

**Observations on the epidemic fever, of the year 1741 : To which are added several cases, as examples of the benefit arising from bleeding, and purging, in the cure of this fever, in its several different stages / By Daniel Cox.**

### **Contributors**

Cox, Daniel, -1759

### **Publication/Creation**

London : Printed for W. Meadows, and T. Cox; and R. Wellington, 1744.

### **Persistent URL**

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
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# OBSERVATIONS

## ON THE EPIDEMIC FEVER,

Of the Year 1741.

To which are added

## SEVERAL CASES,

A S

Examples of the Benefit arising from BLEED-  
ING, and PURGING, in the Cure of this  
FEVER, in its several different STAGES.

By *DANIEL COX*, M.D.

The FOURTH EDITION.



L O N D O N:

Printed for W. MEADOWS, and T. COX, in *Cornhill*;  
and R. WELLINGTON, without *Temple-Bar*. 1744.

L<sup>is</sup> 18.

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T H E  
P R E F A C E.

*T* H E former Impression of this Book being disposed of, I have added to this several new Cases, in order to illustrate more fully the Advantage of the Method I have recommended in the Cure of this Fever. This I thought necessary for my own Justification, and hope it will also help to convince others, who have entertained different Sentiments concerning it.

I have left out of this Edition a few Pages that were in the former



ner, as not immediately relating to the Subject, and which, on a farther Revisal, I did not so thoroughly approve of. But I have not yet seen any Cause to alter my Opinion, in any material Point, relating either to the Fever or its Cure. On the contrary, repeated Experience has more confirmed me in it, having always found this Method to succeed in curing the Fever in a few Days, where it has been made use of from the beginning, and has not been afterwards varied, (which, I confess, has sometimes been the Case) either through my own Timorousness, or Opposition from others. In several Cases too, where the Patient has been brought into great Danger, by a contrary Management; this Method has been successfully employed in recovering him. Some Instances of this kind, I have inserted among the new Cases.



I am indeed a little doubtful about what I have said concerning the Use of the Bark, in the Symptomatical Sweats, at the Beginning of the Fever. This I only proposed as a Thing which I thought worth considering, but have since found, that the Danger apprehended, from those Sweats, may be more effectually prevented, by going into a contrary Method, to that which promoted them.

If, notwithstanding the Facts I have now produced, there should still be some who condemn this Practice, though, perhaps, they have never tried it, at least, in a proper Manner; I would desire them to consider well, what Sydenham (to whose Authority, I hope, they will pay some Regard) has said concerning the same Practice, particularly in the Fever of the Year 1685, which he cured by this very Method. And if they  
will



will be at the Pains of making the Comparison accurately, and without Prejudice, I am persuaded, they will find that Fever, and ours of 1741, to be exactly alike. I was of this Opinion when I first wrote the Observations, as was hinted in the former Edition, but was not so fully convinced of the Truth of it as I now am; having since attended, with great Diligence, and Care, to a considerable Number of Cases, and found this Method to succeed, even beyond my own Expectation. Nor am I singular in this Opinion, but could mention, on my own Knowledge, some of the most distinguished Names, that adorn the Profession of Physic at this Time, in support of it. But having referred those of a different Sentiment to Sydenham, I shall content myself with giving an Extract from his Treatise on the Fever



ver abovementioned, and leave every one to judge for himself. His Words are as follows \* ‘ The Me-

‘ thod now delivered much exceeds  
 ‘ all I have ever tried in the Cure  
 ‘ of this Fever, and if at any Time  
 ‘ it does not take it off, yet it forces it to intermit, and then it is  
 ‘ always cured by the *Jesuit's Bark*.  
 ‘ But whereas Purging, ordered for  
 ‘ the Cure of this Fever, may perchance seem hurtful to some ; I  
 ‘ assert, that upon Trial, nothing  
 ‘ so certainly, and so powerfully  
 ‘ cools the Patient, as Purging  
 ‘ prescribed after Bleeding, which  
 ‘ must always be used first,

‘ For tho’ a Purge does for the  
 ‘ present, raise a greater Tumult  
 ‘ in the Blood, and other Humours  
 ‘ on the Day it is taken, and in the  
 ‘ Operation, than was before ; yet  
 ‘ that Injury will be sufficiently  
 ‘ made

See Page 427. *English* Edition of his Works.



' made up, by the Advantage that  
 ' presently follows : for it is found  
 ' by Experience, that Purging af-  
 ' ter Bleeding, quells a Fever soon-  
 ' er, and better, than any other Re-  
 ' medy whatever, both as it expels  
 ' those filthy Humours from the  
 ' Body, by which, as the Antece-  
 ' dent Cause, the Fever was occa-  
 ' sioned, and if they were not pec-  
 ' cant before, yet at length being  
 ' heated, concocted, and thickned  
 ' by the Fever, do much to render  
 ' it more lasting, and also, as it  
 ' makes way for a *Paregoric*, which  
 ' performs its Business safer, and  
 ' much sooner, than if the peccant  
 ' Humours, which might otherwise  
 ' hinder the Force of the *Anodyne*,  
 ' were not eliminated by Purging.

' But on the contrary, as that  
 ' Method which is busied in elimi-  
 ' nating the Febrile Matter, thro'  
 ' the Pores of the Skin, is less cer-



'tain, so it is more troublesome and  
 'tedious ; for, by it the, Disease is  
 'very often protracted many Weeks,  
 'and the Sick is, by this Means,  
 'brought to the Brink of the Grave,  
 'and if he chance at length to es-  
 'cape Death, he is plagued with  
 'a Crowd of Remedies, all the  
 'long Course of the Disease, to take  
 'off those Symptoms, which the  
 'Ill-Management of the Disease  
 'brought on ; when the Cure of it  
 'is endeavoured, by the hottest Me-  
 'thod and Remedies, which accor-  
 'ding to its own Genius, wholly re-  
 'quired the coolest of both ; and  
 'so, while Brain-sick Men inflave  
 'themselves to Rules of Art, falsely  
 'so called, and despise the Judg-  
 'ment of their very Senses, inform-  
 'ing them better, they learnedly  
 'convert a Disease, of its own Na-  
 'ture short and easy, into a last-  
 'ing and difficult one ; confounding  
 all



‘ all Things through Tumult and  
 ‘ Fear, and raising, as they say,  
 ‘ Waves in a Cup. Upon which  
 ‘ Account, there is no more need  
 ‘ of them, than for a Pilot, who,  
 ‘ when he may sail in the open Sea,  
 ‘ steers the Ship among Rocks and  
 ‘ Shelves; from whence tho’ he may  
 ‘ gain an Opportunity of acquiring  
 ‘ fame, by his great Skill in prefer-  
 ‘ ving the Ship in so great Danger,  
 ‘ yet certainly he will be reckoned  
 ‘ an imprudent Man.

‘ And for these Reasons I can,  
 ‘ I trust, assert upon good Grounds  
 ‘ that the above mentioned Method  
 ‘ of Cure, by Bleeding and Purging,  
 ‘ is more powerful than any other  
 ‘ for the subduing Fevers of most  
 ‘ kinds, &c.

January 12, 1741.





## OBSERVATIONS

On the

# Epidemic FEVER

Of 1741.

**A** VERY fatal Fever having for some Months past prevailed in all Parts of the Kingdom, and carried off great Numbers, I thought the publishing the following Observations might conduce to the Preservation of some, that might hereafter be attacked by it. And as they are built on Reason and Experience, not on uncertain Schemes and Hypotheses, and supported by the best Evidence of all, Success ; I imagined they might justly be depended upon ; and that no one therefore would blame me for recommending to others, what I had so much Reason to be satisfied with myself.

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I do not presume to think these Remarks have any thing very new or extraordinary in them, or that they are capable of affording any information to the skilful Physician ; yet if they should put others upon examining more closely into the Nature of this Fever, and can give any assistance to Persons less skilled in the Method of treating it, under whose Care, as matters are at present constituted in the Province of Physick, many Sick must necessarily be placed, my End will be answered without Injury, I hope, to any one.

If such Gentlemen, whose large Practice furnishes them with frequent Opportunities of discovering the Nature of any prevailing epidemic Distemper, would candidly publish their Observations for the instruction of others, it would tend greatly to their own Honour and Reputation, and be the Means, in all probability, of saving the Lives of many, who are visibly lost for want of right Management. For what with the ignorance of Nurses and others who are fond of prescribing Sweats in the beginning of Fevers, than which nothing is more hurtful ; the too great Attachment of some of the Profession to their own favourite Hypotheses, and the Avarice of others, who practice by guess and at random, with little regard to any  
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Interest



Interest but their own: it is no wonder, I say, putting all these together, that so few recover of Diseases, in themselves too of so dangerous a Tendency, when with all the Tendernefs and Humanity, Caution and Skill, that an honest Man can pursue the Business of his Profession, the Event must frequently be fatal. At the same time I cannot help thinking, that when any particular Epidemic reigns, we might by diligent and unprejudiced Observation arrive at such a Knowledge of its Nature, and the Method of Cure, as would enable us in most Instances to succeed according to our Wishes.

The Symptoms attending this Fever are in general these, *viz.* A slight irregular Shivering, Weariness, and Pains in the Limbs, Faintness, Giddiness, Pain of the Head, chiefly just above the Eye-brows, not very acute, but heavy and oppressing; a great Oppression on the Breast, with very little or no Pain; frequent involuntary Sighing, with much Inquietude and Anxiety; a great disposition to Sweat, even while the sick Person sits up, but more so if he lies in his Bed, covered warm, or even upon the Bed, with his Clothes on; the Pulse generally very low, and the more violent the Attack of the Distemper, the lower is the Pulse;



so, as in some Cases, to be almost imperceptible ; the Tongue very moist, though white, and often through the Course of the Distemper, even in the worst Cases, the Sick has hardly any Thirst : the Urine is at first high coloured, in a few Days if things are conducted rightly, changes somewhat paler, where it keeps, till, as the Distemper abates and is going off, it grows more turbid, and breaks with a good Sediment. After the Sweats have been profuse at the Beginning, the Urine has sometimes a large lateritious Sediment, and once I observed it of a Coffee Colour, like the Urine in nephritic Cases, and this was after the Sweats had continued profusely near three Days. In a few Hours after this the Patient grew worse, and died in four Days. Very pale Water is at other times made, and sometimes in large Quantities.--If a hot Regimen has been used from the Beginning, florid Eruptions of the Petechial kind interspersed with some of the miliary, sometimes strike out all over the Skin, but chiefly on the Breast and Arms ; when these appear the disposition to sweat is not so great. Sometimes a few larger Eruptions appear, full of a ferous Humour, and very red. As the Danger of the Disease advances, the Sick grows restless and wakeful, and from a small

Confusion



Confusion of Mind at first, falls gradually into a strong Phrenzy ; or at other times grows so sleepy, as scarce to be waked ; and if he is, soon falls again into a Doze ; has great Twitchings, with a Subfultus of the Tendons, and soon the Affair is finished by his Death. But he remains many Days longer (sometimes fifteen or sixteen from the beginning of the Fever) when these latter, *viz.* the Sleepiness, &c. are the Symptoms, than when attacked with the strong Delirium, in which Case he generally dies about the eighth Day.

These are the usual Symptoms, some of them, no doubt, belonging to the Distemper, others manifestly the Effect of improper Treatment.

This Fever is plainly a very dangerous one, and requires the most cautious Management. The Danger is still greater, as its Approaches are secret and unexpected. When violent Pains of the Head, Breast, or other Parts, a strong Pulse and great Thirst, discover any one to have a high Fever, we are immediately alarmed at the Danger, and set about the Cure at once. But this is a latent, depressed Fever, which we are not at first so apt to suspect the Danger of, because the external Signs are not so violent, tho' in reality it is for that Reason the greater ;  
for



for a low, depressed Pulse at the beginning of such a Fever, is certainly a worse Symptom than a strong one, tho' proceeding, in part, from the same Cause, Fulness: a heavy oppressing Pain of the Head, than an acute one; and Sighing, Anxiety, and Weight on the Breast, than violent Pains there: and so with respect to other Symptoms, great external Heat and Thirst portend less Danger, than when the principal Organs seem to be oppressed with a heavy Load, and scarce any outward Signs of a Fever appear.

In order to come rightly at the Knowledge of this Disease or any other, I know no better way than to attend diligently the Footsteps of Nature, to take Reason and Common-Sense for our Guides, and not vain Speculation; to endeavour to trace out the Distemper by strict Observation only, on its various Symptoms and their natural Tendency, carefully to separate in our Minds such as really belong to the Disease, from those produced by the Management. We should set out in our Enquiries with no Prepossessions to favourite Forms or Systems, nor arbitrarily fix an Epithet to a Fever, before we thoroughly understand its kind. If we hastily stamp upon it any particular Name or Distinction, which we are generally mighty fond of



of doing, we may greatly deceive ourselves by our Affection for a darling Appellation. Things ought to be regarded, not Names; for after all, it matters but little what Name or Epithet we give to a Fever, if we do but really understand the Distemper, and how to cure it.

As to the Fever we are treating of, it is manifest from the Symptoms, and from the appearance of the Blood when taken away, which is generally fizy, that the Blood is very much heated and inflamed, the Vessels over-loaded, and the Circulation greatly impeded. It is therefore absolutely inconsistent with Common Sense to direct a hot Regimen in such a Case, which every one knows by rarefying the Blood will still more distend the Vessels, and be a greater Interruption to the Circulation; besides that it naturally tends to throw the Distemper upon the Brain, and produce a Phrenzy, the plain and obvious Indications of Cure being just the contrary to this, *viz.* that the Vessels should be emptied, and all proper Means used to abate the Heat and Inflammation, by Evacuation and cooling Regimen; and if to confirm this, the Event should, upon due Observation, be found almost always fatal from a hot Method, generally favourable from a cool one, there need not surely be  
the



the least Hesitation which to chuse. For example, should the sick Person, upon the first Symptoms of the Fever, be immediately put to Bed, without any or but little Bleeding, should be covered warm there, and have hot Medicines given him, and a general warm Regimen allowed, in a short time should fall into profuse Sweats, appear to be relieved by them, and it should therefore be thought proper to encourage them ; if after having sweat very much for a Day, two, or more, and perhaps slept tolerably, the Symptoms should pretty much abate, and every one be ready to think him out of Danger ; if a few Hours after, all these kindly Appearances should vanish, his Pulse should quicken, his Head grow confused, great Restlessness and Watchfulness follow, and by degrees a Delirium creep on, that should soon end in his Death ; or if instead of the Sweats, the Eruptions should appear, followed by a train of troublesome Symptoms, thro' which, if the Patient did recover, it would not be without great Difficulty and Danger ; surely any considerate Man, observing all this, would naturally conclude there was something wrong in the Management, and might therefore without much Difficulty perceive what would have been right. He would be apt to de-  
termine,



termine, that a contrary Method by Bleeding and a cool Regimen, might have prevented all the Mischief; that the profuse Sweats, on which the chief Dependance had been placed, were perhaps only Symptoms, and so ought to have been guarded against, at least not encouraged, and that the Eruptions, and the other bad Symptoms were produced by the great Heat the Patient was put into. Should he therefore, upon this, take the following Method another time, should bleed largely in the Beginning, empty the Bowels by Glisters or gentle Purges, should keep his Patient from Bed in the Day-time, and not let him be covered too warm in the Night, and take all necessary Precautions against the Sweats coming on too early, by forbidding the too liberal Use of very thin Liquors, hot Medicines, or hot Regimen, restrain him from Flesh, Broth, and Wine, and keep him in a low Diet, as upon Rice, Barley, or Water-Gruel; having thus proceeded four or five Days, should he then keep him more to his Bed, though not too warm covered, should allow him to live a little more generously, and give him some moderately cordial Medicines, at length very temperate breathing Sweats coming on gradually, should the Patient recover without the Intervention of any bad



bad Symptoms through the whole Progress ; certainly any one, without the help of any fine-spun Reasoning, would find out, this latter ought to be the Method, and not the former. As every one will see the Justness of this Conclusion, so upon Experience of the Advantage of it, this is the Method I would recommend ; and that it should be begun with early, lest the Distemper gain ground, and so affect the Brain and other principal Parts, as to render the Patient absolutely irrecoverable. On the first Attack therefore of the Distemper, or as soon as possible, Blood should be taken away to the Quantity of sixteen Ounces : nor is the Lowness of the Pulse, or the Faintness any Objection to it ; for it is very manifest they proceed not from Weakness but Fulness and Obstruction. The next Day, or sooner, if the Symptoms are urgent, the same Quantity ought to be again taken away : very often it is no more than requisite, sometimes not sufficient to bleed a third time ; nor is there the Hazard in large Bleeding at first as some imagine ; if it does weaken the Patient at present, the dangerous Symptoms it prevents makes it a sufficient Compensation for such a Loss of Blood ; and Weakness every one knows is much easier recovered from than the Disease.



Disease. An Hour or two after the first Bleeding it is proper to give a laxative Glister, to procure two or three good Stools, or, which I prefer, some gently purging Medicine; though it is contrary to the Opinion of some to purge in Fevers, yet where Bleeding has been first used, I never perceived it to do any Hurt, but rather more effectually to relieve the Patient than Glisters; however, I do not imagine it of any great Moment in this Case, which way Stools are procured, because, though I think it absolutely necessary to give some, yet the Cure principally depends upon large Bleeding, and a cool Regimen at the Beginning of the Distemper, and a moderate one throughout. After the second Bleeding I have generally applied a large Blister between the Shoulders, but think none ought to be applied without previous Bleeding. There is no necessity the Sick should drink Whey, or any other thin Liquors in very great Quantities, for being seldom very thirsty, Nature seems plainly to point out thereby that Moderation in this, as in other Parts of the Regimen, is best. But I think it is of the highest Importance, that he should be but little kept in his Bed in the Day, or otherwise heated for the first four or five Days of his Illness;



afterwards, if this Method has been duly observed, he may keep more in his Bed, but should lay high with his Head, or sit up in it as he can bear. It might seem strange to some, if in directing the Method of Cure, I should omit saying any thing about what Medicines are proper to be given the Sick; with respect therefore to that, I think I best perform my Duty the less I recommend; for if Matters are rightly managed, he will recover without being plagued with much Medicine; if managed ill, I know of none will cure him: it would be enough therefore to say in general, that for the first four or five Days cooling Remedies are proper, afterwards some of a more cordial Nature, of both which, if it will be of any Use to any one, I have here given some Forms; not that I think too great Strefs ought to be laid upon them, as contributing greatly to the Cure, for that appears to me to be principally brought about by the general Method recommended.

### The Purging Potion.

R. *Infus. Senn. ʒijss. Mannæ ʒss.*  
*M. F. Potio.*

*Vel*



*Vel*

R. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Crem. Tart.*  
 zij. *Solve in Aq. Lact. Alex.*  
 zijj. *M. f. Potio.*

The cooling Medicines.

R. *Test. Ostræar.* pp̄. ʒj *Sal Nitri*  
*gr. xv. Sach. Alb.* ʒj. *Ol. N. M.*  
*ḡss. M. f. Pulvis sexta quaque*  
*horâ sumend. in haustu Emulsionis*  
*sequentis.*

R. *Amygd. dulc. excorticat.* ℥j. *De-*  
*coct. Hord. Ibis.* Aq. *Cinam. ten.*  
 ʒvi. *Sach. Cand. alb.* ʒss. *M. f.*  
*Emulsio s. a. cujus etiam bibat*  
*frequenter.*

The cordial Medicines.

R. *Lap. Contrayerv.* ʒj *Pulv. Croc.*  
*angl. gr. v. M. f. Pulvis (vel*  
*Bolus cum Conf. Alkerm.) Capiat j*  
*sexta quaque horâ superbibendo*  
*Cochl. iv. Julap. perlat. sequen-*  
*tis.*

R.



R. *Aq. Cinam. ten. ℥iv. Ceras. Nig.*  
*Rosar. Dam. an. ℥ij. Epidem.*  
*℥ij. Margarit. pp. ℥iss. Sach.*  
*Albiss. ℥ij. M. f. Julapium.*

*Vel*

R. *Aq. Lact. Alex. ℥ij. Pæon. comp.*  
*℥ij. Syr. è Cort. Aurant. ℥i. Conf.*  
*Raleighan. ℥j. M. f. Haustus*  
*sextâ quâque Horâ sumend. vel*  
*(in loco Conf. Raleighan.) Conf.*  
*Mithridat. ℥j.*

- These kind of Medicines any one may vary according to their own Inclination ; being only careful not to give such as are too heating, or by any Method endeavour to procure Sweats too hastily or profusely ; for you will certainly find, that it is much better and safer that the Distemper should go off, and the Patient recover, by a mild and moderate Crisis, than by a strong one you have forced him into, which is always attended with some Hazard, at least Trouble, though Matters have been previously conducted as they ought.

Where this Method has been carefully followed, I have not known any but have

re-



recovered, though I am not certain whether it is owing to its being the best of all in all its Parts, but because it may be where the Foundation of the Cure is well laid at first by proper Bleeding, &c. almost any subsequent Method will succeed; for after all, I am somewhat inclined to think, that the whole Cure might be more speedily effected, though I never tried it, knowing this to be a safe Method, by Bleeding and Purging only, with a discreet Use of paregoric Medicines, after some such Manner as *Sydenham* directs in the Cure of what he calls the *New Fever* of the Year 1685, between which and the present, there is a great Analogy, as there also is between the two Winters preceeding that Fever and our two last Winters.

I would not be understood, by recommending the above general Method, to mean, that exactly the same ought indiscriminately to prevail in all kind of Circumstances, but only as absolutely necessary in its utmost Extent, where the Distemper invades with Violence. I am very sensible there is a great Disparity between the Cases of a strong Man of a full gross Habit of Body, and one of a contrary; for though there will be some Similitude of Circumstances in all Cases, yet, no  
2                      doubt,



doubt, less Bleeding may do for one than the other; but in this Common-Sense will guide a Man, it being no very difficult Matter to reason from one Case to another. I would farther observe, that this Fever has hitherto chiefly invaded Men of a sanguine Habit, in the prime of their Lives, used to good Living, especially as to Eating, and very rarely Persons of a spare Habit of Body, accustomed to a very temperate Way of Living. If at any time such have been attacked with it, though the Symptoms are very much alike, yet they do not affect with the same Violence as in Subjects of another kind; and though a Disease may be truly epidemic, and still the same Disease whoever it invades, yet there is, without doubt, a less Aptitude in some Persons to receive and cherish the Seeds of it, to the Production of very violent and dangerous Symptoms than there is in others; and this is very apparent with respect to Women, of whom very few have had this Fever, the Reason of which may be, that they seldom live so freely as Men, are of a more soft and lax Habit of Body, and so less liable to accumulate Matter enough to produce such a Disease, and chiefly on account of the natural Evacuation they are subject to; all which Considerations seem

to



to confirm the Propriety of the Method of Cure I have recommended. There is one Caution here extremely necessary with regard to Women, should they happen to be attacked with this Fever, upon catching Cold at such a period of Time, whereby a total or partial Suppression of the Menfes should be occasioned, and that is, not to attempt to promote them again (if totally stopt) by warm deobstruent Remedies, nor to aim by the same Method at increasing them, if not intirely suppressed; but having no such regard to them in either Case, proceed to the Cure of the Fever by Bleeding, &c. as above.

It may be proper to give an Instance or two to illustrate what I have been advancing.

#### FIRST CASE.

A strong lusty Man of a very sanguine Habit, about fifty Years of Age, had for several Days complained of the usual Symptoms of this Fever, *viz.* a heavy oppressing Pain of the Head, Weight on his Breast, Difficulty of Breathing and frequent Sighing, his Countenance appeared greatly dejected, his Pulse was low and attended with remarkable Faintness, his Tongue white but moist, he complained but little of Thirst, was extremely

D ly



ly inclined to sweat, even sitting up or walking about, but more so in his Bed; he had but very little Sleep for several Nights, and had been many Days ill before he applied for Relief.

He was immediately bled to the Quantity of sixteen Ounces or more; the Blood was very fizy; as was all the Blood that was taken away afterwards, he took the purging Potion of Senna, &c. about three Hours after his Bleeding, which was in the Morning. He was directed to sit up in the Day as much as he could bear with any Ease to himself, and when faint or tired, to lay down on the Bed in his Clothes, and to lay cool in the Night, with his Head high; he was forbid Flesh, Broth, and Wine, and confined to Barley, Rice, or Water-Gruel. The next Morning he was again bled to the same Quantity, the Symptoms being but little abated. The purging Potion had given him two or three Stools only; it was therefore repeated again. The third Morning the same Quantity of Blood was taken away, and the same cooling Regimen pursued, purging only omitted. The next Morning his Symptoms were so much abated, that he looked upon himself well enough to go upon the Water, upon some Business, which he did for about half an

3

Hour,



Hour, and in a cold Morning. This Evening a Blister was applied between his Shoulders, and some cordial Medicines given him, being thought more necessary on account of the Hazard he had run by exposing himself on the Water. However, the next Day he appeared to be almost well, but kept in his Chamber two or three Days longer, though very little in Bed, and perfectly recovered without any very apparent Crisis by Sweat or any other way.

This Case is, I think, a plain Instance how easily this Distemper is removed by proper Management at first; for notwithstanding the Danger he appeared to be in by going on the Water, and which no one would willingly be exposed to, yet it had no ill Effect upon him, owing, no doubt, to the having already so far conquered his Distemper by Bleeding, &c. that scarce any thing could hurt him, and it may also serve to shew us, that Cold is less hurtful than Heat in this Disease.

#### SECOND CASE.

A young Lady of a florid Complexion, upon a Suppression of the Menfes from taking Cold, was attacked with the Symptoms of the Fever, she had been two or three Days ill without applying for Help;



however her Disorder increasing, it grew necessary to take some Assistance ; her Pulse was very low, her Head greatly oppressed, with a Pain just above her Eyebrows, and much confused, especially when she closed her Eyes to Sleep ; she had great Difficulty in breathing, frequent Sighing, and great Anxiety, attended with extreme Faintness, and a Disposition to sweat. Upon Enquiry there were still some Appearances of the Menfes ; she was bled to the Quantity of about twelve Ounces, in the Morning, soon after this purging Potion was given her. *R. Mannæ ʒj. Sal Mirab. gl. ʒij. Solve in Aq. Lact. alex. ʒiiij.* M. which not moving her all day, in the Evening a laxative Glister was injected, that procured before Morning three Stools. She was bled again that Evening, an Hour or two before the Glister was given, and a Blister applied ; and the Day following, finding scarce any Mitigation of the Symptoms, Bleeding was once more repeated. She had kept her Bed from the second Day after the first Attack of her Illness, and was still continued in it. On the fourth Day, Eruptions came out on her Breast and Arms, very red, on which her Disposition to sweat was less, her Head still continued uneasy, she was restless and faint, had but very little Sleep, and  
that



that too confused. In this way she remained till about the seventh Day of her Illness, when she began to have gentle Sweats, and grew extremely sleepy; she had now taken the Cordial Medicines, with the *Conf. Mithridat.* two or three Days. Her Sweats continued increasing, and on the twelfth Day of her Illness she seem'd quite out of Danger and soon recovered, but was extremely weaken'd.

I would observe on this Case, that it was through a great deal of Danger this Lady escaped with her Life, nor in all Probability could she have struggled thro' it, if *some* Blood had not been taken away at the beginning: But it seems very probable she would have recovered much easier, and without the bad Symptoms she had, if it had been taken in larger Quantities, and a cooler Method in general observed.

I will only give one Instance more, to shew that notwithstanding the necessity of large Bleeding and a cool Regimen in general, there may be particular Cases where it may admit of some Abatement, but this is a Point we ought to be very cautious about, lest we deceive our selves by imagining an Incapacity to bear Bleeding and our general Method, where there is none.



A Woman of a thin weakly Habit of Body, upon catching Cold by being extremely wet, was soon affected with the usual Symptoms of this Disease, tho' not with great Violence; she had been ill about a Week, but finding her self growing worse, she applied for Help; about fourteen Ounces of Blood was taken away in the Evening, soon after she took the purging Potion, with *Elect. Lenitiv.* &c. which gave her in the Night five Stools; a Blister was also applied, and appearing much relieved the next Day, on Account of her weakly Constitution, no more Bleeding was directed, but having kept her Bed three or four Days, and made use of some Cordial Medicines, she fell into gentle Sweats, and soon recovered.

I have now delivered what I at present know of this Fever, which I have endeavoured to describe in as concise a Manner, and in as plain and intelligible Terms, as I could; for I think the affected Use of mysterious Terms of Art, answers no End but to involve in Obscurity and Perplexity, what ought to be render'd as clear and perspicuous as possible.

And here I would mention it, to the Honour of a late excellent Writer on the Operations of Surgery, that he has had the Resolution to throw off these Shackles,  
has



has discarded all trifling and insignificant Distinctions, rejected a Multitude of Medicines needlessly employed in curing, established his Observations on the firm Basis of Reason and Experience only, and delivered in a plain and concise, though comprehensive Manner, all that was really necessary and useful to be known, on the Subjects he treats of.

And would the Writers in Physick pursue the same Method, and instead of Theory and Speculation, give us plain Histories of Diseases and their Methods of Cure, collected from careful Observation, and supported by suitable Facts and Experiments, the Art would be much better, and more generally understood, and greater Benefit accrue to Mankind from the Practice of it.

Some Reflections having occurred to me, since the finishing the foregoing Papers, I thought it necessary to subjoin them here, imagining they might help to obviate the extreme Danger, I have before said, appears to me to arise from suffering large Sweats to come on early in this Fever; as they do not cure but only mitigate for a while the other Symptoms, which soon return again, and rarely afford another Truce till the Patient's Death. It is certainly



tainly much safer therefore to effect the Cure if we can, by the Method in general recommended, and thereby prevent the Sweats; but as it will sometimes happen that proper Methods will be neglected at first, and the Sweats not only suffered but encouraged, it would be extremely worthwhile to attempt saving the Patient's Life, in so dangerous a Circumstance.

And there is nothing, I think, so likely to do this, as the giving the *Cortex* at such a Time, there being some Appearances that seem to favour this Practice; as, that the Symptoms do pretty much abate, and the Urine grows turbid and settles; and yet it does not so certainly appear that these Sweats are a critical Solution of a Paroxysm, as to encourage one to put the whole Issue of the Affair upon this, *viz.* That the Fever may be brought to an Intermission, and cured by the *Cortex*, especially as so much Hazard apparently attends the missing the Opportunity of giving it; besides that the Disease may be more certainly cured by the other Method. I am not certain the *Cortex* will succeed in this Case, having had no Opportunity of experiencing it, since I thought of it, because I have made it my Care as much as possible to prevent these early Sweats; but I think there is much Reason to expect it,  
and



and there cannot surely be any Hurt in trying it, whereas there is manifestly a great deal, in placing a Confidence in these Sweats, and the favourable Appearances they may occasion. I would therefore at such a Time, *viz.* when the Sweats had continued longer than 12 Hours, in any great Degree, without any Delay, give  $\mathfrak{z}ij$  or  $3j$ . of the *Pulv. Cort. Peru.* in some proper Vehicle every two Hours, till  $\mathfrak{z}j$ . or  $3x$ . were taken. Afterwards it may be given at greater Distances, and continued some Days; nor is there any Occasion to wait till the Sweats are quite off before we begin upon it, lest the Time for giving it should elapse by the hasty Return of the Symptoms; for I suppose we may act here, as we sometimes do in Agues and intermitting Fevers, where the Intermiſſion is short, make no Difficulty of giving the Bark, tho' the Sweats are not gone off, or the Pulse quite calm; the Bark being never hurtful administred on the Declination of the Fit, but only on the Approach or State of the Paroxysm: in the Case before us therefore, one would secure as much Time as we could, because so much depends upon it. If this Method should not quite cure the Distemper, yet if it should save the Patient from the immediate Danger that threatens him, and

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only



only give Room to rectify the Errors of any former Management, a very important End would be answered by it; and this I am much inclined to think it is capable of doing, if not more. However, the whole of this I leave to the Judgment of others, not being able to say any thing my self upon it from Experience. I would just take the Liberty here of giving this Advice to such, whose Business it is to administer the Medicines, to be careful to make use of the best Cortex; for as a Life so apparently depends upon it, it is wicked and inhuman, for the sake of any Profit, to disappoint a Man in an Affair of such infinite Importance to him; and he that serves People in this Manner, would he seriously consider it, and lay it to Heart, could not help looking upon himself as very little different from a wilful Murderer.

Among the Directions I gave concerning the Method of Cure, I left it a little undetermined, as to the Preference of Purges to Glisters, but I think I am now capable of saying, upon farther Experience, that the former is much to be preferred, as affording more speedy and effectual Relief. And indeed the more I examine into this Matter, the more I am inclined to the Method of Cure by Bleeding and

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Purging



Purging only, without any more Confinement to the Bed than at another Time. The only Objection I can form to myself is, that it has some Tendency to bring on an Ague, which perhaps ought to have no great Weight with one, when it is consider'd how easily an Ague brought on thus is cured, if soon undertaken; and it would then surely be a happy Thing, to be freed from so dangerous a Fever, with so little Trouble, and at no greater Hazard than that of a slight Ague.

I would farther observe concerning this Fever, that though on its first Invasion, it is commonly attended with the Symptoms above described, yet it frequently puts on a different Appearance which will much mislead our Judgment, unless we carefully attend to all Circumstances; and this is generally, if not always the Case, where the Fever attacks a Person subject to any habitual or constitutional Distemper, as the Asthma, or Stone, for instance; for here the Disease will principally affect him in those parts, which are wont to be disordered by his other Distemper, and many of the other distinguishing Symptoms of the Fever be wanting; when this is the Case, it is in vain to attempt to remove these Complaints, which are merely symptomatical of the Fever by any other Method,



than that which cures the Fever itself; and this Observation we should always take with us, in the Examination of *any* acute Distemper, that may attack a Man at a Time, when there is also a reigning Epidemic.

If upon the whole now of what has been said concerning this Fever, there is sufficient Reason to denominate it an Inflammatory one, and that of a very bad kind, the Reasonableness and Propriety of the Method of Cure, must appear to every one that will give themselves Time to reflect impartially upon it. Every Body knows that the Cure of external Inflammations is attempted by Bleeding, Purging and cooling Remedies, and no one ever thinks of keeping his Patient in Bed, Blistering, and giving hot Cordials: and I see no Reason why any Distemper proceeding from an inflammatory Disposition of the Blood, should be treated in a different Manner. There are no Symptoms in this Fever that can fairly indicate the use of warm stimulating Medicines, and a hot Regimen, unless, some imagine the Lowness of the Pulse, and the Dejection of Spirits are such. But if these may be justly accounted for, as I think they may, by imputing them to Fulness and Obstruction, which by op-  
pressing



pressing Nature prevents the Rise of external Symptoms equal to the Degree of the Inflammation, the contrary Indication is most certainly the true one. I would therefore again strongly inculcate it, as a Matter of the utmost Importance, not to be intimidated on this Account, from proper Bleeding and Purging ; for Experience constantly teaches, that the Pulse strengthens upon it, and the Sick, who was before extreamly faint and dejected, receives a great Share of Spirits : The contrary to which would certainly be the Case, if Weakness was the Cause of those Symptoms, or the Distemper was as some term it, a nervous Fever.

*July 10th, 1741.*





## C A S E I.

**T**HIS Case was printed last Year, and added to the former Edition ; being the first Instance I had of the Success of the Method of Cure, by Bleeding and Purging, without any Confinement to the Bed. I have given it here, as it was before, in the form of a Diary. The new Cases now added, were all collected from the same kind of Diary, which I constantly kept.

*Monday August 3, 1741.* Mr. *T. H.* about Twenty-six Years of Age, of a sanguine Habit, was taken ill about Noon with a Purging, had four or five Stools in the Afternoon. About eight in the Evening was seized with a violent Pain in the Forepart of his Head, was a little Thirsty, very hot all Night, restless, and slept but little. The Family say, he sighed and groaned much all Night.

*Tuesday August 4. One o' Clock at Noon.* I was sent for, the Symptoms, a violent Pain in the Fore-part of the Head and Temples, with frequent sharp Shoots of Pain, abating for a few Minutes, and returning again with Violence, but little thirsty, the Tongue moist and very little white, much disposed to sweat, the Pulse  
very



very low and feeble. When he moved his Feet to a cool Place of the Bed, had a small shivering all over him. I bled him in his Bed to about twelve Ounces, having made too small an Orifice, or should have taken more. I directed him to rise from his Bed, and if he could, to sit up all Day. Sent *ʒss Sal Nitri*, made into a Draught with simple Waters only, to be taken every six Hours.

*Seven in the Evening.* The Pain of the Head a little abated, but the Head more oppressed. Some Pains about the Glands of the Throat, much inclined to sleep, Pulse very low, not thirsty. Being now in Bed, the Shivering upon Motion continued. His Flesh felt cool and temperate. I directed him to lie with little Covering in the Night, and not to drink too freely for Fear of Sweats, his Drink to be Barley-water well sharpened with Lemon, and sweetned to his Taste, and only the Chill took off. I sent him this Laxative Draught to be taken to-night.  
*R. Elect. Lenitiv. ʒj. Crem. tart. ʒij. in Aq. Lact. solut. ʒiiij. M. f. Potio.*

*Wednesday, Aug. 5. Eight in the Morning.* Slept pretty much last Night, but his Sleep was hurried and disturbed. He also sweat much. The Purge gave four Stools. As he now lay in Bed, his Head did not ach  
 much



much, but when he rose as I directed him, it ached violently upon the Motion in dressing himself, with some sharp Shoots of Pain about the Forehead and Temples, the Throat sore, the Tonfils swelled and inflamed. There appeared on the Back of the Hands, and about the Wrists, a few small Rising Bumps like Gnat-stings, but of irregular Shapes, not very red, and looked as if a little Water was gathering in them. The Pulse still low, no Thirst, I took away 16 Ounces of Blood, which in a few Minutes appeared very fizy; (Yesterday's Blood not so, but florid) he fainted with it, but soon recovered, I directed him to sit up, if he could, all Day, if not, to lay down on his Bed without any covering upon him, and not to be in it naked in the Day upon any Account, and to keep his Chamber-Window open in the Day, ( the Weather being hot,) forbade him eating Flesh, or drinking any Kind of Broth, or Wine, and to live only upon Barley or Water Gruel, and such like; Continued the Nitre Draughts, sent a Quart of Pectoral Drink with *ʒij* Nitre dissolved in it, to drink of pretty often and the following Julep. *R. Aq. font. ʒviij. Rosar. D. Succ. Limon. ana ʒiss. Syr. Carioph. ʒj. M. f. Julap.* four or five Spoonfuls



Spoonfuls to be taken three or four Times a Day, or oftner.

*One 'o Clock.* The Blood taken in the Morning had very little Serum in it. The Pain of the Head much abated ; but when he moved it, he had some Shoots of Pain, the Head still heavy and oppressed, his Throat better, the Pulse still low, but rather stronger. He was very lively and chearful, now and then had flushing Heats with sudden small Sweats, no Thirst, fate up in his Chair, and walk'd about the Room, but if he laid down fell immediately into Sweats, he had one more Stool. The Eruptions were red and fiery, and some had small white Heads.

*Seven in the Evening.* Had been pretty easy all the Afternoon ; when he laid down on the Bed was much inclined to Sweats, this Evening had some strong Shoots of Pain, extending from each Temple across his Forehead, his Pulse low, but rather fuller than in the Morning, no Thirst ; I bled him again to 18 or 20 Ounces, the Blood appeared fizy, he fainted, and as he revived, had most violent Shoots of Pain in his Temples for half a Minute or so. Before I bled him the Eruptions look'd paler, and as if going

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to



to disappear. I proposed a Blister, which he would not consent to.

*Thursday, Aug. 6. Nine in the Morning.* Was faint and sick for an Hour after I left him last Night, did not sleep till two in the Morning, then slept three or four Hours, and waked in a very great Sweat, afterwards slept again. The Sleep easy and agreeable, had a Stool about seven this Morning; as he now lay in his Bed was quite easy in his Head, but when he rose, was a little giddy and had a small Pain across his Forehead, was lively and chearful; I gave him just now a Purging Potion, *viz. R. Infus. Sennæ. ℥iij. Manna ℥j. Syr. ros. Sol. Aq. Pæon. c. ana ℥ss. M. f. Potio.* I directed him to keep up as much as he could, to drink now and then Chicken Broth with Bread in it. Notwithstanding his large Bleeding, his Pulse was much stronger this Morning than it had been yet. The Eruptions looked red this Morning, and the Blood taken away last Night was less fizy than the second, with a good deal of Serum in it.

*Two o' Clock.* Had some Pain in the Fore-part of his Head, but as he expressed himself, it was very tolerable. The Purge moved him five Times, and he vomited twice, the Reaching did not at



all affect his Head, his Spirits were not at all sunk, rather raised. The Eruptions were paler; when he mov'd his Head, had a little Pain, otherwise none.

*Eight in the Evening.* About three this Afternoon, had a good deal of Pain in several Parts of his Head, but most in his Temples and Forehead, which lasted about two Hours, then went quite off. He was now easy and chearful, his Pulse regular and good, while his Head ached, the Eruptions, he said, were very red, now scarce discernible. I sent him this Evening a Draught with  $\mathfrak{zj}$  *Diacodion* to be taken going to rest, and bid him drink a Glas of his Lemon Julep after it.

*Friday August 7. Nine in the Morning.* Slept well last Night, his Head quite easy, except when he moved it, he had a slight Pain over his left Eyebrow, which soon went off. The Eruptions almost gone; he said he was hungry, I gave him leave to eat some boiled Chicken, and drink Small-Beer, but no Wine; and continued his Julep.

*Four in the Afternoon.* Eat the Wing of a Chicken for Dinner, had no Manner of Complaint, but was brisk and cheerful; about an Hour ago, he bled at the Nose about half a Spoonful or more, but with no Pain either before or after it. I bid him drink often of his Julep, and sent



the Purging Portion to be taken in the Morning.

*Saturday, Aug. 8. Eleven in the Morning.* Had rested pretty well and had no Complaint. The Eruptions quite gone.

*Eight at Night.* His Purge moved him six or seven Times. I sent him his *Dia-codion* Draught to take going to Bed.

*Sunday, August 9.* Was very well. I sent him this Electuary to take the Quantity of a Walnut every Night to procure a Stool or two. *R. Elect. Lenitiv. ʒiss. Crem. Tart. ʒss. M.*

## C A S E II.

**M**R. A. about 35 Years of Age, was taken ill, *August 12, 1741.* with a great Pain in his Bowels. *13th,* Had Pains about his Shoulders and Small of his Back. *14th.* The same. *15th.* The same with Gripings in his Bowels. *16th.* Rose in the Morning very much out of Order, but went abroad; when he return'd he laid down on his Bed a few Hours, and when he rose again was almost delirious; was then bled to the Quantity of 16 Ounces, and had a very bad Night. *17th.* A Blister was applied between the Shoulders. He was confined to his Bed



Bed, and sweat very much, grew more disordered in his Head, and continued growing worse 'till the 20<sup>th</sup>. when two Blisters were applied to his Arms. Thus far is the Gentleman's own Account, which he gave me after his Recovery in Writing.

The 21<sup>st</sup>. in the Afternoon, the Physician and Apothecary that attended him being dismissed, I was sent for; I found him very much disturbed in his Head, his Countenance wild and confus'd, his Pulse was very low, his Tongue white, and frothy with eager talking, his Belly tight and swell'd, his Urine clear and high-coloured, he had also small Twitchings in his Fingers. I was unwilling to do any thing in such a dangerous Circumstance without a Physician, and another was immediately called in. Gentle laxative Draughts, and *Nitrous* Medicines with *Castor* were prescribed for him; he was taken out of his Bed, and laid, with his Cloaths on, upon the Bed. The Chamber-Window was set open, his Head was shaved, Barley-Water and Lemon-Juice directed for common Drink, and a general cool Regimen pursued, the contrary to which had been hitherto strictly enjoined. He had nevertheless a very bad Night, being in a high Phrenzy,  
and



and could scarce be kept on his Bed by 3 or 4 People. The next Morning, the 22<sup>d</sup>, about *nine*, he was a little quieter, having just before had two Stools, his Pulse, Tongue, and Urine were much the same as Yesterday, his Belly not so tight. He was now bled to the Quantity of 16 Ounces, and he seem'd very much relieved as he was Bleeding. The Blood, when cold, was covered with a thick and very yellow Size, and had but little Serum in it; about two Hours after Bleeding, he fell asleep, and slept two or three Hours quietly, and at *three* in the Afternoon, all the Symptoms were abated, his Pulse stronger and regular, and he lay upon the Bed perfectly compos'd and sedate. The laxative Medicines were continued, and the same Regimen observed. The Day following, the 23<sup>d</sup>, he was quite well but weak. 24<sup>th</sup> He took a gentle Purge, of the Infusion of Senna, &c. and an Anodyne at Night. And a Day or two after went down Stairs very well. But not being careful enough in his Diet, he relapsed the 31<sup>st</sup>. He sent for me in the Morning; just before had been eating some Posset, which had disordered his Stomach, and made him vomit; he had been hot and restless in the Night, and was feverish at this Time. I immediately gave him an Emetic, and afterwards



terwards Draughts of *Sal Absynth. et Succed. Limon.* every six Hours; he was a little better in the Afternoon, but grew worse towards Evening, and had a restless Night. The next Day, *September 1st.* the Fever was on all Day, but went off about *two* or *three* in the Morning of the *2d.* as near as the Family could judge: I saw him about *Nine*, and his Pulse was pretty calm, but he began to feel himself uneasy; at *Ten* he had a shivering Fit; I saw him again soon after, his Pulse was quick, his Flesh very hot, and he grew thirsty. I bid him go to Bed, gave him some cordial Medicines, and directed him to drink freely of Whey or Barley-Water. In the Evening at *eight*, being in a gentle Sweat, and lying pretty quiet, I was in hopes the Fever would again be off towards Morning, and therefore sent the Bark to be given as soon as it should be so, but there being no Intermission it was not given.

At *eight* in the Morning, the *3d.* I found the Fever very high, at *ten* I visited him again, the Symptoms were abated, and he began to sweat pretty much, which encouraged me to expect the Fit would soon terminate: but between *twelve* and *one*, he was suddenly taken with a Purging, had three large watery Stools, following



following quick upon one another, and succeeded by a strong shivering Fit, which lasted about half an Hour, and was just off when I came to him at *one*; I found him extremely disordered, his Spirits very much sunk, his Head confus'd, scarce sensible or able to speak, his Pulse low and fluttering, and his Flesh very cool. I gave him immediately *gutt. 25 Laud. Liq. Syd.* At *three* in the Afternoon, I visited him again, he had lain quiet ever since, and without Stools, his Flesh was warm, his Pulse stronger but very quick, and the Sweats were returning. At *eight* in the Evening, he was fast asleep, and in a profuse Sweat, his Pulse grown stronger but still quick, he had been a little faint and confus'd about an Hour before, but it soon went off; finding him in this Situation, I thought it would hardly be safe to wait till the Sweats were quite off, and his Pulse grown calm, before I gave him the Bark: I therefore wak'd him, and gave him *ʒij.* in a Draught, he fell asleep again immediately, and slept sound 'till *ten*, when I again visited him. He was in a fine Sweat, very calm and temperate, and his Pulse of a good Strength, but a little quick. I gave him another Dose of the Bark, and ordered the Repetition of it every



every two Hours all Night, adding to the second and fifth Dose from hence *gutt. v. Laud. Liq.* these to be taken if he should have Stools, otherwise the Draughts without the *Laud.* He had a very good Night, took the Draughts with the *Laud.* having had two small Stools. And by eight in the Morning the 4<sup>th</sup>, he had taken near ʒv. of the Bark, was entirely free from the Fever, his Pulse regular and Urine separated. But he complain'd of being very Deaf. He continued the Bark 'till he had taken about ʒijss. In three or four Days the Deafness went quite off, and he was very well. He remained so till the 14<sup>th</sup>, when the Fever returned again, and was again cured by the Bark. Much the same Accident happened on the going off of the Fit, as before, but the Symptoms were not so violent; they were removed again by the Opiate, and the Bark after it, and he once more recovered: But notwithstanding the Bark was given preventively, he relapsed again the 20<sup>th</sup>; but the Paroxysms were milder, and much easier removed. He now continued well, till the 15<sup>th</sup>. of October, when he was taken in the Night with a violent Purging, having had near twenty Stools by ten or eleven next Morning,

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ing; I gave him about Noon this Bolus, and ordered it to be repeated, at Night, if the Purging continued. *R. Ocul. Cancr. pp. Conf. fracaft. f. m. aa ʒj. P. Rhabarb. ʒss. Laud. Liq. Syd. g<sup>tt</sup> xij. Syr. è mecon. q. s. M. f. Bolus.* The next Day his Purging was quite gone, he had taken but one Bolus, and said, he now thought himself better than he had been in any part of his Illness, and from that Time recovered a good State of Health, and still enjoys it.

### C A S E III.

**A**UGUST 25. 1741. Mr. *H.* about twenty-two Years of Age, had been three or four Days ill, with Pains in his Head and Limbs, for which he had taken Things to make him sweat, which he had done very profusely. When I first saw him, his Complaints were a Giddiness and Faintness, much Pain and Oppression on his Head, Trembling and Weariness of his Limbs, Weight on his Breast, with a frequent short Cough, his Pulse was low and quick, his Eyes also were hot and ached much. He was of a sanguine Habit, and had lately lived pretty freely. I took away 16 Ounces of



of Blood or more, which was very florid; he soon appeared much relieved, and an Hour or two after thought himself almost well: I purged him next Day with the Infusion of Senna and Manna, and gave him an Anodyne after it, going to rest; the third Day he was in all respects well, except his Cough: I propos'd purging him again, but he would not take any thing more. He continued well, only his Cough was troublesome for a few Days.

#### C A S E IV.

**A**UGUST 29. 1741. A young Man about twenty, had complain'd a few Days of a Giddiness and Pain in his Head, with great Confusion and Anxiety, Pain and Oppression on his Breasts, small Shiverings, and frequent Reaching to vomit; his Pulse was quick but low, his Tongue white, but he had very little Thirst; I took away twelve Ounces of Blood, a few Hours after gave an Emetic, and the next Morning a purging Potion. The third Day he went abroad very well, and continued so.



## C A S E V.

SEPTEMBER 1. 1741. Mr. R. N. about thirty-seven Years of Age, complained of a great Heaviness and Pain in his Head, chiefly the Fore-part, Trembling and Weariness of his Limbs, Oppression on his Breast, with great Faintness, Anxiety, and Confusion of Spirits, his Pulse was extremely low, his Tongue clean and moist; he had been costive some Days. About eighteen Ounces of Blood were taken away, and a cooling Diet and Regimen directed. In the Evening he was much better. The next Morning he took a Purging Potion of Senna, &c. and the third Day was intirely free from all his Complaints. The 27<sup>th</sup>, of *September* he was disordered again, in much the same Mannner, but not to such a Degree, and was cured in a few Days by only a little Abstinence, and two or three Doses of Rhubarb.

## C A S E VI.

SEPTEMBER 4. 1741. Mr. L. a-  
bout twenty-six Years of Age, sent  
for



for me in the Evening ; His Symptoms were a small Pain and Weight on his Forehead, Weariness, Aching and Trembling in his Limbs, Faintness, and Hurry of Spirits, and a slight Disposition to sweat ; his Tongue moist and clean, and Pulse very low ; I immediately took away fourteen Ounces of Blood. Soon after Bleeding he had a very acute Pain in his right Leg, which lasted about a Minute. I called upon him an Hour after, he seem'd much relieved, and was pretty chearful, I directed a light and cooling Diet, gave him a laxative Draught, going to rest, and sent a Lemon Julep for him to drink a Glass of frequently. He was very restless till Midnight, but afterwards slept pretty well. The 5<sup>th</sup>, about *eight* in the Morning, I found him faint, much disposed to sweat, and inclined to vomit, his Pulse low, Urine high coloured, not at all Thirsty, nor scarce any Whiteness on his Tongue ; I desired him to rise, which he did about *nine*, soon after complain'd of Pain in his Head and Legs ; at *two* o' Clock, was much better, and contrary to Directions, had eat some Chicken for Dinner ; however he remain'd pretty well all Day, and eat again Chicken for Supper. I sent him a Purging Infusion, to take in the Morning



Morning; he had a restless Night, had but little Sleep, what he had was irregular and disturbed. He was also hot, and a little thirsty. When I saw him in the Morning the 6<sup>th</sup>, he complained of Pains and Weariness in his Knees and Legs, some Pain and Oppression on his Head, the same on his Breast, with frequent Sighing, his Pulse low and labouring, Tongue white, but little Thirst, his Urine very high coloured; he had taken the Purge, but brought it up again immediately. I bled him again, in his Bed, to the Quantity of sixteen or eighteen Ounces; the Blood was fizy. As he was bleeding, his Pains and other Symptoms abated, and he was not faint with it. An Hour after I gave him a Purging Draught of *Elect. Lenitiv. et Crem. Tart.* and desired him to keep from his naked Bed, and if faint to lie down in his Clothes, and to be careful in his Diet. At Noon all the Symptoms were considerably abated, he had been very faint, while sitting up, but soon recovered his Spirits on lying down, and keeping still: The Purge gave six Stools by Evening, and he was then free from all his Complaints, his Pulse stronger and quite regular, and rested well the following Night. The 7<sup>th</sup> Day about Noon, he complained of nothing but



but Faintness, for which I then advis'd him to take a Glass of Wine and a Toast, and to eat some Chicken for Dinner, which he did, and in the Evening was in very good Spirits, without any Disorder at all; I gave him a laxative Draught going to rest. The next Day he was very well, and in a Day or two went abroad.

### C A S E VII.

**S** EPTEMBER 12<sup>th</sup>, 1741. Mr. H. about forty-eight Years of Age, had been two or three Days ill with Pains and Heaviness in his Head, Trembling and Weariness in his Limbs. Yesterday in the Evening was taken with a Shivering, and had more Pain in his Head, an Oppression on his Breast, and was very faint; the greatest Part of the Night hot and restless; towards Morning, sweat profusely, but instead of being reliev'd by it, found his Head so much disordered, that he was almost lightheaded. He was sitting up in the Afternoon when I first saw him, when he gave me the foregoing Account: The Symptoms he complained of then to me, were much the same as above, *viz.* Pain, Heaviness, Trembling, Weariness



ness, and Oppression on the Breast; his Pulse was full and quick, and his Tongue white, I took away fourteen Ounces of Blood, which was fizy, directed a light Diet, and cool Regimen, and sent him some laxative Medicines. He rested well in the Night, the next Morning had five or six Stools, and in the Afternoon, when I visited him, was quite well.

### C A S E VIII.

**M**R G. about forty Years of Age, had been ill about twelve Days. The Symptoms described to me, were those common to this Fever; he had been once bled to about eight Ounces, and had had one Blister, had been kept hot, and sweat very much; I was sent for to him the 27<sup>th</sup>, of *September* in the Evening, I found him weak and low, but without any very apparent Signs of a Fever upon him, except that he was drowsy, and a little confus'd in his Head. His Wife told me, that, for several Evenings past, he had been as well, as he seem'd now, that he generally grew bad about Midnight, was hot and restless the Remainder of the Night, and continued so till about Noon the following Day, when he



he began to sweat, and in the Evening was as I now found him ; having no other Account but this to judge from, I thought it best to wait till Morning, before I did any thing of Consequence for him. The 28<sup>th</sup>, I was informed he had had a bad Night, growing worse at the usual Time. He was this Morning restless, and much disordered in his Head, his Pulse quick but low, his Flesh not very hot, his Tongue white, and Urine pale. I gave him some warm cordial Medicines, and in the Evening he was in a plentiful Sweat, and the Symptoms seem'd much abated, his Urine not so pale, his Pulse quick, but stronger than in the Morning. About two Hours after, finding him still calmer, and the Sweats continuing, I gave him ʒj of the Bark, in a Draught, and ordered it to be repeated every two Hours. He had a pretty good Night, and slept more than he had done for many Nights before. The 29<sup>th</sup>, at *eight* in the Morning, he was to Appearance much better, lying very quiet and easy, his Tongue moist, and very little white, and without any Thirst. But there remained too much Quickness on the Pulse, and his Urine was grown very high coloured ; He had taken ʒvj. of Bark, but I thought

H it



it was safest to desist giving any more. Between *ten* and *eleven*, he began to grow very ill again, I was sent for, and when I came to him, which was about an Hour after, I found him throwing himself about the Bed, not in a violent, but in a stupid, drowsy Manner. There appeared great Dejection and Confusion in his Countenance; his Pulse was quick but very low; he drew his Breath with Labour, on his Breast appeared very small Eruptions, lying deep, but in great Numbers, some florid, others of a purple Cast. These Symptoms, with the very high Colour of his Urine, were, I thought, evident Signs of great Inflammation, and Obstruction, and I determined immediately to alter my Method, and pursue a cooler: Accordingly I began by taking away 8 Ounces of Blood, which in a few Minutes appeared extremely sizy; he bore the Bleeding well, and was soon relieved by it. I ordered him to be kept cool, and out of his naked Bed in the Day, directed his Head to be shaved, some Lemonade to be made, and drank no warmer than a Toast would make it, which I allowed him to eat if he liked it, and to drink frequently of the Liquor. I called upon him an Hour after, designing to give him a laxative Draught, I had with me,

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in



in order to carry off the Bark, as well as promote his Cure ; but finding he had had three loose Stools since his Bleeding, I omitted it ; he found himself already better, and was extremely refreshed by the Lemonade. In the Evening the Symptoms were very much abated ; indeed almost gone ; his Pulse was stronger, and but little quick, and his Urine of a good citrine Colour ; his Tongue was moist, but towards the Root was grown as black as if tinged with Ink ; he was very little thirsty. Having had but another Stool since Morning, I sent him two laxative Draughts, with *ʒiij Elect. Lenitiv. ʒj. Crem. Tart.* in each, one to be taken going to rest, and the other six Hours after, if no Stools should be had before. I also left an Anodyne Draught with twenty Drops *Laud. Liq. Syd.* in it, with Directions, to give it at any Time, if he should have three or four Stools, and be ruffled by them. He had a quiet Night, and about four Hours good Sleep in all. The 30th, in the Morning, he was very compos'd, and with no urgent Symptoms upon him. His Pulse, Tongue, and Urine were, as the Night before ; he had taken both the Draughts, but had yet no Stool ; I therefore gave him another. He complained of being deaf, and of



a Weakness in his Head, that he could scarce bear it up, but was forced to recline it continually; both these Symptoms lasted several Days, but gradually went off. In the Evening, the Symptoms were the same: having within a small Time past had three large loose Stools; I gave him the Anodyne, and he had a very good Night.

*October 1st.* The Eruptions on the Skin were very numerous, and had the same Appearance; his Head was no ways discomposed, but from the Weakness abovementioned; his Pulse pretty regular, and his Urine had a large Sediment. But he complained that he had coughed very much this Morning, and had some small Pains at his Breast, on which I again bled him to about the quantity of five Ounces; the Blood was as fizy as the former; an Hour after Bleeding I gave him a gentle Purge of the Infusion of *Senna* and *Manna*, which moved him six Times, and at Night I gave an oily Draught, with  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . *Syr. Diacod.* in it. The 2d, in the Morning, the Cough was better, every thing else much the same, the Blackness of the Tongue began to lessen, the Eruptions scarce appeared; he had been in a very gentle Sweat almost all Night, and was still in it, and as no hurt could



could now arise from it, but rather Benefit, I encouraged it by directing a few Drops of *Sp. C.C. p.se.* to be taken now and then in his common Liquors, and bid him not rise till the Afternoon. For his Cough he took the common Pectorals. His Nourishment was of *Panada*, *Water-Gruel*, and sometimes a roasted Apple. On the 3<sup>d</sup>. he was able to sit up the greatest Part of the Day, and to the *eighth* continued mending, and gathering Strength; but his Cough was sometimes troublesome to him. On the 9<sup>th</sup>, he complained very much of the Cough, and had some Pains on his Breast; wherefore I took away seven Ounces of Blood, which was still very fizy, but had a great deal of Serum in it. The 10<sup>th</sup> he took the Purging Potion again, and the Anodyne with Oil going to rest. The 12<sup>th</sup>, having still some Cough remaining, with a little Pain, I took away four Ounces more of Blood, which still had the same Appearance. The 13<sup>th</sup>, He purged again, and took the Anodyne. And the 15<sup>th</sup>, the Cough quite left him, and he has since enjoyed a good State of Health.

CASE



## C A S E IX.

OCTOBER 16<sup>th</sup>, 1741, I was de-  
 fired by a Friend, to visit a Girl  
 about 16, whose Parents were in low  
 Circumstances ; she had been ill of a Fe-  
 ver *eleven* Days, had been kept contin-  
 ually in Bed, had sweat very much at  
 the beginning of her Illness, having ta-  
 ken hot Things for that Purpose ; at first  
 she was not Thirsty, but a few Days  
 past, had a great deal of Thirst, and her  
 Tongue and Mouth were parch'd and dry :  
 Sometimes she had been almost light-  
 headed, at other Times drowsy, and  
 stupid, was costive at first, but had two  
 Days ago, seven Stools in a few Hours:  
 This Account I had from her Mother.  
 The Symptoms upon her when I first  
 saw her, were a small Pain and Weight  
 on her Head, Oppression on her Breast,  
 Inquietude and Anxiety, her Pulse quick  
 but low, her Urine high-coloured, her  
 Face florid, and her Skin full of small  
 Eruptions ; her Tongue was very foul,  
 and covered with a white Skin. She was  
 also so faint, that she could not bear to  
 sit up a few Minutes. I bled her to  
 about the Quantity of six Ounces, the  
 Blood



Blood was florid, and when cold had but little Serum in it ; she did not faint with it, but appeared in a quarter of an Hours Time much relieved by it. I gave her *ʒij. Elixir Vitriol.* mixed in a common Julap, of about  $\text{ʒx.}$  and ordered a Wine Glas to be given every six Hours, and that she should be kept cool, and drink freely of Barley-Water. The next Morning the *17th*, I found her better, she had had no Stool since the *14th*. I gave her this Purging Potion, *R. Fol. Sennæ. ʒjss. Tamarind. ʒss. coque in Aq. font q. s. ad ʒij. adde Mann. ʒss. M.* She had by Evening five Stools, and took an Anodyne, with *gutt. xv. Laud. Liq.* going to rest, she slept well, and the *18th*. in the Morning was much better ; the Eruptions still appeared ; her Pulse was more regular, and not so low, and her Tongue was cleaner, and moist ; being faint, I sent her a cordial Julap, to take a Glas of now and then: the *19th*, in the Morning, finding her still better, and her Urine with a large Sediment in it, I again gave her the Purging Potion, and an Anodyne also at Night. The *20th*, she continued mending, I directed her to rise a few Hours daily, to take suitable Nourishment of Broths, or other light Food, and gave her every Day, for a few Days following,



ing, a few grains of Rhubarb, which gave her about two Stools a Day, and she soon recovered.

### C A S E X.

*W. M.* about thirty Years of Age, a Gentleman's Servant, was taken ill *October* 28. 1741. in the Evening, with a shivering, succeeded by Heat and Restlessness, which lasted till towards Morning, when he sweat pretty much, but rose, was better, and kept about the House all Day; the two succeeding Nights and Days were the same; the 31<sup>st</sup>, I first had the Care of him. I was inclined to think, his Illness would be an intermitting Fever, both from the preceding Account, and some other Circumstances, previous to this Illness; for he had been several Weeks in one of the Hospitals on Account of a Disorder in his left Eye, contracted by the Small-Pox, which Distemper he had last Summer. For this Disorder he had used Evacuations frequently, particularly was bled about a Week past with Leeches, and the Blood not being easily stopped, he lost, as he said, 12 or 14 Ounces. These things considered, I did not imagine there was







unquietly, being much disordered in his Head, and tho' he had a good deal of Sleep, it was not refreshing, but irregular and disturbed; and he muttered and talked in it continually. In the Morning the 3<sup>d</sup>. his Head was pretty much confus'd, his Tongue whiter, he cough'd frequently, and drew his Breath hard, and his Pulse was very quick. I took away eight Ounces of Blood, he seem'd better all Day, but grew worse again in the Evening, and had a very unquiet Night: He had also three large loose Stools. The 4<sup>th</sup>, in the Morning, he had a reaching to vomit, and the other Symptoms had no Abatement. The Urine he made was very pale, but not in large Quantities; I gave him this Morning, fifteen *gr.* of *Ipecacuanha*, and continued the same Medicines as before. He had again a very bad Night, rather more unquiet than any yet. When I came to him the 5<sup>th</sup>, in the Morning, I found him much disordered in his Head, his Countenance wild and confused, incoherent in his Discourse, his Pulse very quick, but not high, and his Urine was high coloured; his Cough was also very frequent, but not strong, and he complain'd of much Oppression on his Breast. I concluded now, it would be in vain to expect an Intermission of this Fever,



ver, and imagining the bad Symptoms he had, were the mere Effect of the Method I had used in Expectation of it, I determined upon altering it, and pursuing a cooler; I therefore immediately took away *seven* Ounces of Blood, which was very fizy, ordered him to be taken up, and laid on his Bed with his Cloaths on, directed a light and cooling Diet, and an Hour after Bleeding gave him *ʒijʒs Infus. Senn.* with *ʒʒs. Mannæ.* and between whiles, Medicines with *Sperma Cæti. & Sal. Nitri.* In the Evening, all the Symptoms were much alleviated, he had yet had but two Stools, but lest he should have more, and be disordered by them, I sent him an Anodyne Draught, with Directions, to give it at any Time, after two or three Stools more. His Tongue this Evening grew Black towards the Root, but was moist, and attended with but little Thirst, and he was also deaf. He was restless, and without Sleep till *four* in the Morning, when, having had three more Stools, the Anodyne was given, and he slept quietly five or six Hours, and waked much refreshed. The *6th*, in the Morning I found him better, his Pulse more regular, and stronger, his Urine turbid, and not so high-coloured, his Tongue the same as Yesterday: but his Cough



Cough remaining, and some Difficulty of Breathing attending it, I took away six Ounces more of Blood, which was still fizy, and continued the same Regimen, and Medicines, and sent a Purging Potion, of *ʒiij Infus. Sennæ. ʒss Mannæ.* to be taken in the Morning. He rested well the following Night, and the 7<sup>th</sup> he continued mending. His Urine still with a large Sediment, the Purge moved him six or seven Times; at Night he took the Anodyne, and rested well. The eighth he he complained of nothing but Weakness, the Blackness of the Tongue was almost gone, and the Deafness abated. I allowed him now a little better Diet, and gave him *Rhubarb* a few Days following in small Doses. *viz.* about fifteen Grains in twenty-four Hours, which kept him moderately open. On the 12<sup>th</sup>, He complained of a Swelling in *Ano*, which on examining I found had *Matter* in it. A Surgeon was sent for, it was opened, discharged well, and in a short Time healed up; and he recovered a good State of Health.

F I N I S.







