

Baths of warm air, vapour, sulphur, chlorine, camphor, and other fumigating, &c.; at Mr Green's.

Contributors

Green, Jonathan, 1788?-1864.

Publication/Creation

[London] : Mills, Jowett, and Mills, [1827?]

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BATHS,

OF

WARM AIR, VAPOUR, SULPHUR, CHLORINE, CAMPHOR, AND
OTHER FUMIGATING, &c.

AT

MR. GREEN'S,

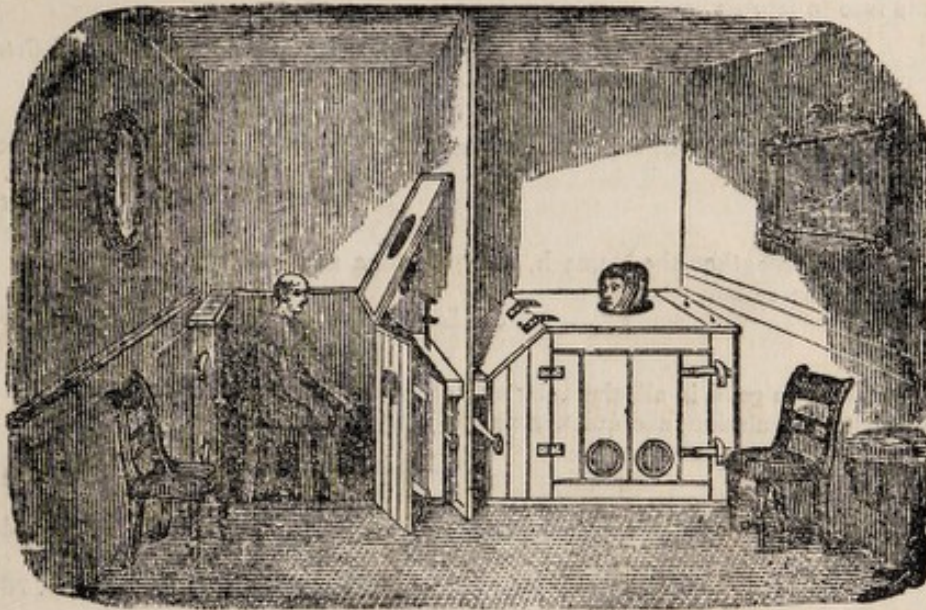
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1822.

40, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, REGENT-STREET,

Improved upon the plan of those directed by the French Institute.

THREE BATHS FOR A GUINEA, A SINGLE BATH SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE



The left division of the plate represents a Patient about to take a Bath ; the division on the right shows the manner in which these Baths are given. No water is used in these Baths except for vapour. The Medicines employed are such as the case may require, viz. sulphur, camphor, ammonia, mercury, &c., which being converted by heat into the gaseous form, surrounds the Patient's body, the face only being excluded ; and, as the heat occasions absorption of medicine, these Baths are particularly useful in those cases where the coats of the stomach and bowels are too weak to receive the requisite remedies. The patient thus seated in a rarefied medium, an increased vigour is given to all the functions of the body ; and the pores of the skin being open, nature is assisted in throwing off whatever may be wrong in the system, giving thereby much aid to the operations of medicine. Their efficacy may be inferred from a knowledge of the fact, that the milder forms of disease commonly give way to the use of these Baths alone. Many persons take them merely as a salutary process, as they produce the good effects of *exercise*, viz. increased circulation and perspiration, a desideratum to those who from age or other causes are prevented taking it. They are now taken and patronised by the leading Medical Men in London, being simple and safe in their operation, the most delicate of either sex and children use them, and they *may be taken at any season*, as persons from their use are less liable to take cold.* They are particularly indicated for those diseases which do not readily give way to medical treatment, and there is no similar Establishment in the Kingdom.

* See *Transactions of the Royal Society*, Vol. LXV. p. 111, 484, and 494.

The assistance these Baths give to Medical Treatment may be readily understood, as it is acknowledged that they tend

I. To equalize the circulation of the blood, prevent its determination to the head, consequently remove giddiness and habitual coldness in the hands and feet.

See Mr. Green's Pamphlet, p. 61.

II. They promote sweat, re-establish insensible perspiration, consequently relieve inflammation; therefore are indicated for gouty and rheumatic pains and swellings of the joints, lumbago, sciatica, &c.

See London Medical Repository, October 1823.

III. They diminish nervous irritability, and have cured cases of tic douloureux.

See Mr. G.'s Pamphlet, p. 53.

IV. They are strongly recommended for all diseases of the skin, from pimples on the face to leprosy, and eminently clear the complexion.

See London Medical and Physical Journal, December 1823—and October 1827—and London Medical Repository, April 1824.

V. They remove the ill effects from the system arising from the too free use of mercury.

See Cases in Mr. G.'s Pamphlet.

VI. They strengthen the stomach, and give tone to the digestive organs, by increasing the secretion.

See London Medical Repository, October 1823.

VII. They do good in all glandular and other swellings and obstructions, by increasing the circulation, and quickening the activity of the absorbent vessels.

See London Medical Repository, April 1824.

VIII. They relieve all dropsical swellings. A common cold is always cured by these baths.

See Mr. G.'s Pamphlet, p. 78.

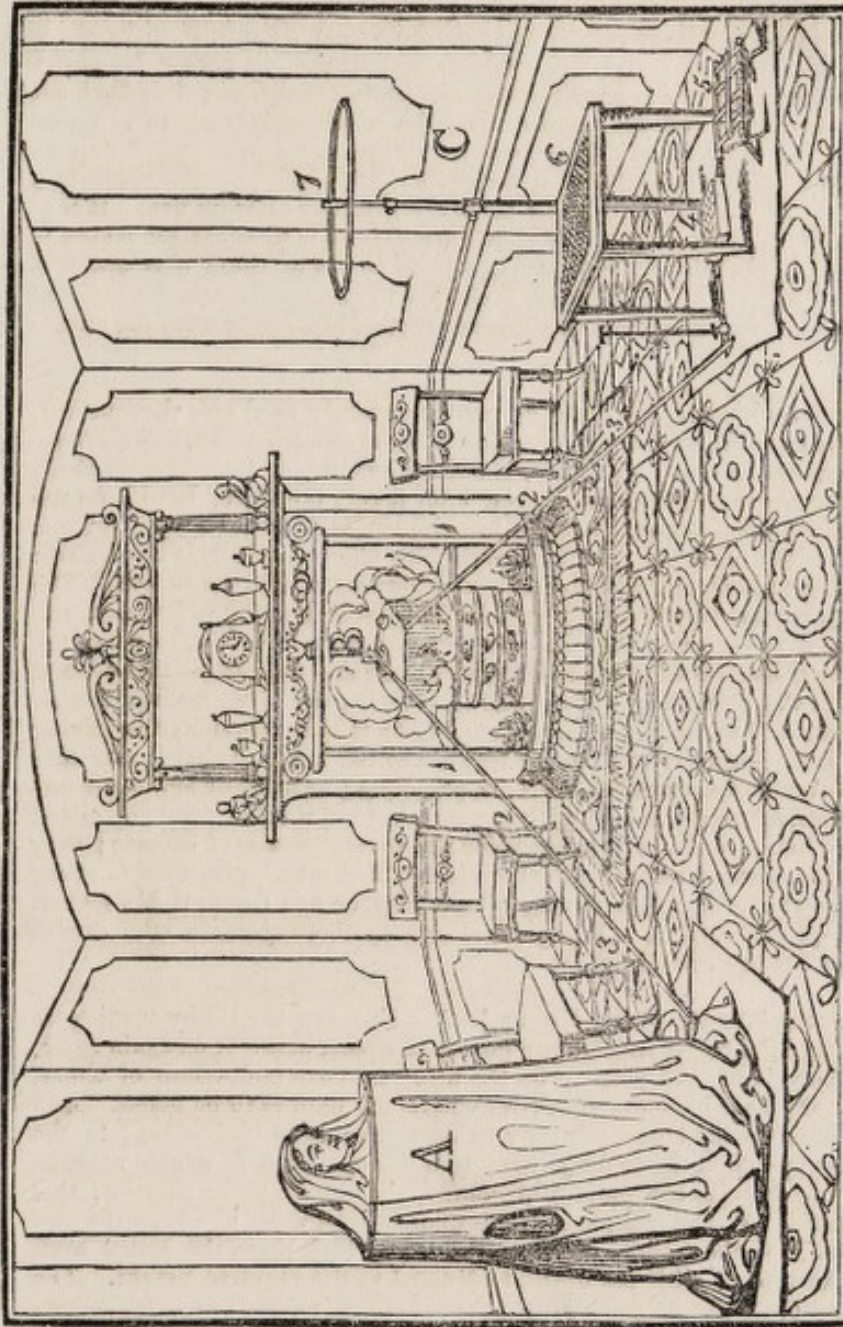
IX. Mr. GREEN has yet had no case of ague which has not been cured principally by these Baths. And all slight affections of the above diseases Mr. GREEN believes to be under the same control.

See London Medical and Physical Journal, March 1827.

* * Mr. GREEN is at home, for consultation, from Twelve till Five, or at any other hour, by appointment. He begs to add, that a feeling of duty which he owes to the public and himself, induces him to insert this notice, in order to guard the public from deception relative to Baths of this description which have of late been offered from other quarters.

The Pamphlet above alluded to, on the use of these Baths, was dedicated to Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., who has always patronised them, and continues to do so. It contains Abstracts from the Official Documents, ordering this mode of treating Diseases to be adopted in the French Hospitals, and which has rapidly been extended throughout the Continent; together with authenticated Cases and Observations, by JONATHAN GREEN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. A later one, just published, without the documents, but with much additional and valuable information, the result of nine years' practical experience, is sold at Messrs. Callow and Wilson's, Prince's-street, Soho; at Messrs. Underwoods', Fleet-street, Medical Booksellers; and at 40, Great Marlborough-street, Price 1s. 6d.





MR. GREEN'S PORTABLE PATENT VAPOUR BATH.

Explanation of the Plate.

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| <p>A. The Bath, as being taken.</p> <p>B. The Boiler, with the Safety-Valve, and connecting Tubes.</p> <p>C. The Apparatus shown in perspective.</p> | <p>1. The Elbow-Joint, which attaches to the Boiler.</p> <p>2. Connecting Tubes.</p> <p>3. Folding Tube with Key, to control the Vapour.</p> <p>4. The Disperser, into which perfumes may be put.</p> <p>5. The Foot-stool.</p> <p>6. Caned seat.</p> <p>7. Telescope upright, with jointed Hoop to suspend the Curtain.</p> |
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THE whole of this apparatus, including the seat, occupies one foot and a half square, it is therefore convenient to travellers, as a bath can always be got ready in a few minutes. I was led to its construction, not alone on account of its utility, but from seeing so many advertisements of portable vapour baths, most of which I have examined, and found undeserving the name, as they are cumbrous, ill manufactured, and soon out of repair, except the one invented by Captain Jekyll, to which the only objection is, the expense of twelve, or, for the best, fourteen guineas, independent of the uncertainty of getting it. The bath here represented is equally well made, more simple, and more portable; it embraces every-thing that is necessary for vapour bathing, and cannot be put out of order, unless a careless servant does it on purpose. Any odoriferous substance, as a bit of shaving of black-lead pencil, lemon-peel, lavender, &c. &c., by being placed in the disperser, will give to the bath a pleasant smell, and constitute what is advertised as a "*Medicated Vapour Bath.*" But the patient is advised not to consider these substances as giving much, if any, additional efficacy to the bath; for this depends principally on the

heat arising from the vapour of boiling water, which is of course moderated before it reaches the patient. Shampooing or rubbing is usefully applied, when the patient is fully under the influence of the heat of the vapour, for stiff, painful, or swelled joints; if used too early, the rubbing or shampooing cannot be easily borne, yet the pain frequently goes off as the perspiration comes on: it is then advisable to proceed with it, and repeat the bath; the time of staying in is about twenty minutes, or according to the effects, or feelings of the patient. A vapour bath may be taken at any time the most convenient; it should not be taken in a recumbent posture, nor should patients lie down immediately after its use. It is at all times preferable to a water bath, and there are very few diseases for which it may not be used with advantage; and even in certain stages of those diseases it is frequently of much service; but under such circumstances should only be resorted to subject to the direction of medical gentlemen practically familiar with the effects of vapour bathing.

The complaints for which vapour baths are most commonly used are, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, scrofula, stiff and swelled joints, gout, obstructions, and for those complaints consequent on chills and colds, glandular swellings, &c. Increased hilarity and cheerfulness should be experienced after taking the bath; but if, on the contrary, the patient feels languid after its use, he has staid in too long; yet this need not be regarded, for it will go off on going into the air, which is always safe as long as the patient is not exposed too long to a current of cold air or wet. The temperature of the vapour bath should be regulated agreeably with the feelings, and of course varying with each patient. In cases of pulmonary affection, or when the nostrils, throat, or chest, are affected, it may be well to raise the curtain higher, and include the head in the bath, except acute pain be present, and if so, medical advice should be first sought; but, unless as above stated, there is no advantage in having the head in, and it is pleasanter to have the face out of the bath. What is *advertised* as a "*Humid Sulphur Vapour Bath*" is wrong in principle; as sulphur and other minerals cannot be scientifically raised with vapour, but are used in what are called fumigating or dry baths, and are calculated for the severer forms of disease; they should only be administered under medical guidance, and may be resorted to at my house, No. 40, Great Marlborough-street; where may be had the Portable Patent Vapour Baths, recommended as a happy substitute to those persons who cannot conveniently resort to my establishment.

Method of using the Portable Patent Vapour Bath.—Unscrew the lid by turning to the left, and put into the boiler about three quarts of water, screw it on again tight, affix to it the elbow joint, and place it on the fire. Place a table-cloth or sheet, folded square, on the floor immediately under where the bath is to be taken. Add the conducting tubes to the elbow joint, by fixing them *close* on each other; to the last of which must be added the folding-tube, into the stop-cock of which must be placed the key that enables the patient to control the vapour as he pleases; this should be left across. To the other end of the folding-tube must be added the disperser, to be placed on the middle of the cloth, over which place the caned seat, and the foot-stool in front, with the upright adjusted to the required height. The curtain being previously put on the jointed hoop, it must be fixed to the appendage on the top of the upright, and then suffered to fall round the seat enclosing the key. By this time the vapour from the boiler is escaping through the safety valve, and by turning the key straight, it will gradually go down the tubes into the disperser, and the bath is ready for use. The patient must be seated on the caned seat, with the feet on the foot-stool, and the key controlling the vapour will be under the hand, and he should remain in the bath about twenty minutes. On coming out of the bath he should hold a warm towel to the chest whilst the cloak is put over and he is being wiped dry. To take the bath to pieces, it is best to remove the tube joining the boiler first. The boiler should be taken off the fire, and by this time the tubes are cool, and may be easily separated and returned to the box, together with boiler, being previously emp tied of its remaining water. The cloak may remain to dry before repacked.