

~~water~~ warm Clothing, on
this principle a warm Plaster
will act on the Stomach
Cold Bath
There is a Particular
kind of Dispepsia

he is suddenly seized w^th
pain in the Stom. wth Dis
charge of water from the Stom:
more com^n to those who live
on vegetables, those of Scotla
& Ireland, opium gives
relief but in general is on
temporary. Julep^m Am
Sout Tent Guaiac: & a
warm plaster to the Stom
When only pain in the Sto
without the Discharge of wat
from Stom Tar water has
cured
And Diseases wth symptoms
Dispepsia is Schirrous of the
Pylorus, Pain or pressure in the
region of the Pylorus

is attended to great degree
ostiveness, food is thrown
sh in a half Digested State
ense emaciation, terminate
n Death, remedies are
h Cicuta & Oil Hydr:
lood the lightest & most
nutritious. Diet wine &
ggs

OF THE DIABETES.

It is diſtinguiſhed by the great ſecretion of urine, which is manifeſtly ſweet; there is likewiſe a conſiderable degree of thirſt, and other ſymptoms of hectic fever; the ſaliva is extremely viſcid; there is pain in the loins, coſtiveneſs, debility and maraſmus, a dry ſkin, œdematous ſwellings of the lower extremeties, colliquative evacuations, and death.

This diſeaſe ſeems originally ſeated in the *primæ viæ*, though the ſymptoms ultimately appear in the kidney.

The urine retains ſo much of vegetable and ſaccharine matter, as to be capable of undergoing the vinous fermentation.

The diſeaſe has been ſucceſsfully treated by bitters, tonic and chalybeate remedies, and by the uſe of Briſtol water.

Moderate exerciſe, cold bathing, and food of eaſy digeſtion, more eſpecially animal food, are found to be of great importance.——Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 68, 132, 140, 153.

OF CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS IN THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

The ſymptoms of calculi in the kidney are, acute pain, or ſenſe of weight and uneaſineſs in the region of the kidney; encreaſed heat; nauſea; vomiting; coſtiveneſs; an exacerbation of ſymptoms after eating; an appearance of ſand in the urine; in ſome caſes there

is bloody and purulent urine, and in others, ischuria, coma, inflammation and death.

The left kidney is more frequently affected than the right.

If the calculus descends into the ureter, it occasions very violent pain along its course towards the bladder; a numbness of the leg and thigh of the affected side; a retraction of the testicle, and sometimes a suppression of urine.

A calculus in the bladder is attended with difficulty and pain in making water; a constant *tenesmus urinæ*; a painful irritation towards the extremity of the glans; the urine much loaded with mucus; the pain more violent in the discharge of the few last drops of urine which is frequently tinged with blood, especially after violent exercise.

The remote causes of this disease are,

1. An hereditary predisposition, probably connected with gouty diathesis.

2. A sedentary life.

3. The long retention of urine.

Is the production of calculi influenced by regimen, such as the use of particular liquids, supposed to contain more or less of earthy matter; or is it more probable that the irregularities productive of gout, may contribute to the formation of calculous matter?

The remedies employed either to dissolve calculous matter and promote its evacuation, or to lessen the disposition to its production, are called *Lithontriptics*, which act,

1. By dissolving the calculus in the urinary passages.

2. By removing the diſpoſition in the body to its formation.

3. By diſſolving the glutinous matter which keeps united the earthy part.

Chemical experiments prove, that the component or elementary parts of human calculi are not the ſame in all perſons, therefore there can be no univerſal menſtruum.

Before the uſe of any ſolvent, it would be proper to examine the patient's urine, and the matter which it is found to depoſit.

The principal variety of ſolvents may be reduced to alkali or acid.

Of the firſt is the *Aq. Kal. pur. Ph. Lond.*

Of the ſecond, *Carbonic Acid Gas.* or *Fixed Air*, introduced in a great variety of forms, as impregnating water, as eſcaping from effervefcing draughts, or in the more agreeable form of briſk and fermented liquors.

To theſe may be added lime water, and the ſolutions of the fixed alkalis ſuper-ſaturated with carbonic acid.

Alkaline ſolvents appear to act chiefly by diſſolving the animal gluten, and deſtroying thereby the texture of the ſtone.

Painful ſymptoms from the irritation of calculi have abated on the uſe of the uva urſi, and ſometimes on the uſe of other bitters and aſtringents.

On this ſubject much muſt be referred to our Chemical Lectures.

OF THE CHOLIC.

It may be defined an acute pain of the inteſtines, attended with coſtiveneſs.

It may be diſtinguiſhed into the flatulent and ſpaſmodic, into the acute and chronic, into that which is accompanied with fever, or in which there is no fever.

The remote cauſes of cholic are various:

1. A conſtitutional irritability of the bowels.

2. An encreaſed ſecretion of acrid bile, with an obſtruction to its free paſſage by the inteſtines.

3. Any thing extraneous in the bowels, whether ariſing from indigeſted aliment, inſoluble concretions, or other cauſes.

4. A determination of gouty matter, or the tranſlation of any acrid fluids, from external cold or other cauſes.

5. The action of lead, to which artificers in that metal are ſubject, and likewiſe thoſe who drink fermented liquors adulterated with it.

6. The action of other metallic and active poiſons.

7. The imprudent uſe of aſtringents in diarhœa and dyſentery.

The danger in this diſeaſe ariſes from inflammation coming on, as appears from the diſſection of morbid bodies.

The ſymptoms in general are the following:

An acute pain in the regimen of the abdomen; heartburn and bilious vomiting; coſtiveneſs; frequent eructations; tenſion in the abdomen; thirſt; hiccup; ſyncope; an irregular low pulſe, with cold ſweats and other ſymp-

toms which occur in the ſphacelated ſtate of the inteſtines.

The cholic ſometimes, but more eſpecially that ariſing from lead, terminates in palſy, and is attended with rheumatic pains in different parts of the body.

The prognoſis is more particularly favourable when the pain remits and changes its poſition, and when it is diffuſed, from being fixed to a point, over a large ſurface. Watchfulneſs, hiccup, delirium, a dry tongue, ſyncope, and cold ſweats, are to be conſidered as the moſt fatal ſymptoms.

In the cure the indications are,

1. To relax the ſpaſm.
2. To procure evacuations.

The ſpaſm and tenſion is beſt removed by bleeding, fomentations, the external applications of warm plaiſters, and in ſome caſes even of bliſters, clyſters, and opiates joined to purgatives.

Evacuations are beſt procured by the uſe of ſalts in peppermint-water, *Ol. Ricini*, and in ſome caſes, *Extract. Colocynth. comp.* and purgative clyſters of the neutral ſalts, *Tobacco*, and the like.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 36, 74, 122, 159.

In caſes of metallic poiſons, oil with the neutral ſalts, given in a bulky form, anſwer beſt.

It frequently happens, that the cholic, in hyſterical caſes, depends ſo much on ſpaſm and ſimple irritation, that opiates alone, or united with warmer aromatics, as the *Confect. Opiat.* do beſt.

OF APOPLEXY.

Apoplexy is the abolition of all ſenſation, both internal and external, in which, however, the motion of the heart and lungs are preſerved.

It is diſtinguiſhed from its degree of violence, and likewiſe into the ſanguineous or ſerous apoplexy.

There have been many inſtances of ſudden death, ſuppoſed to ariſe from apoplexy, which diſſection has proved to depend on polypus, and frequently a rupture of the cavities of the heart.

Apoplexy more eſpecially ſeizes the ſedentary and plethoric; thoſe who have ſhort necks; who have been addicted to the luxuries of the table; and are from fifty to ſixty years of age.

The remote cauſes are, whatever tends to determine too large a quantity of blood to the head; the ſuppreſſion of former evacuations; exceſſes in eating and drinking; violent injuries of the head from external means; tumours compreſſing the brain; the extravaſation or effuſion of blood in the ſubſtance of the brain.

The fit is generally preceded by a *torpor* of the ſenſes, an impediment of ſpeech, vertigo, head-ach, a tremor and numbneſs of the extremities, *ſtridor dentium*, a noiſe in the ears, hyſterical and hypochondriacal affections, a ſenſe of fulneſs and diſtenſion of the abdominal region, the breathing remarkably ſlow and difficult.

It ſometimes happens that the patient is ſeized ſuddenly with the loſs of all the animal functions, difficult reſpiration, cold extremities, redneſs of the countenance, great pulſation of the arteries, drowſineſs, noiſy reſpiration,

ſaliva foaming from the mouth, a reſolution of the ſphincters of the *anus* and *bladder*, the patient is ſeized with vomiting, and recovers after a profuſe ſweat.

A palſy, or *hemiplegia*, is frequently the conſequence of an apoplectic fit.

The prognoſis is more eſpecially favourable when the ſenſes have been little impaired, and the function of reſpiration not much affected.

The ſanguineous apoplexy is moſt dangerous, but of more eaſy cure than the ſerous apoplexy.

An impeded deglutition and reſpiration, with cold ſweats, terminate fatally: apoplexy from external injury, unleſs remedied by the ſurgeon, proves immediately fatal.

The ſerous apoplexy is often removed by a fever and hæmorrhagy, eſpecially from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels.

In the ſanguineous apoplexy the indications of cure are,

1. To bleed freely, either by the lancet, or cupping-glaſſes.

2. To apply bliſters to the head, between the ſhoulders, or, in caſe of palſy, to the extremities.

3. To ſtimulate by purgatives or clyſter.

In general, the error of practice is in the too free and early uſe of volatile and heating remedies.

If the apoplexy is of the ſerous kind, bleeding ſhould be uſed with more caution.

An active vomit is frequently of uſe; purgatives may be employed freely; bliſters, and even volatile remedies, may be afterwards uſed with more advantage.

In both kinds of apoplexy, an erect poſture, and moderate heat, are beſt.

The moſt effectual means of obviating the return of apoplexy is by moderate evacuations, diet of eaſy ſolubility, and ſetons or iſſues, which produce a diſcharge of pus from the neighbourhood of the head.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 33, 74, 75, 119.

OF PALSY.

Palſy is the abolition or diminution of motion or ſenſation, or both, in one or more parts of the body.

It may be diſtinguiſhed into that in which the feeling of the part is only affected, or where the power of motion, either with or without ſenſation, is deſtroyed.

It is likewiſe diſtinguiſhed into *paraplegia*, *hemiplegia*, or more local affections, as of the tongue, eye-lids, ſphincters of the anus or bladder, and the like.

The remote cauſes of palſy are,

1. Exceſs of eating or drinking; a ſcorbutic habit of body; the *colica pictonum*; a cold moiſt air; water or pus effuſed on the brain; wounds of the brain, or *medulla ſpinalis*; external preſſure; ſuppreſſion of former evacuations; apoplexy; convulſions; ſudden fear, and other cauſes operating on the nerves; in children, depending on acrimony and irritation of the bowels.

The proximate cauſe is, the interruption to the influx of nervous fluid into the parts, from the brain, medulla oblongata, and ſpinalis, or from the nerves themſelves.

Before the attack of palſy, there is frequently a degree of *torpor* of the ſenſes, paleneſs, a ſenſe of weight and uneaſineſs in the head, with occaſional vertigo;

there is a ſenſe of pricking or *ſenſatio formicationis* in the affected parts; the diſeaſed parts become cold and ſoft, they waſte, and are frequently œdematous; the pulſe is generally ſmall, ſoft, and ſlow, though ſometimes quick and unequal; ſometimes the memory and other faculties of the mind are impaired.

A palſy preceded by apoplexy, frequently terminates in apoplexy.

It is ſeldom cured when depending on any external injury of the head, preſſure or luxation of the ſpine, eſpecially if the parts waſte.

A pain in the affected parts, returning ſenſation, heat, *ſenſatio formicationis*, or tremor in the parts, prognoſticate a recovery: a fever or diarrhœa often cures a palſy.

Paralytic affections of parts near the head, and of the upper extremities, are more difficultly removed than of the lower extremities.

The cure is beſt effected by the following means:

1. By bleeding in plethoric and inflammatory habits, in caſes where the attack has been ſudden, and where the head is much affected; in other caſes it is to be avoided.

2. By active purgatives and ſtimulating clyſters, except in very old habits.

3. By the uſe of volatile and diffuſive ſtimulants taken internally, or applied externally.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 14, 75, 165, 179.

4. In ſome caſes, where the head has not been much affected, vomits have been uſeful.

5. External warmth, but more particularly bathing in the hot bath, or Bath water.

6. The external applications are various; blifters, warm plaifters, volatile and acrid liniments, friction, and electricity, a diet of a light and nourifhing kind.

The patient fhould avoid venery.

OF EPILEPSY.

Epilepfy is the privation of external and internal fenfation, accompanied with violent convulfive motions of the whole body.

It may diftinguifhed into idiopathic and fymptomatic.

The moft frequent fubjects of it are, delicate children, and fuch as have been accuftomed to ferous defluxions on the head, and other parts of the body.

The remote caufes are various; external injuries on the head, the obftruction of ufual evacuations, too great repletion or inanition, violent paffions of the mind, efpecially fudden fear; it fometimes feems to be hereditary.

A knowledge of its proximate caufe is obfcure and difficult, being involved in the general inveftigation of the principles of irritability and mufcular motion.

The paroxyfm is frequently preceded by laffitude, *ftupor*, giddinefs, pain of the head, *tinnitus aurium*, frightful dreams, palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, diftenfion of the abdomen, the urine pale and in large quantity, a trembling of the tongue, and coldnefs of the extremities.

In the paroxyfm the patient is greatly convulfed, there is a contortion of the eyes and countenance, contraction of the fingers, and foaming at the mouth; all fenfation,

and the faculties of the mind, are aſleep; *ſemen*, *urine*, and *fæces* are diſcharged involuatarily; on the remiſſion of ſymptoms the ſenſes are gradually reſtored, but there generally remain head-ach, laſſitude, and torpor of the whole body.

The paroxyſm is frequently produced by intemperance, intenſe ſtudy, or diſagreeable and violent impreſſions on the mind.

The diſeaſe frequently diſappears ſpontaneouſly at the age of puberty.

Intermittent fevers, and eruptions on the ſkin, ſometimes remove it. It is in general very obſtinate, eſpecially if it attacks the adult, and has ariſen from a fright, or if it be hereditary; it is always unfavourable, in caſes where the memory and judgment have been impaired.

In ſome inſtances it terminates in apoplexy.

In the paroxyſm we ſhould endeavour to moderate the violence of the convulſive ſymptoms,

1. By bleeding from the jugular vein, or temporal artery, provided there are ſymptoms of plethora and local congeſtion in the head.

2. By applying ſtimuli to the lower extremities, ſuch as bliſters, or warm cataplaſms.

3. By anodyne and antiſpaſmodic clyſters, or by liniments of the ſame kind rubbed along the ſpine.

The effects of external injuries, ſuch as depreſſions, fractures, or extraneous bodies, ſhould be removed.

In the interval of the paroxyſm, our attention ſhould be directed to obviate its return;

1. By proper evacuations.

2. By ſetons or open bliſters.

3. By remedies which may remove the morbid irri-

tability, ſuch as bark, preparations of ſteel and copper, and other tonics.

4. By the occaſional uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

5. In caſes of ſymptomatic epilepſy, vomits may be uſed with advantage.

6. The morbid debility is frequently removed by cold bathing.—Vide *Formul. Select.* 31, 65, 79, 194, 196, 197. 198.

7. An attention is to be paid to regimen; in ſome caſes a milk diet has proved the only means of removing the diſorder.

OF CHOREA SANCTI VITI, OR ST. VITUS's DANCE.

This is a convulſive diſeaſe, attended with a ludicrous motion of the arms and legs; there is a great diſpoſition to palſy in this diſorder.

It is frequently a ſymptomatic diſeaſe, originating from irritation of the *primæ viæ.*

Women and children are more particularly ſubject to it.

It is ſeldom dangerous, though frequently very obſtinate.

In ſome caſes of plethora, it may be neceſſary to bleed; in almoſt all caſes a briſk purgative or two ought to precede the tonic and antiſpaſmodic remedies to be afterwards employed; of this kind are bark and ſteel, valerian, preparations of zinc and copper, and in ſome caſes the *Oleum Succini.*—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 31, 69, 70, 79, 194, 196, 197, 198.

Tonic Spasms

OF TETANUS, OPISTHOTONOS, AND EMPROSTHOTONOS.

The tetanus is a fixed or involuntary contraction or ſpaſm of almoſt every muſcle of the body. In ſome caſes the body is drawn forwards, called *emproſthotonos*, in others it is bent backwards, called *opiſthotonos*; and when beſides the general ſpaſmodic affection there is an abolition of all the ſenſes, ~~it has received the name of *catalepſy*; they do not differ eſſentially from one another.~~

Theſe diſeaſes particularly prevail in the warmeſt climates, and in rainy ſeaſons.

The diſeaſe, when particularly affecting the muſcles of the neck, and thoſe ſubſervient to the motion of the jaw, is called *triſmus* or locked-jaw.

They are very dangerous diſeaſes, and frequently carry off the patient in three days.

The cure is to be attempted in plethoric habits, by bleeding and other evacuations.

In other caſes the cure is chiefly promoted by the liberal uſe of opium and warm bathing.

In ſpaſmodic diſeaſes from external cauſes, an attention is to be directed to moderating the irritation by removing the cauſe.

Bliſters, applied to the neck and throat, have been found uſeful.

Some ſucceſsful trials have lately been made of the uſe of mercurial friction, ſo as ſpeedily to bring on a ſalivation.

Tonic remedies and the cold bath may be afterwards employed for the recovery of the patient.

We have authority for the uſe of the cold bath, even in the firſt attack of the diſorder.

OF HYSTERIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Hyſteria chiefly affects females, the unmarried or widows; in ſome caſes the more delicate and irritable of the male ſex, and thoſe who have led a ſtudious and ſedentary life.

The remote cauſes are various; among the principal are the following:

1. Exceſſive evacuations, either by hæmorrhagies or otherwiſe.

2. Suppreſſion of the menſes or lochia, or the neglect of uſual evacuations.

3. Great proclivity to venery.

4. Violent commotions of the mind.

5. Flatulent and aſceſcent regimen.

6. Former diſeaſes which have greatly weakened the tone of the *primæ viæ*.

7. In ſome caſes an hereditary irritability of the *primæ viæ*.

The ſymptoms are the following:

Pain in the forehead, an oppreſſion on the organs of ſenſe, the patient feels the *globus hyſtericus*, with a ſenſation of ſuffocation, palpitation of the heart, unequal pulſe, frequent vomiting, either of a ſharp acid matter, or green bile, difficult reſpiration, *clavus hyſtericus*, pain

in the loins, coldneſs of the extremities, in ſome a ptyaliſm, flatulency and diſtenſion of the abdominal region; the patient is ſometimes ſuddenly deprived of all ſenſe and recollection; the urine is very limpid and watery, and ſecreted in large quantities; the mind is extremely irritable, involuntary laughing and crying comes on, with violent convulſions, eſpecially of the abdominal muſcles.

This diſeaſe is ſeldom accompanied with danger; it is frequently in the power of the patient either to obviate or invite the acceſſion of the paroxyſm, though the ſymptoms after ſuch acceſſion become involuntary.

In the paroxyſm we ſhould attempt to quiet the ſpaſms and convulſions.

1. In caſes of plethora, where the head is much affected, by bleeding.

2. By the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

3. By the friction of the lower extremities.

4. By the pediluvium.

5. By antiſpaſmodic and anodyne clyſters.

In the interval of the paroxyſm,

By ſtrengthening the nervous ſyſtem, and thereby removing the morbid irritability of it.

1. By gentle evacuations from the *primæ viæ*.

2. By bitter and tonic remedies.

3. By exerciſe, eſpecially riding on horſeback.

4. By chalybeates.

5. By a milk diet in ſome caſes, where other remedies are found ineffectual: ſuppreſſed evacuations are to be reſtored.

In caſes of great uterine irritation, matrimony, and the antiphlogiſtic regimen, anſwer beſt.

In *Hypochondriasis* the more remarkable symptoms are, *dyspepsia*, with languor and dejection of spirits, head-ach, drowsiness, a languid pulse, cold extremities, costiveness, sallowness of the countenance, and often high-coloured urine.

This disease belongs to the more advanced periods of life, and is for the most part connected with sedentary habits, and depressing affections of the mind.

Its cure consists in a steady attention to regimen, exercise, and clothing; in obviating costiveness, by the more warm and stimulating cathartics; in the use of bitters and chalybeates, assisted by the cold bath.

OF INSANITY.

It is distinguished into melancholia and mania; the first is insanity with sadness, the mind generally resting on one object: the second accompanied with ungovernable fury; in some insanity is continued, in others it is periodical.

Melancholia is most frequent in the dull and studious, and those who have suffered by repeated misfortunes and disappointments.

Mania is more frequent with those who are irascible, cheerful, young, sanguineous, plethoric, and in some who have a dry tense animal fibre.

The remote causes may be referred to the following:

1. The mind too intensely directed to one object, passions of the mind, such as grief, sadness, fear, joy, hope, and more especially love, false terrors of the deity,

immoderate venery, preceding febrile diſorders, violent evacuations, or the ſuppreſſion of natural ones.

A ſedentary life, and frequently an hereditary conformation of parts.

In caſes of melancholia the alimentary canal is chiefly affected, and the prediſpoſing cauſes are frequently the ſame with thoſe taken notice of in the ſubjects of *hyſteria hypochondriaſis*.

In melancholia the patient is timid, watchful, dejected, addicted without a cauſe to anger, variable in his temper, ſolicitous about trifles, ſometimes avaricious, at other times profuſe; the body is coſtive, urine pale, and in ſmall quantity, oppreſſion on the præcordia, with flatulency, frequent vomiting of acrid bile, pale countenance, ſlow pulſe, a keen appetite, a credulous and perverted imagination, anticipating evils, followed by ſuicide.

In *mania* there is a wildneſs of the countenance, with redneſs of the eyes, the habits and manners much changed, pride and hatred, watchfulneſs day and night, head-ach, *tinnitus aurium*, immoderate laughing, violent anger, producing the moſt ungovernable rage either directed againſt another or himſelf, an immoderate appetite for venery, an expoſure with impunity to the extremes of cold and hunger; the paroxyſm terminates in ſtupor and melancholy.

In the paroxyſm the animal and vital functions are remarkably vigorous.

The prognoſis is more favourable when the diſeaſe ariſes from ſuppreſſed evacuations, than from long habits of intemperance; or from any indiſpoſition of the body, than in caſes where the health is good, while the mind

is only affected. It is better to have the excefs of joy than fadnefs.

In many cafes the difeafe is moderated, and in fome removed by hæmorrhagy, diarrhœa, fcabby eruptions, hæmorrhoidal evacuations, and the menftrual difcharge.

There is no confidence to be placed in remiffions, efpecially of hereditary mania.

The intention of the phyfician is to diminifh the impetus, and quantity of fluids fent to the head, and to keep up the other fecretions.

The following are the rules of cure;

1. In cafes of mania with plethora, efpecially to bleed freely.

2. To empty the *primæ viæ* by the united operation of emetics and purgatives.

3. To relieve the head by a feton on the neck.

4. To reftore obftructed evacuations, or to fubftitute artificial ones.

5. In many cafes to ufe the fea bath, and in fome, cold bathing.

The diet fhould be diluting, vegetable, and afcefcent, efpecially in mania; but in this a reference muft be had to the former habits of the patient.

The mind fhould be kept ferene and cheerful, and moderate exercife; perhaps a change of climate will be found advifeable.

In fome cafes fleep fhould be procured by anodynes, fuch as opium, camphor, Hoffman's anodyne liquor, and the like.

The *Strammonium* has been much recommended by Dr. Stork.

The mind is to be governed according to the ſtate of it.

In ſome caſes, eſpecially after acute diſeaſes, a degree of idiotiſm comes on, which is removed by means which ſtrengthen the habit.

OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

This diſeaſe ariſes from the immediate contact of a poiſon of a peculiar nature, eſpecially with the mucous membranes, or an ulcerated ſurface.

It generally firſt acts on the part to which it is applied; it is ſometimes, however, abſorbed into the habit, and depoſited by ſecretion on parts of the body which were not primarily or originally expoſed to the infection, as the throat, the noſe, the perioſteum, the ſkin, &c.

The ſymptoms which ariſe from the action of this poiſon are various.

They differ frequently in their degree of violence, depending probably on the quantity or quality of the *virus*, the length of time which the parts have remained in contact with it, and the conſtitution of the patient.

There is no peculiar prophylactic which can be altogether depended on; the waſhing the parts immediately after coition with a little ſoap and water, or a diluted ſolution of the cauſtic alkali, by brandy or other ſtimulating fluid, will encreaſe the ſecretion of mucus from the parts, and thereby prevent the diſeaſe.

It may be diſtinguiſhed into two heads,

1. As a local diſeaſe not yet abſorbed into the ſyſtem,

2. As a confirmed *lues*, in consequence of being absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and conveyed to different parts of the body.

Gonnorhœa may be considered and treated successfully as a local disease; while the slightest ulcer, or symptoms of the disease occurring in remote parts of the body, should be treated as a confirmed *syphilis*.

In the gonorrhœa, a gentle, pleasing titillation is felt at the extremity of the *glans penis*, generally about the fourth day after coition with an infected person, a transparent lymph or mucus is discharged from the orifice of the urethra; there is a degree of redness surrounding the orifice, with fulness and tension of the *glans penis*; there is pain with a sense of heat in making urine, more especially felt about half an inch from the orifice of the urethra.

In a day or two there is a purulent fluid discharged and secreted from the inflamed surface of the *lacunæ* of the urethra, the inflammatory symptoms sometimes extend along the whole surface of this membrane, even to the neck of the bladder; there is sometimes blood discharged with *pus*; there is frequently a chordé, or an involuntary and painful erection, with an incurvature of the penis.

These symptoms become milder; there is less pain in evacuating the urine; the purulent discharge, which was yellow and thin in the inflammatory stage, becomes whiter and thicker; the erections are not so frequent or painful; there is less tumor of the parts; the urethra becomes soft and flexible, and at last the discharge disappears, and the disease is removed.

The ſame ſymptoms occur in women, with ſome little variation, ariſing from the diverſity in the ſtructure of their organs.

It begins with an unuſual increaſe of ſecretion, and a ſenſe of irritation in the vagina; there are appearances of tumour and redneſs in the parts, which render coition painful; there is leſs difficulty in making water; the diſcharge appears equally purulent as in men, and it gradually diſappears by an abatement of the diſcharge, and a diminution of the inflammatory ſymptoms.

The venereal *virus* acts by inflaming parts to which it is applied, and likewiſe poſſeſſes a power of aſſimilating with the animal *mucus*, and converting it into its own kind, as by a fermentable proceſs.

The pus is ſecreted from an inflamed ſurface, very ſeldom ulcerated.

The inflammatory ſymptoms are generally proportioned to the degree of virulence and infection; ſymptoms ſimilar to a gonnorhœa may be induced by other means which inflame the urethra, but the purulent diſcharge is not infectious.

The diſeaſe is milder in women, but often of more difficult cure than in men; the ſooner the diſeaſe appears after infection, the more violent the ſymptoms of inflammation are; the more extenſive it is, the more difficult is the cure.

The diſeaſe admits of a natural cure, favoured by dilution, an antiphlogiſtic regimen, and reſt; this is, however, tedious and uncertain, therefore it may be equally and effectually cured by art.

The cure consists in diminishing the inflammatory symptoms, and sometimes exciting a greater action in the diseased parts.

The body should be kept soluble by cooling and laxative medicines, as sulphur, crystals of cream of tartar, the neutral salts, and the like.

The urine should be diluted by drinking plentifully of watery fluids, with gum arabic or other vegetable mucilages.

The irritation on the inflamed surface should be moderated by the use of injections, so mild as to produce little or no pain in the urethra; their first operation is often followed by an increase in the discharge, which afterwards abates and becomes thicker.

All the injections in common use are either of lead, copper, zinc, or mercury. The following formulæ are well adapted to the purpose.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 80, 81, 104, 105, &c. 199.

The prejudices against the use of injections, diluted to the degree of giving no pain, are ill founded, nor do they ever tend to convert a gonnorrhœa into a confirmed *Lues*.

It frequently happens that after the virulent and inflammatory symptoms are gone, a considerable discharge takes place from the relaxation and debility of the parts; this is generally called a gleet; it gives way to the internal use of heating balsams; the use of bark, tonics and cold bathing, either topical or general. Many instances have occurred of its being removed by inducing inflammation in the parts, by bougies, cantharides, and some of the former injections less diluted, so as to excite much pain and symptoms of strangury.

The inflammation of the urethra, from its violence extending along the courſe of the *vaſa deferentia*, from too much exerciſe, the uſe of ſtimulating injections, and other means increaſing inflammation, induce an inflammation of the teſticle, accompanied with much pain and tumour. This is to be removed by bleeding, purging, fomentations, and the antiphlogiſtic regimen; it is to be conſidered only as a caſe of local diſeaſe.

As the inflammation abates in the teſticle, the running appears again from the urethra.

Vitriolated quickſilver, and other active emetics, frequently do much good in this diſeaſe. The venereal *virus*, either by irritating the extremity of the lymphatics going to the groin, or being conveyed to the glands, inflames and produces ſuppuration.

In this caſe, every poſſible means in the beginning ſhould be employed to prevent ſuppuration, by promoting the reſolution of the tumour, and when *pus* is formed it ſhould be evacuated either by the cauſtic or the knife; this may ſometimes be a local complaint, but it it always ſafer to treat it as a confirmed diſeaſe.

It is to be treated like any other inflammation which threatens ſuppuration.

The venereal *virus* is ſometimes ſo acrid as to erode the tender veſſels, and produce ulceration; ſuch ulcers when occurring, more eſpecially in the penis, or female parts of generation, are called *chancres*.

There firſt appears a red ſpot, ſomewhat elevated, like a miliary puſtule, which is attended with a ſenſe of heat and itching; it has a white head, and becomes a deep ulcer with a white callous edge, frequently ſpreading over a large ſurface, and becoming phagedenic.

This, in the ſlighteſt degree, ſhould be conſidered as a confimed lues, ſo that while we endeavour to heal it by topical applications, internal remedies ſhould be employed.

A more favourable ſuppuration is frequently induced by the application of a ſolution of *Formul. Select.* No. 80, 110, 113.

Tumours of the præpuce and glans, diſtinguiſhed into the *phymoſis* and *paraphymoſis*, are to be treated as inflammatory, ſtill having in view the propriety of conſidering them as poſſibly complicated with the abſorption of venereal *virus*, and therefore treating them as a confirmed diſeaſe.

In conſidering the *lues venerea*, we are to have a view to the ſeat of it, and the means of diſtinguiſhing it from other diſeaſes.

It ariſes from the abſorption of the poiſonous matter into the circulating ſyſtem, infecting the animal fluids, more eſpecially attaching itſelf to the mucous and glandular parts of the body.

Its ſource is chiefly from a chancre or ulcerated ſurface.

Does the matter of *gonorrhæa* and *lues* eſſentially differ from each other?

The ſymptoms of *lues venerea* are ſo various, that it is difficult to deſcribe them.

It attacks the palate, fauces, ſneiderean membrane, with inflammation, and ulcers ſpreading, and deeply ſeated, with white callous edges; deglutition is painful, the bones become carious, and the matter diſcharged is fœtid and offenſive.

The patient complains of univerſal pain in the bones, eſpecially about the middle of the tibia, increaſed by the heat of the bed; they abate towards the morning.—Sometimes tumour and ſuppuration take place on the affected parts.

The ſkin is frequently covered with broad round dry ſpots, of a brown or copper colour, eaſily diſtinguiſhable from other eruptions; they are frequently diffuſed over the whole ſurface of the body, but more eſpecially in the forehead, and about the roots of the hair. There are fiſſures in the palms of the hands, or ſoles of the feet, ſeparating an acrid and ichorous fluid.

Sometimes the ſkin is inflamed, and ulcers ariſe, which ſpread quickly over all the body. The glands of the body are indurated and obſtructed, painful exoſtoſis ariſe, which ſometimes ſuppurate, and preſent underneath a a carious bone. The bones are in ſome brittle, in others ſoft and flexible.

The eye-lids are inflamed and ulcerate, and a chronic ophthalmia comes on; the organ of hearing is ſometimes affected, and the bones of the ear have been rendered carious.

The animal and vital functions have been much impaired.

It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from other diſeaſes.

The cure of this diſeaſe can only be effected by the uſe of mercury, other means only proving uſeful by favouring its operation.

It may be employed either as an alterative, or as an evacuant.

It may be uſed in different forms,

1. By fumigation.

2. By triture externally, in the form of unction, or internally, as divided by mucilaginous or powdery bodies.

3. As calcined by fire, in the form of *Hydrarg. calcinat.*

4. As united with acids, as in the form of *Hydrarg. muriat. calomel, &c.*

The moſt effectual practice is that by which the greateſt quantity of mercury can be introduced into the habit, and kept in circulation for the longeſt time; this is beſt done by having recourſe to unction, ſo graduated in its quantity and mode of application, as to prove an alterative remedy.

Other preparations have their particular advantages, as calculated to act forcibly on particular parts of the body, and remove particular and urgent ſymptoms.

Salivation is not neceſſary to cure venereal complaints; it more frequently impedes than promotes the cure.

The practical rules for managing and conducting that proceſs are to be explained.

A moderate degree of external wrath, the occaſional uſe of the warm bath, and a mucilaginous, diluent, and antiphlogiſtic regimen ſhould accompany ſalivation.

Mercury ſometimes produces high ſymptoms of inflammation in the ſyſtem, which are to be properly moderated.

The action of mercury may be promoted by the reſinous woods, of guaiacum and ſaſſafras; ſarſaparilla and China root are likewiſe employed for the ſame purpoſe.

They are always found moſt ſerviceable when mercury has preceded their uſe.

The mezereon has been found to aſſiſt in removing exoſtoſis.

The Peruvian bark is given with great ſucceſs in phagedenic and venereal ſores, even where mercury has been found to injure the conſtitution of the patient.

A milk diet, and a change of air, are found beneficial in reſtoring the ſtrength of a patient, reduced by the operation of mercury.—Vide *Formul. Select.* No. 104, 105, &c. &c.

FINIS.

Hemorrhage

In early periods of life there is a
propensity to arterial hemorrhage
but in the more advanced to
venal. Epistaxis generally
occur in young subjects before
the age of puberty & commonly
those of a delicate constitution
In young persons from their
heads being larger in proportion
to the body than those of the adult
consequently a larger determination
of blood to it.
With regard to hemp.: of the chest
they generally occur at a later
period from 15 to 24 & those
persons who have Phthisis Pulm.
have been subject generally to
Epistaxis.
Propensity to Hemp.: is some
symptom of malignant fever
of a probable or nervous fever
also a sy: of malignant small
pox. There is a remarkable pro-
pensity to Hemp.: in every part
of the body in the sea scurvy
In the more advanced stage

ed Jaundice then in a disposition to hemorrhage which is a very unfavourable symptom from the blood being obstructed in the Vena Porta Hemorrhoids is likely to be produced. The greatest loss of blood is from the stomach by vomiting

Treatment

It is of consequence to know what the nature of the complaint is, whether it be arterial or venous, the loss of Bots B of Arterial blood affects the constitution more than the loss of venous blood. If the constitution be weak the loss of even so small a quantity of blood ought to be restrained. Position has a very good effect in the restraining of hemorrhage particularly when from the Intestines. The Pat^t ought always to lay in a horisontal position & never ought always to go to stool in that position. In Hemoptoe a small quantity of blood ought to be occasion

there is generally a concomitan
ever attending Hemoptoe, the
use of Nitre in this case is very
proper. Sacch. Sat. gj; Aqua ℔ j
given in hemoptoe with the
greatest advantage
Digitalis also has a most wonder=
ful effect

FORMULÆ MEDICAMENTORUM SELECTÆ.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

No. 1.

℞ Acid. muriat. gutt. xxx.
Mell. Rosæ, unc. ii.
Decoct. Hord. unc. vi.
Fiat Gargarisma.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

No. 2.

℞ Acid. nitros. m. dr. i.
Aq. distillat. lib. ii. M.
Bibat æger quotidie, ope tubuli vitrei, a libra una ad libras duas usque.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM.

No. 3.

℞ Infus. Rosæ, unc. vii.
Natr. vitriolat. unc. ss.
Solve et adde,
Spir. Piment. unc. ss.
Capiat cochlearia quatuor, sexta quaque hora.

No. 4.

℞ Acid. vitriol. dilut. dr. ii.
Tinct. Cinchon. comp. unc. ii. M.

Capiat cochlearium unum vel alterum minimum, bis indies, ex aquæ fontis cyatho.

ACONITUM.

No. 5.

℞ Succ. ſpiſſat. Aconit. gr. i.
Glycyrrh. Pulv. gr. ii.
Conſerv. Cynoſb. q. s.

Fiat Pilula, bis terve indies ſumenda.

ALOËS.

No. 6.

℞ Aloës Socotor. in pulv. trit. dr. ſs.
Sapon. dr. iſs.
Ol. eſſent. Caryoph. arom. gutt. iii.
Syr. ſimpl. q. s. ut fiat maſſa.

Sint Pilulæ triginta, quarum ſumantur quatuor, ſingulis noctibus.

No. 7.

℞ Pulv. aloët. cum Ferr. dr. i.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiant Pil. xvi.

Sumantur quatuor ſingulis noctibus.

No. 8.

℞ Pulv. aloët. cum Guaiac. ſcrup. ii.
—— antimonial. ſcrup. i.
Syr. ſimpl. q. s.

Fiant Pilulæ ſedecim, quarum capiat æger duas omni nocte, hora ſomni.

No. 9.

℞ Vin. Aloës, unc. iiſs.
Spir. Ammon. comp. unc. ſs. M.

Capiat cochleare unum pro re nata, ex vehiculo quovis idoneo.

No. 10.

℞ Aloës Socotor. dr. ii.
Lact. nov. vaccin. unc. viii.

Tere ſimul ut fiat Enema, tepidum injiciendum.

ALUMEN.

No. 11.

℞ Alumin. in pulv. trit. gr. x.
Conſ. Roſæ rubr. ſcrup. i.

Fiat Bolus, bis terve indies ſumendus.

No. 12.

℞ Alumin. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. ii.
Infus. Roſæ, unc. vi.
Mell. Roſæ, unc. i. M. ut fiat Gargariſm.

Utatur ſæpius in die.

No. 13.

℞ Alumin. uſt. in pulv. trit. dr. iii.
Colcoth. vitriol. (Pharm. Edin.) dr. i.

Fiat Pulvis, pauxillo cujus partes affectæ quotidie aſpergantur.

AMMONIA.

No. 14.

℞ Ammon. præp. gr. vi.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. dr. i.

Aq. Puleg. dr. xi.
Syr. Cort. Aurant. dr. i.
Fiat Hauſtus, ſexta quavis hora capiendus.

No. 15.

℞ Spir. Ammon. ſuccin. gutt. xx.
Miſt. camphorat. dr. xi.
Spir. Lavend. comp. dr. i. M.
Fiat Hauſtus, bis terve quotidie ſumendus.

No. 16.

℞ Spir. Ammon. comp.
—— Lavend. comp.
Tinct. Caſtor. ſingul. unc. i. M.
Capiat cochleare parvulum, ex pauxillo Aquæ fontanæ, ſub languore.

No. 17.

℞ Liq. volat. Corn. Cerv. gutt. xx.
Tinct. Colomb. dr. i.
Aq. Cinnam.
Aq. diſtillat. ſingul. dr. vi. M.
Fiat Hauſtus, hora prima pomeridiana et ſexta veſpertina, quotidie ſumendus.

No. 18.

℞ Aq. Ammon. acetat. unc. vi.
Spir. vinos. rect. unc. ii. M.
Fiat Embrocatio.

No. 19.

℞ Aq. Ammon. acet. unc. ii.
Vin. Antim. Tart. dr. i.
Miſt. camphorat. unc. iv. M.
Sumat cochlearia tria, ſexta quaque hora.

No. 20.

℞ Sal. ammon. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. ii.
Aq. diſtillat. unc. ivſs.
Spir. Piment. unc. i.
Syr. Succ. Limon. unc. ſs. M.
Capiat cochlearia tria, ter indies.

No. 21.

℞ Sal. ammon. in pulv. trit. dr i.
Aceti, unc. iv.
Spir. vinos. ten. unc. ii.
Spir. camph. dr. i.
Fiat Epithema liquidum.

AMMONIACUM.

No. 22.

℞ Ammoniac. Gum. in pulv. trit.
Scill. recent. ſingul. dr. ſs.
Simul contunde, ut fiant Pilulæ duodecim.—Sumat tres, bis terve quotidie.

No. 23.

℞ Lact. Ammoniac. unc. v.
Oxymell. Scill.
Tinct. Opii camph. ſingul. unc. ſs. M.
Capiat cochlearia duo, ſexta quaque hora.

ANGUSTURÆ CORTEX.

No. 24.

℞ Cort. Anguſt. contus. dr. ii.
—— Aurant. Hiſp. dr. i.
Aq. fervent. lib. i.

Macera et cola.

Infus. colat. dr. xi. adde,

Tinct. Cardam. comp. dr. i. M.

Sit Hauſtus, ter quotidie ſumendus.

ANTIMONIUM.

No. 25.

℞ Antimon. præp.

Hydr. cum Sulphur. ſingul. ſcrup. i.

Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, bis die ſumendus.

No. 26.

℞ Pulv. antimonial. gr. iii.

Camphor. (ope pauxill. ſpir. vinos. rect. in pulv. trit.) gr. vii.

Conſerv. Cynoſb. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, ſexta quaque hora ſumendus.

No. 27.

℞ Kali præp. dr. ii.

Succ. Limon. q. s. ut rité ſaturetur alkali.

Vin. Antim. tart. dr. ii.

Aq. diſtillat.

—— Cinnam. ſingul. unc. ii.

Syr. ſimpl. dr. ii. M.

Sit Julepum, cujus æger capiat cochlearia tria, quarta quavis horâ.

No. 28.

℞ Vitri Antimon. cerat. (Ph. Ed.) dr. ſs.

Confect. opiat. q. s.

Sint Pilulæ decem, quarum ſumat unam bis quotidie.

No. 29.

℞ Antimon. tart.
Opii purificat.
Calomel. ſingul. in pulv. trit. gr. v.
Conſerv. Roſæ rubr. q. s.

Fiant Pilulæ decem, unam quarum capiat omni nocte.

No. 30.

℞ Vin. Antimon. gutt. xxx.
Tinct. Opii camphorat. dr. iſs.
Aq. diſtillat. dr. x.
Syr. Papav. alb. dr. ſs. M.

Sit pro Hauſtu hora ſomni.

ARGENTUM.

No. 31.

℞ Argent. nitrat. gr. iii.

Solve terendo in Aquæ diſtillatæ guttis aliquot, et adde Micæ Panis q. s. ut fiat maſſa, in Pilulas viginti dividenda. Sumat duas vel tres bis die.

ARSENICUM.

No. 32.

℞ Arſen. alb. præp.
Kali præp. ſingul. gr. v.
Aq. diſtillat. unc. ii.

Solve coquendo in vaſe vitreo, et liquorem frigefactum cola. Sit doſis a guttis duabus ad guttas viginti uſque, ex Aquæ fontanæ cyatho, bis terve quotidie.

ARUM.

No. 33.

℞ Ari Rad. recent.
Arab. Gum. Pulv. ſingul. ſcrup. iv.

Sperm. Ceti, ſcrup. ii.
Aq. Puleg. unc. viiſs.
Syr. ſimpl. dr. iii.

Terendo in mortario marmoreo ſiat Emulſio, cujus capiat cochlearia duo vel tria, bis terve indies.

ASA FŒTIDA.

No. 34.

Pilul. Galban. comp.

Doſis a granis decem ad ſcrupulum unum, bis quotidie.

No. 35.

℞ Lact. Aſæ fœtid. unc. vſs.
Spir. Lavend. comp. unc. ſs.
—— Ammon. comp. dr. ii. M.

Sumat ter quotidie cochlearia tria.

No. 36.

℞ Lact. Aſæ fœtid. unc. viii.
Tinct. Opii, dr. i. M.

Pro Enemate hora ſomni injiciatur.

ASARUM.

No. 37.

℞ Pulv. Aſar. comp. quantum vis.

Hauriatur tantillum naribus, ut ſternutatio excitetur.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE.

No. 38.

℞ Balſ. Canad. dr. iii.
Vitell. Ovi. q. s.

Probé ſubactis, admiſce ſenſim,

Mell. deſpumat. dr. iii.
Aq. Cinnam. unc. iii.

Sumat æger, quolibet quadrihorio, cochleare unum; ſemper autem ante uſum concutiatur lagena.

BALSAMUM COPAIVA.

No. 39.

℞ Balſ. Copaiv.
Oliban. in pulv. trit. ſingul. dr. ii.
Conſ. Cynoſb. unc. ſs. M.

Fiat Electuarium, de quo, bis terve in die, ad nucis moſchatæ magnitudinem capiatur.

No. 40.

℞ Balſ. Copaiv.
Spir. vinos. rectif. ſingul. part. æqual. M.

Capiat guttas quadraginta, ter de die, ex Lactis novi cyatho.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

No. 41.

℞ Ol. Amygdal. unc. i.
Balſ. Peruv. dr. ii.
Syr. Alth. unc. ſs.
Vitell. Ovi unius.

Bene terantur ſimul, dein ſenſim admiſceantur,
Aq. Font. unc. vi.

Capiat bis die unciam unam.

BELLADONNA.

No. 42.

℞ Belladon. Folior. exſiccat. dr. ſs.
Aq. fervent. unc. xii.

Macera in vaſe operto, et liquorem cola; infuſi colati unciis ſeptem addens,

Tinct. Cardam. comp. unc. i.

Capiat cochlearia duo, ter de die, et ſenſim doſis augeatur.

BORAX.

No. 43.

℞ Borac. in pulv. trit. dr. i.
Mell. deſpumat. unc. i. M.

Fiat Ecligma, quocum fauces et lingua ſæpius obliniantur.

CALX.

No. 44.

℞ Aq. Calc.
Lact. nov. vaccin. ſingulor. lib. i. M.

Bibatur partitis vicibus, et quotidie repetatur.

No. 45.

℞ Aq. Calc.
Ol. Oliv. ſingulor. unc. iiſs.
Spir. vinos. rectif. unc. ſs.

Fiat Linimentum.

CAMPHORA.

No. 46.

℞ Camphor. (guttis aliquot Spir. vinos. rect. in pulverem redactæ) gr. viii.
Pulv. antimonial. gr. iii.
Conſerv. Aurant. Cortic. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, ex Seri Lactis poculo, ſexta quaque hora capiendus.

No. 47.

℞ Camphor.
Caſtor. Ruſſic.
Moſch. ſingul. in pulv. tritor. gr. v.
Syr. Papav. alb. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, ter de die ſumendus.

No. 48.

℞ Kali præp. ſcrup. i.
Succi Limon. unc. ſs.
Miſt. camphorat. dr. xii. M. ut fiat Hauſtus quarta quavis hora ſumendus.

Hauſtui nocturno addantur, Tinct. opii, guttæ viginti, vel Mithridat. drachma dimidia.

No. 49.

℞ Miſt. camphorat. unc. vi.
Aq. Ammon. acetat. unc. ii. M.

Sumat cochlearia quatuor, ſexta quaque hora.

No. 50.

℞ Liniment. Sapon. compos. unc. iiſs.
Tinct. Opii, unc. ſs M.

Hujus tantillo, bis in die, pars affecta obliniatur.

CANTHARIS.

No. 51.

℞ Cantharid. in pulver. ſubtil. trit. gr. ſs.

Micæ Panis quant. ſat. ſit ut fiat Pilula mane nocteque ſumenda, et prout ſymptomata ſe habeant, cautè augeatur doſis ad grana duo vel tria quotidie.

No. 52.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. dr. vi.
Tinct. Opii camphorat. dr. ii. M.

Sumantur a guttis viginti ad octoginta, vel centum usque, ex Decocto Hordei, bis terve indies.

No. 53.

℞ Linim. Sapon. comp. unc. iſs.
Tinct. Cantharid. unc. ſs. M.

Fiat Linimentum, quo pars dolens fricetur.

CASCARILLA.

No. 54.

℞ Caſcarill. Cortic. contus. unc. ſs.
Aq. fervent. unc. xii.

Macera per horas ſex, liquorem frigefactum cola, et colati unciis ſeptem adde,

Tinct. Cortic. ejuſdem, unc. i.

Capiat, ter quaterve indies, cochlearia quatuor.

CASTOREUM.

No. 55.

℞ Caſtor. Ruſſic. in pulv. trit.
Mithridat. ſingulor. ſcrup. i.
Syr. ſimpl. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, quem capiat æger bis die; ſuperbibens Miſturæ camphoratæ cochlearia tria.

No. 56.

℞ Miſtur. camphorat. dr. x.
Tinct. Caſtor. dr. i.

Spir. Lavendul. comp. dr. ſs.

Sit Hauſtus, quamprimùm ſumendus, et, urgente paroxyſmo, poſt horas duas repetendus.

CATECHU.

No. 57.

℞ Catech. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. i.
Confect. opiat. gr. x.
——— aromat. quant. ſat. ſit.

Fiat Bolus, bis terve in die ſumendus.

No. 58.

℞ Miſt. cretac. unc. vi.
Tinct. Catech. unc. i. vel
——— Kino unc. ſs.
Confect. opiat. dr. i. M.

Capiat, poſt ſingulas dejectiones liquidas, cochlearia duo vel tria, concuſſo prius vitro.

No. 59.

Electuarium Catechu (Pharm. Edin.)

Doſis a ſcrupulis duobus ad ſcrupulos quinque.

CHAMÆMELUM.

No. 60.

℞ Chamæm. Flor. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. i.
Myrrh. Pulv. gr. v.
Rhabarb. Pulv. gr. iii.

Fiat Pulvis, vel Syrupo ſimplice Bolus, bis de die capiendus.

No. 61.

℞ Chamæm. Flor. unc. iv.
Lavend. Flor. unc. i
Ror. marin. Cacumin. unc. ii.

Conſciſſa, tuſa, miſta, ſindoneque inſuta, et in aqua ſervida calefacta, epigaſtrio applicentur.

CICUTA.

No. 62.

℞ Succ. Cicut. ſpiſſat. gr. iii.
Pulv. Trag. comp. dr. i.

Simul terantur, et in portiones ſex æquales dividantur; quarum ſumat unam bis in die. Cicutæ doſin paulatim augeri licet, pro re nata.

No. 63.

℞ Succ. Cicut. ſpiſſat. dr. i.
Herb. Cicut. exſiccat. in pulv. trit. quant. ſat. ſit ad maſſam pilularem fingendam. Fiant Pilulæ triginta, quarum unam primò, dein plures, aucto illarum pro re nata numero, ſingulis diebus ſumat.

No. 64.

℞ Cicut. Herb. exſiccat.
Chamæm. Flor. ſingul. unc. i.
Aq. fervent. lib. i.

Coque per ſextam horæ partem, et liquori expreſſo adde,
Farin. Lin. Semin. quant. ſat. ſit ut fiat Cataplaſma.

Parti dolenti calidum, et pauxillo olei olivæ illinitum, applicetur, ac renovetur bis die.

CINCHONA.

No. 65.

℞ Cinchon. flav. in pulv. trit. dr. iii.

Divide in partes duodecim æquales, quarum capiat unam in horas ex Lactis vaccini cyatho, abſente paroxyſmo.

No. 66.

℞ Cinchon. flav. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. i.
Serpentar. Virginian. Pulv. gr. x. vel
Caſcarill. Cortic, Pulv. gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. dr. xi.
Syr. Zingib. dr. i. M.

Sit Hauſtus, quarta quaque horâ capiendus.

No. 67.

℞ Decoct. Cinchon. unc. vi.
Tinct. ejuſdem comp. unc. i.
Acid. vitriolic. dilut. dr. i.
Syr. Aurant. Cortic. unc. ſs. M.

Hujus Miſturæ cochlearia quatuor, horis duabus interpoſitis, capienda.

No. 68.

℞ Cinchon. flav. in pulv. craſſ. contuſ. unc. ſs.
Roſar. rubr. exſiccat. dr. ii.
Aq. fervent. unc. xii.

Macera in vaſe idoneo, et liquorem frigefactum cola.

Infuſ. colat. unc. vii. adde,
Acid. vitriolic. dilut. dr. i. et
Syr. ſimpl. unc. ſs. ut fiat Miſtura, cujus cyathum bibat quarta quaque horâ.

No. 69.

℞ Cinchon. rubr. in pulv. trit. unc. i.
Chamæm. Flor. Pulv. unc. ſs.
Ferr. Rubigin. dr. iſs.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. s.

Fiat Electuarium, de quo ſumat nuclei fructûs myriſticæ inſtar, ter quotidie.

No. 70.

℞ Extract. Cinchon. moll. dr. iſs.
Ferr. vitriolat. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. i.
Syr. ſimpl. ſi opus fuerit ad maſſam fingendam.

Fiant Pilulæ triginta, quarum tres mane meridie veſpere que ſumantur.

No. 71.

℞ Decoct. Cinchon. unc. vi.
Acid. vitriolic. dilut. dr. i.
Mell. Roſæ, unc. i. M.

Fiat Gargariſma, quocum os et fauces ſæpè de die colluantur.

No. 72.

℞ Cinchon. in pulv. trit. dr. ii.
Lact. nov. vaccin. unc. viii. M.

Pro Enemate injiciatur, et, horis tribus interpoſitis, ad tertiam vicem repetatur.

COLCHICUM.

No. 73.

℞ Oxymell. Colchic. unc. ſs.
Sal. ammoniac. dr. i.
Aq. Menth. piperit. unc. vſs.

Secundum artem fiat Miſtura, cujus ſumat cochlearia tria ter in die.

COLOCYNTHIS.

No. 74.

℞ Extract. Colocynthid. comp. gr. xv.
Calomelan. gr. iii.
Ol. eſſential. Piment. gutt. ii.

Sint Pilulæ quatuor, primo mane ſumendæ.

No. 75.

℞ Colocynthid. dr. i.
Aq. fervent. unc. x.

Coque per ſextam horæ partem, et liquori colato adhuc tepido admiſce,

Syr. Spin. cervin. unc. i. ut fiat Enema ſtatim injiciendum.

COLOMBA.

No. 76.

℞ Colomb. in pulv. trit. gr. x.
Rhabarb. Pulv.
Ferr. Rubigin. ſingul. gr. v. M.

Fiat Pulvis, vel Syrupo Zingiberis Bolus, bis quotidie capiendus.

CORNU CERVI.

No. 77.

℞. Sal. Corn. Cerv. gr. x.
Aq. Puleg. dr. xi.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. dr. i. M.
Sit Hauſtus. Sub languorem ſumatur.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

No. 78.

℞ Elater. gr. iii.
Cryſtallor. Tartar. ſcrup. i.
Simul in pulverem tenuem terantur, et addatur Conſervæ Aurantii Corticis quantum ſatis ſit ut fiat Bolus, mane primo, bis in hebdomadâ, ſumendus.

CUPRUM.

No. 79.

℞ Pilul. Cupr. (Ph. Ed.) dr. i.
Divide in Pilulas viginti, quarum capiat in die duas vel tres.

No. 80.

℞ Cupr. ammoniac. (Ph. Ed.) gr. v.
Aq. Roſæ, unc. v. Solve.
Utatur, more ſolito, pro Injectione.

No. 81.

℞ Oxymell. Ærugin. unc. ſs.
Mell. Roſæ, unc. ii.
Decoct. Hord. unc. iiiſs. M.
Utatur pro Gargariſmate.

DIGITALIS.

No. 82.

℞ Digital. Herb. exſiccat. in pulv. trit. gr. i.
Cryſtallor. Tart. Pulv. dr. ſs.
Pulv. aromatic. gr. iii. M.

Fiant Pulveres ſex hujusmodi, quorum ſumatur unus bis terve de die.

No. 83.

℞ Digital. Herb. exſiccat. in pulv. trit. gr. x.
Confection. opiat. q. ſ. ut fiant Pilulæ decem.

Sumat unam vel alteram bis in die.

No. 84.

℞ Digital. Herb. exſiccat. dr. i.
Aq. fervent. unc. viii.

Macera per horæ ſextam partem, et liquori cum expreſſione colato adde,

Tinctur. Cardam. comp. unc. i.

Capiat unciam unam bis die.

DOLICHOS.

No. 85.

℞ Dolich. Pub. rigid. (Ph. Ed.) dr. i.
Syr. ſimpl. q. s. ut fiat Electuarium.

Capiat cochlearium mininum, ſingulis auroris, ad tertiam uſque vicem.

EUPHORBIUM.

No. 86.

℞ Emplaſt. Pic. Burgund. comp. unc. ii.
Euphorb. in pulv. trit. dr. ſs.

Secundum artem fiat Emplaſtrum, quod parti dolenti admoveatur.

FERRUM.

No. 87.

℞ Ferr. ammoniac. gr. v. vel
Ferr. vitriolat. gr. iii.
Pulv. Myrrh. comp. gr. xv.

Bene ſimul terantur, et Syrupo Zingiberis fiat Bolus, bis in die ſumendus.

No. 88.

℞ Tinct. Ferr. muriat. unc. ſs.
Spirit. Cinnam. unc. iſs. M.

Capiat cochleare parvulum unum vel alterum, bis de die, ex Aquæ puræ tepidæ cyatho.

No. 89.

℞ Ferr. vitriolat. in pulv. trit. gr. xii.
Extract. Gentian. dr. ii.
Ol. eſſential. Menth. pip. gutt. ii.

Simul contunde, et maſſam in Pilulas triginta divide; quarum tres vel quatuor bis de die ſumantur, ex poculo Infuſi Florum Chamæmeli.

No. 90.

℞ Ferr. Rubigin. vel
—— tartariſat. dr. ii.
Conſerv. Abſinth. maritim. vel.
——— Aurant. Cortic. unc. iſs.
Syr. ejuſdem. dr. ii. ut fiat Electuarium.

Capiat minutum cochleare, ex tantillo Vini rubri Luſitanici.

GALBANUM.

No. 91.

℞ Pil. Galban. comp. dr. ii.
Ferr. Rubigin. ſcrup. iv.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut ſiat maſſa pilularis.

Fingatur in Pilulas quadraginta, de quibus ſumantur quatuor bis in die, ex cyatho Aquæ Pulegii.

No. 92.

Tinct. Galban.

Doſis drachma una vel altera, ex quovis vehiculo.

GALLA.

No. 93.

℞ Gall. in pulv. trit. dr. i.
Adip. ſuill. præp. unc. i.

Tere ſimul ut fiat Unguentum, quo partes affectæ nocte maneque illinantur.

GAMBOGIA.

No. 94.

℞ Gambog. in pulv. trit. gr. v.
Cryſtallor. Tart. Pulv. ſcrup. i.
Conſ. Aurant. Cort. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, diluculò ſumendus.

GENTIANA.

No. 95.

℞ Infus. Gentian. comp. dr. x.
Kali præp. gr. x.
Spirit. Piment. dr. ii. M. ut fiat Hauſtus.

Sumatur talis, vacuo ſtomacho, mane, iterumque hora ante prandium.

GRANATUM.

No. 96.

℞ Balauſt. vel
Tormentill. contuſ. dr. i.
Rhabarb. inciſ.
Zingiber. inciſ. ſingul. dr. ſs.
Aq. fervent. unc. xii.

Macera per horæ ſpatium, et cola. Doſis uncia una cum ſemiſſe bis de die.

GUAIACUM.

No. 97.

℞ Guaiac. Gum-reſin. in pulv. trit.
Mithridat. utriuſq. gr. xv.

Terantur ſimul, et Syrupo aliquo fiat Bolus, omni nocte capiendus.

No. 98.

Tinct. Guaiac. ammoniat.

Doſis a drachma una ad unciam dimidiam uſque bis indies ex Decocto Hordei.

HÆMATOXYLUM

No. 99.

℞ Hæmatoxyl. raſ. unc. i.
Aq. diſtillat. lib. iſs.

Decoque ad libram unam, et cola. Liquoris colati unciis ſeptem addatur,

Tinct. Cinnamon. unc. i. ut fiat Miſtura aſtringens; cujus capiat cochlearia tria poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.

No. 100.

℞ Extract. Hæmatoxyl. gr. x.
Pulv. Rad. Rhabarb. gr. v.
Confect. opiat. gr. xv.

Simul terantur, ut fiat Bolus, bis de die capiendus.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS.

No. 101.

℞. Unguent Helleb. alb.
——— Sulphur. ſingul. unc. ſs.

Miſce ut fiat Unguentum pſoricum. Utatur ſingulis noctibus per hebdomadam, more ſolito.

HELLEBORUS NIGER.

No. 102.

Tinctur. Hellebor. nigr.

Doſis a guttis viginti ad ſexaginta uſque, bis in die.

No. 103.

℞ Extract. Hellebor. nigr. ſcrup. i.
Ol. eſſential. Menth. piperit. gutt. i.

Sint Pilulæ numero quatuor. Capiatur una, nocte maneque.

HYDRARGYRUS.

No. 104.

Pilul. Hydrargyr.

Doſis a granis decem ad ſcrupulum unum vel drachmam dimidiam uſque.

No. 105.

℞ Pilul. Hydrargyr.
Succ. Cicut. ſpiſſat. ſingul. dr. i.

Simul contunde, et maſſam divide in Pilulas quatuor et viginti; quarum dentur duæ mane nocteque.

No. 106.

℞ Pilul. Hydrargyr. gr. x.
Conſerv. Scill. ſcrup. i.

Contunde ſimul, ut pro Bolo hora ſomni detur.

No. 107.

℞ Unguent. Hydrarg. fort. unc. ſs.
Camphor. ſcrup. i.
Ol. Oliv. gutt. xx.

Camphoræ terendo in oleo ſolutæ immiſce Unguentum. Divide in partes quatuor æquales, una quarum leniter inungatur locus adfectus omni nocte.

No. 108.

℞ Hydrargyr. calcinat. in pulv. ten. trit. gr. x.
Confect. opiat. dr. i.
Pulv. Radic. Glycyrrh. q. s. ut ſiat maſſa in Pilulas viginti fingenda. Detur una mane et veſpere, ac ſuperbibat æger Decocti Sarſaparillæ compoſiti libram dimidiam.

No. 109.

℞ Hydrargyr. muriat. gr. iv.
Sal. ammoniac. gr. viii.
Spir. vinoſ. tenuior. unc. ii.

Solve, et ſolutionis detur cochleare minimum bis de die ex Decocti Hordei cyatho.

No. 110.

℞ Hydrargyr. muriat. gr. ii.
Sal. ammoniac. gr. i.
Aq. Rosæ, unc. viii. solve.

Liquoris hujus tepefacti pauxillum, ope siphunculi eburni, in virgam bis terve indies injiciatur.

No. 111.

℞ Calomelan. scrup. i.
Sulph. Antimon. præcipit. dr. ss.
Guaiac. Pulv. dr. i.
Balf. Copaiv. quant. sat. fit ut fiant Pilulæ triginta, quarum sumantur tres vel quatuor singulis noctibus.

No. 112.

℞ Hydrargyr. muriat. mit. gr. x.
Opii. purificat. gr. v.
Conserv. Aurant. Cortic. q. s. ad mass. pilul. fingend.

Sint Pilulæ decem, quarum detur una omni nocte.

No. 113.

℞ Unguent. Hydrargyr. nitrat. unc. ss.
——— Adip. suill. unc. i.

Conterantur ut fiat Unguentum, quo partes affectæ subindè inungantur.

No. 114.

℞ Hydrarg. vitriolat. gr. vii.
Conserv. Aurant. Cortic. q. s. ut fiat Bolus emeticus, vesperi sumendus.

IPECACUANHA.

No. 115.

℞ Ipecac. in pulv. trit. gr. xv.
Antimon. tartarisat. gr. i. M. ut fiat Pulvis emeticus.

Ex pauxillo liquoris alicujus idonei vespere hauriatur, et, vomitu moto, superbibantur cyathi aliquot Infusi tepidi Florum Chamæmeli.

No. 116.

℞ Ipecac. in pulv. trit. gr. ii.
Rhabarb. pulv.
Pulv. Cret. composit. cum Opio, sing. gr. x.
Syr. Aurant. Cortic. quant. suff.

Sit Bolus, omni nocte sumendus, dum æger dejectionibus laborat.

No. 117.

Vin. Ipecac.

Dosis ad vomitum ciendum, ab uncia dimidia usque ad sescunciam.

JALAPIUM.

No. 118.

℞ Jalapii,
Crystallor. Tart. singul. in pulv. tritor. dr. ss.
Pulv. aromat. gr. v. M.

Sit Pulvis catharticus, mane ex sero lactis a jejuno excipiendus.

No. 119.

℞ Infus. Senn. tartarisat. unc. ii.
Tinct. Jalap.
Syr. Spin. cervin. singul. dr. ii. M.

Hauriatur mane pro dosi.

K A L I.

No. 120.

℞ Kali acetat. dr. ii.
Aq. Menth. piperit. unc. iss.
Spir. Lavendul. comp. gutt. xxx.

Fiat Haustus, ter in die capiendus.

No. 121.

℞ Aq. Kali pur. unc. ss.
Aq. Calc. unc. viss. M.

Sumat cochleare unum plenum bis in die, ex poculo Iusculi bovini.

No. 122.

℞ Kali tartarisat.
Natr. tartarisat.
—— vitriolat.
Sod. phosphorat. (Ph. Ed.)
Magnes. vitriolat. horum cujus volueris, unc. iß.
Aq. Menth. piperit. unc. vi. Solve.

Capiat cochlearia tria alternis horis, donec rite solvatur alvus.

No. 123.

℞ Kali vitriolat.
Rhabarb. ſingul. in pulv. trit. gr. xv.
Pulver. aromatic. gr. v.

Conterantur, ut fiat Pulvis purgans. Detur manè.

No. 124.

K I N O.

℞ Kino in pulv. trit. gr. v.
Pulv. Cret. comp. cum Opio, gr. xv. M.

Fiat Pulvis, vel, ſyrupum zingiberis addendo, Bolus, ad alvum contrahendum mane ſumendus.

MAGNESIA.

No. 125.

℞ Magnes. uſtæ, ſcrup. i.
Rhabarb. in pulv. trit. gr. x. M.

Sit Pulvis, ex Aqua Menthæ piperitidis mane ſumendus, et, urgente cardialgia, pro re nata repetendus.

MANNA.

No. 126.

℞ Mann. optim. unc. i.
Mucilagin. Arabic. Gum.
Ol. Amygdal.
Syr. Limon. Succ. ſingul. dr. ii. M.

Fiat Linctus, cujus capiat minutum cochlearium pro neceſſitate.

No. 127.

℞ Mann. optim.
Ol. Amygdal. utriusq. unc. i.
Kali præp. gr. xii.
Aq. Cinnamom.
— Font. utriusq. unc. iii.

Manna Oleo et Kali ritè terendo subactis, admisce paulatim Aquas ut fiat Emulsio, cujus sumantur unciæ duæ bis quotidie.

No. 128.

℞ Mann. optim. unc. ii.
Fruct. Tamarindor. unc. i.
Seri Lact. unc. viii.

Coque Tamarindos ex sero per sextam horæ partem et cola; dein adde Mannam ut fiat Mistura, cujus capiat vasculum secunda quaque hora, donec responderit alvus.

MEZEREUM.

No. 129.

℞ Mezer. Radic. Cortic. dr. ii.
Aq. Font. libr. ii.

Decoque ad libram unam. Sub finem coctionis adde,
Glycyrrhiz. Radic. incis. unc. i. et cola.

Bibat æger ab unciis duabus usque ad uncias quatuor, ter quaterve indies.

MOSCHUS.

No. 130.

℞ Mosch.
Castor. Russic. utriusq. in pulv. trit. scrup. i.
Conserv. Cynosbat. dr. i.

Fiant Boli numero duo, quorum alter mane, alter vesperi sumatur, ex Misturæ camphoratæ unciis duabus.

No. 131.

Mistur. moschat.

Dosis cochlearia tria, sexta quaque hora.

MYRRHA.

No. 132.

℞ Myrrh. in pulv. trit. dr. i.
Kali præp. dr. ss.
Ferr. vitriolat. gr. xii.
Mucil. Arabic. Gum. dr. ii.
Decoct. Glycyrrh. Radic. recent. unc. viss.
Spir. Piment. unc. i.

Tere Myrrham et Ferrum vitriolatum cum Kali et Mucilagine, donec perfecte commisceantur, dein adde reliqua. Dosis uncia una, bis terve de die.

No. 133.

℞. Myrrh. in pulv. trit. scrup. ii.
Ferr. vitriolat. gr. xii.

Bene conterantur, et gradatim adde,

Aq. Kali præp. gutt. xxv. ut fiat massa in Pilulas duodecim æquales dividenda: harum sumantur duæ, ter quotidie.

No. 134.

℞ Myrrh. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. viii.
Conſerv. Roſæ rubr. unc. i.
Acid. vitriolic. dilut. dr. ii.
Syr. Aurant. Cortic. quant. ſat. ſit ut fiat Electuarium molle; cujus ter indies detur, quod nuclei fructûs myriſticæ magnitudinem habeat.

NATRON.

No. 135.

℞ Natr. præp. in leni igne calcinat. dr. iſs.
Rhabarb. in pulv. trit. dr. ſs.
Conſerv. Roſæ rubr. q. s.

Fiant Pilulæ mediocres, quarum ſumantur tres bis terve indies ex cyatho Aquæ, vulgò mephiticæ alkalinæ dictæ.

NICOTIANA.

No. 136.

℞ Nicotian. Virginian. dr. i.
Aq. fervent. unc. iv.

Macera per ſemihoram, et infuſi cum expreſſione colati unciis tribus adde,

Spir. Piment. unc. i.

Doſis a guttis triginta, uſque ad ſexaginta, bis terve indies.

Infuſo, omiſſo Spiritu Pimento, uti liceat pro enemate.

NITRUM.

No. 137.

℞ Nitr. purificat. gr. x.
Pulver. Tragacanth. compos. ſcrup. i.
Conterantur, ut fiat Pulvis, ter quotidie ſumendus.

No. 138.

℞ Nitr. purificat. dr. i.
Lact. Amygdal. unc. viii.
Solve conterendo, ut fiat Miſtura. Sumantur cochlearia tria, ſingulis quadrihoriis.

No. 139.

℞ Nitr. purificat. in pulv. trit. gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat.
Mell. acetat. utriuſq. dr. v.
Tinct. Cardamom. comp. dr. i. M.
Sit pro Hauſtu, ſexta quaque hora ſumendo.

OLIBANUM.

No. 140.

℞ Oliban. in pulv. trit. dr. ſs.
Decoct. Cinchon. dr. xii.
Syr. tolutan. dr. i. M.
Sit Hauſtus, ter quaterve in die capiendus.

OPIUM.

No. 141.

℞ Tinct. Opii gutt. xx.
Aq. Cinnam. unc. i.
Syr. Papav. errat. dr. ſs. M.

Sit Hauſtus, noctu dormituro dandus.

No. 142.

℞ Opii purif. gr. i.
Calomelan. gr iii.
Cons. Aurant. Cort. q. s. ut fiat

Pilula, hora ſomni ſumenda.

No. 143.

℞ Confect. opiat. dr. i.
——— aromat. dr. ii.
Aq. Menth. ſativ. unc. vii.
Spirit. Lavend. comp. unc. ſs. M.

Phiala concuſſa, dentur cochlearia tria ampla, ter quaterve indies.

No. 144.

℞ Tinct. Opii, dr. i.
Mucil. arabic. Gum. unc. ſs.
Lact. vaccin. nov. unc. iiiſs. M. ut fiat Enema ſtatim injiciendum.

No. 145.

℞ Opii purif. ſcrup. i.
Empl. Litharg. unc. i.

Secund. art. miſce ut fiat Emplaſtrum.

Super alutam inductum, parti dolenti admoveatur.

PAPAVER ALBUS.

No. 146.

℞ Syr. Papav. alb.
Conſerv. Cynoſbat.
Ol. Amygdal. utriuſq. unc. i.
Acid. vitriolic. dilut. dr. i. M.

Sit Linctus; cujus cochleare minimum ſæpius in die paulatim delingatur.

No. 147.

℞ Extract. Papav. alb. gr. iii.
Pulver. antimonial. gr. ii.

Fiat Pilula, nocte capienda.

No. 148.

℞ Papav. alb. exſiccat. unc. ii.
Aq. fervent. libr. iſs.

Coque ad mollitiam, exprime et cola. Liquori colato adde Farinæ Lini quantum ſatis ſit, ut fiat Cataplaſma; vel, omiſſa Farina, pro fomento adhibeatur.

PAREIRA BRAVA.

No. 149.

℞ Pareir. brav. incis.
Glycyrrh. Radic. incis. utriuſq. unc. i.
Aq. fervent. libr. iii.

Decoque ad libram unam et cola.

Hauriatur cyathum amplum, quarta quaque hora.

PIX LIQUIDA.

No. 150.

℞ Pic. liquid. unc. iv.
Calcis, unc. vi.
Aq. fervent, libr. iii.

Decoque ad dimidiam, et, poſt ſubſidentiam, liquorem ſupernatantem cola. Sit pro Lotione capiti.

PLUMBUM.

No. 151.

℞ Ceruſs. acetat. in pulv. trit. gr. xviii.
Pulver. Tragacanth. comp. dr. ii.

Conterantur, et in portiones ſex pares dividantur.

Detur una, hora ſexta matutina, et nona veſpertina, ex Seri Lactis cyatho.

No. 152.

℞ Aq. Litharg. acetat.
Tinct. Opii, ſingul. dr. i.
Aq. Roſæ, unc. viii. M.

Sit Lotio, tepida adhibenda.

QUASSIA.

No. 153.

℞ Quaſs. ras. dr. ſs.
Aurant. Hiſpal. Cort. dr. i.
Aq. fervent. lib. i.

Stent, in vaſe operto, per horæ ſpatium et cola.

Infuſi colati ſumantur cochlearia tria vel quatuor, bis quotidie.

RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS.

VIDE SINAPI.

RHABARBARUM.

No. 154.

℞ Rhabarb. in pulv. trit.
Magnes. uſt. utriuſq. dr. ii.
Cinnamon. Cortic. contus. dr. i.
Aq. fervent. unc. x.

Magneſia et Rhabarbaro prius ritè contritis, in vaſe idoneo macera et liquorem cola; dein adde,

Tinct. Aurant. Cortic. unc. i.

Sumantur cochlearia tria, hora ante prandium, quotidie.

No. 155.

℞ Rhabarb. Pulv. gr. viii.
Colomb. Pulv. gr. x.
Pulver. aromatic. gr. iii. M.

Sit Pulvis, vel, Syrupo Aurantii Corticis addito, Bolus, mane noctеque ſumendus, ex poculo Aquæ Selteranæ.

No. 156.

℞ Rhabarb. in pulver. trit. dr. ſs.
Sapon, dr. i.
Syr. Zingiber. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſa pilularis. Dividatur in Pilulas viginti; quarum ſumantur tres vel quatuor, bis de die.

No. 157.

℞ Rhabarb. in pulv. trit. gr. xv.
Ipecac. Pulv. gr. ii.
Conf. opiat. ſcrup. i.
Fiat Bolus, ſingulis noctibus ſumendus.

No. 158.

℞ Tinct. Rhabarb.
—— Aurant. Cort. ſingul. unc. i.
Vin. Ferri, unc. ii. M.
Capiat cochleare unum amplum bis quotidie.

RICINUS.

No. 159.

℞ Ol. e Semin. Ricin.
Vitell. Ovi. recent. ſingul. unc. ſs.
His rite terendo ſubactis, adde paulatim,
Aq. Cinnam. vel
Menth. Piperit. unc. iſs. ut fiat Hauſtus quamprimum ſumendus.

ROSA RUBRA.

No. 160.

℞ Conf. Roſæ rub. unc. ii.
Acid. vitriol. dilut. dr. ii.
Conterantur ut fiat Electuarium; cujus cochleare minimum unum detur ter indies.

SABINA.

No. 161.

℞ Sabin. exſicc. in pulv. trit.
Ærug. præp. ſingul. unc. ſs.
Miſce ut fiat Pulvis eſcharoticus.

SAGAPENUM.

No. 162.

℞ Lact. Sagapen. dr. x.
Spir. Ammon. comp.
— Lavend. comp. ana gutt. xxx. M.
Sit Hauſtus, ter quotidie ſumendus.

SAL AMMONIACUS.

Vide AMMONIA.

SANGUIS DRACONIS.

No. 163.

℞ Sang. Dracon. in pulv. trit. gr. x.
Pulv. Cretæ comp. cum Opio, ſcrup. i.
Syr. Zingib. q. s. ut fiat Bolus.
Sumatur ter indies ex Decocto Cornu Cervi.

SAPO.

No. 164.

℞ Sapon. dr. ii.
Ol. eſſent. Caryoph. arom. gutt. ii.
Fiant Pilulæ viginti, quarum ſumantur quatuor bis in die.

No. 165.

℞ Linim. Sapon. unc. iſs.
Tinct. Canth. unc. ſs. M.
Sit Linimentum, quo partes adfectæ perfricandæ ſunt.

No. 166.

℞ Sapon. dr. iſs.
Seri Lact. recent. unc. ii.
Mellis, dr. ii.
Conterantur ut fiat Clyſma inteſtinale, pro infanti.

SCAMMONIUM.

No. 167.

℞ Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel. gr. xii.
—— Tragacanth. comp. gr. x. M.
Sit Pulvis, pro puero qui decem annos habet.

No. 168.

℞ Scammon. in pulv. trit. ſcrup. i.
Tartar. Cryſtal. Pulv. dr. ſs.
Ol. eſſent. Cinnam. gutt. i.
Sacch. purif. Pulv. unc. ſs.
Aq. Roſæ, q. s. ut fiant Trochisci, ſingul. ſcrup. i.
Unum vel alterum pro neceſſitate deglutiat.

SCILLA.

No. 169.

℞ Scill. recens exſiccat. Pulv. gr. iv.
Tartar. Cryſtall. Pulv. ſcrup. i. M.
Sit Pulvis, nocte maneque ſumendus ex Seri Lactis poculo.

No. 170.

℞ Conſerv. Scillæ, dr. ſs.
Calomelan. gr. ii.
Opii purif. gr. ſs.
Fiat Bolus, omni nocte per hebdomadam ſumendus.

No. 171.

Tinct. Scillæ.
Doſis a guttis viginti uſque ad ſexaginta.
Vide No. 22, 23.

SENEKA.

No. 172.

℞ Senek. Rad. contus. unc. i.
Aq. fervent. lib. i.

Decoque ad dimidiam et cola; dein adde,
Spir. Piment. unc. i. et
Syr. ſimpl. unc. ſs.

Dentur cochlearia tria ter quotidie.

SENNA.

No. 173.

℞ Infus. Sennæ ſimpl. unc. v.
Kali tartar. unc. i.
Antim. tartar. Pulv. gr. ii.
Solve ut fiat Miſt. cathart.

Sumantur cochlearia quatuor, quolibet trihorio, donec venter rite ſolutus fuerit.

No. 174.

℞ Infus. Tamarind. cum Senna, (Ph. Ed.) unc. iſs.
Tinct. Sennæ, unc. ſs M. ut fiat

Hauſtus purgans pro doſi.

No. 175.

Elect. Sennæ.

Doſis cochleare minimum unum vel alterum pro re nata.

No. 176.

Tinct. Sennæ.

Doſis ab uncia dimidia ad uncias duas uſque.

SERPENTARIA.

No. 177.

℞ Serpent. Virgin. contus.
Contrayerv. contus. ana dr. iii.
Aq. fervent. unc. xiv. Macera et liquorem cola, cui adde,
Tinct. Serpent. unc. i. et
Syr. Simpl. unc. ſs.
Dentur cochlearia tria, ſexta quaque hora.

Vide No. 66.

SIMAROUBA.

No. 178.

℞ Simaroub. contus. dr. ii.
Aq. diſtill. lib. ii.
Decoque ad dimidiam et cola; tum adde,
Tinct. Cinnam. unc. i. ut fiat Miſt. aſtringens.
Capiat cochlearia quatuor ter indies.

SINAPI.

No. 179.

℞ Sinap. Semin. contus.
Raphan. ruſt. incis. ana dr. vi.
Aq. fervent. lib. i.
Macera in vaſe operto et liquorem cola, cui addantur,
Spir. Pimento, unc. ii.
Sumantur unciæ duæ bis terve indies.

No. 180.

℞ Cataplas. Sinap. quant. ſat. ſit.
Admoveatur plantis pedum, donec rubeant.

SPERMA CETI.

No. 181.

℞ Sperm. Ceti, dr. iii.
Vitell. Ovi unius.

Bene terantur ſimul; tum paulatim addantur,

Aq. Cinnam.
— diſtill. ſingul. unc. iii.
Syr. tolutan. unc. ſs, ut fiat

Emulſio, cujus cochlearia quatuor ter quaterve indies adhibeantur.

SPIGELIA.

No. 182.

℞ Spigel. Radic. unc. ſs.
Aq. fervent. lib. i.

Macera et liquori colato adde,

Tinct. Rhabarb. unc. ii.

Hauriantur cochlearia quatuor, bis quotidie.

SPONGIA.

No. 183.

℞ Spong. uſt. ſcrup. i.
Rhabarb. in pulv. trit. gr. v.

Tere ſimul ut fiat Pulvis, vel Syrupum Zingiberis addendo ſit Bolus, bis de die ſumendus.

STANNUM.

No. 184.

℞ Stann. Pulv. dr. i.
Calomelan. gr. i. M. ut fiat Pulvis.

Exceptus Melle bis quotidie ſumatur.

SUCCINUM.

No. 185.

℞ Spir. Ammon. ſuccin. gutt. xx.
Miſt. camph. dr. x.
Spir. Lavend. comp. gutt. xxx. M.

Sit Hauſtus, pro re nata adhibendus.

No. 186.

℞ Sal. Succin. purif. gr. v.
Caſtor. Rufs. in pulv. trit.
Aſæ fœtid. ſingul. gr. x.
Syr. ſimpl. q. s. ut fiat Bolus.

Nebula obvolutus detur, ter indies.

SULPHUR.

No. 187.

℞ Sulph. Flor. dr. i.
Kali vitriolat. in pulv. trit. dr. ii.
Elect. Sennæ, unc. i.
Syr. ſimpl. q. s. ut fiat Electuarium molle, de quo, ſingulis noctibus, minutum cochleare ſumat.

TARTARUM.

No. 188.

℞ Tartar. Cryſtal. in pulv. trit.
Conſ. Cynoſb. ana, unc. i.
Syr. Succ. Limon. q. s. ad Electuarium molle fingendum, quod ſumatur, partitis portionibus, quotidie ex Sero Lactis recentis.

TEREBINTHINA.

No. 189.

℞ Rhabarb. in pulv. trit. dr. i.
Terebinth. Chiæ, quant. ſat. ſit ad Pilulas mediocres fingendas, quarum capiantur quatuor mane et veſperi.

No. 190.

℞ Ol. Terebinth. rect. gutt. xx.
Farin. Tritici,
Mell. deſpum. ſingul. ſcrup. i.
Conterantur ut fiat Bolus, bis quotidie ſumendus, ex Decocto Hordei.

No. 191.

℞ Terebinth. vulg. unc. ſs.
Vitell. Ovi unius,
Decoct. pro Enemat. unc. viii.
Commiſceantur ſecundum artem ut fiat Enema.

ULMUS.

No. 192.

Decoct. Ulmi.
Doſis cyathus bis terve indies.

UVA URSI.

No. 193.

℞ Uvæ Urſi, dr. iii.
Aq. fervent. lib. i. Macera et cola.
Infuſi colati ſumantur unciæ duæ vel tres, ter quotidie.

VALERIANA.

No. 194.

℞ Valerian. ſylveſt. in pulv. trit. unc. i.
Syr. Aurant. Cort. q. ſ. ut fiat

Electuarium, cujus detur cochlearium minimum unum vel alterum, ter indies, ex aliquot unciis Aquæ Pulegii.

No. 195.

Tinct. Valerian. ammon.

Doſis a drachma una ad unciam dimidiam ter quotidie, ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

ZINCUM.

No. 196.

℞ Zinc. calcinat. gr. viii.
Cons. Roſæ rub. q. s.

Fiat Bolus, bis in die ſumendus.

No. 197.

℞ Zinc. vitriol. ſcrup. i.
Aq. tepid. unc. iv. Solve ut ſit Hauſtus emeticus, pro adulto.

No. 198.

℞ Zinc. vitriol. ſcrup. i.
Cons. Roſæ rub. q. s. ad Pilulas viginti fingendas.

Sumatur una vel altera bis indies.

No. 199.

℞ Zinc. vitriol. gr. x.
Aq. Rosæ, unc. v. Solve ut fiat Injectio. Utatur tepida.

No. 200.

Aq. Zinc. vitriol. cum Camphor.
Sit pro Lotione astringente.

FINIS.