

J. W.  
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Extracts

From the

Clinical Lectures &

Cases.

By

1761.

D.<sup>r</sup> Pultenford & Sinclair



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Extracts

from the

Classical Authors &

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1701

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# Directions.

for

## Innoculating the Small Pox

By And.<sup>rs</sup> Sinclair M.D.

Innoculating the small Pox was introduced about 30 years ago into England from Asia. The Success of many trials, first made by Authority upon Criminals, & afterwards of choice in a great number, established its reputation. Soon afterwards it was practised here also upon a few, and tho' successfull in all these yet quickly went into Disuse. In the meantime it took place in our Colonies in North America & the Leeward Islands, (where the Natural was commonly very fatal) & as so few died there

[of

Innoculation

of the Innoculation, it has since continu:  
 :ed to be practised universally in those  
 parts. The success with which it was  
 attended in America, gave occasion to  
 its being restored again in this place  
 in the year 1741. In that year a Mer:  
 :chant in Carolina having desired me  
 to attend the Innoculation of his Child  
 the operation was therefore duly per:  
 :formed, & after the progress of a fa:  
 :vourable disease the Child soon re:  
 :covered perfect health. Few years af:  
 :terward the operation began to be  
 practised, & continued still to be so,  
 first in and about Dunfries, and then  
 in Stirling & its neighbourhood, of  
 late it has become more universal  
 here & elsewhere, & has hardly proved  
 fatal in any instance, where proper  
 / precautions



## Innoculation

3.

precautions have been taken. From what experience I have had in this method, as that which I have found to be the best, & to pursue it with the greater perspicuity, it will be proper to distinguish the whole progress into the following Periods.

- I<sup>st</sup> The preparations of the Body.
- II<sup>d</sup> The manner of performing the Operation
- III<sup>d</sup> The Eruption of the Small Pox.
- IV<sup>th</sup> Their Ripening.
- V<sup>th</sup> Their Blackening.
- VI<sup>th</sup> The removing the Decays of the Disease.

I<sup>st</sup> Preparation. In Spring very little preparation is necessary, it being the most favourable season of the year & if the operation is resolved upon the Child is not to be bathed in cold water, if it does to be bathed, but to take a

Course

## Innoculation

Course of Ethiops Mineral or Powders,

The Diet requires no alteration, except that the Broth is to be made a little weaker than usuall, & to be given only once in two Days. It is farther to be remarked that the Child be free from Cold, Teething, Eruptions or any other accidental Ailments when the Operation is performed, upon the 2<sup>d</sup> day before, the Ethiops is to be laid aside, & a gentle Dose of Rhubarb may be given. The Child may be taken as broad as usuall, till he gets his Physick, when it will be proper to confine him.

II. Operation. To perform it properly it is to be observed, that the matter must be taken from a Child formerly sound & healthy, who has the Disease either



## Innoculation

5.

either natural or Innoculate of a good kind, that is, when the Pustules are few & large, & contain a good matter, when in such a Child the Pox are just at the height, a few of the Pustules are to be opened by the point of a thick Needle or Lancet & the matter running to be sucked up by little soft Dossils of Cotton about the size of a small Pea. The Dossils thus Drenched in Matter are to be put in a Glass Phial which is immediately to be stopp'd. If the Child from whom the matter happens to be taken, is very near those to be Innoculated, it will be advisable that the Surgeon change his Cloaths before he begins to perform the operation. Being provided with

Dossils

6.

Innoculation.

Dosills as above, he is to make one or two incisions in the Childs arm or leg, in the ordinary place where Issues are put in. Here it is of importance to observe, that the instrument must pass quite thro' the skin to the Membrana Adiposa, that they should be allowed to bleed for 2 or 3 Minutes, when the blood begins to stop, that the Dosills be laid quite within the lips of the wound, that a common Plaister secured by a Bandage be laid above, & that the whole remain untouched for 24 hours, during which time the Child is to keep the house. The Dosills are then to be taken out & the wound to be dressed daily w<sup>th</sup> a little Basilicon. I have been more particular upon this article, because to my certain knowledge, matter some months old loses its force, & that innoculating by a slight Scratch instead of a wound quite thro' the skin to the fat is liable to a Disappointment.

That



## Innoculation

7.

That other Diseases besides the Small Pox can be communicated by Innoculation is certain; & it is obvious that matter of a bad Small Pox will be apt to produce a Disease of as bad a kind. After the operation is thus performed, the Child to be kept at his former Diet, to be allowed to amuse himself w<sup>th</sup>. his usual Plays & Toys, but to remain within Doors except for an hour or two about midday, when the weather is mild.

III Betwixt the seventh & 10<sup>th</sup> Day, the Child will begin to Droop, become peevish, Drowsy, heavy headed, giddy, cold & hot by turns, & thirsty, perhaps with muddy Eyes & frequent sneezing: At Intervals however he will grow light & easy. When these symptoms appear the legs are to be bathed in lukewarm water & the Child afterwards to be laid in bed,  
and

8.

Innoculation

and to get all his drink lukewarm, continuing the same food as before, (broth only excepted), which he is not to taste till after the Blebbing. The legs are to be bathed in the former manner till the Eruption is completed, which will be about the end of the third Day after the first appearance of the Disease. Probably nothing else will be wanted in this period except to give every four hours a Spoonfull of the following Mixture, more or less according to the age of the Patient.

℞ Aq. Meliss. ℥iv

Nitri Sulcat. ʒij

Syrup. Caryoph. ℥i ~~℥ii~~

But if it should happen that the fever rise very high & sharp, the Child should be Bled at the Neck or Arm. If it be taken with frequent reachings to vomit, a gentle Dose of ℞ Specacuan:

(Adapted)



## Innoculation.

9.

adapted to the age and strength is to be given for a vomit. If it becomes costive, the Belly is to be opened by a common Milk Glyster. About the time of the Eruption of the natural small Pox, fits often happen to Children & without Danger; These I have only seen in one Instance hitherto in the innoculated small Pox. If they should appear bathing the legs is to be continued, Poultices of equal parts of Oatmeal & Flour, & Mustard beat up w<sup>th</sup> a sufficient quantity of White Wine Vinegar, are to be applied to the soles of the Feet, & a Blister betwixt the Childs shoulders, unless the Pulse becomes high & full, in which case he must be bled before the Blister is applied.

Innoulation

IV. Ripening. About the 4<sup>th</sup> Day from the Beginning of the Eruption, the Child will probably become easy, chearfull, & free from all Distress, but afterwards while the small Pox are ripening, he will perhaps become a little more hot, thirsty, & restless in the night. The same food as before is to be continued & also the same Drink, to which may now be added for a Change thin Gruel, Goat Broth, or two parts of Water & one of Milk not Boiled, on the 4<sup>th</sup> night after the beginning of the Eruption, & every succeeding night till the small Pox be at the height. Syrup: Papan: Alb: is to be given at Bed time, proportioning the Dose to the age of the patient. The mouth & tongue may perhaps become foul, in which case he may use a little Fig water sweetned with sugar. If he be attached.



## Innoculation

11.

attached w<sup>th</sup> a sore throat attended w<sup>th</sup> hoarseness the same Fig water is to be continued, & a poultice of Theriac is to be applied outwardly. If from the swelling of the face & Eyelids Blindness should ensue, (which hitherto I have seen only in one Innoculated Case) nothing is to be done to the Eyes till they begin to open, then they are to be bathed w<sup>th</sup> warm Milk & Water morning & evening, till the hardened matter be removed from the Eye lashes. If in this opening period he should be seized w<sup>th</sup> a severe purging, a gentle Nourish such as mentioned above is to be given first, & then half a Spoonfull more or less of the following Astringent Cordial every two or 3 hours till the purging cease.

R. Aq. Menth. Zij — Cinnamon: Zi  
Diascord: Zij Syrup. Diacod: Zi M

Innoculation

If Difficulty of breathing comes on he is to get a small spoonfull of the following  
 \* Squill Mixture twice or thrice a day till he breaths freely. If the Pustules should be numerous, & the matter too thin, a Draught ☐ such as the following is to be taken morning & evening till it grows white & thick.

\* ℞ Acet. Scellit. ℥i Aq: Cinnam. ℥ij  
 Syrup: Althea ℥ij M

☐ ℞ Extract: Cort. Peruv. ʒv Aq: Cinn: ℥ij

Tint: Cacc: in Vin: ℥ss M

But in case the Extract of the Bark be either old or wanting, instead of it this Decoction may be given in Spoonfulls as occasion shall require.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥i Coq ea Aq: Fort: ℥ij ad ℥ij sub finem coctionis adde Capsular: major: exacinat: ℥ss deinf. Colatur —

If after the Pustules have been fully  
 risen



## Innuculation

13.

rizen, he should become pale or languid:  
& especially if the Pustules formerly full &  
rizen, should become flat in the Top &  
fall in, a Blister is to be applied betwixt  
the Shoulders or on any other convenient  
place, & a small spoonfull of this Diapho-  
retic Mixture is to be given every two  
or three Hours till the Colour is rest-  
red, & the flattened Small Pox raised  
again.

℞ Aq. Alexeter: ℥ij — Cinnam: ℥i

℥i Croci in Vin: ℥ij Antimon: Diapho-  
retic larat: ℥i Syrup. Caryoph: ℥x M

If he be seized w<sup>th</sup> Bloody Urine or  
Stools, (neither of which I have hitherto  
seen in the innoculated small Pox) the  
following Detritic Mixture is to be given  
from half a spoonfull to a spoonfull  
twice or thrice a day, seldomer or oftener,  
according to the Degree of the Symptoms.

℞ Aq. Raf. rubr. ℥ij Spt. Vitrid: ʒi viij  
Syrup. Alth: ℥i M

[In

Immolation.

In this Period when the Pustules are very numerous, whether confluent or coherent it is of great importance to apply a blister the night before they are judged to be at the height, that is in such a case probably the 8 Night from the Beginning of the Eruption.

∇ Blackening. When the Pustules are few or large, they will begin to turn of a Dusky Coloure, not unlike their horns about the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> day, after the beginning of the Eruption. This is the first appearance of the Blackening, & the dark Coloure & hardness of the Pustules will gradually increase till they become like so many Dry Scabs. The Syrup of Poppies is now to be forborne at night if the Children can rest tolerably without it. The former Drinks are to be

[Discharged



## Innoculation

15.

Discharged for Barley water or Sweet Cass  
Whey, & to their former food may now  
be added Stewed Barley w<sup>th</sup> Currants or  
Stewed Prunes, these are indeed to pro-  
cure a natural stool necessary at this  
time of the Disease. But if notwith-

standing, he continues costive for 24  
hours after the beginning of the Blacke-  
ning, they are to be relieved by a  
common Milk Glyster. This is the u-  
sual period of Blackening in the immo-  
culated small Pox, tho' sometimes it  
may not begin till the 9<sup>th</sup> Day after  
the Eruption, especially if the Pustule  
are numerous & the matter thin.

In the natural Small Pox a dan-  
gerous fever often attends the Blacke-  
ning, but in the innoculated kind  
I have never yet seen a Blackening  
fever

Innoculation

fever of any Importance. If however it should happen & rise high, with a full Pulse the Patient is to be Bled, & if the feverish Symptoms should still continue affecting the head & breathing a gentle Dose of Infusion of Senna and Rhubarb is to be given afterwards, if need be a Blister is to be applied to the Back, arms, & legs, according as is most convenient. Sometimes oppressed breathing requires a Squill Mixture, after these preceding Evacuations.

VI Dregs. But if the Blackening fever is inconsiderable (as is commonly the case in Innoculation,) the Child must get his first Physick of the Infusion of Senna & Rhubarb, & a week after the beginning of the Blackening, to be repeated every 2<sup>d</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup> Day, till 3 doses at least are given. After the first dose of  
[Physick



## Innoculation

17.

Physick, he may gradually return to his food as usuall. During the whole progress the Incisions are to be daily Dress'd w<sup>th</sup> Basilicon, & towards the end of the Blache ning, when the matter begins to lessen & the wound shows appearance of healing, the Basilicon is to be laid aside & dry Dressings only applied.

### Jan<sup>ry</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> Small Pox Case I<sup>st</sup>

John Whyte aged 21, about 10 days ago happen'd to lodge in a house, where Children lay in the Small Pox; three days after he was seized w<sup>th</sup> a Headack, pain in the small of his back, & fever; he was Blooded next Day, & the symptoms abated a little, but he was oblig'd to proceed on a Journey of about 50 Miles which he accomplish'd Yesterday, being the third day since he was blooded.

[He

Small Pox

He was much exposed to Cold on the road & was not in a bed all last night. Several Eruptions appeared last night on his legs, Thighs, & Trunk of his Body. & now they seem to be the small Pox of the Distinct kind; since the Eruptions come out, The fever & other Symptoms abated, what is most uneasy to him is a slight Inflammation in his throat & Fauces. — Jan<sup>y</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Injunct. Emem. Domestic. Vespr: as his Belly is loose, & let cotton Dipt in a solution of Camphor be applied to his throat externally. Let him wash his throat w<sup>th</sup> the Emollient Gargarism, & drink barley water. — 21<sup>st</sup> The Maturation advances & he is pretty easy. Give him Fig tea, & continue the use of yesterdays prescription. This man evidently has the small Pox of the Distinct kind, but what is remarkable in his case is, that they struck out on his legs first & not on his face; for they [usually



## Small Pox

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usually appear first on the face & last of all on the legs, but here they are quite out of the common order, which seems to be owing to his being long exposed to Cold, the vesicles being by that means retained. This Disease is always got by infection, from some of the morbid Effluvia being absorbed into the blood, which contaminates the whole mass. Nature excites a Fever in order to throw it off by the skin. The Matter is so acrid so to create obstructions, & then the Pus-tules suppurate. But more of this afterwards.

Our patient has been infected by the Children when he slept in the house along with them: he was bled when the fever was upon him, & was obliged to travel 40 miles afterwards. It is common for the small Pox to break out the 3<sup>d</sup> day after the

Fever

20.

Small Pox

Fever, but I am not surpris'd at their being long of striking out on him, as the Cold would contract all the Filres & Vessells, which however would have made the Fever higher of consequence it is no higher than what is necessary for the striking out of the Pustules.

As he was Costive I gave a Milk Glyster, which is very necessary in the small Pox, tho' it is different from the Opinion of the ancient Physicians; what they were afraid of was a Diarrhoea which does not commonly happen & if it does is easily stop'd. By keeping the Belly open we prevent a Headack. The worst Circumstance is the Angina he has; it seem to be the Epidemic one which rag'd so much in the County adjacent, & is different from that w<sup>ch</sup> commonly appears in this Disease.

The



## Small Pox

21.

The Epidemic Angina has chiefly its seat in the Velum Pendulum Palati & Amygdala, sometimes the Maxillary & sometimes the Parotid Glands. In this case there seems to be a suppuration of the Amygdala, with a considerable inflammation of the Velum Pendulum Palati & Uvula, however he can drink & swallow some stoved Barley, another bad Circumstance is, that some of the small Pox on the thigh are of a black Colour, which seems to show something of a gangrenous Disposition, but I hope it will not spread. I would chuse to have his legs bathed, but that cannot now be done w<sup>th</sup> safety as he would be apt to catch cold. The Pox seems to be of a mild kind. —

The Prognosis here is very uncertain  
because

21.

Small Pox

because they may be very uncertain  
(I mean bad) upon the Viscera, as the  
Matter was so long repelled from the  
Skin; when there are a great number  
upon the Skin, I should suspect there  
would be a great Absorption, & so create  
bad Effects upon the Viscera. When there  
are a great number upon the Dura  
Mater, the patient will have a Coma  
or Delirium, & when he is troubled  
w<sup>th</sup> a Nausea, there is reason to sus-  
pect there are a number on the  
Stomach, yet I have seen patients car-  
ried off when there are no such ap-  
pearances. —

22. Did not rest well last night, &  
his throat is very uneasy.

R<sup>x</sup> Cataplasma: Emoll: ʒss Theriac: ʒi

M<sup>o</sup> ft. Cataplasma: Guttur: applicand:

[Injiciat:



Small Pox

23.

Injeuat. Enem. Domest. Vesper. If his fever continues high. —

R. Sal. Nitr. ℥i Divid. in Dos. N<sup>o</sup> 5  
℞ i omni 5<sup>ta</sup> hora in potu aliquo Terriu.

23. Pox look well to day, & he is a good deal better, he complains of a Headack, got the Glyster & passed some Excrements with it. —

24<sup>th</sup> Pustules do not appear so well as they did, & he gets no sleep. Appl. Empl. Epispast. inter scapul. if his pulse falls. —

25<sup>th</sup> Pulse continues high, so did not need the Blister. He gets his Nitre regularly, but the Pustules are considerably fallen. Appl. Empl. Epispast. int. scapul. —

℞ Syrup. Diacod. ℥i  
Spt. Nivore. ℥ss 4℥ ℞. Dimidium  
℞. s. & reliquum tritiora postea. —

He is going on pretty well. This is  
[the

Small Pox.

The seventh Day since the Eruption; w<sup>ch</sup>  
 he came here he appeared very melanc<sup>h</sup>  
 :ly, because it seems he was a Deserter  
 & was afraid of Punishment; if this had  
 continued it might have proved fatal to  
 him; there is always an Anxiety attend-  
 :ing this Disease, which is occasioned  
 by the Difficulty the Blood has to pass  
 thro' the Lungs, while the sluggish Blood  
 is still pushed forward, & the melan-  
 :choly joined to this might have proved  
 fatal to him. He had a perpetual wat-  
 :ching, owing chiefly to the thoughts  
 of his Punishment; that watching has  
 produced a Headach, (which it seldom  
 fails to do) but this day having some  
 hopes of a pardon; these complaints  
 are easier. A Headach always follows  
 long watching, for by it there is a bri-  
 :sque Flow of the Spirits thro' the Brain.

[by



Small Pox

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by which means a Stoppage happens  
in some of the Vessels of the Pus-  
mater. — In the small Pox there are  
always 3 fevers, the first produces the  
Eruption, by which Nature endeav-  
ours to throw off the Pusulent mat-  
ter by the Skin, immediately upon  
the Eruption this fever goes off, & w<sup>th</sup>  
this happens it is a good sign, it was  
so in this mans case. In two or 3  
days from the time the fever begins,  
the Eruption begins to appear, first  
on the face, then on the Breast, hands  
& legs, 4 or 5 days after this, when the  
Pustules begin to suppurate, a new  
fever comes on, which declines till  
the 8<sup>th</sup> day, when the suppuration  
will be completed; this is called the  
suppuratory Fever. — Then the Pusulent

Fever

Small Pox

Fever begins, which is the worst of all by the Absorption of the Pusulent matter into the Blood. - Very often the first place this attacks is the lungs because being absorbed by the Veins it is carried into the Vena Cava, from it into the right Ventricle, then into the Pulmonary Artery which causes a Peripneumony. It is of this Direfull Disease that most patients die of in the small Pox, that is, when the Pus is absorbed into the Mass of Blood. - They first begin to have a stiffling, which gradually increases till they are stifled quite, which happens some times in 12, 15, or 20 hours, just as there are more or less Branches obstructed.

The Pulse at this time is very quick because the Ventricle is Distended with

[Blood



Small Pox

27.

Blood, there is always excited a Disposition to contract the Pulmonary Artery being obstructed, the Ventricle cannot discharge its contents into it, so it must be constantly gorged up full of Blood, consequently there will be a constant Nisus ad contractionem; as little of the Blood therefore can get thro' the Lungs into the left Ventricle, the Arteries will have but a small proportion of Blood, hence the small and soft Pulse; but if the Lungs be of a lax Texture, the Morbid matter will pass thro' them, & settle upon some of the Viscera, where it will always excite a Fever, till it is thrown out by some Evacuation or other. —

This Man had the suppuratory fever which was increased by the small Degree of Inflammation that was upon the

Small Pox

the Dura Mater. All I did was to give him some Doses of Nitre, which I did ut severall Intentionns: I.<sup>st</sup> To cool him, as he keeps himself in a perpetual sweat II.<sup>d</sup> As a Diuretic; as he was so long exposed to Cold, it was necessary to drain off the morbid matter by all the possible Evacuations; he now continues to make a considerable quantity of water. I told you that he had an Angina. The small Pox are generally attended with a sore throat; but this seems rather to be the common Epidemic Disease which has raged so much in this Country of late. For this I prescribed two things. viz. Camphor Dissolved in Oil, which was to be applied to the throat on a little cotton; This sometimes answers as well as a Poultice, & has this advantage that it does not turn cold; There as his

[throat



Small Pox

29.

Throat was not much relieved by this,  
I ordered a Poultice w<sup>th</sup> some Theriac  
in it which has removed the Angina.  
There is still something remarkable  
in this case, that is, the Pustules are  
more unequal than ordinary, which  
is owing to their being exposed to cold,  
the Pustules too advanced irregularly,  
looking well upon the legs, but bad  
upon the face, which is a bad symp-  
tom. The tops of the Pustules are  
turned hard instead of soft, & seem to  
be drying instead of suppurating. —  
When the Pustules appear in this  
manner, it is called the Warty Pox,  
because they generally turn harder and  
harder, till they turn into a hard sub-  
stance like Warts, by this means we

see

Small Pox

see, that the matter is repelled into the Blood, which is always a sign of the Malignancy of the Disease. Dr. Mead imagines, that this Symptom is owing to the great Tenacity & viscosity of humours, that they cannot pass into the small cutaneous Vessels; but I have been always of Opinion, that it was from a fault in the Vessels, & this case confirms it: for it is plain the man was of a good habit of Body before he was attacked by this Disease, but his face being long exposed to the cold frosty air, has contracted the mouths of the Vessels, & repelled the matter into the Blood. Some Physicians apply a Blister in the beginning of the Disease; this must certainly be attended w<sup>th</sup> bad consequences, as by its

Stimulus



## Small Pox

31.

Stimulus it puts all the Blood into con-  
fusion, & so increases the Fever: in-  
deed if they become Cornaceous, a Blis-  
ter must be applyed; But in general  
I think the properest time for a Blis-  
ter is, when the Pox are at the height  
& when we expect some Mischief from  
the Absorption of the Variolous matter  
altho' perhaps there be no urgent  
Symptoms to demand it, for it is al-  
ways easier to prevent bad symptoms  
than remove them; & what confirms  
the goodness of this practice is, that  
we see instead of this serum (which  
is commonly evacuated by Blisters)  
thick, well Digested Pus is evacuated  
& the Pustules all around for a good  
way are empty. — In this patient  
it is absolutely necessary to make  
some

Small Pox

some outlet, as there a great number  
 in all probability on the Dura Mater  
 which might bring on a Coma Con:  
 vulsions &c. I shall likewise endeavour  
 to keep it open, till all these urgent  
 symptoms are relieved. All along he  
 has got a Glyster every other night to  
 keep his Belly open, that so his head  
 might be easy, & as I said before Glys:  
 ters are of great use in this Disease.  
 26<sup>th</sup> So much relieved to day; Pox  
 more equall & Throat easier, did not  
 rest very well for the pain of the Blis:  
 ter, which run very well, & evacuated  
 a large quantity of Pus. — R<sup>l</sup>. Paregoric:  
 & Injunct Emem: h. s. —  
 27<sup>th</sup> Slept well last night. The Pox  
 are crusting. Blister continues to throw  
 out a good deal of stuff. Glyster opera:  
 [ted]



Small Pox

33.

operated once. Prep: M. S. —

28<sup>th</sup> Got passage w<sup>th</sup> the Glyster & continues easier, sleeps well w<sup>th</sup> his

Paregonic. Rx Sal: Glauber: ℥ss Marm:

℥ij solv: in atq. Bull. ℥xij lb. mare.

The Blister had the desired Effect, he has now little Fever & no head: aches. The Pox began to turn hard & crusty, yet there is no such ab: sorption as to produce a putrid fever, so that there is no Indication but to keep the Belly open, which I have done w<sup>th</sup> Glysters. — Tomorrow I have ordered a gentle purge, as the complains of a slight Inflammation in his Eyes, which is common after the small Pox, when there is a considerable number on the Face; for

There

Small Pox

When there is always a swelling on the Eyelids which Discharges a greater quantity of humours by the Sebaceous Glands by which the Eyelids are sealed together so that the Patient becomes blind, till the Humours go off. If the patient pulls the Eyelids up before they are ready for it, there arises an Inflammation, which affects the Eye itself, in which case we use Purgatives to resolve the Inflammation. —

30<sup>th</sup> Eyes better; Complains of a pain in his head. ℞ Troch. serm: ℥ij Sal: Glauber: ℥vi Ag: fort: Bull: ℥iv

M. Et. cras mane. —

31<sup>st</sup> Headach continues. Let him keep warm. Eyes still a little inflamed, Phy: such operating well. —

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Continues better. Head easier



Small Pox

35.

earer. Scabs coming away. I have his head, & apply Emplast. Callid. with only  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the Ungt. Epicrast. —

This man is now in a manner quite recovered, he complained of a pain in his head for some Days which was owing to Cold which he got by lying w<sup>o</sup>ut a Night Cap.

There is still an Inflammation in his Eyes, but I believe it will not be difficult to remove it. I have or-

dered his head to be shaved, as it promotes a free perspiration from all the pores, hence will be a resol-

ution from the Eyes. I have likewise

applied to his head Empl: Callid. which makes a continuall ou-

zurg out of the humours from the cutaneous Pores. As this man is

in the way of Recovery, & has no bad

(Symptoms

Small Pox

Symptom, it will be needless for me to talk of any bad consequences, that might happen after the small Pox.

There is only one thing I shall mention (which you may think trivial, as it does not endanger the life of the patient yet it is of great consequence to some people, especially the fair sex) which is preventing marks on the face after the Pox. Some regard ought always to be had to this Circumstance, tho' it is seldom mentioned by Authors. The manner in which these happen is this; when the Pox begin to harden, they sink into the face, which forms a Pit, if there be any acid matter in the Scabs, it will corrode the neighbouring Parts, and so make the Pits deeper.

[The



## Small Pox

37

The Pox put generally only on the face and hands, (especially those of the confluent kind) for two reasons 1<sup>st</sup> Because the humour in this kind is more acrid.

2<sup>d</sup> Because the Scabs stick longer, which causes a deeper mark. Since then these marks are observed upon no other parts of the Body but the face & hands it is not reasonable to conclude, that these parts being exposed to the air, is the reason of their being marked? On this account it would seem that nothing would so effectually prevent pitting as covering the hands & face; which ought to be done w<sup>th</sup> a thin mark of Cambrick dyed in Sperma Ceti or Oil, & this to be applied just when the Pox begin to scale off. But un:

[def]

Small Pox

unless it be young Ladies who have a great regard for their beauty, few would have patience to bear such a Masque, and anointing with sweet cream will serve the purpose as well.

March 4<sup>th</sup>

Small Pox Case II<sup>o</sup>

Peter Wilson aged 20 Years, about two days ago was seized with a shivering, which was soon succeeded by a great heat over his body, thirst, violent pains of his head & loins; since last night the pain has moved up towards his shoulders & sides, which at present affects his breathing a little. He likewise complains of a pain in his throat & a Difficulty of swallowing. Tongue white but moist. Belly Bound. Pulse quick

| Cut



Small Pox

39

but not hard or very full. F. V. S. ad Zvij  
Injunct. Enem. Domest. Vespere. Give  
him plenty of Diluent Drink, and a  
Mixture with Spt Minderer. —  
5<sup>th</sup> Face, hands & legs are covered over  
with variculous Eruptions in great  
numbers. Complains much of a pain  
in his throat. Apply 3 or 4 flakes of  
Cotton to it. R<sup>x</sup> Sal. Nitri. ʒ<sup>ss</sup> xv. Et Dos.  
omni: 4<sup>ta</sup> hora. Cont. Mixture w<sup>th</sup> Spt  
Minderer. Give him Barley water and  
thin Gruel by turns with Figs boiled  
in them. — P<sup>r</sup> Enem. Applicativ. Emp.  
Epiopast. int. Scap: h. s. — As his Pulse  
was pretty full last night, he was bled  
to Zvij, to day the Eruptions are some-  
what larger, but entirely of the con-  
fluent kind. — Continue his Diluent  
Drink

Small PoxDrink. R<sup>t</sup>. Sal. Nitr. . —

℞ Aq. Pulv. Sp. Minderer. aa ℥ij

℥i Croci Theriac. ℥i

Syrup. Alth. ℥ss M St. cochlearij  
orani triborio.

℞ Cort. Peruv. Croci: ℥i

Rad: Alth. ℥ss Coq<sub>2</sub> per 3 horas  
in aq. Fontan: q. s. ad ℥x. sub firem

Cationis addend: Rad: Liguorit: ℥ss

Colatur: adde Syrup: Alth: ℥j M

6<sup>th</sup> His Pulse is low, & the Eruption  
does not advance, for which reason &  
his having a pain in his Throat, a  
Blister was applied last night w<sup>th</sup> issue  
copiously. 7<sup>th</sup> Pulse better to day,

Pustules a little more prominent,

Cont: Medicamenta. — This man

was seized 3 days before he came into  
this house with a fever, when he came  
[here



## Small Pox

41.

here, his pulse was quick, upon which I ordered him to be Bled, & as he was Costive I gave him a Glyster. His Blood did not seem to be inflammatory; there was a solid Coagulum, & a very small proportion of serum, but this indeed might be owing to its running, for w<sup>th</sup> it does so, you will not see the Pellicle upon the top. I ordered him a Mixture with Spt. Minderer. in order to attenuate & resolve the lentor of his Blood, & to keep up a gentle perspiration: on the 4<sup>th</sup> day in the evening the small Pox appeared on his face, tho' we could hardly have expected the Small Pox to be this mans Disease, as they have been so long in appearing, for it was w<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Day from his being seized with a fever, the Confluent & small Pox especially

[appearing]

Small Pox

appearing soon viz. on the 2<sup>d</sup> or 3<sup>d</sup> Day.

Tho' I have a very bad opinion of this man's Disease, yet as we have before seen the Distinct kind, we will now have an opportunity of seeing the confluent kind. This indeed is a very different Case from the former for in it they came out Distinct in little Pustules, but here they come all in a push like an Erisipelas, so that they cannot be numbered. After the Eruption he got a Glyster & was a good deal easier. Upon the 4<sup>th</sup> in the Evening he was bled, but before 3<sup>or</sup> were taken his pulse fell, which put a stop to his farther bleeding. On the 5<sup>th</sup> the pustules gradually increased, but at night his head was much affected, his Pulse low & the Pustules began to fall. The Angina  
[was



43.  
Small Pox

was increased so much, that he could scarcely swallow any Drink; as there were very urgent symptoms I ordered a Blister for his Back, w<sup>ch</sup>. several intentions viz: To ease his pulse, to relieve his head, & to make a Revolution from his Throat; likewise to promote an Expulsion from the Skin of the morbid matter, as the Blister raises a stimulus & Inflammation on the external parts, w<sup>ch</sup>. commonly relieves the Internal. This Day his pulse is a great Deal better, the pustules are more prominent, yet still advance but slowly, therefore it will be necessary to assist nature in the propulsion of matter, which I have endeavoured to do by prescribing a Cordial Mixture, of w<sup>ch</sup>. he has had

some

Small Pox

some spoonfulls, which seem to have a good effect, as he is more lively than ordinary. There is always a very bad Prognosis to be drawn, w<sup>m</sup> the Pox run all together in Clusters & Cohere closely, likewise w<sup>m</sup> the skin is much inflamed & swelled upon y<sup>e</sup> face, w<sup>ch</sup> is the case w<sup>th</sup> our patient.

There is one good Symptom, and that is, that his face is begun to swell very soon, but there is no appearance of a Salivation as yet. In the con-  
 fluent kind, there should be for the most part a Salivation from the 2<sup>d</sup> day till the 11<sup>th</sup> w<sup>m</sup> the Pox begins to fall, therefore this is a bad Symptom of the rigidity of the Salivary Glands it likewise shows a thickness of the matter which hinders it from passing

What



## Small Pox

45.

that way. The size of the Pustule is to be taken notice off, for the smaller they are so much the greater Danger, & vice versa. Large Pustules denote a looseness of the Vessels, w<sup>ch</sup> makes them easily distended, but small ones on the contrary signify a rigidity, by which means the matter is hindered from passing that way,

~~The size of the Pustules is to be taken notice off~~  
and therefore it remains in the Blood & attacks some of the internal parts

This matter then not getting an Exit by the Skin, but distressing the internal parts, there will be a great Resorption of the Matter into the Blood, w<sup>ch</sup> the Disease comes to the height, & we can scarce expect a good suppuration here, but rather a

Thum

Small Pox

thin Ichor. This acrid matter therefore being absorbed into the Blood, will create a fever of a far more dangerous kind, than the Resorption of good Pus would have done. By which means there will be produced a great number of Phenomena to be mentioned hereafter. —

7<sup>th</sup> Throat easier to day, got some rest last night & did not rave. Spasms his urine freely enough. Give him the Decoction of the Bark & his Mixture every 5 hours. —

8<sup>th</sup> Throat a little better to day, got some rest last night, but no appearance of a Salivation. Complaint of an oppression at his Breast, Maturation advancing. — I told you at our last meeting that this small pox were of a very bad kind; & as the

[maturation



Small Pox

47.

maturation yesterday did not advance  
I ordered him a Decoction of the Bark  
to forward it, for this remedy converts  
the Lymphs in fine white Pus. The  
Pustules accordingly are considerably in-  
creased in Bulk, & are coming to as  
good a Suppuration as we could expect  
in his Case. There is no Salivation, w<sup>ch</sup>  
I could have wished for, as it would  
help to relieve his Throat his Breathing  
continues pretty free. His urine is crude  
which often happens in the confluent  
kind. He used to get every second night  
a Glyster, but I have ordered none  
these two nights past, as the Suppu-  
ration might be hindered from ad-  
vancing, by Drawing a flux of humors  
ours here. — There is still one other  
Symptom, which is as it were the  
| Pathognomick

Small Pox

Pathognomic sign of the confluent small Pox, & that is, that the fever has kept up all along, & is always necessary for the maturation of the Pustules; in a day or two which will be the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup>, the Disease will be at the height, when we may expect to have bad Symptoms.

9<sup>th</sup> Slept none.

R̄ Syr. Diacod. Spt. Minderer: aa ℥i  
M. Ct. Dimidium h. s. & reliquior spout  
B hor. si somnus non accedat. —

10<sup>th</sup> Pain very uneasy to day. Pox flat:  
ter, & he has had no passage of his belly  
these three days. Give him the Emom:

Tepid: h. s. Applicatur Empl. Grispast:  
int: Scapul: h. s. give him plenty of  
Diluent Drink & a Purgative at h. s.

11<sup>th</sup> Got passage twice by the Glyster.  
Intermit the Bark, & continue the mix:  
ture. — This mans Pox are come to as  
[good



Small Pox

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good a suppuration as might be expected of their kind. The indication was to promote the suppuration, on which account he has been using the Bark, which I caused him omit to day, as the maturation is come as far as I could expect, & as I suspect a Peripneumony by the Absorption of the matter, the Bark might increase the Infarction of the Lungs. Yesterday was the 8<sup>th</sup> Day since they struck out, but the purulent matter does not come on as regularly in the Confluent, as in the Distinct kind. For they suppurate but slowly. As his face was turned flatter & blacker, I ordered advice to be opened by Blisters on his Arms, for I wanted the Drain as near of place as possible. There is now a great number struck out upon the Praeces,

Small Pox

so that the Throat is considerably relieved. - While the Suppuration was advancing, I gave the Glysters for fear of advancing a kind of looseness, & so the matter would be brought down from the Throat, but as his pox seemed to day to be a little upon the tongue, I order'd a Glyster: ten. His Pulse is a good deal better, for it is full & free, which is a good sign, & I hope will continue: for when the Putrid fever comes on, he will perhaps need blood: ding. I can as yet make no absolute prognosis, till I see when the morbid matter settles, which will be very soon. Upon the very first appearance of any bad symptom, I design to give a Pur: gative, but the Pox as yet are not fallen enough, so I shall continue every day giving Emollient Glysters. His urine has been crude from the Beginning, which

[is]



Small Pox

not a good sign. I shall continue to give him some Nitre, to carry off as much of the matter as possible by the urinary passages, as he has no salivation, it is necessary to keep all the other Emunc-tories open, since the matter has not pass'd the natural way. His face is not much fallen, but his hands are not begun to swell as they ought to do, other- wise there will be a transition of the morbid matter from the external to the Internal parts. —

12<sup>th</sup> The Pox are bursting & his brea- thing Difficult. —

R. Rad: Gramin: ℥ss — Funicul: ℥ij  
Fruct: Tamarind: ℥i Coq ex  
Aq: Tortan: ℥ij ad Disp: sub  
finem Coctionis addend: Fol: Senn: s. s. ℥ij  
Rad: Liquorit: ℥ij in Colatur: ferrid:  
solu: Sal: Glauber: ℥ij Mann: ℥ss AA. C. ℥iv  
omni: 4<sup>ta</sup> hora. —

13<sup>th</sup>

52.

Small Pox

13<sup>th</sup> - Pustules Blacken fast. Breathing much oppressed, w<sup>th</sup> some Degree of Anxiety, & spits up some viscid Stuff.

Pulse pretty full but quick. F. U. S. 13 ad Friij. If the Difficulty of Breathing continues, apply a Blister to each Thigh

R<sup>ij</sup> ℞. Fontan. Sp<sup>t</sup>. Minderer. aa ℥ij

Acet. Scellit. ℥ij Symp. Alth. ℥ss

M<sup>ss</sup> C. cachi i 3<sup>tes</sup> quaq<sup>3</sup> hora. —

Give him warm Drink, and so pass a weak Tea sweeten'd w<sup>th</sup> Liquorice. Pur: gative yesterday operated five times.

14<sup>th</sup> Died this day. —

April 6<sup>th</sup>

Small Pox Case III:

David Young after being exposed to cold was seized w<sup>th</sup> shiverings, which were soon succeeded by pain in his head & back w<sup>th</sup> other Febrile Symptoms. He was bleed'd w<sup>th</sup> a Glyster, & after that, a mixture

with



## Small Pox

53.

with Spt. Minderer., by which he fell into a sweat; now his complaints are greatly gone, & his urine deposite a good sediment. Tho' this be very simple yet something may be learned from it, Viz: we can never have a sweat while the Vessels are Distended w. Blood, or the pulse have any Degree of hardness; you may indeed have a Clamminess, but never such as will relieve the patient from the Disease; but if you would have a critical sweat, you must have a soft Pulse, for when the patient is disposed to a right sweat, the Pulse grows fuller but never soft & free, so that Physicians most versant in practice will tell you when a Patient will have a right sweat. If then at this time you assist Nature well with

[diligent]

Small Pox

Diluent Drinks, some Sudorifics such as Spt. Minderer which raises no great heat nor accelerates the Pulse, then you will have a Sweat of a good kind. All Sudorifics that were wont to be used since Hippocrates's days, were of too warming & breaking a kind, & raised too great a fever & giddy in the Vesicles, & so could never produce a Sweat, for the vesicles must always be lax before a Sweat is raised. Another Method I use w<sup>th</sup> Success, is giving Vinegar Posset, & I only use it when there is any Degree of Putrefaction; where the breath smells ill, the Urine high smelted & of a deep Colour, & the Patient loaths his food, & sometimes throws up his food. The way they commonly make up this posset is this; a Choppen of Milk & a Mutchkin of water mixed are brought to the Boil, & when boiling you throw  
 [in



## Small Pox

55.

in Zi of Vinegar, or if you want it weak  
Zij, so as to have one or two spoonfulls  
to the pound, then it separates into a  
thin Whey & Curd. This makes a very a-  
greeable drink, & there is no remedy more  
apt to produce a Sweat under such Cir-  
cumstances as I before mentioned than this.

This Fever of his seems to be a Sy-  
mptomatic Patis, which does not pro-  
duce such a Sickness of the Blood, that  
the matter can be easily concocted. —

In simple fevers the Crisis is oftener  
by the Skin than any other way. —

That night this man came here he  
got a Glyster, was blooded & a good deal  
of Faces brought away, by which two  
the Vessels were relaxed, & the Heat  
taken away. I have not seen the urine  
it is possible he may have another fe-  
verish Paroxysm. If his <sup>urine</sup> ~~Urine~~ had a  
copious sediment, I would suspect he  
would

Small Pox

would have a Retention. 7<sup>th</sup> I told you that this man had given us an account of Cases that would bring on a fever; yet while I talked of him the Small Pox came out on him; they are of a good kind & not many of them, nor do they cohere or run together & the fever is entirely abated. There is hardly any other Indication here than to keep him in a moderate degree of heat, for if the fire be too great, or if he get any heating Medicines, they might bring on a fever, which would hinder a suppuration, in the end of the Pox that fever would cause too great a Resorption. Therefore I have given him no Medicines because not necessary. Yesterday indeed he complained of more pain, because the Suppuration was beginning. These are three kinds of fevers in the small Pox, The Eruptive fever which ceases w<sup>th</sup> the Pox

are



## Small Pox

57

are come out, but on the 4<sup>th</sup> day the suppu:  
ration begins, which is attended w<sup>th</sup> a great  
degree of Colicity in the Pulse; sometimes  
the Eruption is not completed till the  
sixth day, but the worst fever is the pu:  
rid one, which arises from the Resorpti:  
tion of the Purulent matter from the  
surface of the skin, which carried to the  
Lungs, by its acrimony very often cau:  
ses a fatal Peripneumony; for the Pul:  
monary Artery is the first that this  
resorbed matter can reach, & must be  
carried there; there are some Instances  
where it is carried into the Brain, this  
happens more rarely; however some:  
times it falls on the Guts, & the pa:  
tient is seized w<sup>th</sup> violent Gripes &  
discharges Purulent stools, which is  
very lucky for him. At other times  
it breaks out into Boils, & Blotches  
on the skin, which suppurate, & is  
[very

Small Pox

very happy for the patient; for tho' he is uneasy w<sup>th</sup> the suppuration of these Boils, yet they cleanse his constitution of the purulent matter. — He got a Glyster as he was ordered. I find really that keeping the belly open thro' the whole course of the Disease is very serviceable, for surely if they be coactive, it must raise a great Degree of Fever. — The Ancients dreaded nothing so much as a looseness in the small Pox, (which seldom happens now a days) & therefore never gave purgatives, for fear of a Diarrhoea towards the end of the Disease; but I don't see what harm a looseness can do in the end of the small Pox for by it the remains of the purulent matter would be carried off according to D<sup>r</sup> Mead; but a looseness seldom happens especially in adults and if a Child have too loose a belly, it  
 is



## Small Pox

59

is easily retained by an Opiate or Diacon:  
diate. But my practice is to keep the  
Belly open from the beginning of the  
small Pox, to their fall; I never observed  
any bad Consequence from it. Therefore if  
our patient gets not a stool every day I  
will order him a Glyster every two days,  
of a pound of tepid water, for this is suffi:  
cient to dissolve any hard Faces, & to  
lubricate the passages; a purgative Glys:  
ter would not have been so proper, as it  
would make too great a Revulsion from  
the Skin. I don't know at what time  
he received the injection, which I would  
be glad to know, because I reckon an  
Accidental Fever would excite the Disease  
sooner, or otherwise it would be a reason  
why people after Inoculation ought  
to be confined to the house; for if in the  
Interual

60.

## Small Pox

Interval after Inoculation, an accidental cause might happen which may excite a fever, this would make the disease still more malignant. ~

10<sup>th</sup> This man is in a very good way of recovery, a great many pustules in his hands & face are now crusted; he has neither Cough, Angina, or any Degree of Fever, which can Distress him, because the Pustules were of a good kind and few in number, there could not be a great disposition of purulent matter. —

14<sup>th</sup> After a Dose of Physick he is to be Dismissed as cured. —

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## of the Lues Venerea

By John Keilnesford M.D.

It is about 250 years since this Disease was first known in Europe, for about that time America was first discovered



Lues Venerea

61.

Discovered. — In the year 1693, when Lewis the 8<sup>th</sup> was besieging Naples, there were in his army some Spaniards who had been in America, they gave it to the women & these to the French Soldiers, from whence it spread over all Europe. Columbus who first discovered Hispaniola says it was Epidemical there some years years before he arrived. —

All Physicians now allow, that it is communicated by contact, tho I dont think every part of the Skin equally adapted to receive the Infection, but rather in these parts where the Cutis Vera is wanting, where the thin Cuticula has the Cellular Membrane immediately below it, as in the Lips, Glans Penis in men, & the Nipples & inside of the Pudenda in women, Here the true Skin being wanting

the

Lues Venerea

the Veins may easily pass thro' the parts. In the Infancy of the Disease, the Infection applied to any part of the body might probably produce it, tho' it will not at present, for the Disease has turned gradually milder. When it first appeared Physicians took it rather for an Acute than Chronic Disease, as it for ordinary killed the patient in three weeks, but now a person may live w<sup>th</sup> it several years. The French call it Le grand Variole. The English call it the great Pox. For at the beginning of this Disease, the Pudenda were not the first parts affected, but it showed itself thro' the whole body raising Pustules in the skin, from whence its name. The Pustules were generally larger than those in the small Pox, & when they increased in size, the matter contained in them did not erode the skin

[cut



Lues Venerea

63.

but seemed to be seated in the Cellular  
membrane, which the Ulcers consumed  
without growing larger on the surface, for-  
ming thereby large Sinous Ulcers: After this  
the Mucous Glands were affected, & the Fau-  
ces, Amygdalae, & Velum Pendulum Pala-  
ti were at first slightly inflamed, where at  
length Scaly Pustules were formed, upon  
the Dropping off of these Scales the Ulcers  
appeared, & by an Ichorous humour the  
Membranes were eroded, & then it fixed  
on the Palate & Bones of the Nose, w<sup>ch</sup>  
occasioned the Loss of this to many; Nor  
did the internal parts escape, the Bones  
& Marrow were affected: The Marrow  
squeezed out, & inflamed the Periosteum  
being rank & acid. The Periosteum  
communicating with the Muscles carried  
the Infection to them. The Bones rose  
Lin

64.

Lues Venerea

in Nodes which caused great pain for these stretched the Periosteum, which is composed of numerous nervous Filaments, & is therefore very sensible; but at present the Symptoms are different in different parts, tho' they generally proceed in the same manner.

Chancres are generally the first & if not soon & rightly managed, the forerunners of all other Symptoms. — In the beginning of the Disease, there is a painful sensation of the Glans Penis & Prepuce, these are afterwards inflamed, & then there follows an Oozing of Matter. Soon after this there appears some scaly Pustules, which are white, & the scales as big as those of Fleas. These may continue a day or two before they break into small Ulcers discharging a thin Ichorous matter, w<sup>ch</sup> erodes the neighbouring parts as it passes;

[as



Lues Venerea

65.

as the Disease goes on, the lips of these  
Ulcers grow ballous, whence they get the  
name of Chancres.

If a Nurse is affected, she communicates  
the Virus to the lips, mouth, & tongue of  
the Infant, where such small Pustules  
may easily seen. If the Infant has been  
infected by the Parents, it communicates  
it to the Nipples of the Nurse. This is the  
first symptom, & always shows itself at  
the place to which the Infection was apply-  
ed. The Ulcers never throw out a good Pus  
or when they do, they cease to be Chancres  
& are easily cured, but when they do not  
they elude the force of all Medicines by  
which Ulcers are generally cured.

A Gonorrhoea seems only to be an  
Internal Chancre in the Urethra, the  
Scaly Pustules continue to crize out an  
[Ichorous

Lues Venerea.

Ichorous matter, but in a greater quantity  
 : ty than the external ones, because the in-  
 : termal surface of the Urethra is compos-  
 : ed of lax vessels, which are fermented &  
 : relaxed by the flow of the Mucus, & there-  
 : fore they discharge a greater quantity of  
 : matter; the same happens in the Pudenda  
 : of Women. This common Symptom hap-  
 : pens upon a Resorption of the morbid  
 : matter, which penetrates even the Glands  
 : themselves. However the Gonorrhoea is  
 : different in different persons, & there is  
 : no part of the Urethra but may be the  
 : seat of this Disease. The common & far-  
 : vourable is at the bottom of the flans  
 : where there are many large mucous  
 : Lacunae which are ulcerated. The worst  
 : kind is situated in the Bulbous part of  
 : the Urethra, if it affects any part below

[This



Lues Venerea

67.

This it is generally mild, as the vessels are more lax'd by prossed on, because the parts are more open, besides there are glands here different from those in any other part of the Urethra, which are well delineated by Cowper.

The Prostatas open into these parts & are sometimes the seat of the Disease

The symptoms are various, such as heat of urine, which is easily accounted for, by the acrid urine passing over the excoriated parts, irritating them & giving a sense of pain, & we see that the heat is in proportion to the acrimony of the Urine; for if the patient does not drink plentifully of some mild liquor, the Urine is more acrid & causes greater pain, & vice versa. From whence this Corollary may be drawn. That we ought  
to

Lues Venerea

to keep the urine as mild as possible, by causing our patient drink of some mild Diluting Decoction.

A Chordee is an Inflammation of the Corpus Caverosum Urethrae. The Corpus Caverosum Penis remaining flaccid while the Urethra is in a constant state of Erection. For this reason the seat of the Ulcers is in the Urethra & Mucous Membrane, but if this is so much eroded as to allow the matter to pass into the Corpus Caverosum Urethrae, it will erode & irritate the Urethra & Glans Penis, (which is a continuance of the Corpus Caverosum Urethrae reflected back) & there will be a greater flow of humours into the Corpus Caverosum Urethrae, & cause an Erection, consequent-ly a Chordee. [Swelling



Lues Venerea

69.

Swellings of the Testicles sometimes happen tho' they are not the seat of the disease but when the Ulceration is gone so high as the Prostate & the Vesiculi Seminales, they become inflamed, this stops their passage, & prevents the seed coming to the Vesicula, which will be accumulated in the Testicles: Besides the swelling & Inflammation may compress the Veins, & hinder the free return of the blood which increases the swelling  
Condylomata are hard Excrescences on the inside of the Labia Pudendi in Women, which sometimes ulcerate; tho' they are not very painfull yet they are Difficult to cure. ~

Warts which happen in these cases are much the same w<sup>t</sup> the former, but easier cured, as they will sometimes

yield

Lues Venerea

yield to Echarotics, which the others  
 will not. As internal Chancres are apt  
 to produce swellings & inflammations  
 of the Testicles, so external ones are apt  
 to produce Buboes, because the Lym-  
 phatics of the Penis discharge them-  
 selves into the inguinal Glands & the  
 acid humour flowing into them, cau-  
 ses these hard swellings. ~

The worst case is when there is an  
 Erosion & Inflammation of the whole  
 Penis; for when the inner surface of  
 the Urethra is all covered w<sup>th</sup> Chancres  
 the Membrane of the Corp<sup>s</sup>: Cavemos:  
 Penis is inflamed, the consequence of  
 the continuance is an inflammation  
 of the whole Penis which is not easily  
 cured; for the matter passing into the  
 Cells of the external membrane

[continued]



Lues Venerea

71.

compreses them. However the best remedy is Phlebotomy & a low diet; but if the matter gets into the Corpus cavernosum it may produce a Gangrene for it can scarce be discharged again. )

The Disease is commonly called the Clap when nothing appears but a Gonorrhoea, but when Chancres appear it is called a Pox, tho' I don't see the reason for it. I should not call it so where there are only external Chancres, but w<sup>m</sup> the Disorder has continued for some time, & the Blood is infected by the absorption of the matter, & produces Buboes &c. Then I think it may properly be called a pox, because it is evident that the Absorption from the Inguinal Glands is propagated to the whole Body, but not to every part indifferently, but chiefly to the Mucous Membrane

Lues Venerea

Membranas, Tonsils, Velum Pendulum  
 Palati &c. The first appearance is a  
 white scaly Pustule, but this is seldom  
 observed, as the Patient does not com-  
 plain till it is ulcerated; then an  
 Ichorous matter from the Ulcers erodes  
 all the adjacent parts; sometimes the  
 Bones are affected tho' not so often as  
 formerly; sometimes the Marrow of the  
 Bones is affected by these humours fal-  
 ling upon it, which consume all the  
 Fat of Marrow, the last is turned rancid  
 & crizes thro' the Bones making  
 them carious. Sometimes it raises an  
 Inflammation in the small vessels,  
 between the Laminae of the Bones,  
 hence a swelling & raising of these  
 Laminae from each other, from whence  
 a Distraction & violent pain of the  
 Periosteum



Lues Venerea

73.

Periosteum, but more of this afterwards.

Physicians have thought proper (if the body is very full) to let blood first. An Absorption should be prevented, & all means tried to keep the blood free from Infection. I know nothing that answers so well as keeping the parts lax, that there may be a free discharge of the violent matter. In order to this we must keep the patient low to prevent any Erections, & if the seat of the Disease is at the root of the prostratum, Relaxing Medicines do best. As long as the patient has frequent Erections (which are owing to the acrid matter) you cannot expect a Consolidation of the Ulcers, & there is danger that the matter being pent up will spread farther; for in Erections the Corpus Cavemosum penis is quite turgid & makes a compression on the Ulcera

Lues Venerea

Urethra, by this means the matter will be squeezed farther down, perhaps some of it may be thrown on the Bulbous part of the Urethra, where all the parts are free from compression, after having lain here sometimes it degenerates into an Ulcer, & spreads very fast. — There is another Inconveniency from Erections; when the Corpus cavernos. Penis is distended it causes an Irritation & Dilaceration of the Urethra & its neighbouring parts, & if the parts have been ulcerated & inflamed it increases both. — In order to prevent an Erection, you are to keep the Patient on a low diet, & allow him nothing that is fat, acrid, or spicy, & Bleeding (if he is Plethoric) will  
 be



Lues Venerea

75.

Use of Lues. Rough Purgatives should be foreborn in weakly broken Constitution especially when the Disease is attended w<sup>th</sup> great heat & pain in making water, because they will exasperate this Symptom by overheating the patient wherefore I commonly use Ford. Perlat. Sol. Malv. & Sem. Fœnicul. ℞. aa ʒij Boiled in Aq. Fort. q. s. ad ℞ss. in which a little manna or Glaubers salts may be dissolved. The patient may Drink ʒ or 4 ounces every 4 or 5 hours till the whole is taken. & such Purgatives repeated tho' they Don't act vigorously, yet they weaken the Patient & keep the Penis flaccid, by which means the Vesicls the vesicls that open into the Urethra are relaxed, which will increase the flow

of

76.

Lues Venerea

of the morbid matter from it. Fomentation, Emollient Poultices of Lentils Bread & Milk with Althoe answer the same Intention. As Mercury was found of so much service in curing the Pox, some thought of using it in this case. But it is sometimes found, that a salivation will not cure a Gonorrhoea because the poison is only in the Urethra. To answer the 2<sup>d</sup> Intention, viz: to deterge & heal the Ulcers, the same Medicines will in a measure contribute, for when once you have evacuated the violent matter, & brought the Ulcer to discharge good pus, it will heal of itself, only it will be a little callous as was mentioned in external Chancres; in order to dispose the Ulcer to heal, we must

Order



Lues Venerea

77.

Order the patient such diet & drink, as  
will make the urine as mild as possible  
This method is to be continued, till  
it discharges white matter; if it runs  
yellow or green matter, it is worse, &  
the method must be continued; for  
while the sanious matter continues  
to run, it has the effect of a Corrosive  
all you have to do is to discharge this  
& Nature will cure the patient. ~  
Thus far of a simple Gonorrhoea. ~  
If the seat of the Ulcer be in the  
Bulbous part of the Urethra, there  
will be of course a greater Suppura-  
tion, (as was observed before) &  
therefore a greater flow of humours  
to the part; in this case it is necessary  
to give Mercurials; however it is best  
to begin with cooling Medicines, &  
when

Lues Venerea

when you have lessened the inflammation by these, you may use more acid & stimulating Medicines with greater freedom. Injections are sometimes useful, I have used them with surprising success, tho' always with suspicion, for when you inject any thing up the Urethra, you are apt (by the force of the fluid rushing in) to drive any of the pus that may be lodged in the Urethra up to the Scullous part. The best method is to push the Injection with little force, & to press the Urethra above or as high as you would have the Injection to go, by this means you may prevent its passing too far up. Another fault in the Use of Injections is that the patient is suffered to expell them too soon, for if you expect to

deterge



Lues Venerea

79.

deterge the Ulcer, they should be kept  
for some time. The best Injections are  
Decoctions of Figs, Althæa, Melrose &c.  
Mercurial Decoctions indeed often suc-  
ceed the best, but ought not to be pushed  
too far, as they will be dangerous in  
the beginning when the inflamma-  
tion is very great as they are so very  
stimulating & Acrid. — Astringent  
Injections tho' they sometimes stop  
the gonorrhœa in a day or two, yet  
are attended with much Danger, if  
the virulent matter is not quite ex-  
pelled, for all they do is to form a  
thin Cuticle over the Ulcer; but  
the patient is surpris'd in a short  
time to find himself affected with  
Buboes & Chancres. They ought  
not therefore be used but when you  
are

Lues Venerea

are sure the morbid matter is all expelled. ~ If there are symptoms of Inflammation in the Urethra U. S. and the Antiphlogistic method is to be used; when there is a Chloro-  
 : see, the Corpus Caverosum Urethrae being Distended compresses the Urethra itself, & makes the passage narrow, so that it will require a greater force to expell the Urine, whence may happen a Dilaceration of the Fibres, & a violent pain raised.

In this case the Antiphlogistic method of gentle purges are the best remedies. In the Inflammatory state of this Disease, that is before there is any Ulceration external or internal. I am of opinion that it may be  cured



Lues Venerea

81.

cured by the common Antiphlogistic method. — A Gentleman some years ago came to me, & he said he had to do w<sup>th</sup> a woman a few days before whom he suspected to be p<sup>o</sup>sed. She then complained of a heat & itching in the Glans Penis, the Corpus cavernosum Urethrae was a little inflamed, but no running had yet come on. I ordered him to be bled very plentifully, & two hours after gave him a Dose of Salts and Marina, keeping him upon a very low diet w<sup>th</sup> Doses of Sal: Nitre as tho' he had been in a fever, & in 3 days all these symptoms went off & he was perfectly cured. — I had another patient somewhat later in the disea-

the

Lues Venerea

he had some degree of a Chorde, & could  
 upon trying force out a small quantity  
 of Mucus, he was blooded 2 or 3 times,  
 Dieted &c. as above & in 8 days was  
 entirely well. When the venereal  
 Disorder appeared first, Surgeons were  
 at a loss how to treat Chancres; they  
 found they would not yield to any  
 vulnerary method, & that nothing  
 came from the Ulcers but sanious  
 humour, & if they seemed to be cured  
 they commonly break out again, one  
 Chancre on the prepuce generally  
 produces 2 or 3 more.

If there are signs of Inflammation  
 on the prepuce & Glans, the Anti-  
 phlogistic method is to be followed  
 with fomentations of Milk & water



Lues Venerea

83.

allay the swelling. Purgatives alone will not cure these Chancres, nor will they yield quickly without the force of Mercury. I don't mean to raise a Salivation, for you may succeed as well without it. Every ~~Day~~ morning & evening when the inflammation is gone, dress the Chancres with Ungt. Mercurial. If the Ulcer runs deep & the Basis of it be hard, you must destroy all the hard parts w<sup>th</sup> Escharotics, & if you can once bring the Basis to be soft, you will easily cure it, but if you cure it while it remains hard, it will break out in another place. To prevent the matter of these Chancres from af-

fecting

Lues Venerea

affecting the Glans, you should always put a piece of Lint between the Prepuce of the Glans, otherwise a Phlogosis may be brought on, which would thicken the Prepuce so much as to hinder its uncovering the Glans. This is a bad symptom because you cannot get at the Chancre to keep them clean, in which case you must throw Injections of Milk and Water or any mild liquor between the Prepuce of Glans. — If the inflammation continues D.S. & purgatives are next to be used; but it sometimes happens that after the inflammation is abated, the orifice of the Prepuce is contracted, grows hard

[and.]



Lues Venerea

85.

and as it were <sup>in</sup> ~~horry~~ <sup>horry</sup>; in this case the best & readiest way is to perform the operations for the Syphilis, & then you will do more towards a cure in ten days, than otherwise you would have done in 3 months. —

Chancres of the Prepuce are apt to produce Buboes, but these are easily cured if taken in time, tho' not without Mercury, because the whole Mass of Blood is likely affected. A small quantity in the Beginning will remove them, but if the Bubo is inflam'd, you must bleed the patient, which you do even at the time he is taking Mercury, & rub the Bubo w<sup>th</sup> Ungt. Mercurial: in order to Discuss it, If you cannot do this, you may bring it to a suppuration as fast as possible by emollient poultices, taking  
care

Lues Venerea  
 care not to open it till the Suppura-  
 tion is compleat, if the whole feels  
 soft: for if you open it before, the air  
 getting in will prevent its Suppura-  
 tion, by rendering the humours acid  
 & use what Medicines you will it will  
 never suppurate farther: all you  
 can do is to waste it by Escharotics,  
 which are both very troublesome &  
 painfull to the Patient. ~

Tho' Mercury will remove the  
 other Symptoms, yet it will have  
 no effect on the Condylomata. There-  
 fore the best method is to cutt them  
 off: for when they are removed, the  
 wound suppurates & heals as fast as  
 any other. Sometimes they have ul-  
 cerations & Inflammations of the  
 Throat & pain in the head, these  
 symptoms plainly show these has  
 been



Lues Venerea

87.

been a description of the virulent matter sufficient to contract the whole mass of blood, as it mixes easily with the most cons parts of the fluids. These create no very violent Angina, because the inflammation is slight, & does not hinder the Deglutition. ~

The Membranes of Vessels of the Maxilla & Periosteum are swelled, hence Nodes of Exostosis &c. which are worse by night than day, because the warmth of the Bed rarifies the Blood, consequently the Vessels are distended, & these fibres distracted especially those of the Periosteum, & hence the great pain in the membrane. ~ When the Disease comes to this height, there are but 2 remedies; Mercury & the Decoction of the woods; when the Body is very thin the Decoction answers the Intention.

Lues Venerea

intention very well, but in cold climates where the Body is generally grosser and flatter, Mercury answers best, because it dissolves the fat. Hence it is that a Decoction of the Woods will cure a Frenchman, when it will have no effect on an Englishman. — Mercury of the Decoction act by thinning all the viscid humours in which the person is clement so that they may be expelled by the salivary glands of the skin. You may learn by Dissections, that after salivation there is no marrow or fat in the Body, only blood & serous humours in their places. The thinner the Body and the less fat a person was, the sooner the cure is performed. The Question is how the Mercury is to be applied?

There are two ways of Doing this either internally



Lues Venerea

89.

internally by the Mouth or externally by  
Unguent. In Unguent we run a great  
risque of having severe Symptoms, such  
as Ulcerations of the Mouth, & a flow of  
humours to the Testicles. This I imagine  
is owing to too great a quantity of Mercur-  
y being used. For an old inveterate Pox  
Unguent is the sure Method for the In-  
cubation rise sooner & higher, than  
when given by the mouth. If no  
Diarrhoea happens you may calcu-  
late exactly how much Mercury us<sup>u</sup>  
internally given enters the Blood, if  
it be so well prepared as to enter the  
Lacticals immediately.

Physicians have used different ways  
of exhibiting Mercury. The Ancients  
used Precipit. Alb. & Rubr. & Sussur.  
Mineral. &c. These answer the end,  
but are apt to produce some severe  
Symptoms

Lues Venerea

Symptoms, I raise a Salivation too quick  
 so that the patient runs a risque of  
 being suffocated. — The Moderns have  
 given the milder preparations such as  
 Merc: Dulc. or Calomel, but they all  
 agree that crude Mercury will Dissolve  
 so as to pass easily into the lacteals, &  
 that this is the best way of using it may  
 be dissolved in Spittle, Turpentine, Bals:  
 Capiv. &c. But the Balsam: Sulphur:  
 is found to be the best & sweetest of any.  
 It will take 3 or 4 days constant rub:  
 :bing to dissolve with Balsam: Capiv:  
 & even then if you examine it with a  
 Microscope, you will find large Globula  
 undissolved, which will not pass into  
 the Blood. You therefore ought in  
 prescribing the Mercurial Pills to  
 enquire how long they have been  
 rubbed, & according to it you must order

Lyon



Lues Venerea

91.

your Dose. If it is well prepared 5 grains will Do for a Dose, or according to the proportion you must increase it to a Scruple. I had rather give this than any Chymical preparation of Mercury because I can give them as I please & it is necessary to add a little Soap, otherwise they may pass whole without dissolving in the Stomach.

With regard to the quantity of Spittle, it is not necessary it should be large, for when the Disease is to be cured by Mercury, you may do it by a gentle salivation, providing you keep it up long. But I don't think it necessary to raise a Salivation at all, as the Mercury acts by thinning the Blood, it will do it more effectually with<sup>out</sup> than with~~out~~ a Salivation.

The

Lues Venerea

The most inveterate Pox may be cured by determining the action of the mercury & decoction to the skin, without ever raising a Salivation. For a Salivation the Mercury runs out of the body thro' the Glands of the mouth, as may be tried w<sup>th</sup> a piece of Gold &c. held in the mouth when Salivating. If you find a Salivation coming on, stop & let it decline of itself. If I was in a warm Climate I don't think I should confine any patient, for we find the Spaniards & Italians cured going about their ordinary Business, but here the air is so changeable that there is much more danger, for by cold an Inflammation of the Viscera may readily be brought on. If this should happen you should bleed & give an  
 opiate



Lues Venerea

93.

opiate. By this method the worst  
Symptoms may be removed, without  
giving Mercury to any great degree,  
it is indeed thought a tedious method  
but it really is not more so than  
the other, for by the other you em-  
aciate so fast that it is sometime  
before your patient can get abroad,  
even after the completion of the  
cure. If any Nodes or Excrescences remain  
after the Salivation, you may cut  
them off with Schipells, for perhaps  
some of the morbid matter may be  
lodged here, & if allowed to remain  
may be of bad consequence, When the  
bony Laminae are greatly affected,  
Mercury has no effect as in the dis-  
ease of the skull, for the morbid  
matter getting in between the La-  
mina will distend them so much  
Las

94.

Lues Venerea

as to allow the matter to stagnate. In such a Desperate case there is a necessity to make an aperture, in order to evacuate the morbid matter. Mercury as it acts by its motion or the motion it excites, can have little effect, because when it arrives at these Vessels, it will stagnate there & can do no good unless in motion. In this case we are to fill the Body with the Decoct. Ligator: near to a dropsy, & to expell this again by a sweat raised by Spt. Vin. by this means all the humours may be attenuated, changed & carried out of the Body, for this will cleanse the Vessels & carry off the morbid matter. I don't think all the woods are equally good, The Sarsaparilla I think the best, tho' it gives no very strong decoction, yet



## Lues Venerea

95.

yet I imagine it has very good effects & I take it to be the quack Medicine used in Spain, & here with such success, but as it were expensive we generally use Sassafras & Guaiac.

In Nodes the parts should be sweated once or twice in two or three days withi. Spt. Vir: in a Box. ~

## Schirrhus in the Abdomen

Richard Bruce aged 27 years, was formerly of a healthy constitution, till about two years & an half ago, that he had some irregular Aguish Paroxysms which went off without using any medicines except two Vomits. Soon after he was put under a mercurial course for some foul Ulcers on different parts of his Body, the consequence of a former Venerical

96 Schivrus in Abdomine

Veneral Infection, during the salivation  
he exposed himself to cold, soon after  
which he was seized w<sup>th</sup> violent pains  
in his belly, & a frequent purging of  
thin watery stools. The complaints were  
removed by using some medicines of w<sup>ch</sup>  
he can give no account, but upon the  
pain & purging going off, he was sensi-  
-ble of a hardness about the region of  
the Liver & Stomach which continued  
to spread over his belly, but was not  
attended w<sup>th</sup> any pain or uneasiness.  
These complaints continued, (his  
belly being costive) till June last, that  
the ulcers broke out again upon his  
Body, & (as he says without as L<sup>o</sup>  
Infection) he was again put under a  
L<sup>o</sup> Mercurial course, & a pretty copious  
|Ptyalism



Scurvus in Abdomine 97.

Oxyalism excited & kept up for about 5 weeks, till the ulcers were entirely healed up. During the course of the Salivation, the hardness & swelling in the upper part of the Belly were not in the least diminished, only the lower part of it was not so hard, & his Belly was more regular than formerly. From this last Period till about 9 weeks ago he continued tolerably easy, but he had then a relapse of the gripes & purging which were in every respect analogous to what he had formerly, only he knew of no previous cause which could produce such effects, these complaints were again carried off, since which the swelling & hardness of his Belly increased considerably when he

[lost

98. Schirrus in Abdomine  
lost his appetite & had a great pain in  
his stomach, both which symptoms a:  
bated about a month ago, upon his  
vomiting some mouthfulls of florid blood,  
& passing some black coagulated blood  
by stool. These symptoms have produ:  
ced no change upon the above complaints,  
his belly is still hard and swelled,  
his Appetite & Digestion are the same  
as naturally, passes his urine in the  
usual quantity. He is sometimes trou:  
bled with flatulencies, & is considerably  
relieved by belching wind, he goes to  
stool commonly once a day & his Ex:  
crements are of a natural colour:  
he has no considerable thirst; Pulse  
low & weak, Body emaciated. This is  
a very complex & uncommon case,

[J]



Schirrus in Abdomine 99.

I did not admit the man so much  
with a view to do him service, as to  
talk to you about him. I am really  
at a loss to explain his Disease & the  
cause of it, as they seem to spring from  
very Different causes. He appears to  
be of a good habit of Body, & was  
first seized with aguish paroxysms  
to carry off which he got no remedies  
excepting two Vomits, from which we  
have no grounds to suspect it was  
irregularly stoppt. Then he had foul  
Ulcers from a venereal cause, for w.  
he was salivated, when he got Cold &  
was immediately seized with gripes  
& purging, for which he got remedies  
he can give no account; after this he  
found a hardness in his Belly, then his  
Ulcers returned, & he underwent a 2<sup>d</sup>

[Salivation]

100. Scurvus in Abdomine  
Salivation, which had no effect upon  
his Belly, except the tender part, A:  
bout 8 weeks ago he had a return of  
the gripes & purging, upon which the  
swelling of his Belly increased. The  
cause of the swelling is pretty evident  
but the seat of it is not so, it seems  
entirely situated in the left Hypo:  
chondrium, & to go below the ribs of  
the left side, & ascends upwards to the  
Linea Alba. I can hardly think it is  
the stomach so swelled, could I think  
it is <sup>at</sup> capable of being so thickened, it  
would seem likely to be that Viscus,  
but it is so large that I cannot admit  
it. There is no swelling in the right  
Hypochochondrium, so it cannot be the  
Liver, the Colon cannot be its seat  
for the same reason with the Stomach,  
Besides



Schirrus in Abdomine 101.

besides it would not be permanent, for it would sometimes disappear, but it has always the same intention. The Epiploon seldom thickens to such a degree of firmness & smoothness, for the Hydatises that grow on it seldom have such an uniform surface. The Spleen is the fittest for the seat of it, but indeed I have seldom seen it stretched so far forwards. However it is some of the Abdominal Viscera certainly turned Schirrhous, which seems to be owing to the cold he got while under Mercury. The Effect of Mercury is to dissolve the Blood & evacuate it by the Salivary glands. the consequence of the cold would be a contraction of the Vessels of the Mouth & Fauces, this would expell the flux of noxious Humours from that part into the Blood, which must  
fall.

102. Schirrhus in Abdomine

fall upon some of the other Glands, it is very ready to fall upon the Guts, in w<sup>ch</sup> it occasions violent Grips, because the whole Blood is dissolved into a putrid matter, which by the Stimulus occasions an Inflammation & sharp fever; the only cure for this is recalling the humours to the Salivary Glands, If it is not immediately recalled the Guts will fall into a Gangrene. It is necessary here when the fever is high to let Blood, but when this is not the case a Purgative is of Service. In our present patient it seems, that some of these noxious humours had been pushed on some of the Abdominal Viscera, & still remained there, notwithstanding the force of the following course of Mercury, which is a very bad sign; for since so long a course was



Schirrus in Abdomine

103.

was not able to remove the obstruction,  
I fear we will not be able to do it by any  
other way.

Jan<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> ℞ ℞. Galban: ℞. fatid: aa ℥ij  
— ℞. sapon: ℥i Sapon: Venet: ℥i  
℞. lias<sup>r</sup> proprietat: q. s. ft. Pilul: q<sup>r</sup> v ℞. v  
ter quaterve indice.

17<sup>th</sup> The Pills keep his belly open.

℞ Summit: Nut: Mij — Cerataur: Min: Mij  
infund: in ℞. Bull: ℞. iv ℞. colatur: ℥ij  
cum oron: Dos: Pilul: ~

℞ Empl: Gummos: ℥ij ℞: Camphor: ℥ij in  
ol: Olivar: ℥i Solut: ℞. ft. Emplast:  
Abdomin: applicandum ~

Our Indication here must first be, to  
attenuate & dissolve the stagnating  
Humour, so as to repel it from the  
infarcted Viscus, this does not often  
succeed in the other glandular obstruc-  
tions. With this intention I prescribed a

[masse]

Scorbutus in Abdomine.

mass of Gum Pills with a large proportion of Soap, of which I ordered 20 to be taken every Day, drinking ℥ij of his Infusion along with them, these if certainly being very good attenuants of viscid humours but for this purpose I know no remedy better than Soap, especially when mixed with the Gums, which is the reason why I have ordered it in so great a quantity.

The juice of the saporaceous plants is likewise very good, such as *Fumitory*, *Nasturtium* &c. But these cannot be had at this time of the year, they should be drunk to the quantity of ℥viij a day. We see what good effects they have on brute Animals; for keep a Cow in the house all winter & feed her upon hard meat, & at the end of 1<sup>th</sup> mo



Schivous in Abdomine 105.

The winter kill tree, & you will find  
her liver or some other of the Abdo:  
minal Viscera schivous; but allow  
her to go into the fields in spring  
where these plants spring up, she will  
first have a Diarrhea, & then her  
skin which was rough & as it were  
knotted will grow smooth, & she  
will become more lively & healthy  
than before. ~ Mineral waters  
too have a good effect in these ob:  
structions, as by their subtle na:  
ture they can penetrate into the  
small Vessels & passages of the Tri:  
mal Machine. ~

19<sup>th</sup> Has taken his Pills and Bitters  
but no change.

20<sup>th</sup> His Pills keep his Belly open  
no alteration in the swelling, Cont:  
Medicament:

106. Scurvy in Abdomine  
Medicament: ℞ Pilul. N.º vii ℥ dose.  
21<sup>st</sup>. Makes water more easily than  
ordinary. Swelling seems to be left firm  
This man continues the same Medic-  
ines, but I don't expect any sudden  
Alteration. ~

22<sup>o</sup>. No change. Cont: Medicament. ~  
24<sup>th</sup>. Looks rather better. Give him full Diet.  
27<sup>th</sup>. Belly softer: Cont: Medicament. ~  
31<sup>st</sup>. Belly much softer. Cont: Medicament:  
℞ Pilul. viij ℥ dose. He continues his  
attenuating medicines, & I intend to give  
him an attenuating purgative when the  
weather turns milder, which perhaps will  
expell some of the viscid humour that  
may be attenuated by the use of his me-  
dicines. He thinks his Belly softer, &  
looks every way better.

[Scurvy



# Of the Scurvy

By John Kutherford. M.D.

The Scurvy is a Disease very frequent in this country, in so much that most of the patients who come into the Infirmary, labour more or less under it. The Ancient writers have left us little or nothing about it, as they lived chiefly in Egypt, Greece or Italy, & in these warmer climates it is scarce ever to be found; they made but short voyages, so that it is no wonder it was not much known. The moderns on the contrary have all taken notice of it. I think the clearest Description of it is given by Boerhaave in his Aphorisms. He does not seem to have borrowed it from Authors, but to have given the Symptoms from his own observations, for we find all those which he has communicated constantly occurring in

Scurvy

in every patient labouring under the Scurvy. The symptoms are various in different subjects. The first that appears is a Torpor or Laziness over all the joints & Muscles, the knees particularly; the patient sleeps but is not all refreshed by it. The Legs then begin to swell of an Edematous kind generally towards the evening, disappearing again in the morning that is in the Beginning of the Disease but when it is farther advanced they continue swelled all night. As the legs become more turged, the Colour of the skin grows more red, then purple with livid or black spots. The Gums swell, become livid or purple, bleed upon the least violence offered them. & drink from the Teeth, leaving them & some part of the

[Sockets]



Scurvy

(109)

sockets bare. The Teeth become yellow, black & loose. The spots of the legs are of a various bigness from the compass of a shilling to that of a crown. The spais of the joints increase, & they inflame & in this stage of the Disease Pleurisies & Peripneumonies frequently arise.

The patient cant bear the least motion but is so out of breath, that he is ready to expire. This increases w<sup>t</sup> the Disease, & he is so bad at last that he will deliberate at every step he takes.

From this superficial account of the Disease, it appears to owe its Origin to an acumony in the Blood, produced either by Diet or Air, I think principally by the later, because those people who live in a cold air (be their Diet never so good) are more affected w<sup>t</sup> this

Scurvy

this Disease, than those who live upon a worse Diet in a clearer & dryer air; & by the Situation of a house, you may give a good guess whether the Inhabitants will be troubled w<sup>th</sup> the Scurvy or not. If it is situated low near stagnating waters surrounded with many Trees, so as to take off the influence of the Sun, the Inhabitants will be certainly more or less troubled w<sup>th</sup> the Scurvy; I have observed that the common people of this town who generally live low are vastly more troubled w<sup>th</sup> the Scurvy than others. If it is very frequent among weavers, whose work succeeds best in Cellars. I remember once to have had a Clergyman for my patient, who used to study in an upper room facing the South, his house was almost concealed with trees planted round it; He acciden-

littally



Scurvy

111.

accidentally took a liking to a back closet  
set fronting the North, not far from which  
was a bucket of Water: After a little time  
he observed his Books to be mouldy, & he  
himself felt the effects of it, for his legs  
began to swell w<sup>th</sup> Black spots & ulce-  
rations; his Gums were affected & shrank  
away from his teeth; he had frequently  
Colic pains, & so great was his lassitude  
that he would deliberate a quarter of an  
hour whether he should rise out of his  
Chair or not, walking once across the  
room would make him as breathless  
as if he had run a mile when well.

I think it is plain that the air  
& situation of his Closet occasioned the  
disorder in this Gentleman, & brought  
it to so great a height in 3 months.

It has also been observed that the  
officers at sea who lodge in a freshen

Scurvy

air, are much less troubled w<sup>th</sup> the Scurvy, than the common men lodging in the hold, & since the invention of air pipes (Ventilators) they have been much less subject to it than they used to be. Cold has been reckoned by some to be a great cause of the Scurvy, but in Lord Anson's voyage we find the Scurvy breaking out & raging within 6 degrees of the line, as well as in the latitude of Cape Horn, so that it seems to me in a great measure to depend on the moisture of the air. It is observed that Experiments in Electricity succeed ill in moist weather, so that the Aura, Fire, or whatever it is that is so necessary to the life of Animals, seems in some measure to be wanting. For instance shut up an Animal in the receiver of an Air Pump

(and



Scurvy

113.

and it will presently pant and die, tho' none of the air was exhausted, & tho' it continues of the same Density as when the creature was put in; hence it would seem, that there are some particles in the air, absolutely necessary for life, distinct from the Density or weight of the air, & that these particles are analogou to the nervous fluids is probable, because Electricity succeeds best where these particles abound ~~abundantly~~; in a dry clear air. Blood let from a scorbutic patient, separates into a very black Crasmen, & serum covered w<sup>th</sup> a viscid Pellicle, & serum either black or green or a mixture of both. This manifests a great acrimony & dissolution in the Blood: from this acrimony it is, that the small vessels are eroded, & the Blood shed into the cel:  
[Lular

Scurvy

cellular membrane, where stagnating it causes the yellow, livid & other spots: from the erosion of the vessels also proceed the scorbutic Ulcers & not from the suppuration. These never discharge any thing but an Ichorous Saries. Boerhaave has divided this acromony into 3 kinds, Acid, Alka:line & Muriatic, & has prescribed a method of cure for each, but the Difficulty is that they are not to be distinguished in their symptoms once in 100 times. ~ If the patient was formerly subject to Acidities in the stomach, the scurvy may be from an acidacromony: & so of the rest; but it so seldom happens that it is of no use to us.

Boerhaave was of this opinion, because he saw it cured by directly opposite methods & remedies, & therefore says he it must be from opposite causes; granting this



Scurvy

115.

this, yet if we cannot from the effects tell from what side the Acrimony rises it is of no service to the rise of the Disease

It may be cured by any thing that can carry this Acrimony out of the Blood by a gentle Diarrhoea, & increase the quantity of Urine. Mineral waters, Goat Whey &c. answer the intention very well. The Sea Scurvy cannot be cured at sea, because the Air continues in the same disposition that first occasioned it. Gentle Purgatives & Diuretics succeed best there too. Diet Drink made a little purgative with Scillebore or Tallow &c. was to keep up a constant gentle Diarrhoea, do often service to scorbutic Disposed people. The purgery salts in repeated Doses will do the same, so that it seems to be a successful method to discharge the peccant matter

Scumy

matter by stool. But Scottotic Med.  
 -cers with callous lips are best cured by  
 Mercury, not but that the succulent  
 plants continued will do the same thing  
 but when the cure is neither so easy nor  
 expeditious as by Mercury, which needs  
 not be given to such a degree as to raise  
 a Salivation. —

of the Scrophula

By John Kutherford M.D.

The Scrophula is a Disease which  
 most commonly happens to young Boys &  
 Girls, seldom to Adults. They are easily  
 distinguished by a flouidness in their  
 complexion, & a certain foulness of the face  
 more than natural. It is a Disease  
 causing Turnours in the Viscera, &  
 most commonly in the Lymphatic Glands  
 especially the salivary ones, & very often  
 in



Scrophulous

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in the Pancreas & the cartil.

These Sorts of Tumours resemble a  
Schirrhus w<sup>th</sup> this difference that a Schir-  
rhous is far harder & never suppurates, but  
a Steuma does, tho' in a slow manner  
come at last to a Suppuration. This Dis-  
ease may affect any part, sometimes  
it affects the Muscles & Tendons & very  
often the Pericranium, There is nothing  
more frequent than to see Bones carious  
in this Disease. The Tumours chiefly  
affect vessels for securing tumours, a  
Particular Characteristic you have  
of these tumours is that they suppu-  
rate very slowly, at first the colour  
of the skin is not altered, after some  
time it becomes red, & before the tumour  
breaks it is of a purple red, & you may  
effect

Scrophula

effect a ~~filtration~~, thus it continues till it bursts. The matter which comes out is white, & along with it white Lump like Curds are evacuated, which seems to be coagulated fat. I imagine the seat of the Disease is in the Panniculus Adiposus, we know the fat undergoes a Circulation, but in this Disease in general the Circulation is very slow, hence the fat will stagnate, & so grow thicker, & distend the Cells & inflame them, then degenerates into matter. It is not red Blood that is pushed into the Cells of the membranes, but it is chiefly an obstruction of the Cells of the Membranes where the fat used to be separated. The Disease is frequent  
 Lin



## Scrophula

119.

in weak Children, who have less vessels  
& somewhat of a Viscidity in their humours  
for in which the Circulation must be  
very slow.

These Children look full & plump  
in the Beginning, & have a certain  
floridness in their Colour; there is not  
one; there is not one of ten but I could  
tell by his looks whether or not he  
is Scrophulous. —

A suppuration of these Tumours is  
bad; for by the long stagnation of the  
matter some of it must unavoidably  
be absorbed into the Blood, whence  
it comes to be tainted, so that more  
humours soon follow.

Notwithstanding this I am far from  
prostrating the opening of them by  
Caustics

Scrophkula

Caustics or Incision, for they cannot bear any such irritation; from opening them too soon I have seen great callous lips brought on, & a great deal more pain & inflammation, so that I think it better to allow them break spontaneously, or to wait till the skin be so thin, as not to require any considerable Incision.

There is one inconvenience when the Orifice is too small, & that is, the hard likepieces stop it up, so that there is a necessity of making a small Dilatation; sometimes when they break themselves, one would be surpris'd that after some time the orifice that was not larger than a pin head shall be pretty large, & all that was of a purple colour.



## Scrophula

121.

Colours waste away & become a sordid Ulcer. These Ulcers don't yield to the common Balsamics, for the cure is here the same as in the scorbutic Ulcers, which cannot be cured without internal remedies either by the Antiscorbutic plants, or a Course of Mercury.

Physicians & Surgeons err in treating the scrophula by too much Evacuation for the case is not the same here as in the Scurvy, because in the Scurvy the humours are thinner & can easily be carried off by the Skin & Guts, but by Bleeding & purging in the scrophula, the sordid humour is carried off, for it is not easy to expel the scrophulous humour on account of its viscosity.

[I]

Scrophula.

I have always observed these humours worse after these evacuations, because purgatives debilitate the Solids which here are too weak already, for the Disease consists of a weakness of the Solids & viscosity of the Fluids. Such things therefore as confirm the Solid parts & attenuate the viscid humours are the best medicines, & a good deal of exercise never fails to do service.

Mercury seldom fails to excite bad symptoms here, if it is very hard to raise a salivation in scrophulous patients; I have known one ounce of sweet Mercury given at different times without raising a salivation which happens when the Salivary Glands are obstructed. Besides Mercury weakens the

patient



## Scrophula

123.

patient too much, for this reason, for this reason the mild salts of vulnerary plants such as Tussilage, (which has been reckoned a specific) are the best remedies along w<sup>th</sup>. Antiscorbutic Juices. When they create an Evacuation by Urine, the patient can bear them better than others. For the same reason it is that Moffat Well is of service here, as the water is sulphureous w<sup>th</sup>. some proportion of a Mineral salt, or the salt being mixed w<sup>th</sup>. the sulphur, makes a salt like the sal. Polychrest; the water of it rarely purges, besides the salt helps to attenuate the viscid humours. I don't think Mineral waters are endowed with the Medical virtues commonly ascribed to them,  
(for

Scrophularia.....

for I believe they produce their effects more by the quantity of water drunk & the regular way of living & exercise, than the virtues of the water as a mineral one.

But the mineral salt or sulphur that is in them gives a gentle stimulus to the stomach, which makes them sit lighter on it, & is sooner expelled.

Moreover the salt that is in them helps to attenuate the viscid humours.

As to the humours it is not right to apply stimulating medicines before they break, for Emollients are much better.

The Ancients had a great opinion of acid applications; they applied warm Vinegar or Sal. Ammoniac. Coad. with Vinegar, & I think Sp. Mindeser



## Scrophula

125.

Mindes: would answer better, I have known it sometimes dissolve these humours when very large. The Remedy which I prescribe in these cases, is a Poultice of sour Sowers, (commonly Flumay) which is a good application especially if a little fresh Butter or Oil is mixed w<sup>th</sup> it.

This contains an Acid with a gluey Substance which binds it so it fly off, by which its effects will be more permanent. It commonly forwards suppuration, & even after the suppuration, it ought to be continued, because it resolves any obstruction that may be left.

Scrophulous Ulcers are the readiest  
[of]

Scrophula

of any to get & allow lips, which makes them hard to expose. The constant application of the Poultice prevents it.

This Poultice may be sometimes changed for one of Bread & milk, to which a little Soap has been added. This method succeeds much better, than if the Ulcer was Dress'd every day with Detergents, Escharotics &c. at the same time internal Remedies ought to be used all along; nothing answers this intention so well as Sea Water, because the Salt contained in it dissolves the viscid humours & by its Stimulus keeps up a brisk Circulation, which is too slow in this Disease, & the Stimulus helps also to strengthen the relaxed vessels. I have seen the good effects of this  
remedy



Scrophula

127.

remedy in resolving even Schirous tumours  
particularly in one woman who had  
a Schirous in her breast. Gly using  
sea water from the beginning of July  
till the middle of August, it became  
as soft as a plum. I have seen ovari-  
al Parotid Glands resolved by it,  
It may be used by way of fomenta-  
tion, but it is principally usefull  
when taken internally. At first  
if taken in too great quantities it  
vomits, but in moderate Doses it  
Purges. It mends the Appetite, in  
as much as it strengthens the  
Stomach & Guts. The only incon-  
venience is that it produces im-  
moderate Drought, but I don't  
think it proper to weaken it by  
diluting

Scrophula

diluting Drink. it is better to suffer a little, & the next meal it will probably go off.

If the patient has not the convenience of getting the sea water, or if it does not agree with him, such things may be used as keep the belly open as the Vulnerary Plants, & Sal Poly: chest. —



Of the Fluor Albus 129.

This Disease (in English the Whites) is a constant flow of thin serous humours which are either green or yellow from the Vagina, and is very hard to cure; it may proceed from Ulcers in the Vagina, but then it should be called rather Ulcus Vaginae; it is commonly owing to too great a laxity of the vessels of the vessels of the vagina & womb, & very much resembles a Diarrhoea from laxity, for when the vessels are very lax, they are capable of very great distention, & have in a great measure lost their Elasticity, spring, or Contractility: The serous part of the Blood and Lymph will constantly flow out of their Orifices whether it happens in the Intestines causing a Diarrhoea, or in the womb

[add]

Fluxus Albus

and Vagina causing a fluxus Albus. —

The Whites always happens in some Degree after every flow of the Menstrues, for when a quantity of blood sufficient to take of the Plethoric Disposition from the Body is evacuated from the Uterus, the vessels begin to contract themselves & the Discharge increases every hour, till at last they have lessened their Diameters so much as to retain the red Globules, & suffer none but the Serous to go off; hence there is always a Discharge of thin yellow Humour at the end of every Menstrual flow very much resembling the Whites, till the Vessels still continuing to contract, at length put an end to it also. —

If the Whites be of long standing, they are very



Fluor Albus

131.

very hard to cure, because the longer any vesicle has lost its Elasticity, the harder it is to be restored.

A Woman that has long had the Whites looks pale & wan, is weak and spiritless, has pains in the Back, head & stomach, with a great train of nervous symptoms.

It is reckoned (and I believe very justly) that this Evacuation is extremely weakening to the whole constitution.

The quantity evacuated is very considerable, & is increased by the least Exercise. — The pains of the Back arise from the same cause with that of the Eruptions of the Menstrues viz. a distension of the Emulgent vesicles; the seat of the Disease is often in the Lacrime, but oftener in the Vagina itself. In order to a Radical cure, we

must

Fleur Alue

must consider whether the Disease arises  
 from an Ulcer or womb or vagina, or  
 solely from a laxity of the vessels. If there  
 has been an inflammation of the parts  
 especially if it comes to suppuration we  
 have reason to suspect the former, &  
 when the cure depends upon the cure of  
 the Ulcer. If there has been no inflam-  
 mation, it very likely arises from laxity  
 & is to be treated in the same manner as  
 a Diarrhœa from the same cause. Such  
 a Diarrhœa is often cured by diverting  
 the flow of humours from the Intestines  
 to some other part of the Body, thereby  
 giving the vessels of the Intestines time  
 to contract themselves, & recover their  
 Elasticity. Thus Diaphoretics & Diure-  
 tics cure a Diarrhœa. — I have often  
lured



Fluor Albus

133.

cured the Fluor Albus by Sordorifics such as the Decoction of the Woods &c. and some times by gentle purges increasing the secretion of the Guts, have diverted the flow from the Uterus. If these fail Styptics may be used, such as the Pulv. Stypticus Tinct. Antiphthoric: &c. But I would first advise a trial of the Bark & Bitters. Topical applications may also be used advantageously, as the Decoct: Quercin: in an injection up the Vagina with some of the Pulvis Stypticus. If the Os Tincæ should be dilated, I would not advise Styptic Injections, lest entering the Uterus the Orifice should close upon them, & thereby prevent a Return of the Menstru, wherefore this must carefully be examined with the finger. If the Orifice is  
not

Fluor Albus

not diluted, they may be safely used. —

The Vagina is every where supplied w<sup>th</sup> Mucous Glands, which continually discharge their contents; these may be relaxed so as to throw out a greater quantity than they ought, & so prove the root of the Disease. The Belly must be kept open by Petubark or some such thing, for when a free passage is here wanting the humours being repelled will find an Exit somewhere else. — The cold Bath is for the most part unsuccessful, for the women that are troubled with this Disease are commonly of a weak & lax Constitution, & there is great danger lest by the sudden & great shock of the violent Contraction of all the fibres which this causes, the Blood should be forced upon the Lungs with a greater

Sanctus



## Fluor Albus

130.

Impetus than they can bear, & so occasion  
an Hemoptoe, or an obstruction in some  
of the viscera. — Women sometimes ap-  
ply Cloths wet in Vinegar with good  
Success. This may occasion a Stagna-  
tion of the Blood in the Epigastric ves-  
sels, & favour its return, by corruga-  
ting the Filnes of the Vessels. —

### Case of Fluor Albus.

February 20<sup>th</sup> —

Helen Bower for these Eighteen  
months has been troubled with the  
Fluor Albus, wherewith she was seized  
after heavy lifts, & great fatigue she  
was obliged to undergo in the service of  
a tender old Gentlewoman. This Fluor  
Albus came at last to be attended with  
bad Symptoms, as Headach, Pains in  
the Back, Flatulencies, Cruditie and  
[Brain

Fluor Albus.

pain in the stomach, all which com-  
 monly attend a Fluor Albus, especially  
 a pain of the Vertebrae of the loins, which  
 always attends this Disease. — This  
 Evacuation has always increased upon  
 her, but is not now so considerable as  
 it was tho' it still remains; her Menes  
 tho' they come at their due period yet  
 are in less Quantity, & attended with  
 this flux. She has been tried with a  
 great many remedies, first she got  
 Mercurials, then the Pilul: Euphrasit:  
 Chalyb: but these did not agree ut-  
 terly; for altho' stool be a great abun-  
 dant of the nerves, yet in some con-  
 stitutions these remedies cause a great  
 sickness in the Stomach, as it did in  
 this patient, & so behoved to be dropt.  
 In the Interval she got Emetic & Cathartic



Fluor Albus

137.

to stop the flux as also small Doses of  
Rhubarb, & the Pulv. Gara; at last she  
was tried with the Cort. Peruv. which  
was given her in Decoction, for her Sto-  
mach was so weak, that it could not be  
given her otherwise; but without Success.

This Disease is analogous to the Dy-  
senteria & goes under various appella-  
tions. ~ The Fluor Albus is a copious  
distillation of humours from the Pu-  
denda; in the smallest degree of this  
Disease the Flux is from the Vagi-  
na which is full of Mucous Glands  
but when it comes to be of long stan-  
ding, the flux is from the Uterus it-  
self, in which are a great many  
vesicles, which pour forth a thin sort  
of Humour, which by stagnating turns  
into a viscid mucous matter. - This  
Disease

Fluor Albus

Disease depends upon or is owing to a Relaxation of the Vessels, by which there is a flow of humours to the part, for when dissecting the Bodies of those who have died of this Disease, the Cavity of the Uterus was found to be a great deal more distended than it uses to be in women not with Child, & a great quantity of humours contained in it, for when the vessels here make less resistance, a greater quantity passes thro' them. Another cause of this Disease is, a too great dissolution of the Blood, when it is very thin & has fewer red Globules, so that we see strong women are not troubled with this Disease, but any weak girls upon an accidental fatigue or stress

casily



Fluor Albus

(139)

easily fall into this Disease, Mostly from a weakness of these Vessels & partly from a Dissolution of their Blood. —

Most Women indeed have some degree of this after their Menses, for after the red Blood ceases to flow, the vessels so much contracted but that they transmit the thinnest part. I could promise that if a weak woman was to go or ride a long Journey, or undergo any such fatigue, she would have the Fluor Albus, & so it has happened to our patient after heavy lifts & Fatigue. There is yet a worse kind of this Disease, in which there is not only a Relaxation but also an Excoriation, next an Inflammation & then an Exulceration of the parts.

Lin

Fluor Albus

in which sometimes there flows purulent matter, & sometimes Scur and Sanies, which irritate, inflame and excoriate the parts. & is attended with heat of urine. ~ In an old inveterate Fluor Albus there is always an Excoriation, the Ovaria are inflamed & swelled, & Hydatides found in them & the Bladder & rectum are in a bad state. This kind of Fluor Albus is always attended with pain in the region of the Uterus, & where this pain is not we have reason to think there is no Ulceration. If what flows be sometimes Bloody, it is a sign of Excoriation, & from this I conclude that our patient has no great Ulcer.

Very often upon stopping this flux, the humour falls upon some other part; just as a Diarrhoea when its flux



Fleur Albus

flux is stoppt the Gapes are more increased, because the morbid matter is retained; So a Distillation of humours thro' these parts if stopp'd would soon affect some of the neighbouring viscera.

Here two Indications arise first to carry off that sort of humour by some of the Emmenories, or expell it directly, & correct the Diathesis of the Blood; next to corroborate the vessels.

The humours can be carried off by the Intestines by purgatives, by Urine & Diuretics, & by the skin by sudorifics, but in a Fleur Albus it is always necessary to cleanse the Primæ viæ, which then are loaded with pituitous Biliary stuff, therefore it is necessary to give a vomit and a purgative. The Vomit which answers the purpose best is white Vitriol given  
℞.

Fluor Albus

in the quantity of 15 or 20 grains, for by its Astringent quality it strengthens the stomach in some Degree. —

In a Fluor Albus I have often preferred a vomit of Vitriol to Ipecacuanæ not only because of its astringent quality, by which it strengthens the stomach & Guts, which are very much troubled with Cruditie, & are not able to digest the Aliments, which in this case we ought to enable it to do, & which was attempted on this woman by the use of Steel, which she was obliged to give over on account of the Symptoms which occurred) but also because it operates sooner than Ipecacuanæ & much sooner than the Antimonial Emetics. — This woman has used the Course I proposed, & with some good  
| effect



Fluor Albus.

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Effects, the Vitriol Vomit (as is commonly the case) agrees with her best of any. She is a good deal lighter & easier since she threw up a great quantity of tough acid stuff. —

I was obliged to give her doses of Kru. carb because of the constant Constipation, & by that the Fluor Albus will be increased, for when there is a great quantity of Forces in the Intestines, they press upon the Uterus & so squeeze out the menses. Nor would Blisters have been so proper, because part of them transpires thro' the Uterus. I have ordered the Vomit to be repeated. —

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> ℞ Vitriol. Alb. Zi ꝑss  
Emet. si operatio ejus sit tarda ex:  
hibetur Zi ꝑss ejus ꝑro Stimulo q̄ Decoct:  
Card.

146.

Fluor Albus

Card. Benedict. The vomit operated well after the stimulus. R. 4. Oliban. Pulv. Stipticæ aā Zij Extract. Gentian: q. s. ff. Maso: Pilul. Divid. in Pilul. 7<sup>o</sup>. v. quarum Ct. v. M. G. V. Give her also the white of an Egg in any liquor. 26<sup>th</sup> Being costive. Ct. Fe Khai in Vin. 3x h. s. - March 1<sup>st</sup> she continues the Pills & white of an egg, & finds herself much better, both as to the Fluor Albus being Diminished, & her having more strength. Continue the same medicine, & as she is often costive, let her get a Dose of the Pilul. Alect: ij or iij when needfull. —

13<sup>d</sup>. Stomach sickish. R. Emet. ut supra.

8<sup>th</sup>. R. Pilul. Astringent. ut prescrip.

10<sup>th</sup> Her Complaints are considerably abated, she has left the house being ordered to go to the Country. —



A Case of the

145

Obstruction of the Menses

Feb<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>

Ann Webster has never had a return of her menses since she drank a draught of sour Milk at the time they were upon her, but instead of them had another Evacuation called the Fluor Albus, which is a flow from the Vagina of a mucous matter attended w<sup>th</sup> the u:

usual symptoms of pain in her back & swelling of her legs towards night.

This is a Disease more difficult to cure than an obstruction of the menses but as she is not emaciate & has none of the Pectick symptoms, so I hope there is no Ulcer in her Lungs.

There is an inconveniency in this case from the Fluor Albus, which requires a long series of different remedies

[ from

146. Obstruction of the Menfes  
from either Chlorosis or Hemoptoe. An  
Hemoptoe is a dangerous Disease espe-  
cially in men, but it is not so dangerous  
in women as it almost always arises from  
an Obstruction of their Menfes, by restoring  
which you easily cure it. — It does not  
happen in such a case from a rupture of  
any of the vessels of the Lungs, which in a  
natural State transmit a Mucus into the  
Trachea Arteria, but as they are so distended  
as to admit the red Blood. But the case is  
very dangerous when it happens from a  
rupture in the vessels; the Lungs are a  
Spongy substance made up of Vesicles or  
Cells, upon which the Pulmonary Artery  
is spread every where, when any of these  
vessels are broke, the Blood must be poured  
into the cavity of these Cells, & by being  
extravasated & stagnating there it will  
coagulate



Obstruction of the Menses 147.  
coagulate, corrupt & turn putrid, & that  
sooner in the Lungs than any other part  
of the Body, on account of the continual  
admission of the air, & thus the Cells &  
the Lungs which are made up of fine  
thin Membranes are corroded by this pu-  
trid Blood, & the inflammation spreading  
soon comes to a Suppuration, & sooner  
here than any where else, because all  
the Viscera receive but a certain quanti-  
ty of Blood, but all the Blood of the  
Body passes thro' the Lungs, so that  
the vessels by this means will be cor-  
rupted, as also by the extravasated  
Blood. If a considerable tract of the  
Pulmonary Artery is ruptured, the  
patient is in danger every moment  
of being stifled when he throws up, for  
such a quantity comes up as binds  
the

Obstruction of the Menstrues.

the air from entering. As I saw in a Patient, who every time he expectorated was almost suffocated, he was bled again & again, & reduced so low that he could not bear any further bleeding, & on this occasion I for the first time used astringents in the Hemoptoe, as there was an absolute necessity for it. He got ℥i of the Tinct: Antiphthisic: in cold water every quarter of an hour, & in a few days was seized with a Dyspnoea & Tussis Incurabilis which soon carried him off. —

Astringents given in Hemoptoes bring on a coagulation of Blood, which soon ends in suppuration. It is observable that an Hemoptoe is worse in warm than in cold climates, & the Italian Physicians devalued nothing more than an Hemoptoe, and the

{diminish



Obstruction of the Menstrues. 149.

the quantity of Blood in an Haemoptoe  
by Bloodletting, which give more room  
to the Blood to circulate, to live on a  
sparse Diet, & in short to refrain from  
every thing that may quicken the cir-  
culation. I knew a Patient in an Hae-  
moptoe, who as long as she kept him-  
self quiet in his room, was well enough  
but upon the least motion thro' the room  
or taking meat a little harder to digest  
than ordinary, the Haemoptoe would im-  
mediately recur. — The suppression  
of the Evacuation of the Menstrues is at-  
tended w<sup>th</sup> bad consequences, as we  
see in other Evacuations one has been  
acquainted to; as for instance in ma-  
king water or evacuating the Faeces,  
(which we see some people do at a  
certain time of the day) if they go  
beyond

Obstruction of the Menses.

beyond their usual time, they are sickish & uneasy: And people accustomed to the Haemorrhoids lose their strength, when that Evacuation leaves them. Such is the case of girls who have been accustomed to evacuate 5 or 6 ounces of Blood every Month by the Uterus. Nothing is more apt to stop this evacuation, than drinking any cold Liquor, for this causes a Constriction of the Vessels; for which reason women generally use warm drink when they have their Menses. It is a rule amongst them not to taste milk, because it is very ready to turn acid and acquire a Viscidity: & we know that Acids refrigerate the Body, constrict the vessels & lower the Circulation very much: Our patient not only drank Milk but even sour Milk, the consequence of which was



Obstruction of the Menses. 151.

was that she turned sickish, & was troubled with Colic pains, which would be occasioned by the Blood meeting with resistance in the Uterus, so that the Mesenteric & Coeliac Arteries which are distributed to the Stomach & Intestines would be more loaded with Blood: besides the Sympathy which the Uterus has with the neighbouring parts, would cause the other parts to be drawn into concert when its Mesures were Distracted.

Moreover all the Viscera of the Pelvis have a Sympathy one with another, & we see that in a nervous Distemper, when one Branch of a Nerve is affected, the other is so likewise; & thus an equal Distribution of the Blood is hindered, by the Circulation being interrupted, & hence it is that a suppression of the menses

L

152. Obstruction of the Menses.  
is attended with wind, pain & inflam-  
mation, of the Stomach, because the  
Fibres are spasmodically contracted. —  
A Suppression of the Menses requires  
a Different Method of Cure from the  
Haemoptoe, which depends upon the  
Cure of the Suppressor. Therefore it is  
to be preferred. A Suppression of the  
Menses may arise from several cau-  
ses, as too great a constriction & resis-  
tance of the vessels of the Uterus, by  
which the Blood is thrown back upon  
the neighbouring parts & repells, from  
a viscosity & grossness of Blood, by which  
it flows with a less impetus, & yet  
we see women who are very weak &  
much emaciated have their Menses, tho'  
in my opinion. This happens from  
Custom because they have been used  
[to



Obstruction of the Menses. . 153.

to this Evacuation, But in Girls who never had their Menses, you can never have that Evacuation till you fill up their vessels & make them plump: The Vessels of the Uterus can easily be distended, for it is in the cavity of the Pelvis, without any thing but the Intestinum Rectum behind, & the Bladder of Urine before both which are easy to yield; & Nature has made the vessels of the Uterus of a Varicose anastomosing kind, by which she easily gets into the Sinus's & from thence into the cavity of the Uterus. Without a Plethora we cannot bring the Menses down, but the want of this is not the case with our patients, but by too great a constriction of the Vessels, the Blood has taken a new course. The indications here are to promote

Obstruction of the Menstrues.

a flow of the Menstrues by the Uterus, & were she a person of good Circumstances, I would order her a good nourishing Diet; particularly after Milk, but as the Case is, I must be restrained to such as the House can afford. Then when the Vesells are full, I would endeavour to lessen the resistance of the Vesells of the Uterus, by warm Baths, particularly the Semicupium, which relaxes the vesells, & makes the Blood flow more impetuously towards the lower parts, which end is also very well answered, by sitting over the Steam of warm water; with this I have often succeeded, without the help of any grand remedies, by first filling the vesells & then creating them fresh towards the Uterus. — Our patient has all the symptoms which usually attend the Chlorosis, pain & swelling of her stomach.

L: mach



Obstruction of the Menses 155.

Stomach arising from spasms, Breath  
defects which does not happen from  
her lungs being any way disordered, but  
from her Stomach being distended with  
wind, which presses the Diaphragm up-  
wards & thus the Lungs have not room  
to dilate sufficiently. It is necessary  
in this Disease to excite a brisker  
Circulation, which is done by those  
remedia called Emmenagogues, which  
attenuates the viscid Sily Blood, & by  
increasing the force of the Solids or  
fluids, it is rendered more fluxile &  
as its Impetus is increased, it is a-  
ble to overcome any resistance;  
but without a proper nourishing Diet  
Emmenagogues will be of no service in  
this Disease. — To proceed then I  
will order her Diet to be of Milk,  
Bread, Bread & such food as is easily  
digested

156. Obstruction of the Menses.

Digested, & will at the same time enable  
the Stomach, & Guts to digest that Diet,  
for in women who have the menses ob-  
:structed, the Chylificative Viscera are  
very weak & abound with Acridities i.e.  
the Aliments acquire a Degree of Acridi-  
:tary, if Vegetables they turn Acid, if A-  
:nimals they Degenerate into an Alka-  
:line Matter; for this reason I ordered  
her a vomit, nor was I afraid of her  
Hæmoptoe recurring, neither do I think  
Vomiting so dangerous in an Hæmop-  
:toe as I once did, for then the Dia-  
phragm is contracted downwards, so  
that the Lungs have more room than  
formerly: They are only dangerous in  
so far as giving a shock to the whole  
body: they quicken the Circulation &  
raise the Pulse, after the vomit I will  
[give



Obstruction of the Menstrues. 167.

give her the Tinctura Sacra, as an Abor-  
etic Medicine which greatly attenuates  
any Viscidity in the Blood, & deterges  
any Mucous stuff that may be sticking  
to the Gut. After these I will give her  
some of the Milder gums, partly Pectoral  
& partly Deobstruent. — That the vomit  
might have no effects, I ordered her to  
be bled, & I design to give her the  
Tinct: Sacra in small Doses for pur-  
pose of increasing the circulation. I shall  
forbear the consideration of the Silver  
Alum, as it depends upon the obstruc-  
tion of the Menstrues, without restoring  
which it is impossible to cure it. She  
has Swellings in her legs at night  
which arise from a Debility of the  
Solids, whereby the Blood in these  
parts remote from the heart, is not  
propelled by the weak vessels, especially  
when

158. Obstruction of the Menses.

when we are in an erect posture, the lower parts thereof fall into the Panniculus Adiposus & cause Oedematous Swellings.

2. Besides the Remedies which when talking of her Case I proposed to use, I prescribed for her lately a Pectoral Decoction with the Balsamic Electuary, as it is very mild & free from any degree of Acrimony. Her Haemoptoe is worse & as it is about the time her Menses should return it is a bad Sign. Her Haemoptoe is retarded by these Evacuations bring it on; for often Bleeding generates more Blood, & the Repellents soon fill up again, & make a push upon the weak ones, besides frequent Bleeding endangers a Dropsy. — She has an inflammatory pain in her side [which



Obstruction of the Menses 159.

which I take not to be in her Lungs, but  
in their external Membrane or in the  
Pleura, & probably there is an adhesion  
of the external Membrane of the Lungs to  
the Pleura, which is the case in most  
inflammatory Diseases, & an adhesion of  
the Lungs to the Side causes some Degree  
of fever. She is taking nothing but  
the Balsamic Electuary, which is a  
good remedy, for other acrid Remedies  
would excite too brisk a Circulation,  
& as the vessels are pretty emptied, I  
hope, I hope she will be in no danger  
of a new Hemoptoe or Hemorrhage  
on account of the Cough which makes  
a new breach upon her Lungs; I pro-  
scrib'd some Diacordium & Opriates  
which prevent it most effectually, for  
it is necessary to the healing of every  
wound

160. Obstruction of the Menses  
would that it be at rest, therefore any  
breacher of the Lungs will be difficult  
to cure, as they are perpetually agitated.

The Indications as I said before are to  
keep the Circulation low, therefore I  
will order nothing for some Days but  
a Milk Diet & the continuance of the  
Balsamic Electuary. —

4<sup>th</sup>. She has got several Pectoral Reme-  
:dies to no purpose, for her Cough, &  
I ordered her a Blister & a quantity of  
quieting Mixture, because the pain always  
increases the fever. Her Cough still con-  
:tinues, & instead of a dry Cough frequen-  
ly succeeds an Hemoptoe, which is a  
very bad Sign, for it denotes a begun  
Suppuration of the Lungs. There is  
a soft Pulse when the Systole & Dias-  
:tole are at equal times. I know not  
[why



Obstruction of the Menses.

101.

why it is called *Undosus*, unless it be from  
some likeness it has to some waves or circles  
made in the water by throwing Stones in  
it. — As she has this Pulsus *Undosus*  
I hope she has not any great *Nervica*,  
her pulse is low & small tho' quick, &  
when a Suppuration is forming on the  
Lungs, the pulse does not answer except  
in the Evening. There was one Circum-  
stance she concealed from me, which  
was her lying always w<sup>th</sup> the Curtains  
drawn upon her, by which she was al-  
ways in a Sweat, for the small quan-  
tity of Air was contaminated by the  
Effluvia both from her Lungs & her  
Sweat. I therefore caused the Curtains  
to be tacked up, since which the  
Sweat has left her; for nothing more  
easily creates a quick Pulse than  
warm air, & it dries the external  
surface

Obstruction of the Nerves  
 external Surface of the Lungs, for we see  
 the air which is drawn out in Expiration  
 is a great deal moister than when it  
 is inspired. Her Cough sounded always  
 as it does when the Aspera Arteria is  
 dry, but to day it has a softer sound,  
 for the Dryness of the Lungs & Aspera  
 Arteria produce a Cough. From this  
 we see how necessary it is to attend to  
 the most minute Circumstances,  
 which very often produce bad conse-  
 quences. 7<sup>th</sup> Nothing else remarkable  
 to day, but that the fever which hung  
 on an inflammatory pain in her side  
 & brought on a Delirium, seem'd to  
 be owing to the Curtains being kept  
 open about her. - She still uses the  
 Balsamic Electuary in order to heal  
 any little rupture that might have  
 been



Obstruction of the Menses 163.

been in her Lungs.

18<sup>th</sup> For some days past she has been in a pretty good way; This day her Cough is turned worse, & her pulse stronger, if her Cough continues & Pulse rise she may be kept the spit Blood, therefore if her Pulse can Bear it I intend she shall be bled to  $\frac{z}{v}$ , for altho' she spits a great quantity of Blood, yet she bears this evacuation very ill.

28<sup>th</sup> I am afraid I shall lose this patient, for in spite of the low diet & the Evacuations she has had, yet her Haemoptoe returns; & particularly one night lately she was troubled with great Anxiety & Cough & next morning threw up a good deal of coagulated Blood, which is

la

164. Obstruction of the Menses  
a very bad Sign, for it shows that the  
Blood had diffused itself thro' the whole  
Bronchia, & by this we also know that  
she is extremely weak, else the Blood  
that was thrown up next morning  
would have been thrown up a good  
deal sooner. The Blood by stagna-  
ting is agulated in the Bronchia  
& so with great difficulty yields to a  
Cough. I durst not prescribe for her  
the most mild Balsamic Remedies, she  
could not bear an Electuary with Bals:  
Locatell:, so I gave her nothing but  
Syrup of bil to abate her Cough, &  
on account of its violence was obliged  
to give her an Opiate at night, but I  
always gave her some Spt. Mindere:  
or Acet. Scillit: along with it, for Spi-  
um has the quality of quickening the  
Lonatter



Obstruction of the Menstr. 105.

matter - this own up by the Lungs, & like-  
wise binds the Belly, & as Sp. Mindereus  
is a great Attenuant, it would hinder  
this thickening quality of the Opium  
in some measure, & nothing corrects  
the Binding quality more than  
Squills; hence probably the Ancients  
added so much Squills to their Ther-  
iac. Andromach. — It will general-  
ly be found that nothing is a better  
remedy for Binding After Opium, than  
small Doses of Pulv. Scillit.

March 3. The woman is better at  
present, tho' I am afraid whenever  
her vesicles fill up her Haemoptoe  
will return; she is much troubled  
with a Headach which is altogether  
Symptomatic still a severe Cough.  
10<sup>th</sup>. She spitted up Blood last week,  
therefore there was a necessity to  
Blood

166. Obstruction of the Menstrual  
Blood her again. Whenever the Impetus  
of the Blood is increased, she always spits  
up Blood, & as the Blood is very thin it  
will run out at a very small orifice  
she uses Balsam: Locatell: dissolved in  
the yoke of an Egg. — She often complains  
of an Headach & pain in the Stomach  
& indeed there is seldom any morbid  
humour in the Stomach but the head  
is affected. — A Vomit would be very  
necessary, but in her case it would ex:  
cite the Haemoptoe. Stomachic Bitters  
& Purgatives as they are of an acrid  
stimulating nature are contraindi:  
cated. She complains of Sourness in  
her Stomach, which very often happens  
to people of a weak Stomach, especial:  
ly if they live mostly on Vegetables. —  
The Question now is how to relieve  
What



Obstruction of the Menstrues 167.

that Courrep. Sal: Absynth. is a very efficacious remedy; all the Alkaline Salts of the fixed kind, especially if joined to some Stomachic Bitters are very effectual in Disorders of the Stomach; but then these Salts raise a great heat and warmth in our Bodies, & increase the motion of the Blood, which here is too thin already. There are two contraindications in the use of the Alkaline Salts in her case Viz: the increasing the Circulation & dissolving the Blood.

There is one Medicine which I think will be proper & that is Magnesia Alba. This is a German name. It is prepared of any Quantity of Water Nitra, by pouring it into a Lixivium of a fixed Alkaline Salt, then there drops a rocky matter into the Bottom, which

168. Obstruction of the Menses  
which when dried is the Magnesia Alba  
As for the Mater Nitri it is that Liquor  
which will not Crystallize on purify-  
ing Nitre, for Nitre when dug out of  
the Earth is not near so fine as ~~when~~  
~~dug out of the Earth~~ the Nitre we com-  
monly meet with, but it is dissolved  
in water & when the Solution has stood  
a good time the Nitre shoots into Cryst-  
tals, & may be then dissolved again &  
again, according to the fineness you make  
your Nitre of. Now in dissolving Nitre  
thus there is always a part which  
cannot Crystallize, & this is the  
Mater Nitri. The Magnesia Alba  
then is composed of a fixt Alkaline  
Salt, & the way in which it acts  
is very pretty, for whenever it has  
any



Obstruction of the Nerves 169.

any Acidity, the Alkaline leaves the Neutral, unites with the Acid, & forms a Neutral Salt of the nature of Sal Glauber therefore the Magous. Alb. is purgative, & given to the quantity of ℥iv a day, the patient will have a loose Stool, but does not purge but where there is an Acid, Magnesia Alba there is one of the best Absorbents for an Acid. — In Children the milk very often turns sour by stagnating, which excites Gripes & Colic pains in the guts, which are cured by absorbents as Chalk, Coral, &c. But I am far from thinking these general remedies as Havers does, for it is only an Acid which they absorb, & even in that case they have a Costiveness always, which must be carried off by Peppercorn.

170. Obstruction of the Menses  
so that in our Patient, as she is generally  
bound in her Belly, they would be it  
more & more, & therefore would be in-  
-proper, but the Magnesia not only  
absorb's Acids strongly, but is purgative  
at the same time, for 4 or 5 ounces taken  
in the morning will give a loose stool.  
I could never fail to exhibit it in a  
right way, & as the Patient generally  
took it, it ought to be mixed with  
Sugar; it would easily mix with Jelly  
of Guaiacum or the like, but then if you  
mix it with an acid, you lose a great  
deal of its virtues. — 17<sup>th</sup> This woman  
is in a good way, her Hemoptoe has  
returned often since she came into this  
house, her pulse is frequent & feverish.  
I have tried many ways to prevent this  
Hemoptoe, which will certainly bring  
on



Obstruction of the Menstrua 171.

on a Dropsy, but what is one of the worst signs is, the frequent Effusion of Blood & its stagnating in the vessels of the Bronchia, & by putrifying produces Erosions & suppurations in the Lungs, & this indeed is more to be feared than any rupture of the vessels.

I have tried that method of the Ancients of putting Ligatures on the Arms & Thighs with a good deal of success; she has had a Ligature on one of her Arms & another on the Thigh on the opposite side, which were mutually changed, by loosening & applying them in the same manner to the other arm & thigh on the opposite side, that the Blood might not stagnate too long in one part; these Ligatures compress the Veins, & so  
Prevent

172. Obstruction of the Menses  
hinders the Blood from returning to  
the Uterus, but notwithstanding these I  
was obliged to have recourse to V. S. —  
She is using glutinous remedies to  
thicken the Blood, & has been kept  
on a vegetable Diet all along, her  
pulse is quick, she is Hectic, & when  
the vessels fill up she has a relapse.  
She has often complained of a Pleu-  
ritic stitch, for which I applied Cupping  
Glasses, which gave present relief, for  
they make a Derivation of Blood from  
the internal membranes towards the  
Skin, but she was not relieved by  
two days Cupping till the Scarification  
was added to it. This relieved her of  
stitch, but her pulse continued full,  
for which reason she was Bled. —

[This



Obstruction of the Menses 173

This morning she threw up a great deal of blood, which by being diffused thro' the Lungs must certainly comprass the Bronchia & produce an Anxiety, till all the extravasated blood is absorbed

I ordered 10 or 12 grains of Nitre to allay the heat, I did not give it in too great a quantity for fear of creating pains in her Stomach or Guts, which sometimes it does. The country air & Asses Milk if she is curable would cure her & not this house.

April 14<sup>th</sup> Her Haemoptoe is retier:ed, but her Stomach is a great deal better from the use of the Magnes. Alb: She has been tolerably well for some time past, as by a spare diet & tying ligatures we have been in some measure able to prevent the

[Haemoptoe]

174. Obstruction of the Menses  
Haemoptoe. This woman within these  
few days has had a return of the  
Menses, which have been a stranger  
to her of a long while, but she was  
such a fool as not to tell any body  
of it, so that they soon disappeared,  
whereas they might have been greatly  
promoted. — Mr. Sutherland so soon as  
he got notice of it, caused her to get  
Clysters of warm water, which might  
have been of great service to her, be-  
cause part of the water always trans-  
sudes thro' the Intestines into the  
Uterus, which it would have relaxed,  
& brought on a great flow of Blood thro'  
these, but by that time the Evacuation  
was stoppt & when once stoppt in  
people, especially in people so far spent  
as she was, it is not an easy matter  
to make them return.



Chorea Sancti Viti

175

Jan<sup>y</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>

Sean Bell aged 15 years, some weeks ago after having got a fright was suddenly seized with Convulsions of an Involuntary motion of her hand & feet, so that when she walks she is obliged to make a Circulatory motion, & cannot direct her hands to any thing till they are put into many different situations. Her Speech is likewise affected, otherwise in good Health. —

18<sup>th</sup> Capt. Decoct: Tamarind: of Triplic: sens: Capt. mane.

19<sup>th</sup>. My sic. operated well. — R<sup>y</sup> Theriac: Indinens: of + Coactos: Prep: of six ft Bot: h. s. Sumend: —

20<sup>th</sup> Her hands are rather better to day, & she likewise walks better. —

[R<sup>y</sup>]

176. Chorea Sancti Viti

R. Ptisan: Purg: cras mane, omitt. Bot.  
R. ℞ Fuliginis q<sup>tt</sup> xti ter in die.  
℞<sup>tt</sup> Physic operating well. By Thomas:  
Edimens: ℞i Castor: q<sup>tt</sup> viij Camphor: q<sup>tt</sup> ij  
℞ ℞ ft. Bot. h. s. Sumens: —  
R. Pulv. Rad. Serpentina. Virgin.  
Valerian. Sylv: aa ℞i Symp. Alth:  
q. s. ft. Electuar: Et. mol: Nuc. Mosch:  
bis Dulcis a Purgatione liberis.  
R. Summit: Rut: — Contaur: Minor:  
aa Mss inif & cortus: infund: in  
Aq: Puleg: Dig Aq: Raphan: Comp:  
℞iv Et. colat: ℞ij of Doo: quaq Elect:  
This Childs case is very uncommon  
in this place, I have not met with  
it 6 or 7 times in my practice. It  
is a sort of convulsive motion some:  
times in the hand, sometimes in  
the feet, & sometimes in both; it can  
neither



Chorea Sancti Viti 177

neither be called Epilepsy nor Palsy, for the Muscles in part obey the will, & partly act involuntarily. It is commonly called Chorea Sancti Viti. I am really at a loss how to explain the meaning of this term to you, I believe it got it from people who were affected by it dancing around that Saints Tomb expecting he was to cure them. It is Described by few Authors: Sydenham thinks it a great Deal that in the course of his practice he saw only 5 instances of it, & altho' my Practice has been more confined, I have seen one or two more.

This Disease commonly attacks young people of the female Sex about Puberty, who have grown too soon to a great height, for in such the Nerves are much weaker being greatly  
(distended)

Chorea Sancti-Viti-----  
 distended. I once saw it in adult, but it  
 is very rare. It commonly happens about  
 spring. - I cannot pretend to fix upon  
 the particular cause of this Disease:

Sydenham thinks it owing to some  
 morbid humor falling upon the nerves,  
 & therefore orders large & repeated Evacua-  
 tions, as Bleeding, Purgatives, & in the  
 Interim he gives some Nervous Medi-  
 cines, but he seems to lay most stress  
 upon the Evacuations. I never saw  
 great use of them especially Bleeding,  
 as the Patients I have seen were com-  
 monly weak, so I never once prescri-  
 bed it, tho' I never failed in curing it.  
 Indeed I always found it necessary to  
 give a purgative or two before the course  
 of Nervous Medicines, as the Prima via  
are



Chorea Sancti Viti 179

are commonly much loaded, then I give nervous strengthening medicines, & above all the Bark, which course you see I have followed here: The Theriac is very good as it consists of strong Aromatics & opium. She got likewise a Bitter Infusion. This Disease commonly goes off gradually, but not in a few days, & even when it is cured it is very apt to return especially in Spring, but it is again cured by some Remedies. — When any new circumstance happens I shall acquaint you, but shall not pretend to account for them mechanically. —

22. Tongue much affected to day.

Cont. Medicament: —

23. Is rather better. Sleep her warm

Appl:

180.

Chorea Sancti Viti

Appl: Empl: Epispast: Scajuff: ~

24<sup>th</sup>. Blister aises well. Continues easier  
Cont: Medicament: ~

25<sup>th</sup>. Does not take her Medicines regularly  
Pulse quick & full, & she is hotter than  
usual. Fr. V. S. ad Friij. Peps: Pot: ~

This Girl is little Better; I did not chuse  
to make great Evacuations, & only gave  
her some nervous medicines & a Blister

Her Pulse was a little strong today, she  
had a great heat & more involuntary  
motions, but as I said before. Evacu-  
ations do not agree with her case; how-  
ever I have ordered a little Blood to be  
taken today, as her pulse is high, &  
her purgative to be repeated tomorrow,  
after this I shall return to her strength-  
ning medicines. ~

26<sup>th</sup>. Rather Better today. Cont: Med:

{ 27<sup>th</sup> ~



Chorea Sancti Viti 181.

27<sup>th</sup>. Slept pretty well last night. Pulse good, & convulsive motions not so bad.

Capt. ℞ Sacra ℥i hor: somn: —

28<sup>th</sup>. Got her Tincture, but will take more of her medicines regularly. —

29<sup>th</sup>. She is rather easier, but I cannot get her to take her medicines regularly, nor to keep herself from cold, which must make her worse. —

30<sup>th</sup>. She is better to day than she has been since she came into the house.

℞. ℞ Sacra ℥. s. sumend. —

31<sup>st</sup>. Rather Better. Cont: Medicament:

Feb<sup>ry</sup> 2. Is a great deal Better, & speaks more distinctly ℞. ℞ Sac: ℥. s.

This girl continues better; she continues the use of her Nervous medicines, & gets a spoonfull of ℞ Sacra every other night at Bedtime to keep  
her

182. Chorea Sancti Viti

her Belly open yet I am afraid it will  
be sometime before she be quite cured.

4<sup>th</sup>. Prescrip<sup>t</sup>. Tinct. Sacra h. s. —

6<sup>th</sup>. Prescrip<sup>t</sup>. Infus. Amas. U. A

9<sup>th</sup>. Was Electrified this day, and seems  
the Better of it. —

12<sup>th</sup>. Prescrip<sup>t</sup>. Tinctura Sacra h. s.

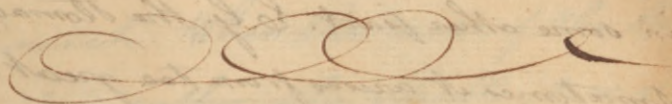
14<sup>th</sup>. Prescrip<sup>t</sup>. Tinct. Sacra h. s. — She has been  
considerably better of late since she was  
Electrified; I have known this produce  
very good Effects in other nervous cases,  
perhaps the Nervous Liquid resembles  
the Electrical Aera. The effects of  
Electricity seem to be to attenuate the  
Viscid humours, & so dispose them to  
wards a cure. It are always found the  
Disease yield to the foresaid remedies.  
April 14<sup>th</sup>. By following this course  
she now is almost well. Her Solids  
seem to be pretty well & her Blood  
is



Chorea Sancti Viti

159.

in a better state. I would soon have  
destroyed her had I gone on Sydenham's  
method of Bleeding and purging; some  
gentle Evacuations indeed are necessary  
at the beginning, but it is from a  
long Course of Nervous medicines,  
(which restore force to the Solids, and  
a due Basis to the fluids) you must  
expect a Cure. —



10/

Of the Headach

This is so common a Disease that I believe few arrive to the age of Manhood without being some time or other troubled with it, & with some people it is habitual or often returning. —

The seat of the pain is either within or without the Skull among the Teguments of the head; sometimes it is a Idiopathic or Original Disease, at other times it is only the Symptom of a Disease in some other part. E.g. the Stomach sometimes it arises from too great a Distension of the vessels of the Head, at other times from spasmodic contractions of the Membranes. In these cases it is commonly of long continuance but when it proceeds from a Disorder in the Stomach, it seldom holds out about a day or two, & never longer than when the Stomach is Disordered.

[These



## Headach

185

There is always a great sympathy  
observable betwixt the head & Sto:  
mach, for no sooner is the head wound:  
ed by a blow &c, but immediately  
Nausea & Vomiting (generally before)  
ensue, & vice versa, When the Sto:  
mach is loaded with a quantity of  
morbid humours, headaches common:  
ly follow, may sometimes when not  
the least Disorder is perceived in the  
Stomach. When the cause of the Head:  
dach is within the Skull, it is ge:  
nerally hard to remove & y. An  
Hydrocephalus by distending the  
Brain will compress the vessels,  
& cause the Headach. The cure of  
this can be no otherwise effected,  
but by curing the Deopoy of the  
Head, which no reasonable man  
(will

186.

## Headach

will say can be easily done. I sincerely think that the cortical part of the Brain can have any great sensation, tho' its Membranes (especially the Dura Mater) have a most exquisite sense & I believe the seat of the Pain when within the Skull is always in these membranes, tho' the cause may be in the substance of the Brain itself, for whatever Distends & enlarges that will cause a compression of these Membranes. A Phrenitis is an inflammation of the Dura Mater & with what exquisite & rending pains this is accomplished is proved by woeful experience. —

The Seat of the Headach may also be externally in the tendinous

[membrane



# Headach

187.

membranes of the Muscles, or in the Pericranium. This may arise from an Inflammation in the Temporal Arteries or from Spasmodic contractions called the Nervous Headach.

The Membranes of the Head are continually affected with Spasms as in the Meagrim & Clonus Hystericus when the pain is confined to one part. This is the nervous Headach, & is Distinguished by a low pulse, without fever, thirst, or thirst. Here Antispasmodic remedies are to be made use

of. Topical Applications are also very good, & by irritating & stimu-

lating some other nerve, or some other part of the same nerve, do often take of these Spasms that occasion the Pain  
A Lady subject to the Meagrim above

One

188.

## Headack

one of the Eyes, which would her for  
months together, was sometime ago  
relieved by rubbing the part with  
Ol. Succin. After she had in vain  
tried the whole tribe of antispasmodic  
medicines internally, which Detourni:  
ned me to make use of so acid a  
Remedy. — I have often cured the  
Clavus Hystericus by applying a  
Blister no bigger than a Shilling to  
the part affected. This surely could  
not be done by the Evacuation of  
serous matter by the Blister. for the  
pain was gone before the Blister  
could rise, but it must have been  
done by its irritating the surface of  
the Skin, & thereby taking away  
from the internal membranes the  
cause of the pain. Many instances  
[may



## Headach

189.

may be given to confirm this Doctrine  
thus tickling the nostrils will cause  
Sneezing &c. But in headachs from  
Obstructions the cause must be quite  
different. In the Beginning of fevers  
& inflammatory Diseases an Headach  
is very common, if the pulse permits  
the only cure is Phlebotomy, gentle  
Antiphlogistic purges, Cooling Diets,  
Glysters &c. A Blister on the Back  
by making a Derivation sometimes  
eases it, but very seldom quite cures  
it. - It most commonly arises from  
foul viscid Phlegm accumulated in  
the Stomach in the beginning of  
fevers, tho' this is often overlooked; in  
this case it is best cured by an Emetic  
(to

Headach

to discharge the Phlegm, which at the same time generally occasions a Nausea. If any of the matter should have descended into the Guts, by irritating the Nerves it may still keep up some Degree of Headach wherefore after an Emetic it is best to give a gentle purge to free the Body of it. Entirely Heterogeneous matter in the Stomach, by distending & stretching the nerves may occasion the Headach. - Thus I have known severe Headachs from air only in the Stomach, which being rarified will Distend the Stomach to a very great degree, & as soon as the patient belches pretty liberally, the pain in the head has ceased. - There may be a mechanical Cause of the pain



191  
Headach

in the head, for when the Stomach is distended much, it may compress the Arteria Descendens, and thereby cause a greater quantity of Blood go to the Head which will cause pain.

Acid sour humours may occasion the Headach, when they are lodged in the Stomach. From this cause it is, that Headachs follow a Debauch of Wine, sour Punch &c. This will certainly happen unless the Patient vomit pretty freely, or a gentle Diarrhoea comes on. I have often been troubled with Headachs from Acidities in the Stomach, which have immediately ceased upon taking some of the Absorbent Powders or  
Neutral

Headach

Neutral Salts. —

When the Cause of a Headach is in the Stomach, a Vertigo & Nausea often attend it; You will easily see that Topical remedies can have no effect here. Emetics as I have observed before & a dose of Tinctura Sacra or Rhubarb are the only remedies. —

Tho' there may be other causes of Headachs besides these I have mentioned, yet these are the most common and chiefly occur in Practice. —

/ of



# Of the Epilepsy 193.

This Disorder has got its name from the Greek word ΕΠΙΛΗΨΙΑΝΑΝΩ *epilapsa*, or from another whose signification in Latin is *Morbus Caducus*; the reason of the name is plain, because the patient at the attack of the fit falls down immediately. The Romans called it *Sacer*, because those that were seized with it were suddenly struck down as if they had been *Calcacti* or thunder struck. & they believed it came upon them by the hand of Jupiter himself or his immediate command. They called it *Morbus commitalis*, because in those assemblies for choosing their Magistrates, if any one happened to be seized with this Disorder, it was reckoned ominous & the Election was dismissed for that time. This Disease

[is

Epilepsy

is often mistaken, or at least I think not considered in a proper light; I shall therefore endeavour to give you a history of the Symptoms, & account for the Phenomena as far as I can. —

The Distemper does not often affect the Epileptic person, but comes by fits upon him. In the Intervals he enjoys pretty good health; these Intervals are not equal either as to length of time in different persons or in the same, but are determined by a number of external or accidental circumstances which set the original cause of the Disease in action. — It is easy from thence to distinguish it from Spasmodic or convulsive fits, which do not so often occur, & are

not



Epilepsy

not of so long continuance as in this Disease in action. — It is easy from hence to distinguish it from Spasmodic or Convulsive fits, which do not so often occur & are not of so long continuance as in this Disease. In all Spasms or convulsions there is a *Subsultus Tendonum*. — In an Epilepsy there appears two opposite Phænomena, for the Person is seized w<sup>th</sup> convulsions & Stupor at the same time, so that the Disease is a mixture of Epilepsy & Convulsion. —

When a person is seized with one of the fits he falls upon the ground, & shrieks & moans during the fit, his face is contorted, his Muscles convulsed, foam at the mouth, & at length

Epilepsy

length falls calm as it were a Sleep, in which situation he continues for some time, & then awakes as from a very sound Sleep, & enjoys his ordinary health untill a new fit attacks him, & then the same Phenomena appear, & so he goes on perhaps for a good many years, untill an Apoplexy puts an end to the miserable patients life. — Lucretius has given a very elegant Description of it, perhaps as just a Picture as ever was Drawn by any Poet, & the Phenomena as accurately enumerated as by the best Physicians, tho' his Design was a very bad one, which was to prove the mortality of the soul. Vid: Lucret: lib: III.

[The



Epilepsy

The particular cause from which of  
 Disease arise in particular patients  
 is very hard, & for the most part  
 impossible to Determine, but in ge:  
 neral the light I would chuse to  
 consider the cause of the Disease is  
 a compression of the Brain, & conse:  
 quently an unequal transmission  
 of the Blood, & animal Spirits thro:  
 the different nerves & Blood vessels.  
 We shall first consider the Patho:  
 gomic that is the Predisponent or  
 internal cause, next the proca:  
 thartic or external & incidental,  
 & the proximate which arises from  
 the concurrence of the other two, &  
 in effect is the Disease itself, at  
 least the Disease absolutely depends  
 upon

Epilepsy

depends upon it, & is removed or remains according as it does. —

That I may illustrate what I have said by an Example, a Plethora may be the predisponent cause of an Hemoptoe, but this of itself will not easily occasion a rupture of any of the vessels of the Lungs, which is the immediate or proximate cause of the Disease, unless some external or accidental Circumstances occur w<sup>th</sup> it, such as violent Exercise or motion, great heat or rarefaction of the Blood &c. This is what is called the Procatartic cause of a Disease.

I think we may have as clear an Idea of all the causes of an Epilepsy as of other Diseases. — I have already said



# Epilepsy

199.

said that I reckon an unequal com:  
pension of the Brain to be the im:  
mediate or proximate cause of the  
Distemper, & this must proceed from  
some particular fault either in the  
Brain itself, or in the Skull & part  
containing the Brain; but the cause  
is not always in action, & therefore  
there must be some external or acci:  
dental Cause which determines this  
to act at sometimes & not at others  
i.e. to compress the Brain more at  
one time more than another, as  
perhaps too great a heat of the air,  
wine, Venery &c. may do. ~

This Disease has different de:  
grees, it is sometimes only symptomatic,  
when it is more easily cured, sometimes  
[it

Epilepsy

it is Hereditary & proceeds from a Constitutional Mala, & then it is certainly incurable. — Besides all these Circumstances shall be taken together when we are to give a Prognosis, such as the Standing of the Disease, for the longer the compression has been, there is the less probability of Recovery. —

The Patients age must likewise be taken notice off. Hippocrates observes that an Epilepsy frequently occurs in children before the age of Puberty, but seldom after the age of 25, & when all Circumstances are favourable we ought not to be too forward in promoting a cure. —

Physicians have wandered strangely thro' all the Materia Medica, to find out a Specific Remedy for this Disease.

[There



# Epilepsy

201.

There are two Indications which naturally arise in this Distemper, the one levelled against the internal cause which is seldom known; for my part I can lay down no rules for the judging about it, nor do I know that the most accurate Physicians have given us any; some Circumstances may enable us to guess at it. The other Indication is levelled against the External Cause; as for instance, if the Patient observes, that living high & drinking too liberally are apt to make the fits recur, or if perhaps much motion, or the change of the Moon has any influence over them, then we must guard against these as much as possible. Tho' we cannot

{probably

Epilepsy

perhaps cure the Disease, yet we may pretty surely divert the fits for the most part, if we make timely & sufficient Evacuations when the fits are threatened, which we may by the signs generally proceeding them, viz. Distension & fullness of the Veins, Pulse strong, Pain of the head, disturbed Sleep, Scotomia or dimness of Sight; when these Symptoms begin to appear, we have reason to fear the approach of a fit, therefore we must endeavour to prevent it speedily, for large Evacuations sometimes succeed by emptying the vessels, & consequently disordering the Brain from being so much compressed. But this is far from being a radical cure, for the predispositional cause still remains, & the fit will recur upon any Accident.

[There



# Epilepsy

203.

There have been a great many remedies celebrated as Specifics against this Disorder, which are absolutely good for nothing viz. The Countess of Scent's Powder, which may answer some Intention in Epileptic Children when it arises from any acid in the Stomach or Præcordia, but not so well I believe as Chalk & the other Absorbents. The Unguill: Meis & the Viscus Quercin: are others of the same kind. It is no wonder that Physicians vary so much in the medicines they give, since the cause of the Disorder is always unknown. Therefore all we can do is to keep the Vis Vitæ low by proper Evacuations: such medicines as remove obstructions, & evacuate at the same time.

(are

Epilepsy

are the most effectual; Purgatives have this effect, for they thin the fluids & at the same time lessen their quantity.

Now experience tells us that the fits of the Epilepsy are always worse when the blood is sizy; if for instance one subject to these fits should live for some time upon Farinaceous & such like gross food, which is apt to produce a glutinosum Spontaneum, & at the same time his Chylopoetic Viscera not be strong enough to correct this viscid nourishment sufficiently, & convert it to blood, then there will be a ~~viscid~~ Lentor generated, which will immediately bring back the fits tho' he has been long free from them, and they will continue frequent and violent till this is removed.

Case



205.  
Case of the Epilepsy

February 17<sup>th</sup>

Robert Mullan aged 23 of a sanguine habit of body, for some time past has been subject to headachs but about 15 days ago he was suddenly seized w<sup>th</sup> violent convulsions of his whole body attended with the loss of his senses, which lasted for several minutes, & after recovering out of it was deprived of the use of his speech. The fits have returned frequently since, attended w<sup>th</sup> pain in his breast, & he has never recovered his speech in the smallest degree. For his present circumstances no perfect account can be obtained.

He had no fits this morning.

R<sup>x</sup> Emēt. ex Sem. Sinap. vesperae

Injiciat. Enem. Domest. statim.

But

Epilepsy.

Cut out his hair - 18<sup>th</sup>. Nomet operated well & brought up some viscid stuff.

F. N. S. ad Ex. Of Pulv. Rhai Zi

Calomet. gr<sup>v</sup> & Symp: q. s. ft. Bol. h. s.

Summed: 19<sup>th</sup>. Bolus operated thrice, & he is a little quipped. Of Castor: gr<sup>ij</sup>

Caryophor: gr<sup>v</sup> & Conserv. Major: gr<sup>xij</sup>

AA ft. Bolus vesperis succindus. -

20<sup>th</sup>. Had eight or nine returns of his fits. Appl: Comp: Epispast: Nucis

21<sup>st</sup>. Blister discharges, had no return of his fit since yesterday. -

22<sup>d</sup>. No fit. Capt. Tinct: Sacr: Zi -

Fruliz Zi AA Co. s. 23<sup>d</sup> Tincture operated thrice. Capt. cooh: i scro:

sinap: bis De Die, super lib: Infus.

Ruta Zi. 24<sup>th</sup>. No change Prep<sup>t</sup> -

Tinct: Sacr: h. s. 25<sup>th</sup>. Complains of a pain in his head, & Temples. -

Prep<sup>t</sup>. Tinctura Sacra h. s. From



## Epilepsy

207

From the history of this man's Disease  
I suspect that its Seat is in the Brain  
& that there is Lymph collected in the  
ventricles; this I am sure in a great  
measure is the case from the headach  
& likewise from the tongue being af-  
fected, which receives its nerves from  
the Brain, therefore the Prognosis  
is very unfavourable & we can  
scarce expect a cure. The Patient  
got an Emetic & purgative, & was  
bled, afterwards he got new  
medicines, but he found the great-  
est relief from a Blister applied  
to his Neck, for from that time  
the fits did not return so often  
as before. Last week I prescribed  
him no medicines because it was

[full]

Epilepsy

full moon, & when the fits commonly re-  
 turn; how the Change of the Moon comes  
 to have this effect I cannot say, but  
 from this Observation we may draw one  
 usefull Corrolary in practice, viz: That  
 we should endeavour before the full  
 moon by Evacuations & every other  
 possible method to empty the already  
 too full vessels, by which means per-  
 haps the Paroxysms may be prevented;  
 for whatever rarifies the Blood & dis-  
 tends the vessels conduces much to  
 the return of this Disease, & by this  
 method I imagine the moon has its  
 effects. — From this Doctrine it is  
 plain that those medicines call'd  
 Antiphlogistics do very little good,  
 but rather hurt when given at the  
 full moon; for the vessels which  
 are



Epilepsy

are not so much distended having  
their fluids rarified by these remedies,  
will be necessarily greatly distended.

March 2<sup>d</sup> Had a return of his fit  
this morning, being about the change  
of the moon. —

R<sup>x</sup> Pulv. Rhusi

— Sallap: aa g<sup>ss</sup> xv

Calomet: g<sup>ss</sup> ij

Sal: Tart: g<sup>ss</sup> v Tere in

Pulv: Capt. mare. —

3<sup>th</sup> R<sup>x</sup> Sp<sup>t</sup>. Mindere: Zi

Sal: Volat: Corn: Corv: g<sup>ss</sup> v

Sacchar: Alb: Zi M<sup>ss</sup> C<sup>t</sup>. M. S.

Complains still of a pain in his

head. 7<sup>th</sup> R<sup>x</sup>. Bol. e Rhusi &c. M. S.

8<sup>th</sup> Bolus operating slowly R<sup>x</sup>.

Torjus: Nut: of Sinap: g<sup>ss</sup>. Let

him use a Mustard Gargle frequently

R<sup>x</sup> Pulv. Sp<sup>t</sup>. Rhusi: Zi Tart: Emel:

g<sup>ss</sup> M<sup>ss</sup> C<sup>t</sup>. vas mare.

13<sup>th</sup>

Epilepsy

13<sup>th</sup>. Had a return of his fit last night as usual. R<sup>y</sup> Calomel. gr<sup>ij</sup> Conserv.

Prepar: q. s. ft. Bol. h. s. Summed: —

R<sup>y</sup> Decoct: Tamarind. ʒj ʒ<sup>ss</sup>. Lemm: —

Cras mane Demand: 14<sup>th</sup>. Physic operating well. Repeat it tomorrow.

15<sup>th</sup>. Had a return of the fits being full moon. 17<sup>th</sup>. Complains to day

of a pain in the lower part of his throat; apply Cotton dypt in association

tion of Camphor to it. Had a seton put in yesterday. — 18<sup>th</sup>. The pain

in his throat is much greater, & impedes the swallowing. Apply an

Emollient Poultice over his seton & all his Neck. 19<sup>th</sup>. Throat easier

since the Poultice was applied, after the seton was put in, an inflam:

ation seized all the Muscles about

which



Epilepsy

which was at last removed by an  
:mollient Poultice. It is impossible  
sometimes to avoid this, for in putting  
in a Seton where a Prommissio or a  
Nerve may be touched. I am afraid I  
shall be able to do him little good, as  
he seems to have a Palsy of his Tongue  
or rather some of the Muscles of the  
Larynx, for he can move his Tongue  
but not articulate a word.

23<sup>o</sup>. R<sup>o</sup>. Gargarism. a Sinap: cui  
adde ℞ Campharidum ℥ij Spt. Salin:  
Arom: ℥i M̄ Let him use it 10 times  
a day. 24<sup>th</sup>. Swallowed the ℞ Camph:  
in a mistake by itself. Has a vis:  
lent Strangury. Bibat Emuls: Arab:

26<sup>th</sup>. Strangury almost gone —

R̄ Decoct. Tamarind of 3<sup>o</sup> Seron:  
cui adde sal. Glauber, ℥i Et mane

| 28<sup>th</sup>

Epilepsy

28<sup>th</sup>. Physic operated 8 times. Pt. Eructs.

This man by taking the T<sup>e</sup> Cantharid<sup>e</sup>.  
got a Strangury, a little of which still  
remains, you see what surprising ef-  
fects a little of the cantharides has upon  
the human Body, tho' there is not 2  
grains in the ℥ij of Tincture, yet it  
caused a violent Inflammation of  
the Urinary passages. The general  
effect of it is to dissolve the red Blood  
& the Tenacious Humours, in this  
manner it produces a Strangury  
by dissolving the Mucus that lines the  
Bladder, hence the acrid Humours  
stimulating the Bare coats of it, pro-  
duces a Spasm in the sphincter of  
so a Strangury. — It is the common  
Practice in all acute Diseases, to  
apply Blisters: for the subtle parts  
| of



Epilepsy.

of the Cantharides being absorbed, a  
Dissolution of the Seroton is produced;  
hence their use in all inflammatory  
Diseases, but must be very fruitful  
in a putrid fever, where the Blood  
is too much dissolved already.

They likewise by their Stimulus  
produce a Measur upon the coats of  
the vessels themselves; hence a day  
after the Blister is applied, the  
patient has a small contracted  
Pulse, which indeed goes soon off;  
but this is not always the case  
only in those who have mobile  
nerves. The Dissolving power of  
Blisters make them of singular  
service in Pneumatomies, but where  
there is an acrimony of the fluids  
dissolved Blood they would do harm;  
[if

Epilepsy.

if at the same time the pulse be quick, the Tongue dry, & the urine of a high colour, Bleisters immediately alter the urine & make it deposite a Sediment. In fevers pale Urine commonly foretells a Delirium, because the acid parts of the blood that should be excreted are retained, & nothing but clear water comes off, which is very bad as it makes the blood thick by the thinner parts being secreted from it, therefore Cathartics are good in this case, as they are very Diuretic they must be of considerable service in those Diseases arising from a *Gluten Spontaneum pterita inero*; Our patient once might imagine would not be the worse of them as she has a Palsey, but she does not seem to

| be



Epilepsy.

be much the better of them. —

31<sup>st</sup> R. Gargarism: Stimulars: —

April 1<sup>st</sup> Had a fit last night. Prep<sup>r</sup>:

Cathart: 5<sup>th</sup> Complains very much  
of a pain in his head. F. U. S. ad ℥x

6<sup>th</sup> Pain of the head easier after Bloo:  
ding. Prep<sup>r</sup>: Ptitian: Purg: —

10<sup>th</sup> Headack continues. R. Cathart:

11<sup>th</sup> Physic operating. Head easier.

12<sup>th</sup> Omit all his Medicines. Let him  
be Electrified. 13<sup>th</sup> By the use of the

Electricity, he can put out his  
tongue half an Inch which he

could not do before. Contin: Electri:  
city. 15<sup>th</sup> Can now pronounce

some words pretty distinctly. —

Cont: Electricity. ℞ Pilul: Fœtid —

Aloet: aa ℥ij Calomel: ℥i ℞ Divid: in

Pilul: L℞ ℞<sup>t</sup>. iv omni nocte h. s. [16<sup>th</sup>]

Epilepsy.

16<sup>th</sup> This day he speaks distinctly. —  
Continue the Electricity but omit his pills. —

20<sup>th</sup> Continues to speak distinctly. —

He has now entirely recovered his  
Speech by the above mentioned means,  
which is very extraordinary, & may  
be an usefull Hint in the practice  
of Physick. —

A



217.

A Case of  
Scurrhous Liver  
and Jaundice

Patrick Spence aged 60 years was generally healthy till last September when his Neighbours observed that his face was growing yellow, which gradually increased, he had however a good Stomach, was not sickish, nor did he complain of any great lassitude; he was content, & his stools were of a white colour, his Urine was reddish had a great sediment, & tinged cloths yellow: He had no Brought; at present the yellow colour remains, but is more brown; Belly regular but stools white, is very weak and breathless, coughs upon the least  
motion.

Scurrous Liver.

motion. The cough also troubles him in the night, tho' not much & he sleeps tolerably well. His belly feels hard on the right side of the Epigastric region. & is also a little swelled all over. His legs swell towards night; is greatly troubled with wind, & is eased when he breaks it. He has used some medicines without any advantage.

From this history of his Disease, I think we may easily conclude, that he labours under two Diseases, viz. a Jaundice & an Incipient Dropsy. The Jaundice arises from so many different causes, that it often puzzles the Best Physician. The word we have borrowed from the French. The Greeks call it *Icterus*, the Latins *Morbus regius* from its being of the Colours



and Jaundice. - 219.

colour of Gold. As from its being very difficult to cure the Epilepsy is called *Morbus Herculius*, so this is called *Morbus Caduceus* from its resemblance to the Rainbow. —

There is no Disease more easily cured when slight, or more obstinate when confirmed than the Jaundice, for it proceeds from a great variety of causes.

There are but few who have not had it sometime, or other. Thus Children when two or three days old have a Disorder called the Gum, which is the simplest kind of Jaundice, & is easily cured by a gentle Cathartic. This proceeds from an accumulation of Bile in the *Ductus communis Choledochus*. A Jaundice often proceeds from the same cause of consequence in old people, when the Diet is blocked up by some viscid humour, & by removing

this

Sclerous Liver

This obstruction, the Disorder is immediately  
 cured. The Jaundice sometimes happens  
 very suddenly from this common Duct  
 being convulsed or thrown into Spasms  
 by a fright; from such a cause as this,  
 I have seen a Jaundice produced in an  
 hours time. — We know from Anatomy  
 that the common Duct is composed of  
 several Membranes, the innermost of  
 which is villous, & secretes a Mucous  
 to streathe the Duct from the acrimony  
 of the Bile. The next coat is the Mus-  
 :cular, which is subject to these spasms  
 as being composed of circular fibres,  
 & by these Spasms it hinders the  
 Passage of the Bile into the Intestines.  
 Indeed the hindrance of Bile from  
 passing into the Duodenum is the  
 only cause of a Jaundice, tho' this  
 [may



and Jaundice.

may be produced by several means, for I believe it never can proceed from a Non secretion of Bile as some have imagined. —

When a Jaundice proceeds from a mere obstruction or from a Spasm, it may be soon cured. But it is generally fatal when it proceeds from a Schirrus in the Liver, pressing upon & obstructing the common Duct.

A Schirrus in the Liver does not always produce a Jaundice, but only when it presses on the common Duct. I have often seen Schirrous Livers without a Jaundice, but when a patient has died of a Jaundice, I have always found upon Dissection that the

Ductus

Schroterous Liver

Ductus communis was obstructed.

The Bile is sometimes stop'd by calcu-  
 lous concretions, which is very apt to  
 generate, if the Concretions stop in the  
 Ductus communis, they produce a  
 Jaundice; if in the Cystic Duct, they only  
 hinder the Regurgitation of the Bile  
 into the Gall Bladder. Colonel Francis  
 Charteris was troubled with flatulency  
 & pain at his Stomach. Upon opening  
 his Body after Death, the Cystic  
 Duct was found obstructed by a Stone  
 the size of a Nutmeg. The Gall Blad-  
 der had no Bile in it, but was filled  
 with a matter like Cream, which  
 possibly came from the Glands of  
 the Cyst; this is a proof that no  
 Bile is secreted in the Gall Bladder

The



and Jaundice.

223.

The stools in the Jaundice are white from the deficiency of Bile, which gives them the yellow colour in health, & the patient is generally costive from the same cause. In the present Duct I believe there is a Schirrus obstructing the present Duct, for I can feel a Tumour evidently upon the Liver.

The white stools are a full proof of this, as they show that no Bile passes into the Intestines. A Schirrus is always very difficult & rarely cured; it is an obstruction in the Follicles of the excretory Duct of a gland, & therefore almost out of the reach of Medicines: If the obstruction was in the Arteries, we might properly cure it by increasing the force of the circulation, but this  
[will

Scurrous Livers

will not do when the obstruction is in the Follicles; for how can medicines have effect here. Suppose we have Mercury, the particles of which act in my opinion by their weight & Momentum, now if we allow that they gain Admittance into the obstructed Follicle, they can produce no effect as they are Motion. Besides in Scurrous livers it is dangerous to increase the force of the Blood, lest that tender Viscus should be destroyed. I have met with many Scurrous livers in my practice, but I must own that I have cured but few of them, unless in the infancy of the Disease. They are sometimes cured by the suppuration of the neighbouring parts; this however seldom happens and



and Jaundice

and is also dangerous. With respect to the present case we may observe, that when the Pile is mixed with the blood, it often ends in a Dropsy; for being a natural soap it Dissolves & breaks down the texture of the Blood, which is apt to run out by the Serous or Lymphatic vessels into the several Cavities of the Body, as the Head, Thorax, Abdomen or Scrotum, or sometimes oozes out into the cells of the Membrana Adiposa, particularly in the extremities of the Body, as in the legs in the present case. As the Blood seems quite Dissolved, I am afraid our patient will have an universal Dropsy: His breath is short seems to indicate that water is contained in his Thorax.

[The

Scurious Liver

The Belly is likewise swelled. The Dropsy is called by different names, according to the part of the Body it is situated in. In the Cellular Membrane it is called the Edematous, Anasarcaus or aqua sub cutem according to Celsus: in the Abdomen it is called Ascites: in the Breast Hydrops pectoris; in the head Hydropscephalus. The Prognosis in this case is very bad as we have a Scurious to cure, which I am afraid is impracticable. The Indications of cure are first to cure the Jaundice by dissolving the Scurious, & the Dropsy I hope will disappear spontaneously, as I take it to be symptomatic; I shall order a vomit which will both agitate, & help to Dissolve the Scurious, and



and Jaundice

and also assist the resolution of the extravasated humours, but a strong one is not to be given as it might possibly injure the liver.

R<sup>x</sup> ℞ Specacuan: ℥i

oxymerc. Scillit: ℥ss M<sup>o</sup> vesper

Vomick did not operate but gave him two stools. I shall then give a Purg or two which are greatly recommended, but I have not found any great advantage from them, for they greatly weaken the Patients, by draining off some of the Circulating Fluids, whereas in a Dropsy, it is one Indication to keep up the *Vitæ*.

R<sup>x</sup> Pulv. Sallap: q<sup>s</sup> +

Sab. Prunell: si M<sup>o</sup> altern:

Diab: sumend:

[The

228. Scurvous Liver

He has been taking the Purgative,  
which lessened the swelling of his  
Belly, but had no effect on the  
Jaundice.

Sudorifics are found to answer  
much better, they do not weaken  
the Patient so much, & I have  
known a black Jaundice of a  
years standing cured by them alone  
The medicine was Ward's sweating  
Powder, which I have found to be  
Dover's Powder distinguished with  
a little Kola. After having vomited  
& purged this Patient, I would give  
him small Doses of Dover's Powder  
or something like it. —

R<sup>x</sup> Pulv: Dover: ℥i ℞. s. —

Took 2 or 3 doses of the Powder without  
effect. — / of



Of the Jaundice 229.

Feb. 20<sup>th</sup>. Case II

James Megget was formerly in the Army, where for 12 or 15 years he enjoyed pretty good health, but in the beginning of the year 1748 being quartered in Holland, he was seized with a quotidian Ague, after two or three fits of which, he was dattached w<sup>th</sup> a severe continued fever which lasted about 2 or 3 weeks, & all the time he was insensible of what was done about him, but those who took care of him told him, that he had the Jaundice, tho he was quite insensible of the yellowness of his skin. After the fever was over the Ague returned, & he was at last cured by the use of this Bark, since which he enjoyed very good health, till 10 or 12 days ago when he was seized

[with

Jaundice

with the Jaundice; & all that I can collect from him is, that he was travelling thro' the North Country as a Pedlar, during the break of the last Storm, he was exposed to alternate heat & cold, all the day he was overheated & fatigued with travelling, & at night perhaps was obliged to sleep in a cold moist place: At Perth he had a fit of sickness & vomiting, however he turned pretty well, & in about 3 days he came here, when the Jaundice soon appeared. He has all the usual symptoms yellow skin & Eyes, tho' the colour is not very deep, his Urine is red, & tinged Linnen yellow, & his faeces are white. An Icterus may be caused from whatever binds the Bile from following into the Duodenum;

[if



## Jaundice

if it is so hardened, it is accumulated in large quantities, & at last regurgitates into the Blood, where it produces all the ordinary Symptoms.

It has been asserted that not only what impedes the flow of the Bile into the Gut, but also <sup>whatever</sup> impedes a Secretion from the Blood will cause a Jaundice; but this does not at all seem probable, for we often see an Hepatitis without an Icterus, even the whole liver has been found Schirrous without one.

There it may be occasioned by particular Obstructions in the liver as I shall soon mention. ~

One pretty frequent cause of the Bile being stop'd in its course to the Duodenum & so producing a Jaundice

is

Jaundice

is inspissated Mucus obstructing the Biliary Duct; This is very often the case with new born Infants, who are generally seized two or three days after birth with an Icterus: While they remain in the Uterus the Bile is accumulated, there is also a large quantity of Phlegm & Mucus in the stomach, guts, & whenever that secretion is necessary; as soon as the Child is brought into the air, the abdominal Muscles begin to act in Respiration, hence this compression on the distended Gall Bladder, at the same time either from being drawn into concert, or rather from the irritation of the quantity of Phlegm lodged in it, is excited to  
throw



Jaundice

throw up its contents, & hence after  
 their compression upon the Gall  
 Bladder, which causes the Bile to  
 regurgitate into the Blood, as it cannot  
 find a way into the Guts, for the  
 Mucus that fills up the Duct, & is  
 separated by a great number of  
 small Glands which are found in  
 the Villous or Internal coats of the  
 Vesica Fellea & Duct. — A Jaundice  
 from this cause is easily removed;  
 a Dose or two of slight saponaceous  
 purges, as Syrup: Piclar: &c. takes  
 it off in a few days. This Disease  
 is sometimes produced in Adults  
 by the same cause, chiefly in Sen:  
 :cophlegmatic people, who are of a  
 cold

Jaundice

old lax habit, & liable to Pituitous Disorders; Purgatives also may cure them. Another species of Icterus is caused by Spasms of the muscular Coat of the Biliary Ducts; this comes & goes very suddenly, & is to be cured by nervous medicines. Another cause may be an obstruction of the liver, or a Hepatitis, so near the Biliary Ducts as to compress them.

If the place affected is at a distance from the Ducts, the liver may be obstructed & infarcted, & Scurvy may be found in it without any Jaundice following, provided the Scurvy does not begin in such a place as to compress the Ducts

It



## Jaundice

235.

It is probable our patient had an Hepatitis during the fever, but as he was Delirious all the time he can give no account of it, & his disease might deceive a young Practitioner as well as the patient himself. —

The glandular substance of the Liver is very insensible, or at least very little sensible, so that the patient complains of no sharp pain. As pain is produced from a Distraction of the Nerves & a quickened Circulation, it is evident that in a Hepatitis there will be but a small Degree of fever: these two Symptoms so contrary to what commonly attends Inflammations, are apt to mislead any one who are  
[not

Jaundice

not well acquainted with the Disease and its symptoms; but if not only the Liver is inflamed, but also the Ligaments, (especially the Ligamentum Suspensorium) then other violent pains arise as in other Inflammations; but an Icterus is never produced except the obstruction is so situated as to compress the Ducts, or when the inflammation extends to the coats of the Ducts; hence violent pain in the Jaundice. — An obstruction of the Liver & even a Schirrus may be formed from a cause which takes place in our patient, viz sudden vicissitudes of heat & cold, the effect of which I shall endeavour to explain. The

Bile



## Saundice

237.

Bile owes its bitter pungent taste to the oil that is mixed with it. This oil is chiefly supplied to it from that collected into the cells of the Ductum, after undergoing a violent heat from exercise or any other cause. This oil may be melted down, absorbed by the Epiploic veins, & mixed with the Blood, to which it must communicate a great degree of viscosity, & so render it more apt to form obstructions in the Capillary vessels of the Lungs, to which it is immediately carried after absorption.

But if we suppose a person thus heated to be suddenly exposed to cold, or rather obliged to sleep in a cold place, an obstruction will very readily be formed in the liver, as

[there

Jaundice

There is no Viscus so apt to be affected w<sup>th</sup> cold as the liver. The reasons of this is plain, all the vessels which have their course thro' the liver, are contained in a strong membranous canal called the Capsula Glissoni, which is endowed with a considerable contractile power or force upon being exposed: therefore when an uncommon degree of heat w<sup>as</sup> before, it contracts so violently that it stops the circulation in some of the vessels contained within it; hence arises the Anxietas Abdominalis or sickness at the Stomach, as it is commonly called. This is nothing else but a disagreeable sensation arising from the circulation being in some measure



# Jauudice

239

impeded thro' the liver, by which the Venous Blood returning from the abdominal Viscera. As the most sensible of all these affected is the Stomach, the Anxiety of sickness is always felt in us; this symptom always begins on Hepatitis, & is also a common attendant upon the Jauudice. Our patient you heard, complained of it at Poole so that I am apt to suspect there is an Obstruction of the Liver thro' I don't believe it is come the length of a Schirrus. Another & I believe the common cause of an Icterus, is, Calculous concretions obstructing the Cystic or common Duct. There is no part of the Body in which

[Calculi]

Jaundice

Calculi have not been found, altho' in no part so frequently as about the Liver, not even in the Kidneys or Urinary Bladder. The same thing is also found in Beasts who for common have their Livers with such Concretions. The Calculi which generally occasion the Icterus are frequently found in the Gall Bladder whence they are pushed into the Ducts. If a Stone sticks in the Cystic Duct, a slight Jaundice only will follow, as the Hepatic is still open, & conveys a great quantity of Bile to the Guts.

Anatomists have never been able to find a direct passage from the Liver to the Gall Bladder,  
 [by



## Jaundice

241.

which the Bile could pass: they have therefore imagined that the Hepatic Bile in its course thro' the Ducts partly regurgitates thro' the Cystic Duct, & so by degrees fills the Gall Bladder. If this opinion holds true in fact, then supposing the Cystic Duct is entirely obstructed, no Bile can be sent into the Bladder, & what was there before the obstruction will probably by its long stay have the finer parts taken up by the absorbent Veins; the rest is inspissated & remains behind, hence it would appear that no Jaundice would be produced from this cause alone, but if a Stone fills up the

| passage

Jaundice

passage of the Ductus communis,  
 a Jaundice of the worst kind will  
 ensue, for neither the Cystic  
 nor the Hepatic Bile can be sent  
 into the Duodenum, but must  
 be continually accumulated  
 till at last the Gall Bladder be-  
 comes quite full & distended. By  
 this distension & the increased ac-  
 tion of the Bile the nervous fibres  
 are irritated, & those of the stomach  
 brought into consent by sympathy;  
 hence vomiting is produced, with which  
 the strong contraction of the abdo-  
 minal viscera & Muscles make  
 a considerable pressure upon the  
 Gall Bladder, it cannot empty its  
 contents into the Guts as the way  
 lies



243.

Jauudice

is closed up by the Stone. The Bile must therefore be thrown in upon the Blood. & so bring on the Jaundice. if we suppose the Bile to be separated by proper vessels opening immediately into the Gall Bladder. The same effect will follow from an obstruction of the Cystic Duct tho' at larger Intervals as so much Bile can pass by the Hepatic Duct. a fit of the Jaundice from this cause will perhaps wear off in a few days, & the patient will seem very well; but all the time a quantity of fresh Bile is accumulating, & whenever the Bladder is distended to such a pitch, then the vomiting Jaundice & all the symptoms recur in order. [In

Jauudice

In this way I have seen 15 or 16 stones  
 passed by Stool, every one of which  
 caused a fit of this Disease. There is  
 still another & an incurable cause of  
 an Icterus viz. the Ducts growing  
 together, Instances of which I have  
 seen in this house from Dissections.

The common effects of a Jaundice  
 are either in the Prima via or in  
 the Blood; the absence of the Bile in  
 the first, & its presence in the latter  
 if continued any time produce the  
 worst consequences. The Prima  
 via answer a great many valua:  
 ble purposes so absolutely necessary,  
 that without them we could not live  
 long; its principal qualities are its  
 being an universal resolvent of all  
 our



## Jaundice

245.

Fluids, & hence its singular virtue  
in Digestion. In our Stomach and  
Intestines a large quantity of viscid  
stuff & Mucus is generated this the  
Bile attenuates thoroughly & renders  
fit for being absorbed or expelled:  
the vast variety of Aliments we take  
in mixes & unites into an homo-  
geneous fluid, by its acrimony it  
stimulates the Guts, assists the  
entry of the Chyle by the Lacteals,  
& the expulsion of the excrements  
by the Urine, & likewise gives a  
colour to the face: If the Bile then  
is wanting in the prima via  
there is soon an accumulation  
of Melenæ, the Stomach is overloa-  
ded, & weakened as well as the  
Intestines, for in health there is  
always

Jaundice

always some small quantity of Bile  
 in the Stomach which gets in at the  
 relaxed Pylorus. The Patient is sick  
 Digestion very ill performed, the  
 appetite lost, the Belly commonly  
 bound, & the faces of a white colour.  
 But the Bile mixed with the Blood  
 any time produces the worst Effects.  
 The most immediate effect is to render  
 the whole surface of the Body yellow  
 from its colour: the urine is likewise  
 red from the same cause, & a bit of  
 linnen dipt in it is tinged yellow,  
 but the worst consequence of it is,  
 that it entirely dissolves the crasis  
 of the Blood, so that scarce any Cras-  
 samentum remains, but the whole  
 is converted into Serum, which  
 escapes



## Jauudice

247.

escaping by the Lateral Vessels is collected into the cavities of the body, & so forms a Dropsy.

I would fain hope that our patient is none of the worst kind; I suspect this is from the Mucus, & there may be a small obstruction of the liver.

This morning I ordered him a Vomit, by the stroke of which I have often seen people at once removed of a Jaundice, caused by the Inflammation of the Ducts from the Mucus. It is however no bad sign that our patient is no worse after it, I think his colour is rather better than before, & he is sensible of the Difference himself. The Vomit gave him two stools,

Coact.

Jaundice

but neither what he vomited nor what he purged had the least yellow in it, or colour of Bile which I am much surpris'd at. To morrow he gets a Otiwan of the aperient roots, Tamarinds and Serena, which will not only clean the Intestines of what Subura may be in them, but by entering the Blood which a small part of it only can do, it will help to resolve viscidities & obstructions it meets with, in so much that a long continued use of these remedies might entirely dissolve the Blood into a mere Serum. —

March 3. This Man has got the Otiwan three times; the first time he purged Bile. He is now a great deal better; his faces are colour'd, & the Bile gets acc'p into the guts, but  
 [as



## Jaundice

249.

as there is still some bile in the blood,  
the yellowness continues in some degree.  
This Jaundice I told you was none of the  
worst kind, but arose from viscid humors  
:mucus or Phlegm obstructing the com-  
:mon Duct, for I do not think as I  
told you before that an obstruction of  
the Cystic Duct alone would produce  
a Jaundice. I saw this confirmed I  
think in Col: Charteris: He had been  
in Flanders & drank the Spa  
Waters, & used several other remedies,  
he had no Jaundice at all, but  
had great difficulty of Breathing,  
with the Symptoms of the Pleurisy  
Pectoris, for he could not lie in  
some Postures. I opened his belly  
when he died, there was a great  
deal of matter in the Thorax:  
[the

250.

## Jaundice

The Stomach was greatly distended & the coats very thin; There was found a great stone about the bigness of a walnut in the Cystic Duct, the Gall Bladder was prodigiously distended & contained a white coloured liquor of the consistence of Bile & hardly bitter; This seems to be only a liquor secreted from the Gall Bladder.

The Difference of the Bile in the Gall Bladder & the Hepatic Duct is owing to the Stagnating in the Gall Bladder. —

## of the Jaundice

Febr. 41. Case III.

Isobell Farrier aged 20 years, used to a sedentary life, about a month began to be sensible of a Saptitude over her Body & a  
greater



Jaundice

greater inclination than usual to sleep, which symptoms were followed by a bitter taste in her mouth, Nausea, loss of Appetite, Sour Belchings, Swelling of her Stomach, difficulty of breathing, & dry gripes in her Belly, all which complaints still continue, & her whole skin is tinged with a yellow colour, which is very observable in the Scuria Albuginea of her Eyes. She has been costive for some months past; her Faces are of a white colour. —

B. R. Rad: Petroelin: — Althea d'Zij

Fol: Sonn: Zijfs Sem: Aris: Zij

Sal: Glauber: Zij Cog. ox

Aq: Fort: Bip ad Di colatur:

adde Syrup: Prof: Pallid Zij AA

Et vas mane.

14<sup>th</sup>





Jaundice.

253.

Inflammation or Stenosis of the Liver, which is reckoned the worst kind of Jaundice. Sometimes the Cystic or common Duct is obstructed by Slime, or perhaps a Calculus going from the Bladder into the Duct will obstruct it; but the Disease will be much worse if the obstruction be in the common Duct. As the Ducts are composed of so many different membranes, if these be spasmodically contracted, they will so much straiten the canal that nothing can flow thro' it; this happens very often in Hysterical people, but as these spasms are not very permanent, they are easily carried off. —

[Another

254.

### Jauundice

Another cause of this Disease may  
be too much Mucus collected in the  
Ducts; there are a great many  
Mucaginous Glands in these Ducts,  
which secrete a Liquor for lubri-  
cating their passage. This secretion  
in sedentary people is augmented  
& thickened here, obstructs the  
passage of the Bile, which reurgi-  
tating into the Blood creates the  
Jauundice. This is the most com-  
mon way in which this Disease is  
produced, which I take to be the  
case with our patient. As it is  
easily cured I ordered but few  
medecines. —

12<sup>th</sup> The Otisan was repeated  
& she is now restored to perfect health.

10



255.

A Case of  
Anasarcaous Swellings.

Feb<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>.

Elizabeth Anderson aged  
30 years, formerly of a healthy  
constitution, about 4 months ago  
when Menstruating was exposed to  
cold, upon which her legs turned  
Oedematous at night. Since that  
time she has never menstruated  
but once, which continued only  
for a few hours: At present her body  
is all Oedematous, she is not sensible  
of any swelling in her body, but  
says she has passed less Urine than  
8 days than usual, she has a cough  
& expectorates tough & viscid Phlegm,  
is frequently troubled with flatu:  
:encies & the Globus Hystericus.

(Pulse

Anasarca

Pulse low. 26<sup>th</sup> Complains of Nausea  
 & inclination to vomit. Applic: Region:  
 Ventr: Empl: Stomach: —

Rx Ag: Mentli: ℥iv — Aromat: ℥ij  
 Thoriac: Edinens: ℥ij ℞ Castor:  
 ℞ Croci aa ℥i ℞pt. Salin: Arom: ℥ij  
 Syrup: Albi: ℥i M℞ Et. coch: ij ℞  
 quaque hora urgent: Dolor: —

27<sup>th</sup> Throws up the mixture & has a  
 violent purging; what she throws up  
 is of a sourish taste. Bib: Decoct: All:

Rx Pulv: Testac: Cerat: ℥i Divide  
 in dos: N<sup>o</sup> viij Et. ij ter de die. —

28<sup>th</sup> Vomiting easier, but purging  
 continues with gripes. Cont: Decoct:  
 All: & Pulv: quony Et. i 3<sup>tia</sup> quaq<sup>o</sup> hora

Rx Opii gr ij ℞pt. Pil: N<sup>o</sup> ij Et. i  
 statim & ij h. s. —

March 1<sup>st</sup> Complaints easier Cont:

Medicin:



Anasarca 271

Medicin: 2. Swellings of the legs going  
off. Vomiting does not return, so frequent.  
by. Purgings mostly gone: what she  
vomits is very sour. ℞. Sal. Absynth.  
ʒ<sup>ss</sup> & bis de Die. ℞. Still throws up  
masty stuff. ℞. ℞. Specac: ℞. ℞. Emet.

This woman's Disease seems to be  
a Cachexy from the obstruction of the  
Menses, by which means the thinner  
parts of her Blood are transmitted  
into the lateral vessels. It is hardly  
imaginable what variety of Diseases  
arises from the suppression of this  
Evacuation, the quantity of which  
among our women is generally  
about ℞iv, seldom more. From  
catching cold the uterine vessels  
are so constringed that it is scarcely  
propible

Anasarca

possible To open them again, but these Medicines which when topically applied relax & soften, answer the end very well. The Stimulating Medicines called Emmenagogues ought not to be given till the Body is so well filled with Juices as to become plethoric.

When an obstruction of the menses proceeds from too great inability or laxity of the Body, a milk Diet & moderate Exercise are the best remedies. As the Intestines & Uterus receive their nerves from the same pair, therefore it happens when the one is Diseased the other always suffers: hence the Nausea & vomiting. at the same time the power of Digestion is weakened, by which means

Crude



## Anasarca

254

crude Chyle which is unfit for nutri-  
tion is prepared, thence the Cacochy-  
mia, but this may be accounted for  
in another way viz. There are a  
great many blood vessels which are  
distributed to the Uterus, these being  
obstructed, the Blood stagnates in  
them, & after some remora these soon  
begin to putrify, which being taken  
into the circulation contaminate  
the whole mass of Blood: It is no  
wonder then if the person is seized  
with a Dropsy, & other evils which  
attends a dissolved state of the blood  
& laxer fibres. It is easy to account  
for the Diarrhoea in such a state  
of the Body, for the Stomach &  
Intestines having lost their tone,  
the

Anasarca

the Aliments are not expelled, but staying here acquire a degree of acrimony, which stimulating the fibres of the Intestines occasion a Diarrhoea; but a Symptomatic Diarrhoea never cures this but rather increases it by weakening the vessels. Therefore I ordered her a Cardiac Mixture with Theriac that the humours evacuated by the Intestines may be carried off by the Skin, & without you endeavour to cure the Disease this way, the Diarrhoea will never stop. By the use of these remedies the Diarrhoea is much abated, & her skin kept moist. She got Emetics & Cathartics before to cleanse the Præputia, I shall therefore go on with this Indication till the præputia are strengthened, for in this condition you can never give her

Medicines



## Anasarca

261.

medicines to cure the Dropsy, nor for promoting the Menses. —

A<sup>th</sup> Threw up Bilious matter with her Menses, & still complains of a weight at her Stomach. P<sup>st</sup>. Emekotation  
The water seems to be principally contained in the Panniculus Adipo:  
:sus. An Anasarca may be cured by Diaphoretics, & it certainly is a more natural way to carry off the matter by the pores of the Skin, than to bring it back again into the circulation & so evacuate it: but there is a great difficulty in making anasarcaous people sweat. She has a vomiting of green stuff. This colour is always produced by an acid; her looseness which still continues proceed from the same cause; It is not easy to stop the Purging, without removing  
the

262.

Anasarca

the Formes of the Disease, therefore  
I ordered her a vomit, but we can  
hardly expect that one vomit will  
avail much in expelling that To:  
mes, as it is mixed with a viscid  
stuff, therefore I have ordered her a  
second, afterwards I shall give her  
a Dose of Ktkularb. & then corroborants  
5<sup>th</sup> Vomit operated well, & she has  
thrown up nothing since. Give her  
the same dose of Sal. Absynth. as  
formerly to be taken in a cupfull of  
spearmint Tea, one dose to be  
taken immediately & another at  
bed time. - 6<sup>th</sup> Belly coctive, Injicial.  
Emem: Purg: h. s. R. Ktkularb  
viz: Zi h. s. 7<sup>th</sup> Anasarcaous swelling  
mostly gone by lying close in bed.  
Clyster operated well. But the K does not  
[8<sup>th</sup>



Anasarca

203.

8<sup>th</sup> Tincture did not operate well.

Complains to day of a pain in her breast. Vomited Blood this morning

Injunct: Enema purgans statim.

9<sup>th</sup> Complains of wind in her stomach.

R Pulv: Castor: ʒi Syrup: Caryoph:

ʒss. ft. Bol: C. h. s. —

10<sup>th</sup> Complains mostly of a pain in her breast & a cough. Belly costive.

℞ Enem: purg: ℞ Bals: Locatell: in Vitell: ov: solut: ʒss conser: Profan:

ʒi C. moderna Nuc: Moschat: bis terre indie. — I thought to have treated

this woman in a different manner

from what I have done; where some

diets which I gave her to stop the

vomiting & Diarrhoea threw her

into a Sweat, which relieved her of

her Anasarca. Her purging is

entirely

264.

ANASORCA

entirely abated, but her Stomach is still weak, she has a cough for w<sup>o</sup>.

I have ordered her a Balsamic Electuary. There are few Pectorals that can be given in her case, for fear of bringing back the Diarrhea, which made me order the conserve of Roses. The Swelling is mostly gone, & she takes her wine in usual quantity. Belly costive. —

15<sup>th</sup> Complains of Sickness at her Stomach. R<sup>x</sup>. Emmet. u. a. —

16<sup>th</sup> Vomit operated well, & brought up a good quantity of green bilious stuff. Stomach easier. —

17<sup>th</sup> Much troubled with Flatulencies R<sup>x</sup>. Bol. e Castor. M. s. —

18<sup>th</sup> C. coch: i Sem: Sinap: bis de die  
R<sup>x</sup> ℞: Mafacetid: Castor. Rufo: ʒss  
syrup q. s. ft. Bol. C. h. s. — [20<sup>th</sup>



Anasarca

265.

20<sup>th</sup> Cont. Biol.

21<sup>st</sup> P<sup>th</sup> Emet. Vesperi. —

22 vomit brought up a great quan:  
:ity of sour stuff, but she is still  
troubled with flatulencies. —

R<sup>ij</sup> ℞: Affaseticid: — Myrt: aa ʒij

Sal. Tartar: ʒi solve in

— Aq: Merith: ʒviij cui adde

— Aromat: ʒi M<sup>o</sup> Et coct. leav:

ij quarta quaque hora. —

This woman is now entirely relieved  
of her Anasarca & Diarrhoea: she has  
of late had frequent Nausea & pain  
at her stomach. I ordered her a  
vomit & afterwards another, for the  
first serves only to loosen the sto:  
:mach so that it may be easily ex:  
:pelled, but the next succeeds gene:  
:rally very well, tho' sometimes  
we are obliged to give three or four.

LS

266.

Ansarca

I ordered a Stomachic Mixture with the Gums, as she frequently complained of wind. I have ordered the Sal Tartar as she has a sourness in her stomach, which always is the sign of a weak one. —

24<sup>th</sup> The pain and Disorder of her stomach easier since the use of her Mixture. Cont: Mixture. —

31<sup>st</sup> Is now recovered. Let her be dismissed. She is now quite cured only her Menstrues have not returned, by treatment she will not have them for these several periods, as she has been reduced greatly by Evacuations.

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*



Of the Hydrofus Ascites 207.

Feb<sup>y</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>

Agnes Law has had the common symptoms of an Hydrofus Ascites viz. great Swellings, making less water than usual, of a red Colour with reddish sediment which is common in all Dropsies. I imagined at first her Disease was an Hydrofus Sicca, that is a Distension of the Belly with the air contained within the cavity, but there was one thing that indicated that this was not the case, which was her not being relieved by Belching wind. She had scorbutic Eruptions on her Body, to which Tarr was applied & very probably there has been something acid in the Tarr, by which these Eruptions were driven in, & this Retro-pulsion I take to be the cause of her Disease.

[for

Hydrope Ascites

For if but a small quantity is expelled  
 it commonly falls upon some of the  
 Bowells, & produces a great many  
 disorders. I have seen Palsies & Epi:  
 :lepsies from this cause. This humor  
 when being expelled has fallen upon  
 some of the viscera & especially the  
 Liver from the distension of the  
 right side which she complains of.  
 a Dropsy happens oftener from an  
 obstruction of the liver than from any  
 other cause, because the Blood from  
 all the viscera of the Abdomen is  
 sent into the liver, so that an ob:  
 :struction there would affect all the  
 Chylopoetic viscera hence flatulen:  
 :cies & distensions will happen &  
 those Symptoms will be increased  
 the Compression from water & from  
 the compression it is that people  
 Lin



Hydrofes Ascites

269.

in an ascites are always costive.

The Indications here are to draw  
off the water which may be done by  
purgatives, by Diuretics & by Sudo-  
rifics, & as the water is lodged in  
the cavity of the Abdomen, an Ascites  
yields as readily to purgatives as to  
any other way, but here the difficulty  
is to absorb the waters, for before it can  
be expelled by any of the outlets of the  
Body, it must be taken up into the  
Blood, & the absorption will be the more  
difficult the greater quantity of waters,  
from its compressing the mouths of  
the absorbent vessels. Purgatives pro-  
duce both Absorption & Expulsion  
at the same time, but in order to  
this they ought to be of the strong  
rugged kind which produce irrita-  
tions, gripes, & sickness, as Gallap.  
Elaterium

Hydrops Ascites

Clatocum, Buck Thorn, which are of  
 great use in Dropsies, for which reason  
 I have ordered her a Dose of Sallap &  
 Mercury. Sallap is among the Hydra-  
 gogue purges, such as melt down the  
 fluids, tho' all strong purges do not  
 succeed so well; the chief way to attenu-  
 ate them is by agitation, hence vo-  
 mits are of so much use in Dropsies;  
 And altho' some say that the water  
 must be attenuated before it be ab-  
 sorbed, yet I think it needless to give  
 attenuating medicines in a Dropsy,  
 for the water is without the laws of  
 Circulation, & I do not think that  
 so much of these attenuant can  
 transude thro' the exhalent vessels  
 as to be of any effect that way. I  
 have given her 3 doses of Mercury  
successfully



271.

## Hydrosis Ascites

successfully and in operate at night,  
for Hydrotic patients are much fatigued  
by the operation of purgatives; after  
their operation altho' there has been a  
great deal of water evacuated, yet the  
turgescence will appear greater, occa:  
sioned by spasms of the Stomach and  
Guts; now by giving an opiate we  
prevent these Spasms, & it is to be  
remarked with respect to purgatives  
that we must never intermit for by  
those means we lose as much ground  
the one day as we gained the other,  
but we must give purgatives upon  
purgatives, untill the water is  
evacuated entirely. —

March 3. This woman was greatly  
relieved by the Hydragogue purges,  
& I would have gone on, but was  
obliged to stop because she began to  
menstruate

Hydrops Ascites

menstruate, but as this Evacuation lasts w<sup>th</sup> her only two or three days, & is now over, She has begun the purgatives again.

18<sup>th</sup>. This woman should have gone on with the Purgatives, but as I could not see her for some days she was a little neglected. This morning she got a dose of Sallap and Mercury, but complains that it makes her sickish, & also of a sourness in her stomach: she always got a Paregoric Haustus at night & I have ordered sal Absynth. to be used with it, because these Alkalies are very useful in destroying an acid in the Primæ viæ, are Diuretic, & by meeting with an acid form a neutral salt which is of a purgative quality, so that they are well adapted to the intentions here. ~ I have seen very  
/great



7/10

Hydrophs Ascites

great success from Spicacuan as a  
purgative, & it is to be remarked  
that the patient is not so much  
weakened by an Evacuation from  
the Kidneys as from the Guts; it  
must only be given in the quantity  
of 5 or 6 grains, which makes the  
patient much sicker than a full  
dose would do, & unless it make  
them sick it does not answer the  
Intention, for this sickness raises a  
fever & a contraction of the vessels  
by means of which the matter is  
absorbed.

17<sup>th</sup> I have tried her with Spicacuan  
in the way I told you of, & have often  
seen good effects from it, tho' it has  
not succeeded with her, it always  
made her sick & troubled her a  
little, but her Belly still continues  
in the same way, so that there  
is

Hydrophus Ascites

was no resorption of the water therefore  
 I will give her a real vomit for during  
 its operation there is a violent resorp-  
 :tion. I ordered her likewise to sit up  
 because a lying posture would not  
 answer so well. In giving Vomits  
 in Dropsies they should operate brisk-  
 :ly, therefore if it does not operate in  
 15 minutes let her get a Stimulus.  
 Dropsies sometimes do not yield to  
 any Evacuations, in which case  
 recourse must be had to the chirur-  
 :gical operation of Tapping, an  
 operation I indeed have little opinion  
 of, as few are radically cured of it.  
 There was a patient in this house  
 who was tapped 15 or 16 times & the  
 water returned, but the liver was  
 found scirrhus, however I have

Loose



Hydrops Ascites

245.

Case hopes when the water cannot be further carried off either by stool or urine, & the more water there is the worse is the Disease, because as was said before, the absorbent veins are the more compressed, In such a desperate case, all we can do is to palliate the Disease, as the water must return after the operation.

20<sup>th</sup> This woman's strength wasted daily by the use of the purgatives, nor was what she purged of a watery nature, therefore as I proposed I gave her the Ipecacuan but it did not succeed. She complains much of her Stomach therefore I ordered her the ℞ Sacra ℞ ℞ Fulig., which as it goes downwards I hope will relieve her of that, & if her constitution would

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Hydrops Acutes  
would bear it I would try Mercurial  
Pills. —

27<sup>th</sup> This woman is so very weak  
that she can neither bear vomits nor  
purgatives, therefore I gave her some  
asapite to see if she would gather any  
strength, by yesterday I designed to give  
her a purgative, but she complained  
of a pain in her right side, which  
I take to be in the liver; it is atten-  
ded with a train of Nervous symp-  
toms & wind, therefore I prescribed  
only a Ptilon in which the force of  
the purgative is diluted in a great  
quantity of water. Her stools are not  
watery, so that the Purgatives can  
be of no effect, for giving Purgatives  
in a Dropsy if the stools are not  
watery does no good. What I propose  
to



Hydrocephalus Ascites 211

to give her is some of the Vinum Be-  
nedictum, to try if it will either  
produce sweat or a flow of Urine.

I will begin with a very small quan-  
tity such as 25 drops. The action  
of the Vinum Benedictum is either  
by the skin or by urine, & to deter-  
mine it to the skin, I will add  
some Sp. Mindereri: & as she is  
very weak some of the Ag. Raphae-  
both as a Cordial, & as it makes  
the operation brisker.

Apr. 10<sup>th</sup> This woman is in a  
very bad way as she is not able  
to bear the medicines most proper  
for her Disease. She herself speaks  
of being tormented, altho' I have no  
great opinion of the operation  
especially in her case, as there is  
all

278.

Hydrops Ascites

all the reason in the world to suspect that the Dropsie arises from a Schimus in the Liver; There is indeed this much to be said for it, that in the Internals such remedies may be ad-  
 ministrated, as will help to resolve these Tumours in the viscera, & perhaps they will have a better Effect when the water is drawn off & the vessels more relaxed. - When a Dropsy arises from an external cause, & the water is contained in the Duplicatione of the Peritonaeum, Tapping may be of service, but when the Disease arises from an abstraction of any of the glandular viscera it is at best but a palliative cure.

114<sup>th</sup> She was tapped & 5 Choppins  
 / of



Hydrofus Ascites

279.

of water were evacuated; she is a great deal better since, can turn herself on bed & lie on either side, but has been sickish & faintish. I therefore ordered her a cordial with a Castor-Bole with LL at night; she was also ordered a Diuatic Mixture, and as she has been costive for some time, a Dose of T<sup>r</sup> Sacra was given which agreed well with her at first, but at last had no effect. But now as all the viscera are more lax so that any can go down, I have ordered it again. —

I will also give her the Decoct: Summit: Absynth: Sem: Sinapi: to promote a flow of urine, that so the remains of the water may be drained off by the urinary passages. & indeed I have often succeeded in this way after the Paracentesis  
/for

Hydrops Ascites

For after the vessels are emptied they act much better, so that there is a greater Prescription. — The next Indication is to strengthen the vessels & viscera to prevent the Regeneration of water, which is done by strengthening the vessels and inspissating the blood which in Dropsies is very thin, the same medicines are used for both purposes especially the Peruvian Bark & Calicheate medicines but as all the water is not evacuated I wont use these medicines but shall steer a middle course, —

17<sup>th</sup> She is not so languid & faintish as usual. Her purgatives are to be repeated, for they are of more use after the water has been evacuated by tap: being than before, as the vessels being compressed by so much water cannot



Hydrops Scutis

cannot resorb; & it is obvious that if  
 purges do not promote a flow of watery  
 stools, they do more harm than good,  
 as they draw off the more serious parts  
 of the blood & melt down the thicker.  
 20<sup>th</sup> she grows better daily. & if she con-  
 tinues so, I will endeavour to strength-  
 en the vessels, & thicken the blood,  
 that it may not be so apt to run off  
 by the lateral vessels. —

Finis



*[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

*[A decorative flourish or signature in cursive script, possibly reading "G. Miller".]*





