Extracts from various medical writings Engl. M.S. of the 2nd half of 18th Cent.

Dr. Smiths Lectures

On the Theory and Practise of Physic

Medicine like other Sciences, in its Infancy was rude and uncultivated, & confined to a few simple & common Experiments. Observe until the Time of Hippocrates, who by his accurate Observations & judicious Practise, rendered it more intelligible; in short to him the first rational Basis of Medicinal Practise is due, and tho we find his Theory very often erroneous, yet his Dogmata are frequently followed, & are found to be surprisingly just. He lived 425. Years before our Saviour, & his Ancestors had made Physic their particular Study, he was a Man of great Wisdom and indefatigable after useful Discoveries his Practise may still be depended upon, and in many Instances with great Advantage

The Science became extend'd by his Writings and afterwards by his Pupils, before Hippocrates all were Empirics, and Practis'd without Reason or Knowledge; after him eminent Practitioners flourish'd in Greece, of whom there is but little known, their Writings being lost; after that it was transferr'd to Italy & Rome; then a third set sprung up who were for confining Disorders to very narrow Compass, and making them to depend on these two Causes, Relaxation & Tension. Celsus lived about this Time (in the reign of Tiberius) & was stiled the Latin Hippocrates, as he confin'd himself to the Practice of that divine Old Man. The Sciences seem'd to be at a stand till Galen's Time, who first gave an Account of the Pulse, Botany Pharmacy, Anatomy &c. yet it is imagin'd he rather retard'd them & darken'd the Usefulness of the Science, indeed he

rendered the Practice of it more general,
but by his groundless Theories very much
retarded the Progress of the Art. He was not
sufficiently attentive to the Operations of
Nature and consequently knew not to
relieve her. The Galenical System prevailed
140 Yrs. at this Time learning declined in
the World, & the study of Arts & Sciences
gave way to the incursions of Barbarism
and all the Horrors and devastations of
War: Schools and public Academies with
all their useful Collections were ruin'd
& destroyd, and in fine no less than the
utter subversion of Literature seem'd
to be Threaten'd. Peace being restord,
the Study of Sciences were renewed,
& the Beauties of Learning once more
enjoyd. Lectures were read in Publick.
the Kings & High Priests attending, but
their Chimerical Notions still led

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them into Disuse, they made no Improvement in Anatomy, & very little in Surgery, Pharmacy indeed received some little new Improvements, Nutmegs, & other Aromatics; Senna, Cassia & other Sensitives were introduced by the Arabians. In the 13th Century the Science was promoted, tho' the peripatetic Shines still prevailed, in 1499. Aristotle & Theophrastus died, & by this time so great a Progress was made, that Anatomy wanted but a little besides the Circulation of the Blood to compleat it. Mercury & Opium were exhibited with great Success in the Leprosy & Lues Venerea, where the Viscera were sound and able to bear the violent Operations of these Medicines. Johannes Baptista introduced a new Practice & became a Convert to Chymistry. At last Harvey made that important Discovery the Circulation of the Blood and Ingen:

iously demonstrated the Human Body to
be an Hydraulic Machine actuated by the
most curious Principles of Mechanism,
& taught that Life & Health were depending
on & owing to the regular Circulation of the
Blood, & that Diseases & their Causes were
derived from some particular Defect in that
particular Part of the Machine. By him
a Mechanical Practice founded on the Know:
ledge of Anatomy was introduced, & Physic
regained it former Credit. It is no Wonder
that the Patients frequently failed in the Cure
of Disorders, when they were ignorant of
Anatomy, Botany, Chymistry, & both natural
& experimental Philosophy. To be sure much
may be drawn from Relaxation & Tension,
yet much more is certainly necessary; Galen
opposed the Methodists, & advanced Chymistry;
but his Theory was absurd & his Hypothesis
ridiculous, at last the Galenical System

was exploded & Chymistry greatly improved.
& 1613. greater Discoveries were made & more
advantages received than from many preceding
Ages. It is evident therefore that Facts are
always to be preferred before Theory, wch generally
serves only to bewilder our Imagination,
& instead of enlightening confounds our
Reason. A Knowledge of the Animal Oeconomy
is absolutely necessary. For a judicious
Physician should sometimes Govern & direct
Nature. The Human Body is a most noble
Machine, & is supported by the Action of the
Solids upon the Fluids and their reaction.
a perfect Knowledge of wch is necessary to
make a good Practitioner; cannot any one set
to Rights the defects of a Watch, who is
Unacquainted with the Structure. How much
more careful then should we be in the impor
tant Concern of Health & Life, We should
Study the best History of Medicine &
Diseases, the Principles mesfeed & obvious

Facts & Experience will ever be the surest Basis of Practice, & the Causes of Disorders must be attended to strictly. Our Theoretical Reasoning is very deficient, & tho. much is known, yet much more remains unknown. The more simple our Preparatives the better; a Farrago of Ingredients shows that the Prescriber doubts his Curative Indications & makes use of a jumble in Hopes some Part of it may succeed. It shall be my Business in the following Sections to consider clearly & concisely, the Intentions of Cure deduced from Observations & Experience, these two constitute a good Physician, and for that Reason we shall avoid all Theoretical Disputes & chimerical Speculations.

On the Circulation of the Blood

We will here consider here a very important Property in the Human Body, & that is the Irritability. All the Solids are Irritable & the Effects of Medicines are to be taken from this Irritability, as they depend upon its increase or Diminution. In slow Nervous Fevers we endeavour to heighten this Irritability & excite the Action of the Heart & Arteries, by Aromatics, Blisters & the stronger Cordial stimulating Medicines. In the Inflammatory Fevers where the Circulation is performed with too great Rapidity, & the Muscular Contraction of the Heart & Arteries are too powerful, we endeavour to allay this Irritability, by large & frequent Bleedings, & by cooling Antiphlogistic Medicines. Obstructed Perspiration Acts by Irritability, but how to account for it we know not, unless by Attraction. Upon this Principle all the Functions of the Body depend, take it

away and they must inevitably cease Nature as we commonly term it seems to be Irritability & this latter seems to be the most Intelligible. Hydrostatic Experiments evince that insensible Perspiration is of the same Nature & Smell as Urine.

By Chymical Analysis it appears that the Blood is compos'd of Phlegm, a volatile Alkaline Salt, Water & Earth: the generall Division of it is into Crassamentum & Serum, the Crassamentum is of an heterogenous Nature & seems to contain the Inflammatory Principle there is a great Analogy between Blood & Milk, Blood is Animal: Milk altered by its Circulation. The Fluids exceed the Solids in Weight, but is impossible to ascertain the exact Proportion. The Quantity circulated thro. the Lungs is equal to what is carried thro. every Part of the Body. Doctor Whytt first accounted for the Motion of the Heart, from the Irritability of the returning Nerves

Blood and wch must continue as long as the Circulation, when this Ceases Death is the immediate Consequence. The Heart by its Action propels the Blood into the Arteries, the Arteries into the Veins wch convey it back from every Part of the Body, to the right Auricle of the Heart. The Arteries are elastic Tubes and we may judge of the state of the Circulation by the Condition of the Pulse: the thicker the Blood, the more tenacious is the Crassamentum. That Buffy appearance on the Blood is an Inflammation in the fibrous Part of it, mixed wth any of the red oily Particles, it concretes on the Superficies before any of the red Part from properly settle wth it, and is produced from an encreased Circulation, and a too powerful action of the Solids on the contained Fluids. The Contraction of the Arteries upon the Reception of the Blood

follows that of the Heart. The Arteries being distendd by a Plethora we can lessen their action by Venæsection, wch weakens the Organical and takes off the Intensive of the Circulating Powers — We may by Bleeding reduce the Subject as low as we please, till the Powers of Nature are exhausted, and all the Functions are perverted. In Inflammatory Cases Bleeding is necessary, Bleeding draws off the thinner Part of the Blood & leaves the thicker. Tho. the Density of our Blood is easily & speedily recovered from our Aliments, yet it should be remembered that this Blood is attenuated & not brought to a proper Degree of Density, therefore we should be cautious of taking away too much at one Time, as it can easily be repeated, & in some Cases, a few Ounces only will be found necessary to restore an Equilibrium to the Circulation, when at other Times Pounds are requisite. The Pulse is our Guide, & will always be an infallible Director Women

bleed a greater Quantity of Blood, than
if retained within the Circulation, would tend
to Health, but Nature points out its periodical
Exit, which being obstructed will produce divers
Complaints. Bleeding takes off the Tension
& Inflection of the Vessels, attenuates the Fluids,
& by that Means the secretory Glands are actuated
& the Complaints removed. People who accustom
themselves to Bleed once or twice a Year,
thro' a notion of keeping them in Health are
greatly Mistaken, the Texture of fibrous Part
being thereby greatly Impair'd & their Solids
relaxed, they at best labour under similar
Complaints of an obstructed Menstrual
Discharge, and at length degenerate into
an effeminate Delicacy. The Patients were
very erroneous in their Opinions of the
Blood, and consequently Guilty of many
Abomidities in Practice. They were particularly
mistaken in the Veins; when the Head was
affected, they opened the Cephalica, when the

Viscera the Basilica, when both together the Medium, this Doctrine gave rise to Revulsion & Derivation, wch is now very little attend'd to, for if Blood be drawn it signifies but little what Vein is opend as the Blood is in a Rotatory Motion, & every Vein owes its Origin to the same Basis, we cannot by Bleeding strengthen the relaxed Solids, nor soften rigid ones; hence we should be cautious of Bleeding old People whose Pulse is always hard, & Fibres too rigid. In strong Plethoric People whose Fibres are tense and elastic, the Circulation is performd with impetuosity, this happens to those whose Business subjects them to hard Labour, wch in hot Weather dissipates much of the thinner Part of the Blood, & renders them liable to Fevers of the inflammatory Kind, & other Disorders, arising from Tension. In delicate Women whose Fibres are relaxed, the Action of the Solids on the Fluids cannot be workd up to such a Pitch,

as to constitute a firm Cruporamentum, it is evident from this then that the Concomitants of a debilitated Habit of Body, will be Cachexy, Leucophlegmatia, & all Nervous Disorders arising from Relaxation.

A Plethora is a preternatural Distension of the Vessels by the contained Fluids, it augments the Circulating Powers, a Vis Motive of the Heart and Arteries, it generally happens to People of sound Viscera & strong Fibres, a Plethora obstructs the Vessels hence they are dilated, & a Resistence made to their Arteries. From the stagnating Fluids are produced Vertigoes, Epilepsies, Plensisies, Peripneumonies &c. whatever lessens the Mass of the Blood and diminishes its Impetus promises the greatest Advantage in these Cases. Inflammation commonly attacks People of strong Muscular Fibres, and is discovered by the following Symptoms a hard full Pulse, intense Heat, Anxiety, Watchings, &c, all these are produced from the rarefaction of the Blood, if the Pulse is low & weak, the

Disorder is not Inflammation, but is owing to Spasm or some other Cause. This shews the absolute necessity of attending to the state of the Pulse, & of making it the Director of our Practice. There are two sorts of Inflammations, the external & internal, viz. & all derive their Names from the Part affected. Boerhaave says that an Inflammation is owing to an Obstruction of the small Vessels; but Dr. Haller has entirely overturned this System, & says that an Obstruction is the Consequence, not the Cause of the Inflammation; others assert that Inflammation arises from Extravasation, but it is very uncertain, nay we are entirely ignorant of its proximate Causes. Dr. Whytt maintains that is owing to an increased Oscillatory Motion of the Vessels, & it is evident that its remote Cause is Irritation, for by the Prick of a Thorn in the Finger, Inflammation & Pain shall be extended to the Shoulders. There are two Causes of Inflammation therefore, viz.

Irritation upon the surface of the Body, & other Irritations from catching Cold. Internal Inflammations are owing to obstructed Perspiration this is the Cause of almost all Fevers; tho. we are entirely ignorant of the Modus Operandi of taking Cold, it constringes the Habit, occasions Rheumatisms, Catarrhs &c. the secretion by the Skin being impeded & the acrid Particles retained in the Blood, a Stimulus will be excited, if this determined to the Nostrils, a Cough will ensue, if to the Larynx. Lungs &c. a Catarrh, if to the Intestines a Diarrhea if to the Membranes, Aponeurotica, Rheumatism of long duration, will be the Consequence. An Inflammation is terminated four Ways, by Relaxation, Suppuration, Gangrene or Schirrous. Relaxation is by Absorption of the extravasated Fluids, the Solids by their violent Action, expelling the acrid Humours, or when thrown upon any particular Part forms Pus, this is the Way that Suppuration is produced. The Symptoms

of Inflammation terminating by Gangrene, a sudden sinking of the Pulse, Cessation of Pain diminution of vital Heat, & coldness of the Extremities. Its a Matter of great Doubt, whether Inflammation terminates in a Schirrus or not, and if it doe we know of no Resolution thereof the morbid matter in all Inflammatory Cases is to be the principal Object of our care and endeavours, & if an Inflammation of the Brain should suppurate Death must follow Shivering is the worst sign of the formation of matter. If an Inflammation of the Side should terminate by Suppuration an Empyema ensues & an incurable Consumption. Bleeding is the most likely Method to procure Resolution, it should be sudden & in large Quantities otherwise the Action of the Heart wont be sufficiently diminished, we should continue this Evacuation till the Pulse is reduced as near as possible to the healthy Standard,

& here the strength & constitution of the Patient must be carefully consulted. Bleeding is prejudicial in the advanced state of Inflammation, because Pus is already formed, unless the Pulse be hard and full, then Bleeding in small Quantities will hasten suppuration, Lenitive Purges are necessary to evacuate the abundant Humours, diluting Liquors should be drunk plentifully & the Calme Draught is to be exhibited, if the Pulse should be low & the Disorder drawing to a Crisis, we may give Sal. C. C. gr. xx. every five or six Hours to advantage. It may seem contradictory to give Volatiles in an inflammatory Complaint but they are not directed until the Pulse become low, & then they dissolve the inflammatory Ventor. The Volatile Salts are prejudicial in Nervous Fevers, since they tend as Sherham says to dissolve the Crasis of the Blood, here Confect. Cardiac. & the stimulating Aromatics are indicated, We must not in Inflam-

matory Cases neglect topical Application such as Blisters, Fomentations &c. The Erysipelas is an Inflammation of the Skin from some acrimonious Particles thrown out from the Circulation, & is to be treated by Bleeding lenient Purges & cooling Ointments as Nutritum, Cataplasms &c. Delicate People after catching Cold, are subject to a Fever of the Nervous Kind; after Bleeding Nitre & plentiful Dilution is necessary. Calx of Antimony gr. x. Cream of Tartar gr. j. is equal to Dover's Powder. It generally promotes a plentiful Diaphoresis, & sometimes gently Purges. The Doctor says it is the best Medicine he knows in Inflammatory Diseases, but care must be taken not to let the Evacuation be too large least it sink the Pulse & be obliged to have recourse to Cordials. When the Powers of Nature are languid we exhibit Cordials, they hasten Suppuration, increase the Animal Spirits, & assist all the Operations of Nature

This then should be the Treatment of the Inflammatory Diseases in general, since these are the only Intentions to be answer'd by Medicines. Inflammatory Pain in any Part of the Body will always be attend'd with a quick, hard Pulse, Pain in the Head, & other febrile Symptoms, the Cause is generally suppress'd Perspiration. Plenritic Pains are sometimes Spasmodic & may be distinguish'd from the inflammatory by the Pulse not being accelerated, in this Case Opiates & Nervous Medicines are proper also a Blister to the Pain'd Part, Ether applied to the Pain'd Part is beneficial. In Acute Inflammations, where the Pain is Violent after Bleeding Opiates may be administered to Advantage. If Gangrene coming on may be Discover'd by the sinking of the Pulse, & Spirits, sudden Cessation of Pain, cold sweats, with Torpor of the Extremities.

When have a Disorder of the low Nervous Kind, we must endeavour to excite that latent Property of the Body, call'd Irritability ~~and~~ stimulating Medicines act by Irritability, & here it will be thought, perhaps, we should say something of the Nerves, before we treat of the Cure of their Disorders, but Confess I know nothing about them, or what their Constitution, neither do I think such a knowledge necessary. The Brain is the seat of Sensation, & the Nerves the Instruments of it; any thing stimulating applied to the sensible Parts, excite them into Contraction, the same Species of Stimulus applied to different Parts produces different Effects, thus Urine w.ch scarcely affects the Bladder at all unless it be very much distended, proves a very good Purgative Glyster. Blisters act by their stimulating Quality, diverting the Humours from the Vital Parts, & drawing

thereto the surface where they do the least Mischief. Cataplasms of Mustard sometimes succeed better than Blisters. Mercury heats by its Stimulus, and acts by its Gravity. All stimulating Medicines act by encreasing the oscillatory Motion of the Fibres. Hence anything irritating the Stomach, causes a Nausea, Cardialgia &c; in the Intestines, a Diarrhea, in the Rectum a Tenesmus (w.th a Stimulating Glyster with Opium cures almost instantaneously) in the Trachea or Lungs a Cough, in the Heart or Arteries a quickened Motion and encreased Circulation, if in the secretory Organs, the Secretion will be either encreased or interrupted. All Cordials owe their Property to a Stimulus, they raise the Animal Spirits, excite stronger Contractions of the Heart & Arteries, & cause the Circulation to be performed w.th encreased Vigour; hence the impropriety of them in all inflammatory Disorders, when the Pulse is quick & full, for the same Reason Blisters are not to be applied till

after due Evacuation, least they should produce a Delirium, Phrensy &c. Cordials in Nervous Fevers are highly useful, & are of Service in Dropsical Cases by encreasing the Circulation & thereby promoting Absorption, & at the same Time as Diuretics they Discharge superfluous Humidity, the Necessity of them in Apoplexies, & Epilepsies, & all Lethargic Cases where a Stimulus is Wanting is too evident to need any Explanation. There is another Property in the human Body w.ch we know not how to explain, & that is the Consent or Sympathy of Parts at a considerable Distance from one another, in the Case of a Stone for Instance, the Glans Penis shall be affect.d. In Disorders of the Liver, a Pain is sometimes felt at the top of the Shoulder, it generally resides where the Nerves are Distr.d. Convulsions & Spasms are excite.d when the Nervous Influence affects any particular Muscular Part, & when external are no way Dangerous, but if the Vital Parts are affect.d Death will soon ensue. An Irritation of the Brain, or any particular Nerve will excite

Convulsions as we may see from any particular Surgical Operations, the making a Ligature upon a Nerve for instance, or it may arise from a want of some equal Perform as happens when an Animal Bleeds to Death. A Laxity of the Nervous System is another Cause, this is the Case in Hysterical Disorders, & must be Cured by Astringent & corroborating Medicines, but as the Causes differ so must the Cure, wch we must always endeavour to Investigate. If the Patient be Plethoric bleed, sometimes an Emete proves Serviceable, as their is a great Consent between the Stomach & Head, & even Convulsions sometimes proceed from a foul Stomach. If the Skull be fractured, Vomiting & Convulsions of the Stomach ensue; lenient Purgatives are of use to keep the Body open Blisters do good by producing a strong Irritation, Opiates by allaying Irritability, fœtid Cephalics act by a particular Stimulus upon the Stomach, much upon the same

Blow is the Operation of Carminative Medicines, that Flatulencies that attend Convulsive Disorders are owing to rarified Air pent up in the Stomach & Bowels. The Ether Tincture is a noble Medicine in this Case. Musk is a powerfull Antispasmodic it acts like the Gums by producing a Sensation on a different Part, & diverting the Nervous Influence from the Part affected. Musk & Opium are the greatest Antispasmodics we have. Antiacids are good for Children when the Cause is Acidity in the Stomach, when Worms are the Cause, Anthelmintics are the proper Remedies. Scarification of the Gums cures Convulsions that arise from cutting of the Teeth. There are periodical intermitting Species of Convulsions; in these Cases Bark is the only Remedy, & seldom fails to compleat a Cure. In short we should always attend to the Cause of the Disorder, & not be implicitly led by the Symptoms —

On the Diseased Solids & Fluids

We will now consider the simple Disorders of the Solids & Putrefaction of the Fluids; when the Actions or Functions of the Body are disturb'd, interrupted or stopped, tis said to be Disordered. The Functions are of three Species, Vital, Natural & Animal, by the first is meant the Action of the Heart & Arteries, by the 2d Digestion, by the 3d Judgement & the Power of the Mind or Will. Health consists in that State, when all these Functions are performed with Pleasure & Ease. When there is a defection of them the Body is said to be in a Morbid State, Disorders of every Kind are to be attacked with Diet, Physic, or Surgery. There are said to be three general Causes of Disorders. The Causa proequirima, or predisposing Cause is a Plethora, Inanition, or Cachochymy. The Causa procatarctica is error in the Non Naturals. The Causa proxima is a compound of both these, & is in fact the Disorder itself. Our Medicines are Universal & Specific, it is greatly to be lamented that we cannot boast of a greater Number of the

better work, Cort Peruv. Opium Steel & Tin are commonly ~~[illegible]~~ without any considerable Evacuation. In order to have a clearer Idea of Disorders we will begin w.th the most simple & easy, that of a single Fibre as being composed its Diseases arises from its Cohesion being too much encreased or diminished, from whence too great a Rigidity or Relaxation. In a sound State the Solids are sufficiently Strong to bear the Action of the contain'd Fluids, without any Danger of bursting. Relaxation is such a change in the Solids as renders them larger without any Distension. They may be Relaxed by bad Cow, or watery Diet w.ch produces bad Chyle; & consequently the Body every Day more & more Relaxed, any considerable Evacuations will have the same Effect. It may not be amiss to observe the difference of Disorders in different Constitutions are subject to Persons of a delicate Habit whose Solids are Relaxed & the force of the Stomach weak, complain of Indigestion, Crudities, Flatulencies &c after a copious Meal, whilst the Brute who toils all Day & strengthens his Constitut.n

by Labour, feels no Inconvenience from such a Regale. One Cause of Relaxation is the too weak Cohesion of one Fibre to another, & is owing to some Defect in the Muscular System, nothing tends so fair for a Recovery as Exercise, It accelerates the Motion of the Blood, encreases the Action of the Heart & Arteries, & confirms & strengthens the Solids, restores the Crasis of the Blood, & invigorates the languid Spirits. Another Cause of Relaxation is the Distension; if a Bow for instance be kept too long bent, it looses its Elasticity, & becomes Relaxed. If the Urine be too long retain'd a Distension of the Bladder succeeds, & it becomes Paralytic. All Nervous Cases in short are owing to Relaxation wch may be further encreased by too frequent use of Diluting Liquors, drink too hot, such as Tea wch is very pernicious & destroys the tone of the Stomach, hence Indigestion Listlessness, Inactivity & the whole train of Nervous Complaints. All Animal Substances of the finest Texture becomes soften'd

placed by being long soaked in Warm Water:
must not then the delicate Fibres be considerably
suffered by being long soaked in a hot Watery
fluid? the effects are very evident. When the
action of the solids on the fluids is diminished
the Chylous Particles are connected into
bad Blood, the Circulation is languid, &c
spontaneous Degeneracy of the fluids comes on,
all the Functions of the Body are debilitated,
& rendered imperfect, hence Inertia & a fondness
for a sedentary Life. The Habit becomes
bloated, Dropsies, Intermittents, Leucophleg-
matia, Edematous Tumours, Hectics, Consum-
ptions, & Death succeeds.

On Relaxed Solids

Relaxation is a Doctrine of great importance as it gives us a great Insight into a considerable Number of Disorders, its Causes are a defect in Nutrition, too weak an Application of the Fibres to each other, too great an Evacuation of Blood, a Distension of the Fibres beyond their natural tone, & sometimes its hereditary. As there are five general Causes of Relaxation so there is an equal Number of Curative Intentions viz Diet, Exercise, Medicine, the cold Bath, Bandages & Friction. The Diet should be Bomicking as Milk wch approaches the nearest to Chyle of any Food, & often requires Medical Properties from the Herbs the Cattle feed on. Children may be cured of the Pox sucking Women under a course of Medicines for such Disorders. Eggs are also composed of very Nutritious Particles, the Yolk is more difficult to Digest than the White, Milk, Eggs, Nutmeg & Sugar make an excellent Nutritive Composition in Consumptions, Broths are

easily converted into good nourishment, Pomada Saloop, Sagoe & Bread come all under this Intention. Astringent Wines are of service in these Cases, but we must be careful to give them in small Quantities. Exercise encreases the Action of the Solids on the Fluids, & renders the Fibres firm & elastic. Of all Exercises that of Riding on Horseback is the best. The Pressure of the Air being thereby encreased, the Blood moves with greater Velocity particularly in the Lungs, the relaxed pendulous & Abdomen suffer alternate Compressions wch greatly tends to the removal of Obstructions. It is as much a Specific in recent Consumptions, as Bark in ague, or Mercury in the Pox. Habitual Diarrheas are cured by Riding. The Motion encreasing the Absorption by the Lymphatics & Lacteals. The Flesh brush is of very great Service to weakly People, especially to those who are recovering from severe Fits of Sickness & cannot bear Riding. The Motion of Walking is the most familiar to Nature, but is attended with too great encrease of Spirits to be complied with in very weakly People. Running is the

most violent of Exercises & is the best for
Recovering Muscular Strength. Exercise should
be pleasing to the Mind, such as Dancing &
several kinds of Games. Among external
applications Bandage & a gentle Compression
on the Vessels is of most Service, as in Dropsies
& Edematous Swellings. Among Medicines
those that are of an austere corroborating Quality
& such as encrease Cohesion are best, the most
considerable of these are Cort. Peru. Quercus Alnus
Sp. Vitriol. All the Preparations of Iron, wch are
powerful Medicines in Diseases of Laxity, as
any in the whole Materia Medica. Chalybeates
are Aperient & Astringent wch ever we may
check or promote the Menstrual Discharge
as Constitutions vary. Astringents act upon
the Body two Ways, either by encreasing the
Union of the Fibres or by a Stimulus, that
Chalybeates stimulate is evident from their
exciting Nausea & Vomiting, they stimulate
& strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, &
improve the Digestive Faculties, tis now

them probable that they extend their Influence beyond the Prima Via, since a Medicine so easily Dissoluble by the Animal Fluids may be readily taken up by the Lacteals; Steel & its Preparations are the best Emmenagogues we have, they encrease the Contractile Force of the Fibres, accelerate the Circulation, brace up the Solids, & restore the Crasis of the Blood; It is a powerful Absorbent of Acids, therefore of great Service, when embued Abominds. The common Filings is the best Preparation when these are wanting; the Mineral Waters, such as Spaw, Pyrmont &c; an elegant Way of giving Steel is ℞ the Inf. Aman. comp. Vin. Chalyb, & Tinct. Aromat. The Tincture of the College is too weak, the following Proportion is little enough ℞. Vitriol. vind. ℥j. Sp. Vin. Gallic. ℥j. Dose ℥j ad ℥ss in dilutd, & if it sits easy on the Stomach is of great Service in the Fluor Albus, and many other Disorders from Relaxation, where a febrile Heat attends they must be omitted, & the Bark substituted, but in cold Phlegmatic Constitutions,

Chalybeates are best, they are found very serviceable in the Rickets in conjunction w.th the cold Bath w.ch contributes much to the Cure, provided a glowing Warmth is produced over the Body after the Immersion but if it remains cold & shivering, Bathing must not be persisted in. In the first Place an Emetic is proper to cleanse the Primæ Viæ, & now & then a Dose of Rhubarb, but the Bark & Steel are most to be depend'd upon: The New Section of the Edin: Pharmac: is an agreeable Medicine & efficacious. Also Mart. Tart. Mart. & Vir. Chalybeat. are all proper. Women who God has created the most beautiful Part of the Creation are most liable to Disorders from Laxity than Men, their Constitutions are more tender & delicate, and their Nervous System much Weaker, probably owing to their inactive sedentary Life; in all Chlorotic Cases, Chalybeates, Aromatics, & a proper Diet seem the most likely to be of Service, if Exercise & a salutary

ble be added. This Method will soon restore the pale Fair one, the Carnation will soon return to her faded Cheek, & she wholly could scarce trail her languid Limbs after will no appear the foremost in every pleasing Sport & delightful Exercises

On the Rigidity of the Solids

The Causes assigned for too great a Rigidity of the Solids are various, as too long a use of Medicines for the Cure of Relaxation, too strong a Propulsion of the Vital Fluids thro. the Body, old Age; for the longer the Animal Fluids are continued in any Part, the more rigid they become; thus in Time the Membranes become Cartilaginous, & the Cartilages Ossify, till at last all the Animal Functions arrive at their last Period, & are no longer performed the consequence of Rigidity is a pituitous Lentor of the Fluids. The indications of Cure are form 1.st by proper diluting emollient Drinks. 2.dly by indulging Rest. 3.dly by Medicines that attenuate the viscid lentor of the Fluids. 4.thly by a suspension of Muscular Motion.

On the morbid Degeneracy of the Fluids

The Fluids offend three Ways, either by an Acid, a putrescently Intestinous Lacty, or Food is either Animal or Vegetable, or Animals fed upon Vegetables, these by Digestion are converted into Acidity, a putrescent Acrimony, the Chyles is of an Acescent Nature, but the Blood & other perfectly elaborated Juices are constantly tending to Putrefaction, all our Fluids are of an Acescent Nature except the Animal; & was it not for this Antiseptic Diet our Humours would soon become Putrid; those who Die of Famine have their Death occasioned thro. Want of fresh Chyle to Obtund the Acrimonious Bile & correct the putrefying Fluids, so that it is a easy to starve a Person to Death by keeping him on fresh Meat alone; as allowing him no Food at all, for tho it may take a longer Time yet it is done as effectualy. When the State of the Stomach is strong Acids soon Degenerate to Putrefaction; when it is weak Acids soon follow their own Nature & prevail, hence most

of the Disorders of Children owing to Acids in the Primæ Viæ, in which Cases Broths & Jellies are good Food, together with Absorbent Stomach Medicines, as the Testacea, volatile Salts &c. but the Radical Cure consists in strengthening the Digestive Faculties. Emetics and gentle Stomachic Purges must be given now & then, such as Infus. Rhebarb. Vin. Aloet. Alkal. Infus. Sacra. & Bliaelloe. all contribute to the Cure of these Disorders. Bark & Chalybeates tend to compleat a radical Cure. Where Acute Disorders do or an Alkali prevail, it is impossible that an Acid should prevail in an Acute Inflammatory Fever. & no one will suspect them in a Putrid one; but in slow Nervous Fevers where the Patient ~~eats~~ no Flesh, Acids may predominate, & to them is owing that general Complaint of Pain in the Stomach, w: generally gives Way to the Pulv. Contrayer. comp. None of the Testacea act as specifics in Fevers, & I am convinced can be of no farther Service than by Absorbing Acidities in the Primæ Viæ

another Degeneracy of the Fluids is from a spontaneous Gluten wch gives rise to the humoral Asthma, Jaundice, Peripneumonia Notha, &c. as it falls upon different Viscera. The Chylo-mentum of the Blood by a strong Fermentation is rendered dense & viscey; by a languid one its Texture is broke & it is not well elaborated. When a Gluten prevails in the Prima Via it soon corrupts the Blood, Oatmeal & all the Farinacea are productive of this Gluten, wch adheres to the sides of the Vessels & produces different Symptoms according to the Part it affects. In the Stomach it occasions Indigestion. In the Vasa Uterina obstructions of the Menses. Hence the Secretions & Excretions will be diminished, & Inflammation, Suffocation, Gangrene, & Death ensue. In order to a Cure we must allow a moderate use of the Flesh Brooth & spirituous Liquors; secondly the Saburra must be expelled by Emetics & Stomach Purges, thirdly by administering Stimulating Medicines, we must encrease the Action of the Solids on the Fluids. In the Peripneumonia

Rotha, Emetics & Squills come upon this Plan,
a Decoction of Madder Root, joined wth Lemon Juice
will be found a very efficacious Medicine, & is
capable of entering the most minute Vessels.
Blisters, &c. Common act in like Manner; In
the last Place we are to strengthen the Habit
in general by Exercise & Chalybeate Medicines.

an extravasated Serum in any Part of the Body is termed a Dropsy, it may be general or Particular, and differently named according to its Situation, when the Water is collected in the Cellular Membrane it is called Anasarca, when in the Abdomen, Ascites, there are also Dropsies of the Head, Uterus, Cornea, & other Parts. The general Cause is Relaxation, or it may arise from anything that obstructs the free Passage of the Blood from the Interior to the Veins, whence its distribution will be unequal & consequently some Part of the Body will feel the Inconveniency, from what has been said we may understand the following Causes. Why People of a Relaxed Habit are subject to the Dropsy. Because the Action of the Solids on the Fluids is diminished, the Circulation become languid, & the Blood degenerates into a Watery State. Why a Dropsy frequently succeeds a Jaundice Some allege that the Bile is absorbed into the Circulation & over attenuates the Fluids, others attribute to a defect of Bile in the Stomach, from whence Indigestion &

Relaxation are naturally produced. Why an hectic attends a schirrous Liver. There are a great Number of Lymphatic Vessels dispersed over the Liver wch whence it becomes preternaturally enlarged, a considerable Pressure ensues, & the Lymphatics being Pressured shed their Contents into the Cavity of the Abdomen. Why good Women are subject to Edematous Swellings of the Legs. This may be owing to the Pressure of the Fœtus upon Iliac Veins. The Dropsy may likewise proceed from large Evacuations; as a Violent Hemorrhage, Diarrhœa, Dysentry &c. or albus &c. drinking a large Quantity of Spirituous Liquors, the Scurvy & Melancholy are sometimes Causes of it. The principal Intentions of Cure then seem to be to stimulate & invigorate the languid Circulation of the Fluids, & to strengthen the Solids by Cordial Medicines &c. The effects of a Collection of Water will be different according to the Part affected, thus a Dyspnœa proceeds from a pressure of the Extravasated Fluids on the Diaphragm, wch is relieved when the Humours gravitate downwards, hence appears the Advantage of Scarification in the small

of the Legs. In Dropsies the Secretions of the Urine & Perspiration are greatly diminished, but very high coloured & saline, this proceeds from the Urinal Salts & Oils not being sufficiently Diluted w.th Water, in time the stagnating Fluids, become putrescent, whence Nervous fevers, Peripneumonies, Ulcers, Bleeding at the Nose &c. Mortification of the Viscera & Death. Suffocation sometimes arises from the great distension of the Cellular Membrane in the Lungs. An Prognostic must be drawn from the age of the Patient, the Cause of the Disorder, & the various Circumstances attending. If it proceeds from a Scirrhous Liver it is incurable. There are three Indications of Cure for the Dropsy. First to investigate the Cause & remove it. 2.dly to evacuate the Water, 3.dly to strengthen the Body, & prevent a Relapse. The Water is to be evacuated by Artificial Means & by Medicines w.ch may be given in larger Doses than in any other Disorder. And first of Cathartics, they excite the Action of the Abdominal Viscera, & discharge a large Quantity of serituous Serum from the Mouth & Fauces. They should be of the strongest Kind, as

Merc. Emetic. flav. Tart. Emetic & Vin. Antimon. they succeed best in the hysterics. Sydenham says an Ounce & a half of Vin. Antimon. exhibited daily, cures it effectually. Cathartics next take Place, the most proper Potassium. Gr. Gamb. Jalap. Syr. e Spin. Cervin. Colocynth. Calomel. These all accelerate the Pulse before they loosen the Belly, but if they do not discharge a large Quantity of Water they only weaken the Patient without any Advantage, & their use ought to be discontinued, sometimes we cannot without Weakening discharge the Serous Humours by Diuretics, the then Operation is very Uncertain. The best are those of a trivial Kind, as Soap. Sal. Tart. &c. the most powerful are those of the Animal Species as Bees, Grasshoppers, Millepedes, & Cantharides, Sal. Succin & Squills are good Medicines. I have given Vitriol. cum mom. gr. j. properly diluted with Success. We should always join Stimulants with Diuretics, such as Horse Radish, Mustard, &c. by these Means the Circulation will be

greatly promoted. We have a Tincture of Copper in the Materia Medica, wch has cured the Dropsy when every thing else has failed. Dose gtt. 40. or 50.
The 4th Way of attempting the Cure is by promoting is by promoting Perspiration, we must give the strongest Sudorifics, Stimulating Aromatics, and Antimonial Preparations. One of the most Powerful Sudorifics is Vande Powder wch he made use of in the Cure of the Dropsy. It is an Invention of Dr. Dovers & may be used with Advantage in many Cases in skillful Hands. It is the most certain Sudorific we have, Dose from 40 to 60. grs, wch contains gr. 1. of Opium. The Opium and Ipec. counteract each other. Ipec. stimulates very powerfully & Opium lessens the Sensibility of the Fibres, & diminishes the Irritability, but given in this way 5. Grains do not exert its soporific Quality so much as 1/2 gr. given by itself. When it does not promote Perspiration, it commonly acts as a powerful Diuretic, but this is not to be depended on, & it is much to be lamented that we have no certain

Cure for the Disorder. Our Artificial Outlets are the Operation for the Empyema, Paracentesis, Scarifications & Blisters. The first may discharge a Collection of Water from the Thorax, the second may evacuate it from the Abdomen where it generally Collects again, so only proves palliative. In the Anasarca, Scarifications are made use of in the Extremities, the crucial Method is best. Blisters will discharge the Water, but are heal'd w.th difficulty are painful & have often a tendency to Gangrene. I therefore prefer Crucial Incisions, But in short we must judge from the Attendant Circumstances w.t will contribute most to the Well fare of our Patient & never give him up, be the Case ever so desperate, but if one Method fails try another, & not give em Opportunity to rash Ignorant Empirics to make their Experiments to the disgrace of regular Medicine & the dishonour of our Profession always remembering that what has failed in Thousands may succeed in One. The third Indication of Cure is to guard against a Relapse by Bitters, Bark, & Chalybeates.

On the Scurvy

This Disease but lately known derives its Origin from a Relaxation of the Solids & a putrid degeneracy of the Fluids. The first Indication of the Approach is a pale Complexion, Listlessness & Inactivity, Pains in the Back & Loins, universal Lassitude, Weakness of the Knees, Dyspnea, fœtid Gums, fœtid Breath, Bleeding at the Nose & Gums. The Pulmonary & Scorbutic Patients are subject to, proceeds from a Weakness of their Lungs, wch are not able to propel the Blood forwards, so fast as it is pumpd into them by the Heart, hence we may see the impropriety of Bleeding in such Scorbutic Habits. The Gums Itch, swell, are spongy & bleed, sometimes the Legs swell, & become Œdematous, the Skin is dry, with livid, black & blue Spots, wch are owing to the dissolved state of the Blood, that transudes into the Cells of the Cellular Membrane, towards the close of the Disease, malignant Fevers, Petechiæ, profuse Sweats, Jaundice, Colics, in fine, sudden & unexpected Death often finds ~~exposed~~ to the Poor Patients Misfortunes a more diversified

Scene of Misery can scarce be conceiv'd. We see then whatever induces Putrefaction of the Fluids produces the Scurvy. A general Cause prevailing will render the Disease endemic. The Disorder is rarely met w.th at Land, excepting in very cold Climates, & when they feed on Animal Diet alone, it sometimes happens to Soldiers who are shut up in besieg'd Towns have bad Salt Provisions without Vegetables. A cold is esteem'd the principal Cause, it relaxes the Solids, obstructs Perspiration w.ch soon brings on a Putrefaction of the Fluids. In a moist Air the humid Particles are imbibed & shut up in the Pores of the Skin; the Atmosphere at Sea is moister than at Land, hence Scurvies are more frequent there, but allowing our Atmosphere was equaly Moist we are preserv'd by our changes of Cloaths & warm Fires, whilst they are continually soaking in it, add to this their ouvid Gross bad indigestible Food, & often bad Water, A Change of Diet & a removal on Shore is the Cure.

Sea Water is not productive of the Scurvy, neither does it dispose the Constitution to this Disorder, but that prepared with Salt will do it, as it renders it hard to Digest. The Causes of the Scurvy are various but Relaxation is the Consequence of them all. The Cure is twofold, a preventative one before the Disease has arrived to a bad Degree, & to cure it in its last Stages. As to the 1st we must Counteract the Causes, by procuring a warm dry Air, good Diet, for want of these it is impossible to Cure it at Sea. Vegetables and their Juices are all excellent Antiscorbutics, such as Oranges, Lemons, Beer, Wine, Cyder &c. In the advanced Stage we must endeavour to correct the putrid State of the Juices, & coagulate the acrimonious Humours, Diuretics & Diaphoretics joind with Acids are the most likely to be of service. Sal Polychrest. is a good Purgative. The Succus Antiscorbuticus of the Pharm. Lond. with Wine Whey, Spirits of Nitre, Vinegar & Squills will be serviceable, Quachams Tincture of Bark. In Winter Spruce Beer w.th Fir, or Juniper Tops is a good Antiscorbutic. Bark & Elix Vitriolic are powerful Medicines. Mineral Acids & Acrescent Vegetables w.th Summer Fruits are all of great Service. The Cure is to be confirmed

by the cold Bath; Bark & Chalybeates. The Itching spongy Gums are to be cur'd by Astringent Gargles.

On Fevers in general

A Fever may very justly be said to be a universal Disorder since it prevails in every Climate, & spares neither Age, Sex, or Constitution, the Symptoms are variable & innumerable; it is necessary therefore to fix on some certain Phenomenon, which when present, may determine the Disorder a Fever, or when absent, ascertain that it is not of a febrile Nature. The Diagnostics are Shivering, quick Pulse, & an encreased Heat, which in Inflammatory Fevers is very great, in low nervous Fevers it is inconsiderable. The proximate Cause of a Fever is whatever quickens the Pulse, & this may be done two Ways, 1st by an Error in the Nonnaturals, or the Cause may be epidemic such as the Plague &c. These Causes are generally reduced to five Heads. 1st Anything acrid or stimulating introduced into the Body. 2dly Too much Exercise & the Passions of the Mind. 3dly External Applications, as Caustics, Blisters &c. 4th From the Humours variously affected & altered, such as from internal Abscesses, the Sanna in Dropsies &c. 5th A Retention of the excrementitious Secretions such as the Faces, Urine, Perspiration obstructed, which is the general Cause of almost all Fevers.

The Malignant & putrid Fevers are frequently Epidemic, & are owing to Infectious Miasma, such as the small Pox for Instance, this Infectious Miasma acts by inducing a Ferment in the Blood & Humours, bringing on an encreased Circulation & great Heat, wch causes an evaporation of the finer Parts of the Fluids, hence the necessity of drinking thin Liquors to dilute the remaining dense tenacious Blood, if the Powers of Nature be managed properly, the Morbific febrile Matter will be discharged by some of the common Emunctories of the Body; so the Fever is in fact its own Cure. The Ancients were very cautious of doing much in Fevers, least they should disturb the Operations of Nature: tis impossible in hot Countries to predict the Day of Recovery, or Death, but we cannot err unless in the small Pox. The higher the Fever, the sooner will the febrile Matter be Concocted and a Crisis obtained, provided it be not so high as to affect the Vital Functions, hence the Inflammatory Fever sooner terminates than the slow Nervous, in wch we have seldom or never a Crisis before the 20th Day. If the Brain or Lungs are much affected

Death is the Consequence. Inflammation of the Viscera is often succeeded by Suppuration, Gangrene, Death. In the Peripneumony the Patient always Dies convulsed, but seldom in the slow Nervous Fever, or easy. Perspiration is a good Sign, & there is no immediate Danger, but the more laborious the Breathing, the more Danger is to be Apprehended. The subsultus Tendinum is a very bad Symptom. A Fever sometimes terminates in another Disorder from an Injury done to the Vessels, or where Nature is much exhausted, & unable to concoct the febrile Matter, so that it falls upon some particular Part. The Curative Indications are three, 1st to moderate the Impetus of the Blood without exhausting the Powers of Nature too much. 2dly to remove the Cause, 3dly to provide for the Symptoms. The whole seems to depend on the 1st viz. lessening the Impetus of the Fever by Blood letting, lenient Purgatives & Antiphlogistic Medicines, or to increase it by Warm Cordial stimulating Medicines, as Confect. Cordiae, Castor, Contrayerv, Serpent, Coc. Blisters &c. when the Vis Vitae is too languid. In Inflammatory Fever nothing equals the Antimonial Powder,

it sometimes pukes gently, & rarely fails to raise a Diaphoresis without heating the Body, it sets open the several Outlets & discharges the Acrimonious Matter; but it cannot be given in the low Nervous Fever without manifest injury. The third Intention is to relieve the Symptoms, these in general cease with the Fever, in these Cases we must have particular Regard to the Cause and prescribe accordingly. The Diagnostics of an Inflammatory Fever are, a shivering sense of Cold w.ch is succeeded by great Heat & Thirst, & the Pulse becomes quick, tense & full, a Shivering does not always precede the other Symptoms. The quick hard Pulse is the Pathognomonic Sign. In the Nervous Fever the Pulse is low quick & trembling, & the Heat of the Body very inconsiderable. As a Fever is an effort of Nature to expel some Morbific Matter out of the Body, so what principally regards the Cure, is a proper Regulation of the Powers of Nature, & Waiting Patiently for the Crisis w.ch in an Inflammatory Fever generally happens on the 9.th Day,

in the low Persons about the 21st but the Critical Days are not certain but depend on the Constitution of the Patient. A sudden loseness of Spirits, great Anxiety with a particular wild Stare of the Eyes & a remarkably altered cast of the Countenance are fatal Symptoms, a Delirium, an uneasy Breathing with Anxiety, sighing & Sobbing are bad Signs, & are owing to an impeded Circulation through the Lungs. In Inflammatory Fevers the intense heat is abated by Bleeding, Nitrous & other Antiphlogistic Medicines, but the Heat in a Malignant Fever is encreased by Bleeding, this Heat is owing to an Intestine Fermentation of the Fluids by Bleeding then we shall further dissolve the Tenacity of the Fluids, & dispose them more to Putrefaction. In order then to know when to use the Lancet & when to restrain we must attend to the Pulse, & in the last Case, tho. we find it quick, it will be low & small, here we shall find Acids to be the best Coolers. Anxiety is very common & often Dangerous Symptom, it is caused by whatever prevents the

free egress of the Blood from the Heart, wch often happens from Spasms in the Lungs &c. in this Case we must give Antispasmodics, sometimes it proceeds from Inflammation, & the Method of Cure is evident, in Malignant Fevers it is owing to a general Weakness of the Vessels. Hint owing to a Languor in the Primæ Viæ, from Heat & a deficiency of the proper Secretions, plentiful Dilution is here requisite. A Nausea may be owing to bilious Humours fretted, or to an Inflammation in the Coats of the Stomach & Œsophagus, wch may be known by the common Signs of Inflammation, the other discovers itself by a constant Sickness & Vomiting; Bleeding & a gentle Puke will often remove it, if not the Saline Draughts may be given with or without Ꝓ. Thebaic. ℞ Cataplasm of Spec. Aromatic. Theriac Andromach &c is sometimes of great Service in Vomitings. A Delirium has many Causes, if owing to a Collection of fretted Solids in the Stomach an Emetic easily removes it. If to an Inflammation of the Brain with its Meninges, we must Bleed

and give Antiphlogistics. If it be Spasmodic, Blisters Sinapisms, & cordial Antispasmodic Medicines will be of service. Dr Smith says a Person who had been Delirious nine Days, almost instantly relieved by Cataplasms of Bread & Milk with Mustard seed applied to the Soles of the Feet. Blisters in Deliriums have the best effect when applied to the Head, as they invite the Stimulus externally & have the internal Parts more free. There is a Species of Delirium from an Irritation in the Vascular & Nervous System, & here Opiates may be administered to Advantage. A Coma is of two Kinds, the 1st An Inclination to Sleep without being able to accomplish it, the 2d when the Patient sleeps soundly, but upon being Awaked Answers any Questions rationally, but quickly falls asleep again. These are produced by some Compression on the Brain, hence a Plethora may be the Cause; we are more inclinable to sleep in hot than cold Weather, because the Heat rarefies the Blood, & consequently the Vessels are more compressed.

Opiates act by rarefying the Blood, & inducing this Pressure, it may be produced by extagnation of the Fluids in the Meninges of the Brain. It must be treated as a Delirium omitting Opiates, if from an Inflammation bleed, if from a putrefactive Lentor give Sp. vol. Fœtid, & such Medicines as rouse the Circulation & Animal Spirits. Opposed to this is the Pervigilium, & this may proceed from a Contraction & Tension of the Meninges of the Brain, any Irritation prevents Sleep, Opium by allaying Irritability induces it. The Cure is to be attempt'd two Ways viz 1. to remove the Cause by proper Remedies, such as gentle Evacuations, Rest & Peace of Mind; 2dly to administer such Medicines as would cause Sleep in a healthy State. Opiates are generally given, but in Inflammatory Cases they are highly injurious, since they only palliate & weaken the Patient without removing the Cause, where Opiates are improper Salt of Borax call'd Sal Sedatives, very well, Dos. g. xx. ad ℈j. vel ℈ss. Convulsions

proceed from the Irritation of any particular Nerve or from an Irritation or Inflammation of the Brain, Liberal use Fendinum is a slight Convulsion of the Muscles Mustard Cataplasms are very useful, & the following Bolus is recommended. Tinct. Castor. Ruf. ℥ss, Moschi gr. v. Confect. Cardiac. ℥j. f. Bol. cum aqua hora somni. There are other Convulsions besides those produced by Fevers sometimes they arise from profuse Evacuations, Redundancy in the Primæ Viæ, Worms, Teeth cutting in Children &c. Opiates are only of use when the Cause is Irritability. A Diarrhœa in Fevers generally proceeds from a putrid acrimonious Sordes, lodged in the Bowels, & is sometimes critical, in low Nervous Fevers it is very bad Symptom and difficult to check; If the Patients strength will bear it an emetic is proper, & then Andromach. vel Electuar. cord. may be given, though a Decoction of Elect. cord. & Snake root is preferable, wch by promoting a Diaphoresis discharges the offending Matter by the Skin. ℞. Theriac. Andromach. ℥ss, Pulv. card. Contrayerv. ℥j. Bol. Cinnam. q.s. f. Bol. is a very elegant & efficacious Medicine A

Diarrhea that is critical may be known by its not weakening the Patient nor sinking the Pulse, the should only be moderat d not suppressed, & a Diaphoresis promoted if possible Petechiæ are owing to obstructions in the small Vessels sometimes critical as in the small Pox &c. Black and livid Spots are Signs of Malignancy.

This Fever mostly attacks People of robust Habits whose Fibres are strong and fluids dense. Hippocrates says that Atmosphere often occasions Fevers, & to be sure nothing is of more Consequence than the state of the Air, we too are constantly receiving in large Quantities, & which mixes & circulates with our Blood, it must then make a very material difference to us whether the Atmosphere be impregnated with moist & heavy, dry & light, or any heterogeneous Particles. Let us examine briefly the effects of a cold dry Atmosphere By cold, all even the hardest Bodies are contracted, the effects in the human Body will be that the Vessels will be constringed, & vibrate more powerfully on the Fluids, whose Circulation will be encreased & all the animal Functions strengthened & invigorated, hence it is that we find ourselves most alert in cold dry frosty Weather, which is the most salutary. But so many are the Impur

-fections attending the greatest advantages of human Life, that nothing is more common than a sudden Change from the highest Health to the most dangerous Disease, thus from the salutary Effects of Cold we shall sometimes have too great an Attrition of the Solids & Fluids, from whence Phrenisies, Peripneumonies, & other Inflammatory Disorders w.ch are always most prevalent in frosty Weather. The Effects of a cold ~~& moist~~ Atmosphere are much more prejudicial than the former, by Cold the Pores of the Skin are constringd, & by the Moisture clogd & obstructd. In Rainy Weather the Gravity of the Air is lessend, & the Solids are relaxd, hence will be produced intermitting slow Nervous & Malignant Fevers. From a hot dry Atmosphere the Fluids will be rarefied & act with greater force on the Vessels, the Solids will be relaxd & Perspiration increasd. The Inflammatory Fever takes its Name from the Parts it

effects, the Pathognomonic Signs are a Rigor & Cold affecting the external Parts afterwards the Heat of the Body, & Circulation of the Fluids become considerably augmented, the Pulse hard & full & the whole Vascular System too rigid & elastic, Pain in the Head & an uneasy Sensation in all the Limbs, sometimes very Acute in some particular Part, the Urine high coloured. If no favorable Crisis can be obtained the Vital Heat languishes & a unbounded Tendency comes on, & Death ensues. Here we have too great a Viscidity of Blood & Humours, & too great a Rigidity of the Solids. The first Intention of Cure is to lessen the Quantity & Velocity of the Blood, by Bleeding, for if there be any particular Obstruction it will grow more & more confirmed by a Neglect of Bleeding. As to the Quantity we must make the Pulse our Guide. The Pulse is sometimes offended by the Vessels being distended beyond their due Tone, wch Bleeding relieves the

elasticity of the Pulse rises. Bleeding not only lessens the Quantity, Density, & Velocity of the Blood, but also makes room for diluting Liquors, wch should be of the unbaised & Saponaceous Kind, if a Nausea & Vomiting attend a gentle Emetic will be proper. Sydenham used to Vomit in any Stage of the Distemper of Fever if the Strength would admit of it. Here the Antimonial Powder will be the best Medicine, this may be prepared with equal Quantities of Regulus of Antimony & Nitre throw them into a Crucible by Spoonfuls & deflagrate for a quarter of an Hour, then throw boiling Water upon them and Wash them well, — then Powder it fine & keep it for use. To ℥ss of this Powder you may add Crean. Coralline gr. ij in chronic Cases, but not in acute ones. Antimony lets only by its Regulus, when it is in acrid State, the Sulphur it contains bites the Spinale

of the Regulus so as to prevent its efficacy on the Stomach. Calcine Antimony & the Sulphureous Particles fly off, & nice what remains & you'll have a Glass of Antimony. Take equal Quantities of Antimony & Nitre and throw them into a hot Crucible, the Nitre unites with the Antimony, & the Sulphur flies off & leaves what we call Crocus of Antimony: thus Nitre deprives Antimony of its Sulphur, Glass of Antimony & Regulus are just the same. James's Powder then is nothing more than Regulus of Antimony, & is different from the above only as to the Quantity of Nitre. Calx of Antimony is so inert that 3ss given for a Dose will have no visible Effect, yet calcine it with Charcoal & it will be productive of the same Effects as James's Powder. Calx Antimonii 3ss. Tartar emetic. gr. vj. makes a Powder of similar Efficacy. If you make this Powder with crude Antimony instead of Regulus take two Parts of Nitre. This Powder is commend

the Opening a Vein in the Inflammatory Fever
Cooling Laxative Glysters are also proper to
discharge the indurated Faeces or any bilious
Matter wch might be absorb'd and carried into
the Blood. Lenient Purgatives are also
useful to cleanse the Prima Via and intes-
inal Canal, they also relieve the Head, acid
spontaneous Vegetable Juices will be very use-
ful, the Saline Draught with g.tts Vocl.
Vin Ipecac given every five Hours is an excellent
Medicine, it acts like Dover's Powder, but
much milder, it powerfully stimulates the
excretory Vessels, and is a good Expectorant,
Diuretic & Diaphoretic, Cogn. vell. is neither
so good, nor so elegant. Serpentaria Theri-
androm. and Medicines of this Class are preju-
dicial. If we follow the Method here laid
down we shall lessen the Intensiness of the Blood,
Concoct the febrile Matter and Obtain a Crisis
From what hath been said we may lay down
the following Conclusions, Hot Alexipharmics

should by no means be given in an Inflammatory Fever, Blisters should be cautiously applied they can be of no use, but in the low State of the Fever, when a stimulus is required. Blisters are not of that great Use as is generally imagined, for if the Disorder is to go off by by discharging Matter, how do they avail as they discharge none of it. Sinapisms are much better. Blisters never raise the Pulse in Nervous Fevers, they render it quicker but not stronger, Saffron or Wine will be more Useful. Sometimes a Crisis cannot be obtained either by Method or Art, the Powers of Nature flag, the viscid Parts of the Blood coalesce, Stupor, Delirium, clammy Sweats, & profuse Evacuations come on, & Death soon relieves the unhappy sufferer. Sometimes towards the close, the Sanguine Pulse calls for Cinchona & Confect. Cardiac & it must be treated like a slow Nervous Fever, sometimes Tremitentes and then Bark is the sovereign remedy. Ex. gr. Tertiana quartana hora febris Noventes We never should abandon

Our Patient, since Natures performance sometimes a wonderfull Crisis, but is the cruel and ungenerous Practise of some Physicians for fear of hazarding their reputation by the Loss of a Patient, or rather discovering their Ignorance & Inhumanity, most scandalously neglect every Method for his Recovery. But be it remembered by us that the honest Practitioner cannot do this, that tenderness & Humanity call on us most loudly for the utmost Exertion of our Abilities; for while Life remains in the Body, there are Hopes from our Wonderfull Art.

On the slow nervous Fever

This Fever is diametrically opposite to the Inflamatory, and so must be its Cure, some treat the nervous and malignant the same, but in one we ought to give Alexipharmics, in the other Acids × × × The causes may be whatever relaxes the Fibres, and enervates the Body, such as a poor watery vegetable Diet, a cold and wet Atmosphere, a Salivation, Hemorrhages, long proceeding Illness, or any considerable Evacuations, it often attacks who have given Suck, or have suffered violent Uterine Discharges. × × × The Symptoms are,

Listlessness and Inactivity, with weariness and dejection of Spirits, Nausea, loss of Appetite, Thirst, and Giddiness of the Head, and Pulse quick, low, and fluttering, a difficulty in breathing, a Torpor and Pain affects the hind Part of the Head and Coronal Suture, these proceed from Spasms, hence Deliriums, the Urine is pale and crude without Sediment, the Tongue is coverd wth a Thin white Mucus, and towards the Close, grows dry, brown and chopped; from the 7th or 8th Day all the Symptoms encrease, a Colliquative Diarrhea comes on, the Urine grows more pale, and a Delirium succeeds, towards the Close a Subsultus Tendinum with Deafness, and Stupidity, and Nature now resigns to her cruel Enemy. × × × As to the Cure, the Principal Indication is to keep up a sufficient Fever to concoct the Febrile Matter, Vomits are of great Service and will tend to prevent, or check a Diarrhea, this is the only Evacution we can make use of, and Ipec. is the best Emetic, in this Fever, the antimonial Powder would be prejudicial Profuse Sweats must not be encouraged, till the Collection is formed

since

they exhaust the Powers of Nature without relieving her. – – – – – – –
A supporting nourishing Diet, and Cordial Medicines, with Blisters, –
where the Stupor is considerable; are of Service, Wine should be given freely;
a Bottle in 24 Hours. – – – A Crisis usually happens about the
21st Day. – – – When it remits the Bark is almost a certain
Remedy, and may be given very safely, towards the latter End of
the Fever, if profuse sweats break out, the Urine deposits a Sediment,
but must not be ventured upon if the Skin be hot and dry. –

On intermitting Fevers.

A Fever is termed intermittent when it returns at certain stated Periods, and having gone thro' its stages, goes off, and the Patient continues well till the Periodical Revolution is finishid. × × × It derives its appellation from the Time of its return. × × ×. It may be distinguishid also into vernal and Autumnal, the latter is the most dangerous and difficult of Cure; it comes on with a Rigour, or Shivering, an intense Heat soon succeeds, this concocts the Febrile Matter, which is discharged by a copious Sweat, and turbid Urine, the Crisis of the Fever. — — — The Cause may be any thing that renders the Habit lax, and impedes the Circulation of the Blood, as a foggy Moist, Almosphere, a very rainy Season, &c. renders it epidemic, and in low marshy Countries it is endemic, whilst in dry warm Climates they scarce know what an Ague is. × × × Huxham observes, that an Ague might be brought on by bathing in very cold Water, and continued till the Person died. — All who die of this disorder die in the cold Fit, and are peripneumonic, the Heart not being able to overcome the resistance made to it. × × ×. If the Heat and Acrimony are very great, and a hot Alexipharmic Regimen has been pursued, it will easily

change

into an acute continual Fever, attended with a Peripneumony, Delirium, Phrenzy, and many other dreadful Symptoms. ——

The antecedent Causes than are any Thing that unbends the spring of the Fibres, the Pulse is generally low and slow, Sickness at Stomach, Lassitude, great Pain in the Back and Limbs. —

Some Intermittents border upon the nervous, others upon the Inflammatory. — If it returns every Day, it will be best to give the Bark with the Saline Draught but if seldomer, snakerock and Aromatics may be advantageously exhibited, we must give nothing during the Fit, except to old people in the cold Fit, when a little Wine or some Cordial may be necessary. ... Bark does Injury in the Fit, because it increases the Stimulus, heightens the Fever, and protracts the Fit. If we consider the great Relaxation, Lentor and Viscidity of the Saburra in the Prime Vie, we shall find that Vomits will be of Service, by discharging the Pituitous Humour from the Stomach. ——

Sometimes the Antimonial Powder exhibited an Hour or Two before the Fit, will entirely carry off the Ague. x x x — — —

Warm Stomach Purges are sometimes useful, but in general we shall receive great Benefit from them given as alteratives, if the Fever borders on the Inflamatory, we must avoid all hot aloetic Purgatives. If it be a regular Intermittent, the Bark will rarely fail to complete a Cure. — Tis difficult to account for its Modus operandi. It possesses four Properties, Viz, Astringent, Antiseptic,

Cordial,

and Diaphoretic, by its Antiseptic Property it resists Putrifaction, by its Cordial Quality it raises the Pulse, and accelerates the languid Circulation, by its Astringency it braces and strengthens the Solids and invigorates the whole animal System, and it is upon the Plan of its removing obstructed Perspiration, that it cures old Achs, Rheumatisms, &c. If the Fever verges upon the Inflammatory, Nitre, or the Saline Draut. must be given with the Bark, if on the nervous, Snake root and the warm Cordials must be added, if the Bark proves purgative, join Opiates with it, if it renders the Patient too costive, add a little Rhubarb, if the Abdomen is tense and Tumid, procure a Stool once in 24 Hours The Dose of Bark cannot be well ascertaind, but ℥ j 3tia horia quaq. is the usual Quantity, and it succeeds best in substance. 'Tis accessary to continue its Use after the Fits are removed otherwise they will return. — Snake root and Chamomile add greatly to its Efficacy. — A substitute has sometimes been used with Success, composid of Alum, Chamomile Flowers, Nutmeg & Ginger. If the Patient is inclining to be dropsical, warm Chalybeats, joind with the Bark may be useful, and the Cold Bath to prevent a relapse, and is especially serviceable rheumatic Cases, The Bark is not only Good in Agues, but in every Periodical Disorder violent Heat in the urinary Passages of Women are cured by it which are sometimes periodical and will yield to no other Remedy but the Bark, I have known a Palpitation of the Heart

cured by it, —

and a periodical Diarrhœa cured by it in Glysters, when it would not sit upon the Stomach — In short it is the most efficacious Remedy we can give in all periodicall Cases, and those attended with a general Relaxation of the animal System —

The best Method of giving it is, to boil the flowder in Water a considerable Time, which loosens its Texture, it must then be shook up and divided into Draughts containing ℥ij vel ℥j each, and exhibited every Two or Three Hours. — The Cinis Lucernæ is a very efficacious Medicine given with a little Nutmeg. A great number of chronic Disorders are of the intermitting Kinds, and are frequently relieved by the Bark, when other Methods have failed. Roman Vitriol is an excellent ~~Method~~ Medicine in periodical Pains of the Stomach and Bowels. —

On a putrid malignant

FEVER

This and the nervous Fever, have been generally confounded and regarded as one and the same Disease, but a Distinction is necessary, since their Natures are very different—

In the putrid Fever the Blood is affected, in the other, the Lymphatic and nervous Juices; hot acrid spices produce the Former, cold watery Food, such as Melons, Cucumbers, &c the Latter: as their Causes then are so different, so must the Cure; in the one are prescribed Acids and other antiseptics, in the other volatile stimulating Cordials—

The Malignant Fever is to be distinguished by the Petechiæ and putrid Diarrhœa, if the Stools are very offensive, depend upon it, some Degree of Putrifaction attends, Spots Proceed from the putrid Solution of the Blood, the ulcerated sore Throat, which of late has made so much Noise in the World, is nothing more than a Symptom of this Fever, which very rarely happens without the Diarrhœa.

The Causes of this Disorder are various, it may proceed merely from antecedent Acrimony of the Blood, or be recaiv'd by Infection, this acts by inducing a Ferment in the Blood which soon resolves and destroys its Texture — It seldom happens in cold Weather, but Heat is extremely productive of Putrifaction, especially if accompanied with Moisture — Jails are very productive of it from their uncleanliness, and the confind putrid Air — In short, all putrid animal or Vegetable Food contribute to it — but Infection is the most common Cause. — The Symptoms are more violent in this than in the nervous Fever, the Rigors are greater, The Pulse are more tense, and sometimes fluttering, there is a Tremor of the Hands, Inflamation of the Eyes, prostration of Spirits, Anxiety, laborious, Resperation, attended w.th Stiches so as sometimes to resemble a Pluracy, the Thirst is sometimes unquenchable, at others not complaind of, the Tongue and Fauces are foul and dry, In the Beginning the Urine is high color'd, by Degrees grows brown and Darker, Delirium comes on, Tremors but more commonly subsultus Tendinum, these Symptom are common to it with other Fevers, but the most certain Signs are the putrid Diarrhoea, and black, or bluish Marks upon the Skin, the more fluid they appear and the better, the browner and darker the worse, they mostly appear the 4.th or 5.th Day, tho sometimes not till the 11.th sometimes Aphthae, Ulcerations of the

Asophagus —

and a Dysentery attends when the Spots grow dark, and Extremeties cold, they are signs of a Speedy Dissolution: It generally terminates in 18 or 20 Days, tho' sometimes much longer — We are indebted to Dr. Hurham and Pringle, for almost all we know of this Disorder, before their Observations scarce one in five recoverd. — In regard to the Cure, all Antiseptics and Acids are proper. Hurham gives Elix. Vitriol, with Seville Orange Juice, a due Regulation of the Diet contributes greatly to the Cure, which should be of the acescent Kind. In plethoric Habits, Evacuations may be now and then necessary when it borders on Inflammation, but not one in Twenty bear it well, gentle Emetics are of use in the Beginning, as the antimonial Powder, but not to be repeated if it operates by Stool, after this a Saline Draught with about ℥ij of Mithridate may be given to advantage, in order to procure a Sweat, after which Conf. Cardiac Serpentar. and Medicines of this Class are not to be omitted, but there is no Medicine equal with Bark, after the Primæ Viæ are cleard, and a moisture on the Skin is procurd, it should be joind with Cordials, Antiseptic, and Diaphoretics — A Decoction of Bark with Serpentary and Conf. Cordiac is generally sufficient for most of the Symptoms.

Sometimes Blisters are of use, when we want to excite Irritability, but as the Salts of the Flies dispose to Putrefaction, we should be cautious in the use of them. The ulcerated sore Throat is to be treated in the same manner: Antiseptic Gargles with Mel. Agyptiac. are serviceable, but the Fever must be attended to as the Primary Cause; hence we may judge how injurious Bleeding must prove in this Case, the Decoction of Bark and Serpentaria will always prove the most efficatious Medicine and it is a Matter of the utmost Consequence in all malignant Fevers to keep up the Pulse, and support Nature, by Cordial, Antiseptic Diet, as well as Medicines.

Rheumatism

The Rheumatism is divided into acute and chronic, the former is attended with a Fever of the Inflammatory Kind, the Latter with violent sciatic pains without a Fever, the proximate Cause of both is the same, Viz, an Inflammatory Obstruction in the Ligamentous and membranous Parts of the Body, the Antecedent Cause is obstructed Perspiration, as this is more or less an Acute or Chronic Rheumatism succeeds.

It has different Appelations according to its situation, we have sometimes a pain in the Side, which continues for Months, and is not Inflammatory, but Rheumatic. The curative Indications in the acute Rheumatism are, 1st to mitigate the Fever 2ndly to expel the morbific Matter, and 3d to strengthen the diseas'd Parts. The first will be best effected by Vina Section, and the second by Diaphoretics, the Antimonial Powder will be found to be one of the most beneficial, afterwards volatile Salts with Nitre.

℞ Sal. Vol. C. C. ℥ss, Nitr ℥j Vin. Antimon. ℥ij. Aq. font. ℥viij. Syr. S. ℥ss. M. sum. coch. ij 5ta hora. quaq. if the Pain fixes on any particular Part, a Blister will soonest of any Thing, attenuate and resolve the viscid Lentor, the acute Rheumatism has a great analogy to the Inflammatory Fever, and the chronic to the slow nervous Fever, and like as in it we must raise the Degree of Fever, by volatile Salts, Castor, Camphor, &c. & blister the affected Part, or, what I think is good, apply the Emp. Vochardi, for by it the Irritation may be continued as long as you please.

whereas that of a Blister is over in 24 Hours. — The Cort. Peru. is one of the best antirheumatics in chronic Cases, with its volatile Tincture, or the Tinct. Guiac. these all act by a Stimulus, quicken the Circulation and promote Perspiration, — rheumatic Pains resembling the Peripneumony will be best relieved by Blisters, volatile Tinctus and medicines of the antirheumatic Class. The Lumbago is owing to an inflammatory obstruction in the Muscles of the Back or their Membranes, and is often mistook for Nephritic. If upon the Patient's moving, breathing, or stooping forwards, the Pain increases, depend upon it, the Case is rheumatic. — If it is nephritic, the Pain will not be increased by gentle Motion, and bloody Urine with small Stones are generally evacuated. — We meet with another Pain in the Back owing to Weakness from the Fluor Albus or excessive Venery — The Lumbago is generally obstinate, but will sometimes yield to Pulv. Ari. comp. or Decoct. Peru. it will right to cover the Back with Emp. Ischaid. — The Sciatica is frequently tedious, it hath three different Situations, 1st. on the tendinus Expansions that cover the muscles on the Thigh, 2nd. on the Coats of the Nerves, here the Pain is most acute and violent, often attended with numbness. The third is a Disease of the Capsular Ligament, this likewise may be judg'd of by the severe Pain — The first yield to antirheumatics, volatile Embrocations, Blisters, and Emp. Isch. — When the Disorder is seated in the capsular Ligaments, it frequently proves incurable, lying too deep for Medicines to penetrate, if any Thing can be serviceable, it must be Blisters & stimulating frictions. — Pulv. Ari. comp. is sometimes serviceable, and the cold Bath, if it excites a growing Warmth, if not, it will be hurtful. — —

The warm Bath under some circumstances will be of service in the Lumba-go, where the Parts are weak and the cold Bath has faild, or sometimes in the beginning of a Fit of the Rheumatism, in this Stage, Bleeding is necessary once or twice, but if it be too often repeated it will tend to prolong the Disorder, it rarely terminates in less than three Weeks, but often after 12, or 14 Days, just on the appearance of an intermittent, when the Bark is the most powerful Medicine. ——

Pains in many Parts of the Body are often of the Rheumatic Kind, and are relievd by the same Means, when other Methods have faild —— A suppressed Perspiration is the most frequent Cause, and very often is occasiond by cooling too suddenly after being overheated, which causes an Obstruction in the membranous, or ligamentous Parts of the Body, which are the seat of this Disorder ——

Gout

The sentiments of Authors, concerning this painful Disorder, are many and various, Hippocrates took it to be Bile and Pituita, Galen, a fluxion from superabundant Humours, Paracelsus attributed it to an acrimony of the Synovia — Helmont to an Acid Acrimony; Sydenham says, the Cause is inconceiveable, but the most probable Conjecture we have is, that it is owing to little minute elementary Concretions of the Blood — The Bile, for Instance, concretes and forms Gall. Stones, and the Urine Gravel, these circulating thro' the small Vessels of the Extremities, stagnate and form a Species of Animal Tartar, tearing and rending the tender Vessels, whence the intolerable Pain, the Chalk Stones wch are often voided, seem to illustrate this, there is a great affinity between the Gout and Stone — The secondary Causes seem to be an improper Assimilation of the Ingesta, the Particles of which, not being duly elaborated, and prepaid in the Primæ Viæ, the Fluids are more likely to concrete, hence we know why old People whose Stomachs are weak and relaxed are most liable to feel it — The Gout is only dangerous when its falls upon the Viscera, for whilst it confines itself to the Extremeties, it proves salutary often and cures other Disorders. —

It is solvd by Coction and a copious Sediment of the Urine attends its Terminations, but as we know very little of its Cause, so we can do little towards its Cure, if the Prima Via be over relaxd from Intemperance, and Debauchery, or the Vessels rigid from Age, we cannot recover their Tone, nor substitute new ones — In the Fit Aliments and a well regulated Diet is the most we can pretend to — Opiates and gentle Sudorifics are of Service, such as Dover's Powder, and the Disease becomes milder thereby and terminates sooner. As it is often Spasmodic, Fomentations, Liniments, &c. if they are not of an astringent Nature are serviceable, such as Linim. Saponac. with Tinct. Thebaic. Soap is a very powerful Solver of Concretions, and Opiates allay the Spasms — If the Disorder should be internals, as the Brain, Stomach, Lungs, &c. we must exhibit Cordials, and apply acrid Cataplasms to the Extremities Sinapisms. When it attacks the Lungs we are under a necessity of bleeding by way of Palliation till we can apply other Remedies. ——

The Portland Powder when it is owing to a Defect in the Digestive Faculties may be useful, but when taken in too large Quantities, is apt to clog the Stomach — The Tincture would be more elegant and equally as efficacious; all stomachic and aromatic Medicines are proper. Bark towards the End of the Fit is a most excellent Medicine. ——

Saponaceous Remedies are likewise useful, the Natural Bile of Animals seems to be the best — Bile will get spots out of Cloaths which Soap will not, then is of a more resolving Quality, it may be inspirated and formed into Pills, it is also serviceable in the Jaundice ——

Small Pox.

The small Pox is a Disease which has only been known for a few Centuries; it is generally epidemic, the contagious Miasmata seem first of all to be inherent in the Atmosphere, from whence by the action of Inspiration, it is mixed with the Blood in the Lungs, and distributed thro' the whole Mass, or it may, possibly be absorbed by the Pores of the Skin, and afterwards act by inducing a Fermentation in the Blood and Humours. — From the 7th Day to the 14, after the admission the Symptoms begin to make their appearance, such as shuddering, Rigours, Head Ach, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Nausea, and Vomitting. — Pain in the Back is the only Symptom which we do not in common meet with in other Fevers, and may be caus'd by the acrimonious Matter adhering to some of the Membranous Parts of the Back, at length the Pustules fitted for Expulsion appear in little exanthematous ones, 'tis sometimes difficult to distinguish them from the Measles, but these last have a broad flat Basis, not distinct and knotty like they small Pox — The general Division into distinct & confluent, but Dr. Mead divides into simple and malignant, in which Terms in which it is better express'd; the Simple is when the small Pox are few in number when they suppurate kindly, and then fall off in Crusts, 'tis call'd malignant when the Pustules flux and the Fever that attends is of the putrid Malignant Kind — It has Three distinct Stages, 1st the inflammatory. 2nd Suppurative — 3rd Desiccative. — When the Pustules are all thrown out, the first Stage is concluded — in the second, all the Exanthemata, which

which are so many Phlegmons begin to suppurate, the Face inflames, & and turnifies, the Eyes are sore and close, the Fingers are distended and the pustules at last are filled with a Yellowish Matter — In the last stage, the Pustules dry and falls off in Scabs, this is called the Turn — In the 1st Stage, a Fever and its Symptoms are excited by the Ferment. In the 2nd we have a Fever of the Symptomatic Kind, arising from the Multitude of little Inflammations, tending to Suppuration — The Pain increases the Irritability of the Solids, as soon then as the Suppuration is compleated, the Fever begins to subside, but in the Third Stage, is produced again by the purulent Matter being absorbed, this is the most dangerous of all. — If this Matter falls on any particular Part, as the Brain, or Lungs, Delirium, Peripneumony or Convulsions and Death will be the Consequence — A sudden flattening of the Pox is a very bad Symptom — The Constitution of the Atmosphere has great Influence on this Disorder, — rendering more or less violent, tho' this principally depends upon the Temperies of the Patient, the Fever and all the Symptoms will be worse in a plethoric Subject, hence we shall not only have Danger to apprehend from the Contagious Miasmata, but also from the Inflammatory Diathesis of the Blood —

In People of weak and relaxed Fibres, we shall have a Fever of the low nervous Species, with all its Symptoms, these sometimes last 7 or 8 Days, before the Appearance of the Pustules, which contain a pellucid watry Serum, & not a well concocted Pus, sometimes we have a malignant Fever with Petechia, when this Phænomenon appears, not one in Ten recovers, bloody Urine is another dreadful Symptom of this Fever, the Dissolution of the Blood being so great, that it runs off by the Kidnies, and other Passages.— In the Cure, we must always attend to the Species of Fever, so that sometimes Cordials, and sometimes Antiphlogistics are necessary.——— If the Fever be high and the Patient Plethoric, bleed, and repeat it pro re nata, Mead says that bleeding at the Beginning when the Pustules are small and numerous has greatly altered the Appearance and produced a more favourable Sort—than was expected, afterwards we must have recourse to gentle Cathartics, Nitre, and other Antiphlogistics.—I have used the Antimonial Powder with Success, and observed that the Patient always did better than when it was omitted, in short, this Species should be treated exactly like the Inflammatory Fever.——— If the Fever should be of the nervous Kind, spare the Lancet, and give generous Cordials,—Hurch observes, Sack & Saffron are the best Cordials.—— We should never endeavour to force out the Pustules by hot fiery Alexipharmics; whilst we support ye Patient & keep up his Pulse properly, they never do any Harm by staying in, when they appear on the 2nd or 3rd Day, it indicates a more violent and Inflammatory Fever. If malignant Signs appear by Petechiæ, bloody Urine, &c. mineral Acids, Astringents, and above

all,

Bark and Serpentary promise every thing that Medicine can do, ——— In the 2nd. Stage, if the disease be favourable, the Symptoms remit, and Adults at this Time generally sweat profusely, Nature performs the Work of Suppuration, and we have only to prescribe a moderate Regimen, a thin Antiputrescent Diet, and subacid Liquors, if the Patient be Plethoric give Antiphlogistics, if low, Cordials with a Decoction of Bark — Haller recommends Camphor, and Mead invigorating Medicines, such as Serpentaria, &c. — Blisters, and Opiates are extremely useful, as suppuration is greatly forwarded by Rest, — We come now to third Stage, and tho' in general the good Women regard the Danger as over, when the Pox begin to turn, yet this is the Time when We have most to fear, from the Absorption of the variolous Matter. — The Indications of Cure are Two, 1st. to expel the Matter out of the Body, and 2ndly to provide against the Symptoms, the 1st. is generally effected in Children by a Diarrhoea, and in Adults by a Salivation, if these don't go on properly, we must act upon the other Outlets of the Body, and be sure to blister very freely, for the Stimulus invites a great Quantity of the Humours to the external Parts, which relieves the Brain and Lungs, gentle Laratives are also proper, thus Magnes alb. neutralized with Lemon Juice is a very good one. — If there is a Difficulty in breathing and oppression at the Breast, a violent Heat, and the Strength not much impaired, it will be adviseable to take away a little Blood to relieve the Peripneumony, it will palliate atleast,

till Nature can relieve herself, and here we must not forget to lay on 4 or 5 Blisters the Epithema is preferable to the Plaister, Expectorants must also be administred, such as Crym. Scillit. Sac. Ammon. &c. When the Disorder is over it will be necessary to purge the Patient 3 or 4 Times, and the Habit of Body must be strengthened by proper Diet, and Exercise ----

Inoculation.

The Introduction of this very useful Practice into England was owing to the Duke of Montague, who had his Dau.r inoculated in the Year 1721. — Afterwards it was performd on the Royal Family with Success, and then the Practice became more general. — As to the Preparation, we can ascertain nothing, if the Patient be healthy, there is no occasion for any but if plethoric loosing a little Blood may be of Service, if on the contrary, weak and relaxed, Bark and warm Cordials may be administred to advantage. — Mercury seems to be a Specific. — It has been observd in S. Thomas's Hospital that those who have had the small Pox, during a Course of Mercury, have always had them favourably. — Dr. Sutherland had a Patient in the small Pox who had a mercurial Plaister on some part of his Body, and where that was, no Pox came out, a good Hint for Ladies to preserve their Faces —

The Operation may be performed with or without Incisions, but Dr Smith advises a pretty large Incision quite thro' the Skin, - as he apprehends the Discharge from the Wound to be of service. It is immaterial whether we take Pus from a good or bad sort, neither does the Quantity signify any Thing since Children admitted into the Rooms of the Sick for several Days, and constantly imbibing the various Matter, have the small Pox as favourable as any, so that it seems intirely to depend on the Constitution of the Patient. The State of the Air is a very material Point, Spring and Autumn the best Seasons — 'Tis computed that one in seven dies of those that receive the Infection in the natural Way, and about one in 700, of those who are inoculated — The Doctor thinks the difference of success is owing to the different Nature of the Part, that first receives the Infection, hence the Lungs are so greatly affected when the small Pox are received in the natural Way. - It is probable that the great Drain made from the Wounds in Inoculation may tend to relieve the internal Parts - Upon the whole, it is conceived that the best Practice in the natural Disease which can be discovered, will fall considerably short in Point of Success, of the best instituted and appropriated Manner of disposing very different Constitutions for it and justly distinguishing where no Preparations at all, or very little, is indicated. — - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Mr. Sutton's Method —

The Essex Inoculator. ———

Vid. Rev.ws Vol. 35. ——

All Persons are obliged to go thro' a strict Preparatory Regimen for a Fortnight before the Operation is performd — During this Course every kind of Animal Food, Milk on excepted, and all fermented Liquors & Spices are forbidden, Fruit of all sorts is allowd, except on those Days when a purging Medicine is taken. — In this Fortnight of Preparation a Dose of a Powder is orderd to be taken, at Bed-time, 3 several Times, and on the following Mornings a Dose of purging Salts. — To Children only 3 Doses of the Powder are given, without any purging Salts — The Composition of this Powder is industriously kept a Secret — But that it consists partly of a mercurial preparation is demonstrated by its having made the Gums of several People sore, and even salivated others. — The Months, June, July and August are preferred as the most seasonable — But healthy People are inoculated at any season of the Year indifferently; the Autumn is held to be the worst Season, and an Agueish Habit the least proper for this Operation — In a Note underneath is given an Instance of a Child attacked with an Ague after Inoculation, and went thro' a favourable Disease. The Person to be inoculated is carried into a public Room, in which there are Numbers. The Operator then opens a Pustule of one of the Company, chuseing one where the Matter is in a crude state, and then just raises the Cuticle, on the outer Part of the

Arm.

with his moist Lancet. —— On the Night following, the patient takes a Pill, which is ~~to be~~ repeated every other Do till the Fever comes on, all this Time moderate Exercise in the Air is strongly recomended He every Day examines the Incision, and in proportion as the Discolouration round is greater, the less Quantity of Eruption is expected, and therefore when only a Small discolour'd Circle is observ'd, purging Medicines stronger than ordinary and more frequently repeated, are held to be necessary, There is never any sore in the Arm, or Discharge, but constantly, and variably a large Pustule If the Fever remains some Hours, without any Tendency to Perspiration, some acid Drops are administred. — In general during the Burning Heat of the Fever, he gives cold Water; But, the Perspiration beginning, he orders warm Balm Tea, or thin Water Gruel. — As soon as the Sweat abates, the Eruption having made its first Appearance, he obliges every Body to get up, to walk about the House, or into the Garden — From this Time to the burn of the Disease, he gives Milk Gruel adlibitum — On the Day of the first Appearance of an Opake Spot on the Pustules to grown People, he gives Sal. Glaub. ℥j —

Measles.

This Disorder is analogous to the small Pox, and propagated by Contagion, and like it may be communicated by Inoculation, or by Flannels placed under the Axampits where the Effluvia may be most easily imbibed.

The Treatment of this Disorder depends intirely on the attendant Fever & its Symptoms — The Pathognomonics are a swelling of the Eyes, with Tears running over, and an irritating Cough, this proceeds from the Inflammation of the Cuticle which extends down the Oesophagus, and Membranes of the Lungs, sometimes a Diarrhoea attends the Eruption, which may be distinguished from the Small Pox, by not being elevated; it soon disappears with Desquamation, but very often the Cough remains. — The Curative Indications are to abate the Inflammation and Cough by Venaesection and nitrous Antiphlogistic Medicines — But here likewise if we should have a Fever of the low, nervous Kind, Conf. Card. & warm aromatic Cordials will be proper —

If the Patient dies, it is generally from a Cough & Dyspnoea. —

Dr. Mead, first introduced the salutary Practice of Bleeding, before wch great Numbers died of this disorder; if the Dyspnoea remains, apply a Blister, emollient Expectorants, the saline Draughts, Sperm. Coti. & the like, are to be administred during the Continuance of the Disease, and afterwards gentle Cathartics should be given —

Diseases of the Head, Brain & Nerves.

We are but very little acquainted with Physiology of the Brain & Nerves. how and in what Manner they perform their Functions— The Brain is the Seat and fountain of all the internal and external Senses, and when it is affected, the Animal Functions are no longer exerted, but Reason, Judgmt and Memory fail, when the Nerves are affected, the Ideas are not properly communicated, thus, the Rays of Light cannot be convey'd to the Seat of Sensation by the Optic Nerve.— We must then content ourselves with Facts, and they will be sufficient to guide us in our Practice, for we shall ever remain ignorant as to the Theory of the Brain and Nerves.— We shall therefore when speaking of their Actions call it the nervous Sensation or Memory, which being injur'd or compress'd, the Animal Functions are impair'd.

Head-Ach

The Seat of this very painful Sensation is various, it may be in the Brain or its Meninges, in the Pericranium, or the Bones themselves — Its Causes are also various, an Inflammation or Plethora may occasion it by distending the Vessels, the membranous Parts of the Head are also subject to very severe Rheumatic Pains, it may be intermittent, or owing to a veneral Cause, we have likewise a nervous or spasmodic Head Ach, if it be slight and affects a particular part, it is call'd Cephalalgia, if the whole, Cephalæa, if only one side Hemicrania, a fixed Pain on the Top of the Head, which may be cover'd with the Point a Finger is call'd Clavis Hystericus — The general Cause of the Head Ach is an Obstruction of the free Circulation of the Blood thro' the Vessels of the Head — As there is a considerable connection between the Head and Stomach, it may sometimes proceed from a bilious Collection of Sordes in the latter, or it may proceed from any morbid Matter thrown from the external Parts — As the Cause is various so must the Cure — Thus if it arises from an Inflammation or Plethora, we must empty the Vessels by Venasection and lenient Purgatives, if rheumatic, all antirheumatics will be proper, and a Blister, or the Emp. Ischaad. applied over the Head ——

When it is intermittent, the Bark seldom fails to relieve it, tho' we shall always find periodical Pains of the Head more difficult to cure than any other of that Species, when it is venereal, exhibit antivenereals when Spasmodic, Wards Ether generally succeeds, and is a good Medicine in all nervous Complaints, as it is of a very subtle penetrating Nature, and relaxes the Spasms, — When it proceeds from a foul Stomach, Emetics and Cathartics bid the fairest, —— If we can discover the Cause we need not be at a Loss to find out the Curative Indications — We may judge of the Head Ache proceeding from a Plethora by the Pulse and Constitution of the Patient, from a Rheumatic Cause, if the Teeth, Jaws, one Side and back Part of the Head are affected, and the Pain not violent in Bed —— It is often of a periodical Nature, and terminates by a profuse Sweat, turbid Urine, &c. ——

The Bark and Serpentaria or Valerian are efficacious Medicines the Cinis Lucernæ has been known to succeed with Nutmeg where every Thing else has faild — The Spasmodic Head Ache may be distinguished by the patient complaining of violent Pain as if the Head was bound up tight and crown with a Cord, here Wards Essence, or the Vitriolic Ether applied outwardly is often of great Service or a Blister may be applied to the Head. — When the Head Ache proceeds from a Disorder in the Stomach, it may be known by its principally affecting the Forehead and Orbits of the Eyes ——

Phrenitis

A Phrensy is caused by an Inflammation of the Brain or its Meninges — It is a Delirium with Raving attended with an acute Continual Fever, which Distinguishes it from a Mania, a chronic Disease and without a Fever — A Phrenitis may be either idiopathic or symptomatic, — idiopathic, when the Head is primarily or principally affected symptomatic when the morbid Affection is translated to the Head from some other Part — The Cure must be attempted by Resolution, for which Purpose, large and repeated Bleed-ings, lenient Purgatives, nitrous Medicines, and diluting Liquors are to be made use of, and afterwards Blisters to the Arms. —

Apoplexy

The Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the Senses, both internal and external, and of all voluntary Motion, commonly attended with a strong Pulse, a laborious Respiration, and a Snoring, as if in a deep Sleep and not to be waked, The Proximate Cause, is a Compression on the Brain, and an impeded Distribution of the nervous Influence into the Muscles — There are Two Species of it, the Sanguineous, & Pituitous, the 1st attacks strong, robust People of a Plethoric Habit, whose Vessels are ruptured from too great a Distension, and a Compression produced on the Brain from the extravavated Fluid. — The Pituitous Apoplexy generally seizes the old and relaxed, comes on slowly, and is mostly preceded by a vertigo, the Pituita being collected in the Ventricles of the Brain or its Meninges, when it arises from a general Compression of the Brain or Nerves at their Origin it proves fatal — the Heart and Arteries being rendered insensible of their usual Stimulus, i. e. the Blood, from a Defect of the nervous Influence; hence the Vital Organs

cease their Motions, & Death is the immediate Consequence

With a View to a Cure, we must endeavour if possible to remove the compressing Cause, which is either extravasated Blood, or pituitous Sentor, if the former, Bleeding & the antiphlogistic Treatment, bid fairest to relieve — In the pituitous, we must attenuate and absorb the extravasated Sentor, and then evacuate it, stimulating, nervous, Cephalics, such as volatile Salts Castor, Valerian, Asafatida &c. with Sinapisms, Blisters, Sternutatories, Emetics are the most efficacious Remedies — The Vertigo, Lethergy, Carus, &c. are all a Species of Apoplexy & are to be treated in the same Way. In all Cases where the Circulation sanguinis is Stopped suddenly, whether by Strangulation, Suffocation, as Drowning, hanging, &c. the Brain is the Part which principally suffers — The Blood is thrown upon it in an unusual Quantity, it is compressed, and the Patient becomes Apoplectic — What Remedy can promise so effectually and expeditious a Relief as the opening the distended Vessels of this Part? Hence opening the temporal Artery seems the most efficacious Means of Relief —

Palsy.

The Palsy is an Immobility, or Deprivation of Motion and Sensation in any Organical Part of the Body, when it affects all the Parts below the Head, tis call'd a Paraplegia, when one Side only, a Hemiplegia, when confin'd to one Part, a particular Palsy. It may be owing to a preceding Apoplexy, suppression of any natural Evacuation, a Translation of any morbific Matter in acute Diseases, to Fractures, or Luxations, or in short to whatever contracts, or compresses the Nerves, so as to impede the free Transmission of the nervous Influence; it may proceed likewise from an Inflammatory Obstruction in the Coats of the Nerves, from catching Cold, as by lying on the Ground, or otherwise, and is then of a Rheumatic Nature. It is sometimes caus'd by Mineral Vapours, and Exhalations, drawn in by Inspiration. The Effects will be different according to the Parts affected, if the Heart, Lungs, or Muscles of Respiration be rendered paralytic, Death will be the immediate Consequence. In order to proceed better in the Cure, we must investigate the Cause, if it proceeds from an inflammatory Obstruction, treat it as a rheumatic Case.

with Volatiles, Mustard, & Horse Radish, but beyond every Thing, the Bark, not neglecting Blisters, and stimulating applications to the Part, this Species is most likely to be cured; but when it succeeds an Apoplexy, or arises from a Compression of the Nerves at their Origin, or from Extravasation, its is difficult, if not impossible to cure — The Palsy caus'd by Mineral Exhalations is also extremely difficult of cure, — but is generally most relieved by Bath Waters, we must Blister the Part affected, and give warm Chalybeates, afterwards the Balsam. Peru. Copiv or any of the Terebinthinate Medicines will be found useful. The Fumes of all Preparations of Lead allay greatly Irritability, here we must 5 or 6 Times the Quantity of a Cathartic that is usual. —

The electrical Shock is recommended in paralytic Complaints, but when the Seat of the Disorder is in the Brain it can be of no Service, as 'tis impossible for it to remove the Extravasation, but if owing to a rheumatic obstruction in the Coats of the Nerves, nothing bids fairer to relieve, the Cold Bath will also be found useful. —

Chorea Sti. Viti.

This Disorder takes its Name from some religious People who superstitiously used to visit St. Vitus's Tomb, and there made use of antic Postures, and ridiculous Gestures, resembling this Species of Convulsion, which never kills suddenly, but will generally yield to Medicine — It attacks Boys and Girls from Ten Years old to the Time of Puberty, they are first seizd with Lameness, and draw one Leg after the other, in a ridiculous manner, and the convulsive Paroxysm the Limbs are agitated with various Postures, and their Legs will be drawn different ways, as if they were dancing some antic Dance, sometimes they will bend their Backs like a Bow, at same Time raising their Breasts as high as possible, and at last the whole Body grows stiff and immoveable as a Stone, they generally keep on their Legs, but sometimes fall like epileptic People. — Dr. Smith thinks this Disorder is as often caused by Fear as any Thing else; it seems to be of the Spasmodic Kind, tho' Dr. Mead thinks it Paralytic, taking its Rise from a Relaxation of the Muscles which being unable to perform their Functions by moving the Limbs, shake them unegularly by Jerks, but it may question'd whether a Palsy was ever produced by mere Relaxation of the Fibres — The Causes assigned for this Disorder are various, the most rational one is Worms irritating the Intestines, Sydenham recommends bleeding and purging, but unless a Plethora, or any particular Symptom require it, must be prejudicial, others recommend Steel and invigorating Medicines — It will be best to begin with an Emetic, and warm Cathartics, with Anthelmintics will be most likely to be of Service afterwards — Tin is the best Anthelmintic we have, and may be given from ℈j ad ℈ij. vel. ℈ss. with ʒj of Asafatid at Night to palliate the Symptoms — Mead recommends Blisters and the Cold Bath — Cheney Bark. —

Catalepsis

The Catalepsy is a Disorder in which the Patient is in an Instant fixed like a Statue continues in the same Posture, as when first seizd, till the Paroxysm ends, unless altered by force, which may be easily done as their Limbs remain flexible during the Fit, but in whatever Position they are placed, continue, and they neither see, hear, or feels, tho' you prick, cut, or burn them, as the Fit goes off, they fetch a few deep Sighs and recover their Senses, some of them declare, they have seen tragical Sights, or enjoyed exquisite Pleasures, have had divine Visions, or conversed with Angels —

The Doctor gives the History of a young Lady who was the only Person he had ever seen in a true Catalepsy, she had all, or most of the surprizing Symptoms of this Disorder, Blisters were applied to the Legs, and Sinapisms to the Feet without exciting the least Sensibility, a strong Emetic was exhibited, and retarded the Fits for some Time, Aurum Mussivum was given as an Antispasmodic, the Fit return'd, and an Emetic was repeated, but without any advantage, she was also electrify'd but received no Benefit, Blisters were then applied on each side the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck, down to the Os sacrum, from these she gain'd great Relief, and the Fits gradually went off but left her in a languid Condition — It sometimes terminates in Death. — The Causa Proxima of this Disorder puzzles the most inquisitive — We may consider some of its remote Causes — Melancholy, sudden Frights, obstructed Catamenia profound and constant Meditation on one Subject without variety to divert the Attention, acute Fevers in Sanguine Constitutions —

In order to Cure, we must have regard to the Cause — Nervous, Cephalic Medicines, Sternutatories, Emetics, Blisters, Issues, Setons, and the electrical Shock are the usual Means of Relief —

Epilepsy

The Epilepsy is a convulsive Motion of the greatest Part of the Body the Patient is thrown on the Ground suddenly, from whence 'tis call'd the falling Sickness, the Fit is generally preceded by a Lassitude of the whole Body, a Drowsiness, and pain in the Head, a sudden deprivation of all sensation, frequently attended with an involuntary Emission of Urine and Semen, and a total forgetfulness of every Thing that has happen'd.

The Causes may be either hereditary, or Spasmodic, There are Two Kinds, Idiopathic, and Sympathetic, it may be owing to some Affection of the Sensorium commune, to Passions of the Mind, or to Irritation, as by Worms in the Intestines, hence the Head is Sympathetically affected, wch is easy to cure, but the Hereditary and Idiopathic Species are incurable, or at least very difficult to cure.

It is not attended with immediate Danger, but from many and repeated Shocks, the Reason and Memory become impaird and the Patient dwindles into an Idiot. Sometimes the Idiopathic goes off at Puberty, but if it continues longer, many of the animal Functions are impair'd and lost. It sometimes ends in Melancholy, or Madness,

when it turns to an Apoplexy or Palsy, 'tis Mortal.

Sometimes a Quartan Ague puts a Period to it. When Worms are the Cause, Anthelmintics must be administred — We have Three Indications of Cure, 1st to prevent the Paroxysm, 2nd to render it short, and 3rdly to strengthen the Habit in general in order to prevent a Relapse — In some, the Pulse will be strong & full, in others, low & weak, hence sometimes Bleeding will be of Service and at others, Volatiles, and Antispasmodics; we shall find it worth while to make trial of Opium; Emetics are useful — Valerian is esteem'd a specific; Cardamine an Ounce every Day is recommended, but above all Bark, and Snakeroot will be found most serviceable, and the addition of Chalybeates will render them more efficacious. — Roman Vitriol dissolved in Brandy and given to 3 or 4 Grains along with Bark, has frequently succeeded — for to brace up the relaxed Fibres, and strengthen the Habit, seems to be the whole design of Medicine here. Cinnab. Antimon. is a celebrated Medicine, and Colebatch says, that Vincus Quenci cures it as infallibly, as Bark an Intermittent — The Dose in Adults is ℥ss, or ʒij Cta. hora. quaq. a Drachm of Asafoetid. added to an Ounce of this Powder will render it more efficacious and may be wash'd down with a Strong Decoction of the same

Root

Hysterical Disorders

This Disorder in Women is call'd Morbus Hystericus, in Men Hypochondriaca, it is owing to a Relaxation of the Nervous and muscular System, and to an unequal Distribution of the nervous Influence; the cure consists in strengthening the Habit by Bark and Chalybeats — Delicate People, and such as are inactive, sedentary, Studious, are most obnoxious to it. — Misfortunes affecting the Mind are considered as predisposing Causes from their tending to relax the Nerves. — The Mind from the slightest Causes will sometimes fall into the greatest Despondency — The Fit is generally preceded by a Pain in the Forehead, Temples, or Eyes, Effusion of Tears, and dimness of Sight, a Languor seizes the whole Body, soon after this a Palpitation of the Heart comes on, and a Constriction of the Thorax, Pain in the Hypochondria, Nausea, and Spasms in the Intestines, whence Borborigmi, these are owing to the retraction of confind Air, the Rising in the Throat, is owing to a Spasmodic Contraction of the Oesophagus, the large Quantity of pale limpid Urine is owing to Spasms of the Kidnies. — Some have Convulsions of the Head, & Limbs with great variety of different Symptoms in different Patients. —

We have Two Indications of cure, to palliate the Symptoms during the Paroxysm, and to prevent a Relapse by strengthening the Habit, the 1st will be effected by Musk, Opium, Castor, Camphor, Valerian, and the fœtid Gums. —

The Habit will be best strengthened by Bark, Chalybeates & the cold Bath. —

The Mania is a Disease of which the Dr. has had but little Opportunity of making Observations upon, but thinks Medicine can do little in it —

He recommends Exercise, rural Amusements, and whatever entertains the Mind with Variety, he refers to Battie's Treatise as the best on the Subject —

Ophthalmy.

Ophthalmies may proceed from a Plethora, rheumatic, venereal, and Scrophulous Causes, the two last may be distinguished by other attending Symptoms, the inflammatory Ophthalmy is to be cur'd by bleeding, lenitive, Cathartics, emollient Fotus's; as the Fol. Papav. and Cataplasms. The rheumatic is to be cur'd by Volatile Salts and the Bark, Blisters, & Issues and Setons are also proper; The D. mentions the Case of a Gent. whose Eyes were greatly inflam'd, so that the Balls seem like a Gore of Blood, wherein Bleeding and the cooling Method were prejudicial, afterwards cur'd by Bark and Blisters — If from a venereal Cause, antivenereals must be administred, solution of sublimate one of the best — The Scrophulous Ophthalmy is to be cur'd by the Sublimate Solution —— Ward's white Drops, a Decoction, of Bark, with Tr. Guaiac. vol. and Vin. Antimon. for a Collyrium — In all Ophthalmies when the Inflammation is gone off, and there remains a Laxity in the Vessels, gentle restrin-gent Lotions with Sacch. Saturn. vel. Vitriol. alb. will generally succeed — Specks remaining as a Consequence of the Inflammation are removd by Glass finely levigated ——

Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena.

There are three Causes of Blindness, an Opacity of the Cornea, an Opacity of the Chrystaline Humour, and a Palsy of the Optic Nerve, for the first, a Collyrium of Vitriol will be serviceable, the second is removd by Surgical Operation, the last proceeds from an Affection of the Optic Nerve; i. e. either from a Relaxation, a Palsy, or a rheumatic obstruction of the Coats (the Criterion of the Gutta Serena is a preternatural Enlargem.t of the Pupil.) when it proceeds from a Relaxation, much Bleeding, & sewing &c. by the Candle Light, generally give Rise to it, in which Case, Bark & Blisters are proper, washing the Eyes with Hungary Water. — A Palsy of the Optic Nerves is occasiond by Compression, from a Tumour, Extravasation or the like, which if confirmd scarce admits of any Cure, but an incipient one may often be relievd by Bleeding, & cooling Purges, if the Patient be Plethoric, Blisters applied to the Head, Sternutatories, Issues, & Setons are sometimes beneficial — A rheumatic Obstruction, or Spasm fixed on the Coats, of the Nerve, generally proceeds from Cold, often from cooling too suddenly after being overheated, and is always attended with a violent Pain in the Forehead; Blisters and Sternutatories, with Turpeth mineral or Asarabacca Vomits are recommended, Bark Roman Vitriol, Exercise on Horse Back, the cold Bath, and all bracing Medicines are proper, — The Electrical Shock is sometimes of great Service, especially when it proceeds from a rheumatic Cause

Peripneumonia vera,

IS an Inflammation of the Lungs distinguished by a Weight or Load upon the Breast, a difficult Respiration, unequal Pulse, a Fever attended with a cough & great Anxiety, & Death is often occasion'd by a total Suffocation, the Pulse here is not so certain a Guide as in other Inflammations, the Lungs being of a spongy Texture, & not so sensible of Irritation as many other Parts of the Body; the Lungs & Pleura are often affected at the same Time, it terminates like other Inflammations by Resolution, Suppuration, or Gangrene, — If the Morbific Matter shou'd be translated to the Brain it proves mortal, if upon the Extremities, it forms an Abscess, or Erysipelas, & by this critical Metastasis, the Lungs & Heart are greatly relievd. In regard to the Cure, if the Pulse be fr. ℞. Strong we must bleed, and keep the Body open by gentle Laxatives, & in order to promote Resolution, give Sperma. Ceti. Draughts, ℈ℭ gr. xv. if the Pain be great, add Vibr; Expectoration of a yellow Matter tinged with Blood promises a speedy Cure, & here we must be cautious not to weaken the Powers of Nature and Interrupt her in her Work, by exhausting the vital Fluid, if Expectoration stops, we must blister, & give Conf. Cardiac. ℞. horis, the Blister shou'd be applied to the Part affected, — If the Inflammation terminates by Suppuration, we shall have a Vomica Pulmonum, & must treat it accordingly, if a Gangrene comes on, 'tis fatal, if it terminates in a Scirrhus, the Circulation, & Respiration will be more or less impeded, in proportion to the Quantity of the Lungs diseased, this rarely happens, & when it does, may be looked upon as the Opprobrium Medicorum, Lac. Ammon. Express. Millepeds & all Expectorants bid fairest to relieve — At the Close of this Disorder, we must endeavour to restore the Body to its former Strength, by a Decoction of the Bark & Balsa. Tolu. —

Peripneumonia notha —

The bastard Peripneumony or humoural Asthma is very difficult from the true one, it generally seizes the old, weak, or relaxed, the fat and unwieldy, or such as use little Exercise are also subject to it, the Lungs are greatly affected by it, and the Pulse quick and small — The Cause is a pituitous Lentor and a ropy Disposition of the Serum; the Lungs being of a spongy Texture, & not much compressed, are deluged with a Load of Humours, whence a Stagnation and Death. — It sometimes proceeds from drying up old Ulcers, or tight Bandages, made upon dropsical Legs, we must always have Regard to the Cause, sometimes it is attended with a considerable Degree of Inflammation, and then Bleeding will be necessary, tho' in general 'tis prejudicial as well as Antiphlogistics. — Emetics & gentle Purgatives are useful, as they cleanse the Primæ Viæ & prevent a further Congestion of the Pituitous Lentor, Blisters are serviceable not only in relieving the Lungs but in attenuating the viscid Humours, Sac. Ammon. Oxymel. Scill. Sal. C. C. neutralized, Vin. Antimon. or what I think better, Vin. Ipecac. will be found useful, Expression of Millepedes, or Fuller's Pil. Balsam. with a Decoction of Madder, acidulated with Lemon Juice, is an efficacious Medicine. — The Opiates cause a great Infarction of the Lungs, yet where the Cough is very troublesome, and proceeds from an Acrid irritating Serum they may be given safely to advantage, the Elix. Paregoric. is well calculated to answer this Intention, we must afterwards strengthen the Lungs, for which purpose a Fume of Gum. Benzoin. is recommended, but a Decoction of Bark with Balsam. Tolu, Country Air and Exercise are principally to be depended upon. —

Pleurisy

A Pleurisy is an Inflammation of the Pleura, & as that Membrane lines the whole Cavity of the Thorax, the whole or any Part may be affected, it may be distinguished by an acute Pain in the Part affected, the Pulse tense, & vibrating like a musical Cord. Hence must bleed pro re, nata give the Antimonial Powder as one of the best Medicines in the Beginning, afterwards the volatile Julep, with Nitre, & Blisters, to the Part affected will be found useful, if the Pain should continue obstinate.

Paraphrenitis

Is an Inflammation of the Diaphragm attended with an acute continual Fever, & a violent Pain in the Part affected, which is worst in Inspiration, a Cough and laborious Breathing which is performed by the Motion of the Thorax; it is attended with almost a constant Delirium, involuntary Laughter, and sometimes Convulsions and Madness, it terminates as a Pleurisy, but is more acute and fatal. Its cure must be attempted in the same manner, and if it be not soon relieved, Convulsions and Death will be the Consequence — If the Part be suppurates and sheds its Contents into the Abdomen, we shall have a purulent Ascites.

Asthma

Is a difficulty in breathing, which if slight is termed Dyspnoea, if inveterate, and confirmed, Asthma, when it's worst state, Orthopnoea, there are two species of it, the Idiopathic, and Sympathic — the Causes may be Flatulencies, or Spasms, it may be a dry or humoural Asthma, a dry one is without Expectoration, a Spasm on the Lungs will produce an Asthma, it is — sometimes owing to a Collection of Water in the Thorax, — and then nothing can relieve but the Operation for the — Empyema, sometimes it is owing to Tubercles; if it be spasmodic, we must give Tinct. fetid. Musk, &c. — Emetics are (useful,) the most efficacious, and will generally relieve — Dover recommends Arg. viv. ℥j to be taken Morning and Evening — I have frequently given it but without any visible Benefit. —

Phisis Pulmonalis

This is an Abscess, from thence an Ulcer in the Lungs, from the constant Irritation of which we shall have a Cough, and a greater flow of humours to the Lungs, some of the purulent Matter will be absorbed into the Circulation, whence large Expectoration, and the hectic Fever which together with a Diarrhœa, or profuse Sweats are the Diagnostics of an Ulcer in the Lungs.— Sydenham directs the Patient to spit in Water, and if it swims he does not think it true Pus.— Towards the last a Cadaverous Swell arises, and a Diarrhœa generally closes the Scene, tho' this considerably weakens the Patient, yet we dare not restrain it, since the Heat and Night Sweats would be rendered more violent.— The Causes may be an Empyema, a suppurated Peripneumony, Hæmoptoe, with a Cough, is pure arterial Blood, and a ruptured artery from an internal Cause will produce an incurable Ulcer, which spread all over the Lungs, when it proceeds from an external Cause we seldom fail of curing it; in an internal one, the Fluids are acrimonious,— The most common Cause is from a Catarrh, or neglected Cough, whence by Degrees the Lungs are relaxed, and the Fluids become acrimonious, and Ulcers spread all over the Lungs with little Abscesses ——

Hectic Fever will arise from any internal Abscess — We must always attend to the Cause of a Hemoptoe, and if it be from an external Injury, or the Patient Plethoric, bleed plentifully, but if it proceeds from acrimony, in the Fluids themselves, Venæsection will be hurtful, in every Species give Opiates, they abate the Circulation and are of great Service, Pulv. c. Succin. comp. a very good Medicine, and, ℞. Rosar. drunk freely, ℞. Saturn. is also esteem'd a good Medicine — If a Catarrh proceeds from obstructed Perspiration, we must endeavour to promote that Discharge by cooling Diaphoretics; such as the Antimonial Powder; if the Cough be very troublesome, bleed, and give an Opiate, which will tend to allay the Irritation; In the Trachæa, Sperm. Cæti and oily Medicines will obtund the Acrimony of the Humours, and abate the Pain at Breast, but should not be persisted in a long Time, as they clog the Stomach and spoil the Appetite — if the Catarrh continues long we shall have a Peripneumonia notha, and at last a Pulmonary Consumption in which Fuller's balsamic Pills, Sperm. Cet. Pob. Sambuc. Pulv. c Tragac. c. & a Paregoric to mitigate the Cough, a Decoction of Bark with Bals. Tolu. will be serviceable, a Milk Diet in the Spring when the Cattle feed on fresh Vegitables will dispose the Juices to a mild State, Exercise and the Country Air must not be omitted — Dr. Mead recommends frequent bleeding, he says there are Inflammations round the Ulcers, but he did not consider that whilst the Cause (the irritating Ulcer) remains,

the Effects will not cease, 'tis true we have an increased Circulation, but it is from an increased Quantity of the vital Fluid.

In Scrofulous, scorbutic, or Asthmatic Consumptions the following Pills have been found by long Experience, very serviceable along with Chalybeate Water

℞ Milleped. ℥ss. ℥iij. G. Ammon. ℥jss. Flor. Benz. ʒij. Extr. croc. Balsm. Peru. a gr. x. c. Balsm. Sulph. q. s. f. Pil. med. cap. iij ter die. cum haust. Decoct. Pectoral.

The following Receipe was presented me by a Gent. curious after the Researches into Physic, tho' not of the Faculty, he obtaind it from some eminent Practitioner abroad

'Tis intitled a Receipe to prevent weakness or Consumption

℞. Hartshorn shavings ℔j Candied Eryngo Roots strift into small Pieces ℔ss. powdered Isinglass ℥ij. live Vipers No. A white snails in the Shells 1 Pt. to be clean washd, then bruisd together.

These Ingredts must be put into 4 Pts of clean cold Water and boild slowly down to a Jelly — strain it very close, then put to it the Juice of 6 Sevile Oranges ℔ss of a Pint of Rhenish, or white Wine made palatable with a sufficient Quantity of white Sugar Candy, fine it with the whites of 8 or 10 Eggs well beaten, give it a boil up and run it thro' the Jelly Bag. take half a Pint in a Morning fasting, and at Night going to Bed, made milk warm by being placed in a Bason of hot Water If the Stomach be weak, less Quantity may be taken, and for a child must be proportiond to its Age. If any colicy pains attend, the Oranges may be omitted

Digestion

Our Fluids, without a proper supply of Nutriment, would degenerate in an acrimonious putrid State, hence the necessity of taking in fresh Food, to preserve them in a bland Disposition, and prevent a Relaxation of the Solids, Hunger and Thirst are principles implanted in us for these wise purposes, as there is another likewise for the Propagation of our Species — The more mucilaginous our Food is, the more nutritious, hence the Farinaceous prove so nutritive, Animal Flesh may also be boiled to a Mucilage or Jelly, Water has no nutritious Particles of itself but is very necessary to dilute the others — We shall now examine a little how Digestion is performed, Mastication is the 1st. step to it which being performed, the Food descends by the Oesophagus into the Stomach, after being well ground & mixed with the Saliva the succus gastricus secreted in the Stomach is much of the same Nature, & here the Aliments lie a long time soaking in this warm Place, and perhaps there may a Fermentation excited between the Acid & Alkaline Particles, when the Digestion in the Stomach is performed, the Food becomes of the Consistence of a

Poultice,

& by the Muscular Action of the Stomach, is forced thro' the Pylorus into the Duodenum, where the succus Pancreaticus dilutes the half digested Aliments, and the Bile compliates it — Bile is a natural Soap & the most powerful Dissolvent of them all — The Chyle is an Emulsion made from our Aliments, converted in an homogeneous Fluid, which as it passes thro' the Intestines is absorbed by the Lacteals, by them conveyd to the Receptaculum Chyli, and from thence by the Thoracic Duct into the Left ~~Jugular~~ subclavian Vein, the grosser Parts are expell'd the Intestines by the Anus, this then is the whole of Digestion after the various Disputes on the Subject; some assert that Digestion is performd by the Solids only, whilst others maintain that it is performd by the Fluids; that it cannot be done by the muscular Action of the Stomach only, is plain from swallowing a Pill, or Currant whole, which will often be discharg. as it was taken in — In Fowls Digestion does a great deal depend on the muscular Action of their Gizzards, in Fish it is performd by a Menstruum — In the Human Body by the joint Concurrency of both Solids and Fluids. ——

Of depravd Appetite and Indigestion.

The Causes of impeded Digestion are various, it may happen thro' want of Saliva, which perhaps has been evacuated by smoaking, or other Methods; but the general Cause is Relaxation, whence the Aliments lodge too long, and a Load of putrid, bilious, pituitous Humours adhere to the Coats of the Stomach, which blunts the Irritation, that produces Hunger, and Acidities, with Cardialgias, Nauseas, Flatulencies, &c. will be produced — The Cure depends on cleansing and strengthening the Tone of the Stomach, for which purpose Emetics are to be first given, Ward's Pil. a good one, afterwards gentle Stomach purges frequently repeated, of which Aloes and Rhubarb are best, then warm aromatic Astringents, as Vin. Amar. Chalybeat. Bark, Bath Tunbridge, and other Chalybeate Waters with Exercise — Tea drank in large Quantities relaxes the Solids, and creates Indigestion —

In a callous Insensibility in the Stomach from spirituous Liquors we shall find the Cure very Difficult, for in hard Drinkers the Humours are coagulated, the Liver and Lungs are rendered hard, and unfit to perform their Office; perhaps the saline Draughts, aromatic Bitters infused in Water with saponaceous Medicines, and aloetic Purgatives, may be serviceable but Bath Waters are of the greatest Service — Nauseas from drinking spirituous Liquors will be best relieved by Opiates & Bath Waters — The Stomach is also liable to Inflammation and must be treated like other Inflammations, by Bleeding, Antiphlogistics, and Fomentations — An Ulcer sometimes happens in the Stomach, in this Case, Bark, are Balsamics are the best —

Cardialgia.

This Complaint may arise from Acidities, or from Spasms, if it proceeds from an acid Acrimony, Absorbents, such as Magnes. alb. are proper, but the radical Cure depends on cleansing the Prima Via by an Emetic; the Vin. Aloet. Alkalin. R. Sacr. Chamomile Tea, Haust. amar. and Chalybeate Waters are proper ——

Cholera Morbus.

Is a violent Purging and vomiting, attended with great Heat and violent Pain in the Stomach and Intestines, the Belly is inflated, a Cardialgia and Thirst, the Pulse is quick and small, with cold Sweats, and Spasmodic Contractions of the Legs and Arms, &c. — It often kills the Patient in 24 Hours. — The Cure is viliated and putrescent Bile thrown into the Prima Via — The Cure must be attempted by evacuating dilution and obtunding the acrimonious Humours, by drinking Plentifully of Water Gruel, or Chicken Broth, and a warm laxative Opiate afterwards — ℞. Pulv. Rhab. ʒj; Philon. Lond. ℥ss. M. pro re nata sumend. — The Rhubarb evacuates the viliated Humours, and the Opium tends to allay the Spasms. ——

The Cholic

Is properly a Disorder of the Colon, but commonly any disorder attended with a Pain in the Intestines is so call'd, it may be flatulent, spasmodic, or inflammatory, the two first, attack those of relaxed Habits; any Thing that irritates will be productive of them, such as retain'd Faces, rarified Air, &c — the flatulent Colic is distinguish'd by the pain coming by Fits, and shifting frequently from one Part of the Belly to the other it is relieved by Carminatives, and Laxatives, sometimes to be joind with Opiates, applying a cupping Glass to the pain'd Part has sometimes relieved instantaneously —— The Inflammatory species is the most dangerous, and if not soon relieved, the diseased Part mortifies, in it the Pain remains fixed, vomiting very violent with great Costiveness; After Bleeding which should be used plentifully, I would give the antimonial Powder alone, or mixed with some Purgative Inf. Sen. and Sentives would be best, provided they would stay on the Stomach, but we are generally obliged to give solid Purgatives, on account of the vomiting, and we should mix Opium with them to allay the spasmodic Constriction, Glisters should be frequently injected, and Fomentation of the Semicupium has given Relief when every other Method failed. Signs of an approaching Gangrene, are, a sudden abatement of the Pain, sinking of the Pulse, with a Coldness of the Extremities. Haust. oleosa c. mann. is a good Medicine in Inflammatory Disorders of the Intestines and Stomach when it will bear it. ——

In the dry Gripes a Species of Colic frequent in the West Indies, the Flowers of Sulphur are given from a Scruple to ½ Dram mixed with a few Grains of Aromatic twice a Day — After the Spasms are quieted and the Bowels have begun to resume their natural and necessary functions, there is not perhaps in the whole Materia medica, any Medicine that will more effectually prevent a Return of the Pain, or more certainly avert the paralytic Symptoms, which too frequently succeed this Disease — They are very proper in most Inflammatory Cases, as Inflammations of the Stomach, Liver, Intestines, Bladder, the Piles, Quinsey, &c. in large Quantities —

Hemorrhoids

are owing to a Quantity of Extravasated Blood in the cellular Membrane of the Rectum; it sometimes proceeds from Costiveness, and sometimes from the Operation of brisk Purgatives irritating the Rectum, and exciting a greater Flux of Humours, if the Fluid is not absorbed it putrifies, hence Fistulas are generated — Warm Fotus's of Aq. Calc. with ℞. Thebaic. is the most likely Means of Relief, if the Disorder be internal, a Glyster of the same may be injected, we may also apply Leeches, or scarify the Part, and the Body must be kept open by Laxatives —

Worms

The Diagnostic of Worms in Adults is a growing Pain in the Stomach and Intestines, in Children, Wasting, Diarrhoea, fœtid Breath, tumid abdomen, Itching of the Nose, and Epileptic Fits, there are 3 species of Worms, Teretes, Tinia, and Ascarides, how they come into the Intestines we know not, 'tis supposed they are generated from Ova. — In the Cure we shall find Minerals of the greatest service — Bitters are not inimical to Worms, for the Bile is extremely Bitter, and yet they take up their abode very near it, their Use seems then to be in strengthening the Primæ Viæ, and Intestines, enabling them to expel the Worms. — Mercurials destroy all Animalcula, Æthiops Mineral in large Doses is a very good Medicine, we may give with safety and Advantage twice a Day ℥ss. 'tis sometimes join'd with Rhubarb, but the most efficacious Medicine against Worms is the crude filings of Stannum — and may be given from ʒij. ad ʒj Morning and Night, Purgatives should be now then administred to expel them, Rhubarb with a few Grains of Calomel is as good as any — Aurum Mussivum is a good Medicine for Children

Diarrhœa, Dysentry, and Tenesmus.

A too frequent Discharge of the Contents of the Intestines is called a Diarrhœa, when attended with Gripes and Blood 'tis termed Dysentry, a Tenesmus is a continual and ineffectual Inclination to go to Stool, and proceeds from any Thing irritating the Rectum — The Cause of a Diarrhœa may be any Thing irritating, or that stimulates the Intestines, an Acrid, putrid, bilious sordes, is often the Cause, now and then 'tis Epidemic, but the most common Cause is obstructed Perspiration — Ulcers in the Intestines, especially in the Rectum give Rise to it — A periodical Diarrhœa gives way to the Bark in Glysters with El. e Scord. — In general I would chuse to begin with a Vomit where the Case will admit of it, and afterwards ~~with~~ a Dose of Rhubarb with an opiate — In slight Cases, the following is generally sufficient — ℞. Pulv. Rhab. gr. xv. Spec. Aromat. gr. v. Tinct. Thebaic. gtt. xx. Spec. is the most common Specific — If the Disease be very violent we must have Recourse to Starch Glysters wth Laudanum or El. e Scord. these remove the Tenesmus sooner of any Thing Chronic Diarrhœas that proceed from obstructed Perspiration will not be cured but by promoting that Excretion; Dr Rutherford recommends wearing Flannel Shirts, Riding on Horseback will also be efficacious, as it tends to promote Perspiration, and the absorbent Power of the Intestines, Aromatics & Astringents are useful, but strong Astring. occasion Gripes if the Cause is not removed — If the Patient be plethoric, Bleeding will be necessary, the Vit. Antimon. Cerat. is only Glass of Antimony, blunted with Wax, and acts upon the same Plan as Spec. where Painful Gripes indicate, Acrimony, Gum Arabic, and Ext. Lign. Campech. are good Medicines —

A young Lady was cured by taking ℥ss. of the Extract every Hour, when other Things had failed — Glysters will sometimes be thrown off as soon as injected, in this Case the Finger must be pressed against the Anus, to keep it up by force —

Baglis. esteems Whey almost as a Specific —

The Rad. Spec. besides its Emetic Quality, usually excites a plentiful Sweat — And 'tis this, (says Dr. Friend) as well as I can conjecture, consists its extraordinary Virtue in dysenteric affections, which it challengeth above all other Emetics. — — — — — — — —

Disorders of the Liver.

The Use of the Liver is to secrete the Bile, a fluid of the greatest Conse-
-quence to the Animal Oeconomy, since without it the great
Work of Digestion could not be carried on — The Liver is subject
to Inflammation, which may be known by the Throbbing burning Pain in
the Part, quick Pulse, &c — is to be treated like other Inflammation
it sometimes terminates in an Abscess, which if it points externally
may be opend, but if internally, the Contents fall into the Abdomen,
and forms a purulent Ascites — A Scirrhosity of the Liver is
known by the bad Colour of the Face, this is what is meant by
the black Jaundice — The Causes of the Jaundice are various,
the most general are, a Calculus in the Biliary Ducts, Spasms, or
an Obstruction from a pituitous Lentor, but the immediate
Cause of all this is an impeded Influx of the Bile into the
Duodenum, and an Absorption of it into the Circulation, the serous
Part of the Blood becomes tinge which shews itself in the most
pellucid Parts, such as the albugineous Coats of the Eyes, &c —
The Urine is high coloured, and stinges Linen yellow —
The Faces are white for want of Bile to Colour them
The Species of Colic called the Hysteric is often succeeded by a Jaundice
owing to the Spasm affecting the biliary Ducts, this requires no
particular Treatment, but will disappear with the Colic
the most common Cause, is a pituitous Lentor, —

wherever this is thrown it will produce Infractions and Obstructions, if it falls on the Lungs a Peripneumony will ensue, they are more frequently affected than the Liver owing to their more spongy lax Texture. —

For the Cure of the Jaundice it will be best to begin with an Emetic; if it be owing to a Calculus, nothing bids fairer to propel it into the Intestines, and if to putrilous Sentor, it will tend to attenuate it, afterwards a bitter Stomach Purge, such as Tinct. Rhab. Sacr. &c. or what is more efficacious, Vin. Mect. Alkalin., the cooling Purges relax the Solids too much. — We must next attenuate the viscid Sentor by Soap, G. Ammon. & Rad. Rub. Tinct. which last is an excellent Attenuant — A chronic Jaundice proceeds from a large Calculus and is very difficult of Cure, the Shock from Emetics seems to bid the fairest — A Dropsy sometimes succeeds a Jaundice, probably from the Bile being taken into the Circulation and over attenuating the fluids, or to the Defect of Bile in the Primæ Viæ, whence Digestion is impair'd, the Solids relaxed, and the fluids impoverish'd or perhaps to both; after the Disorder is remov'd, we must strengthen the Habit, by Exercise, Air, Diet & Medicine —

Diseases of the Kidneys

The Kidneys secrete the Urine from the Blood, which is conveyd by the Ureters to the Bladder, where tis retaind till a sufficient Quantity is collected, which by distracting the fibres of the Bladder occasions an uneasiness, and Inclination to make Water. — The Urine is an accrementitious fluid, which if retaind, is highly injurious to the Body; and in Ischury People are killed by the Acrimony of the Urine, and not by its redundancy, for its consists of attenuate Salts, fœtid Oil, and a Portion of Phlegm. — The Diseases of these Parts are various, they are subject, like every other organical Part to Inflammation, distinguishable by a burning pungent Pain in the Loins, a Nausea and vomiting, with a quick Pulse, a suppuration of the Kidneys is not so dangerous as in some other Parts, for here we shall have a great Part of the Matter discharged with the Urine, and we can often deterge and heal the Ulcer by Bals. Copaiv. or other Medicines of the terebinthinate Class, drinking Plentifully of Whey, and other diluting Liquors, Aq. Calcis is also greatly recommended — These Organs are also subject to spasms; an Ischury is often the Consequence. —

Ischuria

The Origin of this Disorder, which is a total suppression of Urine, is sometimes in the Kidneys, and sometimes in the Bladder, when in the latter, it may be owing to Inflammation, to a spasmodic stricture on the Neck of it, or too long a Retention of Urine, by which the Bladder is overdistended and rendered paralytic — If the Inflammation be the Cause we must procure a Resolution by bleeding and Antiphlogistics. — Any Irritation will be productive of Spasms, as the Stone, Gravel, &c. — The most effectual way of allaying this Irritation is by injecting a Terebinthinate Glyster, with ℞. Theb. ℥ij. Opiates succeed better this way than when taken by the Mouth. Nitre is also serviceable when the Cause is spasmodic, Sal. Succin. with the Saline Drat. is a good Diuretic — If from a Weakness or paralytic Cause, Bark, with Valerian and warm nervous Medicines are best. In an Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladder, the following Glyster may be proper. —

℞. Ol. Lini. ℥viij. Vit. Ov. N.o ij Meb. ℥ij M. or Ser. Lact. ℥viij Sap. Venet ℥ij M.

Dysuria.

A Dysury is a difficult discharge of the Urine, attended with Heat and Pain It may be owing to a want of Mucus to defend the Parts from the Acrimony of the Urine, to an excoriation of the Bladder, or Urethra, from Blisters taking of Cantharides, the venereal Disease, Tumours, Caruncles, &c. Drinking plentifully of Barley Water, with Gum Arabic, and tend to dilute the Urine, and blunt its Acrimony; but we must always have a particular regard to the Cause

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Incontinency of Urine.

arises from a Relaxation, Dilatation, or Suppuration of the Sphincter Vesicæ In the 1st the cold Bath and Bark may be tried, but when the Parts have been greatly stretched, and distended, they hardly ever recover their Tone. When the Cause is a Suppuration, Balsamics are useful, but above all Bark and Lime Water — If it is owing to a morbid Translation, Issues may be proper — A Girl who had an Ulcer on the Thigh healed up, was seized with an Incontinency of Urine, but as soon as the Discharge was again promoted from the Thigh, the Complaint ceased.

V.D.

Diabetes.

A Diabetes is a large Discharge of Sweet. white Urine, and is owing to a relaxed state of the Kidneys, and an Atrophy succeeds it — The Kidneys which shou'd only secrete the Urine, now admits the thinner Parts of the Blood and Chyle, the Thirst in this Case is inextinguishable — Dr Mead thinks the Seat of this Disorder is not in the Kidneys, but the Liver, and is owing to a Deficiency of Bile; But this method of Cure does not remedy it, nor is it all adapted to be of any Service in a disorder of the Liver — the Indication of the Cure is to strengthen the relaxed Kidneys, the Bark, Elix. Vitriol. ac. Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Spaw Waters tend to strengthen the Fibres in general, Serum. Alumin. Morgan says, Tinct. Cantharid. in Elix. Vitriol may be depended on — The hot Well Water is the best Vehicle, but the Bark is what is most to be depended on for a Cure.

THE STONE.

This is one of the Opprobria Medicina. A Stone is composed of Oil, Salt, Earth and Air — Dr. Hales says, that Air is the Cement of the Stone, which seems to be a Kind of Animal Tartar, generated from the Urine by the attraction of Earthy and saline Particles, the Symptoms are various we shall have Inflammations, Irritation, and aspasmodic Constriction a Stone in the Kidneys will be distinguished by an obscure Pain, and bloody Urines, the Cause perhaps may be in the Nonnaturals When a Stone is in the Bladder, sometimes the Urine cannot be voided, and after voiding it, a violent Pain always ensues, from the Bladder contracting round the Stone — The Cure may be palliative, or radical, The 1st will be best effected by Opiates, and diluting Liquors —

Dr. Hales by his Experim.ts found that there was nothing of a dissolving Quality in Mrs. Stephens Medicines but the Soap. In Soap, Lime is the principal dissolvent, he concluded that Lime Water would be a more useful and Elegant Medicine, it acts by depriving the Stone of its Oily Particles, and volatilizing the Salts, all Ammoniacal Salts are volatilized by Lime — The Urines of a Person under a Course of Lime Water is dissolvent — A Physician put a small piece of human Calculus into a Pot in which he urined, by Way of a Nucleus, in some time the Particles attracted each other, and a large Stone was generated, thus we may artificially produce a Stone at any Time — He gave the Pot to a Person under a Course of Lime water, who urined in it constantly,

 and it entirely dissolvd the Stone, and reduced it to the first small size of the Nucleus — An Injection of ℥vj vel ℥viij of Lime Water has dissolved a small Stone, when it is very large and hard, we cannot expect it to succeed, there the Operation must take place as the last Remedy —— Lime Water and Soap are esteemed the best Medicines, and in Gravel, will generally succeed, the Lime Water should be usd as common Drink — When a Stone is passing the Ureters, a most acute Pain is produced — Opiates in Glysters, and by the Mouth in large Doses bid fairest to relax the Spasms, which being effected will sometimes pass — Various have been the Experiments in order to discover a proper ~~dis~~solvent acid as well as alcaline Preparations, will have that Effect when out of the Body, but the Misfortune is, they are too acrimonious to be admitted with safety into the Bladder, otherwise they are qualified intimately to dissolve the cretaceous Part of the Stone, but then they are not adapted to act upon the mucilaginous Gluten or Cementing Principal, whose Origin it may not be difficult to discover, and against which, perhaps, the Power of appropriate Solvents may be directed with a greater probability of success than against the Stoney Particles themselves — so that their Separation and Division into Molecula sufficiently small for Expulsion, may possibly be effected by a more bland dissolvt of this their mucilaginous Vinculum; the Nature and properties of which certainly deserve for that Reason to be more particularly enquird into ——————

THE

Lues Venerea.

This Disorder seems to have had its Origin in the West Indies, for we know nothing of it, till Columbus discover'd the American Islands. It is diametrically opposite to what it was at its first Appearance, and Dr. Astruc thinks that in Time we shall have no such disease — It may be said to be two fold, that is, the 1st and 2nd Infection, or more proper local and Universal, local, when confind to any particular Part, & the Blood not infected, Universal when all the Fluids are tainted

It may be communicated various, those parts which are only covered with the Cuticle & want the true Skin are most liable to the Infection. —— It may be contracted by a Kiss, or by Sucking; Women have sometimes got it by sucking Children who have had this Disease, or dry nursing them, and putting the Spoon with which they fed them frequently into the Mouth, when it begins with an Ulcer in the Throat; thus we see that the Part where the Infection shews itself first are generally those to which the Venim has been immediately applied —— — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

— Gonorrhæa —

A small Portion of venereal Virus absorbed by the spongy Glans Penis, will produce Irritation and Ulceration — Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh says, that a Clap is an internal Shanker, the Diſsection of Bodies in the Disease does not prove it, but all allow an Excoriation on the inside of the Urethra, which discharges like a Part that has been Blister'd. — I do not approve of purging and Bleeding so copiously as they do at Edinburgh, 'till they exhaust the Patients Strength. — Salts and Manna twice a Week, with Ung. Merc. to the Parts are generally sufficient in a Slight Clap. — When the Disorder is local, the Cure should be topical, Oil Injections are most likely to succeed, Preparations of Lead and violent Aſtringents commonly Pox the Patient. — Dr. Oliver says that Vit. Alb. answers the End of cooling and deterging the Ulcerations, and often cures a fresh Clap in two or three Times using. — The Proportion is Vit. Alb. ʒj Aq. Hord. ℥ij Vel. ℥iij. it soon removes the Chordee, Priapism, and all the Inflammatory Symptoms, the Patient should make Water just before its use. — — — — — — — —

In a recent Clap then it will be sufficient to purge twice a Week, or keep the Body open with an Electuary composed of Elect. Lenitiv. Crem. Tart. Jalap and Nitre. — ℞. Ol. Amygd. (cum Rad. Anchuſ. tinct.) ℥iij Ope Syphoni bis Die injiciend. pro Septimanâ. — Afterwards the vitriolic Injection once a Day, and twice towards the latter End. — If a Dysury succeeds its Use, a Powder of Sal. Nitr. Sacchar. alb. G. Arab. ā. p. æ will be proper. —

Shankers often proceed from not keeping the Parts clean —

Buboes from an absorption of the Matter into the Blood. —

We shall generally have a soreness in the inguinal Glands, when this is considerable we must use the Ung. Cæruf. which is also the best topical Application for Shankers and even Buboes may be dispersed by it, but if they are far advanced it will be bett. to promote their Suppuration — Nothing sooner removes the Chordee, Ardor Urine &c. than the Inject. ex. Oleo. A. Hernia humoralis or swelling of the Testicles is no uncommon Complaint, and frequently proceeds from a Stoppage of the Running; its Cure is to be attempted by Bleed, and that repeatedly if the Patient be plethoric, and a discutient Cataplasm applied, of Farin. Avenac. Ol. Oliv. Acet. & Ung. cer. vel. ℞. Thor. And. ℥iij. Ung. cer. fort. ℥j M. after the Inflammation is abated, and give two or three Vomits of Ipecac. — The Scrotum must be suspended in a Bag Truss, and the Body kept open by cooling Laxatives, and afterwards Mercurials for some Time as there is evidently an Absorption of Matter into the Blood — For an Ad Gleet, astringent Injections are principally to be Depended upon, such as, ℞. R. Saturnin. ℥j Aq. fontan. ℥iij M. inject ℥ij bis die. —

The second Infection, ——

Is when the Disease becomes universal, and requires a very diff.t Method of Treatmt. here mercury is our only Specific. —— The general Practice is to salivate, but this is quite unnecessary, if the Patient will submit to Rules, otherwise Salivation is the best Method - - - Mercury acts by its stimulus, and wou rather endeavour to carry it off by the Pores of the Skin, for if we can do it by therein greater Quantity than by the Salival Glands, our Cure will be more compleat, to this End we must confine the Patient to his Room, and put him Flannel, for if he catches Cold, the Mercury will pass off by the Salival Glands or Intestines, but whilst a plentiful Diaphoresis is kept up, there will be no danger. — Van Swietens Solution of Sublimate has made a great Noise, but will do no more than any other mercurial Preparation - - - If the disease affect the Skin it will be found very efficacious: But relapses frequently succeed its Use. In a confirmed Lues: nothing perhaps is more efficacious than the following, ℞. Mer. calcinat. gr. x Sulphur. aurat. Antimon. gr. x x. Opii. pur. gr. iij. Cons. Cynosb. q. s. f. Pil. x ij. sumat. j Omni nocte cum Decoct. Sarsapar. lbiss. vel. lbij. omni die. This method succeeds in emaci-ated hectic Habits. —— The most difficult Cases which occur in the venereal Practice are such, where the Infection is complicated with a Scorbutic, or other bad Habits of the Body. Here the previous bad habit sometimes so exactly assumes the appearances which were produced by Infection itself, that it is almost impossible to determine, when the communicated Disease is removed, and consequently when we are to deviat from the farther use of Mercury — In all such Cases, repeatedly to urge one Course of Mercury after another, is nothing more than to add Strength to the Disease; the Medicine heightening the Symptoms, and aggravating every untoward appearance — Mild, antiscorbutic Medicines, joind with a well directed Regimen, are the only Means which can be pursued with Propriety and Success. ——

The Menses

The Menses are a Discharge of Blood, which Women are subject to monthly, from the vaginal and uterine Vessels, the Quantity usually evacuated is from ℥v. to ℥viij. In a sound State it begins about the Age of 13 Years, and ceases about 45 or 50. What ~~[illegible]~~ is the Cause of this discharge has always been matter of great uncertainty. Friend and others assert that tis owing to a Plethora, the Vessels say they, being dis-tended and filled with Blood, Nature contrives this way for her Relief. Others contradict this reasoning, and say, if this was the Case, Bleeding would prevent it but we find repeated Bleeding has no such effect, for the menses will return at their usual Period and in as large a Quantity, again in consumptive Cases where there is a general Relaxation of the animal System, and an Emptying of the Vessels, yet the Menses return at their stated Periods, therefore a Plethora cannot be the Cause. Dr. Whytt thinks the Cause is a partial Plethora and upon this plan all the Symptoms may be accounted for. — But then, what is the Cause of this Plethora? Indeed we know not. I would impute it to a Stimulus ~~[illegible]~~ analogous to that which excites the Brute species to Copulation, and in most female Animals the Stimulus is periodical, but in them this Stimulus ceases after conception till after Delivery: In all disorders of Women Physicians attend to this Discharge, and make it their curative Indications to promote it, and think if they can effect that they have cured their Patient, tho this perhaps is more frequently a Conse-quence, than Cause of the Disorder.

Suppression of the Menses.

This disorder is termed Chlorosis when the Patient has never had an appearance of the Menses, at other Times it is called a suppression of them. — The Cause may be a viscid, pituitous Lentor and a Slow languid Circulation and in our Cure we must pay no further Regard to it, than as a Symptom which will be removed ~~by~~ w.th the Disorder. — It will be best to begin our Cure with cleansing the Prima Via with an Emetic, and afterwards by Bark, Chalybeates, and Aromatics to strengthen the whole Habit, and invigorate the Circulation by w.ch means we shall revive the Stimulus, which has lain long dormant, and Cure the Patient. Sometimes a Plethora is the Cause and sometimes catching Cold by constringing the Vessels, stops the Discharge. ---- When a Plethora is the Cause, Bleeding will sometimes bring them down in an Hours Time when a want of Stimulus occasions the Complaint — Chalybeates are amongst the most efficacious Medicines, upon the same Plan Tinct. Cantharid has been recommended. Ext. Sabin. and all its Preparations are of Service ——— The Elix. Myrrh. comp. is an excellent Medicine — But if the Cause be a general Relaxation, our Stimulants will be of no Service, till we have corrected and strengthened the whole Habit —

Uterine Hemorrhages.

We shall generally find to be caused either by an increased Stimulus or want of Elasticity and defect in the contractile Power of the Vessels, the 1st attends People of Strong, plethoric Habits, the latter those whose nervous System is greatly relaxed. ——

A third Cause may be too great a Rigidity, as from Age the Vessels may be rendered too rigid to admit a free passage to the Blood, when they may be ruptured by the force of the Circulation, and an Hemorrhage ensue... As to the 1st we must remove the Stimulus by Venesection and Opiates, Nitre is also a good Medicine, but Tinct. Saturnin. succeeds best of any thing, it acts by weakening the nervous System and inducing a Paralysis. When Relaxation and Inelasticity are the Cause, Chalybeates will be found the best Remedies, the Tinct. Styptic. of the Middlesex Hospital which contains ℥j of calcined Vitriol to ℔j of Spirits is an excellent Medicine — But when the Hemorrhage to great Excess, we must have recourse to the most powerful Astringents, such as Bark, Sap. Hemat, Terr. Japon. Sang. Drac R. Rosar. Elix. Vitr. ac. Pulv. Syptic. Ed. and Medicines of that Class. ——

Fluor Albus.

This Complaint proceeds from an increased Secretion of the fluids that lubricate the internal Parts of the Vagina, &c. the Cause may be any thing that relaxes the Parts, such as hard Labour, profuse Venery, a Gonorrhœa, &c. Bals. Copaiv. and all terebinthinate Medicines with whatever strengthens the Habit in general and stimulates the Vessels to more powerful Contractions will be of Service, some recommend Tinct. Canthar. and G. Lac. upon the Plan we must joine Chalybeates with Stimulants, for while we have a universal Relaxation we cannot expect a cure, a fomentation and Oak Bark with Alum will be of service, but if the Patient does not refrain from Venery, Medicine will avail little. —— The Elect. Peruv. Rob. is an Efficacious Medicine. . ——

The Womb, like all other Organical Parts is subject to Inflammation and requires the like Treatment; it also is subject to ulcerate, which if we cleanse and detergo, we shall heal. —— The Scirrhus and Cancer are Opprobria Medicinæ. ——

Cutaneous diseases.

The Lepra is divided into that of the Greeks, and Arabians, the 1st is what is known amongst us, and is called Elephantiasis from its Resemblance to the Scales on the Body of the Elephant it proceeds from obstructed Perspiration, and is a disorder very difficult to Cure. Crude Antimony and all its Preparations are the best Medicines, yet will not always succeed ~~over~~ I know not how they ~~stimulate~~ act unless by their Stimulus, Dr. Mead recommends Pr. Canth. from the analogy between the Skin and Kidneys but I should rather attribute it a Stimulating Property: Mercurials oftentimes increase the Complaint, and throw out a number of Spots. Dr. Sutherland commends a Decoction of Rattle Snake Root. The Decoct. Ulmi. is also used. The Decoct. Junip. will sometimes succeed; but I know of no certain Cure, Antimonials I have found most efficacious; when the Disease is local, topical Applications bid fair to be of Service. If confind to a few Spots, Blisters promise Relief.

The Psora.

Is owing to little Animalculæ, burrowing under the Skin. Mercurials are inimical to all Animals, Sulphur is a very efficacious Application, but inelegant, Helleb. Alb. answers very well. The Itch is sometimes complicated with the Lepra, and then Antimonials ~~are~~ should be given.

Diseases of Infants.

Gripes are produced from the retain'd Meconium, which the Intention of Cure is to expel by Glysters, Ol. Amygd. and Syr. Violar. Rhabarb. Syr. Rosar. &c. Acidities in the Prima Via will be productive of Gripes & Spasms, to this Cause most of the disorders of Children are owing, Rhubarb and Nutmeg are of Service, Julap. e Creta. Test. Ostreor. &c. Or if costive, Magnes. Alb. which is the Alkaline Basis of Sea Salt. difficult Respiration is not taken Notice of by Authors, which is a Complaint very prevalent in and about London, where their Food seems to be the principal Cause, owing to the Alum which Bakers put into their Bread — To remedy this, D. Smellie advised Flour for their Food, but all the Farinacea when unfermented are hard to digest, and tend to creat glutinous Viscidities, hence a pituitous Lentor. — All attenuants and Expectorants will be proper. Vin. Ipec. may be given very safely.

Tinea.

In young Children it will be proper not to repel it, an Oil Skin Cap will promote the discharge and in Time will cure it, when older the Hair must be shav'd close, and an Unguent applied, composed of Barbadoes Tar, and Sulphur, the Ashes of Tobacco are esteem'd Specific — It will be best to avoid Mercurials.

Fevers from Dentition

If the fever runs high, we must palliate by bleeding, and open the Gum with a Lancet; Fits that proceed from Acidities, will be relieved by the Testacea. Boerhaave recommends Sp. C. C. Worms from their Irritation in the Intestines will cause fits. Mannum is the best Remedy but difficult to administer, Æthiops Mineral with Pulv. Rhab. and a decoct. Arg. vir. will generally succeed. This decoction will also remove itchy Pimples, between the Fingers if rubbed with it

Tussis convulsiva.

This proceeds from a Spasmodic Structure of the Glottis, and is to be cur'd by Antispasmodics, bleeding is proper if the patient be plethoric, lest the Circulation being retarded, a Vessel should burst, after Venesection an Emetic and gentle Purgative may be of service, Opiates are extremely useful, a good dose of Elix. Paregor. twice or three Times a day answers very well, Julap. c Mosch. is an excellent Medicine, Tinct. Castor. Lac. Amon. vitriolic Ether. and Blisters will be useful, oily Medicines are prejudicial, when the disorder is remov'd, the Habit should be strengthened by Bark, and Chalybeates — Sometimes this Cough will give Way to Nothing but change of Season —

Scrophula or Struma.

Is an indolent Tumour resembling a Scirrhus, but more yielding to the Touch, it principally affects the glandular Parts, sometimes the Membranes, and Bones, the Cause is a putrilous Lentor, sometimes it is hereditary. We rarely have a perfect Suppuration in these Cases, The Cure is twofold, to correct the bad Humours and remove the Tumour, the 1st will be done by whatever strengthens the Solids, and attenuates the fluids. Some recommend Mercury, which is improper as it relaxes the Solids.

Bark bids fairest to answer the Ends, Decoct. Rub. Tinct. is a good attenuant and has relieved.

On Poisons

Any substances that endanger Health and Life as soon as taken into the Body, are call'd Poisons, they are of different and opposite Species, and one Poison may often prove an Antidote to another. As Acids to Alkalies, and Vice versâ. There are three Classes, the narcotic, animal, and mechanic; The Narcotics are Opium Henbane, Mandragora &c. The second are, the bite of a Viper, Mad dog: &c. The Mechanic are those of an acrimonious Nature, which stimulate and spasmodically affect the Nerves, such as Arsenic, metallic Salts, corrosive sublimate, powder'd glass, &c. In the List of poisons likewise, may be reckon'd noxious, sulphureous Vapours, such as those of the Grotto del cane near Naples, the Steams of fermenting Wine, mineral Acids sulphureous in Pits, Mines, &c. Dr. Mead's Treatise is very ingenious, but equally erroneous, his Account of Opium acting by Rarefaction is intirely false. He owns that Opium taken in too large a Quantity kills, and for its Cure directs strong diuretics, laxivial Salts &c. in order to defilete the Vessels, and dissolve the Gummy Part, of the Opium; but if Opium acted by Rarefaction & and distension of the vessels, its deadly effects might be antisipated by repeated Bleedings; but as no such advantage is reaped from it,

we may justly conclude that Opium does not act by Rarefaction. —
But truly its Modus Operandi is by lessening the sensibility of the nervous, and Irritability of the muscular System, in so much that a considerable Quantity taken, renders the Heart insensible of its usual Stimulus the Blood, hence a Paralysis of that Organ, and suffocation ensues, the Pulse is slow and strong, as in Apoplexies, this proceeds from a Stagnation of the Blood in the Ventricles of the Heart, which happens from its being rendered less irritable, and Consequently its Contractions diminished
As this then is the manner in which Opium and all Narcotics act, we may easily judge when it is proper to administer them, and why Opium is of such great use, in disorders proceeding from Irritations and Spasms. —
The mechanical Poisons when taken into the Stomach, such as corrosive sublimate, Arsenic, &c. irritate and vellicate the Parts by their pointed Spiculæ producing the most violent Symptoms, exciting Inflammations, Convulsions, Mortifications and Death. —
All these applied externally act as Caustics, how then must they affect the internal more sensible and delicate Parts — The Cicuta Aquatica occasions convulsions, locked Jaw and death, by inducing a strong Irritation on the nervous System.

We will now speak of those Poisons which spasmodically constringe when received from without — The Grotto del Cane at Puteola in Italy, is a Vapour arising above the Surface of the Earth to the Heigth of a common dog, it is then condensed, and falls down again, this Metallic Vapour, is analogous to a vitriolic Acid, and acts by spasmodically constringing the Lungs, so that Respiration ceases, and Death ensues, if the Animal be not quickly removd into the open Air, and it sooner recovers, if thrown into cold Water, a Man may stand in the Grotto without any Inconvenience, the Vapour not rising higher than his Knees.

The Bite of a Viper principally affects the Liver and Viscera, hence a Jaundice from a Spasmodic stricture on the biliary Ducts —

Dr. Mead attributes the Effects of the Grotto to its inelastic ponderous principles, but they are evedently owing to a spasmodic Constriction of the Lungs. The Effects of Wine Steams are accounted for in the same Manner, There have been many Instances of being suddenly suffocated by going into a Cellar newly opend — Poisons from the Bite of a Mad Dog operates much in the same Manner, principally affecting the Oesophagus and Fauces. The Effects or Symptoms that are reported to succeed the Bite of a Tarantula, are intirely fictious, for upon a Strictest Enquiry, the Bite of this Animal is found harmless — Dr. Mead quotes Baglivi and after him, others have fallen into the Error, —

Baglivi was certainly imposed upon by Vagrants, who pretended to be bit, and counterfeited the Symptoms in order to excite Pity and Charity, from the compassionate Beholders. A good Whip would certainly be a much better Instrument in the Cases than a Fiddle, it would render the Patient more active, increase the circulating Powers, promote Perspiration, and soon effect a radical Cure. There is a much larger Species of Tarantula in the Molucca Islands, where the Air is much hotter, and one would suppose the Venom stronger, but we find they are intirely innocent. The great Pope being asked his Opinion of the Tarantula? answered; that it was the most complaisant Animal he knew, that it never afronted People of Fortune, but was irreconcileable Enemy to Vagrants and Beggars. The grand Indication in the Cure of Poisons, is to promote their discharge from the Stomach as soon as possible by an Emetic, if it be of an acrimonious Nature; give warm Water and Oil plentifully, which at the same Time it evacuates, tends to blunt and sheath the acrimonious Salts, and defend the tender Parts; afterwards particular Poisons require particular Remedies. Ipec. is an excellent Medicine when Opium and other Narcotics have been taken in too large Quantities, it counteracts the Effects of Opium by its stimulus, and must be given in ~~large~~ small doses, so as to keep up a constant Irritation, Sinapisms applied to the Feet, and Blisters also are serviceable, internally volatile Salts and all Stimulating Medicines are proper.

Lapis Infernalis may be neutralized and rendered harmless by Acids — A Person who had taken in a quantity of acid Vapour, was cured by throwing a large Quantity of volatile Salts about him. Corrosive Sublimate have been applied to the Head, the Part was cured by fomenting with a solution of laxivial Salts, thus we see that Poisons are cured by their opposites, and that the great Intention is, to evacuate the Poison and counteract its Operation. —

The Bite of a Viper is best remedied by sucking the Wound immediately if this has been neglected, we should scarify and cauterize the Part to keep the Wound discharging. Oil of Olives if immediately applied and well rubbed in warm, is a certain Cure, it acts by inviscating and blunting the acrimonious Particles, thereby preventing their bad Effects — Internally all antispasmodics are indicated, in Conjunction with Opiates. Sal. Viper. C. C. &c. are the best Remedies. Musk in large Doses is an excellent Medicine —

They are allay the Spasms, and expel the Poison by the Skin. Dr. Smith is of Opinion that if we were better acquainted with Poisons, we might have extremely active, and efficacious Preparations from some of them. — — — — — — —

Hydrophobia

In a nervous disorder from the Bite of a Mad Dog, the Wound in these Cases must be kept open as long as possible, and a little Ung. Mercur. rubbed in. Neither the Pulv. Antiphysus nor bathing in Salt Water are to be regarded as infallible when given alone. The Tonquin Remedy, which is Musk gr. xvj. Cinnab. nativ. gr. xii mane and Vesper. sumend. prolongo tempore, has for some Time been in great Esteem, if given before the Symptoms appear. Turpeth. Mineral. and Hellib. alb. are both strongly recommended. Dogs never die of this disorder after the use of the latter, the Dose is as much as will lie on a Crown, a Vomitting and copious salivation come on, and they appear to be extreamly ill, but notwithstanding recover and do well, but it is unfit for the human Species, I would treat the Case of a Hydrophobia in the following manner — The Wound must be immediately rubbed with Ung. Merc. fort. and two or three doses of Turpeth Mineral should be exhibited at proper intervals, and then give the Tranquin Medicine for 7 or 8 days, and order the Patient to go into the cold Bath. — Large doses of Musk and Opium have succeeded after the Symptoms of the Hydrophobia have appeard. —

Electricity.

This subtle elementary Fluid seems to promise considerable advantages in a medical Way, and from the success which has undoubtedly in some Cases, attended the small advances hitherto made in medical Electricity, there is Reason to hope, that nothing is wanting to reduce the practice of this more complicated Branch, to some degree of Consistence, but perseverance in the Application of it, and a careful Induction, form'd on numerous Trials. After all, Electricity thus allied, must partake of the uncertainty attending the very complicated Art, with which it is combin'd, and in which unfortunately for Humanity, we are more frequently liable to be led astray in our deductions, by that old Sophism, post hoc. ergo propter hoc, than in any other.

Casus, Medicusve levavit
Ogrum a precipite?
Hor:

is often a Question of very difficult Solution; and if truly resolved the answer would not turn out to the honor of Physic so often as we could wish.

We have Reason however to hope that a less degree of ambiguity will be one of the good Consequences attending its present more simple Mode of Administration. One great source of uncertainty, among many others, is the medical administration of the electric Shock, is, that though we are able to transmit it, for Instance, from one Extremity of a paralytic Limb to another, yet the Electric Fluid is by no Means under our Command in its Course between those two points, which it shapes out for itself through the best & most continuous Conductors, and shortest passage: and as there Reason to suppose that it moves thro' Bodies, in the form of a Ball, or Cylinder of no very great diameter, it may, or it may not, touch those parts in its passage on which its Action would be beneficial; nor can we imagine any Method by which this salutary direction of the Electric Fluid may be procured, otherwise than en Tatonnant; that is by varying from Time to Time the Points of its Entrance into and Egress out of the affected Part.

Acc.t of the sore Throat, attended with Ulcers.

By John Fothergill, M.D.

London

This Disease (called Morbus Strangulatorius,) is observed here as well as in those Countries, where the Angina maligna was 1st taken notice of, that Children and young People are more exposd to it than Adults; a greater number of Girls than Boys have it, more Women than Men and the infirm of both Sex suffer more from it than the healthy and vigorous — If it breaks out into a Family, all the Children are commonly affected with it if the healthy are not kept apart from the Sick, and such Adults as are commonly with them, and receive their Breath near at Hand, often undergo the Disease. — It generally comes on with a Chilness or shivering, like that of an Ague Fit; this is soon followed by great Heat, and these interchangeably succeed each other during some Hours, till at length the Heat becomes more intense and constant. — The Patient at the same Time complains of an acute Pain in the Head, of Heat and soreness in the Throat, commonly of great sickness with Vomiting, Purging, or both. — The face soon after looks red and swelled, the Eyes inflamed, and watry, with Restlessness, anxiety and faintness. This disease frequently seizes the Patient in the fore part of the day, as Night approaches, the Heat and restlessness increase, till towards Morning;

when after a short disturbed Slumber (the only Repose they have during several Nights) a Sweat breaks out, which mitigates the Heat and Restlessness, and gives the disease sometimes the Appearance of an Intermittent ---- If the Mouth & Throat be examined soon after the attack, the Uvula and Tonsils appear swelled & the Velum Pendulum Palati; the Cheeks on each side near the Entrance into the Fauces, and as much of them and the Pharynx behind as can be seen, appear of a florid Red Colour; this Colour is commonly most observable on the posterior Edge of the Palate, in the Angles above the Tonsils, and upon the Tonsils themselves. --- Instead of this Redness, a broad Spot or Patch of an irregular figure and of a pale white Colour, is seen sometimes to be surrounded with a florid Red; which Whiteness appears commonly like that of the Gums immediately after having been pressed with the Fingers, or as if Matter ready to be discharged was contained underneath. ---

Generally on the 2nd Day of the disease, the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands to the Fingers Ends are become of a deep erysipelatous Colour, with a sensible Tumefaction, the Fingers are frequently tinged in so remarkable a Manner, that from seeing them only it has not been difficult to guess at the disease. ---

A great Number of small Pimples distinguishably more intense than that which surrounds them, appear on the Arms and other Parts. They are larger and more prominent in those subjects, and in those Parts of the same subject where the Redness is least Intense, which is generally on the Arms, the Breast, and lower Extremities. As the Skin acquires this Colour, the Sickness commonly goes off, the vomitting and purging cease of themselves and rarely continue after the 1st day. This Disease seems to have no stated Period, which can be properly called its Acme. Some grow easier from the 1st day of the Attack; but in general, the Symptoms of Recovery appear on the 3rd 4th or 5th Day and proceed in the following Manner

First, the Redness of the Skin disappears; the Heat grows less, the Pulse, which was hitherto very Quick, becomes slower, the external swellings of the Neck subside, the Sloughs in the Fauces cast off; the Ulcerations fill up; the Patient sleeps ~~upon~~ without Confusion, is compos'd when awake, and his Appetite begins to return towards more solid Nourishment than has hitherto been allow'd him.

If we are called in at the first, while the Sickness or Vomiting continues, it will of use to promote this discharge, by giving an Infusion of Green Tea, Chamomile Tea, Carduus, or a few Grains of Ipec. — In some Instances where the Attack has been severe, and this Method practised, the disorder has gone off with more Ease than was at first apprehended — If these Symptoms don't abate with the Operation of the Emetic, small drau.ts of Mint Tea, with a small part of Red Port added to it may be given frequently, together with some grateful, warm, aromatic, cordial Medicine every 4 or 6 Hours. The Pulv. Contrayerv. simp — comp. confect. Cardiac. Spec. Aromat. Vin. Croc. Aq. Menth. sp. Alexit. sp. c. Aceto; with others of the like Nature, may be used for this purpose. — In this disease 'tis at all Times necessary to attend to the Diarrhoea. — For the most part it ceases with the vomiting in less than 12 Hours from the first attack. If it continues longer than this Period, it is necessary to check it, otherwise it occasions great faintness, sinks the Strength, and in the End produces dangerous Consequences — The aromatic Cordials above mentioned, if they are given plentifully, commonly take off this Symptom, as well as the vomiting; but if they prove ineffectuall, Recourse must be had to astring.ts and anodynes in proportion to the Exigency of the Case, such as the Confec. Fracastor. or Elect. e Scord. e Opio dissolved in small Cinnamon Water, and given post sedes singulas. 'Tis common for the Redness, so often

mentioned,

to appear on the Skin as the Discharges abate. It has happen that this Colour has gone off sometimes, and the Patient has been brought into imminent Danger, upon giving a mild Cathartic, which Circumstances, as they point out a close Connection between them, indicate the Use of a warm Regimen notwithstanding the Heat and other Symptoms might seem to forbid it. Another Symptom which requires our Attention in the Cure of this disease, is an excessive faintness: Of this they generally complain soon after they are taken ill, and continue to do so, if ~~sensicable~~ sensible, till the distemper begins to abate. The urgency of this Symptom seems to indicate a degree of Danger: It is more or less violent, as the disease is mild or malignant, and an abatement of it may be looked upon as a sure Presage of Recovery. Warm, aromatic, and gently stimulating Medicines, such as have been already mention'd, as most effectual to suppress the Vomiting and check the Looseness attending this disease, have likewise been found useful in removing the present Complaint: And tho' the degree of Heat and quickness of Pulse would be enough to dissuade a Person who has not seen the disease, from giving them in so liberal a Manner, as necessity requires; yet we are not be governd so much by those Symptoms, as by the faintness, depression of the Pulse, & increase of the Putrescency of the Fauces.

One Drachm of the Confect. Raleigh. has been given to a youth not quite 15 years old, Ste. quaq hora, which was soon followd by a sensible amendmt. and the decrease of the Patient's Restlesness, Faintness & Heat.

A Gargle is recommended for the Mouth, the Form of which is,

℞. Decocd. Pectoral. ℥xij cui inter coquendum adde

Rad. Contrayerv. contus. ℥ss. liquori colato admisce

Sacch. Vin. alb. ℥ij ℞. Myrrh ℥j Mel. opt. ℥vj f. garg.

If the Sloughs are large, and cast off slowly, they may be touch'd with Mel. Ægypt. by means of an armed probe; or if the condition of the Fauces is such that this cannot conveniently be done, a spoonful of the following ~~Medicine~~ Mixture may be injected, and retained in the Throat as long as the Patient can endure it, the Parts may be then washed two or three Times with the Gargle alone.

℞. Gargar. prescript. ℥ij. Mel. Ægypt. ℥j M.

A Letter from J. Fothergill, M.D. F.R.S. relative to the Cure of the Chin-cough, read March 16. 1767.

To the Medical Society in London,

Gentlemen,

The Tussis convulsiva, or Chin-Cough is for the most part so troublesome a disease, and sometimes so fatal, that every hint conducive to abate its violence, and prevent the dangers arising from it, will, I doubt not be acceptable to you and the Public.

I have for some Years made use of the following antimonial Medicine, in the Cure of this disease, and often with so much Benefit, to the Patient and satisfaction of myself, as to induce me to mention it casually to my physical acquaintance.

From several of these, I have rec. such favourable accounts of its Success, as to strengen my own Opinion on its Efficacy, and to esteem it, tho' not a certain Cure in all Cases, yet perhaps as useful a Medicine in this Distemper, as any we are yet acquainted with.

The Composition is the following:

℞. Pulv. e. Chel. Cancr. ℥ss.
Tart. Emetic. gr. ij accurate misceantur.

The Testaceus Powder in this Case, is not particularly designd

for any other Use than that of making the Emetic Tartar divisible into very small Doses with precision, and without difficulty — This proportion was fixed upon, as the whole is divisible without a fraction, each Grain of the Powder containing one 16th Part of Emetic Tartar — Where a very small Portion of this is wanted, the Bulk may easily be increased by the addition of some other; or the same testaceous Powder, where more of the Tartar Emetic is wanted, the Quantity of the dose is then sufficient. One Grain, one Grain and a half, or two Grains of this composition may be added to five or six of any testaceous Powder, and given in a small spoonful of Milk and Water, in the forenoon between Breakfast and Dinner, to a Child of a year old: If this Quantity does not prove suffict to excite vomiting, it should be increasd the next day to such a dose as will produce this Effect, and in this manner let it be daily repeated about the same Hour. This Time of day, Viz. between Breakfast and Dinner, has been fixed upon, preferably to any other, On these Considerations, Viz. If the Puke is given early, the Stomach being empty, a straining, too great to be borne without detriment might be occasiond — Was it given in the Evening, the Child would, perhaps, be robbed of too great a Quantity of Nutriment,

Childrens Breakfasts are, for the most part soon digested; atleast, so much Nutriment is taken up in a short Time, as that much Inconveniency cannot ensue from the Loss of Aliment. At Night, when the Fever is vehement, half the former dose of antimonial Powder is given, with a few grains of Nitre, and the Pulv. Contrayerv. c. this generally procures an agreeable Diaphoresis, and takes off some part of ye. moisture which might probably have otherwise increased the irritation and oppression of the Lungs. — 'Tis but seldom that Physicians are consulted at the beginning of this disease, as, for the most part its access is slow, and gives but little alarm, 'till it becomes so evident, as to render it difficult to do any thing more than mitigate the Symptoms. — But, in most Cases, and in every stage of the Disease, I have chiefly trusted to this process — seldom having occasion either to bleed, or to use any other kind of Evacuation, unless to procure a Stool or two daily, if the Medicine above mentioned fails in this respect. — In this Case, a proper dose of Magnesia, given at Bed Time, with the antimonial, seldom fails of answering our expectations. Sometimes no very manifest advantage appears to be gained by this process, in several days,

but, if no material inconvenience arises, it will right to proceed —
The 1st Symptom of Amendm. usually is, that the fits of coughing become
less frequent, the fever abates, and the breathing is not so difficult, the
fits however do not seem to lessen much in point of violence, for some
Days, at length, however the Cough decreases, and every other Symptom abates,
The Child is then directed to take ye Puke only two days together —
and omit it the third — Every other day will soon suffice, and
then once or twice a week, till the Cough is almost gone or wholly —
During this process, they are directed to drink Asses Milk, to eat
sparingly of the lightest Meats, Broth likewise, and Milk in any
shape — Quantity is strickly to be regarded; for the more and oftener
the Stomach is filled, to the least degree of oppression, the longer the
Disease continues, and with the greater violence; The ablest of the
Faculty and those of the most extensive Experience have found, that
to empty the Stomach of its Contents frequently has been the means
of affording most Relief. Oxymel. Scillit. and Ipecac. have stood
foremost in the list of Remedies for the wooping Cough, a consider-
-able Time, and this apparently from their good Effects observa-
-ble from their Operation. — — —

This induced me to make trial of the Remedy in question, as having these particular advantages. — The Medicine is almost tasteless, is in quantity very small, and may be given in the most unsuspected Vehicle. — No considerable Benefits, where we have to do with such Patients as are most exposid this terrible distemper. It is, undoubtedly, more antiphlogistic than either of the Medicines above mentiond, is less irritating in generale, yet operates with equal certainty, and, perhaps, more Energy — It is a powerful diaphoretic; the good Effects of which, in this Case, have been alreany mentiond. ——

One Thing, however, may be necessary to observe, in respect to the Preparation I have described. It was been hinted to me, that it will not long preserve its Efficacy, and this decay is supposed to arise from the Tartar being robbed of its Acid, by the absorbent Powder. ——

This, if true, should induce Persons to mix but a small Quantity at once, to keep it perfectly dry, taking care especially that the Emetic Tartar be prepard by a skilful Hand. I have purposely omitted any Reflections on the nature of this disease, or particular description of its progress, any farther than as they were connected with the History of this Medicine, as I know your design is rather to collect Matters of Fact, than to build Systems. ——

I would not, however, be understood to suppose, that this Medicine will alone compleat the Cure of the wooping-Cough, at all Times, and in all Circumstances. ——

I know it will not, and that this, as well, as every other Medicine, is useful otherwise, just as it is indicated — Cantharides, the Bark, Musk, Castor, and many other medicines have doubtless been of great Use in particular Cases, and may be in peculiar epidemic Constitutions. —

J. Fothergill.

Observations on the intermitting Pulse by Dan. Cod. M.D.

These Papers very lately published with a view of recommending to the Notice of the Professors of Medicine, some remarkable Discoveries, which have been of late years made, concerning the Prognostication of Fevers by the Pulse. We quoted a treatise published by Dr. Nihell which had its rise from a Work written in Spanish by Dr. Solano. In these extracts accompanying Solano's Rules for Prognostication, from the three critical Pulses mentioned by him, viz, the Pulsus dicrotus, or the rebounding Pulse — the intermitting Pulse — and the Pulsus inequalis, or raising Pulse — the first Prognosticating an Hæmorrhage by the Nose — the second a Diarrhœa — and the third Sweats — Solano's Rules of Prognosticating from the intermitting Pulse —

I

2 The intermitting Pulse is a certain Sign of a critical Diarrhoea, and becomes a Mortal one, then only, when the Strength acquisite to perform the Crisis fails — The length of Time spent in the intermission denotes the Quantity of Matter which is flow by the Diarrhoea; or the Number of Stools. In intermission of one Diastole points out a small Evacuation that which takes up the space of two signifies an abundant Evacuation &c —

3 A Tension of the Intestines, joind to the intermitting Pulse is a certain sign of a critical Vomiting superadded to the Diarrhoea —

4 A greater or less Tension denotes a greater or less Evacuation —

5 The Doctor has never observd a simple Crisis by Vomiting, without a Diarrhoea nor that by Urine —

A softness of the bitery joined with the
intermission is a certain sign of a Crisis
by Urine with a Diarrhoea —
When the rebounding Pulse appears at or
about the Thirtieth Day, the Haemorrhage
commonly follows in four Days after.
When it recurs at every sixteenth Pulsation,
the Haemorrhage usherers in three Days
When it is observed at every eighth Pulsation,
the Haemorrhage is to ensue in two Days,
lastly when it recurs at every third fourth
or second Pulsation, the Haemorrhage is to
be expected in twenty four Hours —
Therefore the shorter the Periods of the
Pulsation at w.h the rebounding recurs
the nearer the Haemorrhage. Note, what has
been observed of the rebounding Pulse w.th
respect to the various Periods of Pulsa-
tion and of the distance or Proximity

of the Crisis thereby signified is to be
understood of the other Critical Pulses —
7. According as the Blood flows, the rebounding
of the Artery gradualy slackens until it
entirely disappears soon after the Crisis;
and this gradual Remission of the rebounding
is a sign of an immediately preceeding
Hemorrhage. This remark is to be
applied, mutatis mutandis to the Pulses
which denote the other Crises —

8. If after the Hemorrhage the rebounding
of the Pulse should continue or appear
again, it denotes another Crisis of the
same kind. This is also to be applied
to the other Critical Pulses. Dr. Nichell
says, now, the Doctrines which seem
naturally to result from what has preceeded
tho' they were only offered as a Matter
of Speculation, and we had no experi-
ence to support them, are the following

first the intermitting Pulse in Acute Diseases the Diarrhœa not being present, indicates the use of Purging Medicines. 2. That when the Diarrhœa is present, and is accompanied by the intermitting Pulse, the appearance of this Symptom prohibits the administration of Astringent Remedies. 3. If this Symptom, the intermitting Pulse, has been usually found to cease, on the cessation or continuance of a natural Diarrhœa, or one procured by art; and if with the Disappearance a train of threatening Symptoms, have, likewise ceased, and the Patient has recovered of the general Distemper, by means of this Diarrhœa, that wherein may from analogy, be inferred that a Disease attended with the same Symptoms, arising from the same Cause, shd not

Accompanied w.th the intermitting Pulse, may be expected to the same Method of Cure.

The intermitting Pulse is no uncommon Symptom of Worms in the Prima via. The Quotes an Observation from Dr. Mitchell of a double Tertian Ague attended w.th the intermitting Pulse, in a great Degree removed by a Diarrhea w.ch confirms this Doctrine that artificial Diarrhea would have had the same Effect.

The ways I am the more inclined to this Judgment on the Case, because I have experienced in Agues of all Denominations, the good Effects of Purging Remedies in moderating the Paroxysms, and not seldom curing: at least the this Method has paved the Way for a more successfull administration of the Cortex. In sanguine Plethoric Habits I have more than once directed liberal Blood letting in the Weight of the hot Fit. In those Agues that are endemial to moist

cold Marshy Countries, Bloodletting in general, seems to be improper, tho the warmer Purges may be useful in these Situations the Cortex itself usually requires the additional Help of Aromatics and Chalybeates: and in low impoverish'd Habits of Body, the same Improvement of this Remedy will be necessary in all Places: but, it is the Condition of the Disease itself, the Nature of the Symptoms, & the Constitution of the Patient, more than the peculiarity of the Climate, or the frequency of the Distemper, wch gave the Indications of Cure I cou'd easily illustrate & confirm this Doctrine of Purging in Fevers by many Instances, particularly in the Epidemic Fever in 1741. and those Symptoms were such, as have usually given the Name of low, nervous, Malignant &c. to this Fever. Purging

appeared to be the principal Remedy;
Venaesection indeed was generally premised
& in some Cases, several Times repeated.
In the Progress of My Enquiries, I had frequent
Experience, that if the Body was kept Soluble,
by the daily Exhibition of some gentle Laxative,
if the Diet was light, cooling or rather
subtilized, if the Chamber of the Sick was kept
duly Ventilated according to the Season, by
the admission of fresh Air, & the Patient was
not constantly confined to his Bed, nor
only Sweats encouraged, the Cure of the
Fever might be accomplished in a few
Days.

Effects of Blisters in lessening the Quickness of the Pulse in Coughs, attended wth Inflaction of the Lungs, a Pain in the Side, & Fever

by Dr Heyth Phil. Transact

Blisters tho generally supposed necessarily to encrease the frequency of the Pulse, as well by the Pain and Inflammation they produce, as the stimulation of the Vascular System by the finer Part of the Cantharides that enter the Blood, are yet found in some Cases, to have a contrary Effect.

Five are here related of Persons afflicted wth violent Coughs, and Fever, wth an Oppression upon the Lungs, in wch tho. the Pulse beat from 90 to 120. Times in a Minute, it was by Blisters reduced to its natural State; & tho other Remedies were applied at the same Time, yet the Effect apparently rose from the Blister; as after the Pulse had been reduced by one Blister, it was

again raised, till a second was applied, & then again subsided — The Cough at the same time & feverish symptoms abated, w.ch had resisted Bleeding & all other Remedies before the Blister was applied — The Blisters w.ch were applied sometimes to the Back, and sometimes to the Side when the Patient complaind of Pain in that Part. It is necessary to observe that Dr Whytt cautions against Blistering in a true Peripneumony, and recommends it only when the Peripneumony is of a mild Kind, when the Lungs are not so much inflamed, as loaded with a putrefactous Matter, when Bleeding gives but little Relief, when the Pulse though quick, is small, when the Patient is little able to bear Evacuations, & the Disease has continued a considerable Time in all w.ch Cases it will

produce remarkable good Effects.

From Sr Rich. Manninghame febricula

When Blisters are applied & no Vesication follows, it is a very ill Sign, because it necessarily signifies a new and prodigious hardness in the Skin & Tegments, & such a thickening of Blood as threatens a further & total Stop.

From Hilings Observations on the Air and Diseases of Barbadoes —

The Author exhibits Calomel in the Dysentery to abate the Inflammation. He proposes a Method of Cure for the Babies Cramps, w.th he informs us has hitherto been found to be always successfull. His Method is first to Bleed, if the Patient be Plethoric; then give a gentle Vomit; and on going to Bed a Bolus of Musk and Cinnabar, w.th some warm diluting Liquor to promote Sweating. Next Morning he Orders his Patient to be plunged in Sea Water, or the Cold Bath; to be rub'd dry & to be put to Bed, taking a Musk Bolus as before; drinking after it a Pint of the Infusion of Wild Valerian or Cortex Sassafras w.th plenty of warm white Wine Whey, to promote Sweating, and this to be repeated three or four Nights successively —