

A dissertation on fevers and inflammatory distempers : wherein an expeditious method is proposed of curing those dangerous disorders / by R. James, M.D. ... ; to which is added, an account of the success with which this medicine has been given in the small pox, yellow fever, slow fever, and rheumatism.

Contributors

James, R. 1703?-1776.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for J. Newbery, 1755.

Persistent URL

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A
DISSERTATION
ON
FEVERS
AND

Inflammatory Distempers.

WHEREIN

An expeditious METHOD is proposed of
Curing those dangerous Disorders.

By R. JAMES, M. D.

*Asclepiades Officium esse Medici dicit, ut tuto, ut cele-
riter, ut jucunde curet. Id votum est. CELSUS.*

The THIRD EDITION.

To which is added, An Account of the Success with
which this Medicine has been given in the SMALL
POX, YELLOW FEVER, SLOW FEVER, and
RHEUMATISM.

L O N D O N.

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible and Sun* in
St. Paul's Church Yard. 1755.

(Price Six-Pence.)

DISSERTATION

ON

THE EVER

AND

Infammatory Diseases

IN

the chest

By W. J. ... M.D.

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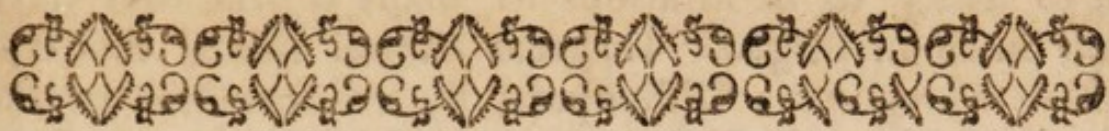
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A

DISSERTATION

ON

Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers.

SO many Theories have been form'd relative to Fevers, and so many various Methods have been propos'd for their Cure, in different Ages of the World, that no Volume would contain all that has been wrote upon these Subjects; and it has happen'd unfortunately, that every System, however inconsistent with common Sense, and every Mode of Practice, however unsuccessful, has nevertheless found its Patrons and Defenders; undoubtedly because under every Method, the spontaneous Recovery of those Patients who have escap'd merely by the Force of Nature, has been frequently ascrib'd to the Medicines exhibit'ed, and the Regimen enjoin'd, however unlikely both may have been to produce such an Effect. If this was not the Case, Theories would expire in their Infancy for want of Success, and be never more heard of, unless some choice Genius should happen to revive them in after Ages. For of all the Theories and Systems that have been invented, *one* only can be right, and 'tis far from being agreed which that *one* is: and I am very certain, that Success in the Cure of Distempers has not yet determin'd it; for if it had, that, it is reasonable to think, would have prevail'd over all the rest.

The Hippocratic Method of treating Fevers has been embrac'd by the most eminent Practitioners, and has this remarkable Circumstance in its favour, that if it should happen to do the Patient no Service, 'tis at least

not so likely to be injurious as many others that have been since in Vogue. Its great Author asserts, that it is Nature which cures Distempers, by a Concoction of the Humours; by which he means their Preparation for a subsequent Discharge out of the Body, by some spontaneous Evacuation. This Discharge of Humours brought about by Nature, or the vital Powers, is the Crisis so much celebrated by the antient Physicians, and so little attended to by the Moderns, a very few only excepted. In consequence of this Doctrine, a Physician was principally to watch the Motions of Nature, by no means disturbing her in her Operations of concocting and expelling the Humours, by attempting any thing of Consequence; but was only permitted to prevent, if possible by a proper Regimen, those Accidents which he foresaw might happen and prove dangerous; or to assist Nature by gentle means, to compleat this critical Discharge when begun, provided her own Force was insufficient for that salutary Purpose.

This Method, however rational, just, and preferable to most others since propos'd, is nevertheless liable to many Objections: for in pursuance hereof, there is but little room for a Physician to act; insomuch that in violent Disorders, where the greatest Assistance is wanted, the least, or none at all, can be afforded. And if we judge of it by the Success of its Author in those Cases, of which he has given us Histories, we shall be inclin'd to entertain no great Opinion of it; for the Patients generally dy'd. *Asclepiades* was so sensible of this, that he call'd ludicrously the Practice of his Predecessors, *A Meditation on Death*; And it must be confessed, that a Physician thus confin'd, bears too near a Resemblance to the Spectator of a Tragedy, who spoils all if he attempts to interfere.

This the illustrious *Sydenham* seems in some Measure to have understood, when, in his latter Writings, he recommends bleeding and purging as the most effectual Cure for Fevers; tho' it appears by his former Works, that his first Practice was form'd nearly upon the Model of that of *Hippocrates*. And Experience evinces, that more recover under the Treatment last propos'd by the abovemention'd Author, than under any other, and that in a shorter time, and with much less Trouble to the
Patient

Patient, provided the Cure is attempted before the Disease has made too much Havock in the Constitution, and the Evacuations are conducted with Prudence, and carry'd on to a Point sufficient to answer the End, and no further. But the Procrastination of Patients, and the fatal Misconduct of those usually first consulted on these melancholy Occasions, render it difficult for a Physician to practise this Method to any Advantage; because he is seldom call'd upon till the Constitution is nearly ruin'd, either by the Progress of the Distemper, or by Errors at that Time irretreivable. This, however, is certain, that whatever be the Cause, many Patients miscarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover, if the Distemper rises to a Degree any ways formidable.

There is something too ridiculous in many of the modern Theories, and the Practices founded thereon, to deserve Consideration. I must, however, just take Notice, that some have fancy'd a kind of Genius presiding over the animal Oeconomy, that excites or allays Distempers, as it happens to be in a good or bad Humour. Others have discover'd a kind of Inflammation or Explosion of the animal Spirits; others a latent Poison or Malignity in the same animal Spirits; the Blood, or wherever they pleas'd to fix it; whilst others again have unmercifully stigmatiz'd the Nerves, for Faults of which they are perfectly innocent. And to such equally absurd and unintelligible Causes, Fevers and all their Consequences have been ascrib'd. However these Theorists may differ as to the Causes of Fevers, they are pretty well agreed with respect to Practice; for most of them have been of Opinion, that the Inflammation of the animal Spirits was to be discuss'd; that this latent Poison or Malignity was to be expell'd thro' the cutaneous Pores, or that the Nerves were to be warm'd and stimulated; and all these Ends were to be answer'd by heating Sudorifics, and warm Cordials. In consequence of these Speculations, the Patient was to be confin'd to a warm Bed, in a hot Room, and was to take every third or fourth Hour, sudorific Boles and Powders, with Draughts and Juleps, besides, perhaps, cordial Drops in the Intervals. But this Method is attended with greater Inconveniencies than any other; for the Patient very soon becomes excessively hot, thirsty, and restless, whilst his Tongue grows every Hour more

dry and discolour'd, his Urine crude and pale, or sometimes high colour'd and turbid, without any regular Separation; and convulsive Twitchings and a Delirium, frequently terminating in a Coma, or lethargic Disposition, close the last Scene and the Patient's Eyes for ever. And it makes no great Difference with respect to the Event, whether the Patient sweats or not, except that Sweats thus extorted deprive the Blood of its most fluid Part, which would otherwise dilute it, and render it more easily moveable thro' the Vessels, and by these means are only serviceable, as they accelerate the Release of the Patient from the triple Torture of his Distemper, the Medicines and Blisters, which last are usually laid on with the utmost Profusion, in order to obviate or remove those Symptoms which may sometimes be inseparable from the Disorder, but are more frequently excited, or at least increased, by the Treatment above mention'd. Tho' I must confess, that some few are so happy in an unextinguishable Strength of Constitution, that they even at last miraculously recover

I believe it will be allow'd, that in all natural Operations a certain Degree of Heat is requir'd, to the Perfection of the intended Production; and that an Excess or Deficiency of this necessary Heat, frustrates the Intentions of Nature, and renders her Designs abortive. That this is the Case with Respect to the Production of every Animal and every Vegetable upon the Face of the Earth, I need take no Pains to demonstrate. But to come nearer the Point I have in view, skilful Surgeons observe, that Matter cannot be form'd in a Tumor, without a Degree of Heat sufficient for the Purpose; that a Defect induces a Scirrhus or cold Tumor; a Redundance, a Mortification. *Hippocrates* and *Sydenham* seem to regulate their Practice by a parallel System. They were convinc'd, that a limited time, and a certain Degree of Heat, were necessary to bring about a Concoction or Resolution of the Humours which excited a Fever, and therefore employ'd themselves principally to regulate that Heat, and keep it up to such a Standard, that on the one hand, the vital Powers might not languish, and leave the salutary Work of Concoction incomplete; and on the other, that the exorbitant Motion of the Humours might not injure any of the vital Parts, induce those Symptoms, which are

now call'd sometimes malignant, sometimes nervous, and destroy the Patient by an Excess of those Means which Nature meant for his Relief.

The Physician therefore, who should attempt to cure a Fever, by exciting a Heat greater than is requir'd for the Purpose of Concoction, would be guilty of an Error equal to that of a Housewife, who should endeavour to anticipate the Term of Incubation, by boiling her Eggs with a View of producing Chickens more expeditiously.

Another, and that the most common Method of treating Fevers, may properly be call'd the Eclectic, or rather trimming Method. In this the Person to whose Care the Patient is committed, bleeds, and perhaps repeats it more than once, or is bold enough to venture upon one or more Purges: but at the same time he frustrates his own good Intentions, by repeating every three or four Hours nervous Cordials, and warm Sudorifics; not considering that Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomatic! and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. This is doing something worse than nothing; for if Bleeding and Evacuations are right, heating and nervous Medicines, which are the reverse, must necessarily be wrong, and *vice versa*. So that the good Effects which might be expected from either, are prevented by the opposite Treatment; and the Patient is at last oblig'd to purchase a very indifferent Chance for his Life, at the Expence of half his Skin torn off with Blisters, with a Degree of Pain scarcely tolerable, unless he has the good Fortune to be out of his Senses; and even then 'tis impossible for any one who has not been delirious in a Fever, to conceive the Agonies that are felt.

But, upon the whole, the infinite Perplexity and Uncertainty of Theories, and the precarious State of Practice founded thereon, have induc'd the wisest, the best, and the most honest Physicians in all Ages, to lament the Defects in their Profession, and ardently wish for some Medicine, or some Method, which would answer their Purposes in the Treatment of Fevers with greater Certainty and Expedition.

I shall now, therefore, give some Account of a Medicine I have used, and the Methods I have pursued with uncommon Success, for the Cure of the very worst and most dangerous of these Distempers. And if they should

should be found by future, as they have almost constantly by the past, Experience, to extirpate these terrible Disorders, without Hazard, in a very few Days, but generally in a very few Hours, and in such a manner as to give the Patient very little Trouble, I shall think a Cure thus brought about, answers very well to the Rule of *Celsus*, when he tells us, it should be perform'd, *tutò, celeriter, & jucunde*; safely, expeditiously, and agreeably.

In treating this Subject, I shall by no means enter into theoretical Disquisitions, but rather rest the whole upon Experience, as of more Weight than all the Systems in the World. And as the Histories of Cases set Experience in the strongest Light, I shall relate some of a very extraordinary Nature, to the Truth of which I can bring sufficient Testimony, whenever I am call'd upon to do it. In the mean time, as there may be some whose lucrative Views may tempt them to persecute me, and the Method I propose, with all the Detraction and Falsehood that may be expected from Self-interest and unprovok'd Revenge, these I shall advise to save themselves a good deal of unnecessary Trouble; and, as *Gamaliel* said to the *Jewish* Magistrates upon a more important Occasion, to *let it alone; for if it be of Men, it will come to nought, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it.*

The Case of Mrs. Morton.

MRS. Morton, of the *Almonry*, in the Parish of St. Margaret's, *Westminster*, about twenty-seven Years of Age, on or about the first of *December* 1741, was seiz'd with a violent Fever, much resembling one of which her Husband died about ten Days before. Her Urine was crude, her Pulse extremely quick, her Tongue much discolour'd, and her Head was greatly disorder'd from the first, insomuch that she could get very little Sleep. Her Distemper continued till the 8th, perpetually increasing; and in the Evening of that Day, I found her absolutely insensible, comatose, and paralytic on the Right Side, the Arm and Leg being quite cold, and totally depriv'd of Motion and Sensation, so far as we could perceive; and the Women about her turn'd her on her left Side, as they said, to die, in conformity to a vulgar Error, importing, that no Body can die easily except lying on the
Left

Left Side. That Night, about Twelve, I gave her half a Dram of the Powder, which is the Subject of this Treatise. In consequence of this, she seem'd in a little Time to be a good deal uneasy, and sweated profusely till six the next Morning, at which time she recover'd her Senses, her Arm and Leg became warm, and capable of being mov'd spontaneously; her Tongue was much clear'd, her Pulse began to be rais'd and less quick, and her Urine deposited a copious equal Sediment. She continued mending gradually till the 9th at Night, and then she took another Dose of the Powder, upon which she slept very well all Night, and sweated as before, and in the Morning I found her so well, as to pronounce her absolutely out of Danger, without hazarding my Reputation by my Prognostic. The 10th at Night however, I gave her another Dose, which operated much in the same Manner as the preceding. The Morning of the 11th she was so perfectly recover'd, as to stand in need of no more Medicines: Her Strength return'd in a reasonable Time, and she has continued perfectly well to this Hour.

R E M A R K S.

As from the taking the first Dose of this Medicine, she took no other, and as the Alteration in her Disorder was so very remarkable and sudden, I think her Recovery can be fairly ascrib'd to nothing but the Medicine. Many Gentlewomen were present during her whole Disorder, saw her take the Medicine, observ'd the Effects, and are ready to give Testimony to the Truth of what I have asserted.

The Case of Ralph Hodgson, Esq;

Sometime in the Month of *March 1743*, *Ralph Hodgson, Esq;* of *Garden-Court in the Temple*, was seized with a severe Fever. He was at that Time about twenty-five, as I remember, very strong, and somewhat corpulent. I do not recollect at what Time of the Fever I was call'd in, nor did I ever know how he had been treated before I saw him, having never convers'd with the Persons who attended him; but a Gentleman of Honour and Fortune call'd on him that Day, and found him so delirious, restless, and ill in all Respects, that he gave him over for lost. Betwixt 8 and 9 in the Evening, I was desir'd to make him a Visit; I found him excessively hot,

his Urine was pale and crude, his Pulse extremely quick and high, his Tongue much discolour'd, and he was very far from being sensible. My Duty as a Physician, my Inclinations and Honour as a Friend, and some particular Interests I had in preserving his Life, all concurred to make me take the shortest and most certain Method for his Recovery. I gave him, therefore, half a Dram of the Powder above mention'd, with my own Hands, in a Spoonful of Syrup of Balsam, about 9 o'Clock. About 9 the next Morning I made him a second Visit, and found him up, reading some Law Reports. Upon Examination, his Tongue appear'd clear and red; his Urine was of a Lemon Colour, depositing a copious Sediment, his Heat was moderate, as in a perfect State of Health; and, upon the whole, he entirely recover'd, so as to go abroad in two or three Days, without Occasion for any other Medicine of any kind whatever. I was inform'd, that in half an Hour after he had taken the Medicine, he fell asleep, sweat very moderately, and about 7 in the Morning had three purging Stools.

R E M A R K S,

I have been the more particular in this Case, as, perhaps, the whole History of Physic cannot afford a single Instance of so dangerous a Disorder, so perfectly cur'd in so short a Time, and with so little Trouble. Mr. *Hodgson* is a Gentleman as much averse to encouraging as telling a Falshood; And to him I appeal for the Truth of what I have related.

The Case of Mr. John Barrow.

MR. *John Barrow*, at that Time of the Parish of *Lambeth* in the County of *Surrey*, was on the 10th of *September*, 1747, seized with a violent Fever, attended with a profuse Diarrhœa, which in about seven Days Time reduced him extremely low. At this Period he took thirty Grains of the Fever Powder, about six o'Clock in the Evening; about eight it threw him into a profuse Sweat, upon which he found himself much easier and better. This Sweat continued on him for about four Hours, and as soon as that was gone off, it purged him considerably, tho' without giving him any Sickness or Pain. The next Morning his Fever left him entirely, and he found himself in good Spirits, and soon recovered Strength.

R E M A R K S.

Mr. *Barrow* having been educated in Pharmacy, he might be a better Judge of the Operations, and Success of this Remedy, than some others. 'Tis observable that he took but one Dose, and no other Medicine.

Some time in the Year 1742, I happened to be at a Tavern near the Hay-market, and hearing accidentally of a Woman who was likely to die of a Fever, I remember I sent her a Dose of Powder; and another for her Child, who, I was informed, was as dangerously ill as the Mother, which I ordered to be divided into two. Four or five Days after I saw the Woman abroad, in a tolerable State of Health. This was much talked of at that time; but as I did not attend the Woman myself, nor ever saw the others she mentions, I am obliged to relate the four following Cases in her own Words.

The Case of Sarah Francis, and that of her Nurse and two Children.

S A R A H Francis, of Little Suffolk Street in the Hay-Market, St. James's, was in the latter End of October 1742, seized with a violent Fever, which continued upon me three Weeks, during the greatest Part of which Time I was light-headed, and insensible, and so very weak and ill, that the Neighbours, and People who attended me, expected my Death every Hour. At this Time a Gentleman, who was at a Tavern in the Neighbourhood, sent me a Powder, and ordered the Messenger to stay and see me take it. After I had taken it about a Quarter of an Hour, I fell asleep, and continued sleeping about two Hours; but this I relate only from the Report of those about me, for I was delirious. As soon as I awoke, I was perfectly sensible, found myself very sick, vomited several Times, and purged frequently; and when this was over, I fell fast a-sleep, and continued sleeping several Hours, and sweated profusely, upon which I recovered perfectly from my Fever, and was well enough in a few Days to pursue my Business.

After this, my Nurse, who attended me in my Illness, was taken violently ill of the same kind of Fever, being very light-headed for several Days; and upon taking two

Doses

Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner it had done with me, she perfectly recovered.

At the same Time that I was ill myself of this Fever, my Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was about seven Years old, was ill of the same Fever, and very light-headed and raving. She took two half Doses of the same Medicine, which operated nearly in the same Manner it had done with me, and perfectly cured the Fever.

A few Days after this, my Daughter *Henrietta*, who was about four Years old, was seized with the same Disorder, attended with the same Circumstances; and upon taking two half Doses of the same Powder, she was perfectly cured. In all these Cases we had no Occasion to take any other Medicine.

Sarah Francis.

The Case of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle a Cabinet-maker of West-Street, St. Ann's, Westminster, gives me the following Relation.

S I R,

November 12, 1747.

I Was for near thirty Years afflicted at Intervals with a violent Pain in my Head, and was subject to a Fever on taking any little Cold. About the middle of *July 1743*, I was taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on me eight Days, when it grew to such an Height, that I was deprived of all my Senses; at this Time I took a Dose of your Fever Powder, which made me vomit three or four Times, and then caused me to sweat pretty much for four or five Hours. As soon as I began to sweat my Fever abated, and when the Operation of the Powder was over, the Fever left me entirely, and I was well enough the next Morning to work at my Business. I was seized with the same kind of Fever three several Times the next Year, in Consequence of getting Cold; but upon taking a Paper of the same Powder each Time, I was immediately cured. And since taking the last Dose of Powder, which was in the Beginning of *September 1744*, I have been entirely freed from all those Complaints, my Fever has never returned, and what I think is more extraordinary, that almost continual Head-ach, which I had before

before from a Child, has never since given me the least Uneasiness.

James Pringle.

Mr. *Pringle* is since removed to *Berwick-Street*, near *St. Anne's Church*.

The Case of Mr. Robert Horsburgh in Conduit-Court, Long-Acre.

I did not attend the following Case; but Mr. Horsburgh, the Subject of it, gives me the following Relation.

S I R,

November 23, 1747.

I Was, on or about the 18th of *October 1747*, seized with a violent Fever, which deprived me of all my Senses, and every one that saw me thought it was improbable that I should recover. On the 24th of *October*, a Gentlewoman advised me to take a Paper of your Fever Powder, which I did about four o' Clock in the Afternoon; after I had taken it about an Hour, it made me vomit several Times, and purged me very often, but without giving me Pain, and caused me to sweat plentifully. After the Operation was over, I fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping till the next Morning, when I found myself perfectly recovered. The Fever entirely left me, and with it, a Pain in the back part of my Head, which I had been troubled with for upwards of two Years; and I have ever since enjoyed a good State of Health.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Robert Horsburgh.

The Case of Mr. Joseph Hands.

J O S E P H *Hands*, about *November 1746*, was seized with a violent Fever, which continued on him about a Week, when his Master, the Honourable Mr. *Vere Powlett*, ordered him to apply to me. I gave him a Dose of Powder, which made him vomit three or four Times, purg'd him several Times, and made him sweat plentifully for about 24 Hours; immediately after which the Fever entirely left him, he slept very well, and recovered without taking any Thing more.

In *July* 1747, he was again seized with a Fever, in consequence of a violent Cold, which affected him with severe Pains in all his Limbs, and a violent Pain in his Head, with Thirst, and a Dryness of his Tongue: But upon taking two Doses of the same Powder, he was immediately cured.

In *September* 1747, he was again seized with violent Pain in his Limbs, and a Fever, which ended in a Pleurisy. I again gave him three Doses of the same Powder, which operated much in the same Manner as the former had done, and entirely removed his Fever; for his Tongue, before rough and discoloured, became moist and red, his extreme Heat was absolutely gone; and his Urine, before crude, deposited a copious equal Sediment. But he could not get a Moment's Sleep, and complained that when he attempted to shut his Eyes, the Room seemed to turn round, and he had a thousand inconsistent Ideas. Upon this Complaint, I directed for him thirty Grains of Musk and twelve of Nitre. In half an Hour after taking it, he fell fast asleep, continued sleeping ten Hours, and awak'd perfectly well. This last Circumstance I mention as a Thing that is of great Consequence in Practice, and of which I have had much Experience in similar Cases. Nothing is superior to Musk in Spasmodic Disorders, and nothing is equal to it in the Convulsions of Children. But I am afraid it is generally used in two small Doses to answer the End.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Best.

MR S. *Mary Best*, at the Golden Sugar-Loaves in *Bury Street, St. James's*, was, on the *4th* Day of *September* 1747, seized with a violent Fever, having miscarried three Days before. On the Day following, she had so excessive a Pain in her Head, that it almost made her distracted, as she expressed herself; she continued in this Manner, without being able to sleep a Moment, till the Sunday following, being the *6th*, and that Day about 12 o' Clock she took a Dose of the Powder before mentioned. After she had taken the Powder about half an Hour, she was very sick, and vomited pretty much, and purged three or four Times. About eight o' Clock she fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping and sweating all Night,

and the next Morning she got up perfectly well, without any Complaint of her Head, or any Signs of a Fever; and had no Return.

Mr. Thomas Brooke *Attorney at Law* in Red Lyon Street, Holbourn, gives me the following Cases, which happened under his Inspection.

The Case of Mr. Beake Brooke, and that of Mrs. Mary Thackeray, Servant to Mr. Thomas Brooke.

S I R,

MY Brother *Beake* was, on the 1st of *October* last, taken ill of a violent Fever, which in a few Days ran so high as to make him delirious, and to all Appearance he was in the utmost Danger, the Medicines he had taken having no Manner of Effect, and the Apothecary who attended him said it would be a Miracle if he recovered. On the Sunday Morning, being the 8th, you visited him, and gave him a Dose of your Powder for Fevers about Noon, which made him vomit a little, and purged him pretty smartly, and sweated him a good deal. As soon as the Operation was over, he fell fast asleep, and continued sleeping, and in a breathing Sweat all that Night, and the next Morning he was perfectly well of his Fever, and able to walk about. He went abroad two Days after, and has continued well ever since.

Mary Thackeray, my Servant, was, on the 10th of *October* 1747, seized with a violent Pain in her Head, which brought on her a very bad Fever, and she was light-headed for several Days: but upon taking one Dose of your Powder, which purged her pretty much, and made her sweat, the Fever entirely left her.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

Tho. Brooke.

Nov. 24, 1747.

The Case of Miss Eccles.

ON *Wednesday* the 18th of *March* 1748, I was directed by a Lady of Distinction in *Westminster*, to attend *Miss Eccles*, at her Brother-in-Law's, *Mr. Hodges*, at the

Peacock in *Cateaton Street*. She was about twenty two Years of Age, had enjoyed a general good State of Health, but was not of a very strong Constitution. I understood that she came out of the Country about a Month before, and was soon after seized with a pretty severe Cold, attended with a Cough. This was succeeded by a Diarrhœa, which I had reason to believe would have terminated the Distemper. But it seems it was not thought proper that this should continue; for she had taken a great Number of Draughts and Boles, in which Diascordium, the Bark, and other Astringents and Opiates were Ingredients. These had the intended Effect, for the Diarrhœa was check'd; and upon this she became feverish, her Pulse high and quick, her Urine high-coloured, her Countenance remarkably red and florid, and she was at Intervals somewhat delirious. These Circumstances I collected from those about her. The Morning I visited her, she had taken twenty Grains of Ipecacuanha, which did not operate as an Emetic, but purged her copiously three Times; in Consequence of which she was manifestly better in all Respects. I was going to prescribe, when the Apothecary mentioned a Physician who attended her, upon which I declined directing any Thing till I had seen him, and an Appointment was made for our Meeting the next Morning at eleven. Accordingly I went at the Time; but the Doctor thought proper to behave in such a manner, that I deserted the Patient, and left her entirely to his Management. But on *Tuesday, March 24*, Mr. *Hodges* came to my House, and desired earnestly that I would see the young Lady again. Accordingly I made her a Visit, and was informed, that the preceding Evening, upon some Representations that had been made concerning the prodigious Number of Medicines she was to take, the Doctor said, it was not his Business to consult the Interest of her Executors, for it was impossible she could recover; and this, it seems, occasioned my being call'd again. Miss *Eccles* was at this Time excessively delirious, and had been so for some Days, during which Time she had never slept; her Tongue was very much discoloured; her Pulse extremely low and quick; her Heat was excessive; her Countenance extremely florid and red: and her Urine sometimes pale, and sometimes a little colour'd, but crude. The Medicines she had taken were cordial Draughts, and Boles

Boles every six Hours, from the Time I left her ; for I was informed there was some Suspicion of a Miliary Fever, which was to be expelled thro' the Pores of the Skin. After having represented, before a great many of the Neighbours, the Hardship of attending a Lady under such disadvantageous Circumstances, I consented to undertake the Conduct of her Case. I immediately order'd bleeding in the Foot ; applied a Blister to her Head, and stimulating Cataplasms of Mustard-Seed and Horse radish to her Feet. Mean time I took care to procure two Stools by a Clyster. That Evening she took a Dose of the Powder I have so often mentioned, which was repeated some Hours after ; but neither had any perceivable Operation. The next Day, *March 25th*, her Urine deposited a copious Sediment, tho' she still continued delirious. I repeated the third Dose of Powder, which, like the preceding, had no sensible Operation. Every Body, however, about her could perceive that she was visibly mended. In the Afternoon I gave her half an Ounce of *Glauber's Salt*, which purged her twice. That Night she slept. The next Morning, *March 26*, I found her in her Senses, and so much recovered that I told the Family I thought her out of Danger. I repeated some more Doses of *Glauber's Salt*, and in a very few Days she was perfectly well, except that she remained very weak ; but recovered enough to be married soon after.

R E M A R K S.

I cannot determine how far the Powder was instrumental in this Cure. To speak my own Sentiments, I think that neither the Powder, nor the other Remedies, would have performed it alone, tho' I was so fortunate as to succeed by both : But as her Urine separated immediately after taking the first Doses, and as this is the general Effect it produces, I must ascribe a good deal to it.

Upon this Occasion, I cannot excuse myself from observing, that I have frequently seen very considerable Effects produced by the Application of Cataplasms to the Feet, prepared of Horse-radish and Mustard seed, with a little old Yeast, and sharp Vinegar. Physicians who constantly treat Patients in the Hippocratic Method, waiting for a Crisis, and doing very little to interfere with the Operations of Nature, have abundant Opportunities of

observing, that the Piles, or Pains in the Feet, eminently relieve the Head. And therefore when these do not happen spontaneously, it has been thought expedient to excite them by Art. As to the Piles, it is not an easy Affair to bring them on soon enough to answer the Purpose; nor indeed can it be done at any time with any Degree of Certainty. It would, therefore, be a very great Improvement in Medicine, to discover a Method of exciting an Hæmorrhage from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins at Pleasure, and with as much Facility as we can procure one from the Veins of the Arm, the Neck, or the Foot; for I make no Doubt but by this means we should have it in our Power generally to secure the Head. But with Respect to Pains in the Feet, 'tis otherwise; for these may be, and are, frequently excited by the Application of Cantharides, Euphorbium, and other stimulating Ingredients. But these Cataplasms answer the End much sooner, and more effectually, than any other Topic whatever; especially if the Feet are previously softned by soaking them in Milk and Water; and if, instead of applying them to the Soles, the whole Feet are involved in them. spread pretty thick on a Linnen Cloth. I have almost daily Instances of Patients being rous'd from a Coma, or recovered from a Delirium, in a few Hours, by these Measures, with a Degree of salutary Pain, little inferior to the Rack; and this I esteem the surest Prognostic of returning Health; and on the contrary, I generally find an Insensibility or Absence of Pain, after the Application of these Cataplasms for a reasonable Time, to be the most certain Prefage of approaching Death. I need not mention, that they should be renewed from Time to Time as they become dry; or that when they have excited a sufficient Degree of Pain, or when that becomes intolerable, they may be removed, lest the continued Torture should frustrate the End proposed, by depriving the Patient of that Opportunity of getting natural Sleep, which it has afforded him, and which may reasonably be expected under this Management. The judicious will know when to re-apply them, and how to regulate the Degree of Pain, that it may be sufficient to answer the Purpose, without running into such an Extreme as to defeat the Intention. I do not speak of these Applications as a late Discovery, for Sinapisms are almost as old as Medicine; but I could not forbear saying

saying thus much, because I don't find that they are used in the common Course of Practice ; and because the great and good Effects I have often known them to produce, convince me, that it is an inexcusable Omission to neglect them, when the Patient is delirious or comatose, or when the Head is apprehended to be in Danger.

This Case farther affords me an Opportunity of speaking my Sentiments upon a Subject of vast Consequence in Practice, I mean that of a Miliary Fever. And I hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who think differently from me, will excuse me, if I am not so far a Sceptic, as to call in question some Points of Doctrine relative to this Distemper, which I find at present universally received as unquestionable Maxims. Sir *David Hamilton*, the celebrated Man-midwife some Years ago, wrote a Treatise expressly on this Disorder; and I must confess I have often met with the Fever he describes, attended with innumerable Vesicles upon the Breast, or all over the Body, about the Size of a Pin's Head. But this I have very seldom observ'd to happen, except in the Fevers of Child-bed Women, and that only when an Excess of Heat had been previously excited by the Season of the Year, the Regimen, or Medicines ; or when due Evacuations had been neglected in the Beginning, and in Consequence of this, the Febrile Heat had been suffered to rise to an extravagant Pitch. I, therefore, always consider'd these miliary Eruptions as the Off-spring of Heat only, by whatever Means it was produced ; and never had the least Reason to apprehend that they were caused by any Kind of Malignity or Poison antecedent to, or coeval with, the Fever. And in Consequence of these Sentiments, I have seldom or never solicited their Protrusion by Sudorifics ; but instead of that, have almost always judg'd it more prudent to prevent them, by curing the Fever, before it arriv'd at that Stage, in which they generally appear.

I don't know that the Name of Miliary Fever is at present confin'd to the Distemper above-mentioned ; but so far as I have been able to inform myself, this Name should seem to extend to all Sorts of Fevers attended with a great Number of small Eruptions, not yet distinguished by any particular Name. These, 'tis true, frequently occur in acute Diseases, if the Patient is kept very warm and takes many Cordials ; but they as often happen to
those

those who use much Exercise in hot Weather, or who travel into hot Climates, without any Fever or Cardiacs. Hence I have been induced to esteem them as the pure Effects of too intense Heat, and otherwise as independent of the Fever, and as little to be regarded in the Treatment, as a long Beard, or a dirty Face, when shaving or washing have been neglected, in Consequence of an acute Disorder. Of this, however, I will venture to be positive, that let the Physician but remove the Fever, and either no miliary Eruptions will be protruded; or if they are, they will be so perfectly inoffensive, as neither to deserve any Notice, nor any particular Treatment

Upon the whole, I have many Reasons to suspect that many of the miliary Fevers we hear of, are entirely the Children of Art; and that Nature is very little concern'd in their Generation. In order to explain how I apprehend they may be at any Time produced, give me leave for once to suppose a Case. Let the strongest Porter or Chairman that can be met with, in the most entire State of Health, be confined to his bed in a very warm Room; let him take every four Hours hot Sudorifics, and let Sweats be solicited by drinking plentifully Sack or White-Wine Whey, and by all other Methods that can be contrived. He will soon find himself hot, restless, and uneasy; and in some Days, Nature will probably attempt his Relief, by exciting a Diarrhoea. Let this be immediately check'd, and soon after he will become delirious, and will sleep either very uneasily, or not at all. Then let a Blister be laid on his Back, and, in the Progress of his Treatment, half a Dozen more on various Parts of the Body, and let the same Medicines and Regimen be continued. He will become more hot, restless, and delirious, be excruciated with the Strangury, and very likely sweat profusely, while the Symptoms continually increase. When he has been thus managed a certain Number of Days, fourteen for Example, or, if these are not sufficient, twenty, 'tis a thousand to one that Miliary Eruptions will appear upon the Surface of the Skin; and then withdrawing the heating Medicines, and Regimen, and giving him some Stools, 'tis possible he may recover.

The three following Cases may possibly convince those whom Facts can influence, that all the Maxims commonly received, relative to Miliary Fevers, are not strictly true.

The Case of Mrs. Sarah Hayes.

MRS. *Sarah Hayes*, Wife to *Mr. Hayes*, a Waiter at *White's Chocolate-House*, *St. James's-street*, aged twenty-two, was, on *Sunday* the 1st of *May*, 1748, taken with a Shivering, succeeded by an excessive Heat; and on *Monday* the 2d, was confin'd to her Bed. Her Fever continued increasing till about the 11th of *May*, during all which time she had little or no Sleep, and sweated profusely. At this Period miliary Eruptions began to appear on her Breast and Arms, which continued about three Days, and then disappear'd; upon which she was much worse, and began to be excessively delirious and insensible, insomuch as not to know her Husband, or any of her Friends; her Tongue was excessively dry, and black, and her Urine without any Sediment, and pale. In this Condition, on *Friday, May* the 20th, in the Evening, I visited her; she took a Dose of Fever Powder, upon which she was sick the greatest Part of the Night, puked gently several times, and purged four or five times. The next Morning her Tongue began to be moist and red, her Urine somewhat turbid, her Pulse regular, and much less quick, and her feverish Heat was greatly diminish'd, insomuch as to be scarcely perceivable. On *Sunday* Morning she was much better, but her Delirium still continued, and she slept but little. On *Sunday* Night she took a large Dose of Musk, and towards Five in the Morning slept for some Hours, and continued sleeping at Intervals till the *Wednesday* Morning following, when she perfectly recover'd her Senses and Health, without any other Medicine, except some few gentle Purges; and during my Attendance I think she took three or four neutral Draughts.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Freer.

ON *Monday June* 20, 1748, *Benjamin Freer*, about nineteen Years old, a Waiter now at the *Sun Tavern* in *St. Paul's Church Yard*, had been ill several Days of a Fever, and this Day miliary Eruptions began to appear on his Arms, which the next Day, *Tuesday* the 21st, disappear'd; and tho' he sweated very much, his Tongue became very dry, and he began to be delirious and convulsed, insomuch that on *Friday* the 24th, his Tongue was black, dry, crack'd and sore, and he was excessively delirious, perpetually muttering something that could not be

be understood, and throwing off the Bed-cloaths, could with Difficulty be kept in Bed, and was exceedingly convulsed all over. In this Condition I was call'd to him, and about Noon, *June* 24, he took one full Dose of Fever Powder, which gave him five Stools. At Night his Tongue began to be moist and red, and he spoke more intelligibly; but yet was, at Intervals, delirious. He took half a Dose more about Nine, and it was repeated about Four; but neither of these had any perceivable Operation. On *Saturday* the 25th, about Eleven in the Morning, he took another whole Dose, which gave him three Stools. At Night his Tongue was much more moist and red; he was more sensible, and his Convulsions much less. That Night he slept three Hours, and sweated very gently. On *Sunday* the 26th, by Eleven in the Morning, his Convulsions entirely ceased, his Tongue became red and moist; he was very sensible, and in every Respect so well, as to be thought out of Danger. The next Day he took a gentle Purge, which was repeated two or three Times, and perfectly recover'd.

R E M A R K S.

The Observations I would make upon the two preceding Cases are, that a Maxim generally receiv'd in Physic is false, importing, that when miliary Eruptions appear on the Skin in Fevers, and soon after recede, without any Possibility of being brought out again, the Patient almost always dies delirious and convuls'd. For in these two Cases, and many more I could instance, the Patients have recover'd with great Ease, notwithstanding the Retrocession of the Eruptions above-mentioned. And, secondly, that as the Reproduction of these Efflorescences was in no degree necessary to the Cure of the Fever, I should strongly suspect, that their first Appearance was of as little Use; and if of no Service here, I see no Reason to imagine they are at any time of Consequence enough to deserve a particular Treatment. Of this, however, I think myself abundantly certain, that let the Physician take Care to moderate the Fever in such a manner, that the Symptoms may not run into an Excess; and *the vital Powers*, or what is usually understood by the Word *Nature*, will so regulate the Disorder as to produce and keep them out, if it should be conducive to the Preservation of the Individual; and never expel them at all, or suffer

them to recede, if they are superfluous or injurious. And with Respect to the Delirium, Convulsions, and that Train of fatal Symptoms which usually are said to ensue upon the Disappearance of miliary Eruptions, I must be so candid as to confess, that I have ascrib'd these generally to the very hot Medicines usually exhibited with a view of expelling them ; for I know that in other Fevers, the same heating Medicines will produce the very same Symptoms.

The Case of Mrs. Anne Medley.

A NNE MEDLEY, a young Woman about twenty-five Years of Age, being upon a Visit to a Relation at *Dunmow* in *Essex*, forty Miles from *London*, was on *Monday, May* the 30th, about four o'Clock in the Morning, seiz'd with a violent Pain in her Right Hip, and a Fever, which increased till *Thursday* Morning, at which time her Fever was excessive, and her Pain, now spread all over her, was intolerable. On *Monday*, the Day she was taken ill, she lost ten or twelve Ounces of Blood, which was very fizy. In this Condition however, on *Wednesday, June* the 1st, she set out for *London*, being persuaded she should have more Care taken of her at home than in a strange Place. That Night she arriv'd at *Chelmsford*, and was there told that her Disorder was the Gout, and that she must drink for her Life strong Wines, in order to keep it from her Stomach. That Night she took strong White-Wine Whey, with Hart's-horn Drops, which did her a great deal of Mischieff ; for next Morning she was much worse in every Respect. That Morning, *Thursday, June* the 2d, she set forward for *London*, and upon the Road drank near a Bottle of White-Wine, the strongest that could be procured, in Pursuance of the Instructions she had receiv'd. As her Disorder was from the first a severe Inflammatory Fever, the Wine had the Effect which might reasonably be expected from it ; that is, inflam'd her to an excessive Degree. She came home that Evening from the Inn, in a Chair ; but with the utmost Difficulty, and was very near expiring in it, in all Appearance. When she was undress'd, her Right Leg was extremely swell'd and black ; and the Skin was crack'd and discharg'd Ichor and Blood, and her Pain and Fever rag'd with the utmost Violence. In this Condition she
took

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took half a Dose of Fever Powder, which gave her four or five Stools, and made her puke a little, and rais'd a gentle Sweat. The next Morning, *June* the 3d, the Tumor of her Leg subsided; she was in much less Pain, and her Fever was much abated. On *Saturday*, *June* the 4th, she lost twelve Ounces of Blood, which was extremely fizy; and at Night the Powder was repeated, with much the same Effect as the first. On *Sunday*, *June* the 5th, she lost ten Ounces more of Blood, as fizy as before; and at Night a Blister was apply'd to her Back. *Monday*, *June* the 6th, her Fever was very moderate, but her Pains continued excessive, and she could get no Sleep. She lost ten Ounces of Blood, more fizy than the first. Till *Sunday* the 12th, she took three or four times a Day, Nitre and other neutral Salts; and was three times purg'd with *Glauber's* Salt. On that Day a great Quantity of miliary Eruptions appear'd upon her Breast and Arms, but very faintly. The same neutral Salts and Purges were continued till *Sunday*, *June* the 19th, and the miliary Eruptions came forward pretty well. The Pains still continued with Violence; and she had never clos'd her Eyes to sleep from the first Seisure, that is, for twenty Days. This Morning her Urine, which had all the Time been high colour'd and crude, was as pale as Rock Water. Her Fever return'd with Violence, and she began to be very delirious. She lost immediately ten Ounces of Blood, which continued fizy as before, and in an Hour took a very large Dose of Fever Powder, which made her very sick all Day, and gave her eighteen Stools: After the third of which, her Urine became again high colour'd, and at Night deposited a copious Sediment. After every Stool she was manifestly better, insomuch, that in the Evening the Delirium ceased, and she was perfectly in her Senses. That Night, after taking a Dose of Musk, she slept for the first time from Twelve to One, but awak'd in great Confusion and Pain: At five in the Morning of the 20th, she fell asleep again, and slept till Seven, but awak'd in the same Confusion. At this time the miliary Eruptions were come very forward, appear'd with very small white Heads, which broke, and discharg'd a Water. From this Time she was perfectly free from her Fever, but her Pains continued, tho' less violent. She slept from time to time, but as her Sleep was very much

confus'd

confus'd and disturb'd, the Evening of *Tuesday, June* the 21st, she took half a Dram of Musk, and twelve Grains of Nitre. That Night she slept pretty well, and continued to sleep ever after with more Ease. From this time she was pretty free from her Fever; but when the first miliary Efflorescences went off, a second Crop appear'd, and after that a third, but with little or no Inconvenience, for she was able to sit up the greatest Part of the Day, and soon recover'd; except that for some Time she was affected with Pains in the Arms and Legs, returning upon any considerable Alteration of the Weather.

R E M A R K S.

The young Woman, who is the Subject of this History, two Days before her Journey, had heated herself excessively by ironing Linnen, and had been so imprudent as to go into a damp Cellar, and drink Small-beer, whilst in a violent Sweat; and the Day on which she travell'd was excessively hot and sultry. These Circumstances, added to the preposterous Treatment of her Disorder whilst abroad, excited an Inflammation to the highest Degree imaginable; insomuch that the Heat of her Distemper, which was excessive, performed the Office of heating Medicines and Cordials, and excited miliary Eruptions. But the judicious will observe, that little Regard was paid to these Appearances, and that nothing was attempted with a View of promoting them. Instead of that, all the Evacuations, the Medicines, and Regimen, tended to cool, to check the Violence of the Inflammation, to remove the Fever, or at least to keep it within due Bounds. The Success answer'd my Expectations.

It often happens, that Persons of both Sexes, upon taking a violent Cold, are seiz'd with an utter Loss of Appetite, Dejection of Spirits, violent Coughs, Pains in the Breast, and sometimes in the Arms and Legs; and all those Symptoms which usually accompany a Consumption. I give, therefore, the following Cases, as Specimens of what may be expected in such Disorders from the Use of the Powder.

The Case of Mr. Thomas Carter, at the Sun and Apple-Tree, in White-Hart Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. Carter was, on *May 3, 1748*, about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, seized with a violent Shivering, which

which lasted about three Hours. He was put to Bed, and when the Shivering ceas'd, he became excessively hot and feverish. The next Morning his Apothecary took away about ten Ounces of Blood. From the first he was much afflicted with Pains in his Bowels; he could get but very little Sleep, and was generally delirious, with very few and short Intervals. In this State he continued till the 15th of the same Month; his Medicines were warm Cordials and Diaphoretics. A Blister was apply'd to his Back, and two to his Arms; and he had several Clysters, being excessively costive during the whole Illness. About the 16th he was seiz'd with a very severe Cough, and his Legs began to swell pretty much, and pitted. On the 21st he was remov'd to *Kensington*, in a very weak Condition; the Delirium having ceas'd for a few Days. Whilst he continued there, the Cough and Swelling of his Legs increas'd greatly, and he became daily weaker, infomuch that on *July* the 1st, he was with much Difficulty brought to Town, as his Family and Friends thought, to die; and that Day his Wife was told, by one concern'd in Physic, that he would sleep no more in this World.

July the 1st, about seven in the Evening, I visited him for the first Time, and found him too weak to walk across the Chamber. His Cough was so excessive, that he had scarcely slept a Moment for many Nights; and every Night he spit more than a half Pint Bason of a yellow and green viscid Matter, very frothy, and mix'd with Pus. His Pulse was scarcely perceivable: His Tongue dry and white: He was excessively thirsty and very deaf: His Urine was very red, crude, and small in Quantity; and his Legs were much swell'd. This Evening I directed an Emulsion of *Sperma Ceti*, with *Opobalsam* and a little *Rhubarb*, to procure a Stool.

July the 2d, I made him a second Visit, and found him much in the same Condition as the Day before. As I judg'd there was Reason to believe the Disorder of his Lungs depended on his Fever, I gave him that Night twelve Grains of the Fever Powder. At this time he complain'd very much, as he had done some time, of a Pain and great Soreness at the lower part of his Breast, on the Right Side. *July* 3. in the Morning, I thought him somewhat better, for his Urine deposited a copious
white

white Sediment, was more in Quantity, and he was much less feverish and thirsty, and better in Spirits, having got a little Sleep: This Night he took fifteen Grains more of the same Medicine. *July 4*, his Thirst was very much abated, his Tongue moist and red, his Urine in large Quantity, and he had slept some Hours the preceding Night; so that I thought him upon the whole much better. This Night a Dose of fifteen Grains of the Powder was repeated.

July 5, he had slept a good deal; his Cough, Spitting, Thirst, and Deafness were much better. This Night he took fifteen Grains more.

July 6 and 7, he continued mending, and took each Night fifteen Grains of the Powder, which till this Time had no sensible Operation. But,

July 8, he took another Dose of fifteen Grains, and was restless and uneasy till two o'Clock, when he vomited twice plentifully, so as to fill a Chamber-pot half full of yellow frothy Phlegm; and immediately after he fell asleep, and continued sleeping till near Eight, without once coughing or spitting.

July 9, I found him surprizingly better, every bad Symptom being much abated. This Night a Dose of fifteen Grains was repeated: About two in the Morning he vomited plentifully, then slept till Eight, as the preceding Night.

July 10, I found him so much recovered, that I judg'd him out of Danger. From this Time his Cough was so little troublesome, that he could sleep eight or nine Hours without being once disturbed. He spit but little, and that of a good Colour and Consistence. The swelling of his Legs gradually abated, his Appetite returned, so as to be craving, and he grew plump and strong, so as to walk in *Somerset* Gardens and the Park, almost every Day. From this Time he took the Powder only once in two or three Days, and on the other Evenings some gentle cathartic Pills, to give him a Motion or two the next Day.

July 29, he went to the Melon Ground, at *Mill-Bank*, walk'd for an Hour, and then walk'd home.

August 7, he walk'd to *Marybone*, thence to *Tottenham-Court*, and thence home.

August 8, he went to *Fulham* in a Coach, and walk'd all the Way home.

Since that Time he has been perfectly well : But lest I should ascribe too much to the Powder, I must remark, that from the Time I was first consulted, I confined him to a very strict Regimen, and forbid all Manner of Flesh and all Sorts of fermented Liquors. His Food consisted principally of Broths, Milk, the raw White of an Egg beat up with Sugar, and other things of the same kind; he had the Liberty of drinking plentifully of the Juices of bak'd Cherries and Currants, the Fruits then in Season.

The Case of Mr. Giles Alsop, a Hatter, in White-Hart Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. *Giles Alsop* was, about the Middle of *March*, 1749, seized with a slow Fever, attended with great Lowness of Spirits and Dejection, a Cough and considerable Spitting, an utter Loss of Appetite, want of Sleep, and Thirst, infomuch that he was thought to be in a Consumption. In this Situation he lost some Blood, and took every Night ten Grains of the Fever Powder, which only made him sweat very gently. He found himself much better immediately, and in a Fortnight was perfectly restored to his Health.

The Case of Mr. Benjamin Pinchis.

MR. *Benjamin Pinchis*, Coachman to a noble Earl, was about the 20th of *December*, 1748, seized with Pains in his Back, Sides, and Limbs, attended with a feverish Indisposition, and an absolute want of Rest, together with perpetual Tremblings. On *Wednesday, Jan. 4*, 1748-9, he took half a Dose of the Powder, which gave him one Stool, and made him sweat profusely. At one in the Morning he took another, which made him vomit once, procur'd three Stools, and made him sweat till Nine on *Thursday Morning*: By the Evening of which Day he was perfectly well.

The Case of Mrs. Kidney.

MRS. *Clark*, now *Mrs. Kidney*, Wife to *Mr. Kidney*, of *Goldsmiths-Hall*, had been for upwards of two Years afflicted with a Fever on her Spirits and Nerves, as it was called, which reduced her so very low, that she

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was unable to see any Company, and was ready to sink down at the least Noise; every Object seem'd distorted and frightful, and so great Watchfulness attended the Disorder, that she has been often six or eight Nights successively without Sleep, tho' one hundred and twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum were given her at a Time to procure it. Her Friends try'd all Means for her Relief that were advised, but without Effect, and she was supposed past all Hopes of Recovery. She was persuaded to take seven Grains of the Fever Powder, which made her a little sick, then occasioned a gentle Sweat, and after that purg'd her twice; when the Operation was over, she found herself infinitely better. However, pursuant to the Directions, she took seven Grains more of the same Powder, which had nearly the same Effect as the former; and in three or four Days she perfectly recovered her Health.

Thus much was sent me by the Lady in Question, before I had seen her: But upon examining into the Particulars of the Case, I found something very remarkable attending it. She had been bit by a mad Dog about two Years before, and had never been perfectly well afterwards. But the next Year, nearly at the same Season in which she had received the Wound, all the Symptoms above-mentioned appeared with great Violence. What Measures were taken, I cannot learn, but in some Weeks she became much better. The second Year, at the same Season, her Disorders were again exasperated as before; and it was then she took the Fever Powder, with the Success mentioned above.

The Cases of many People occur in medicinal Writers, who after receiving a Bite from a mad Dog, have been seiz'd periodically with most of those Symptoms which precede and accompany the *Hydrophobia*. *Hildanus* gives an Instance of this kind in a Letter from *Roscius*. The Lady who is the Subject of his Observation, as I remember, had Returns of her Disorder every seven Years at first, and afterwards more frequently. We read of something of the like kind in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that happened to two Boys in *Ireland*. And I have been told by a Gentleman of Veracity, of a Case where the Distemper appeared periodically in a Boy who was Whipper-in to a Pack of Fox-Hounds in the North of *England*. I don't relate this by way of recommending this Medicine in that

Species of Madness excited by the Bite of a mad Dog, because I have no farther Experience of its Efficacy. And as Quicksilver will both prevent and cure it, (as is shewn in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in my Pamphlet upon this Subject,) it would be trifling, as well as inhuman, to neglect a certain Remedy for the Sake of an Experiment.

The Case of Mary Smith, of Babraham, near Hogmagog, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Godolphin.

ON *Wednesday* the 4th of *December*, 1748, she was seized with a violent Fever and sore Throat, which continued to grow worse without any Intermision, till *Sunday* the 8th, when she was blooded, and a Blister was laid to her Back; the Fever still heightened, and she grew delirious: On *Monday* Morning she was seized with convulsive Twitchings, the Fever was burning hot, and her Speech alter'd, so as at times not to be understood. At ten that Morning, Mr. *Anthony Froling*, a Servant of Lord *Godolphin's*, gave her fifteen Grains of the Fever Powder. In half an Hour after she was in a profuse Sweat, which continued above an Hour. She had one small Puke, and in the Afternoon two Stools. At Night the Fever abated, and she got some Sleep; (of which she had not had a Wink before from her being first taken ill) the Fever continued to abate all *Tuesday*, and on *Wednesday* she took fifteen Grains more of the Powder, which had no visible Operation, but she still continued to mend, and the Fever abated, tho' it was not quite gone off; the Complaint in her Throat still continued; and on *Friday* the 23d she took the like Dose of Powder, which only sweated her for near three Hours. On this the Fever went off, and the sore Throat in a manner was quite well.

The Case of Mrs. Margaret Mincing.

MRS. *Margaret Mincing*, then Servant to the Honourable Mr. *Drax*, in *Pall Mall*, was on *Monday, March* the 9th, 1748, extreamly ill of a Fever. She was very hot and thirsty, had not slept for three Days and Nights, was very coltive, had violent Pains in her Head, and likewise all over her; her Face, Arms, and Legs were very much convulsed. That Night about Eleven, she took

a Dose of Powder, which in about an Hour made her a little sick, but without vomiting. About the same Time a Blister was apply'd to her Back, and stimulating Cataplasms to her Feet. She sweated all that Night plentifully, and the next Morning, about seven, took another Dose of Powder, in Consequence of which, she sweated all that Day, and by ten o'Clock in the Morning all her Pains and Convulsions ceased, and the Fever seem'd entirely cur'd. On *Friday Morning, March 11*, the convulsive Motions returned, together with the Pains in her Head, but without any Feverish Heat. About eight in the Morning she took another Powder, which raised a gentle Sweat; and at eleven the Convulsions and Pains entirely ceas'd. She then took a very gentle Purge, which operated several Times. She had no Return of her Pains, Convulsions, or Fever, but recovered perfectly.

Very soon after this, I had Intelligence, that a violent epidemical Fever rag'd in *Dorsetshire*, of which scarcely one in fifteen, of those that were seiz'd with it, recover'd. And upon this, I requested Mr. *Drax*, who from the preceding Case had contracted a favourable Opinion of the Medicine, to send a Quantity of it to his Steward in that County, with proper Directions, and Orders to distribute it in the Manner he thought most proper for the Welfare of his Neighbours. And I am persuaded, that the same Spirit of Humanity which prevailed upon him to grant my Petition, has given him sufficient Reason, not to regret his Compliance. For his Steward sends me the following Account.

To Dr. James.

S I R,

Charborough, 15th July 1749.

I Received yours, but the Hurry of Business I am engag'd in, with the Distance of time since the Fever rag'd here, would not permit me to collect the following Cases (with that Exactness I have aimed at) sooner; and indeed, I am still afraid, that for want of Attendance on the several sick Persons, and Knowledge in the physical Way, several Symptoms have escaped my Notice.

The Fever that raged here from the Beginning of *March* to the latter End of *May*, 1748, was generally fatal; not above one in ten got over it. Their first Complaint was a Chilliness and Pain in all their Limbs, which soon settled

in the Throat, Breast, or Side, but generally in the latter; and in a few Hours after they were taken, they were so dispirited and extremely ill, that one would have thought them just expiring; and indeed a great many did at the End of three Days, and the Generality at the End of five Days. I observed that when this Fever was most fatal it was attended with a Purgings.

The Reason why no more of your Powders were taken, is this; the Fever had made great Progress before they came here; and after I had received them, it required some Time and Difficulty to persuade the Country people to take them, who by their natural Dislike to Medicine, and the Prejudice they entertain'd of the Powders being Mercury, or something of a poisonous Nature, they chose rather to die than to lay violent Hands on themselves. Whether these weak Notions were nursed by the Physicians and Apothecaries here I am not certain; but I have some Reason to think they were, because I have heard some of them in public Company endeavour to discredit the Powders, by calling them a quack Composition, and the like. This, tho' easily seen thro' by People of small Penetration, yet with the Multitude had some Weight; but, at last, Experience convinced them that the Powders were found more efficacious than Bleeding and Blistering, the Method pursued by the Physicians and Apothecaries.

The Case of the first Person who took your Powders here, *viz.* Henry Hain of Lytchet near Pool, in the County of Dorset, was taken in March 1748, with a cold Shivering, and a great Pain in his Limbs, which soon brought on a violent Fever, and in two or three Days he was thought very dangerously ill; being informed of his Condition, I sent him a Dose of your Powder with proper Directions, which I copy'd out of your Dissertation on Fevers; the Powders sweated him very much, and his Pains and Fever abated; but the Nurse imprudently gave him a Clyster before the Operation of the Powder was over, and he thereby took fresh Cold, which brought on the Fever more violent than ever; I sent him another Dose, which operated as before, and probably would have immediately cur'd him, had he been prevented from going down Stairs too soon, which laid him up again for some Days; however he got over it, and has continued well ever since.

Mr. *George Goodwin* of *Morden* near *Wareham*, *Carpenter*, was taken in *March* 1748, with a *Chilliness*, and a great *Pain* in his *Limbs*, which was soon followed with a violent *Fever*, and a great *Oppression* at his *Breast*, and a *Pain* in his *Side*; after he had been bled four or five *Times* without *Relief*, I sent him a *Dose* of your *Powder*, which sweated him very much, and in five or six *Hours* after he had taken it, he found himself quite easy, and the *Fever* perfectly gone, and has remained well to this *Day*.

William Isaac, of *Morden*, was taken about the same *Time* with the like *Complaints*; after he had been twice bled I gave him a *Dose* of your *Powder*, which sweated him very much, and in a few *Hours* his *Fever* left him, and he has continued well to this *Day*.

Elizabeth Gawler, of *Morden*, was likewise taken with a violent *Fever*, and without *Bleeding* or using any other *Means*, but taking one *Dose* of your *Powder* (which sweated her very much) the *Fever* left her in four *Hours* after she took it, and returned no more.

Daniel Travers, of *Morden*, was in *April* 1748, seiz'd with a violent *Fever*, and a *Pain* in his *Breast* and *Side*, but by taking one *Dose* of your *Fever Powder*, the *Fever* left him, and he has remained well to this *Day*.

Mr. *Thomas Oliver* of *Spetisbury*, near *Blandford*, aged upwards of sixty *Years*, was, in *June* 1748, taken with a violent *pleuritic Fever*; after he had been bled and try'd several *Medicines* in vain, he was advis'd. to send for a *Dose* of your *Fever Powder*, which sweated him very much, and by taking the second *Dose* his *Fever* quite left him, and he remains well to this *Day*.

Henry Tobit, *John Gallop*, *Thomas Stickland*, *Henry Fry*, and *Francis Barnes*, were all seized with violent *Fevers* about the same *Time*, and applied to me for your *Powders*, which operated as before by sweating, and I believe their *Cure* was principally owing to your *Powders*.

I am inform'd, that several *Persons* at a farther *Distance* in this *Neighbourhood* have taken them with the like *Success*; and the only *Times* they have fail'd within my *Knowledge* were on the following *Persons*, viz. *Thomas Bozant*, *Roger Baker*, *Mary Sellar*, and *Jane Potter*, who all died; but I find by a nice *Enquiry*, that the

the Powders were imprudently administred, or not given till the Person was actually departing. *I am, S I R,*

Your most humble Servant,

Humphry Giles.

MR S. *Dickens* of *Enfield*, a Lady of Fortune, and one whose Character puts her Veracity out of Dispute, did me the Favour to send me, on the 11th of Nov. 1749, her own Case, that of her Daughter, and those of four of her Neighbours, who were, I presume, oblig'd to her for the Medicine. The two first of which are as follow.

The Case of Mrs. Dickens.

MR S. *Dickens* was, about the middle of *March* 1749, seized with a Fever, of that Kind which is call'd Nervous; it continued for near two Months; but on or about the 14th of *May* following, she took one Dose of the Fever Powder, which made her puke, and excited a Sweat. The next Day she was perfectly well, and has continued so ever since.

The Case of Miss Dickens.

MI S S *Dickens* was about the same Time ill of a violent Cold, attended with a Fever. She took half a Dose of the Powder, by which she was perfectly cur'd, and has remained well ever since.

A Copy of a Letter publish'd in the News-Papers by the Rev. Mr. John Neville Birch.

S I R, Penn in *Buckinghamshire*, June 8, 1750.

TH E Perusal of some Cases in the Papers relating to the extraordinary Cures performed by Dr. *James's* Powders on two Gentlemen, who attended the fatal Sessions at the *Old-Baily*, put me in mind that it was my Duty to contribute all in my Power to the Publick Good by publishing my own, which was literally thus, according to the best information I can get, having been myself insensible and delirious, and of course not remembering any thing that happened.

On *Thursday* the 12th of *April* last, being on a Visit at *Sir Neville Hickman's* at *Bare-Hill, Berkshire*, I was seized with a Fever. In the Night I was much better but on *Friday* it returned with great Violence. On *Saturday* an Apothecary took from me some Blood, and on *Sunday* a Blister was laid on my Back. On *Monday* being

being very ill, Dr. *Addington* of *Reading* was sent for; and about four or five Days after Dr. *Hayes* of *Windsor* was called in. I mention the Names of these Gentlemen, because their high Reputations in their Profession will remove all manner of Suspicion that any thing was neglected which could contribute to my Recovery. During this Week I was bled twice more in the Arm, twice in the temporal Artery, was cupp'd several Times, once bled with Leeches, had two more Blisters applied to the Arms, two to the Legs, one to the Head, and two Plaisters to the Feet. On *Sunday, April 22*, I was so extremely ill that the Person who attended me went down Stairs to Sir *Neville Hickman*, and told him I was dead; but upon my discovering some Signs of Life, Sir *Neville* made them endeavour to force down a Dose of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, of which I swallowed about a third or fourth Part. On *Monday* and *Tuesday*, the 23d and 24th, I was better, but the Powder was not then repeated. On *Wednesday* I relapsed, and on *Thursday* was so ill that my Physicians had not the least Hopes of my Life: This Day, *April 26*, I took for the second Time a Dose of Dr. *James's* Powder, and on *Friday, April 27*, was much better. This Medicine was repeated, and to the great Surprise of almost every Body, I continued to mend hourly, and in a few Days perfectly recovered.

Sir *Neville George Hickman*, and Mr. *Willoughby Wood* of *Thoresby* in *Lincolnshire*, who was at that time at Sir *Neville's*, will attest the Truth of this Relation: And I am perswaded that Dr. *Hayes* and Dr. *Addington* will do the same; because they were at that Time clear that my Recovery was entirely owing to Dr. *James's* Fever Powder.

These, Sir, are the Particulars of my Case, which I beg may by your Means be communicated to the Publick for the general Good of Mankind.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c,

JOHN NEVILLE BIRCH.

*A Copy of a Letter publish'd in the News-Papers
by Capt. Charlton.*

S I R,

HAVING been lately seized with a very smart Fever, attended with a violent Head-ach, and Lowness of Spirits, and indeed every Symptom that portended an Ill-

ness of some Danger and Continuance; and having luckily by me two or three Papers of Dr. *James's* celebrated Fever Powder, I ordered one of them to be divided into three Parts, of which I took one about eight o'Clock in Evening, which threw me into a plentiful Sweat, and, in less than Half an Hour, into a profound Sleep; and being awakened about twelve, at which time I took another of the Powders, it had so surprizing an Effect, that I slept 'till eight the next Morning, when I found every Symptom vanished; my Pulse eased, my Head-ach quite left me, and in such a Flow of Spirits, that I had almost forgot that I had gone to Bed indisposed, and indeed have continued ever since in a much better State of Health than I had been in for some Time before; which induces me to believe that there is something in that admirable Medicine, of so cordial and excellent a Quality, which exceeds the Modesty of what is promised in the common Advertisements, or even of the Doctor's own Hopes of its Success. I desire therefore that you will give this short and true Account a Place in your Paper, as I only intend it for the general Good of Mankind, who may labour under these terrible Disorders, and in Justice to the Author of that universally useful Discovery.

*Johnson's Court,
Charing Cross,
Aug. 20, 1750.*

*I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
JOHN CHARLTON*

*The Case of Colley Cibber, Esq; as it was
publish'd in the News-Papers.*

*White's Chocolate-House, St. James's,
Feb. 1, 1750.*

ON the 6th of *December* last I was seized with a Fever, which in 24 Hours was so violent that I became extremely delirious, insomuch that I obstinately refused all manner of Medicines. This continued till about *December* the 16th, when all my Friends thought me near expiring, and the more because I was then in the 80th Year of my Age. At this time my Relations gave me a Dose of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder in some Tamarinds, unknown to me, which, as it had no Taste, I did not discover. This gave me one Stool, and the next Morning I was much better. From that time, my Relations
gave

gave me the same Medicine, without my Knowledge, in Small Beer, Tea, and every Thing I took. This was attended with so good an Effect, that in three Days the Fever, with all its Symptoms, entirely left me, insomuch that I am now perfectly recovered.

This I esteem my Duty to the Publick to communicate for the general Advantage of Mankind.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,
COLLEY CIBBER.

Three Cases communicated by Mr. Bullock, of Pyle, near Colnbrook.

ON the 5th of February 1751, the Son of *John Hawks*, Gardener to Mr. *Bullock*, aged twelve Years, was seized with a most violent Fever, in Consequence of which he kept his Bed fifteen Weeks, the six last of which he lay senseless, and was so excessively reduced, that no one had the least Expectation of his Recovery; and for some Weeks it was thought impossible he could live an Hour longer; for he was so emaciated, that his Joints work'd Wounds through the Skin, which were thought very likely to mortify. In this Situation, Dr. *James's* Fever Powder was, by a Neighbour, given to the Child, and repeated three times; at the same Time the Cataplasms described in the printed Directions for taking the same Powder were applied to his Feet. These were attended with such surprizing Effects, that the Boy soon recovered his Senses; in four Days came down Stairs, and walked about, and in a Fortnight was as perfectly well as before his Illness.

A very little after this a Daughter of the same *John Hawks*, ten Years old, was seized with the same Fever, which proved as violent as her Brother's, and reduced her almost as low; but upon taking some few Doses of the same Powders, she recovered in a very few Days, in the same surprizing Manner.

Richard Creed, Shepherd to the said Mr. *Bullock*, was about the 17th of July last seized with a violent Cold, attended with excessive Pains in his Limbs, which were immediately succeeded by a Fever; this continued perpetually increasing, 'till he was thought to be beyond all Possibility of Recovery, when he took Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which in about three Hours excited a plentiful Sweat, and procured one Stool. The Powder was

repeated once a Day for the succeeding five Days, during which Time he continued hourly mending, and perfectly recovered.

The Case of a Gentleman at Montauban in France, published in the News-Papers, by Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Falkland.

IN the Beginning of *November* 1751, the Right. Hon. the Lord *Falkland*, being at *Montauban* in *France*, visited an *English* Gentleman there, who was thought to be expiring of a Fever; his Physicians and Friends being destitute of all Hopes of his Recovery. He had taken a great Quantity of the Bark, which, far from doing him Service, appeared to be very prejudicial to him. At this Time he rattled in the Throat, was very much delirious and insensible, and excessively hot and low. At seven in the Morning Lord *Falkland* gave him half a Paper of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which made him sweat profusely. Two Hours after he took another half Paper, in Consequence of which he brought up a large Mouthful of very black Bile, had some Stools, and sweated plentifully. Betwixt twelve and one he sat up and spoke, and became sensible: At three he took a whole Paper, which was repeated at proper Intervals, according to the printed Directions. In Consequence of this he perfectly recovered from his Disorder, and in a few Days regain'd his Strength. The Right Hon. the Lord *Falkland* esteeming this more a public than a private Concern, has ordered it to be published for the Advantage of Mankind.

THE terrible Havock which was made amongst the Gentlemen of the Law and others, who attended the *Old Bailey* in *April* 1750, is too recent to be readily forgot. Some time in the *May* following, when the Town was very much alarmed on Account of the Fever then raging, the following Paragraphs and Cases, which were literally true, appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*.

‘ At this Juncture, when every body is alarmed at the
 ‘ frequent Deaths of Numbers of People, who attended
 ‘ at the late Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, and when many
 ‘ seem apprehensive lest the Contagion should spread still
 ‘ farther, it may be some Satisfaction to the Public to be
 ‘ informed, that no one, who contracted a Fever in Con-
 ‘ sequence

sequence of that Attendance, and took Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, has died. The two following Cases are very remarkable, and, at this Time, of too much Consequence to be concealed from the Publick.

Mr. *John Hearne*, Clerk to Mr. *Madden*, an Insurance-Broker in *Castle Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange*, was at the Sessions-House on *Friday* the 27th of *April*, during the whole Day, to hear the Trials. On *Thursday* the 10th of *May*, he was seized with a violent Fever, and was extremely convulsed and delirious till *Wednesday* the 23d, and had a prodigious Number of ill-coloured Spots all over him, which never rose above the Surface of the Skin. A great many Blisters were applied to different Parts, but without any good Effect. When he was given over by every one, he took about Noon, on *Wednesday* the 23d, ten Grains of Dr. *James's* Powder, and repeated it every six Hours. About seven o'Clock on *Thursday* Morning the 24th, he began to sleep, and slept three Hours, and then awaked perfectly in his Senses, free from Convulsions, and is now entirely recovered. It was particularly remarkable in this Case, that his Blisters, which were perfectly dry, began to run again profusely, after taking four Doses of this Powder."

Mr. *Ruffel*, Bookseller, at *Horace's Head* without *Temple Bar*, mixed with the Crowd to see the Prisoners brought down on the 30th of *April* 1750, to receive Sentence. On *Thursday* the 10th of *May* he was seized with a Fever attended with a Delirium and strong Convulsions. Some few Spots appeared upon him, but went in again so as scarcely ever to be very perceptible; and upon the whole he was so ill, that a Physician of great Eminence despair'd of his Life the first Time he saw him. On *Wednesday* Morning the 23d of *May*, being the 13th of his Disorder, he took ten Grains of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, and repeated it every six Hours. On *Thursday* the 24th in the Morning he had slept, and was remarkably better: He continued to take the Powders that Day and the next, mending every Hour, and is now perfectly recovered.

Great Numbers of People within this Month, seized violently with Fevers, have taken this Medicine in the Beginning, and have been perfectly well in twenty-four Hours, so that it is impossible to say absolutely, that theirs was the same Species of Fever. But as the Symptoms

‘ were exactly the same at first, it is probable these would
 ‘ have been as dangerously ill as the Gentlemen above
 ‘ described, or been in the utmost Danger, if this Medi-
 ‘ cine had not been taken.

‘ After this several others were cured of this Fever, a-
 ‘ mongst which were *Thomas Walker Esq;* of the *Temple*, and
 ‘ a Waiter at the *Castle Tavern*, in *Henrietta Street*, *Co-*
 ‘ *vent Garden*, whose Name is *Charles*.

A LETTER from Mr. Henry Laughton,
 Merchant, at Boston in New England, to Mr.
 John Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-Yard,
 London.

S I R,

I Was in *London* in *September* last, and heard a great Cha-
 racter of *Dr. James's Fever Powder*, and being then
 bound home to *Boston*, was persuaded by some of my Friends
 to purchase a few Papers for the Use of my Family only;
 but when I was at your Ware-house, and heard them so
 much enquired after, I bought more Papers than I
 intended. After I arrived here, and on reading *Dr. James's*
Dissertation on Fevers and inflammatory Disorders, and
 the Account of Cures made by the Powders, I imagined
 it might be serviceable in a Distemper which has pre-
 vailed here, and in several Parts of the Country, for some
 Years past, carried off a great many, and has generally
 been termed the *Throat Distemper*, and chiefly prevailed
 amongst Children. Many have been taken, and dead
 in two or three Days, the Throat being eat away in a
 surprizing Manner, which I thought might be ranked
 amongst inflammatory Disorders. A Neighbour of mine
 had a Negro Girl, which he had a great Value for, ta-
 ken with this Distemper, and the Doctor that attended
 her gave her over, and declared she could not live many
 Hours. Some of the Powders were given her, agreeably
 to the printed Directions, which entirely cured her in a
 few Days. Another Neighbour had a Servant ill with
 a very bad Cough, and something of a Fever, so that he
 had not slept for many Nights and Days, and his Doctor
 could do no more for him; he took the Powders, and
 in three Days was well of his Cough, but very weak, and
 in three Days more was quite well. Another Neighbour, a
 Gentlewoman of Character, who was ill of a Fever and
 Cough,

Cough, and could get no Help, took two Doses of the Powders, which cured her entirely. These all operated much alike, and much as described in the Account annexed to the Dissertation; and a Gentleman in the neighbouring Government prevailed on me to spare him what I had left, except one Paper, which I would not part with on any Account.

I am thoroughly convinced of the Excellency of the Powders, by what I have seen; and I think it a Pity, but that so great a Benefit should be extended to Mankind as far as possible, which is the Reason of my troubling you with this Letter. And as I have a pretty extensive Acquaintance and Trade in Town and Country, I don't doubt but I could vend a considerable Quantity of them, and would have you send a Parcel as soon as you possibly can.

Boston in New England,

I am, Sir,

July 30, 1751.

Your most humble Servant,

HENRY LAUGHTON.

Sir Harry Hicks's Case.

SIR *Harry Hicks*, of *Chigwell*, in the County of *Essex*, Bart. was on the Morning of the 8th of *October* last, (and in the 88th Year of his Age) seized with a sudden Deprivation of the Use of all his Limbs, and almost all his Faculties, tho' he was but a few Minutes before in good Health: He was immediately carried to his Bed, where he lay immoveable for 36 Hours, and had all the Symptoms of a severe Fever, attended with an excessive Pain from the right Hip downwards. About two o'Clock on *Wednesday*, being the 10th of *October*, he took a Dose of *Dr. James's* Fever Powder, which excited a Sweat, and gave him immediate Relief; he continued taking the said Powder in small Quantities for two or three Days, and perfectly recovered.

Chigwell, Essex,

MICHAEL HICKS,

Dec. 17, 1753.

A Case publish'd in the News-Papers by Mr. Head, Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship The Success.

IN the Year 1752, I was called to a Girl about eighteen Years of Age, by her Father, who told me she had lost her Speech 24 Hours. I found the Girl had no perceptible Pulse, and I could but just perceive her to breathe, except sometimes when she fetched a deep Sigh; her Eyes were fixed, and her Extremities cold: In this deplorable Situation

ation, I endeavoured to get down some of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, mixed with a little Treacle. After several Attempts she took the Quantity of a Quarter of a Paper. I found that in Half an Hour she grew warmer, I could just perceive a Pulsation in the Wrist, and she breathed with Difficulty; soon after this she moved her Eyes, and in less than an Hour puk'd once, and then ask'd to drink. I gave her some Gruel, and half a Paper more of Powder (her Pulse was at this time raised and quick). After taking this Dose she fell asleep, and a gentle Sweat ensued: And in about two Hours she awaked, had a Stool, and brought away several Worms of different Sizes. She complained of no Pain, except in her Belly. I now left her, with Directions to give her a Quarter of a Paper of Powder every six Hours, to keep her from getting Cold, and to give her Gruel to drink. She took four Doses of the Powder as above mentioned, and sweated greatly for 30 Hours, during which Time she had several fetid Stools, and brought off a very great Number of Worms, some dead, but most of them alive. From this Time she began to recover, and in three Weeks was able to walk up a Hill, which a Difficulty of breathing for six Months before had prevented her from doing. I gave her an Ounce of Elixir Proprietatis, to take some of it next Morning and Evening. Her Stomach came to her, and she was perfectly well in five Weeks Time.

London, May 20, 1754.

SIMON HEAD,

Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship *The Success.*

Extract of a Letter from Savannah in Georgia to a Clergyman in London, dated Nov. 11, 1753.

AS the Summer was very rainy, and the Winter exceeding irregular, both Town and Country have prov'd very unhealthy, tho' not so much as *Carolina*, where they die of pleuritic Fevers like rotten Sheep; and at a Village about fifteen Miles distant from *Savannah*, belonging to *Carolina*, few Houses escaped the Havock this Fever has made: Some whole Families were swept away. I sent them some of Dr. *James's* Powder, and those that took it, in general, here, as well as in the Country, have done very well. I brought with me to the Value of 50 s. and I don't know one Instance of its failing of Success. I do not know any Medicine that is fitter for the Distempers to which this Climate is sub-

*An Extract of a Letter from the Honourable
Captain Hamilton of Beare Hill near Maiden-
head, to Dr. James, Dated 9th March, 1754.*

S I R,

W H E N you visited my Wife at one o'Clock on *Friday* Morning the 15th of *February* last, she had had a nervous Fever for eleven Days, which had gained Strength considerably the three last, and seemed to be increasing hourly. She was affected with a continual Restlessness, Anxiety, and Watching. She had a sighing Respiration, a Nausea with Bitterness in her Mouth, a rough discolour'd Tongue, a quick languid intermitting Pulse, a heaving Cough, and a heavy Pain in the hinder Part of her Head, with other Symptoms which seemed to foretell an approaching Delirium, and a Coma. After enquiring into the natural Strength of her Constitution, feeling her Pulse, &c. you directed no more than five Grains of your Fever Powder, which had a pretty harsh Operation, for five or six Hours, that seem'd to render her more weak and low, but immediately after threw her into a sweet Sleep, out of which she awoke exceedingly refreshed and restored, with a very great Remission of her Fever. In twelve or fourteen Hours her Strength and Spirits were recruited. From this Time she gradually amended till the *Tuesday* following, when the Fever left her at *one* in the Morning; during this Interval she had taken seventeen Grains more of the Powder in small Doses. She has had very slight Returns of it for an Hour or two in the middle of the Night after long Intermissions, for which she took the Bark the *Wednesday* evening afterwards, and is now, I bless God, perfectly recover'd; she has extremely good Spirits, her Strength is recruited, her Sleep and Appetite better than they had been for some Months before the Fever seized her. She likewise got rid of a troublesome Cough, which had vexed her for about a Year.

But while I am returning Thanks to you in this public Manner, I think myself obliged to do the same to the ingenious Dr. *Russel* of *Reading*, who attended my Wife kindly and assiduously from the first Hour her Distemper began to be alarming; and I am fully persuaded he treated her very skilfully, according to the most approved Method in regular Practice.

In your Dissertation on Fevers you have given many Instances of your curing inflammatory Fevers by the Powder: But this being a nervous Fever, I was willing the World should know its Influence upon that, especially as a remarkable and salutary Crisis was instantaneously induced by the Use of it.

I am, S I R,

Your most obedient and most obliged humble Servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

The Case of John King, Drawer in George's Coffee House, Chancery-Lane.

JOH N King, aged about 20 Years, a Drawer at George's Coffee House in *Chancery Lane*, over against *Lincoln's Inn*, was seized with a most violent Fever on the 8th of *June 1754*, which lasted for six Weeks; he had eleven Blisters upon him at once, and was so weakened and emaciated, that he was not able to go abroad under three Months from the Time of its first Attack.

The Fever returned again the Beginning of *December 1754*, and he finding Means to get into *St. George's Hospital, Hyde-Park-Corner*, they permitted him to stay there about a Week, and during that Time gave him such common Medicines as the Apothecaries usually administer in Fevers, which did him no Service, for he was very far from being well when he left the Hospital.

On the 12th of *December 1754*, the Fever returning with great Violence, he was put to Bed, and *Dr. James's Powder* being recommended by a Gentleman who had been an Eye-witness to a very remarkable Cure performed by it, the Lad was very desirous of taking it, and a third of a Paper was accordingly given him, which, in about the Space of half an Hour after he had taken it, began to operate by vomiting, and continued so to do for two Hours, and then purged him during all the rest of the Night. Between these different Operations he drank plentifully of Water Gruel and Balm Tea. His Tongue was extremely hard and dry, and quite parched; but in the Morning these and all other Symptoms of a Fever left him, and what is very extraordinary, notwithstanding the violent

violent Effects of the Powder, he found his Spirits, instead of being depressed, considerably rais'd.

On *Tuesday* the 17th of *December* 1754, he took a second Dose of *Dr. James's* Fever Powder, which threw him into a gentle, breathing Sweat, and so continued till the Morning; when it gave him one Stool only, and after that he slept without any Interruption for several Hours. In the Morning he found himself perfectly well, and his Appetite intirely restored, which for three Weeks before was so much gone, that he naufeated the Sight of all Victuals. He has been ever since in a full State of Health, and has not the least Symptom of a Fever left.

The Truth of this Case is known to the greatest Part of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and the Sollicitors of the Court of Chancery; the Coffee House being in the Neighbourhood of *Lincoln's-Inn* Hall.

The Case of Mr. Faden's Son.

ON *Saturday*, the 24th of *August* 1754, *William Faden*, Son of *Mr. Faden*, in *Wine-Office-Court*, *Fleetstreet*, a very weakly Child, of five Years old, and greatly troubled with Worms, was seized with a violent Fever, and on *Sunday* Night was delirious. The *Monday* Morning some red Spots began to appear in Clusters on his Elbows and Cheeks, and in the Afternoon a Dose of *Dr. James's* Powder was given him, which operated upwards and downwards, after which the Fever soon terminated in the Small Pox, which came out very kindly; for he had none on his Breast or Belly, and no one bad Symptom appeared afterwards.

N. B. He was always very hungry during the Time the Small Pox continued on him.

Wine Office Court,
Dec. 24, 1754.

William Faden,

Copy of a Letter from Dr. BROOKES to
Dr. JAMES.

S I R,

I Take the Liberty of informing you of a particular Case, which perhaps has not come to your Knowledge. One *Stuart*, a Porter to an Oil Shop, being employed by one of the Companies on Lord Mayor's Day in the public Street,

was thoroughly soaked in the Rain, for several Hours, and was sent in his wet Cloaths to *Chelsea* with a very heavy Burthen late the same Night. In a Day or two after he fell ill, and was carried to his Lodgings in so low a Condition, that he was looked upon as a dying Man. He lay three Days and three Nights without eating or sleeping, and with an intolerable Pain in his Bowels. At this Time he applied to me. I ordered half a Paper of your Powder, which worked a little upwards and downwards, and in an Hour's Time he went to sleep. Twelve Hours afterwards I ordered him the other half Paper, which operated more briskly, and entirely removed his Pain. From this Time he regained by Degrees his Strength and Appetite, and recover'd,

Yours, &c.

December 24, 1754.

R. BROOKES.

The Case of a Shepherd near Lincoln, publish'd at the Request of the Rev. Mr. Willis.

THE Rev'd. Mr. *Francis Willis*, of *Dunstan* near *Lincoln*, was desired about nine or ten Months ago, to visit one *Isaac* a Shepherd at that Place, in order to read the departing Prayer; and he went about ten in the Morning, and found him lying speechless, with his Tongue hanging out of his Mouth. Upon Enquiry his Wife told him her Husband had lost his Senses for five Days last past. He was extremely hot, his Tongue very clean and of a good Colour, and his Pulse regular but very strong; he had had no Stool for eight or nine Days; and a Blister, which they had laid on five Days before, did not rise. Mr. *Willis* told his Wife, if she would be sure to follow his Directions (for while the Man was in his Senses, about ten Days before, he had refused to be bled, take a Vomit, &c. as he had desired) he did not doubt but that he could do him good by giving him some Powders (meaning Dr. *James's*) which he had by him. She promised fair, and he ordered her to give him a Clyster immediately, and apply a Blister to his Back and Head. Two Hours after, Mr. *Willis* called again, and finding Things done as he had ordered, and a large Discharge by the Clyster, gave him half a Paper of Dr. *James's* Powders, but that having no visible Effect, he repeated it in an Hour and a half. In an Hour after this he began to have convulsive Twitchings,

and to lift up his Eyes, and shew great Signs of Death; on which he began to vomit, and bring up slimy Stuff, which was soon succeeded by three Worms, one of which was upwards of a Foot long. In short, in three Hours after taking the first half Paper of Powder, he sat up in Bed, was chearful, sensible and easy: the next Day he repeated the two Doses, and brought up two more Worms much like the other; and in four Days after, Mr. *Willis* saw him in a Market seven Miles from Home very well, selling Sheep.

The Rev'd. Mr. *Willis* esteeming it a Part of Duty to communicate this to the World, has desired it to be made publick.

N. B. It was very remarkable in this Case, that before the giving of Dr. *James's* Powders the Blisters never rose, but in a few Hours after these were administred, they rose very well.

The Case of Master R. Pomeroy Gilbert, Son of Major Gilbert, taken from the Newspapers.

MAfter *R. Pomeroy Gilbert*, a Child of nine Years old, Son of Major *Gilbert* of *Plymouth*, was, about the Middle of *February* 1754, seized with all the violent Symptoms of a Fever, particularly Giddiness in his Head, uncommon Thirst, and excessive Heat. In about five Days he began to be extremely delirious, and continued so, with some few Intervals, till *April* 2, and was all that Time so excessively thirsty as to drink three or four Quarts of Liquor every Night. He was attended by a Physician of the first Eminence in those Parts, who, at this Time, together with his Father, and all about him, expected every Moment he would expire. In this Situation at a Quarter after ten in the Morning, he took something more than the third of a Paper of Dr. *James's* Powder, which operated by Vomit at eleven; and twenty Minutes after this, he slept for more than an Hour, tho' he had had no Rest for ten Minutes together during the whole Time of his Illness, which was near seven Weeks. When he awoke he began to vomit, but immediately slept again. About two he was in a profuse Sweat; at a Quarter after three he awaked greatly refreshed, and surprized his Parents

by having lost all his troublesome Thirst, and being very easy and cool. At seven o'Clock in the Evening the same Dose was repeated; about nine he slept without any sensible Operation; at eleven he awaked, and vomited up two Worms, one of which was eleven Inches long. After this the Powder was frequently repeated according to the printed Directions, which operated differently, and tho' it sometimes had no sensible Operation, yet it always made him cool, and in about a Week he perfectly recovered.

The Case of Mary Crowther, Servant to Mrs. Backwell of Great Billing, near Northampton.

M*ary Crowther*, a young Woman who drinks nothing but Water, was on *July 23. 1752.* seized with a violent Shivering and Loss of Sight, which lasted some considerable Time, and she then fell into a very strong convulsive Fit. When she came out of the Fit she was light-headed, and had five more convulsive Fits that Night. Her Lady then sent for her Apothecary, who took away some Blood, and laid a Blister on her Back, which never rose: All that Night she continued so ill that four People were employed to hold her in Bed. At six in the Morning a Physician was called, and inform'd, that if he thought the Disorder was a Fever, *Mrs. Backwell* was determin'd to give her *Dr. James's* Fever Powder. He said that as her Face and Head were swelled, and she seemed full, he judged it would be proper to have something go thro' her first. At ten she took a Dose of Physick, which did not operate; another at two, but nothing passed; at nine she had a Clyster, which procured eight Stools: That Night she had convulsive Motions, her Stomach worked very much, and she was never in her Senses. The Physician then said that if the Powder should purge her he was afraid it would be too much for her. On *Saturday* Noon, however, as her Fits were coming on, and every one about her thought she could not live till Night, her Lady gave her a third of a Paper of *Dr. James's* Fever Powder, which made her vomit three times, and she then had three more Fits. Soon after the last she began to sweat, and recovered her Senses immediately, but complained of an Uneasiness in her Stomach, and
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Pains in her Bowels. The Powder was repeated as the Sweat went off, till she had taken four Doses, which was not quite one Paper and a half, and she visibly mended every Hour, and perfectly recovered.

The Case of Mary Harris.

Mary Harris, at Mr. Stitchell's a Glazier in *Wardour-Street, St. Anne's*, was, in the Beginning of *July* last, seized with a Shivering, which was succeeded by a violent Heat, Thirst, Restlessness, and Fever. On *Thursday July 18*, she took half a Paper of Dr. James's Powder, which had scarcely any sensible Operation. On *Friday the 19th* at Night, she took another half Paper, which excited a gentle Sweat, that continued till four o' Clock in the Afternoon of *Saturday the 20th*. In Consequence of which, she found herself much better, so as to be able to go abroad. Upon this, and drinking cold small Beer, she took a violent Cold, and her Fever returned with such Violence, that on *Sunday the 21st*, in the Evening, she was so extremely ill, as to be thought dead for two Hours. At ten this Night she shewed some small Signs of Life; upon which, half a Paper of Powder was given her with some Difficulty. About twelve she began to sweat pretty much, which continued more than four Hours. At two she began to be sensible, At six in the Morning another half Paper was repeated, which both sweated her and purged her considerably. Upon this she recovered so perfectly as to be able to walk about the House on *Wednesday*, and has ever since continued very well.

The Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Robinson, the Lady of John Robinson, Esq; of Cransley, in the County of Northampton, dated October 1753.

S I R,

I Desire you would send me two Dozen more of the Fever Powder, for People are continually applying to me for them; and really the Cures they have performed in this Country are so many, and so surprizing, it would be tedious to mention them.—A Woman had been a long time afflicted with a slow Fever, which so affected her Spirits,
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that she had a thousand unaccountable Whims, fancied the Devil would fetch her, and had other Signs of Madness. I gave her a whole Dose of the Powder every Night for a Month, which perfectly cured her, tho' the Powders had no visible Operation; and she has now been well seven Months.—A poor Labourer, who was bent double by the Rheumatism, and could neither taste his Meat nor Drink, was cured by taking half a Paper for two Nights running. It sweated him profusely, soon restored the Use of his Limbs, and his Taste, and in three Days he was as well as any Man in *England*, and went to his daily Labour as usual.

I am, &c.

The Case of William Goodacre.

William Goodacre, Servant to Samuel Dashwood, Doctor of Laws, of *Wellin, Lincolnshire*, being at *Bath*, the 25th of *March 1752*, was seized with the Small Pox, of a very mild and favourable Sort, which turned the seventh Day after the Eruption, and went off in the most desirable Manner. But about the second Day after the Eruption, he was seized with a Delirium or Frenzy, which arose to such an Height, that he foamed at the Mouth, refused all Liquor, and endeavoured to bite the Attendants. This made two eminent Physicians that attended him suspect, that, besides the Small Pox, he had that Distemper which arises from the Bite of a mad Dog: For this Reason they endeavoured to give him the *Tonquin* Remedy, but could not get him to take it. When the Small-Pox was entirely over, the Delirium still continuing in a violent Manner, all proper Measures were used to remove it, but in vain; and at last the Physicians left him as incurable. In this State he took at once two whole Papers of *Dr. James's* Fever Powder, after which he slept half an Hour, and waked in violent Ravings. The Powders having no visible Effect, he took another whole Paper two Hours after the first; after which he slept again, and waked in the same Way; this Paper likewise had no Effect. In two Hours after he took a fourth whole Paper, which in about half an Hour operated by purging; his Ravings after this grew less violent, and he eat and drank
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any thing they gave him : He continued taking the Powders three Times a Day for three or four Days, after which the Cataplasms ordered in the Directions for taking these Powders were applied to his Feet, as also a Blister to his Head, and upon taking the Powders twice a Day, for a Week more, he perfectly recovered both his Senses and his Health.

Dr. *Dalwood* esteeming this Cure worthy the Notice of the Public, ordered it to be inserted in the public Papers, 1753.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, dated Aug. 25, 1753.

SIR, I can assure you with the greatest Truth, that there were three Persons in Mr. *Wills's* House that had the Yellow Fever, one Woman, one Lad, and a Girl about 12 Years of Age, which the Doctors declared would not live till the next Morning: In the Evening, when the Physicians had left them, a Paper of Dr. *James's* Powder was given to each of them, which operated by Vomitings, Stools, and Sweats; after this they fell asleep, and slept till the next Morning, and to the great Surprize of the Doctors, and all in the House, they were perfectly recovered. I, therefore, beg of you, to let the Bearer have thirty Dozen of the Powder, for which he will pay you. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.—

N. B. The original Letter may be seen at Mr. Newbery's in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

It would swell this Treatise much beyond the Bounds I proposed, was I to give the History of every Case I could recollect, much more was I to particularise every one I have treated. Amongst the last, 'tis impossible that many should not be forgot, as I was not careful enough to keep a regular Journal from the Beginning; for I did not of a long time suspect, that this Medicine would ever become of so great Consequence as I have since had Reason to apprehend. This Circumstance also prevents me from being able to determine precisely the Number of Patients that have taken it; but I can safely affirm, that

they amount to more than I dare insinuate, for fear of being suspected of Exaggeration. Those, however that know I have for the last twelve Years industriously searched after Patients in low Life, labouring under Fevers, and that at no small Expence, would have little Reason to entertain such a Suspicion.

Here it may reasonably be asked, how many have dy'd who have taken this Medicine in acute Distempers? For in order to establish the true Efficacy of a Remedy, or Method of Cure, 'tis of little less Importance to specify the Miscarriages, than the Success. As it is, therefore, neither honourable nor just to conceal the former, I shall fairly confess, that it has failed me in some few Instances. But among these, some drank Gin to excess after taking it; others had previously destroyed their Constitutions by the same fashionable Poison; and in others, the Distemper had made too great a Progress to permit of flattering myself with Success. So that, where I had the entire Conduct of the Case, I don't recollect that it has disappointed me in more than two or three fair Trials. But I am obliged to own, that as I esteemed Life too sacred to be hazarded for the Sake of an Experiment, I have never neglected to call in all other medicinal Aids to my Assistance, when I thought the Case required them, and believed that they would be of Service. And how much may be ascribed to these, I must submit to the Judgment which may be formed by others, from some of the Histories of Cases before related.

It has been mentioned as an Objection to the universal Use of the Fever Powders, that as Fevers arise from various and even contrary Causes, and differ essentially from each other, 'tis impossible that any one Medicine can be adapted to every Species, in such a manner as to perform a Cure. It cannot be denied, that Fevers are excited by different Causes, and that Climates, Seasons, Ages, Constitutions, and many other Circumstances, cause a Variation in their Symptoms, and Appearances. Yet it is equally certain that every one from the Plague to an *Ephe-mera*, or Fever which terminates spontaneously in a single Day, agree with respect to the Quickness of the Pulse, the Consequence of an accelerated Circulation of the Blood. This or its immediate Cause, whatever that be, should seem to be the very Essence of a Fever; and whatever is capable

of removing the latter, without any ill Consequences, absolutely puts a stop to the first, and prevents all the Symptoms derivable from that Source, or in other Words cures the Fever. But from reasoning upon physical Subjects, an Appeal lies to Experience in the *dernier Ressort*, and this has decided in Favour of my Argument. For no Sort of Epidemic Fever has appeared in our Climate for the last ten Years, in which this Medicine has not been effectual, almost as often as it has been us'd. The World always assumes a Right of censuring or condemning the Conduct of Individuals, generally without being acquainted with the Motives thereof, and often capriciously: I have, therefore, the less Reason to be offended, that the Rectitude of mine should be called in Question. But that I may have a Chance for a fair Trial, I think myself oblig'd to account for it before the Tribunal of the Public, to the Determination of which I readily submit.

The principal Objections, and indeed all worth Notice which have been made against my Conduct with respect to this Medicine, are altogether personal, and relate more to the Author than to the Thing itself. They consist of two Charges; first, that I have kept this a Secret, in prejudice to the World, provided it is as valuable as I have represented it. And, secondly, that I have secured my Property in it by a Patent, which is construed downright Quackery.

As to the first, I might plead in Excuse, the Example of almost all the eminent Physicians among the Moderns, who have had their Nostrums, and whose Secrets after their Deaths have been the Subjects of a thousand Volumes. *Stabl* and *Hofman*, both Professors of Physic at *Hall*, and both justly celebrated for their medicinal Abilities, without Scruple confined many Medicines to their own private Practice, and died without discovering them to the World. Nor has this been always esteemed a Reproach to the Physicians of our own Country; for many now alive have their Secrets, and the late *Dr. Burton* had a hundred. But as Precedents, provided they are bad, are not of sufficient Authority to justify Imitation, I must confess I should have had very little Regard to these, if better Reasons had not determined me to act as I have done, and in a manner directly contrary to my original Intentions, and my present Inclinations. I am

firmly of Opinion, that real *Policy* is never inconsistent with Truth, however the Word may have been misused to signify *the Art of deceiving with Dexterity*. I shall, therefore, wave whatever Artifices I might employ by way of Palliation or Disguise, and represent the real Motives of my Conduct without Reserve, and with that Sincerity which I flatter myself will stand the Test of the strictest Scrutiny.

Every one may readily imagine, that I would be very cautious of divulging a Medicine of such vast Importance, till I had brought it to a certain Degree of Perfection, and made myself sure of its real Efficacy, by a sufficient Number of Cases; because if it failed of Success, it would subject me to infinite Reproach. This was not to be done so expeditiously as I could have wished, and it required much Time and more Trouble, to procure me the Satisfaction I desired. Mean time I was ignorant enough to expect, that every one concerned in any Branch of Physic would lend me their Assistance, and applaud my Intentions; not considering that Self-love would bias the mercenary and disingenuous to the Side of Interest; and that a Miliary or a Nervous Fever, of twenty Days continuance, was attended with greater Emoluments, than one terminated in two or three. But whatever might be the Cause, I had soon an Opportunity of discovering my Error; for many Retailers of Medicines commenced my avowed Enemies, without the least Pretence to any Provocation; whilst others, with the Countenance of Friendship, pointed a Dagger to my Breast. When, therefore, I considered what Influence the Interests or Inclinations of the Multitude, or both, might have to my Prejudice, I judged it imprudent to put it in the Power of any one to disguise, misrepresent, deny, or forge Facts: All which might have happened, if I had discovered the Secret, and suffered the Medicine to be publickly used: and thus a Remedy of such great Consequence, might have been deny'd a fair Tryal, and absolutely lost to the World. And this was a principal Motive to my concealing it, till a proper Opportunity offered of making it publick to greater Advantage. Tho' I must confess that some other Considerations were not without their Weight; for when I found myself considerable enough to have a Combination form'd against me, I thought it Time to consult my
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own Interest, and have some Regard to my private Fortune. Upon this Occasion, I cannot forbear complaining of the Conduct of some Apothecaries, whose Names I shall take the Liberty of mentioning upon a future Occasion. I say some, because I would not include all under one common Censure; for I am acquainted with many whose Probity, I am certain, would be a sufficient Security, against a mean, mercenary, or knavish Action. But I am abundantly sensible there are others of an opposite Character; and it seems I have had the unmerited Honour of falling under the Displeasure of some of these, many of whom I have never either seen, or conversed with. But such I can readily forgive, because I am sensible their ill Will cannot proceed from Malice to me, so much as from Love to themselves. And I flatter myself, that the reasonable Part of Mankind will as easily pardon me, if, in the Discharge of my Duty, I have accidentally disobliged some of the most flagitious of the Profession, whose Friendship I should esteem as the highest Reproach. *Æsculapius*, we are told, was struck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, on a Representation from *Pluto*, that he not only hinder'd People from dying, but also rais'd them from the dead. Was the same *Æsculapius* restored to the World, with all his medicinal Abilities, and invested with all the Powers of his Father *Apollo*, no doubt some would be found among the *Apothecaries*, the modern *Plutos* in Physic, who would even wrest the Thunder out of the Hands of *Jupiter*, to blast the Man who durst attempt to act in Opposition to their Interests.

With respect to the second Charge against me, I am informed, that the Power of granting Patents is a Prerogative of the Crown, and that many Acts of Parliament have been made to restrain and regulate them. Hence 'tis plain, that the Legislature did not consider these as Encouragements to Frauds and Abuse, but rather as Incitements to Industry, and Rewards to those who discover any thing for the public Emolument. If, therefore, Quacks and Impostors have sometimes imposed on the Sovereign by false Pretences, so far as to procure a Sanction to their pretended Remedies, of no Use to any one but the Proprietor; I submit it to the judicious and impartial, whether this ought to deter me from laying hold of the only Means the Laws of my Country have put into my Hands,

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of indemnifying myself for all the Trouble and Expence I have been at, and the Injuries I have sustained by the public and private Reproaches of those who esteemed it their Interest to destroy me.

However, in order to remove all Grounds of Cavil, which may arise from Prejudice, Mistakes, or Malice, I shall for the future be less tenacious of the Secret, as the Reasons for my Caution in some Measure cease to subsist. I shall, therefore, no more scruple to discover it to those who have any Right to expect this from me, I mean those Physicians, whose Honour and Integrity I think a sufficient Security against an Abuse of my Confidence.

After having ingenuously avowed my private Interest to have been one Motive to my Actions with respect to this Medicine, I am ashamed to mention the public Utility as another, because this is the thread-bare Pretence made use of from Time immemorial, by the artful and designing in all Stations, to sooth the World into their Interests, tho' nothing less than the Good of Mankind is intended. But there are some particular Advantages which may arise from the common Use of this Medicine, so obvious and undeniable, that I can't forbear taking notice of them.

People of Rank and Affluence are never unprovided with all possible Means of Consolation, under the Calamity of Sicknes. It, however, too frequently happens, that Persons of the first Distinction are suddenly carry'd off by Fevers, or, at least, purchase their Lives at the Expence of infinite Tortures, and a tedious Confinement. Now, as one great End propos'd by the Publication of this Medicine is to establish a Method of curing all Sorts of acute and inflammatory Fevers, in less Time, and with as much Certainty as the Bark cures Intermittents; when the whole World is convinced that this is possible, it can't be doubted but that, for the future, People in the highest Stations will take such Measures as Self-preservation shall dictate, and save those Talents and Virtues, for the Good of the Public, and their own Families, which might otherwise be irretrievably lost.

I have too frequently been a melancholy Observer of the Misery those Servants of the lower Class, and of both Sexes, are reduced to, who in Consequence of an acute Disorder are unmercifully abandoned by their Masters, and

turn'd out to shift for themselves. They are happy if they can procure a dirty, cold Garret, with suitable Necessaries and Attendance. And if, after being deprived of all the ready Cash their preceding Industry has furnished them with, and pawning their little Stock of Cloaths, their last Resource, they can escape with Life and Rags, scarcely any thing remains for the Women but the Brothels, and for the Men but the High-way; and in Confirmation of this, I dare say the Turnkeys of *Newgate*, and the Panders about Town, can give Variety of Instances. For my own Part I shall indulge myself in a Pleasure much superior to that arising from Vanity, if I am instrumental in averting such Distress from these miserable Objects of Compassion; whilst I have nobody to censure or blame me, unless the Bawds, the Hangman, and perhaps some mercenary Venders of Medicines.

Private Families, also, frequently afford no less deplorable Scenes, than those I have just represented; for where the daily Subsistence of one depends upon the Labour and Industry of the Master, an Interruption of but a few Weeks by an acute Distemper, and the consequent Expences, make a prodigious Chasm in his Finances, often to his utter Destruction: Insomuch that, if he survives, 'tis not unusual for him to be dragg'd to the *Marshalsea*, or the *Compter*, before he is well able to resume his Employment. To Misfortunes of this Kind, the lower Class of Tradesmen, Manufacturers, and labouring People are particularly liable. And it will give me no small Satisfaction, if I should contribute to prevent these Calamities by pointing out to them a Method of retrieving their Health in a few Days, and at a trifling Expence.

In the Country Villages, many labouring People, disabled by Sicknes from their daily Employment, languish and perish by Fevers without any manner of Assistance, whilst their Neighbours, who are blessed with Leisure, Affluence and Dignity, would not think it any Diminution of their Characters to attend to the Necessities of the Indigent, and alleviate the Miseries of the Diseas'd. And was the Warmth of their Benevolence excited by a Prospect of Success, no doubt their Charities would exert a more beneficial and extensive Influence, for the Relief of the wretched and afflicted. Those, therefore, of such Disposition will be enabled by the Distribution of this

Medicine, to purchase a Satisfaction, of which the proud, the thoughtless, and the cruel, can form no Idea.

Those who make Voyages by Sea, and those who travel by Land, either on Account of Commerce, War, or any other Business, will find their particular Accounts in being provided with this Medicine, as it will be some Security for their Lives, under those unavoidable Accidents which daily happen, in warm Climates especially, where proper Assistance is not always to be procured. And I hope I may without Arrogance esteem myself a Benefactor to Society, if I am an Instrument of preserving many in the Army and Navy, for the Services of their King and Country, of which they would otherwise be deprived.

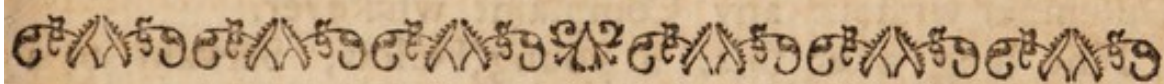
Cases often occur in Practice, where, on account of particular Circumstances, it is hazardous to attempt those Evacuations, and other Means of Relief, which would otherwise be proper and necessary; as in the acute Distempers of Women with Child, in Childbed, or in other Situations equally perplexing. On these Occasions, so far as I have been able to learn by Experience, this Medicine may be exhibited with Safety, and very good Effects, provided the Cure is at first attempted by small Doses, (five or six Grains, for Example) and these are repeated, and increased prudently, till the End is answered, that is, till the Fever ceases.

Every one who has either had, or observed a Fever, must be sensible that it generally commences with a Cold, and that most Colds are attended with some feverish Symptoms. These I will venture to affirm, are almost always removed, and those prevented, by one or two Doses of this Medicine, taken in the Infancy of the Disease, with or without previous Bleeding, as the Exigencies of the Case may require it.

As I would be extremely cautious of leading any one into Error, in an Affair of so much Importance, as is that of Life, I must remark, that when violent Inflammations of the vital Parts threaten immediate Destruction, I should think it imprudent to neglect repeated Bleeding, Purges, Clysters, and all other Assistances which the Art of Medicine can afford; tho' I am very certain, that this Medicine will contract the Fatigue, diminish the Danger, and afford the Patient a much fairer Chance for his Life.

Fevers in Children are excited by various Causes, all of which, Teeth for Example, it is not possible to remove immediately by Medicine; but whatever be the Source, the Effects may be always moderated, or absolutely taken away, by proper Doses of the Powder, prudently repeated. Three or four Grains may be given with Safety to a very young Child; and the second Dose should be augmented, if the first has no sensible Operation; and the same Caution should be observed with respect to the third, if that should be found necessary.

It now remains, that I give some Account of the Efficacy of the Medicine, which is the Subject of this Treatise, in some Distempers, either very difficult to cure, or attended with extreme Danger, or both; and to which I could not properly speak as a Physician, till my own Experience, or that of others, had amply suggested to me its Utility.



Of the SMALL POX.

HAVING frequently been ask'd what Effect this Medicine has in the Small Pox, I shall take this Opportunity of delivering my Sentiments, and relating honestly what Experience has taught me. First, then, as the Danger of the Small Pox is always, *cæteris paribus*, in Proportion to the Heat, Fever, and Inflammation, preceding the Eruption, I should be inclined to believe, that the Services to be expected from this Medicine, in lessening the Danger of the subsequent Distemper, would be exactly proportional to the Effect it had, in diminishing that Heat, Fever, and Inflammation. The very little Experience I have had of this Powder in the Small Pox, will not permit me to determine its Efficacy therein. But some pretty extraordinary Cases have occur'd, wherein it has been exhibited, without any View to the last mentioned Distemper, and where it has succeeded, beyond my warmest Expectations.

About four or five Years ago, I attended a Servant of an eminent Apothecary in Town, who was thought to be dangerously ill of a Fever. He took either two or three Doses of the Powder; after the last Dose he slept for six or seven Hours, and when he awoke, the Small-pox

appeared on his Face, and all over him, in a very particular manner, for the Pustules were as large, and seem'd to be advanced as much as they usually are, the second or third Day after the Eruption. From this Time the Distemper proceeded with great Lenity, and he had not the least Complaint afterwards, except that he was very hungry all the Time.

Some time ago, one *Eleanor Bird*, a Woman who lives at a Distiller's in *Rose-Street, Covent-Garden*, apply'd to me for some Powders, for her Son, a Child of nine Years old, who, as she said, was very ill of a Fever, attended with excessive Pains in his Head, and a *Delirium*. At Noon he took a very small Dose of the Powder, another at four o' Clock, and a third at eight, which made him sweat moderately and sleep. By the next Morning the Small Pox appeared; he was very full, but from this time was remarkably well, and went thro' the Distemper without any Complaint whatever.

Not long after this, a young^r Fellow, Servant to a Person of high Rank, was supposed to be ill of a Fever, upon which he took a full Dose of the Fever Powder. It operated pretty much, and in a few Hours, the Small Pox appeared. He was pretty full, but went thro' the Distemper remarkably well, having no Complaint all the time of any Kind.

September 24, 1749, about Nine in the Evening, I was call'd to *Lemuel Church*, a Man of about twenty five Years of age, at *Mr. Carter's, the Sun and Apple-tree, in White Hart Yard, Drury Lane*. I found him excessively hot, restless, and somewhat delirious, and was told it was thought he had the Small Pox two Years before. That Night he lost ten Ounces of Blood, and had a Clyster. About twelve at Night he took ten Grains of the Powder, and at eight in the Morning ten more, which excited a gentle Sweat. At one on *Monday* he took a whole Dose of twenty Grains, which purg'd him pretty much, after which he slept five Hours. On *Tuesday* Morning the Small Pox appeared, and seem'd pretty much advanc'd, as I was inform'd, for I did not see him the second Time till *Friday* the 29th, and then I found him perfectly easy, and without any Sort of Complaint, tho' pretty full. And in a few Days: he perfectly recovered.

Since

Since the second Edition of this Pamphlet, I have been concerned in several Cases of the Small Pox, where this Powder has been taken at or about the Eruption with singular good Effect. And others have been related to me of the same kind. Some have taken it in the second Fever, when there have been no Hopes of Recovery, and it has succeeded beyond all manner of Expectation.— I cannot forbear relating a Case told me by a Gentleman of the strictest Honour and Veracity. It is of a Person thought to be expiring in the last Stage of the Small Pox. The three Physicians who attended him consented to his taking ten Grains of the Powder. He discharg'd by Vomit a large Quantity of Matter so fetid and offensive, that the Apothecary was obliged to leave the Room. The second Day he was so well as to be able to eat a Chicken, and in a few Days perfectly recovered.

Of SLOW FEVERS.

WE often meet with Patients affected with an universal Languor or Dejectedness, complaining of an utter Loss of Appetite, and Pains in the Stomach, the Head, or the Limbs at Intervals, whilst their Urine is sometimes pale, and at others deposits a Sediment. And every one's Commerce with the World must furnish them with numberless Instances of unhappy People of both Sexes, who are for Months, and sometimes for many Years, miserable with respect both to themselves and their Friends; and so excessively low-spirited and dejected, as to apprehend the near Approach of every thing tremendous and dreadful. In these a Rap at the Door, or the Fall of any common Utensil in the Room, will sometimes appear not less terrible than a Clap of Thunder, the Shock of an Earthquake, or the Explosion of a Vulcano. A false Philosophy antiently distinguished these Sorts of Disorders by the Name of Hypochondriacism in Men, and Hysterics in Women. Some of the more refined Moderns have, from a worse Motive than Error, I mean Craft and Disingenuity, distinguished the Distempers I am now speaking of, by the Name of *Nervous*, to the eternal Dishonour of Physic. Though, I believe, others have run into the modish Cry out of no worse a Motive than Folly, or perhaps Inattention, and a Habit of taking

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Things

Things upon Credit, as a more easy Way of being satisfied, than the tedious Method of Examination and Experience. These Disorders, I assert, are generally slow Fevers, proceeding from very evident Causes, and manifesting themselves by very obvious Signs. And I as confidently assert, that the Fever Powder is as efficacious a Medicine in their Cure, as the Bark is in Intermittents. But then it must not be taken so often, nor in so large Doses, as in acute continual Fevers. The Method in general is, to take about a third or half a Paper at Night, and to repeat it every Night, or Night and Morning. But the Management due to particular Cases and Circumstances, cannot be determined without a Knowledge of them.

Of the YELLOW FEVER, &c.

I Have just received an agreeable and very material Account of the Efficacy of these Powders, in the *Yellow Fever*, a Distemper much dreaded in the *West-Indies*, and generally fatal. Having learned that this Disorder made great Ravages in *Carolina* once a Year, I contrived to have a sufficient Quantity of the Powders sent to that Colony. And I hear by a Gentleman of Honour, lately arrived from thence, that of a great Number, both *Whites* and *Negroes*, who have taken it, scarce any have been disappointed of a Cure.

The *Yellow Fever* is a Distemper, which frequently destroys the Patient in a few Hours, or at most a very few Days. I judged therefore, that a Medicine, which is so powerful and so immediately efficacious, would promise the fairest to perform a Cure. And I have the Satisfaction to find, that my Conjectures were not ill founded.

The Value of the *West-India* Estates should seem to depend principally on the Preservation of the *Negroes*; because Land uncultivated so near the Line, and at such a Distance from *London*, would be of no great Account. I therefore judged, that if my Powders proved as effectual in the Cure of acute Distempers in the *West-Indies*, as in *England*, they would contribute to the Enrichment of that very valuable Part of the *British* Dominions. The Event has verified my Conjecture. For it is abundantly confirmed to me from all our *West-India* Colonies, that my Powders are, if possible, more successful there than in *Europe*. I am informed, that there is a Distemper frequent amongst the *Negroes*, especially

cially in the *Leeward Islands*, which resembles our Pleurisy, attended with a severe Cough, which usually ends in a fatal Consumption, if the *Negro* escapes Death from the original Pleurisy. This Pleurisy is almost always cured by a very few Doses of this Powder, leaving not the least Traces of a Cough or Consumption behind.

The *Yellow Fever* is a Distemper well known to make great Havock in our *Southern American Colonies*, whenever they have the Misfortune to be visited with it. As the Practitioners in that Part of the World have never, that I know of, obliged us with an accurate History of this Distemper, drawn from the Appearances attending it, and the State of the internal Parts after Death, I cannot judge accurately concerning its immediate Causes, farther than that it is a very violent Inflammation, principally perhaps of the Liver. But I know from repeated Advices by Letters from the *West-Indies*, and by the Relation of those who have been Witnesses of its Efficacy in all the Southern Colonies, that my Powder effectually cures this terrible Disorder, if taken in time. And the Truth of this Assertion will not, I believe, be doubted by those who know that it has for a considerable Time been used on board his Majesty's Ships of War in the *West-Indies*, and with great Success, in the Disorders mentioned above. But I hear, that in the southern Parts of *America*, they seldom give less than a whole Paper of twenty Grains for one Dose; which I think right, considering the sudden Progress acute Distempers make in hot Climates.

This Medicine has also been try'd on the Coasts of *Africa*, and in the *East Indies*, with equal Success.

Of the RHEUMATISM.

THE Rheumatism is a Disorder always very troublesome, and often very obstinate. I knew nothing of the Efficacy of the Powder in this Distemper, till I was informed by a Physician remarkable for his Candour and Integrity, as well as Skill in his Profession, that he had tried it in a large Hospital which he attends, in a great Number of Instances, with Success. This encouraged me to give it also, and my Expectations were not disappointed, for I found it more effectual than any Thing I had ever experienced. The Method of using it in general is, to take a Third or Half a Paper every eight Hours, so as to

raise a Sweat. Bleeding should not be neglected, and the Patient should by no Means be suffered to remain costive.

I hope that by any thing I have said in the preceding Sheets, it will not be understood, that I recommend my Powders in all Cases ; or that I set them up for infallible. I am too conscious that there are many Fevers absolutely incurable, under certain Circumstances ; and as these Circumstances, and these Distempers must often occur, no Medicine can be expected to work absolute Miracles. All I contend for is, that the Method of curing Fevers recommended in this Treatise will cure ten to one more Patients, *cæteris paribus*, labouring under Fevers, than any ever yet practis'd, and that with more Ease and Safety.

It gives me great Pleasure to receive repeated Accounts from the Country, of People, and some amongst them of Condition, in the most imminent Danger, recovered by the Use of these Powders, who in all Probability would have been lost to the Public, if I had taken any other Method of propagating the Reputation and Use of this Medicine. For their Distance from *London* would have prevented their knowing of it, or procuring it, if they had been acquainted with its Efficacy. Amongst these is a Lady of the first Distinction, who has lately been restored to Health by this Medicine, at a time when several Gentlemen, very capable of judging, thought her in the utmost Danger. And tho' I am an utter Stranger to this Lady, I have reason to believe her Life of so much Consequence to her Family, and her Friends, that the Satisfaction I receive from being instrumental in saving it, makes me ample Amends for all the little Impertinences I have been obliged to endure, from those whose Duty it was, and is, to encourage every real Improvement in Physic.

Tho' the Method of exhibiting this Medicine may be collected from the preceding Histories of Cases, yet I think myself obliged to be more particular with respect to the Doses, the Manner of giving it, and the Management of the Patient under its Operation. As to the first, ten Grains is a moderate Dose for an Adult, tho' I have sometimes given thirty, or more, sometimes only seven, according to the Condition and Situation of the Patient. The Form may be either a small Bolus made up with almost any Syrup or Conserve, or Powder, which may be taken in almost any Vehicle. Par-

Particular DIRECTIONS for using the
POWDER S.

In Acute Continual FEVERS, *and* Inflammatory Diseases.

IF the Patient is of a strong Constitution, young, and full of Blood, it is prudent to take away ten or twelve Ounces of Blood; and if costive, to give a Clyster, either of Milk and brown Sugar, or of warm Water, with a large Spoonful of Salt; tho' these are not absolutely necessary: And at the latter End of a Fever, when the Patient is very weak and exhausted, Bleeding is prejudicial.

There are two Papers of Powder sealed up in each Parcel.

Let the Patient take, in Bed, half one of these Papers, mixed in a Spoonful of any Syrup, Jelly of Currants, Barley Water, Gruel, or any Sort of Tea, taking care that none of the Powder is left in the Spoon: Or rather, let it be made into a Bolus with Conserve of Orange-Peel, or almost any other Conserve or Jelly. Let the Patient be kept warm during the Operation, and drink now and then at Pleasure a Bason of any thin diluting Liquor warm; as Gruel, Barley Water, common Milk Whey, Baum Tea, or three Parts of Water, and one of Milk mixed together. If it is attended with any sensible Operation, as Sickness, Purg- ing or Sweating, it is not necessary to repeat it, till the Operation is entirely over; and then another half Pa- per is to be given in the same Manner as the first. By the time that the Operation of the second Dose is finished, the Feverish Heat, Head-ach, Thirst, Dry- ness of the Tongue, and Anxiety generally disappear, and the Patient sleeps easily. In this Case it is not in the least necessary to take any Thing more, for without it the Patient will hourly gather Strength and recover.

But if any Part of the Fever remains, a third Paper should be given, as soon as the Operation of the second is over; and the same Quantity (that is, half a Paper) is to be repeated in the same Manner, till the Fever is quite cured

But if it happens, that the first half Paper has no sensible Operation, a second half Paper should be re-

peated two Hours after the first; and if the second has no sensible Operation in six Hours, a whole Paper should be given and repeated every eight Hours, till it operates either by purging, sweating, or vomiting, or the Fever is cured; which often happens without any Operation at all.

But if the Fever runs very high, a whole Paper may be given at first, all at once, and repeated if necessary, as soon as the Operation is entirely over.

And if the Patient is of a very strong Constitution, and the Powder has had no visible Operation when given in this Manner, two Papers may be given at once.

A Child of two or three Years old, may take a Quarter of one of these Papers of Powder; a Child of eight or nine, one Third, or more if necessary; and one of fourteen or fifteen, the same Quantity as a grown Person.

If it purges, all possible Care should be taken to avoid Cold, and for this Reason it is necessary to use a Bed-pan.

Fevers are often attended with violent Purgings, and it is extremely dangerous to stop them precipitately with Opiates, or Astringents. The best Method of treating them, is to drink very plentifully of Chicken Water, so as to vomit five or six Times, which generally checks them; or if not, let a Clyster of a Pint of the same Chicken Water, without any Addition, be given and repeated every Hour, till the Violence of the Purg-
ing ceases: And then begin with the Powders.

The Chicken Water is thus made.

Kill a young lean Chicken, strip off the Skin and Feathers together, cut it down the Back, and take out the Guts without washing it; then boil it in seven Quarts of Water for eight Minutes.

This Chicken Water is very proper to drink a small Basin full at a Time, during the Operation of the Powder, and more especially if the Patient be sick.

In Case of Costiveness, notwithstanding the Use of the Powders, a Stool should be procured by a common Clyster at least once a Day; but Care must be taken to administer it at such Time, and in such Manner, that the Patient may be as little exposed to take Cold as possible.

The Head in Fevers is often very much affected, and the Patient is light-headed, insensible, or convulsed: These Symptoms the Powder generally removes in a little Time; but as they are very troublesome and dangerous, it would be prudent to apply stimulating Cataplasms all over the Feet, in case they are not removed by the first or second Dose, and let them be renewed every six or eight Hours, till the Senses return, and the Head is relieved.

The Cataplasms are made of equal Parts of Mustard-seed bruised, and Horse-radish scraped, a little old Yeast or Barm, and as much of the sharpest Vinegar as is sufficient to make Cataplasms. But at Sea, where Horse-radish and old Yeast cannot be had, a Cataplasm may be made with *British* pickled Herrings beat up with Vinegar and fresh Mustard.

But it sometimes happens, that after a severe Fever is subdued, the Patient will be low-spirited and dejected, and labour under a kind of Languor for some Days. In such Cases, I do not think it at all necessary to repeat this Medicine, or give any other whatever. But if the Heat is moderate, the Tongue much cleared, the Pulse regular, and not too quick; if the Urine deposits an equal Sediment, and the Patient begins to sleep, I esteem nothing but a little Care requisite for his absolute Recovery; unless in Case of Costiveness, when it may be prudent to give a Stool or two by half an Ounce of *Glauber's* Salt, or Manna, or any other gentle Cathartic.

In a Rheumatism.

This Medicine has been found upon repeated Trials to be most effectual in a Rheumatism. In this Case, one half Paper is to be taken in Bed: If it raises a Sweat, or operates any other Way sensibly, no more is to be taken till that Operation is over; and then the same Dose is to be repeated, and continued till the Distemper is perfectly cured. If half a Paper does not operate sensibly, a whole Paper should be given six Hours after the first. During the Use of this Powder, the Patient should drink plentifully of common Cheese-Whey or Barley-Water; and should every other Day, or every third Day, take half an Ounce of *Glauber's* Salt, or some other gentle Purge, in Case of Costiveness; or

In a Slow Fever.

In slow Fevers, attended with Lowness of Spirits, Vapours, Hysterics, and Hypochondriac Symptoms, the Method of using it is to take seven Grains, or one Third of a Paper, Night and Morning; taking care to avoid Cold. And if this does not operate, half a Paper, or two Thirds, or a whole Paper may be given.

In the Yellow Fever.

In this Distemper the same Directions are to be observ'd as in acute continual Fevers; with this Difference only, that a whole Paper (containing twenty Grains) may be given at one Dose, and repeated if the first should not operate.

For the Small Pox.

See the Account of this Disorder already given, p. 59.

Head-aches.

Violent Head-aches of long standing are frequently caused by a latent Fever, and these are generally removed by taking this Medicine, in the Manner above directed for slow Fevers.

N. B. This Medicine seldom fails curing an acute continual Fever in a very few Days, tho' more frequently in a few Hours. In Agues it is not so certain, but is an excellent Preparative for the Bark, as it certainly brings the Disorder to a regular and perfect Intermission. In the last Case, a whole Paper is to be taken at once, and repeated about an Hour before every Fit, and at least once a Day, on the intermediate Days betwixt the Fits.



Whereas many People have been tempted to counterfeit this Medicine, and, instead thereof, vend others absolutely ineffectual, and even dangerous, the Public is desired to take Notice, that all Medicines sold under the Title of Dr. JAMES'S FEVER POWDER, except those delivered at the Doctor's own House, and sold by Mr. NEWBERY, or under his Sanction, are counterfeit. It has therefore

been thought proper to apprise the Public, that two Papers of this Powder, containing Four Doses, are made up in

Marble Paper, and, to prevent any Imposition, sealed with the Impression in the Margin.

As this Powder has been lately ordered to be used on board His Majesty's Navy, Dr. JAMES has thought it very necessary to add the following INSTRUCTIONS, for the better Guidance of the NAVAL SURGEONS.

THE above Directions were calculated for the Use of the common People, and point out nearly the Methods which ought to be pursued. But Persons versed in Practice will readily distinguish the Times and Occasions, when the Rules here laid down are punctually to be followed, and when not; and will adapt them to particular Constitutions, Climates, Seasons, and Circumstances.

It may not be amiss to remark, that tho' this Medicine is sometimes found to operate pretty briskly by way of Vomiting, tho' never more violent than Ipecacuanha, and by Purgings, tho' never with any violent Efforts or Gripings, yet it has never been found in any one Instance to have done any the least Injury; so that there is no Reason to fear a moderate Number of Stools at the latter End of a Fever, or at any other Time.

And it is particularly remarked, that tho' most Fevers are cured in a few Hours by this Medicine, yet others will be more obstinate, and continue some Days.

In these Cases, as the Powder almost always prevents any dangerous Symptoms, the Gentlemen of the Navy will find that by pursuing the Use of it and waiting, the Fever will at last be conquered, and never rise to any dangerous Height. This Observation holds true particularly in Miliary Fevers, and all those of the eruptive Kind.

In some Constitutions, where a putrid Bile has very much abounded in the *Primæ Viæ*, and for this Reason the Stimulus of the Medicine added to that of the Bile has been subject to operate more than was sufficient; it has been necessary to reduce the Dose so low as two or three Grains, which has been repeated every two or three Hours, and sometimes more frequently. But what-

whatever Operation this Medicine has, the Spirits and Strength generally increase upon every Evacuation, and the Patient grows remarkably easier and better.

This Medicine is not so certain with respect to Intermittents, as in acute Fevers. But a certain Method of curing these is to give this Powder during the Fit, and the *Peruvian Bark* during the Intermissions.

The *Julepum è Camphora* of the last Dispensatory of the College is the most proper of any to be given with this Powder, or during the taking it.

As it is difficult to procure Chicken Water on Ship-board, the most ready *Succedaneum* is a very thin Gruel, or thin Barley Water.

* * Care should be taken to keep the *Powders* dry.

Whoever pursues these Directions with the necessary Punctuality, will generally find the Fever either totally cease, or at least so far subdued, as to be no longer dangerous, and very little troublesome; and by these Means that inexpressible Anxiety and Pain, which every one feels under the ordinary Treatment of Fevers, will be avoided.

If it should be said, that I have taken an uncommon Method of propagating the Reputation of this Medicine, and recommending it to the World, I may be allowed to observe, that it is upon a very uncommon Occasion. For Physicians in all Ages, and of all Sects, who have preferred their Duty to the Public, before their own private Interests, have earnestly wished and searched for a Medicine, which was capable of checking immediately the Exorbitance of a Fever. And if this should prove the thing so much desired, I shall have the Satisfaction of leaving the Medicinal Art more perfect than I found it; and of imparting to the World a Secret infinitely more precious than that of the Philosopher's Stone, or the Longitude.

But the Benefit Mankind in general may reasonably expect to receive from this Medicine, will neither secure me from the Reproaches of those whose Interest may be affected by it, nor defend me from the Attacks of the abandon'd, who are determin'd to get Money at any Rate, even by Infamy, Perjury, and Murder. For since my Specification has been enroll'd, 'tis amazing what a Number
of

of Lives have been lost, and how many Chimneys have been blown up, in Consequence of aukward Attempts to imitate my Powders : And some Physicians, whose Names will upon a proper Occasion be mentioned, have been so disingenuous as to let their Patients perish under the Effect of Medicines prepared by an ignorant Apothecary, which they imagined to be the same as mine, rather than suffer them to recover by taking a Remedy which they were of Opinion would be effectual, as appears by their encouraging it to be counterfeited. Others, however, have acted upon a very different Principle, have shewn themselves worthy of the important Trust reposed in them, and conscientiously given this Powder upon the first Approach of Danger.

The following Letters will convince the Public, that these Complaints are not without Foundation.

*Extract of a Letter * from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, dated September 17, 1754.*

S I R,

THE good Effects of your Powders, Administrations and Applications in recovering my Son, under the Care of my Brother, in *Westminster*, from a most dangerous Fever, after he had been given over by the Physicians who attended him (as I have been informed) demand my best Thanks : Nor was I silent in doing Justice to your Powders for the Benefit of Mankind, before I had from my Brother the happy News of my Son's Recovery through your salutary Means ; which leads me to acquaint you, that Mr. *Bernard Hannington*, a worthy Gentleman here, having fifteen Months ago and upwards, as I suppose, had some of your genuine Powders transmitted to him by his Correspondent Mr. *William Whittaker*, Merchant in *London*, he gave me one of your Treatises on the Subject, which I carefully perused, and from thenceforth I set out in administering your Powders on my White Family, and Plantation Negroes ; and I thank God, the Powders never failed in the desired Success. I must take the Liberty to acquaint you, that notwithstanding the Patent, your Powders are transmitted and vended here with Directions different from those I had from Mr. *Hannington*,

* The Original is in the Hands of Mr. *Newbery*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, and may be seen if desired,

which have not had the same Effect with those I had of that Gentleman; and every Empirick here, upon the Discovery made, sets up to make Dr. *James's* Powders, whereby your effectual Medicine is beginning to grow into Disrepute, the natural Consequence of every Invention, that deprives the Fraternity of their Perquisites. Be not however, Sir, discouraged, but persist in your ingenious Enquiries and Compositions for the Benefit of your Fellow Creatures, which in Time may baffle the Efforts of, and expose your Enemies to Shame, through the benign Influence of the great Author of our Being, who will never suffer well-meaning Men to be despised.

Extract of a Letter from a Clergyman in Suffolk, to Mr. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, dated Jan. 15, 1755.

S I R,

I Sent for some of Dr. *James's* Powder to your Shop, and presented it to our Apothecary, who tried it with extraordinary Success; and a few Weeks since, designing to give them a Gentleman in the Town, I bought two Papers of a Person in this Neighbourhood, which had no Effect upon three different Subjects, tho' given exactly according to the Doctor's Directions. Our Apothecary apprehends them to be counterfeit, tho' seal'd and done up like yours; they were finer and whiter than what I had from you, which, if I remember right, were a little grey and gritty. If you think it worth while, I'll send you a Paper of them. In the mean Time please to send me by the Bearer some more of yours.

From the above Letters, without troubling the Reader with others to the same Purport, 'twill appear, that there are People in the World, who, having no Regard either to private Property, or the Good of the Public, will venture upon the most dishonest, base, and fraudulent Practices, to gratify their Envy or their Avarice.

F I N I S,