

A dissertation on the inflammatory, gangrenous, and putrid sore throat. Also on the putrid fever, together with their diagnosticks and method of cure / [Francis Penrose].

Contributors

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A
DISSERTATION
ON THE
Inflammatory, Gangrenous,
AND
PUTRID SORE THROAT.
ALSO ON THE
PUTRID FEVER,
TOGETHER WITH
Their Diagnosticks and Method of Cure.

[Price One Shilling.]



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By F. PENROSE, Surgeon.

Ut si
Cæcus iter monstrare velit, tamen aspice, si quid
Et Nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur. HOR.

O X F O R D,

Printed for D. PRINCE, near the Clarendon Printing-House;
and W. OWEN, at Temple Bar, LONDON. 1766.

[Price One Shilling.]

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Inflammatory, Gangrenous,

AND

Purified SORE THROAT.

ALSO ON THE

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By T. PEMBERTON, Surgeon.

O X F O R D,

Printed for D. Pinner, near the Clarendon Printing-Office;
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A
DISSERTATION
ON THE

Inflammatory Sore THROAT, &c.

A Putrid Fever, attended with a putrid sore Throat, having raged a great deal in this Part of the Country for some Years last past, and some of those afflicted therewith appearing to me to be treated in a different Manner from what is found by Experience to be right ; I therefore determined to present the Publick with my Observations thereon : the more so, as this is a Disorder much oftener attendant on the Poor than on the Rich, so that very few of those afflicted with it are attended by a Physician, in Comparison with those who fall to the Share of the Apothecary. And though Dr. *Huxham* and Dr. *Fothergill* have treated so fully on the *malignant* or *gangrenous* sore Throat, as to make some

Persons imagine little more can be said upon the Subject ; yet, on considering what has hitherto been wrote by those two deservedly approved Writers, as well as what has been observed by others on these Disorders, there appeared to me something yet wanting, whereby to distinguish each of the *three* sore Throats (for my Experience directs me to a *threefold* Distinction) from the other ; more particularly the *gangrenous* sore Throat from that which attends putrid Fevers, and therefore may most justly be called the *putrid* sore Throat.

If this has been the Case, many must have died for Want of a proper Knowledge of the Diagnosticks to distinguish one from the other ? And from that Want, by giving Medicines of an opposite Nature to such as are found to be the only ones that give Assistance had the Disorder been properly distinguished.

Now, therefore, could the Diagnosticks be pointed out with that Precision as not to be mistaken therein, I think, it cannot be doubted but that it would be the Means of preserving the Lives of many ; for there are few Disorders attending the Human Frame wherein the Symptoms are *so nearly alike*, and require so much Judgment and Experience to distinguish
between

between them, as these Disorders do; and yet at the same Time, if you fail therein you not only fail of giving your Patient the desired Relief, but, by this most fatal Mistake, you also use the most likely Method to aggravate his Distemper, and even to destroy him.

From what has been observed, the chief Thing to be desired is proper Diagnosticks, whereby to distinguish these *three* sore Throats from each other, viz. the *Inflammatory*, the *Gangrenous*, and the *Putrid*, as each requires not only a different, but a contrary, Treatment from the other.

As an Inflammation preceeds all the three Sorts, I shall therefore begin with that of the inflammatory Kind.

The Person afflicted with an inflammatory sore Throat, or what is often called a Quinsey, is most often attacked when inflammatory Disorders prevail; is generally of a robust Constitution with a thick and fizy Blood, having all the Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever; as a strong, quick, and full Pulse, high-coloured and crude Urine, great Pain particularly in the Part affected; the Tonfils, &c. appear to be greatly inflamed, tense and smooth; which Inflammation *continually increaseth throughout*

the

the whole Disorder, and the Swelling thereof sometimes endangers Suffocation; the Largeness and Tenseness of it pressing on the Wind-pipe so much, and in such a Manner, as to prevent the Air from having a Passage into the Lungs.

Now the proper Method of treating this sore Throat, being so well known and so clearly pointed out by Physical Writers, I shall only observe that the very Method to be used in this Disorder, is the same with others of the inflammatory Kind; as Evacuations of all Sorts with cooling, emollient, opening, and diluting Medicines.

Having given a short Description of the inflammatory sore Throat, I shall now proceed to the *gangrenous* one.*

This Disorder seems at first to be local, or that the Tonfils, &c. are the principal Parts affected; and that all the other dreadful Symptoms, which follow, derive their Source from *that Place*, in the same Manner as a Mortification, which follows on a compound Fracture

* This is the Disorder for which Dr. *Fothergill* and Dr. *Huxham* have not only given the Diagnosticks, together with the Method of Cure, but have also been at the Trouble to collect the Observations of most Persons of Eminence before them, who have taken Notice of it; for which they have received the Approbation of all Physicians.

of the Leg, or any other Accident ; for in this we often see an Emphysematous Tumor reach as far as the Abdomen, some Time before any Mortification can be perceived, in or near the fractured Part ; and Experience has long convinced us that, if we attempt to take off the Limb after this *gangrenous* Swelling is once begun, a Mortification and Death ensues ; nay I have often observed that when a Mortification comes on from internal Causes, which has affected the Toes, but by proper Treatment has been stopped, and perhaps the mortified Toe separated from the sound Part, so far as to require little more than to cut through the rotten Tendons, to take it away ; yet on performing this little Operation, the Mortification has again come on.*

Hence we may observe that any Thing which increases the Inflammation of these Parts, will be a Means of bringing on a Mortification the sooner.

* This shews us that the Circulation of the Blood in the affected Part is so very weak, that any Thing, which occasions the least Obstruction in the Vessels, hastens the Mortification ; nay if it is already stopped will often bring it on afresh.

This must be the Case of Scarifications, or any Violence, used on the affected Parts ; for by these Operations, Obstructions in the small Vessels must be occasioned ; which, if Nature is not strong enough to throw off by Digestion, must occasion a Mortification,

From

From hence we may also be instructed how to avoid the bad Consequences likely to follow, by endeavouring to separate the mortified *Sloughs* from the Throat, *sooner* than Nature does it of her own Accord.*

Hence also Surgeons should be deterred from making these Scarifications, which are too often performed on the Parts when they first begin to gangrene and mortify.

Hence also we may be instructed that the Gargles used in a putrid sore Throat, should

* This is a Practice which Dr. *Fothergill* gives the strongest Injunctions against, both from his own Experience, and also from that of others.

For says he, "when the Tendency to Putrefaction is stopped, these Sloughs in most Cases come off spontaneously; or their Separation may be promoted by suitable Remedies and Applications. But it seems *by no Means advisable to attempt it by Force*, or to scrape them off with the Fingers or Instruments, as *Severinus* proposes; since the Experiment has been tried, but with such unhappy Consequences, as are sufficient to discourage one from persisting in this Method.

"In a Case where I was concerned, previous to my being called in, a Surgeon had endeavoured to separate the Sloughs by the Assistance of his Probe: *He succeeded in his Attempt without much Difficulty*: but was surprized to see the same Parts covered the next Day with thick, dark, ash-coloured Sloughs, penetrating deep into the Substance.

"It is true, that Sloughs have been sometimes scarified, from an Apprehension, that Matter was lodged underneath them, without any manifest Inconvenience; but as there are Instances of fatal Mortifications having ensued, it seems most prudent to decline the Practice." FOTHERGILL, p. 61.

be used as Gargles only, and not be thrown in with too great a Violence by a Syringe.

Hence Surgeons may observe that no Violence must be used to the gangrenous Part, until the Mortification is stopped ; and not then till a thorough Separation of the dead Parts is made from the sound : But yet, being called in to a Case of this Kind, he must not be an idle Spectator, but, by the most proper Means, endeavour to assist his Patient.

In the first Place, by outward Applications, to invigorate the Part affected, by giving a *Breathe* to the putrid Matter ; and also to use the most proper Methods in assisting Nature to separate the dead Parts from the sound.

Secondly, by internal, by cordial, and alexipharmac Medicines, to keep up a proper Force or *Expansion* within ; and by that Means not only prevent this putrid Matter from *overcoming* and then destroying the Vitals, but also to animate and invigorate the Blood, that it may be able to *force off* the putrid *Virus*, by the Pores of the Skin, by Urine, &c.

In the gangrenous sore Throat, the *Uvula*, *Tonsils*, &c. are the Parts first affected ; for, on the first Complaint, we find these Parts swelled, puffed up, and inflamed, (though at the same

Time they have a flabby Appearance) soon after turning of a ciniritious or livid Colour, while the Patient otherwise seems in good Health; (the Pulse, Urine, &c. being little different from those of a sound Person) and all the Train of dreadful Symptoms following in much the same Manner, as they do, when a Mortification succeeds on a hurt or fractured Limb.

From hence the same Method, which has been found to be most useful in Mortifications of this Kind, will also give the greatest Relief in this most terrible, and often fatal, Disorder; but as we find only few Patients recover, when once a Mortification is come on, (whether the Mortification proceeds from an internal or external Cause;) so we must expect to lose many of our Patients, though treated with the greatest Skill and Care.

Now, as these two Disorders seem so near allied, viz. the Mortification from a *hurt Limb*, and the Mortification in the *gangrenous* sore Throat; so, I think, the most rational Method will be to treat them both in the same Manner.

Therefore as, this formidable Disorder, the gangrenous sore Throat, happens but seldom, and 'tis but of very late Years since any just
Observations

Observations have been made thereon; and the Management of the other seems to be well understood by the frequent Observations and long Experience of the Case; so, I think, the Manner of Treatment will not be difficult; though perhaps, even by this very Method, we must expect to lose a great many of our Patients, who are attacked with the greatest Violence.

Now the best Methods used, in order to stop the Mortification on a *gangrenous* Limb, are found to be warm, aromattick, Fomentations; active Digestives, as yellow Basilicon mixed with Oil of Turpentine, &c. on the mortified Part; in order by its great Activity, to separate the dead Parts from the sound; and then covering up the *gangrenous* Limb with warm antiseptic Cataplasms, as *London* or *Venice* Treacle.

While we are thus taking Care of the affected Part, we must by no Means neglect internal Medicines; for sometimes we have a Turn, given to the Constitution, by Nature, which could not be hoped for from Art; this teaches us that as great, if not the greatest Relief, may be expected from internal Medicines. Therefore if we can give such as will have a

sufficient Power to *animate and keep up the internal Expansion*, and to invigorate the Blood, so as to prevent the *putrid Juices from forcing* themselves farther into the Human Frame ; we then keep this most terrible Disorder at a Distance, and come off with the Loss of the mortified Parts only.

Now the internal Medicines, which Experience has found to be most effectual in the Mortification of a Limb, are *Bark Medicines*, joined with the strongest Cordials, as *Pulv. centray. s. & comp. Conf. Raleigh, Mitbrid, Conf. Card ; Ther. Androm, Croc, R. Serpent, Virg. &c.* Which are the same as the Doctors *Fothergill* and *Huxham* have recommended, and all Experience hath found to be most beneficial in the *gangrenous sore Throat*.

Hence we may observe, that the outward Applications in the *gangrenous sore Throat* must be warm aromattick Fomentations and Fumigations ; to which Fumigations may be added some active Balsamicks, as *Frankincense, Olibanum, Mirrh, &c.* Gargarisms compounded of the same Ingredients, which the Patient should often use warm, to cleanse the Mouth and Parts affected ; to prevent, as much as possible, any of the malignant *Virus* from entering
the

the Stomach ; but then these Gargarisms should only be used as Gargles to wash the Mouth, and not be thrown in forcibly with a Syringe, in order *to push off the Sloughs before Nature does that Office herself.*

The outside of the Throat should be covered with a thick Cataplasm of *Venice* or *London Treacle*, the first I should prefer ; at the same Time, making the Patient take, every four or five Hours, a proper Quantity of *Bark*, to *invigorate*, joined with the highest Cordials and Alexiphormacs to *animate* the Blood and keep up the Patient.

This is the proper Way to keep him up, and not by *Food*, which is sometimes ordered, which at this Time, when the Stomach is incapable of digesting, (and if it were capable) it would only be a Means of clogging the Constitution and obstructing the Medicines, and thereby of greatly disordering the Patient, as I have too often observed.

And here I cannot help taking Notice of that absurd Practice, I have sometimes seen, of ordering Jellies, Beef Tea, and Things of this Kind in Fevers, particularly of the putrid Kind. Had the Dictates of Nature been properly attended to, they would have seen, (if
not

not from Experience) the Absurdity of this Method ; for, notwithstanding these Dictates are not so certain as the Instinct of Animals, yet, if they are properly attended to, they will be of greater Consequence, than they are often thought to be.

Indeed, most of the Efforts of Nature are generally the Method she makes use of to throw off something that is offensive to the Constitution ; and by that Means disburthening herself of an uneasy Load, and making her Operations go on aright ; as the *Gout*, *Fevers* of all Kinds, &c. And most commonly the Methods she therein points out, are the proper ones for setting herself aright ; as, for Instance, when a Fever comes on, the general Attendants are a Loathing of Food, Thirst, Indolence, &c. therefore the general Methods she points out to relieve herself are Rest, Abstinence, with Plenty of some thin diluting Liquor ; and every Person of Observation and Experience will find, that indulging her in those Methods will answer the End towards a Cure.

Hence the Absurdity of that Practice may be observed, that because the Stomach and digestive Faculties loathe Animal Food, and cannot

not be made to take it under a solid Form; they must be *cheated* into the Use of the strongest and most nourishing Parts of it, *in the Form of a thin diluting Liquor*, as Jellies, strong Broths, Beef Tea, &c.

Hence I observe, that the bare mentioning of this Practice is enough to shew the Absurdity of it; and I shall only give a Caution to such as are lately recovered from these Kind of Fevers, to be a little careful how they make Use of them too soon, in too great a Quantity, or too strong; for by their late Disorder, perhaps, their Constitution being cleared of its former Incumbrance, the Appetite may be desirous of more Food, than the Weakness of its digestive Faculties is able to assimilate with its Constitution; which if it does, one of these two Things must follow, either the Redundancy must be thrown off by Vomit or Stool or else it must clog up the Vessels, and lay a Foundation for a fresh Disorder of the same Kind with that it has but so lately got rid of. This is not bare Theory, but what every Man of Experience must have often seen.

Having described the *inflammatory* and the *gangrenous* sore Throats, with their Diagnostics and Methods of Cure, I come to the
putrid

putrid, or that attending *putrid Fevers*, which I have often seen confounded with the *gangrenous*.

This, though a Disorder, affecting the same Parts, as the former, and often mistaken for that ; yet, by properly attending to the Symptoms of both, it will not be so difficult to distinguish them as some may imagine, and when distinguished, this will be found to require a different Treatment from the other.

For, as in the *gangrenous*, the Effect on the Throat seems to be the original Cause of all the dreadful Symptoms which follow, so this sore Throat, which oftentimes attends putrid Fevers, is not an original Disorder, but a Symptom, which owes its Cause to the putrescent State of the Juices ; perhaps, in the first Place, brought on by the State of the Air, as is the Case in all epidemical Disorders ; this generally being one of that Kind ; which, from the best Observations I have been able to make, is not infectious or contagious, tho' it will often run through Houses, nay even Towns ; as all other epidemical Disorders will : As, for Instance, I have often observed the Ague itself (when epidemical) to run through Houses or Towns, and sometimes even

even through the Kingdom ; and yet I do not remember that any Physician thought it infectious or contagious : But then, both in this and that, such Persons who go backwards and forwards to visit the Sick, are infected indifferently with those who never go near them. *

The contrary is observed in the *gangrenous* sore Throat ; many Physicians having taken Notice that it is often propagated by Contact from one Person to another.

The *gangrenous* is a very rare and uncommon Disorder, whereas the *putrid* one, or that which attends putrid Fevers, is very common ; indeed most of the epidemical Fevers, which general rage about Autumn, and the Beginning of Winter, partake of the putrid Kind ; and if observed with Care, will be often found

* From a Number of Observations, I have found, that notwithstanding all epidemical Disorders are agreed to be occasioned and propagated by the Air ; yet, I have often remarked it, that when any of these Disorders afflict an House or Town, that those whose Business calls them to be a great Part of their Time in the open Air, more often escape it than those confined to the House, or such as take more than ordinary Care of themselves within Doors.

This indeed seems to be, in some Measure, accounted for from some of the following Observations, that most epidemical Disorders are of the *putrid Kind*, and most often attack such as are of a flabby or tender Constitution.

to be attended with Ulcers or Aphæ in the Throat.

These epidemical putrid Fevers, (as has already been observed) for the most part begin among the lower Sort of People, whose Diet is poor; though after they have raged some Time those that live more freely are afflicted likewise.

In the *gangrenous* sore Throat, the *Uvula*, *Tonsils*, &c. are affected from the very Seizure; on the contrary, those of the *putrid* Kind do not make their Appearance, sometimes for many Days after the first Attack of the Fever, and never, or very rarely at first.

The *gangrenous* often carries them off in two or three Days; and seldom delays the Time longer than Nine or Ten.

A putrid Fever, attended with a *putrid* sore Throat, will sometimes continue more than a Month, from the first Seizure, and carry off the Person at last.

From what has been observed, I think, it will not be difficult to distinguish the *putrid* sore Throat from the *gangrenous*; but as in the Beginning it will be more difficult to distinguish a *putrid* Fever, from an *inflammatory* one, and of Consequence the *putrid* sore Throat

Throat from the *inflammatory*; I shall describe the Symptoms attending a putrid Fever, in as clear a Manner as I am capable of doing; being well satisfied of the fatal Consequence likely to follow by mistaking One for the Other, as the Treatment necessary to One, is as different from what the Other requires, as Heat is from Cold.

As I have already made Observations on the inflammatory, I shall confine myself to the *putrid*; after describing its Symptoms, I shall point out what seems, from Experience, to be the best Method of Cure; after which to confirm, explain, and make clear, what I have said, I shall give some Histories of it, and shall take all possible Care to select the most *particular or apposite*, so as to illustrate what I have before observed.

Putrid Fevers (as has been before taken Notice of) most commonly take their Rise about Autumn or the Beginning of Winter, especially after a hot dry Summer; and last till after the Winter Solstice, though sometimes they attack at all Seasons of the Year; it generally goes harder with those of a tender or weak Constitution; who likewise are more generally affected than others.

The Person when first seized, often mopes about the first two or three Days with little Complaints, perhaps little Chills, which are often succeeded by alternate Heats, Listlessness, Pain in the Head, Back, and Limbs, Sleepiness, Stupidity, Anxiety, Restlessness, Sickness, Vomiting, Purging, Dejection of Spirits; some of these Symptoms begin the Attack; and though these are also Symptoms which are generally Attendants at the Beginning of an inflammatory Fever, yet there is commonly this Difference, that in the inflammatory Case they come on mostly at *once*, and with *great Violence*; whereas, in the putrid one, they increase by *slow Degrees*, unless the Disorder is uncommonly severe.

In the Beginning of a putrid Fever the Urine is of a natural Colour; and if left to stand twelve Hours, deposits a mealy or woolly Sediment, sometimes quite pale and clear, at other Times, though not often, of so dark a Colour as if Blood was mixed with it; but then it generally lets fall a Sediment after standing.

Whenever I am called in at the Beginning of a Fever, if I find a Sediment in the Urine, I observe it to be of a bad Kind, and generally
of

of long standing, more particularly if it is of a natural Colour.*

As in an inflammatory Case, we do not find the Crisis to take Place 'till the Urine begins to be cloudy, and to deposit a Sediment: so, in the putrid one, there is seldom or ever an Alteration for the better, till the Urine becomes clear; and if it had been pale, of an higher Colour.

The Blood, if drawn away, at this Time, is of a loose Texture, though sometimes never separating any *Serum*.

The Pulse, at the Beginning, differing but little from that of a Person in Health, though for the most Part quick and small.

The Tongue generally fured a great deal, often black and dry; very often, after the Fever has continued some Days, this Fur comes off in a Slough, and leaves the Tongue quite red, in Appearance, just as if the Skin had been pulled off, but soon gets again dry and

* Perhaps it may be thought by some, that I have been too particular in Regard to the Urine, as there are many who think it of little or no Consequence; but this I can assert, that after making the most exact Observations I have been able to make, there is no one Diagnostick which is so certain a Characteristick, in the Beginning, between an inflammatory and putrid Fever, as the Urine.

and rough, and upon putting your Finger on it feels like a Grater ; the Breath full and hot.

After some Days continuance of the Fever, they often complain of a Disorder in their Throat, as a Heat and burning, with some Difficulty of swallowing, but this last Symptom is not near so troublesome and violent, as what we often meet with in an inflammatory Case.

On examining the Mouth and Throat, we often find the *Uvula*, *Tonfils*, &c. covered with ciniritious or white *Eschars*, having the same Appearance with those of any fleshy Part that has been lately burnt ; at other Times covered over with white Spots, or *Aptkæ*.

Now, by attending closely to the foregoing Observations, a putrid Fever may be distinguished from an inflammatory, and Experience has shewed that the Treament must be different from that of either the *gangrenous* or the *inflammatory*.

For, as has been already observed, the *inflammatory* must be treated with Evacuations of all Sorts, with emollient, cooling, and diluting Medicines.

The *gangrenous*, with the strongest outward Applications :

Applications : inwardly with Cordials, Alexipharmacs, and the Bark.

The *putrid*, together with the Fever attending it, must be treated with Cordial and Alexipharmac Medicines, joined with Antimonials. The Mouth and Throat to be washed often with warm and discutient Gargles, such as a Decoction of *Contrayerva*, with *Tinct. Myrrh*, &c. so as to clean it of its *Sordes*, and prevent any Part of them from getting into the Stomach and Gullet ; but then it should not be thrown in with so great a Force as that of a Syringe.

Here I must observe the great Use of Antimonials in this Sort of Fever, which seems to be a Specifick in it.*

The Preparations of Antimony from which I have observed the greatest Benefits to arise, have been *Huxham's Essence or Tincture* thereof, unwashed *Diaphoretick Antimony* (for after it is washed, it is nothing but a mere *Calx*) *Dr. James's Powder* ; but the most efficacious of all is that valuable Preparation of it, The

* The Thanks not only of every Practitioner in Physick, but also of Society in general, are due to the learned Dr. *Huxham* ; who (by his just Observations in his Method of treating Fevers) has been the chief Means of bringing Antimonials into that general Esteem they now have in these Disorders.

Virt. Antim. Cerat. so much and so justly recommended in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays*, by the judicious Dr. *Pringle*, who had it communicated to him by Dr. *G. Young*; he having been in Possession of it for some Years; but as some Persons may still imagine this to be a rough Medicine, without giving it a fair Trial, I shall add Dr. *Young's* Account of it in his own Words.

“ This Medicine, says he, has been practised
 “ with Success for the Dysentery, and the
 “ Preparation of it kept a Secret for many
 “ Years.

“ When first it was communicated to me,
 “ I thought it so harsh and dangerous a Medicine, that I had no Courage to try it for
 “ some Years, and even then I began the
 “ Dose with one Grain, increased it gradually to twenty, which is the largest I have
 “ yet given.

“ As soon as I was convinced by a Number of Experiments, that it was both mild
 “ and efficacious in curing the Dysentery, I
 “ published the Receipt in the *Edinburgh*
 “ News Papers, being under no Promise of
 “ Secrecy with Regard to this, and being
 “ resolved

“ resolved never to make a Secret of any Medicine whatever.

“ I do not expect that any Physician will incline to give a full Dose at first, without better Authority than I can give to Strangers, but the cautious may give as small a Dose as they please, and make first Trials almost in any Disease, where Purgatives will do no Harm, and increase it gradually as they find it operate.

“ I gave it in *Dysenteries*, with or without a Fever, whether epidemical or not.

“ I never began with a larger Dose than ten Grains, because it frequently operates as violently at first, as twenty at last, even upon the same Patient.

“ In its Operations it sometimes makes the Patient sick and vomit; it purges almost every Person, but I have known it cure without any sensible Evacuation or Sickness; nay in violent *Dysenteries* they purge seldom more than without it.

“ If it purge sufficiently, or fatigue the Patient any way, I intermit a Day or two betwixt each Dose, the same as I do with other Purgatives.

D

“ As

“ As I have cured some with one Dose, I
 “ have been obliged to give others five or six,
 “ especially when the first Doses have been
 “ too mild; and I have often thought a weak
 “ Dose did no Good in Chronic Cases.

“ After a second or third Dose the Stools
 “ are seldom bloody, the Gripes and Sicknefs
 “ are much abated, and the mucous Stools
 “ are less viscid.

“ Give it on an empty Stomach, for then
 “ it operates most mildly.

“ Forbid drinking any Thing after it for
 “ three hours, unless the Patient is very sick
 “ or disposed to vomit, in which Case give
 “ warm Water, as in other Vomits.

“ It may be given safely to Women with
 “ Child, and to Children on the Breast, you
 “ may give Half a Grain.*

“ G. Y.”

* As these Observations may fall into the Hands of some who have not seen the Preparation of this great and powerful Medicine, and yet may be willing to try its Effects, I shall here subjoin the Receipt of it from Dr. *Young* himself, together with his Method of preparing it.

“ Take *Glass of Antimony* in Powder one Ounce, *Bees Wax*
 “ one Dram, melt the Wax in an Iron Ladle, then add the
 “ Powder; set them on a slow Fire without Flame, for the
 “ Space of Half an Hour, continually stirring them with a
 “ Spathula, then take it from the Fire, pour it upon a Piece of
 “ clean white Paper, powder it, and keep it for Use.

“ I was

After I had read this Account of Dr. *Young's*, together with Dr. *Pringle's*, and the Accounts of four other Physicians and Surgeons, who all agreed that the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* had been given by them with great Success; all of whom being Men of Character, I did not in the least doubt their Veracity, but yet from the Opinion I always entertained of *Stibium*, I could not help acting with Caution in administering it; but after repeated Trials I found the Efficacy of it not only to be equal to the Account there given of it, but also that it was as *efficacious in the Diarrhæa which attends putrid Fevers.*

“ I was at first so scrupulous in preparing this Medicine, that
 “ I wished the Degree of Heat had been assigned, as well as
 “ the Space of Time necessary in the Preparation; but I have
 “ since found, that I both vary the Time and Degree of Heat,
 “ without perceiving any Difference in the Operation of the
 “ Medicine.

“ After it has been about twenty Minutes on the Fire, it begins to change the Colour, and in ten more, comes pretty
 “ near the Colour of Snuff, by which Colour I know it is
 “ sufficiently prepared, without attending to the Degree of
 “ Heat or Space of Time.

“ The ordinary Dose for an Adult is ten or twelve Grains;
 “ but for the greater Safety, I commonly begin with six; to a
 “ strong Man I have given a Scruple, which sometimes works
 “ so mildly that I have thought it too weak.”

Some Time after reading this Account of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays*, we had a putrid epidemical Fever raged among us, attended with a violent Diarrhæa or Purging; and neither the Diarrhæa nor the Fever seemed to give way to any Medicine that could be given, I therefore began to give the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.*

I always began with two Grains, joined with Cordial and Alexipharmac Medicines, every six Hours; and increased the Dose so much as sometimes to give ten or twelve Grains, but not so much as to occasion vomiting; though if it did, the Patient always seemed relieved by it. My Rule of giving it always was to begin with two Grains, and to increase the Dose so far as to make the Patient sick; but, whenever I found it occasion him to vomit, I never increased the Dose any farther.

I have for some Years past attended great Numbers in *putrid* Fevers, most of whom have had a Diarrhæa, Sicknefs, &c. during which Time I have never observed any one Medicine, *when the Disorder has been violent*, to give much Relief, where this has not been joined with it.

Where

Where the Case was bad, the *Putrescence* of the Juices overcoming every other Medicine ; the poor Patient, every Hour was melting away by the *Diarrhæa*, &c. whereas, on the contrary, the specifick Virtues of this Medicine, seemed often, to curb it, almost as apparently, as the Bark does an Ague ; therefore, from the great Relief I have often observed, in those putrid Cases, from this Medicine ; I have Reason to hope many Lives will be saved, when it comes to be in the general Use it deserves.

From repeated Experience, in a great Number of Cases, I am convinced that the Bark cannot be given with *Safety* till the *Virulence* of the Fever is over ; for, before that Time, it not only increases the *Diarrhæa*, and Fever too, but also brings on Twitchings of the Tendons, Convulsions, Stupidity, &c. and always in these Cases, the Fever increases, in Proportion as the loose Stools increase.

From hence, I do not mean to exclude Bark Medicines entirely from this Disorder, but only to shew, that they are not of such general Use in this Fever as some may imagine ; and also to shew that, if they are administered

stered before the *Putrescence* is over, they will do harm.*

Neither will astringent Medicines be of any Use in this Disorder ; for I have often observed that the Number of Stools is generally increased by them.

It may also be observed that, let the Stools be ever so frequent and watery, there are generally some hard Globules among them.

To illustrate what I have said, I shall add some Histories of the different Complaints attending this Disorder, with the Medicines from which they received Relief.

A young Man, about nineteen Years of Age, of a weak Constitution, found himself not very well, having a great Listlessness, Uneasiness, Pain in his Head, with a Sickness at his Stomach, &c. on the second Day he was let Blood ; on the third, he took a Purge ; on the fourth I saw him for the first Time : He told me his Complaints were much the same as when he was first taken ill, but greatly increased ; that the Purge he had taken the Day before

* After the virulence of the Fever is over, and the Bowels become settled, I have often observed great Benefit from Bark Medicines.

still continued to operate: This Evening he took a Vomit of *Ipecacuanha*, which worked him very well; at Night, after the Vomit had done working, he took a Bolus with *Rhubarb* and *Dioscordium*: On the fifth Day, he seemed somewhat relieved, though his Fever and Diarrhæa still continued; his Pulse was small and quick; the Pains in his Head, Back, &c. rather increased; his Tongue very foul and dry: He began to take the following Draught every six Hours,

℞ *Decoct. Sacri. Fuller.* ʒ ij

Cal. Antim illot. gr. xv. M. f. Haust.

This Medicine he continued with seeming Advantage, (though his Diarrhæa and Fever were never stopped) 'till the 13th Day of his Disorder; when I found his Pulse very quick and small, that he had complained of frequent Chills, which were succeeded by Fever Fits, that went off with violent and profuse Sweats; he also complained of an Uneasiness and Burning in his Throat, with some Difficulty in swallowing.

On examining his Mouth and Throat, I found the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, and *Velum Palatinum* covered

covered over, with one continued white *Efchar*, much resembling any fleshy Part that had been lately burnt.

Now this Case appeared plainly to be a putrid Fever attended with a very bad putrid sore Throat; therefore being well satisfied with Regard to his Disorder, and considering how great the Efficacy of the Bark is thought to be in putrid sore Throats, I gave him some Draughts every four Hours, composed of the *Extract of Bark, Snake Root, Venice Treacle, &c.* This Method he continued two Days, viz. from the thirteenth to the 15th Day of his Disorder; his Stools were now increased, together with his Fever; Stupidity and great Weakness: However as his Case was desperate, and as the *Bark* is recommended to be a Specifick in a putrid sore Throat, I was determined to give it a full and a fair Trial, therefore on this Day I added to the Draughts some of the *Pulv. e Bol. Comp.* hoping thereby to make the *Bark* stay in his Bowels, and prevent his Purging; the next Day, being the sixteenth, I found his Diarrhæa rather increased than lessened, and he seemed every Hour worse and worse, and not far from Death.

On

On Account of his violent Diarrhæa, I was now determined, for the first Time (having never before either administered it myself, or had ever seen it administered by others) to try the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.*

I now left off all other Medicines, and gave him the following Draught, which he repeated every six Hours.

℞ *Decoct. Sacri. Fuller.* ʒ ij
Ther. And. ʒ ss
Vitr. Antim. cerat: gr. ij M. f. *Haust.*

This made him a little sick, and he vomited once or twice this Day; he always seemed greatly relieved by it: This Method he continued with hourly Advantage, for three Days; in which Time his Stools were greatly abated, his Fever less, and his Senses clearer. From these favourable Appearances, I continued them till the twenty-second Day of his Disorder; by which Time his Stools were become regular, the *Eschar* which covered the greater Part of his *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. sloughed off; the Parts under it looked florid and well. He continued this Medicine some Days longer, though not so often; he now began to recover

daily, though but slowly; being brought down so very weak and low that it was a Week longer before he could sit up in his Bed; the only Nourishment he could yet take was warm Milk just taken from the Cow, which *he said he longed for*, and which agreed very well with him: It was difficult for him to swallow this, or any Thing else for some Time, occasioned by a loss of Substance of the Parts, (the *Eschars*, or mortified Parts, being thrown off in *Sloughs*). It was a Fortnight longer before he could take any stronger Food; and, though he was young, it was more than three Months before he recovered his former State of Health.

I have already observed that this was the first Person, in a putrid Fever, to whom I gave the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* though I had read what had been published in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays* some Years before; but it being, as I thought, a very strong Medicine, and not meeting with a Case of such Nature as to require so powerful a one, I had not before tried it. But after this, as the same Kind of putrid Fever raged much among the Poor, in and about this Place, I continued to give it; which, on many and repeated Trials, answered not only in the putrid epidemical Fever which
then

then raged, but also in every putrid Fever I have been concerned with ever since.*

It seemed to give the most apparent Relief to those who had a *Diarrhæa* attending their Fever, which is one of the worst and most troublesome Kind, though I experienced it to be a powerful Medicine in those putrid Fevers, which were not attended with a *Diarrhæa*.

From this Case may be observed the bad Effects which were occasioned by giving the *Bark*, before the *Putrescence* of the Juices in this Fever was sufficiently carried off; though after that is done, I have observed the most salutary Effects to proceed from it: as may be seen in the following Case.

I was called to a Woman of about thirty Years of Age, of a tender Constitution; this was the fifth Day of her Illness; she had been before blooded and taken some Powder of Rhubarb; she told me her Complaints were much increased since she was first seized; that she now had great Pain in her Head, Back, &c. attended with great Sickness and a violent Purging, which seemed to weaken her to a

* It is now more than eight Years, since my first giving it, in which Time I have administered it to some Hundreds with Success.

great Degree ; her Urine was of a natural Colour with a farinaceous Sediment. I gave her four Grains of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in some of *Fuller's Decoct. Sacr.* every six Hours, from which she received great Relief, the Pains in her Head and Back, and her *Diarrhæa* being greatly abated ; and she continued getting better daily, till the thirteenth Day of her Disorder, when she got up, her Fever being near gone, her Bowels settled, and her Stools regular ; she also got up again on the fourteenth Day about Twelve o'Clock : But, soon after she was up, she complained of great Faintness with frequent Chills, which were succeeded by an universal Sweat, with a Heat and Burning in her Throat ; it was also troublesome to swallow ; they got her to Bed as soon as they could ; I was immediately sent for ; when I came, I found her Pulse quick, low, and fluttering ; on examining her Mouth and Throat, I found the *Tonsils* looked pale and of a cineritious Colour, some Part of them seemed already covered with an *Eschar*.

As I supposed that the greatest Part of the putrid Matter had already been carried off from her Stomach and Intestines by the repeated Draughts, with *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* which she
had

had taken, and her Bowels were pretty well settled; I gave her a Draught with the *Extract Cort. and Conf. Card.* which she repeated every four Hours; on the fifteenth her Throat and Mouth continued much the same as the Day before; but her Tongue and the Parts of her Mouth which seemed clear before, were now covered all over with Aphæ, or little small white Blisters.

The Bark Draughts agreed well with her, and she was in better Spirits; on the sixteenth Day her Sweat abated, her Pulse was more full and regular, the Aphæ near gone, and some of the Sloughs separated from her Throat; by continuing these Draughts about a Week longer, she got through this violent Disorder, and by Degrees recovered her former State of Health. At the going off of her Disorder, she had a large Discharge by Spitting.

A healthy young Man of about twenty Years of Age applied to me for Assistance. He told he had been ill for three Days; that he had great Pain in his Head and Back; that he was very restless and uneasy; his Pulse was very quick and small; his Skin dry; his Water of a natural Colour with a mealy Sediment; he seemed almost stupid; he had not
had

had a Stool during the Time he had been taken, which was three Days,

Though I was well satisfied this was an Attack of the putrid Fever, then raging among us, yet as he was a strong young Man, and had not had a Stool for the three Days he had been taken ill (which was a common Case at the first Attack) I ventured to give him an opening Draught, which moved him three Times, and was followed by a violent *Diarrhæa*, attended with great Sicknefs and Vomiting.

This being the fifth Day of his Disorder, he took the Draughts as before mentioned with *Vitr. Antim. Cerat.* On the fixth Day, his *Diarrhæa* continued, and his other bad Symptoms were rather increased than otherwise : On this I increased the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* to four Grains ; on the seventh his Symptoms were much the same as the Day before ; he also now complained of a violent Heat and Burning in his Throat, with profuse Sweats and great Sicknefs ; the *Diarrhæa* still continuing together with his Fever : On Examination, I found all the back Part of his Mouth and Throat covered with ash-coloured *Esfchars* ; his Tongue had thrown off a Slough, and was changed from one that was greatly fured to
one

one that was quite clean, red, and parched ; I still continued giving him his Draughts, with *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* but increased the Quantity to six Grains ; on the eighth Day his Symptoms were somewhat relieved, he had a better Night, and from this Time he grew daily better : On the twelfth Day, some of the *Esfchars* began to separate ; he likewise brought up a Quantity of putrid Matter, together with Pieces of Flesh and Skin and Sloughs ; he continued his Medicine till the twenty-fourth Day, at which Time his Stomach and Bowels were thoroughly settled, his Throat quite clean, and his Fever gone. He now abated his Medicines, and mended daily till he got to his former State of Health.

The foregoing Histories were taken down about eight Years ago, but as I think there is something wanting in them, to shew the bad Consequences that generally follow on giving the Bark in putrid Fevers, *before the Putrescence is over*, I shall here subjoin two others, which are of a late Date ; in both which I was assisted by an able Physician. In these Cases the Bark was found not only to disagree, but also to bring on the worst of Symptoms. It may therefore be hoped that it will not be given,

given, but with the greatest Caution, till the *Putrescence* is subdued.

A young Gentleman of about twelve Years old, complained of Liffleffness, Pains in his Head and Back. It being the latter End of the Year, it was thought that this might proceed from a foul Stomach, occasioned by eating too plentifully of Fruit; therefore on the second Day of his complaining, he took a Purge which worked him very well; on the third Day his bad Symptoms were increased, with a quick Pulse and dry Skin; on this he took some saline Draughts with Rhubarb; these Draughts he also continued to take on the fourth; on the fifth he had a violent Purging; the Pains in his Head and Back were very great; he was very Sick; his Urine was of a natural Colour, but rather paler than common, with a farinaceous Sediment; his Pulse small and quick: It now appeared clearly to be a putrid Fever, on which he took two Grains of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in an Ounce and Half of *Fuller's Decoët. Sacr.* which he repeated every six Hours; on the fixth his Head Ach was abated; all his other Symptoms as the Day before; his Medicines were continued; on the seventh his *Diarrhæa* and Fever were

were not quite so violent ; on the eighth he complained of a Heat in his Throat, with a little Difficulty of swallowing ; on examining the Parts complained of, the *Tonsils*, &c. looked pale, there also appeared some *Apthæ* ; all his former Symptoms were rather abated ; on the ninth his Stools were regular, his Throat, Fever, Pains, &c. better ; the *Apthæ* still continuing ; his Urine, which till now always let fall a farinaceous Sediment, became turbid and of a little higher Colour ; he now took some Cordial Draughts, every four Hours, composed of *Pulv. Contrayer. Syr. Croci, &c.* On the tenth, he was much the same as he was the Day before ; his Urine was quite clear and of an higher Colour ; on the eleventh and twelfth, he continued taking these cordial Draughts, and seemed to be getting better ; on the thirteenth, it was thought that the *Putrescence* was so far abated that the *Bark* would be the most useful Medicine to him ; on this he took some of the *Extract* with *Conf. Card*, &c. On the fourteenth, he was not so well as the Day before, had two griping Stools ; he continued the Bark Draughts with *Decoct. Fracastor*, after every loose Stool ; on the fifteenth he was much worse ; his griping

Stools were increased ; his Mouth and Tongue greatly fured ; the *Apthæ* still continuing ; his Pulse was very small and quick, with Twitchings of the Tendons and Stupidity ; on this it was not doubted but that the Bark had been the Cause of all these bad Symptoms ; it was now laid aside, and he again returned to his Cordial Draughts as before : On the sixteenth his Fever was greatly abated ; his purging and griping Stools had left him ; his *Apthæ* gone ; his Mouth much better ; after which he continued his Cordial Draughts about a Week longer, in which Time his Disorder was conquered, and nothing remained but great Weakness. It was again thought right to add some Bark to his Cordial Draughts, which now agreed very well with him ; these he continued for another Week, at which Time having regained a good Appetite, and Slept well, &c. he left off all Medicines, and, being young, he soon recovered his former State of Health.

As it is no uncommon Thing for an inflammatory Case to terminate in a putrid one, and then in Death ; in the following History it may be observed that a putrid Fever, by the Power of Medicine, was changed from the
putrid

putrid to the inflammatory Kind and thereby cured.

A Woman of about thirty Years of Age was taken ill, about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, with a chilly Fit, which lasted about an Hour; this was succeeded by a Fever Fit, that continued a great Part of the Night; on the next Day, she seemed tolerably well in the Morning, but towards Evening, she was again taken chilly, which was again succeeded by a Fit of the Fever, which continued a great Part of the Night; she seemed little disordered the next Morning: This being the third Day, she had her chilly and Fever Fit as before; on the fourth Day in the Morning, her Fever was very little; her Pulse not differing much from a Person in Health; I desired her to take a Vomit, but being very averse to it, and not having had a Stool for three Days last past, I gave her a Purge, which worked her to a very great Degree; her Urine was nearly of a natural Colour, and let fall a mealy Sediment, instead of a brick-coloured one, which is observed to be the constant Attendant on intermitting Cases: This made me fearful that her Fever was a putrid and not an intermitting one; however, I was willing to try what

the Bark would do : On the sixth Day, she began to take the Bark, which was joined with Snake-root and Venice Treacle, in order to keep it on the Bowels, if possible ; however it both griped and purged her a good deal ; this together with her other Symptoms confirmed me it was a putrid Case ; her Tongue was very dry and a little foul ; in order to settle her Bowels again, I gave her *Fuller's Decoët. Sacr.* to be taken every four Hours, which procured her some Relief ; on the eighth Day a Physician was called in, but I had not the Opportunity of meeting him ; he, imagined it was an intermittent, ordered her a Vomit, which worked her very well, after which she took *Huxham's Tincture of Bark*, every four Hours, at the Abatement of the Fever ; this purged and griped her in the same Manner as the Bark had done some Days before : On the ninth Day, she took four Grains more of *Ipecacuanha*, which did not create the least Sickness ; her Purging still continuing, she took *Decoët. Fracastor.* with *Tinct. Thebaica.* after every loose Stool ; a Blister was laid on at Night ; on the eleventh, her Head was much confused, with a Stupidity ; her *Diarrhœa* continued ; she sweat violently ;
her

her Urine still continued to let fall a farina-
 ceous Sediment ; her Tongue was quite florid
 and dry, as if the Skin had been pulled off
 from it ; the *Tonsils*, &c. covered over with
 white *Esfchars*, which appeared to be little
 more than Skin deep ; she complained of a
 Heat and Dryness in her Throat, and said it
 was troublesome for her to swallow. All
 these Symptoms confirmed us that it was a
 putrid Fever, attended with a putrid sore
 Throat ; I then mentioned the great Success I
 had for some Years observed from the *Vitr.*
Antim. Cerat. in Cases of this Nature ; how-
 ever this was deferred for the Time, and she
 took some Draughts every four Hours, with
Pulv. Contrayer. c. & Conf. Card. ; on the
 twelfth, her Symptoms were much the same
 as they were the Day before ; she now took
 Dr. James's Powder as directed by himself ;
 some of the Sloughs were this Day thrown off
 from her Throat, and others again succeeded
 in their Places ; the Urine the same as before,
 her *Diarrhæa* violent ; on the thirteenth, she
 continued her Medicines as the Day before,
 with *Decoct. Fracastor.* after every loose Stool ;
 her Purging was as bad as ever ; her Head
 greatly disordered, with a little Delirium and
 great

great Stupidity; the Sweat to a great Degree; her Throat no better; the Strangury very violent; her Urine of a natural Colour, with a farinaceous Sediment; great Restlessness and Anxiety, with Twitchings of the Tendons and Convulsions; at Night it was thought she was dying; she now began to take two Grains of the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* in *Fuller's Decoct. Sacr.* every six Hours; on the fourteenth, her Stupidity, *Diarrhæa*, &c. seemed somewhat abated; however as the *Vitr. Antim. cerat.* did not occasion any Sickness, she took four Grains in every Draught instead of two. On the fifteenth Day, we found she had a better Night with some Sleep; she had no Stool for about fourteen Hours, but had two this Morning about ten o'Clock, and no other all Day; her Throat looked clearer, and continued to throw off Sloughs; she swallowed much better; her Strangury was gone, her Urine still continued to let fall a mealy Sediment, though it was a little higher coloured. On the sixteenth Day, she continued her Draughts as before; she had some Sleep last Night; her Stupidity and all her other bad Symptoms were abated; her Urine as the Day before; her Tongue florid, but rather moister. On the seventeenth,

seventeenth, she still continued to gain Ground ; had but two Stools for the last twenty-four Hours, though these were still very loose ; her Urine higher coloured, but settled as before. On the eighteenth Day, she continued much the same ; had two loose Stools ; her Urine as before. On the nineteenth Day, we found she had had a very good Night, got up for about an Hour ; she had two loose Stools in the last twenty-four Hours ; the Twitchings of the Tendons gone ; her Head clear ; her Mouth and Tongue quite moist ; the Sloughs in her Throat near gone ; her Urine pretty high coloured, without any Sediment, only a Cloud suspended in it : She eat a little *Sago* and *Panada* ; she could swallow pretty well ; she still continued her Draughts as before. On seeing her on the twentieth Day, we found she had had a very good Night ; had no Stool since the Day before ; her Tongue, Mouth, and Throat better ; her Urine high-coloured, with a Cloud in it ; she now complained of great Pain on the outside just below both her Ears, which Parts now began to swell and inflame ; her Head clear without any Stupidity or Delirium ; she took her Draughts as before ; the Blister which had discharged

discharged immoderately till now, began to dry, which on the twenty-first Day was near healed; she had a good Night; her Urine high-coloured as the Day before; she complained much of the Inflammation and Pain under her Ears; her Mouth and Throat clean and moist; her Senses clear, had but little Thirst, her Pulse much fuller and stronger than before, and quicker than a Person in Health.

Now, on finding her putrid Fever gone, and what Fever was left to be of the inflammatory Kind, and that she had no Stool for the last two Days, her Medicines were quite altered; she now began to take saline Draughts with *Infus. Sen*; on the twenty-second Day, she had four loose Stools from her saline opening Draughts, which she bore very well; her Urine still continued high-coloured, with a Cloud suspended in it, as before; she was more thirsty; her Pulse quicker than the Day before; was in great Pain under her right Ear, which was now more swelled and inflamed, which Swelling began to get hard; the Pain under her left Ear was now trifling, and the Inflammation near gone. On the twenty-third Day, her chief Complaints were
the

were the Pain and Inflammation under her right Ear; the Hardness daily increasing; she got up this Day; the Swelling under her right Ear had spread itself near over the Cheek on that Side: it had now an emollient Poul-tice applied to it, which was changed every twelve Hours. As the only Complaint she now had was this Inflammation and Swelling under her Ear, (which appeared to be a critical one) she left off all Medicines, though she had still some Thirst, and such a Fever as might be imagined to proceed from this Inflammation only; her Stools were very regular; she was still very weak. On the twenty-fourth Day, she was much the same; the Swelling and Inflammation continually increasing, which now affected the Inside of her Throat on that Side; so that she could not swallow but with Difficulty. On the twenty-fifth Day, the Swelling and Inflammation on the Inside of her Throat, and under her Ear, began to abate; her Pulse became regular; her Thirst was gone; her Urine of a proper Colour, with a good Sediment.

Thus she continued to get daily better, though always under some Pain till the thirty-first Day of her Illness, there was now per-

ceived a Fluctuation under her right Ear ; which was opened, when it discharged about two large Spoonfuls of a well concocted Matter, which continued to discharge about another Week, though every Day less and less. She continued to recover her Appetite and Strength daily, till she arrived to as good a State of Health as she enjoyed before her Illness. *

* From the Necessity there was of altering the Medicines in this Case, as well as a great many others ; the Mischievousness and Absurdity of the too general Credulity in *Nosstrums*, may be observed : For, from these Examples, it must appear that, if they are of any Efficacy, the Death of many Persons must be occasioned by them.

Observations of this Kind will shew why two Physicians may treat the same Disorder, at different Times, with different and even opposite Medicines ; and will also shew us that they might have *both* acted upon the same Principle ; and that *both*, at different Stages of the Disorder, used the most proper Methods to assist their Patient. To illustrate this, and place it in the clearest Light I can, I shall suppose, for Instance, that these *two* were concerned with the same Patient in the Small Pox ; as this is a Disorder that cannot be mistaken.

Now, on the first Seizure, one of the Physicians is called in ; he finds his Patient under great Pains, Sickness, &c. and all the other Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever ; he also knows, both from his own Experience and that of others, that if the Small Pox succeeds when the Person is before inflamed, either by catching of Cold, Drinking, or by being over-heated from Exercise, or by any Thing else ; He has it to a much more violent Degree, than, in all Probability he would have had it, had not this been the Case.

He also observes that, where Nature is left to herself, and does her own Offices without the Assistance of Art, there it always follows that the *more gentle the Fever and the longer the*
Time

From what has been observed I think we may collect the following Aphorisms.

Time from the Seizure to the coming out of the Pustules of the Small Pox, so much the more favourable they are, unless the Attack is of such a violent Nature, as to bring on the immediate Putrescence of the Juices, and then perhaps the Patient will sometimes die without the Appearance of any Pustules at all, which is a Case I have seen more than once.

It may also be observed, that if the Small Pox appear within the first twenty-four Hours of the first Attack? Death always ensues; if in thirty-six? most commonly so; if in forty-eight? great Danger; if on the third Day? they mostly do well; if on the fourth? it is seldom but what they are of the most favourable Kind.

The above Observations make it appear that the best and safest Method to relieve his Patient, and lessen his Disorder so far as that Nature may be able to throw off her present Burden, will be to treat it as other inflammatory Disorders, by gentle Evacuations, cooling and diluting Medicines.

Now we will suppose the Patient is gone through this Stage of his Disorder, and a second Physician is called in towards the *Crisis*: Notwithstanding the judicious Treatment of the former Physician, he finds the Patient sinking under the Weight of his Disorder, with great Stupidity or Insensibility; the Matter (which, if Things had gone on well, would have filled up the Pustules) to be small in Quantity, and instead of being of a good Colour and Consistence, to be a thin, watery, and almost putrid Liquid; the Swellings subsiding apace, with other Complaints of this Kind: Hence he finds that *Nature* is *now* to be assisted with Cordials and Alexipharms, to keep up the *now* almost expiring internal *Expansion*, and by that Means give her Power to throw off that *putrid Virus*, which, without this Assistance, will every Hour get farther Advantage till it overpowers and destroys the Patient.

Though both these Physicians treated their Patient in the best Manner possible, and, perhaps, both Methods, in their Turn, were the Means of preserving his Life; yet how easy is it for the ignorant or malevolent to throw out Reflections, and to say that, as one treated the Small Pox with cooling Medicines, and
the

I. That where a Patient, being of a sanguine Habit of Body, is seized with the Symptoms of an inflammatory Fever, with great Pain and Difficulty of swallowing, continually increasing, even sometimes to threaten Suffocation; the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. appearing *red, tense, and smooth*, the surrounding Parts being also inflamed, the Pulse strong, the Spirits high, the Urine high coloured, and crude; there can be no great Danger in declaring it to be of the inflammatory Kind, and that it must be treated as such, by Evacuations of all Sorts, with opening, cooling, and diluting Medicines.

II. That where the Patient is attacked with a great Swelling or puffing up of the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. that this Swelling, on its first Appearance is *lax and uneven*, with a Stiffness

the *other with hot*, one must be in the wrong; because they were both concerned with the same Patient, in the same Case, and in the Small Pox, and of Consequence in the same Disorder.

Now, as I have related this Case, I shall leave every one to make their own Remarks thereon, and shall only observe, that these Cases must make it appear to every Man of common Sense, who has any Value for his Life or Health, that he should not neglect getting the *constant Assistance* (when necessary) of some of the best and most able Practitioners in Physick; and not to trust it to *Nosstrums*, or to the Direction of some superficial Dabblers in Medicine, who have little more to recommend them than a good Assurance, with a few *Receipts* they think adapted for every Disorder.

and

and emphysematous Swelling of the Neck, together with an Efflorescence on the Shoulders, extending down the Arms; when in a little Time, this Swelling of the *Tonsils*, &c. subsides, and alters to a white, cineritious, or ash Colour, with a quick small Pulse, Dejection of Spirits and Anxiety; this sore Throat may be declared to be of the *gangrenous* Kind, and requires warm aromattick Fomentations, Vapors, and Cataplasms; inwardly Bark, cordial and alexipharmac Medicines; abstaining from all Evacuations, even from Blisters.

III. That when the Patient has laboured under a putrid Fever, for some Days, with a small and quick Pulse; his Urine loaded with a great Sediment, and generally of a natural Colour; complains of a sore Throat; though seldom with very great Difficulty in swallowing: On Inspection, we find the *Tonsils*, *Uvula*, &c. covered with white, cineritious, or ash-coloured Sloughs, *Apthæ*, or white Blisters; which last often affect not only the Parts of the Throat, but also the whole Mouth; we may then declare this to be a PUTRID sore Throat; that we must abstain from Evacuations of all Sorts, and likewise from all Preparations of the *Bark*, till the Putrescence of the Juices is abated, after which

which it is often found to be of great Use in recovering the Patient; that the Medicines to be given must be Alexipharmacs and Cordials, together with *Antimonials*, which seem to be *Specificks* in *this Disorder*.

T H E E N D.

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