

**Observations on the nature and method of cure of the phthisis pulmonalis;  
or, consumption of the lungs / From material left by the late William White  
... and now published by A. Hunter.**

**Contributors**

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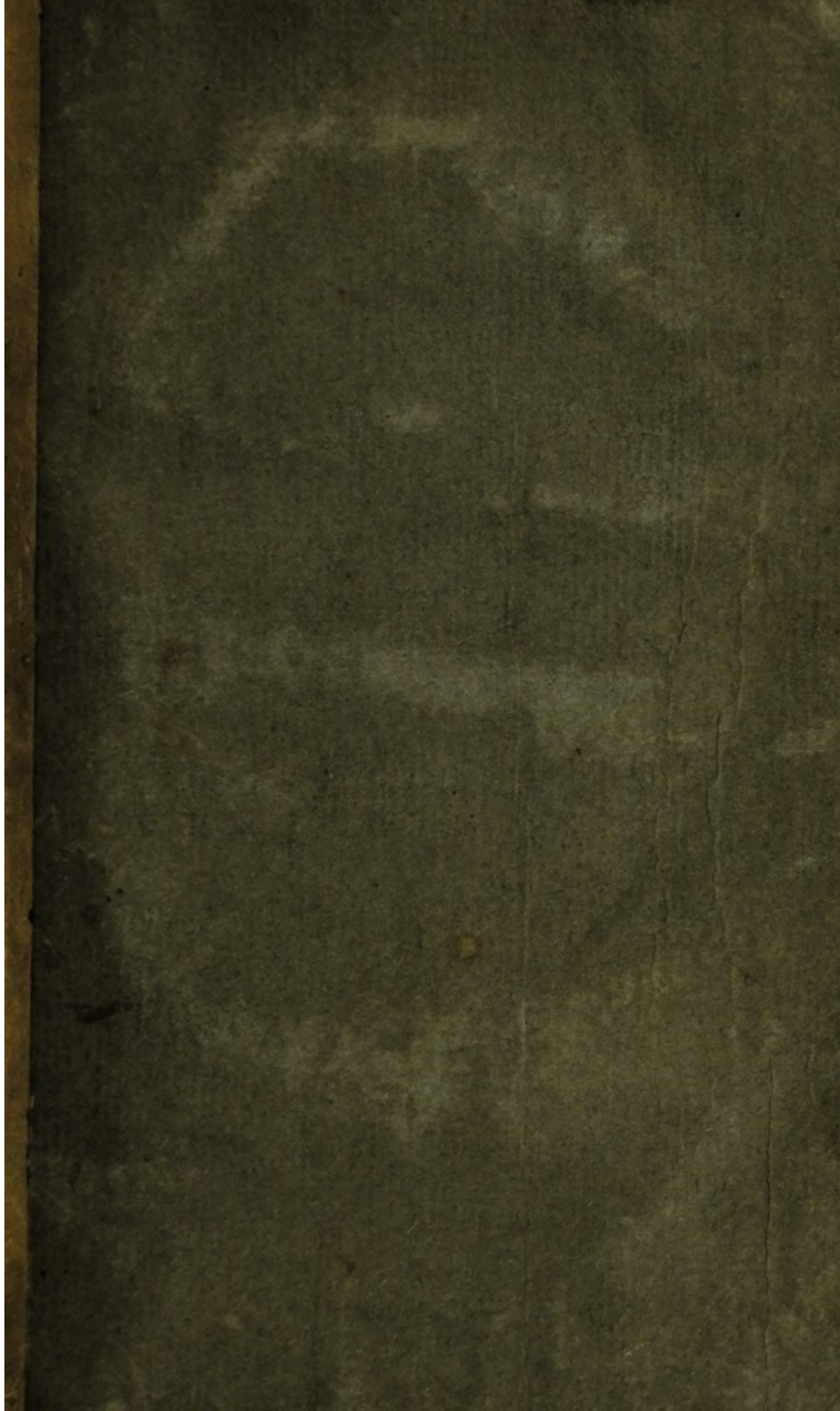
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54843/B

Samuel North  
Esq. Castlegate  
York.

B

WHITE, W

OBSERVATIONS  
ON THE NATURE AND METHOD OF CURE  
OF THE  
Phthisis Pulmonalis;  
OR,  
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS:

FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE

WILLIAM WHITE, M.D. F.A.S.

AND NOW PUBLISHED BY

A. HUNTER, M.D. F.R.S.L. & R.S.E.

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*P O R K:*

Printed by WILSON, SPENCE, and MAWMAN;  
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\* \* The Banks of York, Leeds, and Hull, have  
obligingly offered to deliver copies of this Work to such  
persons as may be inclined to give something more than  
the established price of three shillings and sixpence.



TO THOSE  
GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM  
WHO,  
WITH GENEROUS SENTIMENTS OF HUMANITY,  
HAVE TAKEN UNDER THEIR PROTECTION  
LUNATICS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS  
AND COUNTRIES;  
AND WHO,  
DESPISING PARTIAL CHARITY,  
HAVE UNIFORMLY SUPPORTED  
GENERAL BENEVOLENCE;  
THIS TRACT,  
ON THE PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,  
IS,  
WITH INFINITE RESPECT,  
DEDICATED BY  
THEIR OBLIGED  
AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
A. HUNTER,

YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE

MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE close friendship that for many years subsisted between the ingenious Author of these Observations and myself, gave me opportunities of knowing all his medical opinions; and as I ever considered him as an honest, as well as a rational practitioner, I availed myself of many instances of his sagacity. Death removed my friend at the age of forty-five, from a life of care, anxiety, and disease:—His care and anxiety became him as a man labouring in the service of human nature:—His disease he bore as a Christian, who had much to hope and little to fear. It was his intention to have published his thoughts on the “Pulmonary Consumption,” a disease familiar to him in his own person; and, for that purpose, he had collected a large stock of valuable materials,



materials, partly from reading, and partly from his own practice: These I have disposed of agreeably to his own plan. Coinciding in general sentiments with my deceased friend, I consider myself as answerable, in some measure, for the practice and doctrines contained in this small work; but as the profits arising from it are to be given to an unhappy and distressed part of the community, I must request of the Public, that they will consider charity as "covering a multitude of faults as well as sins."

A. HUNTER,

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OBSER-



OBSERVATIONS  
ON THE  
Nature and Method of Cure  
OF THE  
PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

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CHAP. I.  
OF THE HÆMOPTYSIS;  
Or, SPITTING of BLOOD.

**W**HEN the red blood is by any accident extravasated into the cellular substance of the lungs, and brought up by coughing, the patient is said to labour under an hæmoptœ, or spitting of blood.

B

As

As this disease is always very dangerous in its consequences, being generally the prelude to a pulmonary consumption, it is of great importance to attend diligently to its causes and cure.

The blood-vessels of the lungs are not only more numerous than those of any other part of the human body, of the same size, but also more subject to irritation and pressure; and as they are spread upon the internal surface of the bronchial cavities, and covered only by a tender membrane, we may suppose them more liable to a rupture than the other vessels of the body, which lie more secure from pressure, motion, and irritation.

Blood may be extravasated into the cavities of the lungs, either from a peculiar weakness of the blood-vessels, their too great distension, or from a fault of that fluid



fluid itself, when its crasis, or texture, is in a certain degree destroyed.

The two first causes require a rupture of the blood-vessels to be present; in the third, the blood itself is in so thin and dissolved a state, as to ooze or transude through the pores of the containing vessels, without any rupture, or solution of continuity in the solids.

Hence the different species of this disease, which ought to be well attended to, as requiring, in many respects, a different method of cure.

Hæmoptysis accidentalis.

————— a diapedesi.

————— periodica.

————— traumatica.

The characteristic symptoms. “ Genarum rubor; molestiæ aut doloris, et ali-

“ quando caloris, in pectore sensus; dysp-  
“ noea; titillatio faucium; tussis aut tussi-  
“ cula sanguinem floridum, sæpè spumofum  
“ rejiciens\*.”

This disease is distinguished from a rupture of a vessel in the fauces, by the blood being florid and frothy, and coughed up in considerable quantities; whereas blood from the fauces, is small in quantity, dark coloured, and partly coagulated. When the blood comes from the stomach, it is almost always in larger quantities than from the lungs: It is of a darker colour, is more grumous, and generally mixed with the contents of the stomach.

HÆMOP-

\* Illust. Cullen: Genera Morbor. in Nosolog. Meth.  
pag. 297.



## HÆMOPTYSIS ACCIDENTALIS.

THIS is always attended with a general fulness of the habit, an increased action of the arteries, and fizy blood: the vessels of the lungs, either from too great distension, or natural weakness, becoming ruptured.

Hence the cure requires repeated bleedings, regard being had to the patient's strength; a plentiful use of the neutral salts, and other antiphlogistic medicines, with occasional laxatives. These must be assisted by rest of body and mind, a mild and light diet, a total abstinence from flesh meats; the drink whey, milk, butter-milk, barley-water, Bristol-water, &c.

The virtues of nitre, so much recommended by Dr. Dickson in an hæmoptœ, are certainly very great in this species of it, as I have often experienced.

The following is the formula he recommends:

R. Conf. Ros. rubr. ℥iv. Nitri purif. ℥ff. M.  
fiat Electarium.

Of this the bulk of a large nutmeg is directed to be taken four, six, or eight times a day, according to the urgency of the case; blood being occasionally taken away. He says he can almost depend as much upon it, when given early in this disease, as on the cort. Peruv. in a genuine intermittent\*.

#### HÆMOPTYSIS A DIAPYCNESI.

THIS is independent on a rupture of the blood-vessels, but the blood transudes through the pores of the vessels; and that in consequence of either a putrid dissolution of the texture of that fluid, or a preternatural

\* Vide Medical Obs. vol. IV.



natural dilatation of the pores or exhalant orifices of the vessels themselves. In the first case, the globules of blood are so broke down, as to be capable of entering the pores of their containing vessels, which in the natural state are impervious. Instances of this kind are often observed in putrid diseases. In the second, the pores themselves are so much dilated, through the too weak coherence of the solid fibres, as to permit the passage of fluids grosser than consists with health. People of very tender stamina, and they whose blood is tainted with a scrophulous acrimony, are peculiarly liable to this kind of hæmoptœ, which is frequently attended with erosions of the vessels.

The cure requires such medicines as have a power of increasing the tone of the solids, and strengthening the crasis of the blood. Which indications require a plentiful use of the mineral acids, and the cortex Peruvi-

anus, with moderately astringent, cooling, and sedative medicines. The general debility of the solids, forbids the use of every thing tending to weaken the patient: Hence bleeding, so necessary a remedy in other kinds of hæmoptœe, is not to be rashly ventured upon, much less repeated, in this particular kind; the same is to be observed in regard to nitre, which has a powerful effect in weakening the system: Thus the effect, which makes it so efficacious a remedy in the other species, forbids its use in this.

Sometimes cases occur of this kind, in which the effusion of blood is so considerable and constant, as to alarm the practitioner, especially as the weakness of the patient prevents bleeding; so necessary a remedy in some hæmorrhages. In such cases, we must endeavour to take off from the quantity of blood accumulated in the  
centre,



centre, by prescribing such medicines as have a power of relaxing the extreme vessels; such are Ipecacuanha, Tart. Emet. &c. given in small doses, so as to raise a nausea, but insufficient to produce any immediate evacuation.

#### HÆMOPTYSIS PERIODICA.

THIS is the consequence of the suppression of some sanguineous evacuation; as the menses, and hæmorrhoidal flux. Hence bleeding and other evacuations are required, to lessen the general fulness of the habit; but before a radical cure can be obtained, the natural discharges must be restored.

#### HÆMOPTYSIS TRAUMATICA.

THIS, as its name imports, is the consequence of wounds, or some external injury: Its cure requires repeated bleedings, and  
the

the means recommended for the cure of the hæmoptysis accidentalis.

If by following the above methods, the cough disappears, as likewise the mixture of blood in what is coughed up; if the pain, oppression, and difficulty of breathing, cease, and the pulse returns to its natural standard, we have great reason to expect the recovery of the patient.

The absence of these good symptoms, gives a doubtful prognosis, leaving too much reason to suspect some of the extravasated blood yet to remain in the cellular interstices of the lungs; the certain consequence of which is a pulmonary consumption.

When blood is extravasated, in consequence of a rupture of the vessels, and neither discharged by hæmoptœe, nor absorbed, it generally occasions a fatal disease. As it  
quickly



quickly contracts a putrid acrimony, it erodes the adjacent vessels: Hence inflammation, and its consequence, suppuration.

Suppuration, in consequence of an echymosis, is always unfavourable. In such a case, the red globules of the blood never turn into pus, but are converted into an acrimony of a peculiar nature; producing erosions, ulceration, great weakness of the system, gangrene, and death.

When blood is extravasated, and all contact with the external air excluded, it is re-absorbed again in a short time without subsequent injury; as may be observed after violent bruises, and in the putrid scurvy. But when such an accident happens in the lungs, the blood soon grows putrid, being continually in contact with the air taken in by respiration.

This

This inflammation, and suppuration, is always attended with a hectic fever, and forms the disease called a *consumption*, to which I now proceed.

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## CHAP. II.

### On the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

**W**HEN the body gradually becomes emaciated by an hectic fever, the consequence of inflammation, or absorption of purulent matter from the lungs, the patient is said to labour under a consumption.

It is, by many, supposed that the phthisis is a contagious disease; but, from our experience in this country, we are hardly warranted



warranted in declaring it generally contagious, though in warmer climates it may be more so. When the matter expectorated is very putrid, it can hardly be said to be free from contagion, even in this country.

Of this disease I propose to treat very particularly. I shall examine its remote and proximate causes, with what diligence I am able. I shall reason upon every particular symptom, and trace it, if possible, to its root; hoping, from thence, to discover more certain data for the establishing a rational method of cure.

Such is the universality of this disease, that it has given occasion to a national reflection upon us by foreigners: Such is its mortality, amongst us, as to induce many persons to consider every patient, in a consumption, to be irrecoverably lost: And, such is its cruel nature, that it generally attaches itself to young persons of quick  
and

and lively parts, whose cheerful dispositions promise comfort and happiness to their families and connections.

These considerations induced me to bestow a particular degree of attention on this disease, both in the living, and dead subject: For I never neglected the examination of the latter, when opportunities occurred; as dissection affords ocular demonstration of the real state of the diseased parts, which, for want of such proofs, can be only barely guessed at during life.

#### PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

1. A constitutionally weak system of blood-vessels; and a too great irritability of the same. Such persons have fair and delicate complexions; and their skin is generally so transparent, that the veins appear through it of a deep blue colour, and perfectly defined.

2. A pe-



2. A peculiar make of the body, naturally favouring a determination of the blood to the lungs; a very narrow chest, long neck, prominent shoulders, and a spare habit of body.

3. Great sensibility of the nervous system. Hence it chiefly attacks young people; particularly those who are of active dispositions, and shew a capacity above their years.

#### OCCASIONAL CAUSES.

WHATEVER is capable of determining too great a quantity of blood to the lungs, by which the vessels become too much distended, and a partial plethora is produced, is an occasional cause.

1. Inflammation of the lungs, and parts adjacent. From this source spring abscess, ulcerations, hectic fever, and death.

2. Catarrh.

2. Catarrh.—A catarrh, or what is usually called catching cold, is a preternatural defluxion of mucus upon the glands of the larynx and bronchia, and may bring on a consumption by the quantity of mucus thrown upon the lungs; whereby a severe cough, and consequent irritation, is produced. Independent of a bad habit of body, this seldom occasions the disease.

3. Whatever is capable of producing a congestion of blood in the lungs; as violent exercise, singing, declaiming, binding the body tight with ligatures, suppression of accustomed evacuations, violent pains in parts of the body near the lungs impeding respiration; obstructions, and irritation of that organ.

Every person must have experienced the effect of severe exercise, and walking up steep ascents, upon respiration. The consequent sense of oppression, and anxiety  
about



about the breast, proceed from the difficulty with which the increased quantity of blood in the breast is received, and again discharged by the heart. More frequent contractions are the means which that organ makes use of to overcome this surcharge; for which reason the pulse is always quickened by exercise, and we are instinctively necessitated to make use of more frequent respiration, the grand remedy given us by Providence to prevent instant suffocation; which, by hurrying the blood through the lungs, in proportion as it is thrown into the pulmonary artery by the heart, effectually prevents a fatal stagnation. A sudden exposure of the body to cold, when under such circumstances, is more especially dangerous.

If we consider that the voice is formed by the expulsion of the air contained in the lungs, it is easy to perceive that danger must attend all extraordinary exertions of

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it,

it,—as finging, and loud declamation; especially finging the most acute and long continued tones, and dwelling upon long and circumflex periods. The red and turgid face, eyes suffused with blood, the increased diameter of the veins of the forehead and neck, at such times, are the consequences of a morbid accumulation of blood about the right ventricle of the heart, and which threaten immediate suffocation, or rupture: hence hæmoptœ, with all its consequences.

The binding of the body tight with ligatures, by obstructing the free circulation of the blood through the cutaneous vessels, occasions a congestion of the vital fluid about the heart, with all its consequences, hæmoptœ, inflammation, &c. I would therefore forewarn the fair sex of the dangerous tendency of drawing their stays too tight. My sensibility has been much affected on observing several melancholy consequences of such a practice, where the vessels of the  
lungs,



lungs, too tender to bear such an increased impetus of the circulation, were ruptured, and an hæmoptœ produced.

The suppression of customary evacuations, as the menses, hæmorrhoidal flux, bleeding at the nose, and the abrupt discontinuance of usual blood-lettings, have, in many, laid the foundation of a consumption.

From all these causes a too great fulness of the vessels is produced: Hence, a rupture of such vessels as are naturally weaker than the rest; which, if it happen in the lungs, an hæmoptœ is produced, with all its consequences. The same consequences may follow from the amputation of a limb, as a great part of the circulatory vessels are lost, and little blood taken away; by which an over-distention of the remaining vessels must arise.

Violent pains, in parts of the body near the lungs, may, by hindering respiration, give rise to a congestion of blood in the vessels of the lungs, and produce a rupture in them, with all its consequences. I saw a remarkable instance of this in the case of a lady, who had for some time suffered extreme torture from the passage of several gall-stones through the biliary duct. In this patient the pains were so much increased, during inspiration, that she could not draw in a sufficient quantity of air to expand the lungs; by which means the vessels were distended to a rupture, and, after spitting up a vast quantity of blood, she died in a few days.

Obstructions in the lungs, either from scirrhous tumours, or from an abscess not yet opened, the consequences of preceding inflammation; or from tubercles, or from enlargement of the lymphatic glands, the frequent attendant upon a scrophulous habit; may



may give rise to this disease, by hindering the free expansion of the lungs, embarrassing the passage of the blood through some of the larger vessels, and rendering a portion of the bronchial cells useless: Hence must arise an over distention of the rest, inflammation, or rupture. To these causes may be added, stony concretions in the lungs, adhesions of the lungs to the pleura, the measles, and chin-cough,

That adhesions of the lungs to the pleura, have a great effect in impeding the expansion of the lungs, will, I think, admit of little doubt, though it is by many much disputed. One dreadful instance of it, which fell under my own observation, makes me entirely of the same opinion with the learned Boerhaave; who, indeed, would not have adopted it without just reason. A young man, who had, for above two years, been subject to a shortness of breath, gradually became bloated and cachectic; at  
length

length he was suddenly seized with an extreme difficulty of respiration; his face became exceedingly red and swelled, the veins in the neck and forehead being ready to burst; he foamed at the mouth with great noise, and in every respect had the appearance of a person in a state of strangulation; his eyes were red as blood, and protruded in a frightful manner, and his pulse intermitted in a surprising degree. He had three of these fits in eight hours, each of which terminated with a copious hæmorrhage from the lungs, to the quantity of several pints of blood: He expired in the fourth fit. On opening the body, which I did with all the care possible, the lungs were found universally to adhere to the pleura; every other deviation from the natural state appeared to be the consequence of this, viz. his cachectic habit, enlargement of the heart and its blood-vessels, apoplectic symptoms, rupture, and hæmorrhage.

To



To these occasional causes, some add worms in the intestines, in young children; but I cannot conceive the propriety of such a supposition. Many children die of a true phthisis, and may void worms during the course of that disease; as few children, even those who enjoy the best health, are entirely free from them: But it does not follow that they are the cause of the consumption. All causes must be adequate to their effects. I am certain that this opinion is erroneous in many cases, of which it will be sufficient to mention one. A young lady of a very delicate constitution, was attacked with a slight inflammation of the lungs in the ninth year of her age, which soon ended in a consumption: She became pale, weak, and emaciated; had frequent stitches in her breast, an incessant cough, a spitting of purulent matter, night sweats, and an exceeding quick, or rather fluttering pulse. Her case was judged to be worms, and treated accordingly: Indeed a slight inspection of

her stools seemed to confirm the opinion, in which white threads, not a little resembling worms, were observable. But upon a strict examination of these worm-like appearances, when well washed and suspended in water, my opinion being desired, I declared them to be ramified, white, tough, and inorganic bodies; and, in fact, floughs, formed by exudation in the cavities of the inflamed arteries of the lungs; which, when coughed up, had been from time to time swallowed by the patient, as children generally neglect to spit out after coughing.

Such cases are the more unfortunate, as the medicines generally given in cases of worms, are, from their heat and irritating qualities, improper and hurtful in all inflammatory diseases; and, at the same time, the treatment proper to the real disease, a consumption, is neglected, to the great detriment of the patient.

A dili-



A diligent attention to the occasional causes of a consumption, shews the necessity of our using every means to take off the least irritation, or inflammation in the lungs. In some bad cases, all the combined powers of art are insufficient. In many the symptoms are rather equivocal; which, I hope, will plead my excuse for giving the following caution regarding the state of the pulse, in inflammations of the lungs.

It is of the greatest importance to observe, that a quick and weak pulse attends every peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs; being the more remarkable, as the disease is more violent; which may frequently deter the practitioner from using the lancet freely.

But a proper attention to the nature of the disease, and the functions of the diseased parts, will shew us, that a quick and small  
pulse

pulse must necessarily attend all great and extensive inflammations of the lungs. For, by the violent stimulus upon the inflamed arteries, and the consequent constriction of the capillary vessels, a preternatural quantity of blood is forced into the vessels about the heart; which, in bad cases, become distended, almost to stagnation. This is evident from the countenance of the patient, who appears almost strangled, and is indeed doubly in imminent danger; of suffocation from the action of the heart being overpowered, and of apoplexy from the violent distention of the blood-vessels in the brain, the natural consequence of the stagnation.

In order to prevent suffocation, the heart is obliged to redouble its contractions; hence the increased quickness of the pulse. The heart, with the vascular system in general, is, at the same time, in a state of increased irritability, from the stimulus of the living solids



solids about the diseased part, whereby it becomes more impatient of irritation: Hence it is necessitated to contract before its ventricles are sufficiently filled to give a fulness to the stroke of the arteries. The natural consequence of this small extension in the diameter of the artery, is a small pulse,

From these considerations it is easily understood why a very quick and small pulse must necessarily attend all great inflammations of the lungs; that, instead of being a symptom of general debility, it shews the vascular system to be overpowered by the quantity of the circulating fluids. Instead of cordials to restore the apparent weakness, a different course must be taken. The life of the patient depends upon copious bleedings, in order that by restoring the equilibrium betwixt the circulatory vessels and the moles movenda, we may prevent the action of the heart from being overpowered,

powered, and so snatch the patient from the jaws of death.

I was particularly led to these remarks upon the pulse, from a well-founded suspicion, that many lives have been lost through inattention to this (to a superficial observer) seemingly equivocal symptom.

## CHAP.



## CH A P. III.

SYMPTOMS OF THE PULMONARY  
CONSUMPTION.

**I**N this place it is proposed to give the general detail of symptoms: Those which particularly characterize the different species, will be arranged under their proper heads.

This disease, when forming, is known by a troublesome cough, mostly dry; sometimes a frothy mucus is forced up from the violence of the concussions, attended with an oppression at the breast, and difficulty of breathing, especially upon any motion more violent than ordinary; frequent darting pains in the breast; a dryness of the skin,  
with

with a rough or scurfy appearance; flushings in the cheeks, and a troublesome heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; a slow fever, with exacerbations towards the evening, frequently so mild, as not to be observed by the patient. The pulse is always considerably above the natural standard, yet the appetite is often little affected, nor has the patient much thirst; the tongue is whitish, especially in a morning; he becomes thin, yet at times his spirits and strength are little affected.

As the disease advances, all the symptoms become more distressing; the cough incessant, attended with an inclination to vomit; the voice becomes hoarse, hollow, and much altered; there is great anxiety and sense of weight in the chest, with a quick and laborious breathing, which is frequently offensive; pulse very hard and quick, especially towards evening—but seldom under an hundred strokes in a minute; the skin  
very



very hot and dry, chiefly the hands and feet, with an appearance as if the patient had lately recovered from the measles, or some similar eruptive fever; loss of appetite, troublesome thirst, and inability to sleep. Towards morning a sweat comes on, with a remission of the febrile symptoms; the spitting more or less copious, yellow, thick, frothy, streaked with blood, sweetish, saltish, purulent, and offensive; sometimes with ramified branches in it, resembling portions of the bronchial arteries.

At length, nature, unable any longer to bear up against such a load of grievous sufferings, gradually gives way: a looseness comes on; the spitting lessens; a colliquative sweat hangs in large drops upon the forehead and breast; the cheeks being as red as crimson, whilst the rest of the skin is pale and bloodless; the eyes sink in their orbits; the nails become incurvated, and the hair falls off from every part of the body;

body; the legs and ancles swell much, all the rest of the body being perfectly emaciated. At length an easy death comes on, often unexpected by the exhausted patient.

The catalogue of symptoms, here enumerated, are seldom all seen in one and the same person, as they must vary according to the nature of the disease. They indicate an inflammatory, or purulent state of the lungs.

It hath been observed, that some consumptions, are merely the effects of an inflammation, or increased action of the vessels of the lungs, without any breach of the solids in the part: Others are, from the first onset, the consequence of ulcers. The first generally terminate in the latter; the last are usually the consequence of an hæmoptœ.

Hence, the symptoms of an insipient consumption, shew some degree of inflammation



mation to have attacked some particular part of the lungs; which, if not happily taken off, must end either in suppuration, gangrene, or schirrus. Of these, that by suppuration is unfortunate, as the formation of matter in the lungs forms the ulcerous consumption: That by gangrene must quickly end in death. When a schirrous hardness is the consequence of such an inflammation, it is more or less dangerous, according to the space it possesses. For it must be observed, that all that part of the lungs, taken up with a schirrus, ceases to be further useful to the œconomy. When the indurations are small, or few in number, life may be supported for many years, as we see from dissections.

The cough attending this disease, when forming, arises either from a sharp defluxion upon the mucous membrane lining the trachea; the irritation of which causes the cough, the only way nature has provided

D

for

for the evacuation of such offensive matter ;  
or from a slight inflammation in some small  
space of the lungs.

And here we may remark, that in many  
coughs, although the irritation lies in the  
lungs themselves, yet we feel the tickling  
sensation about the upper part of the  
trachea. But this can only happen in  
cases in which the irritation is slight, so as  
to give no topical pain upon coughing :  
Hence we are naturally led to conceive the  
cause to exist in the part we feel most  
affected ; the mind being incapable of per-  
ceiving two impressions at once, the stronger  
will obliterate the weaker. Thus a stone  
in the urinary bladder causes a pain near  
the extremity of the penis, when, many  
times, no uneasiness is felt in the bladder  
itself ; and an irritating cause in the smaller  
intestines will cause a pain in the extremity  
of the rectum, very remote from the af-  
fected part. Hence we are not to be too  
hasty



hasty in pronouncing the lungs to be safe in violent coughs, although there may be no apparent uneasiness in the lungs themselves.

The matter spit up is thin and frothy, from the violence of the cough not suffering the fluids, secreted for moistening the internal surface of the trachea, to become thicker by absorption, the consequence of stagnation.

It has been remarked above, that the sense of oppression about the breast arises from an over fulness of blood, and a distention in the vessels of the lungs. To the same cause is owing the quick laborious respiration; all the powers of nature being employed to prevent a mortal stagnation.

All the symptoms of an incipient consumption, except in some particular cases, as will be explained hereafter, evince it to

be a true inflammatory disease; every symptom is derived from that source, and to it the method of cure must be adapted.

Far different from this is the nature of the disease in its advanced stages. It then, from an inflammatory, becomes a disease of a putrid nature: Hence a very different mode of treatment is required of the physician; who, however well qualified, as to medical abilities, is seldom able to encounter so terrible an enemy.

The inflammation in the lungs must terminate either in resolution, suppuration, gangrene, or schirrus.

When, in consequence of proper medical treatment, assisted by a sound state of the patient's body, the disease ends by resolution, it goes off mildly, without leaving any bad effects behind. This should, therefore,



therefore, be the constant object of our attention.

If, from the violence of the disease, a resolution cannot be procured, a suppuration is to be expected. The blood accumulated in the inflamed parts ferments, and becomes so acrid, as to melt down and dissolve the adjacent solids: and thus abscesses, or collections of matter, are formed; the absorption of which, by its stimulus and septic quality, gives rise to the hectic fever. An ulcerous consumption is generally the consequence. This is therefore an unhappy mode of termination.

And here it will be proper to remark, that there is another kind of pus or matter, very different from that of an abscess, observable in parts when in a state of inflammation. This is a thick cream-like matter, oozing out from the surface of inflamed parts, frequently in great quantities, but

without any dissolution or destruction of the solids. This kind of matter, called *inflammatory exudation*, when collected in the lungs, may be discharged by the trachæa, and the patient stand a good chance of recovering his health. Practitioners have met with not a few instances of patients who have soon recovered after voiding great quantities of matter from the lungs: which, I think, must have been inflammatory exudation; for such a recovery is not to be expected in cases of suppuration, when a proportionate breach in the solids must be left behind. But, as this is a matter of importance, I shall discuss it more fully hereafter.

Being now upon the subject of abscesses, it may not be amiss to take notice of a passage in the works of that excellent physician Baglivi, which he gives as a certain sign of a latent vomica in the lungs; his words are, “ Si quis tussiendo, alba quædam veluti  
“ granula



“ granula excreverit, et granula illa compressa digitis, summo per se foeteant, vomitum pectoris latentem certo denunciant, praesertim si alia quoque aderint signa, hinc rupta vomica ut plurimum de repente moriuntur.” I have known several who had this symptom for many years, without any present or future bad consequence; and was myself not a little alarmed at reading the passage some years ago.

When an inflammation is succeeded by a gangrene of the part, death is near at hand,

When it ends in a schirrus, the case is deplorable, scarce within the reach of medicine; yet, if the tumours be small, and few in number, the patient may be supported for many years. From this source spring various degrees of asthma, and habitual difficulties of breathing.

We have said that, when in consequence of a suppuration, the putrid matter is absorbed into the circulation, the stimulus and septic ferment give rise to an hectic fever. Custom has applied this term chiefly to the fever attending the pulmonary consumption; but it equally attends abscesses in every other part of the body, provided some degree of absorption takes place.

I now proceed to offer some remarks upon the hectic fever.

Dr. Heberden, in the second volume of the Medical Transactions, has given the best description of the hectic fever of any yet published. He says, "That in the true  
"intermittent, the three stages of cold, heat,  
"and sweat, are far more distinctly marked;  
"the whole fit is much longer; the period  
"which it observes, is more constant and  
"regular, and the intermissions are more  
"perfect than in the hectic fever: For in  
"this



“ this last, even in the clearest remission,  
“ and during a state of the greatest quiet  
“ between the fits, there is usually a feverish  
“ quickness perceptible in the pulse; which  
“ seldom fails to exceed the utmost limits  
“ of a healthy one, by at least ten strokes in  
“ a minute.”

Whoever attends to these circumstances will very seldom mistake the one disease for the other. The chillness of the hectic fever is sometimes succeeded by heat, and sometimes immediately by a sweat, without any intermediate state of heat; and the heat sometimes comes on without any remarkable previous chillness; and the chillness has been observed to go off without being followed either by heat or sweat.

The hectic fever is little, or not at all, relieved by the coming on of the sweat; but the patient is often as anxious and restless in the sweat, as in the chillness and heat.

When

When the sweat is over, the fever will sometimes continue, and in the middle of the fever the chilness will return; which is a most certain mark of this fever: Almost all others begin with a chilness; but the return of it, so as to last half an hour, or longer, while the fever is strong upon the patient, is what I never saw, except only in this fever.

The hectic fever will return with great exactness, like a quotidian, or tertian, or quartan, for two or, perhaps, three fits; but I do not remember ever to have known it keep the same period for four fits together. The fit will now and then keep off for ten or twelve days; and, at other times, especially when the patient is very ill, it will return so frequently on the same day, that the chilness of a new fit will follow immediately the sweat of a former.

The



The true hectic fever is a putrid disease, an inseparable attendant upon suppuration, or collection of matter in any part of the body, provided that a certain quantity of the septic matter be absorbed, and mixed with the general mass of blood. For we may observe instances of abscesses in the lungs and other parts, the matter of which has been so firmly enclosed in dense cysts, formed of the surrounding inert solids, thickened and condensed by the previous inflammation, that absorption was effectually prevented, and consequently the hectic fever. Thus large collections of matter have been found in the lungs, and other parts, after death, in people who, during life, had no symptoms indicating such disorders, and who died of diseases of a very different nature.

Let it be observed, that the fever attending every consumption, is not properly the hectic, or putrid: Some consumptions are  
not

not attended with suppuration, consequently the concomitant fever must be of a very different nature, and require a different mode of treatment. In many patients considerable inflammation accompanies a suppuration, by which the inflammatory and putrid symptoms will be so mixed together, as to render the type of the attending fever very variable and confused.

For the fever, attending some consumptions, is caused by an irritation of the vascular system, in consequence of a degree of inflammation having seized some part of the lungs: it is the order of fevers, called by the systematic writers *Phlegmasiæ*; the distinguishing characters of which are,  
“ Posthorrorem pulsus frequens, calor major,  
“ viribus artuum imminutis: Phlegmone,  
“ vel dolor topicus, simul læsa partis internæ  
“ functione; sanguis missus, et jam concre-  
tus,



“tus, superficiem coriaceam albam often-  
“dens\*.”

Frequent acute stitches in the breast, with great oppression, sense of straitness, and constant cough, especially upon sudden motion, and deep inspirations; a troublesome heat and dryness of the skin; a hot breath; a quick and hard pulse; less sensible remissions of the fever; thirst and dryness of the tongue; loss of appetite, and high coloured urine; are signs of considerable inflammation.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish these inflammatory stitches in the breast, from the sharp erratic pains caused by flatus pent up in the flexures of the colon: This latter disorder, arising from indigestion, is called *Pleurodynia flatulenta*, and is the very reverse of an inflammatory symptom; being

\* Cullen. Nosolog. Method. pag. 260.

ing the natural consequence of the weak and tender bowels, of those who have been debilitated by diseases, and suffered from too violent evacuations. Hence the necessity of distinguishing them, as requiring a method of cure almost opposite to each other.

Fœtid breath, and a similar condition of the matter spit up; constant nausea, or sickness; great weakness and dejection; a small, languid, yet quick pulse; profuse weakening, and offensive sweats; a troublesome, scalding heat, difficult to express, yet different from the inflammatory; pale muddy urine, in considerable quantity; a constant moisture upon the skin, even when the patient is chilly; fœtid, colliquative loosenesses; giddiness, and headaches; shew the putrid diathesis to prevail, and the danger to be great.

These remarks may be sufficient upon the nature of the fever attending consumptions;



tions; and I should be happy in inculcating a steady attention to them, being thoroughly sensible, that, were they generally observed, a considerable reformation would take place in the medical treatment of such unhappy patients; and, I hope, to their advantage.

Having given an account of the symptoms of the pulmonary consumption in its incipient state, we shall next proceed to the signs observable in its more advanced stages.

The violence of the cough must increase daily with the original disease. For the mucous membrane lining the fauces and trachea, now divested of its natural lubricating mucus, becomes impatient of the least stimulus, however gentle; the matter of perspiration irritates; the common air, taken in by respiration, proves too great a stimulus, and excites a constant coughing. The irritation upon the diseased part of the lungs,

lungs, by the weight or acrimony of the purulent matter, is perpetually giving rise to this symptom. When, by the extreme violence of the cough, the œsophagus, diaphragm, stomach, &c. are drawn into consent, reachings to vomit are superadded, and this is generally reckoned a most certain sign of a confirmed phthisis.

The hoarseness of the voice, arises from the impeded action of the muscles destined to contract and dilate the aperture of the glottis, and may be affected by an overload of mucus. In some cases their action is entirely suspended, and the voice is altogether lost. That peculiar noise in breathing, which we term *wheezing*, arises commonly from the branches of the trachea being stuffed up by mucus or pus.

Great anxiety, with a sense of weight in the breast, is a very distressing symptom. As the quantity of blood, accumulated in the  
3 centre,



centre, is too great in proportion to the force of the heart, it is propelled through that organ with difficulty, inconsistent with health and ease. Two causes concur to form this morbid affection. 1. A spasmodic contraction of the cutaneous vessels, straitening their diameters, and consequently interrupting the free circulation of the blood thro' their cavities, by which a greater proportion of blood than naturally ought, is collected about the heart, in such vessels as are free from such morbid affection. 2. The diseased state of the lungs themselves, which renders them unfit to allow of a free passage of the blood through them, in its way from the right ventricle to the left auricle of the heart: Hence the immediate cause of the intolerable anxiety felt by consumptive patients.

The respiration is hot, quick, laborious, and frequently offensive. The breathing is rendered quick and hot, by the morbid accumulation

cumulation and increased rapidity of the blood in the vessels about the heart, bearing a constant proportion to its violence; suffocation would otherwise ensue. When we consider that, in a consumption, a certain part of the lungs is always so much diseased as to hinder the free admission of the air into the cells of the bronchia, whereby their proper inflation is prevented, and, consequently, the circulation of the blood through the pulmonary vessels retarded, it is easy to conceive that the breathing must be laborious in proportion; for life cannot be long supported when a sufficient quantity of air cannot be inspired to dilate the lungs. The offensive breath is caused by the putrescency of the matter in the lungs; a part of which is constantly exhaled with the air in expiration.

The hard and quick pulse, the hot and dry skin, the crimson colour of the cheeks, the secretions in general suspended, thirst,  
and



and inability to sleep, indicate an increased motion of the vascular system. These symptoms generally remit towards morning, and give way to sweat; which, when warm and universal, is attended with considerable relief, especially if the urine deposite a sediment at the time. The hectic fever, as we have already observed, is of the order of remittents or is continual upon the patient, having no intermissions, yet with evident remissions. The exacerbations of this fever come gradually on towards evening; so that the pulse will rise from 90 to 130 or upwards; and the patient who in the morning had a very moderate degree of fever, good spirits, and appetite, shall, in the evening of the same day, have his body scorched with a fever, and his mind confused by an imperfect delirium.

Towards morning the spasmodic affection of the cutaneous vessels abates; the pulse becomes softer and slower; the thirst abates;

an universally diffused warm sweat comes on; and the urine becomes more saturated. Those symptoms are succeeded by a refreshing sleep, which gives the patient spirits till the next attack, and flatters with hopes of a recovery.

Such are the symptoms when more favourable, chiefly when the inflammatory diathesis prevails. And very often, in the worst cases, the patient seems so well in a morning, his spirits and appetite so good, that little doubt of a recovery remains; but the practitioner will seldom be out in his prognosis, if proper attention be given to the symptoms, when the patient is even at the best. The coldness of the cheeks, nose, forehead, fingers, whilst the trunk of the body is in a hot profuse sweat; the paleness of the hands, and livid appearance of the nails, when the patient is so well as to appear nearly quite so to a superficial observer; the white colour of those parts  
of



of the body which ought, in their natural state, to be of a fine red colour, as the lips, the gums, the fleshy parts under the eyelids, &c. sufficiently indicate the true state of the patient, and authorise the physician to pronounce accordingly.

The spitting is more or less copious, yellow, thick, frothy, streaked with blood, sweetish, saltish, purulent, offensive; sometimes containing ramified branches, white, tough, and inorganic, bearing a striking resemblance to portions of the bronchial arteries.

The membrane investing the fauces, trachea, and the whole internal surface of the lungs, is kept continually moist by a thin fluid, supplied by the mucous glands, plentifully disposed upon its surface. This fluid, when first secreted, is perfectly thin and limpid; but when suffered to stagnate in the follicles of the glands, it loses its more

fluid parts in consequence of absorption and exhalation. When it has become thick and tenacious, it is called *phlegm*. If it stagnate long, it resembles starch, and has a bluish cast: sometimes it is found as tough as glue, and is brought up with great difficulty.

This salutary secretion may be rendered more or less copious, from the state of the glands designed by nature to separate it from the mass of blood. They may be too much relaxed, or too rigid and obstructed. In the first case, they will pour out too great a quantity of mucus, as we see in people of relaxed habits, and such as have injured their constitutions by intemperance, who are liable to be much oppressed with such a load of mucus; and who, especially in a morning, are almost suffocated, till, by incessant coughing, they are relieved by bringing up surprising quantities of thick tenacious phlegm.

In



In the second case, by a too dry and sharp state of the atmosphere, or obstructions in the glands, less mucus is separated than is necessary for lubricating and defending that sensible membrane from the irritation of the air in breathing; and this will cause a sense of dryness and roughness in the part, a perpetual dry cough, inflammation, and hoarseness.

This mucus, in its natural state, has no putrid smell when burnt, but rather resembles the smell of burnt cheese; is thin, frothy, and colourless, if brought up soon after it is secreted: if suffered to stagnate it becomes like starch, sometimes much more tenacious, and of a bluish colour; has no perceptible smell, or taste, and always swims in water, in its natural state; but, when very solid and tough, will sink therein.

Pus, or matter, is always produced or preceded by inflammation; and is of two kinds, very different from each other.

One kind is composed of the juices which were in the inflamed vessels, and part of the substance of the vessels themselves, destroyed by suppuration, fermented and assimilated together.

The other kind is collected upon the surfaces of inflamed membranes, but is not attended with any ulceration, or breach in the solids of the part; it is called *inflammatory exudation* by its discoverer, the very eminent anatomist, Dr. William Hunter.

These two species of matter, though very different in their nature, effects, and consequences, are generally confounded together in practice. But as I believe it to be of considerable importance to have them distinctly marked and separated; and that  
by



by so doing, we shall be considerably assisted, both in the diagnosis and proper method of cure in many diseases, especially in all such as are attended with inflammation and suppuration, I shall treat of them so as to enable any attentive person to distinguish the one from the other. And if some may judge me too prolix, I shall plead my intention in excuse: A new foot-path is often difficult to trace; but a blind man may walk in one that is old and well trodden.

The mucous membrane lining the fauces, and whole internal surface of the lungs, when inflamed, oozes out a quantity of purulent matter in proportion to the degree of inflammation. Every one may observe more or less of this appearance in a coryza, or common cold; which is generally attended with some degree of inflammation in this membrane: For in such cases, instead of phlegm, a quantity of thick yellow  
matter

matter is brought up by coughing. If this purulent discharge, or inflammatory exudation, be so perceptible in a slight coryza; so slight indeed, as to be attended with neither pain nor foreness, we cease to wonder how such great quantities come to be collected, when the inflammation is violent and extensive. Such instances often occur in practice; and I have known many patients who have entirely recovered after discharging great quantities of it from the lungs.

The Baron Van Swieten\* confesses with marks of surprise, that the lungs are not always found consumed in the bodies of persons who have died of consumptions, when a very great quantity of pus had been spit up daily: And he freely confesses himself, with the other physicians, to have been mistaken in supposing that viscus to  
be

\* Comment. in Aph. Boerhaavii.



be entirely consumed. A singular instance of this was observed at the Hospital at Vienna\*; where, after a very great discharge of pus, by spitting, the lungs were found entire, without the least marks of ulceration or of vomica.

This species of purulent matter, like many other fluids of an animal body, becomes of a thicker consistence by delay. If it stagnate long, and the heat of the inflamed parts be great, it dries into a tough inorganic concrete, and coheres so firmly to the inflamed parts, as to be separated with difficulty. And this, from the observations I have made, appears to be the true theory of those ramified substances, frequently coughed up by consumptive patients, called *polypous concretions*, and erroneously taken for portions of the bronchial arteries, detached by putrefaction.

There

\* De Haen, Rat. Medend. Pars I.

There is an instance in the *Acta Eruditorum*, of a patient who coughed up a tough, ramified substance, a hand's-breadth long. Tulpius, with other physicians, greatly wondered, as indeed well they might, that the parenchyma or fleshy substance of the lungs, could be so dissolved, as to detach so large a branch of the pulmonary vein; which came up as completely unconnected with the other parts, as if skilfully dissected therefrom: And had it been in fact what it was esteemed to be, a branch of a blood-vessel, he might well term it an unheard of accident; at which posterity might contemplate with wonder, in as much that the patient did not instantly expire of the hæmorrhage which must necessarily have followed such a rupture of the blood-vessels. Van Swieten speaks of the recovery of a patient, who coughed up a membranous substance, thick, homogeneous, and inorganic; and accounts for such concretions, by supposing them to  
arise



arise from blood effused into the bronchia, and coagulated. It should be remembered, that extravasated blood, if not absorbed, but open to the contact of the external air, soon ferments, grows putrid, and becomes a most distinct acrimony, destroying every part in contact with it\*. But it will be needless to quote more instances, as they will occur in practice frequently, if the excreta of the sick be attentively examined.

It is no uncommon occurrence for consumptive patients to discharge these ramified concretions by stool; and they may be mistaken for portions of worms, to the great detriment of the patient, of which I have known instances. This happens more frequently to very young persons, who  
often

\* The celebrated Dr. Warren relates a remarkable case of this kind, in a young lady, in the Med. Transf. Vol. I.

often swallow what is expectorated from the lungs.

Such firm cohesions of inspissated inflammatory exudation to inflamed parts, are common to most parts of the body. Many instances of which are enumerated by the learned Professor its discoverer, to which I would add the following: the thick tenacious matter which glues up the eye-lids, in severe ophthalmies; the white sloughs interspersed about the fauces in an inflammatory angina, which have many times been mistaken for putrid ulcers. I have several times observed it upon the inflamed skin, for some distance, about the lips of the ulcer in a cancerous breast, to the thickness of a fixpence, in colour like tallow, but very tough, difficult to be separated, and then quickly appearing again.

*Queré.*



*Quere.*—Whether the corpora pinguia, so frequently discharged by dysenteric patients, are not of the same nature \* ?

This species of matter, in its natural state, appears to be an homogeneous, smooth, yellowish fluid, resembling good cream, without smell, and rather sweetish to the taste; it swims in water, and, when burnt, smells like burnt cheese.

In this state, it is plentifully generated in recent wounds, when in a state of healing, and forms what the surgeons term *laudable pus*: it is peculiarly adapted by nature, as a substance for the newly generated fleshy fibres to shoot into, and should therefore never be too officiously wiped away from such wounds: For this reason, inflamed membranes readily cohere together,  
as

\* Vid. Pringle on the Diseases of the Army, p. 237.

as we see in wounds of the fingers, and in adhesions of the lungs to the pleura.

In people of a bad habit of body, whose fibres are too weak or lax, or whose mass of fluids are contaminated with some morbid acrimony, this salubrious fluid is not generated, and wounds in such bodies, scarce admit of healing. With what difficulty do flabby wounds and scrophulous ulcers admit of healing? And surgeons are daily at a loss how to proceed in the cure of those obstinate sanious ulcers, which happen to people whose mass of humours are diseased by a scorbutic, venereal, or cancerous acrimony.

There seems to be a certain determinate degree of inflammation required for the exudation of this species of matter, which experience must determine; it cannot be generated when the inflammation is above or below that particular point. It never  
appears



appears in recent wounds, until the violent tension and pain abates to a certain degree; and is never seen in ulcers which are flabby, or without inflammation, or when the lips, by becoming callous, have lost their sensibility.

Hence it appears probable, that by raising an artificial inflammation in many ulcers, generally esteemed to depend upon a morbid habit, some unexpected cures might be performed, perhaps in cancers, especially when superficial. I have seen the worst venereal ulcers, which had withstood repeated ptyalism, and every topical application that the best surgeons could think of, cured in five or six days, by an escharotic mixture recommended by Mr. Gordon\*.

The application gives considerable pain, and is generally followed with a little  
F blood;

\* Vide Med. Obs.

blood; to this succeeds a proper degree of inflammation; exudation follows, or, as it is usually termed, a digestion; and the ulcer soon heals.

I hope these hints may be useful in surgery, upon which account I have made this short digression.

Inflammatory exudation does not ferment, or become putrid *per se*; a quantity of it, kept by way of experiment, after some time became dry and tough, smelling sour and faintish.

Having sufficiently discoursed upon the nature of inflammatory exudation, we proceed next to the other species of matter, or that of suppuration and abscess.

The matter of suppuration seems to be a compound, consisting of inflammatory exudation,



sudation, mixed with a portion of putrid blood and solids.

We have had occasion to observe the deleterious effects of the red-blood, when extravasated within the body and not re-absorbed; and that suppuration, in consequence of an ecchymosis, is always unfavourable. The contact of the external air in such cases, is peculiarly noxious,

Thus, red-blood, when effused into the cavities of the lungs from an hæmoptysis, and neither coughed up, nor re-absorbed, becomes in a short time putrid, and violently stimulating: and in this state it is a brown, sanious ichor, exceedingly acrid, and very foetid.

No wonder therefore that such violent effects are so often observed after an hæmoptysis; great inflammation, ulcerations, and gangrene. Of which we see examples in

what is called *a galloping consumption*. The patient begins with spitting of blood, and in a few weeks meets his fate. In such cases the lungs are generally found completely mortified.

This sanious ichor, by its violent stimulus, will quickly cause an inflammation in the living solids around it; and thus will soon become mixed with inflammatory exudation: Hence it will greatly vary in effect and appearance, according to the predominancy of the one or the other of its component parts. The greater the proportion of the putrid ichor, the more foetid, brown, sanious, and putrid it will be; the contrary condition will make it more like laudable pus, yellower, whiter, more unctuous, homogeneous, and less putrid.

This species of matter, like the other, swims in water, and has an offensive smell, except when it contains such a small portion



portion of putrid ichor as to be imperceptible; but then, if it be burnt, its putrescency becomes manifest to the senses. By this criterion it may be always distinguished from inflammatory exudation; which, even when burnt, has no putrid smell, but resembles that of burnt cheese.

Inflammatory exudation cannot exist without inflammation, but it may exist without any rupture or breach in the solids. The matter of suppuration necessarily depends on breach or loss of substance, and may exist without inflammation.

Hence appears the necessity of carefully distinguishing them from each other. By a careful attention to the matter spit up, we may pretty exactly know the real state of the diseased part in consumptive patients; as whether the lungs be inflamed or not, and whether they be or not in an ulcerated state.

Thus we shall be feldom at a lofs to prognosticate the good or bad event of the difeafe, as well as foresee every alarming fymptom ; by which, I hope, fome alterations will be made in the general method of treatment ; to the advantage of the fick, and the honour of the art.

The matter fpit up in confumptions, confifts of common mucus, or phlegm ; inflammatory enfudation ; the matter of fuppuration ; red-blood ; fometimes portions of the fubftance of the lungs, detached by fuppuration ; and, more rarely, calcareous concretions.

No one perfectly acquainted with what has been above related, can be at a lofs to account for thofe various appearances in the expectoration of confumptive patients, and, confequently, to judge pretty exactly of the true ftate of the lungs : It will not be amifs, however, for the fake of the lefs  
expe-



experienced, to recapitulate the heads of what has been advanced above.

The nearer the spitting approaches to the colour and consistency of common mucus, the more favourable is the prognosis; especially when it does not much exceed the natural quantity, and is brought up with ease. When it is thin, frothy, small in quantity, and brought up with pain and incessant coughing, tubercles or schirri in the lungs are to be suspected: The event is generally unhappy, these being commonly the attendants of a scrofulous consumption.

When the spitting consists of inflammatory exudation, it shews the lungs to be in a state of inflammation; but as it in fact assures us that there is no breach of union in the solids, we are authorised to hope for a favourable issue, especially if the other symptoms of local inflammation do not run high.

This symptom particularly attends such consumptions as are the consequences of neglected colds; and when unaccompanied with other symptoms, may continue for a length of time without bad consequences. An instance of which the Baron Van Swieten saw in the case of a person of distinction, who died aged 70 years, and who, for 30 years, spit up daily a quantity of well digested pus: For the last four years of his life it amounted to some ounces every morning: He used a high and plentiful diet, and had a good appetite.

Inflammatory exudation may, as we have related above, become a dry tough concrete; and, under such circumstances, it assumes the form and shape of the part in which it is deposited; hence the appearance of portions of membranes, and branches of blood-vessels, not uncommonly coughed up by consumptive patients.

The



The sanious ichor can scarce ever be spit up alone, as inflammation and exsudation must soon be the effect of its violent stimulus; hence it will be always mixed with a greater or less proportion of inflammatory exsudation, by which its acrimony will be in some degree sheathed. These two matters must thence be intermixed in ulcerations of the lungs; and the compound will be the more sanious, brown, thin, and offensive, the more the ichor prevails. When it is very predominant, the quantity, taste, and smell of the spitting, is so offensive as to throw even the patient himself into faintings; and, in such deplorable cases, pieces of the lungs themselves have been brought up along with the matter, quite putrid.

As this kind of expectoration is always attended with loss of substance in the lungs, and ulcerations, it gives even in its best condition an unfavourable prognosis. When  
very

very putrid and attended with considerable inflammation, the patient can scarce recover; when mixed with detached pieces of the lungs, the disease is always mortal. This kind of spitting particularly attends such consumptions as begin with an hæmoptysis or spitting of blood.

It will be frequently observed, that by the violence of the inflammation, and concussions caused by the continual cough, a rupture will now and then happen in some small blood-vessel of the lungs, and some blood will be brought up, mixed with the other matter spit up; it must be of course an alarming symptom, especially if the quantity of blood be more than barely to tinge a part of the matter expectorated.

In some consumptive cases, (but yet a rare accident) stony friable concretions, like chalk, may be observed in the spittings; they seem to be of the same nature with  
the



the gouty chalk-stones. It is an alarming appearance. Sometimes the pieces are so large, hard, and angular, as to lacerate the lungs and trachea in their passage, and thus cause a dangerous hæmorrhage.

It is a generally received opinion, that pus of all kinds sinks in water; for this reason, patients labouring under pulmonic disorders, are usually directed to spit into water, in order to discover the nature of the excrete. Nothing, however, can be more fallacious.

Common mucus or phlegm being, in its natural state, of less specific gravity than water, it consequently will swim upon its surface; but when, by long delay in the body, it becomes very thick, it is coughed up in solid pieces like glue, which will frequently sink therein. The very same holds good in respect to pus or matter which always swims in water in its natural state; but

but when it is thickened by absorption, it is brought up, with difficulty, in solid tough pieces, which sink in water. This will also happen when it contains any detached portions of the substance of the lungs.

It is however right for the patient to spit into water, as it enables the physician to examine the excrete with greater facility. I mean, by the above remarks, to shew that the subsiding of what is spit up, in water, by patients labouring under diseases of the lungs, is no criterion of their purulent state. The most certain way of judging in these cases, is by the sight and smell; the first will always shew, to a discerning eye, whether the discharge be purulent, or not; the last, whether it be putrid.

The foetid putrid odour of the spitting, when burning, is a most certain sign of ulcerations in the lungs; as it must be then  
mixed



mixed with putrid blood or solids. For we have mentioned in a former part, that inflammatory exudation *per se*, has no putrid factor when burnt, but its smell resembles that of burnt cheese; If it has any admixture of putrid matter with it, its smell will be highly offensive.

It is a question much agitated in the medical schools, whether the pulmonary consumption be an infectious disease or not; some maintaining the affirmative, others as strenuously denying it. The disease is defined to be a purulent state of the lungs. This definition, although elegant, and generally just with regard to the question we are now discussing, leads into ambiguity; as it was not till very lately known, that a purulent discharge could exist without a breach of the solids in an animal body.

If

If the purulent matter in the lungs be merely inflammatory exudation, there is of course no admixture of putrid matter with it, no solution of continuity, no ulcerations in the lungs; and, in this state, I believe the disease not to be contagious,

But when there are ulcers in the lungs, and the matter of course contaminated with putrid particles, the disease must certainly be contagious; and the effluvia, when taken into the body of a sound person, will act as a septic ferment.

We come now to the symptoms of the last stage of a consumption, and which shew the approaching dissolution of the patient. The body is totally emaciated; the legs and feet swell; the eyes look dim, and are sunk in their sockets; a prodigious weakness comes on, with a very quick fluttering pulse; a colliquative looseness, and profuse faint sweats, sink the patient;  
the



the expectoration lessens, or is quite stopt; the oppression at the breast becomes extreme, and is soon followed by a mortal anxiety, which releases the patient.

All the symptoms here enumerated, are the consequences of extreme debility, and shew a general atonia of all the muscular fibres. A certain degree of tension in the living solids is necessary to their vibrations, and that they may act with sufficient energy upon the various fluids circulating in their cavities; but when the equilibrium between the solids and fluids is lost, the latter must stagnate, and form dropfical swellings in the parts most distant from the heart.

It is the fat in the cellular membrane, which gives fulness and rotundity to the body; when it is wasted the muscular fibres collapse, and the external cuticular covering falls upon the bones and muscles: hence the squalid appearance, and the *facies*

*Hippo-*

*Hippocratica*, seen in the last stages of an hectic fever.

The living fibres of an animal body are constantly weakened by every extraordinary exertion of their powers. Proportional degrees of weakness always follow in parts affected with spasms, or pain; as may be observed in hysterical and other spasmodic affections, and in parts lately affected with rheumatic or gouty pains. An animal fibre exactly resembles, in this respect, an elastic musical chord, which after being once exerted to its utmost strength, every subsequent vibration becomes weaker; nor can the nicest artist produce a perfect note from it, till its proper degree of tension be restored.

It hath been observed, that a due equilibrium between the solids and fluids, or the parts containing, and the parts contained, is necessary, in order that the living  
solids



solids may act with just energy and power. Hence certain degrees of weakness always follow profuse evacuations of every kind; a trifling sweat, a stool more than ordinary, will sometimes bring on alarming symptoms of weakness in very irritable habits, and where the *vires vitæ* are depressed by diseases.

But yet we shall sometimes see consumptive patients, in whom the great weakness cannot be attributed to any of the three causes above-mentioned; the pain has been trifling; they have suffered no spasms, nor have they undergone any kind of evacuation proportionable to their apparent weakness. It must be therefore imputed to another cause, to the sedative effect of the septic acrimony in the general habit, depressing, or, as it were, deadening the action of the nerves; as is the case in the Synochus, Typhus, and other diseases of the putrid kind.

In such a state of extreme debility, the action of the living fibres is depressed; the heart becomes incapable of propelling the blood sufficiently into the arteries. Hence the weak and fluttering pulse. The blood, for the same reason, will not be sent up in quantity sufficient to give a proper tension to the brain. This, joined with the sedative effect of the septic acrimony, gives rise to a typhomania, or a delirium of the dozing kind, in which the sick mutter to themselves; but, if spoke to, readily give an answer, yet instantly fall off again. This delirium is often observed for several days before the death of the patient.

From the dissolution of the fluids, and a general relaxation through the want of nervous influence, arise the colliquative looseness and profuse faint sweats; the extremities of the vessels being so relaxed,  
as



as to suffer the vital fluids to escape:  
Hence the

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Incertus ibidem

Sudor, et ille quidem moriturus frigidus. VIRG.

The heart at length becomes, through a fatal debility, incapable of propelling the blood; its action is overpowered; and a mortal stagnation of the blood, in the lungs, releases the patient from a long train of tedious and cruel sufferings.

Having now given a melancholy, yet, I hope, circumstantial detail of the symptoms of the pulmonary consumption, when left to nature, and without medical assistance, I shall, after premising a few observations upon the different species of the disease, proceed to the curative part; in which great will be my satisfaction if I should, in any case, be the instrument of good to my fellow-creatures in distress.

## CH A P. IV.

## OF THE

## DIFFERENT SPECIES

## OF

## PULMONARY CONSUMPTIONS.

**G**ENERAL practice makes no distinction of different varieties of this disease; but it is absolutely necessary to pay a diligent attention to this point, if we sincerely desire to do our utmost for the recovery of the patient. It is through neglect of making proper distinctions of the different kinds of consumptions, and of the different causes from which the disease may arise, that the medical treatment of it is generally one unvaried routine; and that, for the most part, detrimental. What can be the intention of the practitioner in exhibiting the heating gums and essential oils  
to



to a patient scorched up with a fever, and labouring under a topical inflammation, whose vascular system is in a state of morbid irritation? I can scarce think him ferocious should he inform me, that they are to heal the ulcers, because they bring on a digestion in external wounds! Pray, what are they intended to perform, when there are no ulcers to heal?

I have known the ætherial oil of turpentine ordered in considerable doses to a patient in a consumption, from an inflamed state of the lungs, with a pulse seldom under 120, violent topical pain, heat, and thirst! The same mischief is daily done by hot balsams and resins,

I hope, however, that the practice of some of the most eminent in the profession will gradually spread its influence abroad, and dispel that mist of prejudice and inattention to the true state of the body in dis-

eases; by which means this particular disease may no longer be a national opprobrium.

Some late systematical authors have thought it sufficient for practice, to divide this disease into two kinds; the *phthisis sicca*, and *mucosa*. But I think this division vague and inaccurate; tending to introduce a degree of confusion in the diagnosis and cure: Both which, I hope, may be assisted by a more natural mode of arrangement,

My observations and experiments made upon the different kinds of matter, spit up by consumptive patients, convince me, that there are really two species of this disease, very different from each other in their causes, symptoms, and cure: The one from *inflammation* alone; the other from *ulcers*,

My



My intention is only to treat of such consumptions as are idiopathic, or independent on other diseases. Hence the symptomatic ones, as the *scrofulous*, &c. are passed over, as the mere consequences of diseases of a different nature, in which the cause must be taken away before the effect can cease.

## G 4

## CHAP.

## CHAP. V.

OF THE

PHTHISIS INFLAMMATORIA;

OR,

INFLAMMATORY CONSUMPTION.

**T**HIS species of consumption is the consequence of neglected colds, and a constitutional disposition. It begins with a troublesome dry cough; frequently continuing for a considerable time without the accession of any other more alarming symptom. The patient at length begins to feel sharp erratic stitches darting across the breast, which are aggravated by coughing and deep inspirations, and his breathing grows short; especially upon any extraordinary motion, and is then attended with a troublesome, but transient palpitation of the heart.



heart. These symptoms frequently hang a long time upon the patient, often for several months, without any loss of appetite or thirst; yet, upon attentive examination, the tongue appears white and clammy, the breath is hot, especially in a morning, and the pulse considerably quicker than natural.

At length the cough becomes worse, especially towards morning; the pain grows more acute and continual; the appetite, especially to flesh-meats, begins to decline; and the patient begins to feel his mouth hot and dry, though, perhaps, he may not desire much drink. Now he seldom sleeps much in the night, owing partly to the cough, and partly to a feverish heat continuing for most part of the night, seldom succeeded by an universal sweat; but towards morning a sweat will frequently break out about the breast and head; the hands and feet being often dry and hot. The whole skin is remarkably dry, and as  
it

it were scurfy: which symptom, as far as my observation hath yet gone, is peculiar to this species of consumption. The pulse becomes now perceptibly hard, tense, and quick, so as to exceed 90 in a morning, when calmest; towards evening, often 120 strokes in a minute. The patient complains of a head-ach, and it is not an uncommon accident for the nose to bleed; but generally in an inconsiderable quantity at one time. The urine is often little altered, especially what is made in the day-time; but that made in the night is generally found to be cloudy, or depositing a whitish sediment, but in small quantity. The patient complains of closeness or stricture about his breast; which hinders him from inspiring so freely as he was wont to do; but often without any pain. The air which he respire is perfectly free from any offensive taint, and he perceives no disagreeable or putrid taste in his mouth. The matter spit up is usually in small quantity,



quantity, consisting of mucus, sometimes frothy, at other times more compact; more rarely it is purulent, yet not foetid, but tastes sweetish to the patient; when burnt it smells like toasted cheese; being, as we have explained above, the matter of inflammatory exudation. These symptoms will often continue for a considerable time; so that, except by the patient becoming thin and emaciated, an inattentive observer might conclude the case void of danger.

It often happens that the patient continues in this state without the accession of any other symptoms, except such as are the consequence of weakness, and at length dies, emaciated to a skeleton. At other times more apparent symptoms of inflammatory diathesis are observable during the course of the disease. But it more commonly happens in this kind of consumption, that by the bursting of a blood-vessel, and the consequent suppuration, it ends  
in

in the ulcerous consumption, hereafter to be described.

Every symptom in this disease shews an increased action of the arterial system, in consequence of a morbid irritation of the living fibres. The disease sometimes thro' its whole course, but generally at the beginning, is attended with very slight symptoms of topical inflammation, and seems to arise from some innate constitutional cause; perhaps a morbid degree of irritability of the arterial system, by which it is thrown into too violent action by the natural stimulus of the healthy fluids.

But, in general, more urgent symptoms of local inflammation, and consequent inflammatory diathesis, are observable; as is evident from the frequency and violence of the stitches; the quick and hard pulse; oppression about the breast; difficulty of breathing; pain of the head; thirst; heat  
in



in the skin; and high coloured urine. The blood is always fizy in some degree, more especially as the inflammatory symptoms prevail.

Hence appears the impropriety and danger attending the exhibition of any medicines that are capable of producing heat and irritation in this disease. It is certainly high time, not only for the general good of mankind, but also for the credit of our art, that a stricture be put upon the use of the following medicines: Balsamum Copaibæ, Peruvianum, Tolutanum, Benzoinum, Opobalsamum, Terebinthina, Gummi Ammoniacum, Guaiacum, Myrrha, Styrax, Olibanum, &c. as also all preparations from them.

I think it my duty, as much as is in my power, to warn against the use of them; and, for my own part, as an individual, would totally exclude them as poisons, rather than retain them as remedies in this disease. I

am

am certain they have been the destruction of many.

I durst hardly have ventured to encounter a practice so general, and prejudices so deeply rooted, had not I the concurrence of Dr. Fothergill, whose great eminence in the profession cannot fail of giving sufficient authority to such an attempt.

Sir John Pringle says \*, “ Having, since  
“ the former editions of this work, been  
“ so often disappointed in the effects of  
“ such balsams, I have laid them all aside.”

\* In a note to his last edition of Observations on the Diseases of the Army.

CHAP.



## CHAP. VI.

## OF THE CURE OF THE INFLAMMATORY CONSUMPTION.

**B**EFORE I proceed to treat of the cure of such consumptions as are attended with symptoms of real local inflammation in the lungs, and remarkable inflammatory diathesis, I shall premise a few observations upon a consumption from a preternatural irritability of the arterial system; as I have judged it to be in a former part of this Treatise.

I hope for excuse in offering my conjectures upon this subject, and for enumerating another species of the disease. But certain I am, that I have several times met with  
cases

cases of a consumption without any symptoms of local inflammation or solution of continuity in the lungs, in which the patient gradually wore away with a troublesome cough, attended with little expectoration, except now and then of common mucus; with listlessness and inactivity; sense of oppression or stoppage in the breast, greatly increased by unusual motion; which frequently also causes a transitory palpitation of the heart, so that the patient, perhaps before of an uncommon lively disposition, begins to grow sedentary and averse to motion. There is always a feverish quickness in the pulse, which in the evening, during the exacerbation of the fever, is seldom under 100, often above; the urine, made in the fore-part of the day, is little altered, at other times it generally lets fall a slight sediment; the body is generally costive; the skin feels remarkably dry, and the patient seldom or never sweats; the tongue is rather whitish; the breathing difficult,



ficult, yet the expired air smells perfectly sweet. These symptoms will continue for many months, without any remarkable thirst or loss of appetite, and the patient becomes emaciated to an alarming degree.

Some may perhaps be of opinion, that these symptoms are only to be looked upon as the first stage of the inflammatory consumption: It may be so, as signs of local inflammation always come on in some degree before the patient's death; but as this state of the disease requires a different method of treatment, from that in which inflammatory diathesis is more apparent, I think it of importance to separate them.

This idea of the disease proceeding from a morbid irritability of the heart and arterial system alone, has enabled me to cure it in several patients, who had reaped no benefit from the usual modes of treatment, repeated bleedings, and pectorals.

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This I speak, not boasting, but with that humility becoming an instrument in the hands of Providence.

The medicines indicated, are antispasmodics and sedatives: Such are the Peruvian bark, mineral acids, and blisters.

The application of blisters has a surprising good effect, and frequently very sudden relief follows: I have always laid them over the part of the breast where the patient feels the stoppage or oppression, which is generally under the sternum.

The best internal medicine is a strong decoction, or infusion of the Cortex, with a sufficient quantity of the Elixir Vitrioli acidum, given at proper intervals.

The diet should be entirely of the vegetable kind; no flesh meat or broths are allowable; the drink cold water alone. And  
I take



I take this to be of such importance, that all medicine will avail little if it be not complied with.

These must be assisted by a good air and rest of body; especially taking care not to go up steep ascents, to run or walk fast, or to stoop much with the body.

When this disorder is removed, a relapse may be prevented by keeping to the same diet, and taking 20 drops of the Elix. Vit. acid. twice a-day in a glass of cold water for some time. I have known some that have willingly continued this medicine for many months, and at the same time carefully abstained from all animal food, by which they unexpectedly regained perfect health.

Having finished this digression, we come now to the cure of the inflammatory consumption; which, as being attended with

flammatory diathesis, requires a method of cure different from that we have just now recommended.

The cure of the inflammatory consumption, is performed, first, by diminishing the tension of the arterial system: 2dly, By taking off the topical inflammation: 3dly, By causing a determination of the vital fluids to the surface of the body.

The tension of the arterial system is taken off by bleeding; which is so absolutely necessary in this disease, that a neglect of it will scarcely be supplied by any other means of relief. The siziness of the blood; the oppression in the breast; the urgency of the pain, and the strength of the pulse, warrant repetitions of the lancet.

The topical inflammation is removed by blisters, and by warm steams drawn into the lungs.

Blisters



Blisters are commonly applied between the shoulders; but their effect in curing topical pain is much more certain when put on as near as possible to the diseased part, in whatever part of the breast it be. By their means I have known the pain and cough removed in a few hours, after they had withstood repeated bleedings.

The steam from barley-water, or the pectoral decoction made hot, may be frequently breathed into the lungs through an inverted funnel, or some similar contrivance; which has often a good effect in lubricating, and taking off the stricture of the inflamed parts. But every heating or stimulating vapour must be dangerous, as *Æther*, fumes of *Benzoin*, &c.

The stricture upon the external surface of the body, is taken off by the neutral salts; by emetics, given in small doses, so

as to occasion a flight nausea; by warm diluting drinks, taken in large quantities.

Of the neutral salts, Nitre, and crude Sal Ammoniac, especially when combined, are the most efficacious; but they ought to be given in as large doses as the *primæ viæ* are able to bear without disturbance.

Of the second class are antimonials; especially the Emetic Tartar, and Ipecacuanha, combined with Opium, so as to prevent it from irritating the bowels too much.

These are to be given in such doses as nearly to cause a gentle nausea, and repeated at proper intervals, until a derivation to the skin is effected; their action will be assisted by warm drinks, as barley-water, cheese whey, &c. which powerfully direct their operation to the surface of the body.

This



This operation being kept up for a proper time, the same medicines must be continued, but in such doses as to raise a gentle, but constant moisture upon the skin, till the pulse is brought down to its natural standard; which is the only secure sign: The number of pulsations, therefore, should be frequently counted.

The diet must be spare and simple, and from the vegetable kingdom; no flesh meats are to be ventured upon; no spirituous, or fermented liquors. Milk, panada, puddings, roots, and fruits, should be the only nourishment; the drink spring water, Bristol water, whey, or butter-milk. As every accession of new chyle into the blood acts as a stimulus, and often causes a considerable anxiety in consumptive patients, the necessity of a spare diet is obvious.

When the patient is recovered, (which event is certainly known by the pulse being

reduced to its natural standard; by the absence of pain; by the cough being gone; and by the matter expectorated being more viscid, and approaching to common mucus) the weakness induced by the necessary evacuations, &c. is soon cured by riding, change of air, the cortex with mineral acids. The patient should then gradually return to his usual course of life.

Some may perhaps be surpris'd, to find no mention made of Linctuses, and other oily medicines, to appease the cough: The truth is, that I do not recommend them, having always observed more hurt from them in cloying the stomach and taking away the appetite, than good in appeasing the cough. The cough is only radically cured by curing the disease, of which it is a symptom: When it is uncommonly distressing, a truce may be gained by anodynes, warm diluents, and gentle laxatives.

CHAP.



## CHAP. VII.

OF THE

PHTHISIS ULCEROSA;

OR,

ULCEROUS CONSUMPTION.

**T**HIS species of consumption is the peculiar consequence of ulcers in the lungs; the putrid matter of which, by being absorbed and mixed with the general mass of blood, induces a putrescent disposition therein. This disease is therefore of the putrid kind, and thus stands distinguished from the former species, which is a true inflammatory disease,

This

This kind of consumption, necessarily presupposes a rupture of some vessel or vessels in the lungs, and a consequent extravasation and stagnation of a portion of red-blood in their cellular interstices and cavities, where it becomes an acrimony highly putrid and corrosive; destructive not only to the parts in contact, but to the system in general, to which it is conveyed by the absorbents. It is more particularly the consequence of an hæmoptysis, or spitting of blood.

The symptoms which particularly characterise this species of consumption, are the following: An hectic fever, in which the patient has frequent chilly fits, which are sometimes succeeded by a scorching heat; sometimes by faint sweats, without intermediate heat; the pulse being quick, seldom under 100, but soft and weak. The fever becomes more distressing towards night, with great anxiety, a scorching heat,



heat, the skin being at the same time generally soft and moist; a parched tongue and great thirst; a crimson colour in the cheeks, whilst the rest of the body looks rather pale; and frequently, during the exacerbation of the fever, a cold dew hangs upon the forehead and breast.

The appetite is generally greatly impaired, especially as to animal food; yet the patient craves for fruit and subacids; he complains of almost constant nausea, and frequently vomits, chiefly after eating. The respiration is laborious, quick, and as it were panting; the breath smells offensively; and the patient complains of a constant putrid taste in his mouth; and frequently of stitches in his breast. The cough is violent and perpetual; the expectoration more or less copious, white, yellow, sanious, ash-coloured, bloody, always putrid and offensive, particularly when put into the fire. The voice becomes hoarse,  
some-

sometimes almost lost, with a peculiar hollow sound. The patient becomes very weak and emaciated, with a peculiar look of the eyes, from their lustre being diminished, so as to appear of a dim pearl colour; and he has often an itching, with red pustules interspersed over the skin. A frequent diarrhœa, with gripes and tenesmus, harasses the patient; and if the stools be then examined, they will be found purulent and peculiarly offensive.

The red pustules often mislead practitioners, and induce them to consider the disease as radically springing from a scorbutic cause. The patient is flattered with the opinion, and cheerfully sets out for Harrogate—where those stimulating waters soon put a period to his existence, if not prevented by more judicious advice.

At length the feet and legs swell; the face becomes cadaverous; a violent debilitating

tating



tating looseness, with severe gripes and tenesmus comes on; the expectoration is totally suppressed; and a dozing kind of delirium foretells the approaching death of the patient.

From an attentive consideration of the symptoms of the ulcerous consumption, the putrid nature of the disease is evident: Every symptom indicates the putrescent state of the fluids, and the peculiar effect of the absorbed poison in producing a general debility of the system.

## CHAP. VIII.

OF THE CURE OF THE ULCEROUS  
CONSUMPTION.

**I**N order to proceed with propriety in this subject, we must reflect that this disease is, in fact, a compound one: A combination of a general putrid fever, and an ulcerated state of the lungs.

The more immediate cause of death, is the putrid fever: For it often happens, that persons will live many years with their lungs in a much more diseased state, than is often found in such as have died of an ulcerous consumption. To obviate, therefore, this fatal symptom, must be the first object of our attention.

The



The cure of the putrid hectic fever is to be attempted, first, by counteracting the sedative power of the putrefactive acrimony: 2dly, By correcting or sweetening it.

The first indication is answered by the exhibition of such medicines as have a power of increasing, and sustaining the tension of the living fibres; possessing, at the same time, the least degree of stimulus or irritation.

To this class belong the tonic medicines; especially the cortex and the mineral acids. To these must be added the action of cold.

Every sensible property possessed by the cortex, shews its use in this disease to be important; yet it has not been generally attended to in practice. But it may not be amiss to observe, that hurt, instead of benefit, will arise from its indiscriminate use. It was frequently given in consumptions,  
some

some years ago ; but for want of properly adapting it to the circumstances of the disease, it was often observed to do much hurt, by heating the patient, and increasing the difficulty of breathing.

This was entirely the consequence of inattention, in not distinguishing the different kinds of the disease from each other ; all consumptions were esteemed as one and the same disease, and treated accordingly. When the cortex happened to be given in an ulcerous consumption, benefit attended its use ; but when exhibited in cases attended with considerable topical pain, and inflammatory diathesis, it is easy to foresee the bad consequences. Indeed it can never be given with propriety, in cases attended with considerable inflammation.

From the weak condition of the *primæ viæ*, in patients labouring under this disease, the cortex is seldom found to agree in substance.



stance; it is more eligible in the form of a decoction or infusion. The following preparation will generally agree:

R. Cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒvi.

Aq. purif. Lbss. fiat infus. frigida per octo  
horas; post subsidentiam filtretur.

R. Infus. præscript. ʒiiss.

T. Cort. Peruv. Hux. ʒj.

Elix. Vitriol. acid. q. s. f. haustus, bis terve in  
die sumendus.

The effect of cold in checking the putrefactive process in animal bodies, is very powerful; indeed there are certain degrees of it, in which putrefaction is totally prevented. In all putrid diseases cold has a singular effect as a tonic; it invigorates the general system, increases the spring and action of the living solids, and greatly raises the spirits: For which reason it is much desired by the sick themselves in such disorders.

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I would

I would therefore advise patients labouring under this kind of consumption, to take their drink and medicines quite cold; except there be symptoms of considerable topical inflammation, in which case such a method would be improper.

But particular care must be taken that the patient be confined to a cool pure air; his bed-chamber should be well ventilated, by opening the doors and windows at convenient times. Nothing is more hurtful in this disease, than close hot rooms, sheltered by other buildings: For we are to consider our atmosphere as a real bath, constantly surrounding us; which, when cold, invigorates; but, when close and warm, relaxes and dispirits us.

By such means, we are to endeavour to counteract the sedative power of the putrid acrimony.

The



The second intention, or that of correcting the putrid state of the humours, requires the use of antiseptic remedies; as, first, the Peruvian Bark: 2dly, All acescents, and fresh vegetables in general: 3dly, Fixed air.

These remedies are to be assisted by plentiful dilution; and particular care must be taken, that the *primæ viæ* be kept free from impurities, as in this disease, the bile, and other humours, are liable to become putrescent; and then, if allowed to lodge in the bowels, will act not only as a constant fomes, but also produce many troublesome local complaints; as nausea, vomiting, violent purging, gripes, tenesmus, &c.

The Cortex has just been recommended in this disease as a tonic; we come next to consider its use as an antiseptic. The experiments of Dr. Macbride, sufficiently prove it to possess this power in a remark-

able degree: In a state of fermentation, it gives out a subtile matter, which has a power of restoring sweetness to putrid animal substances. Hence it has been found a medicine of considerable efficacy in curing incipient mortifications, wounds, and ulcers, where the solids are relaxed and the fluids in a dissolved state. Daily experience shews its use in malignant fevers, in the worst kinds of small-pox, and other diseases in which the humours are evidently putrescent. Its mode of exhibition has been already touched upon.

The theory of putrefaction, and consequently the knowledge of such substances as are capable of correcting it in the living body, was but imperfectly known till within these few years. We are indebted to the labours of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Black, and Dr. Macbride, for the discovery of the true nature of the putrefactive process; and we may now hope that  
medicines



medicines of approved efficacy will not be wanting to encounter so formidable an enemy.

The recent juices of fruits, and all vegetables, are most powerful correctors of putrefaction; and this property is more especially conspicuous when they are in a state of fermentation. For it is found, that under such circumstances, they afford a quantity of subtile vapour, highly antiseptic, and capable of restoring sweetness to putrid animal substances.

This fugitive principle lies dormant in the compages of different kinds of compound matter, and cannot be extricated without a total destruction of its texture. In animal substances, by putrefaction; in vegetables, by fermentation; in mineral bodies, by various modes of decomposition.

The acedcent vegetables are of important use in all diseases wherein the bile has acquired a putrid taint, which by their use is gradually corrected and sweetened: Thus many distressing accessory symptoms are happily prevented.

Upon these accounts the recent juices of fruits become of important use in an ulcerous consumption; and of them the most eligible are such as have a brisk tartness; as oranges, apples, currants, &c. and should be used when nearly ripe. But it may be necessary to observe, that when over ripe, they possess not that property for which I would recommend them; When the fruit becomes mellow, and the juices vapid, they soon become putrid themselves, and may aggravate the disease. They ought to be eaten in considerable quantities, so as not to disturb the stomach and bowels with flatulency.

The



The celebrated Hoffman gives us an account of a patient of his, who was cured of a deplorable consumption, which had withstood all other remedies, in less than three weeks, by eating a prodigious quantity of strawberries\*.

In this disease, as in most others of a putrid kind, the patient generally longs for subacid fruits and vegetables. I believe if we were more intent upon following the calls of nature in diseases, many extraordinary advantages would follow: Many certainly have died, strictly conforming to art, merely for want of attention to this. But physicians now begin to shake off the shackles of prejudice, and listen to the precepts of nature. By such a becoming freedom from prejudice and preconceived opinions, and care not to proceed devious from the paths pointed out by nature in diseases,

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\* Vide Cap. de Affect. Phthifica.

the healing art will improve daily, to the advantage of the human race.

Indeed, this present age will be an important æra in the annals of physic: a spirit of free inquiry seems spread universally; and with a conscious pride, as an individual in the profession, I repeat it, that practitioners seem united in their endeavours to promote the art in all its branches.

We come next to the third indication, or that of throwing into the body a sufficient quantity of that powerful corrector of putrefaction, fixed air.

All vegetables, in a state of brisk fermentation, are replete with this principle; alkaline substances upon the effusion of an acid, effervesce strongly, and then afford a considerable quantity of the same.

The



The saline draughts, are here of considerable efficacy, if given during the effervescence, and often repeated. The following formula is exceedingly grateful, and not less efficacious.

R. Aq. Seltzer. ℥iv.

Suc. Limon. recent. ℥ff.

Sal. Absynth. ℥i. M. f. haustus, durante effervescencia hauriendus.

Equally efficacious is a mixture of common vinegar, and a sufficient proportion of any mild alkali, taken under the same circumstances. It has only the disadvantage of being more unpalatable; but, from its cheapness, it becomes an useful medicine for the poorer class. Water, strongly acidulated with the vitriolic acid, will, on the addition of a just proportion of a mild alkali, answer equally well with the above: It is more pleasant than the last, and of easier purchase, and in some cases may be preferable.

But

But, in order to answer any medical intention, these draughts should be frequently taken. Little is to be expected from a common saline draught taken once in six or eight hours,

Infusions of malt, melasses, honey, sugar, &c. in a state of brisk fermentation, may be converted into medicines of considerable efficacy in this disease. It is necessary that they be made weak, without the addition of substances to check their fermentation, as hops and all bitters; and that they be drank whilst brisk and sparkling: For, when they become flat and vapid, their medicinal efficacy is not only lost, but, being then apt to run into a different fermentation, they may increase the disorder. Hence they ought to be frequently renewed. Indeed brisk bottled porter, cyder, perry, mead, &c. may be singularly useful. I know a lady who attributes



tributes her recovery from a consumption to being advised to drink the first.

Seltzer and Pyrmont waters, may be of very considerable efficacy in this intention, if fresh, and taken in sufficient quantity; but their dearnefs will prevent their general use.

Dr. Priestley has found out a method of impregnating common water with fixed air; by which simple addition it contracts the peculiar spirit of Seltzer and Pyrmont water, and may be equally useful \*. But it should be taken in considerable quantities; nay, used as common drink. If something more warming be required, it may be proper to mix a little claret wine with it; or, in its place, cyder or mead, will be as good, and

\* For the Doctor's method of impregnating water with fixed air, see his little tract upon that subject. But the neatest apparatus for the purpose was invented by Dr. Nooth, and is sold by Mr. Parker in London; as also, by Mr. Surr, at his glass shop in York.

and cheaper: All these coincide in the same medical intention.

If during the use of these medicines, the *primæ viæ* should be painfully distended with flatus, bitters and aromatics may be occasionally given.

Having now fully treated of the cure of the most urgent symptom of an ulcerous consumption, or the general putrescency of the fluids, we next proceed to the cure of its original source, the ulcer in the lungs.

But, let us here for a moment reflect, how difficult it frequently is to cure wounds and ulcers, even in an external part of the body, when situated near the joints, or other parts exposed to constant motion; that, although the surgeon has the advantage of topical applications, and has it in his power to prevent an accumulation of acrimony in the wound, as also to exclude the

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the contact of the external air, so peculiarly hurtful in all wounds: Yet, with all these advantages, a cure is often impossible, unless absolute rest be complied with. When this is duly considered, we cease to wonder that all the efforts of art is so often found inadequate to the cure of an ulcer in the lungs; a part that is, during life, in a constant state of action, being every moment of our lives moved by respiration. We cannot easily reach the part affected, and that by nothing but air or vapour; it has no depending drain for the matter, which is brought up with the more difficulty, as its exit must be contrary to the force of gravity; and though, when the body is in a state of health, the action of the muscles subservient to this use, be sufficient to counteract this, yet, when weakened by disease, their force becomes inadequate. To these unfavourable accidents must be added the continual application of the common air to the ulcer in breathing.

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The cure of the ulcer in the lungs is to be attempted by such medicines as are able to answer the following indications: 1st, The determination of the fluids must be taken from the lungs, and directed to the surface of the body: 2dly, The putrid matter must be evacuated from the lungs and corrected.

When topical pain, difficulty of breathing, and considerable inflammation, shew a morbid determination of the vital fluids to the lungs, the neutral Salts, Emetic Tartar, Ipecacuanha with Opium, and other medicines, which have the power of relaxing the surface, and restoring equability to the circulation, are indicated. We have already spoken of their mode of exhibition. But it must be observed, that in a confirmed ulcerous consumption, there is rarely any remarkable degree of inflammatory diathesis; consequently few occasions will



will offer in which these medicines will be indicated.

When an uneasy load and sense of weight in the breast, putrid taste in the mouth, offensive breath, sickness and nausea, give reason to suspect an accumulation of putrid matter in the lungs, in such cases vomiting should be encouraged by a basin or two of chamomile tea; or, where this is insufficient, a few grains of Ipecacuanha may be safely given; but only so as to cause a very gentle evacuation. From the stagnation of such offensive matter many inconveniences will arise, not only from the local stimulus, but also from the absorption of it into the general mass of fluids.

Issues and setons are sometimes found of great service in this intention. Sir John Pringle says, "But I can more freely recommend, from repeated trials, the use  
" of

“ of a seton made in the side, upon the  
“ part most affected.” This was the practice of the ancients.

When we have, as much as possible, evacuated the putrid matter from the lungs, our next endeavour must be to correct what remains behind, so as to render it incapable of acting as a local stimulus, and a general septic ferment.

The only means of effecting this important point, is by throwing a sufficient quantity of fixed air, from effervescing mixtures, into the lungs.

This is entirely a new practice, and the result of some late important discoveries in physic; but I hope it will become general. I wish strongly to recommend it, having seen several instances of its good effects.

When



When we consider the surprising good effects of this antiseptic principle in external ulcers, so obstinate as to have withstood all other means of cure; that it soon induces in them a disposition to heal, and by correcting the putrescent matter in them takes off their offensive smell as by a charm, we have certainly encouragement to expect an equal good effect from it in internal ulcers, provided that it come into contact with them, which it readily does in the lungs, being inspired like the common atmospheric air. It is but too well known, that the offensive smell attending an ulcerated cancer, is far from being the least part of the patient's sufferings; this is effectually taken off by the application of fixed air, which also very powerfully alters the malignancy of the ulcer, as I have several times experienced. Some remarkable instances of its proving a cure in some of the worst kinds of ulcers, may be seen in the London Medical Observations. I

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saw an ulcerated cancer of the breast, so capacious as to be able to contain a large pine-apple, reduced to the size of a crown-piece by the application of fixed air; it was indeed assisted by the Cicuta,

Is there not hence sufficient reason to hope for a similar effect in putrid ulcers of the lungs?

My learned friend, Dr. Percival of Manchester, has made trial of this remedy, and the following quotation will shew what success he met with;

“ Encouraged by these considerations,  
 “ and still more by the testimony of a very  
 “ judicious physician at Stafford, in fa-  
 “ vour of this very powerful antiseptic  
 “ remedy, I have administered fixed air in  
 “ more than thirty cases of the Phthisis  
 “ Pulmonalis. The hectic fever has, in  
 “ several instances, been considerably abated,



“ ted, and the matter expectorated has  
“ become less offensive and better digested.  
“ But Dr. Withering informs me, that he  
“ has been more successful. One phthi-  
“ sical patient under his care, has, by a  
“ similar course, entirely recovered; ano-  
“ ther was rendered much better; and a  
“ third, whose case was truly deplorable,  
“ seemed to be kept alive by it more than  
“ two months \*.”

The method used to convey the fixed air into the lungs, is by inspiring the steams of an effervescent mixture of chalk and vinegar, or the vitriolic acid, through the spout of a coffee-pot, or by means of such an instrument as is used for other fumigations. Dr. Priestley has found that the nitrous air is more powerfully antiseptic. This kind of fixed air may be generated by

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\* Vide Experimental Essays, vol. II.

the addition of the nitrous acid to various metals, zinc excepted, and may be used in the same manner.

It may be also useful for the sick to spend some time every day in places where a quantity of fixed air is continually generated; as in a brewhouse, where the patient may breathe over the vat, when the wort is in a state of fermentation.

Some may be led to imagine that considerable caution must be used, lest this kind of air should cause suffocation by its mephetic quality; but here it may be safely pronounced harmless, as I have found it in many cases. Some have inspired it for an hour at a time, and repeated the operation three or four times a-day, without finding the least uneasy effect from its continued use.

If, by the use of these remedies, the hectic fever is found to abate; if the pulse  
returns



returns to its natural state; if the cough becomes milder; if the matter expectorated loses its offensive smell, and becomes of a thicker consistence, more like good cream, tasting sweetish, and smelling like toasted cheese, when burnt, and if not purulent, becomes thicker, and easily brought up, we have reason to hope for a recovery. Should the hectic symptoms be slight, and unaccompanied with topical irritation, it is not perhaps an alarming sign for the patient to have a purulent spitting, provided the matter be only inflammatory exudation, the distinguishing characters of which I have given in a former part. It may, on the contrary, be a proof of the ulcer in the lungs being in a healing state, it being the natural substance or nidus for the new fleshy fibres to shoot into.—“*Pus quoque, quacumque parte erumpit, si est læve, album, et unius modi, sine ullo metu est* \*.”

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\* Vid. Corn. Cels. de Med. lib. II.

Having now got through the method of cure proper in the ulcerous consumption, as the original disease, it will be necessary to mention some of its more violent and dangerous symptoms; which will, at times, be found to require immediate attention during the course.

The symptoms will of consequence abate as the original disease approaches to a cure; but sometimes they will be so dangerous and distressing, as to require the particular attention of the physician.

Such are the following,—acute stitches; violent vomiting and looseness; difficult expectoration; colliquative sweats.

It hath been observed in a former part, that the stimulus of the putrid matter (independent of other causes) about the ulcerated part of the lungs, may from time to time cause repeated inflammations, and

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consequently stitches in the breast. It may be hence necessary to bleed occasionally in this species of consumption; but, in this case, great caution is certainly needful, lest the strength of the patient be needlessly weakened by loss of blood, already scarce sufficient to bear up against a fever of a putrid nature: No small care is also necessary lest the *pleurodynia flatulenta* be mistaken for the true inflammatory stitches, as hath been observed above.

I have said that bleeding may be necessary at times in this disease; but of more extensive use, and less capable of doing hurt, are blisters.

When the pain is felt equally through the breast, having no determined place, the blister should be put upon the back; but when the pain is local, the blister must be laid as near to the affected part as possible,

in whatever part of the breast it may chance to be.

We come next to the vomiting and looseness, and suppressed expectoration; symptoms of such a dangerous nature, that unless they be speedily removed, the patient cannot long survive. The expressions of Celsus, from Hypocrates, ought to be attended to in this disease—"maximeque, "ubi post hæc orta dejectio est, protinus "moritur.—Item, pus expuisse in hoc "morbo, deinde ex toto spuerè desuisse, "mortiferum est."

It frequently happens in the more advanced stages of this species of consumption, that part of the putrid acrimony in the lungs is taken up into the general mass of blood, and discharged from thence into the bowels: Hence violent sickness, vomiting, headach and giddiness; gripes, purging, and tenesmus; with frequent faintings



ings and cold sweats. At such times, if the stools be examined, they will be found purulent, and exceedingly putrid and cadaverous. Independent of such a metastasis, the bile and gastric juices, from the general putrescency, may contract an acrimony capable of producing alarming symptoms of this kind. Such terrible cases frequently occur, in which the patient sinks so fast, as scarce to afford opportunity even for the application of palliatives.

I had lately a remarkable instance of this kind in the case of a young lady, much emaciated by an ulcerous consumption. This patient, naturally of a very irritable habit, had undergone repeated sudden attacks of violent sickness and vomiting, which, after continuing a few hours, were succeeded by the most intolerable pains in the bowels, and soon after by so great a purging, that she had frequently forty stools or upwards in twelve hours; which

were

were often bloody, purulent, and attended with a very distressing tenesmus: By such discharges she was so weakened as to lie for some hours in a state of insensibility, after the evacuation was over.

Astringents and opiates were tried in all forms, by which a little respite was sometimes procured; but it was always dearly paid for afterwards, by a most excruciating headach, giddiness, reachings to vomit, a dejected countenance, with such a dead look of the eyes as was not easy to express; as also such a supersensation, that she could not bear the least light or noise, not even a person stepping over the chamber-floor.

I was exceedingly distressed how to proceed in this dangerous case; her irritable system was unable to bear up against such an accumulation of acrimony in her bowels, and her great weakness excluded every attempt to dislodge it. The only means of relieving



relieving her left, was that of endeavouring to correct the putrescency of the offending matter, and by that means take off its violent irritation.

Recollecting a short dissertation of Dr. Percival's upon the Columbo root, which he obligingly presented me with, in which the Doctor gives several instances of its checking violent vomiting and purging, after all other means that could be thought of had failed, acting as a corrector of the putrescent bile, I resolved to make trial of its virtues in this case, and ordered the following:

R. Rad. Columbæ pulv. ʒʒ. fiat Pulvis quâque  
horâ fumendus ex Aq. Pyrmont.

The patient was sensibly relieved by the first dose, and after the third had neither sickness nor gripes; after which it was repeated

peated every third hour, with the addition of a few grains of Rad. Rhæi. By this medicine, and the effervescent draughts, she recovered to a much better state than was expected; and I believe, with herself, that she was saved from the impending danger by the above method.

I have in some cases, in which the tormina were most acute, added half a grain of Ipecacuanha to the Columbo root, with good effect.

When the expectoration becomes difficult, with an increased sense of oppression in the breast, the Radix Scillæ affords several efficacious preparations. Solutions of Gum. Ammoniac. may be useful, when there are no symptoms of inflammation.

Profuse colliquative sweats will, I believe, seldom happen if the method of cure above recommended, be diligently pursued: When  
they



they occur, so as to require particular attention, the Cortex with mineral acids are very efficacious, and should be assisted by cool air. The lime-water, in some cases very efficacious, may not be so eligible during the course we have recommended, by reason of its great affinity with fixed air.

Regarding the proper diet in an ulcerous consumption, it will be unnecessary to be prolix, as it may be gathered from what has been said in a former part: It will not, however, be amiss to recapitulate the heads. I would recommend the diet, except fresh shell-fish, which may be freely indulged in, to be entirely from the vegetable kingdom; as all sorts of herbs, grain, and fruit, and the various preparations of them. Milk of cows, mares, or asses, is cooling, sufficiently nutritious, and in every respect eligible. The drink Seltzer, Pyrmont, or Bristol water, or water artificially impregnated with  
fixed

fixed air. When something more cordial is required, Claret, Lisbon, and Rhenish wines may be recommended; also made-wines of all kinds; Cyder, Mead, Porter, provided they are fresh and brisk, they being at that time loaded with an antiseptic principle. I do not mean to debar the patient from a moderate use of the lightest animal food, such as are called white-meats, should he have a desire or craving for it; otherwise, it is better dispensed with.

I shall next venture to declare my opinion, regarding exercise and air, in consumptions,

Riding upon horseback is generally strenuously insisted upon in this disease, and that upon the authority of the excellent Sydenham; who looked upon it as an equally certain cure in consumptions, as the Cortex is in intermitting fevers: But I  
am



am of opinion, that no small degree of caution is necessary to be used before it be advised.

Riding on horseback always quickens the pulse, even in a healthy person; and, in persons of a delicate frame, it always makes respiration quicker, and frequently causes stitches in the breast. In fact, it causes a greater determination of the blood in the vessels near the heart, than is consistent with perfect ease. We see, that in every consumption, especially if there be the least degree of inflammation, there is always a morbid determination of the blood to the lungs; and that the cure in a great measure depends upon the quick and effectual removal of that symptom. Hence I would seriously caution every consumptive person against riding on horseback, if he hath previous pain in his breast; if respiration be short and oppressed, and if he has a preternatural quickness in his pulse, joined to  
other



other febrile symptoms. Walking too much or quick, under such circumstances, is equally to be avoided; as the action of the muscles increases the impetus of the blood, and thus stimulates the heart to more frequent contractions.

In all diseases where the powers of life are too strong, as is the case in all inflammatory fevers, whether with, or without topical inflammation: In all local weakness or debility, attended with a general irritation of the vascular system, as is usually the case in even ulcerous consumptions, absolute rest is to be enjoined, a practice which has the concurrent wisdom of antiquity on its side. And here I would be understood to mean not only general rest, or bodily inactivity, but also as much as possible to keep the diseased lungs at rest. We are indeed under a necessity of moving them every moment of our lives in respiration; but this is a gentle and placid motion: By  
I shouting,



shouting, singing, &c. they are violently agitated to their prejudice.

Calmness of the passions, or rest of mind, must be particularly recommended; and the reason will appear if we reflect upon the effects of some of the passions upon the body. They in general cause an accumulation of blood in the heart and blood-vessels of the lungs, and frequently occasion a rupture of the distended vessels, and instant death, as has been found by dissection. From this cause we see that an hæmoptœ may be easily renewed by a rupture of vessels naturally weak or imperfectly healed, and not sufficiently strong to withstand such a deluge of blood suddenly poured into them.

For want of due attention to the powerful effects of motion in accelerating the circulation of the blood, in quickening the action of the heart, and distending the general system

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of blood-vessels, great errors have been committed in ordering violent exercise indiscriminately to all consumptive patients. I have, with much concern, seen a patient with his breathing quick, dry cough, acute stitches in his breast, pulse not less than 120, great heat, and parched tongue, within two days after suffering an hæmoptœ, ordered to get upon horseback for two hours daily. It was not difficult to foresee the consequences of such advice.

When the patient is in a convalescent state, free from fever and topical inflammation, and his disorder is become mere weakness, the case is very different; here exercise on horseback will greatly conduce to the establishment of his health. He should begin with the most gentle motion, and moderately insisted upon at first, lest some degree of local irritation be again brought on by inducing a fresh determination of the mass of blood to the lungs, not yet perfectly



fectly recovered from their former indisposition. I would always advise the exercise to be taken in a morning.

A strict attention to the state of the air, is a matter of great moment in this disease.

The patient will often experience considerable benefit from a change of air alone; and it has in many cases been an unexpected means of recovery: Without its assistance, the greatest skill, assisted by the most powerful medicines, will but little avail. Nor will this be matter of surprise to any one who considers the tender structure of the lungs, and their constant exposure to the air drawn into them by respiration. When they are in a state of morbid sensibility, as in all consumptive disorders, this effect will be the more remarkable.

Every man, by breathing, spoils a gallon of air in little more than a minute, as is proved by experiment, and the air thus spoiled becomes a most noxious poison, killing, in an instant, any animal that is put into it. This poisoned air must be corrected by natural causes continually operating. This observation sufficiently shews the danger of living in a close and confined air; added to uncleanness, the perspiration of numerous inhabitants, the putrid steams from kennels, common sewers, and other sources of corruption, account for the unhealthfulness of large cities; which will always be in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, and the space in which they are confined.

The inhabitants of the city of York are under lasting obligations to those gentlemen who planned the drainage of the river Foss; which, for ages past, during the  
hot



hot months, has continued to pollute the air with its putrid vapours. And as a navigation is to be combined with the drainage, the public of all denominations are interested in the success of an undertaking that has health for its primary, and wealth for its secondary object.

A timely removal from a putrid atmosphere, into a dry and well ventilated air, will alone often cure an incipient consumption. But, alas! the disease frequently comes on so gradually, that the principles of life are undermined before the patient or his friends are sensible of the danger. I therefore most earnestly recommend an early removal into a better climate.

A close and damp air is more especially dangerous, as it absorbs with difficulty the putrid steams from animal bodies: Hence a septic ferment is accumulated, pregnant  
with

with putrid diseases, and gradually sapping the very foundation of animal life. Large cities, and low situations in the neighbourhood of large woods, bogs, and morasses, particularly favour such diseases.

A dry and well ventilated air is contrary to the former, quickly absorbing the septic effluvia from animal bodies, and as easily conveying it away. It is hence particularly favourable to health and longevity. High and scattered situations, exposed to winds, and out of the reach of damps and morasses, not inclosed by other buildings or mountains, upon dry and sandy soils, are of this class.

To such favourable circumstances may be added moderate warmth, which by taking off the determination of blood to the lungs, assists greatly in the cure of consumptions. Hence we see how much consumptive persons



persons are relieved upon the approach of summer, and how many preserve their lives for years, by exchanging the cold and damp air of our winters, for the pure and warm air of Languedoc or Sicily.

THE END.

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YORK, *May* 8, 1792.

As the profits of this Work are to be given to the YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM, it may be proper to lay before the Public the origin, progress, and design, of that Charity.

A. H.

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THE Charity, which bears the name of the YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM, was established in the year 1777, by general subscription; and had for its general object the Cure and Relief of such Infane persons as were in low and narrow circumstances. How well it has answered the intended purpose, is sufficiently known in the extensive County in which it stands. Being an Establishment without a permanent fund for its support, the patients, or their friends, pay a weekly sum suitable to their abilities; by which means the indigent are relieved at the expence of the affluent.

In this Asylum the patients are treated with all the tenderness and indulgence that is compatible with a steady and effectual government; and the servants are enjoined never to use unnecessary severity. The strictest œconomy is observed in the management of the family; and the utmost attention is paid to decency and cleanliness.

At the first opening of the Asylum there was no distinction of patients; and *all* paid eight shillings per week for their board and medicines: But after a few years it was found that this sum was not well proportioned; as, under this regulation, those who were in easy

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circumstances paid too little; and those who were very poor, and had no parish relief, paid too much. It was therefore ordered, for the more extensive service of the public, that a few persons of better condition should be admitted, on paying a weekly sum, proportioned to their circumstances: At the same time it was ordered, that the overflowings of *their* weekly payments should be applied in aid of those persons who were in narrow circumstances, and paid for themselves. Under this charitable regulation the Asylum continued for the space of one year, and the success proved the wisdom of the measure: But it being represented by me, that I was likely to be materially injured by this regulation, however advantageous to the Asylum, as it obliged me to attend, *gratis*, those very persons who would otherwise have been my own private patients, it was ordered, "That I should be allowed to take reasonable fees from such affluent patients." With this alteration the Charity has flourished for some years; and, unless disturbed, may continue to flourish to the advantage of many persons in low circumstances, as well as to the comfort and satisfaction of a few sufferers in easy circumstances,—who otherwise must have been driven into private madhouses, where their fortunes and health would have been at the mercy of those who have little or no feeling for the miseries of others.

At this present time the Asylum contains 72 patients: These the Governors have formed into three divisions.

The *First Division* (in number 22, and never to exceed 25) consists of such patients as are of better condition, and



and who pay a considerable weekly sum for their board and medicines; the surplus of which (about one hundred pounds per ann.) is employed in lessening the payments of those who are in low circumstances, and have no parish relief. Some persons have said that these patients are admitted to the exclusion of the insane poor; but that is an unjust and injurious supposition: No one poor person has ever been refused admission for want of room; neither is it probable that such a refusal will ever take place, as at this present time there are no less than twenty rooms unoccupied. A proof that this is a charitable improvement, is, that the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum at Manchester have lately adopted the measure: And it is more than probable that the two Lunatic Hospitals, now building at Liverpool and Nottingham, will embrace the same plan, as it forms a happy retreat for a few persons in easy, though not in very affluent circumstances.

The *Second Division* (in number 32) consists of those patients who pay eight shillings per week for their board and medicines: A sum which, from experience, is found equal to the expence incurred by patients in general. In this division the Governors have included the parish paupers; judging it unreasonable that the opulent inhabitants of a parish should share with the necessitous objects of the third division any part of the savings arising from the enlarged payments of the few patients in easy circumstances. It surely is sufficient that parish paupers are taken in at a price equal to what they cost in diet and medicines. *This* was the relief originally intended, and with which the

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parishes,



parishes, for the space of four years, were well contented; but as soon as the Governors reduced the weekly payments of those who were in low circumstances, then some persons urged a claim for the reduction of parish payments also,—not seeing that it is both ungenerous and unjust to make no distinction between a body of affluent people and a poor individual. To say that parishes will refuse to send their insane poor to a place where they have a chance to be cured or relieved, *because* they must there pay the *equitable* expence of their board, is an assertion that can be proved only in a few instances. On this head I can speak with confidence; and I do declare, that in general the parish officers do most cheerfully and thankfully pay the stipulated sum of eight shillings per week for the board of their paupers: And in almost all the conversations that I have had with them, I found a ready disposition to bring the unhappy persons to the Asylum at an early period of their insanity; alleging, as they generally did, that their cure had a better chance of being completed, and consequently the burthen sooner removed from the parish.

The *Third Division* (in number 18) consists of patients in low circumstances, who pay for their own board, and have no assistance from their parishes. These are all objects of pitiable distress. They stand thus: Eight at six shillings; three at five shillings; and seven at four shillings per week. Of these last, one is the son of an aged widow, whose income is barely sufficient for herself; another is the wife of a country carpenter, and mother of six children; the third is the son of a day labourer, who rents a small cottage and two acres of land; the



the fourth is the wife of a poor curate, who has six children and no preferment; the fifth is the widow of a clergyman, and in narrow circumstances, with four children; the sixth is the renter of a small farm, with six children; and the seventh is the wife of one who keeps a small shop, and mother of three children. On this division of distressed individuals, the Governors, as already observed, bestow the overflowings of the first division, together with the interest of 750*l.* given by Lady Gower, Mrs. Bouchier, and Mrs. Bouverie, “ for the relief of “ the most necessitous objects, at the discretion of the “ Governors.”

In this manner the indigent lunatic is furnished with part of his subsistence from the stores of a fellow-sufferer whom Providence has placed in more abundant circumstances. Without those aids the poor objects of this division could not subsist in the Asylum; it being well known, that no part of the subscribed money has ever been employed in the *maintenance* of the patients. On the contrary, the patients themselves, by weekly payments, (according to the original plan of the Charity) have hitherto defrayed all the expences of the household, together with the salary of the Apothecary, and the wages of the servants; amounting in the last year to the sum of 1400*l.* The present estate of the Asylum is about 2000*l.* capital stock in the three per cents; the interest of which is employed in the repairs of the fabric, and in the purchase of furniture; which, in an establishment of this kind, is attended with a considerable annual expence. This fund, however, is daily increasing by donations and legacies. An Institution, so charitably



constructed, is justly entitled to the approbation of mankind; and the guardians of it have always had a peculiar pleasure in acknowledging that approbation, made still more valuable, by the liberality of the humane and charitable, whose respectable names are recorded on the walls of the Committee-room. The access to this charity is easy, the rules being simple in their form, and few in number.

With a view to render the distressed of the third division, or lower class of patients, more supportable, the Governors, with becoming humanity, established in the year 1784 a fund, to which they gave the name of “ Lady Gower’s Reduction Fund :” And as some successful attempts have lately been made to lessen this branch of the Charity in the estimation of the public, I shall here state its origin, with a view to contrast it with an opposition fund, named “ Lupton’s Fund.”

*An account of the REDUCTION FUND, established in the year 1784, by LADY GOWER, Mrs. BOURCHIER, and Mrs. BOUVERIE, for the benefit of Lunatics who are in low circumstances, and not entitled to relief from their respective parishes.*

In the year 1778, the DOWAGER COUNTESS GOWER gave to the York Lunatic Asylum, by the hands of the very Rev. the DEAN of YORK, the sum of five hundred pounds, with an express stipulation, that it should be placed in the Public Funds, and the interest thereof applied to the relief of the patients, at the discretion of the Governors. To this fund, which is called the REDUCTION



**REDUCTION FUND,** Mrs. BOURCHIER added two hundred pounds, and Mrs. BOUVERIE fifty pounds; making in the whole the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds. The interest arising from this capital sum is given, by order of the Governors, to such poor and distressed Lunatics as have no claim upon their respective parishes: It being thought unreasonable and unjust that parishes should share any part of this bounty. Hitherto the interest has been insufficient to make up the deficiency occasioned by the small weekly payments made by the objects of this benevolent fund, on which account the Governors have annually added to it about one hundred pounds, being the savings from a few patients in easy circumstances, whose payments exceed their own expenditure.

*A circumstantial view of* **LADY GOWER'S REDUCTION FUND.**

- M. W. The widow of a farmer, and mother of six children; paid for by her children, 6s. per week.
- R. C. The son of a clergyman deceased; paid for by his mother, 6s. per week.
- S. J. The wife of a day-labourer; paid for by a gentleman, 6s. per week.
- M. S. The widow of a reputable tradesman; paid for by her friends, 5s. per week.
- E. H. A respectable old servant; paid for from a small annuity of her own, to which something is added by her relations, 5s. per week.

- N. S. A young man ; paid for by his mother from the profits of a small shop, 4s. per week.
- J. J. The wife of a curate, who has six children and no preferment, 4s. per week.
- M. W. The daughter of a comedian ; paid for out of an annuity left her by her father, 6s. per week.
- J. B. The son of a day-labourer who rents a small cottage and two acres of land, 4s. per week.
- G. N. An aged woman ; paid for by her two sisters, 6s. per week.
- T. W. A middling farmer, with six children, 4s. per week.
- C. D. The widow of a clergyman, and in narrow circumstances, with four children, 4s. per week.
- E. B. The wife of a country carpenter, and mother of six small children, 4s. per week.
- L. D. The wife of one who keeps a small shop, and mother of three children, 4s. per week.
- C. H. The renter of a small farm, with a wife and two children, 5s. per week.
- J. K. The son of a poor farmer ; paid for by Mr. Wilberforce, Member for the county, 6s. per week.
- C. C. A young man, patronized by Mr. Mason, formerly his footman, afterwards a portrait painter ; paid for by his uncle, who was certified for by Mr. Mason as unable to pay more, 6s. per week.

H. S.



H. S. Another young man, without relations, formerly apprenticed to Mr. Giardini (a musician) by the Rev. William Mason, and now paid for by him, 6s. per week.—☞ Eight shillings per week being the average expence of each patient, whatever falls short of that sum is a loss to the Asylum; and as this young man has been upwards of seven years upon Lady Gower's Reduction Fund, at the annual loss of 5l. 4s. to the Asylum, the charity has fairly contributed 36l. 8s. towards his maintenance.

\* \* Such persons as are inclined to give donations, or bequeath legacies to this branch of the Asylum, are requested to observe, that it is called the REDUCTION FUND of the YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM, (to distinguish it from LUPTON's FUND) and that the income of it is *immediately* applied to the relief of those persons who are Lunatics, and in narrow circumstances, but not so much reduced as to be entitled to parish relief.

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One might have supposed that this great and effectual relief, given to a numerous and much distressed part of the community, would have rendered all other plans unnecessary; but some persons, for reasons best known to themselves, expressed their dislike to it, by establishing another fund; which, in opposition to this, was to grant money to parishes, as well as to persons in low circumstances. To this new establishment, which  
is

is called "Lupton's Fund," a considerable sum has been subscribed; and as by the original articles, the subscribed money is to be considered as a "sinking fund," till it accumulates, so as that the interest shall become sufficient for the intended purpose, I shall lay before the public the nature and consequences of the plan, which is not only absurd in its principle, but, as I conceive, mischievous in its tendency: For there is not a doubt but many well disposed persons have given their money to that fund, who would otherwise have given it to the Asylum at large; where it would have been brought into immediate use, instead of being converted into a fund for the benefit "of unborn Lunatics \*." And as the nature and tendency of Lupton's Fund will be best understood by a publication of the original agreement between the promoters of the plan, and the Governors of the Asylum, I shall here transcribe it,

YORK, August 28, 1789.

*At a General Meeting of the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum,*

(The ARCHBISHOP of YORK in the Chair)

"Mr. MASON having acquainted the Court that a friend of his was willing to become a benefactor to the Asylum, on condition that such benefaction be appropriated solely to the maintenance of Lunatic parish paupers, and other indigent Lunatics within the city and county of York,

IT

\* 1000l. at 4 per cent. with compound interest, will require 54 years before it can accumulate into a fund sufficient to reduce the payment of 32 patients from 8s. to 4s. per week.



" IT WAS RESOLVED, That such donation (not then specified) should be accepted, and put on government security, by way of commencing such a fund; the interest to accumulate till such sum becomes sufficiently large by such accumulation, or by additional benefactions, to be applied to the use of the said Charity."

YORK, October 1, 1789.

*At a Quarterly Meeting of the Governors of the Lunatic Asylum, held for the purpose of auditing the accounts,*

(The ARCHBISHOP of YORK in the Chair)

" Mr. Mason having introduced Mr. Rockett as the intended donor to the Charity, and the said Rev. Mr. Dudley Rockett having declared that he is the person who, in the Resolution of the last General Court, held on the 28th of August last, intended to become a benefactor to the Asylum upon the condition there expressed, and having this day given a benefaction of 400l. out of the residue of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Thomas Lupton, deceased, to be appropriated solely to the maintenance of Lunatic parish paupers, and other indigent Lunatics, within the city, ainsty, and county of York, and to be placed on government security for that purpose,

" IT WAS THEREFORE ORDERED, That the said sum of 400l. together with 100l. a late benefaction given by the Rev. Wm. Mason for the like purpose, be denominated LUPTON'S FUND, and be placed in the 4 per cent.



cent. consolidated annuities, in the names of the Archbishop of York for the time being, the Rev. W. Mason, William Preston, Esq; and the Rev. Dudley Rockett, as trustees; and that the dividends be suffered to accumulate, and be laid out in the same fund, from time to time, together with any other benefactions which may hereafter be given for the like purpose, till it may be thought by the Archbishop of York for the time being, that the Fund is so considerable that the dividends may be applied towards the relief of the poor objects for whom it is peculiarly intended: And it is further declared, that this fund shall be kept distinct from that which is now called the REDUCTION FUND, the produce of which is applicable to the *immediate* relief of those who are considered by the Governors as the greatest objects of Charity."

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Under this agreement, the subscribers to Lupton's Fund contend, that they are entitled to an equal share in the management of the affairs of the Asylum with those who have subscribed their money for general purposes, and whose money is actually in use. No such construction can be put upon the agreement: The land, house, furniture, and funded money, are the lawful property of the general subscribers; and I take upon me to say, that no person or persons whatever, other than the legal Proprietors, can use or take possession of that property. To an intrusion of so extraordinary a nature, the Governors expressed their unanimous disapprobation, by passing, at a Quarterly Court, the following Resolutions, and which were afterwards confirmed by the General Court, held at the Asylum on the 28th day of August 1791.

*At*



YORK, July 21, 1791.

*At a Quarterly Court, held this day at the Asylum, a motion being made and seconded,*

“ That it appears unreasonable and unjust, that  
 “ the subscribers to Lady Gower’s “ Reduction Fund”  
 “ and “ Lupton’s Fund,” should enjoy the same powers  
 “ and privileges as those who subscribe in general terms;  
 “ as from the very nature of their subscriptions they  
 “ must have a “ partial” and not a “ general” interest  
 “ in the affairs of the Asylum ;

“ RESOLVED, That placing the powers of direction in  
 the hands of those persons who subscribe their money  
 for “ partial” and not for “ general” purposes, appears  
 to this Court, to be an infringement upon the rights of  
 the general subscribers, who alone ought to have the di-  
 stribution and application of their own money : They  
 therefore are decidedly of opinion, that no other than  
 general subscribers ought to be concerned in the ge-  
 neral management of the Asylum.

“ RESOLVED, That as the money placed in “ Lady  
 “ Gower’s Reduction Fund” and “ Lupton’s Fund,” is  
 not subject to be disposed of at the will of the Governors  
 of this Charity, this Court is of opinion, that the power  
 of the subscribers to those funds, ought to extend only  
 over their own subscription money ; and that in all fu-  
 ture cases, where the application of the money is “ par-  
 “ ticularly” directed, the donors ought not to have any  
 power beyond the disposal and application of the money  
 subscribed by themselves.

“ ORDERED,

“ ORDERED, That these Resolutions be laid before the next General Annual Court, for their consideration.

“ P. JOHNSON, Chairman.”

YORK, August 26, 1791.

*At a General Court, held at the Asylum, it was resolved as follows :*

“ The Resolutions of the last Quarterly Court held July 21, 1791, having, according to the desire of that Court, been considered, are hereby approved and confirmed.

“ WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM,

“ Chairman.”

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In consequence of the number of public buildings, now happily erecting in the neighbouring counties, for the reception of Lunatics of all denominations, it is more than probable that this house will never be so full as to require more rooms to be constructed; and indeed, from appearances, we are not likely to fill even those we already have.

From the earliest part of this Institution, to the present time, I have paid an unremitting attention to what appeared to me most conducive to the public good; and as the establishment was raised by general subscription, so it has justly been considered as an Asylum for Lunatics from every part of his Majesty's dominions. During my attendance on a few patients of better condition,



dition, considerable sums have passed into the hands of the Treasurer, for the benefit of those poor patients who paid for themselves, and who required every aid that could be given them: For it appeared in the last degree absurd, that a charitable association should give money to parishes for the “ maintenance of their poor.”

I hope to be indulged in saying, that during a period of fourteen years I have paid a diligent attention to the miserable inhabitants of this Asylum. My attendance is not of the most pleasing kind; but the satisfaction of administering comfort to a class of Beings, of all others the most wretched, renders that attendance less painful. What knowledge I have in the cure of insanity, I have gained by a close attention to that dreadful malady; and I speak it with honest pride, that I do not think it possible for any man, however diligent, to obtain a competent knowledge of the disease in much less time than I have done. My experience, in upwards of seven hundred cases of insanity, will not be lost; as, in case of a premature accident, I have taken care to preserve some written memorials of my industry and attention: But should Providence preserve my life a few years longer, I may personally communicate to others all that my experience has taught me. Whatever crude conceptions some persons may have formed, they may rest satisfied, that no ill behaviour on their part shall ever induce me to make a voluntary retreat from a charitable Institution which I have been instrumental in raising, and which has served for a model to other places.

A. HUNTER.

## RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS.

RESOLVED, That this Charity shall be named the YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM, and be considered as a general Establishment for the reception of all persons labouring under an unsound mind, whether curable or not.

ORDERED, That all the patients in the house, and such as may hereafter be received, shall be classed by the *Visitors* according to their respective circumstances.

CLASS 1. Lady Gower's fund, six shillings per week and under.

- 2. Eight shillings.
- 3. Ten shillings.
- 4. Twelve shillings.
- 5. Fourteen shillings.
- 6. Sixteen Shillings.
- 7. Eighteen shillings.
- 8. Twenty shillings and upwards.

N. B. The above payments discharge lodging, board, coal, candle, tea, washing, medicines, and medical attendance.

ORDERED, that a separate table be kept for such patients as are rated above eight shillings per week; with the privilege of being admitted without certificates.

RESOLVED, That patients of the higher classes may be waited on by their own servants, paying six shillings per week for their board and washing.

RESOLVED,



RESOLVED, That women with child, labouring under an unsound mind, shall be received, upon security being given that the child shall not become burthenfome to the parish in which the Asylum stands.

ORDERED, That in cases of sudden lunacy, patients will be received into the house without previous notice, if presented before sun-set : But, in all other cases, it is expected that notice be sent to the Apothecary at the Asylum a few days before the arrival of the patient, that every thing may be properly prepared for his or her reception.

RESOLVED, That Lunatics, coming recommended as parish poor, shall be placed in the second class, except upon extraordinary occasions ; it being the intention of this Institution to give the greatest relief to such persons as are in low and narrow circumstances, and who are not supported by their respective parishes.

RESOLVED, That it would be *convenient* to the Public, as well as *advantageous* to the Asylum, if patients in easy circumstances were admitted.

ORDERED, that patients of the above description (not to exceed 25) shall in future be admitted, on their paying a suitable pension to the Asylum ; but it is understood that the attending Physician shall receive from the friends of such patients, the reasonable emoluments of his profession.

N

ORDERED,

ORDERED, That the Physician shall attend, *gratis*, the parish poor, and all patients whose weekly payments do not exceed eight shillings.

ORDERED, That the savings arising from the enlarged payments of the patients of better condition, shall be bestowed upon those patients who are in low circumstances, and pay for their own board; but parishes shall not be entitled to any part of these savings.

RESOLVED, That a donation of twenty pounds, or upwards, (if given without conditions or restrictions) shall constitute a Governor, with the privilege of recommending as many patients as he may think proper.

ORDERED, That the private servants of patients admitted into the Asylum, shall bring with them certificates of their settlement.

ORDERED, That the following be the forms of admission for all patients whose payments do not exceed eight shillings per week.

PETITION,



P E T I T I O N.

To the GOVERNORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Petition of — on the behalf of — of  
the parish of — in the county of — —

Sheweth,

That in regard the said — — is a Lunatic,  
as appears by the annexed certificate, your petitioner  
prays that the said — — may be admitted a  
patient into the Asylum.

17

[The Petitioner's name.]

I desire the said Lunatic may be admitted into the  
Asylum, if a fit object.

[A Governor's name.]

CERTIFICATE of the MINISTER and CHURCH-  
WARDENS.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish of — — in the county of — — do certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that — is now a Lunatic: That — is aged about — years, and became disordered in — senses some time in the month of — 17 : That — legal settlement is in the parish of —

Witness our hands the — day of — 17

Minister.

} Churchwardens.

CERTIFICATE of a PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, or APOTHECARY, if any has attended the PATIENT.

To the GOVERNORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I the underwritten — — of the parish of — — in the county of — — do certify that — — of the parish of — — in the county of — — is a Lunatic: That — present state of mind is ——— [Here express the condition of the patient, whether furious, flighty, or melancholy.]

Witness my hand the — day of — 17

ORDERED,



ORDERED, That one guinea be deposited in the hands of the Apothecary, upon the admission of all patients whose weekly payments do not exceed eight shillings per week, in order to defray the expences of the funeral in case of death; but to be returned on the patient's leaving the Asylum: At the same time, three weeks board must be paid in advance.

RESOLVED, That the following form be recommended for bequeathing a legacy.

I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the sum of — — upon trust, and to the intent that they do pay the same to the Treasurer, for the time being, of a Society, who call themselves "The Governors of the Lunatic Asylum at York;" which said sum of —, I desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society.

STATE

# STATE of the ASYLUM.

On the first day of January, 1777, the house was opened for the reception of patients, since which time, to the eighth day of June, 1792, 745 insane persons have been admitted.

Admitted since the beginning	—	—	745
Cured	—	—	360
Relieved	—	—	180
Incurable and removed by desire of their friends			73
Died	—	—	58
Remain in the house, 38 men and 36 women; among whom are 18 very poor patients who enjoy the benefit of a considerable sum, annually arising from the en- larged payments of a few patients in easy circumstances			
			745

HENRY MYRES, *Treasurer.*

A. HUNTER, *Physician.*

MICHAEL EASTBURN, *Apothecary.*

\* \* \* Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of giving encouragement to an Institution that is calculated to lessen the number of private madhouses, by affording a comfortable retreat to a considerable body of unhappy sufferers, at a price proportioned to their abilities, are requested to send their charitable donations to Mess. Garforth and Co. Mess. Crompton and Co. Mess. Oldfield and Co. Bankers in York; or, to Mess. Martin and Co. Mess. Boldero and Co. Bankers in London.

A RE-



## A REMARKABLE CASE.

YORK, May 8, 1792,

ON the 25th of October, 1778, a sea-faring person, about forty years of age, was recommended to the Lunatic Asylum for cure. About two years before that time he had sustained a considerable loss by sea, which operated so violently upon his mind, as to deprive him, almost instantly, of all his reasoning faculties. In that state of insensibility he was received into the Asylum. During his abode there, he was never observed to express any desire for nourishment; and so great was his inattention to this particular, that for the first six weeks it was necessary to feed him in the manner of an infant. Food and medicines were equally indifferent to him. A servant undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning; after which he was conducted to his seat in the common parlour, where he remained all day with his body bent and his eyes fixed upon the ground. From all the circumstances of his behaviour, he did not appear to be capable of reflection. Every thing was indifferent to him; and from the fairest judgment that could be formed, he was considered by all about him as an animal converted *nearly* into a vegetable. In this state of insensibility he remained till the morning of Tuesday the 14th of May, 1783; when, upon entering the parlour, he saluted the recovering patients with a "Good morrow to you all." He then thanked



thanked the servants of the house, in the most affectionate manner, for their tenderness to him; of which, he said, he began to be sensible some weeks before, but had not till then the resolution to express his gratitude. A few days after this unexpected return to reason, he was permitted to write a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with decency and propriety. At this time he seemed to have a peculiar pleasure in the enjoyment of the open air, and in his walks conversed with freedom and serenity. Talking with him on what he felt during the suspension of reason, he said that his mind was *totally* lost; but that about two months before his return to himself, he began to have thoughts and sensations: These, however, only served to convey to him fears and apprehensions, especially in the night-time.—With regard to his medical treatment, I shall only observe, that the medicines usually prescribed for melancholic persons, were, in his case, studiously avoided, and instead of evacuants, cordials and a generous diet were constantly recommended. Had the natural powers been weakened, I am satisfied that the mind never would have regained her empire.—During the remainder of his stay in the Asylum he continued to behave himself with steadiness and propriety. He eat and drank moderately, and upon all occasions shewed a gentle and benevolent disposition. Finding his mind sufficiently strong, he returned to his family on the 28th of May, 1783. Soon after this he was appointed to the command of a ship employed in the Baltic Trade, in which service he is at this time engaged.

A. HUNTER.



EXTRACT FROM THE RULES  
OF THE  
LUNATIC HOSPITAL & ASYLUM  
*At MANCHESTER.*

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RULE I.

**T**HAT the Lunatic Hospital being divided within, so as to accommodate different classes of Patients, the better apartment shall be distinguished by the name of the *Asylum*; and that henceforth it be called The MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL and ASYLUM.

II. That no Patients be admitted, under five shillings per week for their board.

III. That no Patients, who are to be paid for, either wholly, or in part, by the township, to which they belong, shall be admitted under seven shillings per week for their board.

IV. That no Patient shall henceforth be admitted to reside in that part of the Hospital called the *Asylum*, whose friends do not agree to pay ten shillings and sixpence per week at least, for the board of every male Patient, or nine shillings per week for every female Patient.

V. That upon the admission of every Patient, for whom eight shillings per week, or upwards is to be paid, such Patient's friends shall give one guinea to the Physician, under whose direction the Patient is placed. That upon the death, discharge, or at the expiration of the first two years confinement, of each Patient respectively, their friends shall make acknowledgments to the Physician for his attendance, in the following proportions, viz.



	s.	d.	s.	d.		£.	s.
For every Patient for whom	8	0	to	10	0 is paid weekly, a fee of	1	1
For ditto	10	6	to	13	0 ditto	2	2
For ditto	13	6	to	15	6 ditto	4	4
For ditto	16	0	to	18	0 ditto	6	6
For ditto	18	6	and upwards		ditto	10	10

Nor are these acknowledgments to preclude more liberal, or, future gratuities from those, whose circumstances are affluent, and whose cases have required long and assiduous attention.

VI. That if a Patient, admitted into the Asylum, be afflicted with any malady, independent of lunacy, requiring particular medical or surgical aid, a proper acknowledgment shall be made by the Patient's friends to the Physician or Surgeon, for such special attendance.

VII. If the Patient should be in low circumstances in life, yet not seeking any relief from the parish, to which he belongs, then there must be a certificate from under the hand of the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of the parish, in which he lives, or Minister of the Congregation, to which he belongs, setting forth the same, and recommending the Patient as a fit object to be admitted upon low terms.

VIII. But whenever any assistance or relief is sought for the Patient from the parish, to which he belongs, then one officer of that parish, and a house-keeper in this town, or both the officers of that parish must attend to procure the admission, and give bond for the payment of seven shillings per week.

IX. That the Treasurer be allowed a discretionary power to give some aid, either in money or clothes, to Patients, who may be in circumstances of peculiar distress and poverty.



