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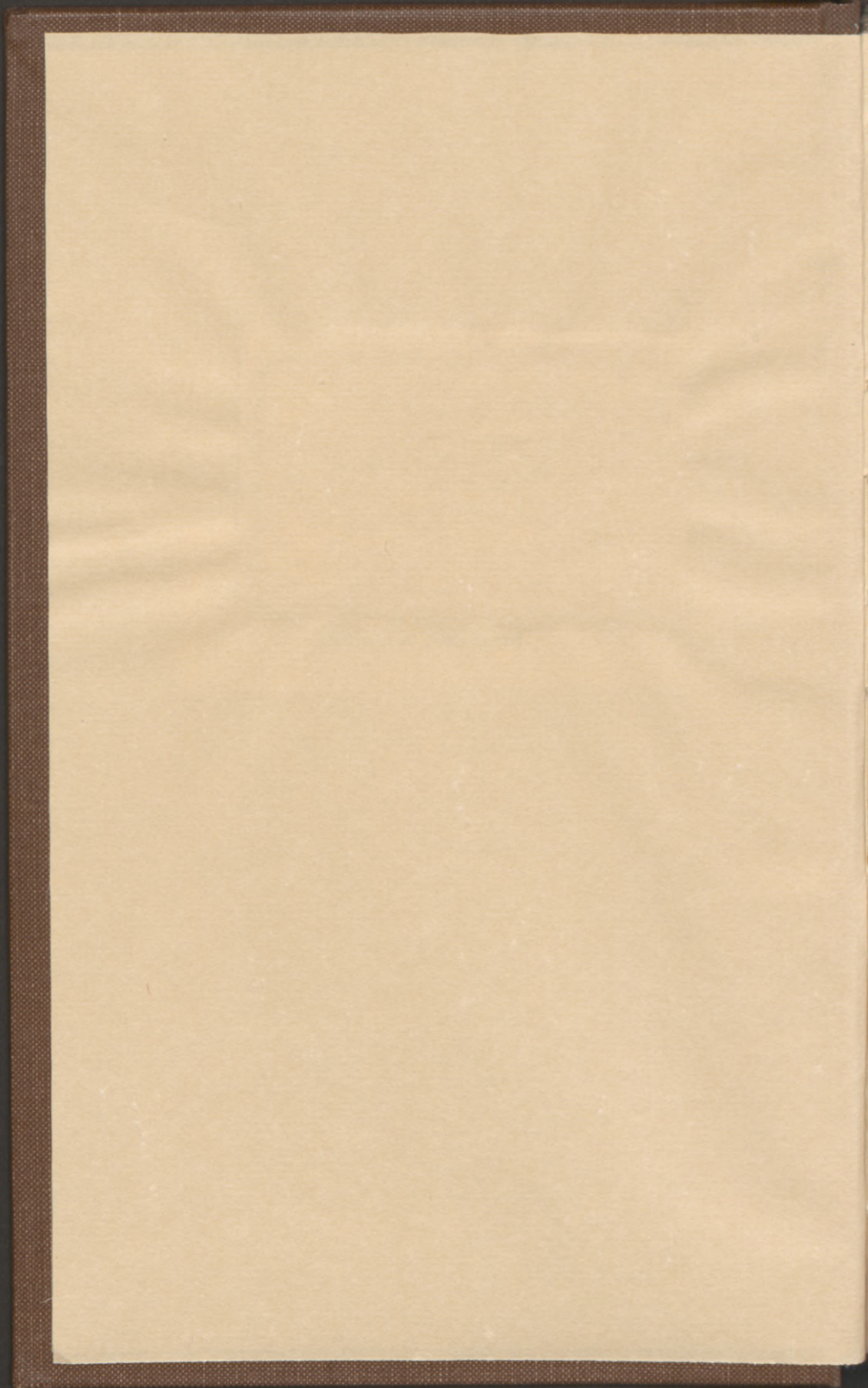
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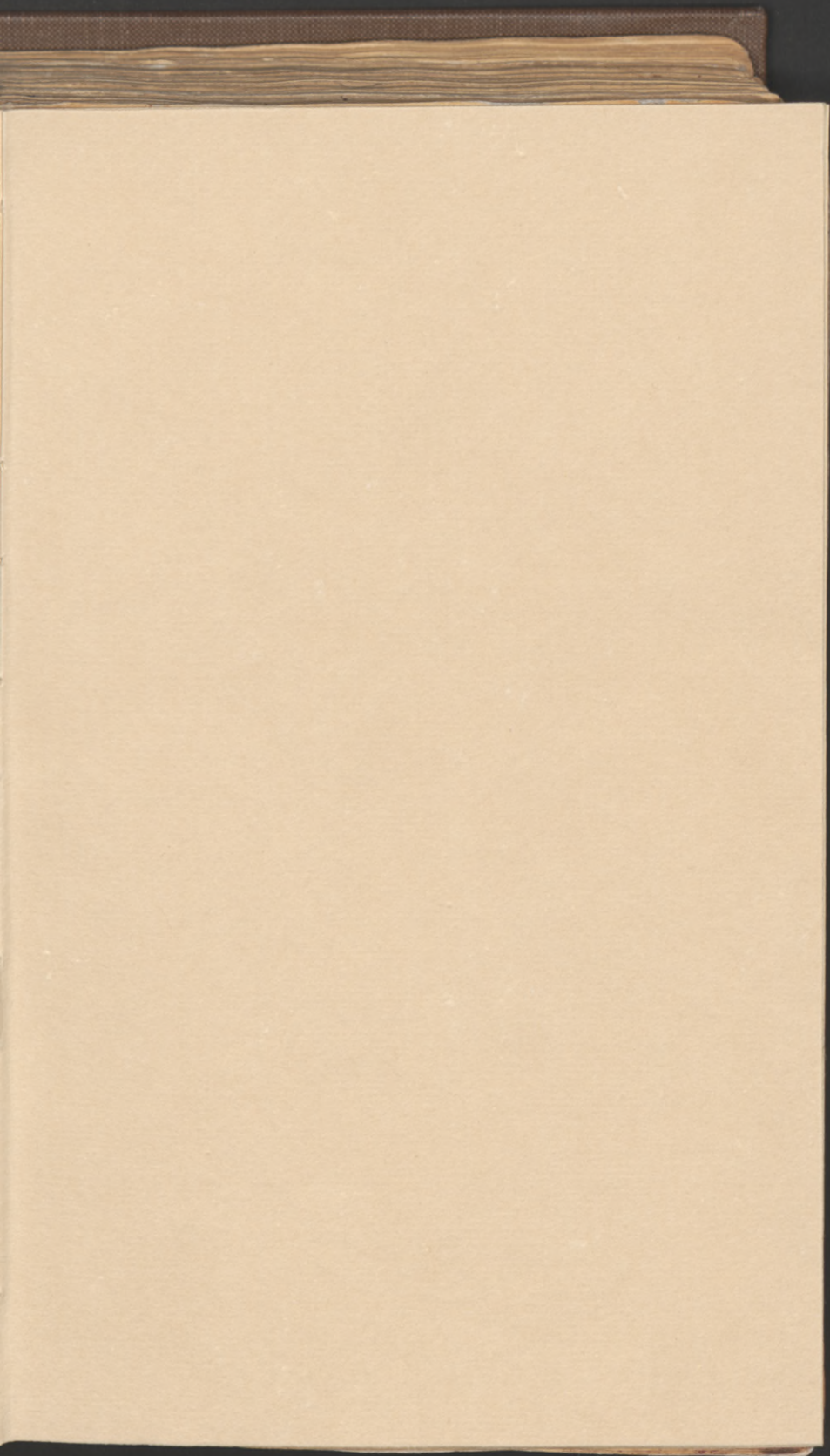
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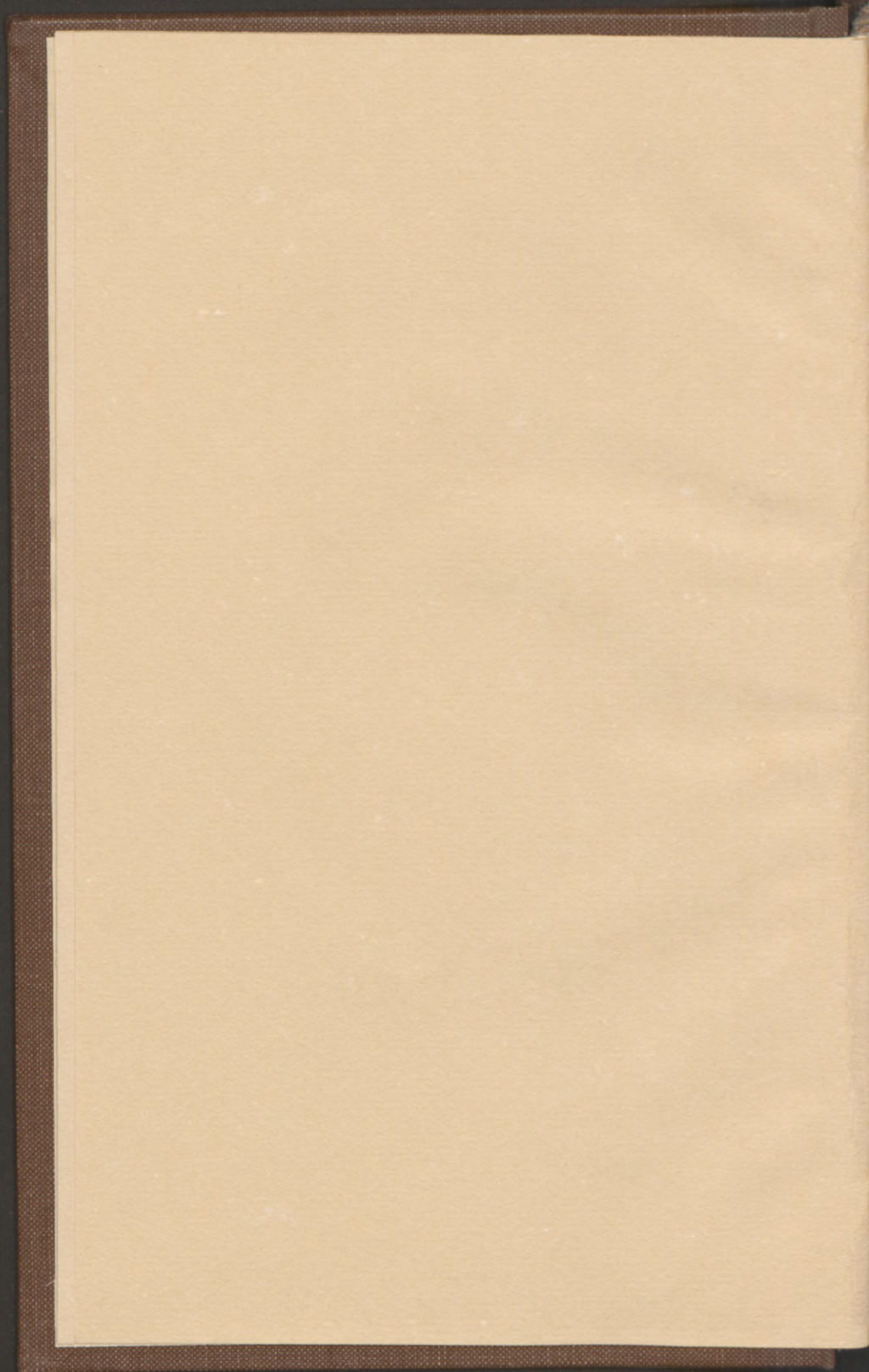
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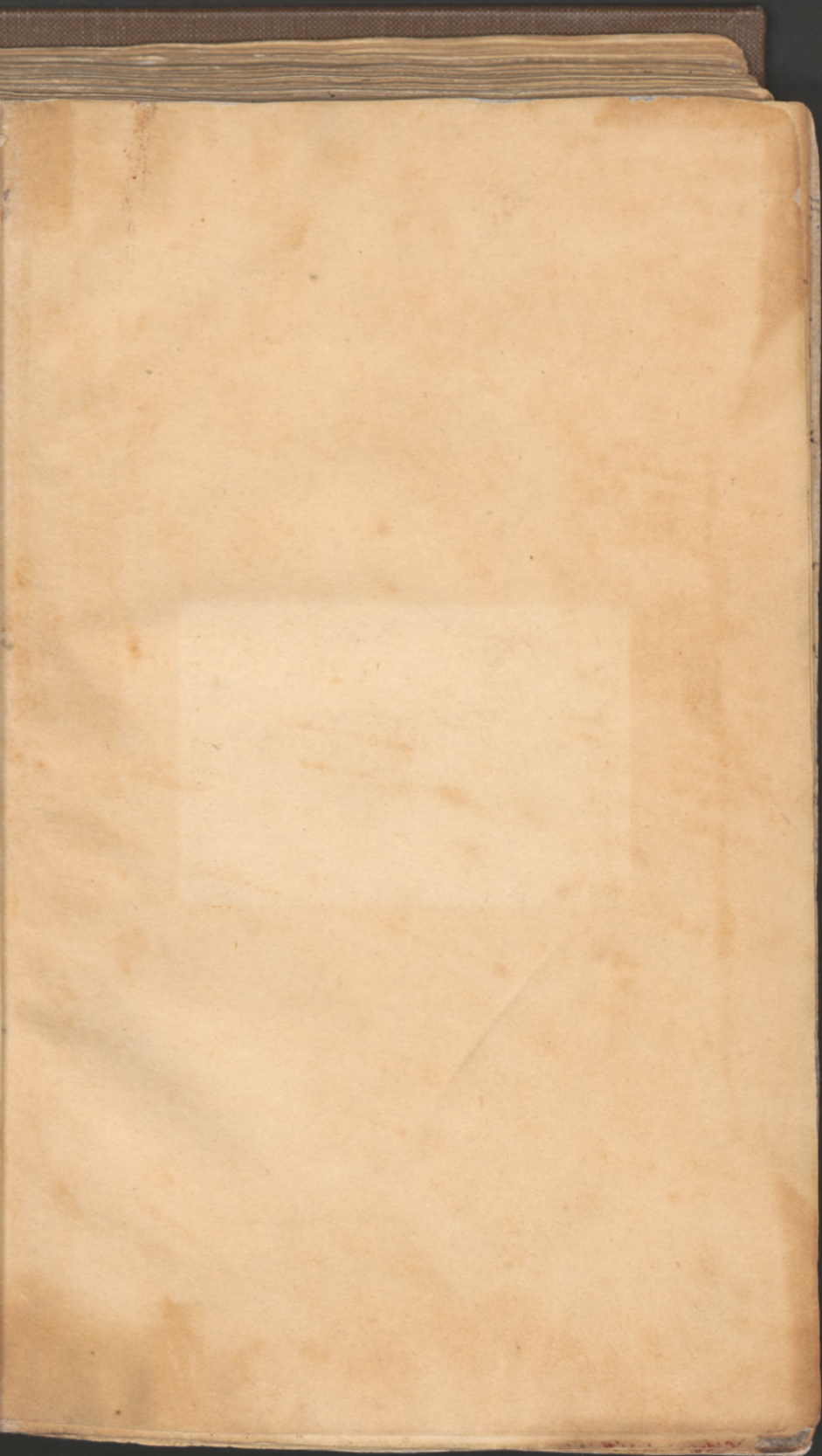
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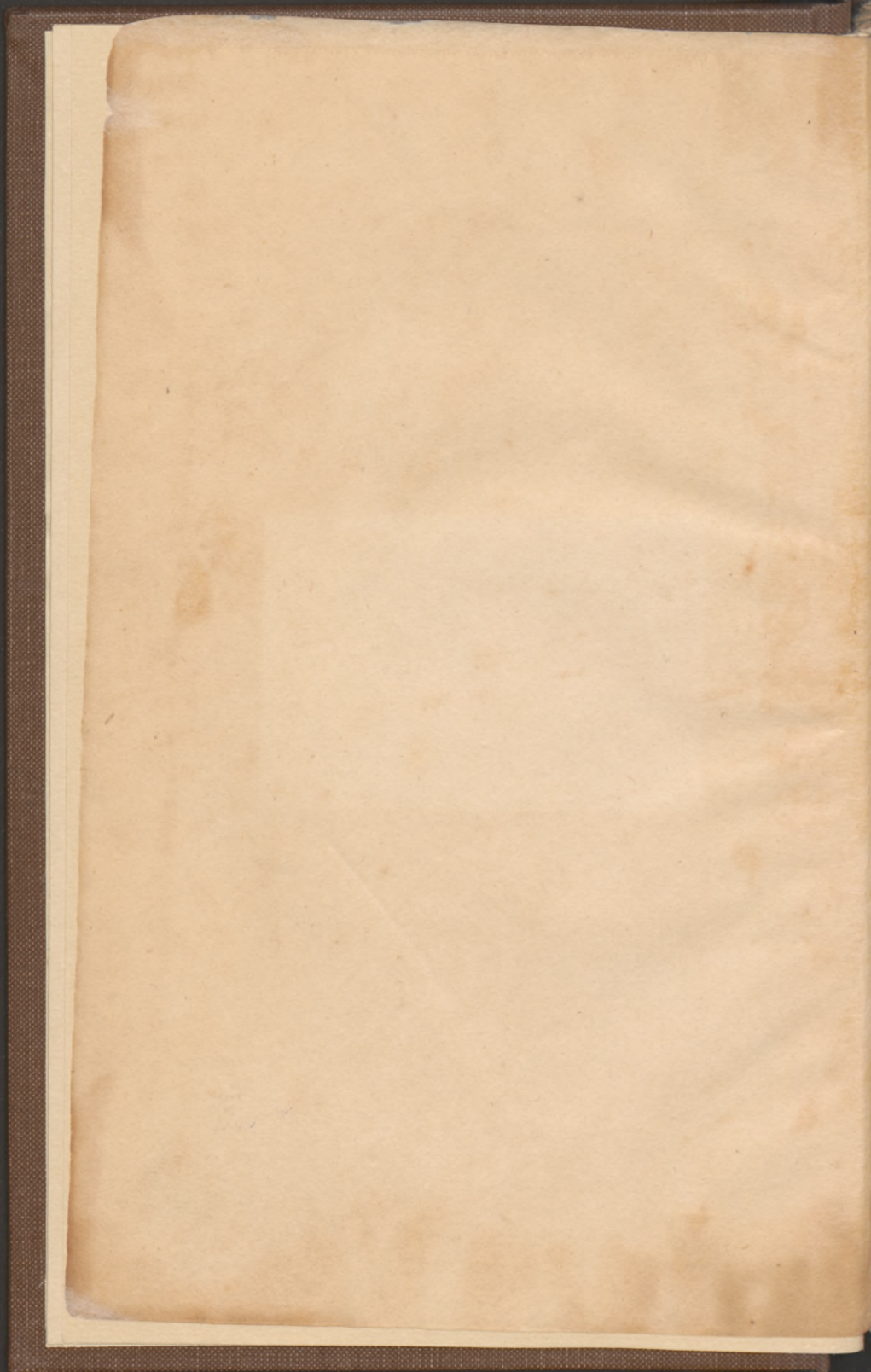
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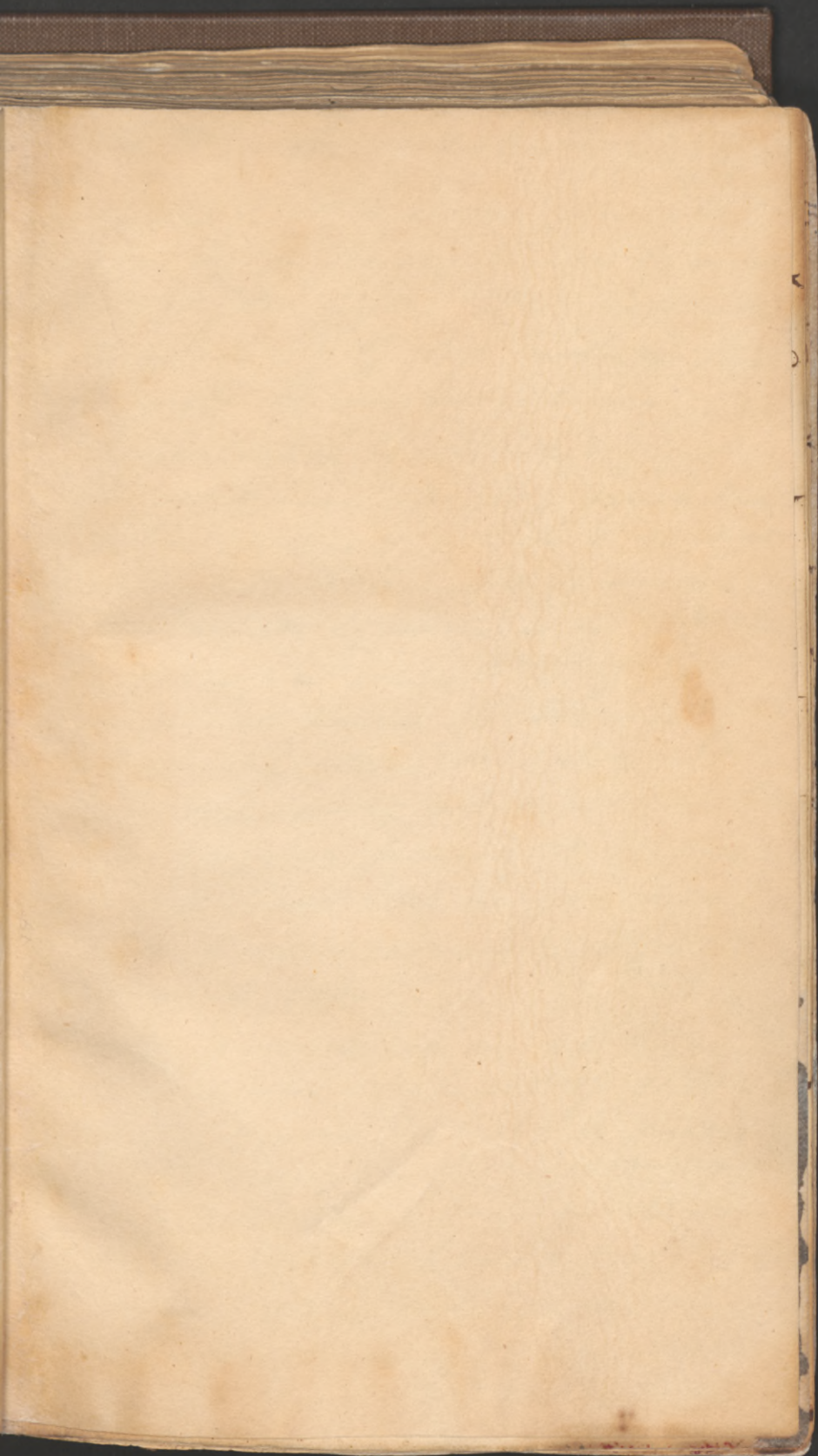


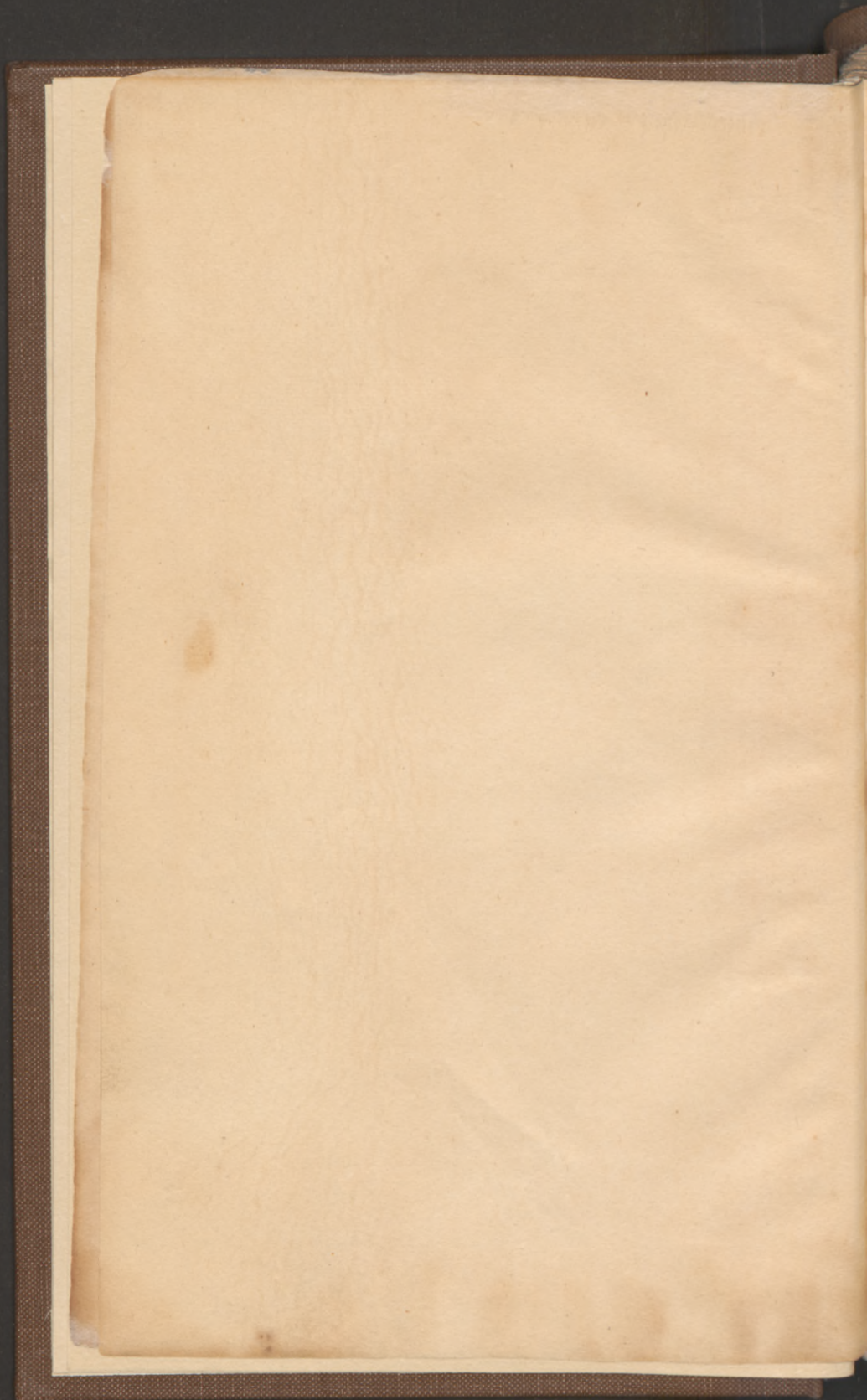


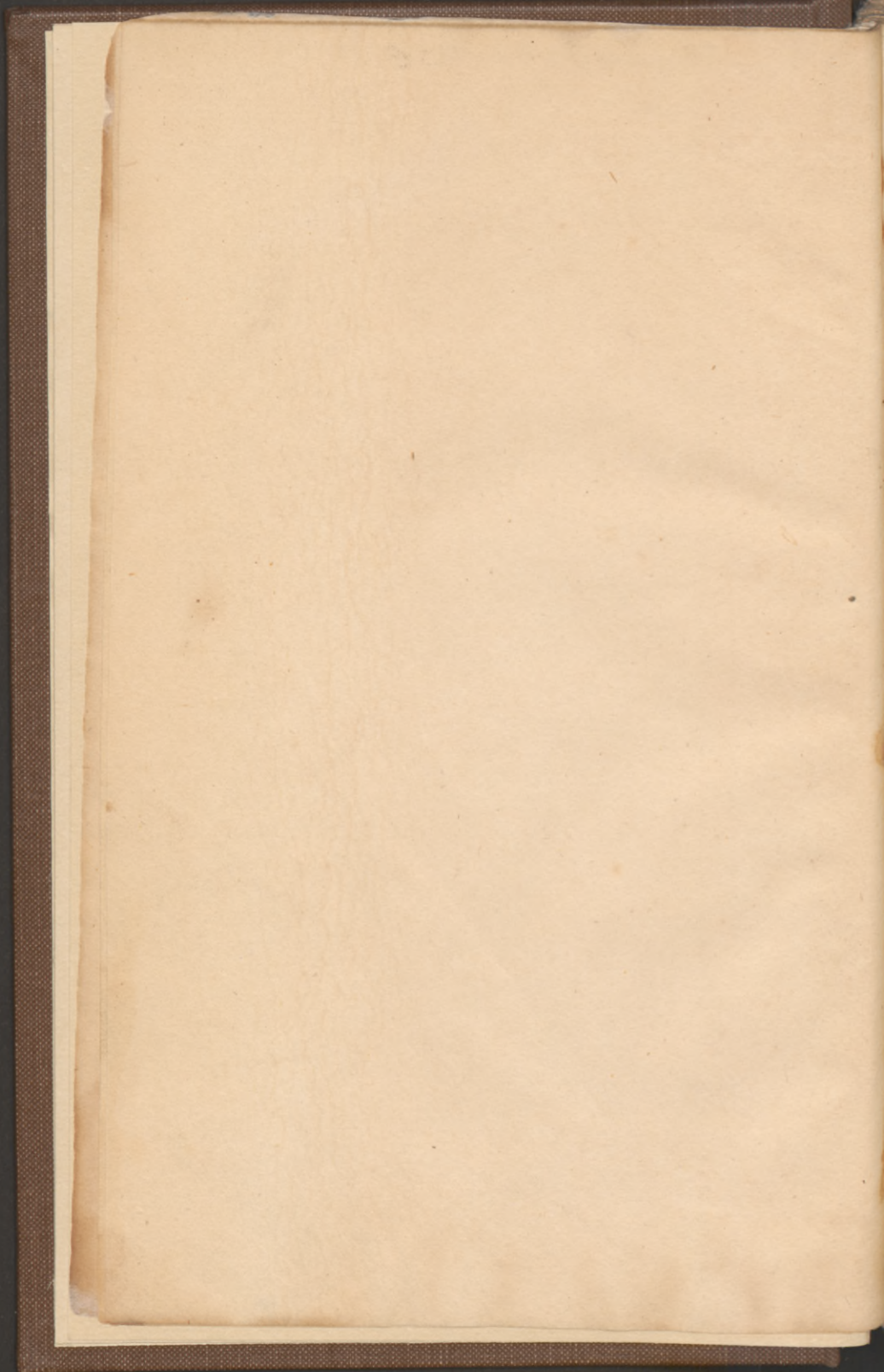












Percussion. It is now generally made by a small piece of wood called a pleximeter. This method of diagnosis is of less value than that made by auscultation.

Auscultation is divided into mediate & immediate. Immediate when the ear is applied & mediate when an instrument is used.

The one used by Leenné is called a Faltescope consisting of a cylindrical piece of wood with a small aperture thro' it. It has a convexity at one end - This has a stopped feeling to it completely. - This can be got at the north west corner of Dove & walnut Sts.



By examination of the pulse in various parts of the body we may ascertain pretty correctly the state of the circulatory functions, as far as it depends on the vascular system. We may also in this way obtain a tolerably correct knowledge of the center of the circulation.

If we could obtain a perfect knowledge of the state of the heart from the venous & arterial systems - but it is well known that by these we cannot obtain a perfect knowledge of these parts. Lanneau was of opinion that all disease of the vascular system could be best studied by auscultation - But when we come to study the maladies of the heart whether they be functional or organic it is our duty to study Delirious patients, acute & anxious the diagnosis of these diseases - to call all our means into action - This will benefit our patient & tend to exalt our own credit. He who undertakes this matter has no small thing to accomplish. It is necessary that he should make himself as well acquainted with both immediate & mediate auscultation. It becomes the student to practice

The modes of diagnosis on many persons. The use of these modes implies a knowledge of both anatomy & physiology. You must study it in nature & in the books. It is in the highest degree worthy of your attention. All I can say here upon this subject will but be in the way of introduction.

By auscultation the cont. of the ventricles & auricles of the heart can be distinguished. In your own persons by lying on hands & feet by a malarp or your vice observe the pulsations of the heart by the ear. Thus the malarp acts as a conductor of sound.

The ear or instrument that has been applied within the over the fifth & sixth & seventh ribs or immediately over the lower portion of the sternum. Thus your vice hears the contractions of the right side of the heart.

Yet these are not the only parts in which you will find the contractions of the heart. Always make your explorations in that region of the heart which you suspect to be diseased.

The actions of the heart are rarely perceptible over the whole chest. But this will be found when the heart becomes much enlarged & of course if the heart be diminished in size its sphere of communication its pulsations will be small & more confined. When the action of the heart is extended over large portions of the chest we are led to the conclusion that the heart is enlarged & thence in its position.

In using the stethoscope we must be careful not to mistake the rising & falling

of the ribs for the swelling in
pulse of the heart.

In a period of good
health the impulse comm: to the
ear is more perceptible.
excessive impulses limited to
a small space indicates one
side of the heart. Excessive im-
pulses of the heart commu-
nicates to a part distant
from the heart indicates to
us another kind of circulation
of the heart. When it is
confined to a limited part
it also tells of disease.

The sound comm: by the heart
also is indicative of disease
of the heart. When the sound
is greater the impulse will be
less. Great sound indicates thin
& weak parietes. This is not
the striking of the heart against
the ribs. The absence of sound
with strong impulse is indi: of
preternatural thickness of
the parietes of the ventricle.

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The heart in sound smelts
by the ventricle is prolonged
& dull. That of the auricles
is quicker resembling the
crack of a whip or the
lapping of a dog in windy
water.

If the whole period of
the action of the heart be di-
vided into 4 parts the contraction
of the auricle will occupy
a little more than one part. The
ventricle about 2 parts. &
the remaining portion the heart
rests. Hence in the twenty-
four hours the heart rests
about 6 hours. Hence you
see the heart is not so
heavily taxed as many would
lead you to suppose.

When any one of the
periods is prolonged it may
be consid: as fine indicat:
of some already existing in
the organ. The observation of
Linnæus leads us to sup:
that the heart beats with

energy when the pulse is small
 & weak. & vice versa. It
 well seems that pathology from
 this fact is of great appor-
 tance to physiology. From
 reason I could not be led
 to conceive how this can
 take place. When in act
 of the heart be strong and
 may be no matter what
 is the state of the vessels -
 & so if the arteries be strong
 but if both are weak we
 cannot say any more. U.

Diseases of the Heart

I shall lay before you a
 catalogue of the principal
 diseases of this organ.

They may be divided
 into 3 claps. 1^o Malformations
 2^o Muscular lesion & 3^o
 degenerations of structure.

Malformations - The foramen
 ovale remains open after
 death in some the morbus

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scerulus of children - The foramen
in valve closed in the foetus -
3^d. The ductus cont. open after
birth. 4th of the pulm: pro-
ter naturally remaining contracted
after birth. 5th The trans-
position of the base of the
aorta - 6th The aorta placed
over the septum & receiving
blood from both ventricles -
7th a 3^d ventricle placed
between the two others - 8th
Some of the valve wanting
9th The whole heart pro-
ter naturally large or small.

Of Muscular Lesions. These

spring up after birth. 1st
Hypertrophy - or unnatural
growth of some of its cavities -
This may be of the left
ventricle - or of the right
ventricle. 2^d Dilatation
of the ventricle without rec

fering to a thinning or thickening of them. of the left & right ventricles. 3rd a compound of the two just named. Hypertrophy with dilations. This too we see present - a varieties. 4th dilations of the auricles with hypertrophy - 5th An-
eurism of the heart -

Degeneracies of the heart.

Fatty changes &c. Deposits of fat around the heart - transformation of its fibres into adipose matter. 2nd bones or cartilaginous - we may take place in diff part of the heart. of the valves - of the substance of the heart. of the coronary arteries - of the pericardium when connected with the heart - 3rd Softening of the heart. The muscular

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fibres having lost their mus-
cular character - colour
changed - soft - &c.

On application of Mess
& resulting from them we
have several aff: - as
carditis - pericarditis &c.

We have before us
the principal organic dis-
eases of the heart. & they
are many - many mensur-
able - nothing is easier than
to determine on the dis:
of the heart - but the part:
aff: is very difficult.

I will call your attention
to those symptoms which are
associated as the dis: of the
heart - many of them will
oft be absent - & others
only present in certain stages
of the dis: -

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alterations in the

force. frequency in the right
 & force of the organ - judo
 variable - & affected by diff:
 postures - 2^d embarrassed
 respiration with cough &
 expectoration - the dyspnea
 greatly increased by exercise -
 3^d an anxious & laborious
 expressions of countenance - 4th
 variations in the complexion -
 unnatural paleness - a purple
 or violet - often only visible
 on the lips - a scarlet
 flush of the face. which dis-
 appears when patient is at
 rest &c. 5th the head aches
 in the forehead - depression
 of spirits - amounting to
 hypochondriasis often - 6th
 wandering muscular pain
 about the chest & arms &
 sometimes in the lower ex-
 tremities - 7th chylipoiesis
 dis: feculence, indigestion

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biliary derangements. & P
serous effusions into the
pericardium, in the perito-
neum & the lower extremi-
ties - gty hemorrhages -
from the lungs - from the
mucous membrane of the
bowels & often from the
liver itself -

We come now to study
particular cases.

Hypertrophy Diagnosis

Allen & Brown has given a
good description of these
maladies. Lennec gave it
its name - The balance
between the heart & arteries
is ^{lost} the whole sanguinary is
deranged - pulse weak -
frequent - irregular - &
inadequate - body ~~stagnant~~
pallid - ~~inspired air~~ ~~inspired~~

Patient is constantly sensible of a act. of the heart.

The Stethoscope. tells great increase of im-pulse with dimi: of natural sound. & this im-pulse not extend over the chest. but confined to region of the heart. If the im-pulse be unusually strong the may sup: both sides affected. Sometimes the pulse is irregular. The rhythm of heart is irregular & unnatural & sometimes scarcely audible. In the ear per-sonal we can only ascertain that the dis: ^{ly} auscultation Percussion gives a dull & flat sound in the pectoral regions.

Autopsy. Hypertrophy in an extent in each auricle

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The ventricle is open
more than an inch at
the base - dem: as it ap-
proaches the apex - The
columna carnea acquires
a prop: enlargement. The
septum seen to belong to
the left than right. The
muscul: fibres a large
& redd: confined to
the inner side - cavity
dem: is thin. The cavity
is oft so small as not
to contain an almond.
In extreme cases it seems
as if it were included
in the apex. The thick-
ness the right side not
more than 5 lines,
greater at the truncus

valves. Simple enlargement
of the right ventricle is less
than in the left.

Simple or passive dilata-
tion of ventricle - We
will have present some
of the signs of organic le-
sion - occasional sensa-
tions of suffocation. pulse
slow, soft & regular -
anxiety at the chest.
Disp: to syncope. pulse
falls to become very slow
as 10 or 12 beats in a
minute - but this occurs
the dilation is functional.
The temper: of patient
aerophilic. High
pal: warm - pal: weak
& pulse sensitive to
hand of the observer is its

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of a soft body over the
heart. The Zenoscope
impulse in leg has nat:
found clear & large &
diffused in prop: to di:
latacion - when confined
to the left ventricle the
impulse is confined to the
left side of heart. When
in the right the impulse
seems and enlarges - face
limia.

Autopsy - Seen in the
thickening of the walls of
the heart - colour more
violet or pale or water-
col. The muscular fibres
soft & compressible behind
the fingers - not more
thick than a line. The

columns. cannot then - the
Septum thin but not as
much so as the other parts -
The augmentation of the
cavity is more in breadth
than length.

Aneurism - Hypertrophy
& dilatation united.

Symptoms - In the left ventricle
Base placed in the same
course: robust. Subject to some
acute & violent causes - pulsations
at & frequent. Dilatation
of heart & pericardium shows
Cannonic injected. Black
& livid complexion florid -
The thorax reveals great sound
& murmur. More perceptible
at the 5th rib. than at
the sternum. The auricle
is throbbing. The contrac-
tions of ventricle can be felt

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Percussion causes a flat sound - The cord is augmented in force of pulsation of the right ventricle. The pulse less disturbed - face more bloated - & of violet hue. The jugulars are in this case distended & will pulsate - respiration more embarrassed - by induration & tumular dyspnoea increased.

Auscultation - impulse found at the ensiform cartilage. They may be found in other parts according to the situation

Autopsy - sometimes dilatation of one side & hypertrophy of the other. & rise versa - or combined in one

Dilatation of auricles - low

Know ^{of no} signs but and
absence of dis: in the ven-
tricles & an increase of sound
in the auricles.

Autopsy Thickening of
the walls of the ventricles
& also dilatation. No judge
of hypertrophy required
experience. With dil: of
the ventricle the auricles
will be enlarged & visce-
rossa.

We come to aneurisms
was once used to involve
the dis: which we are
now studying. The term
embraces few cases. A few
cases have been recorded -
& belong to the left ventricle
principally.

Symptom show it as
slow asthma. When
the aneurismal wall
finds way it does dead

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issues. Aneurisms of the
large vessels often occur
sudden instant & unexpected
to man.

Diagnosis - When the
dil. are not great
assimilate air of the
heart. There is a hissing
sound above the superior of
the heart when the dil. is in
the aorta above the heart.
pulse small & irregular.
The symptoms are ex-
ternal & we can only know
the dil. when the tumor ap-
pears externally. The puls-
at-tumors are on neck
with nose as in throat - And
Collin on the telescope.
It is observed that there
is a peculiar sound deft.

from any sound of the heart

This sound will be easily
recognized by a person
accustomed to the use of the
Steth. in an experimental sound
any where occurred -

In the aortic aneurysm

The pul. of crochets might
be felt as usual.

Partial Aneurysm. We
know of the certain signs
wh. indicate this - Several
cases might be had as to
expect it.

Bony or cartilaginous
concretion. The whole
heart is sometimes ossified
Arteries thicker & harder
as usual.

Diagnosis has not
been yet made out

Bony dep. of the valves
of the left side most

generally will be on
 the left of the organ.
 Can easily be ascertained
 by pulse. In ossification
 of the mitral valve. The
 sound resembles the sound
 of rasping over a pile of
 the sound of a bellows.

This sound is well marked
 when there is no purring
 sound comm. to the hand
 but when this occurs it
 is more sensible. We
 may easily tell in what
 side the dis. exists.

Ossification in the ~~coronary~~
~~l. and r. valves~~ of the valves.

Diagnosis - Puffed
 cheeks, of pectoral anxie-
 ties. resembles angina
 pectoris. This dis. is sup-
 posed to depend on the aff-

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of these valves. Pulse de-
creased in strength - irreg-
ular - faintly commencing
thru the breast - face pale
& sweaty. Paroxysms
occur while patient is
a sleep - generally drop-
sical effusion. The cor-
onary artery ossified - bony
matter in fibers of heart -
soften of walls of the
heart. Persons have
had all the phenomena
& age than no ossifica-
tion present. Opti-
con noted with a mu-
ralgia of the heart.

Softening of heart

diagnosis. Little or no
impulse. None with a few
of sound is indistinct it
could be low; with right

1/3
tropy. Of course - I
have relations to dis-
turbances.

I have abridged the
history of of these aff. as
much as possible - I
have gone briefly over the
episodes.

I conclude to see:
By a ref. to palpitations,
we may or may not
depend on the lesion
of the I have spoken.
You will often be requi-
red to ascertain whether
is functional or organic - All
organic aff. of heart are
attended with palpita-
tion - Nervous pal-
pitation which arises from
morbid irritability.

The question is a diff: one -
 When a majority of the
 signs are present we
 need not indulge in
 doubt of organic lesion.
 If they are not we
 may suppose the aff-
 ection. The nervous
 phenomena - angina
 & most subjects. Excit-
 ation, most usually
 occurs between 14 & 24
 in males - & females
 at 14 & 45.

It will produce a mor-
 bid action of the heart -
 oft occurs at the termi-
 nation of acute dis: -

Dyspepsia oft accom-
 panied with palpitations - occur
 at the same time. Symptoms
 are often more grave

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rises -

Affections arising from organic
diseases of the Heart.

The heart is abundantly
supplied by nerves. It is thus
physiologically connected with
every other organ. I might
therefore a priori suppose it
being diseased affect all the
organs - It most generally
affects the lung, liver, stomach &c.

Secondary disorders - In the
brain & its membranes. Thus
have depression of spirits,
palsy - apoplexy, &c arising
from diseased heart. Hence
when there is ossification of
the valves of the right side and
will be apt to red dis. of
the brain. If the action of
the life will be active it
will excite the brain to too
great energy of action -
From facts in nature
con: affords this I can't

not late. It seems to be ^{Unit 2}
admitted that apoplexy &
palsy often ~~arise~~ arise
from disease of the heart. I
suspect that infl: of brain has
arise from disturbed in the
brain & heart. A mild kind
of phrenitis often occurs con-
wards the cloud of phthisis -
I recollect a case of hyper-
tized lungs wh gave rise
to phrenitis. On the whole
therefore we might expect
to find in those who die
of dis: of the heart. disor-
der of the brain &c.

The nervous con: betw
the heart & lungs is intended
for as it is manifested by
cough - & dyspnea. by the
sanguineous connect: we may
ascertain more. Of the
left valves and dis: the pul-
sary are unable to empty
themselves & thus the brain
becomes engorged with blood

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Hence arise engorgements,
hyperplasia, haemoptoe, &c.
How many dis: of the
pul: organs have arisen from
dis: of the heart is not
easily known. They readily
excite dis: in each other.

The liver is markedly af-
fected in cardiac lesions. In-
crease of the right auricle.
If this is not able to throw
out the blood congestion
it will take place in the
portal veins. Inflammation
of the liver may be thus
brought on. Biliary disor-
ders are often present with
dis: of the heart. Stasis
or secretion of bile is dis: it
is relieved by increased se-
cretion. Hence the utility of
cholagogue remedies in these
affections.

The mucous membrane

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suffer greatly in dis: of the
heart. Eith by diminished or
increased secretion. Generally
the latter. Lennec has almost
invariably found a congestion
of the capillary vessels of
the mucous membrane: so as
to believe that the infl:
might have been the cause
of death. The hemorrhage
wch takes place first in
hours & long may it be
referred to the congestion.

The disorder generally
in the brain & lungs arise
from venous plethora & over
excited action. To these may
add congestions of the lymphatics
from the venous system
being in the same state. No
wander here that we have
dropical effusions super-
vening on cardiac dis: we
see both in absorbents
& exhalants. Pericarditis
arises generally from dis: of

right side of the heart. It
 what extends to various
 ment: an aff. by sympathy.
 They in fact we have not
 the exact means of ascer-
 taining. But it seems to
 have a consid. influenc in
 the lungs.

Causes. Many of the
 are unknown. 1st. Congenit-
 cal. Often occurs early in life
 certain congenital malades
 of heart I have mentioned.
 Most of them are found
 soon after death. When the
 caliber of aorta is not in
 proportion with the ven-
 tricle it says the found-
 a. is of good dis. It is well
 also preserved & if it be
 small.

2^d. Organic dis. of
 heart are said to be her-
 editary. More generally in

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individuals is torrid with
a tendency to the dis.

The stumorous temperament
is of this character -

3rd External violence -
long & continued muscular
exertion - part: of force of
the heart. It is done by
returning a large quantity
of blood upon the heart -
over distending the auricle of
the heart.

4th Certain shames &
unnatural positions of the
arteries - as in the tailors
plead themselves. The blood
is prevented from returning
by to the lower extremities -

5th Inordinate & luxuriant
influx of plethoric & voraci-
ousness -

6th Disease of the lungs
produces dis: of the heart
This can be easily become
distord.

4th The Metastasis of Rheu-
matism & carcinoma ex-
ceptions. How this takes
place we don't know but
the fact is certain.

5th Emotions & passions
of the mind. These are the
most prolific. This
one are an arena of
the highest evolution. The
blowing wind excite the
action of heart. Disease
of the heart has been
more frequent in France
since the Revolution than
in '93.

Prognosis mostly un-
favourable. We can only
relieve the symptoms, when
the Dis. has become fully
developed. Still you
must be ever guarded in
our prognosis.

Treatment. Much must be left to the judgment of the practitioner. Organic Dis. of heart is generally incurable & not necessarily fatal - but may sometimes end by hypertrophy - by diminishing the capacity of this cavity. This is to be done acc: to the mode long ago adopted by Fausolus in aneurism of the heart. You will str. & strain the patient as near death as possible without destruction - absolute rest must be enjoined. This plan of treat: will not be applicable to a papillary Dis. of the heart. You will have to pursue a treat: different.

Softening of the Heart. seems to arise from a chronic infl: - If we subdue the inflam: we may remove the Dis. In fatty & bony concretions we can do but little to a radical cure. ~~That~~ our principal object will be

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to palliate the symptoms &
prolong the existence of our
patients.

1st. An avoidance of
all exciting causes no matter
what they may be. Avoid
all emotions of the mind -
fear & high excitement of
mind will often immediately
disorder a person suffering
from organic dis. of the heart.
This dis. is worthy of your
notice - in a judicial point
of view.

2^d. As abstained in
diet & drink - Not so much
so as when you would attempt
a radical cure. Avoid
distention of the stomach -
& also stimulating this re-
gion. Avoid every thing which
excites feracility. The diet
shd be reduced in quantity
& quality so as to keep

down all depositions of fat
to induce a moderate degree
of leanness.

3^d. News old W: be carri-
ed to syncope. Used to
prevent plethora & repeated
according to circumstances -
When the hair is occasionally
congested - When there is a
tendency to phrenitis or ap-
oplex W: will be used, near
the occasions - In passive
Anemia or passive hyper-
trophy W: will also be required

Relative biliary arrangements.
In all cases of passive bila-
tation use W: to keep down
plethora. In passive Anemi-
sim. of the right side use
W: the be moderate. Not
more than 8 or 12 gr. In
the advanced stages mod-
erately use to carry off
passive plethora.

2^d Can. use cholagogue
& hydropurge. The use

more irritating matters -
 & acts as counter irritants
 diverting the action from
 the brain if used in a ben-
 egency to Dis: Nerv. In the
 latter stage of typhoid dis:
 they must be used with
 caution. When typhoid eff:
 has taken place use the
 proper Remedies -

5th Diaphoretic of a
 Sedative kind - as the Dis:
 of parat. diphteris - &
 diphtheritis and sometimes use-
 ful in these Dis: when there
 are dropsical effusions - The
 exhalant & absorbent sys-
 tems are affected by the heart.
 When the system is vigorous
 it will be required when
 there is dropsical effusions -

6th Expectorant. These
 act by carrying off the
 plenities of the lungs - In
 as squills - Mart: ant: &c

It is nec. to pass the thro
in moderate temp: of
of the Counters irritants
outlets - in the case of 10
which is accom: by Brown
blister. Semcupian -
Ligand around the limbs
& must not be of advi -

gr. Opium. They relieve
irritability. & diminish the
heart-irritability. Anti-
spasmodics are in some-
cases useful. Iodine has
been sometimes used - useful
when antispasmodics are in-
dicated.

gr. Tonic & external
stimulants. Towards
the end is great care
in the female sex are necessary. This
will be the evidence of
the extremities - hot bath
- friction. flannel laid
over.

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Much may be done
by moral treatment.
It will not be necessary
to tell your patient he
has an organic disease
of the heart - encourage
him as much as the cir-
cumstances will allow.
Traveling need be avoided
in some cases -

Disease of the capillary
system

This brings us to the subject
of infarcti. This is a dis. of
the capillary vessel. It may
be regarded any where as the
same dis. Yet it may be
modified by type. Infl:
is always accompanied by
pain, redness, swelling & heat.
Pain arises from a morbid
sensibility of the nerves of the
part - Heat is an evidence of

Increased vital action. When we find great heat in a part we know that the action of the part is vigorous. There is accumulation in the capillary vessels.

Edrops depend on the great quantity of blood in the part. The vessels refuse admitting red globules.

Here about congestion & infl. The word congestive is applicable to any condition of the vessels in infl. yet it may exist with infl. This occurs when there is no pain - no redness or throbbing. An accumulation known by a state of colour. Congestion seems to be attended with a reduction of the vital properties of the part. It first proceeds & follows infl.

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In infl. from being said to
end there is conj. ions.
In the progress of time we
lose off the excess of the
actions of infl. - we remove
the pain - the syst. slides
there is a distention of the
part - this we call conj.
facing inflam.

We consider the word
action in connection with
the functions - the pains
of the part. This action is
followed by other attractions.
slays so.

In respect to the
circ. of a part under infl.
the blood seems to me
to move slower, yet the
other actions of the part
are accelerated.

When a part is infl.
that word will continue
for a time & then we may
be a termination of it

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This will be accompanied by
certain phenomena.

As infl: is said to be
resolved when R infl:
subsides without any al-
teration of R part. This is
the most desirable termina-
tion. Inflamm: in
suffering resolution does
always leave R part as
it found it. The vessel
adheses, as when infl:
takes place in the pleura.
Coagulating lymph will
be thrown out & adhesions
will be formed. & res-
toration is done. & in some
meas: impeding R part
of the lung. The energy
is compelled to leave the
territory but he has left
it.

Effusions This is another
secretion. This I have
just referred to now this

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Very morbid secretions may
be the termination of the
infl.: & or pass may be
the effusion - as to carry
off the morbid fullness
of the part & relieve the
infl.: or the same mem-
branes may be transformed
the albuminous principle
into a solid calcified mass.
When this takes place the
congestion of the vessels
go off. This is nothing
more than the morbid
secretion. This consists
the union of suppuration
with.

Now this variety of
infl.: will diff: in dif-
ferent parts of the body
& I have presented it to
you as occurring in se-
veral members. It may
in the periton.: give rise

to dropsies. The mucous membranes terminate by increased secretion of mucus &c.

Occasionally we find the mucous membrane agglutinated by the throwing out of coagulating lymph. & produce adhesions. Pus is more usually secured from the mucous membranes than fibrine. This oft takes place without any lesion. The vessels which secrete mucus do secrete pus. Yet when it does occur we shd expect some ulcers in the part. This is not a very distinct termination of inflammation.

When infl: invades the tissues, as the fibrous in this, it oft becomes hardened, as occurs

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in Rheumatism. Sometimes
of concretions. Thickening
Gangrene. is applied
to cond: of part in wt
There is a total destruction
of all its properties bone
vital &c. This takes place
when the infl: action
runs very high. The part
then begins to dry. This
const: gangrene. when
there is an actual death
of the part we call it
mutilication.

When infl: are more
violent their effects are
not very serious. When
violent infl: the patient
feels every thing. He cannot
feel - hear - see &c as he
did before. There is a per-
sussion of all his func-
tions. There is complete
disruption through out

The sensible man as well
 as the vegetative - The
 heart beats with equate
 frequency & force. All
 the functions of the body
 will in some measure
 be overthrown. In this
 cond: - The part is said to
 have a fever - called
 sympathetic. The consequence
 is that one part of the
 nervous system acting on
 the common centre sends
 off on all others. in-
 volving all the diff: func-
 tion in distributed action.
 Sometimes it is sent on to
 brain &c.

Infl: occurs with
 most every in the feet &
 plethoric - & occurs in
 very sensible & vascular
 parts.

Arise from stimulus

45th

Course -

3rd In great sinobels -

4th The part is distended
with blood -

5th That the vessels
leading to the part are
enlarged & -

6th The caloric function
is increased -

7th The function of
the part is deranged
or suspended -

8th The blood is changed
in quality -

9th The heart in most
cases is thrown into
increased activity -

10th We cure infl: by
sedative means.

Protein is aged as to

The exact state of the capsi-
 Some giving them a con-
 traction they dont in-
 dustand. That the blood
 returns freely from the
 heart. Others deny this -
 They say yes wh all
 infl: and antecedent to
 fever. Some say all fever
 is symptomatic.

symptomatic fever is brought
 about thro the influence
 of the nervous system. The
 brain becomes excited. The
 heart beats more violently &
 is thrown into a state of irreg-
 ular action.

The particles of the heart
 & blood vessels are also morbidly
 excited. It was an observation
 that fever was a convulsing
 action of the blood vessels. You
 see that this in some meas-
 ure agrees with what I have said.
 A morbid action is necessary

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to bring about this con-
action - But Rest in this
path: supposed fever com-
menced in the blood vessels
In my opinion it com: in
the nervous system & from
thence radiated on the
blood vessels - heart & all the
organs. Increased actions
of heart & arteries, short coast:
fever. This we have in
my case of great ment:
or torporal exultation -

We come now to enquire
the cause of this infl: -
sure to infl: - always local

Whatever can disturb the
equilibrium of the air: will
produce fever & will per-
vert its real properties - The
causes of infl: are almost
indefinitely great. They may
excite themselves on all
parts of the body - & thus

development will be in
prop: to the degree of vitality
& sensibility of the part.

The cause are not of equal
effect in all persons. They
are infl: temper: habit of
life &c. The temper: least ex-
posed to inflan: is
the leucophlegm: - That tem-
perament most liable to infl:
is the sanguinous. The
temperaments are now often
combined. We have the
Sanguineo-bilious. The
temper: denominated the
bilious renders the persons
more liable to inflan: than
even the sanguineous alone.
When the bilious is united
to the leucophleg: is not
very liable to infl:.

It is not possible to
relate all the causes of
infl: - Yet these are some

We now I shall refer to.
 These are 2 classes of course
 we induce an inflammation.
 An asthma. They are common.
 They act on us incessantly
 & are united. They give us
 such a combustible dis-
 position which is easily tipped
 into a flame. The 1st of
 these is susceptibility of temperature.
 2^d excessive eating & drinking.
 The 1st acts on the
 cutaneous & internal mucous
 surfaces. They act on
 an extensive surface. They
 act on the mucous surface
 of lungs. All observed in
 the inflammations of heat
 & cold give an excited
 state of sensibility & pro-
 duce a propensity to dis-
 ease which heat invites to the
 surface, will excite in

These lay the foundations
 for inflamm: affections. The
 development of Germ: will
 be in prop: to the mass of
 blood from the external
 surfi: - In response to
 the 2^o claps - These cause
 instead of sending the infl:
 on the skin &c - it is
 the mucous surfi: of the
 alimentary canal - & the
 nervous con: the inflam:
 heart & brain to a morbid
 action. They give them
 a higher tone & action.
 They produce in the
 kind of organs. If it
 is long continued if it
 does not set up infl: it
 induces an inflam: dis-
 position in the system -
 At the digestive organs ad

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Capable of assimilating the
meats & there will be
placenta of the whole system
The blood is formed
out of savory food &
alcoholic drink, albumen
iron with fibrin, al-
bumen & lip serum.
When the person at times
will be the coagula of the
blood is great & in each
person serum is great &
the coagulum smaller. If
there is a fulness of vessels
will stimulate blood. This
will too change & alter
the vital properties of the
system & make the per-
son liable to inflammation.

Dis:-

You will observe that
the two classes of cases
may be found in the

in the production of ...
 The ind: may be referred
 to these two causes united.
 Both are incident to
 civilized life. & are the
 grand causes of inflam:
 con: plaints. In savages
 these two causes are not
 united & hence inflam:
 actions are rare among
 them. They are only exposed
 to vicissitudes of temper:
 Long habituated to the
 changes of temper: they in:
 duce them with but little
 change of being affected by
 them. The word: of w: I had
 spoke desired none but
 accidents - but of it you
 have a multitude of cases
 from it out of it. Of
 such a person exposed

Now these cases shd meet
 with an accident. It
 be exposed to the contempt
 of the people & you will
 see how small more
 you are to dread the
 consequences & how
 small you must allude
 to in other inflan. ac-
 tion is such an individ-
 ual. The provision of con-
 trol is the same
 each in an individual
 not exposed to inflan.
 diseases & one who is -
 A person of this character
 when seized with an inflam-
 mation is exposed to
 great danger. it makes
 him liable to die of his
 kind. & places in danger
 on his life wh he does
 sign him -

Indications of cure in inflam:
& the consequences of inflam:-

Antiphlogistic remedies to
reduce the power of the system.
By these means inflam: may
be cured. Infl: is the same
in when organ or it may
arise. Hence by nullifying
the force of phlog: we
shall not affect what
we shall have to say.

Our first object will be
to restore the balance of the
vascular & nervous functions
& regulate the influence of
the one upon the other. The
first infl: is excited on the
arteries & the second on the
veins. This is the end
in view. The cure. Now what
are the means & what the
indications.

The method of treatment
is not a medicine of per-
se it is not a practice
but consists in abridgement

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Good practice must be enco-
uraged & held. The 1st is to re-
duce the power of the nervous
& sanguiferous systems - we
have often along with un-
assisted power augmented
actions. 2^d The nervous
system because the brain as
well as the heart is in an
augmented state.

3^d To transfer the influx
to some other part.

4th To change the charac-
ter of the nervous actions
in these systems.

5th To decay the viscid: excita-
bility & sensibility of the heart
& system at large. We often
observe the reduction of the
power - until at last it ends
in total decay.

6th To promote the absorp-
tion of effluvia. 7th To
promote the evacuation
& restore the tone of the system.

I come now to enumerate
 the means or at least to
 only for the important purposes.

Let me call your at-
 tention to the two first of these
 heads. The first relates to
 the general system & the
 second to the part itself.
 Of the second I will in
 the part we may prevent
 its development in the
 system generally & long
 as there is no further develop-
 ment in the system it generally
 called an empirical case. As
 clinical students we admit
 the first of great import:-

The 1st. Now you can
 at once see the power of the
 system in the mind and action
 for the means of feeling
 this - abstraction. It can
 direct - cold. No one
 doubts as respect to the

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be taken freely & rapidly.
I repeat acc: to em: - Cal
sant next them. They
are powerful anti-phlogis-
tics. They may be con-
traindicated by infl: of
the mucous mem: of bowels
&c - excepting this last we
can at first - directly
act in a similar man-
ner carry off the serum
of the blood - with respect
to cold - This must be
properly managed. No
be demanded eff: we must
abstract - in heat - by
& perseveringly - by warm
baths - or cold. Pruritus
rests both mental & cor-
poral - abstinence. Sed-
atives water cold or tepid
taken abundantly. Mucil-
age added to this water is
beneficial in all infl:

in the lungs or the bowels. ⁴⁴⁷ ~~also~~
also vice versa the tone & c
of the system. Nausea sub-
sides soon the action &
power of the system in a
wonderful manner - ju-
en just to keep up a state
of sub-nausea.

2^d indication. The ad-
dress themselves to the part
affected. 1st position - if
you are erect. infl: of
the acceleration of the
head &c. Leeches applied
over the part - & cupping.
This may cause a trans-
ference of the vis. - when
from your knowledge of
the animal economy you
should resort to these. Cold
applications - if you
make them you must
be continued. Emolients

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Warm & emollient appl.
wh applied to a part
of Acuminat the pain &
Cupress. & infl. Salub.
this lotion and aduan.
taperous. Scaroties are
often good - to allay the
sensitivity of the part -
poultices of poppy heads
military pain admirably.
By increasing the
secretion from the part
is always useful especially
from the mucous membrane.
It is one of the most
potent of our means.

Transfusing the infl. &

raising an irritation into
the part here is a column
of blood in the part.
The system cannot sup-
port a disease. This

you cannot attempt use
 if you have subdued
 the general excitement.

The abuse of these means
 are very great. You are
 not to raise and irritate
 by any kind of means. You
 will affect it by blisters,
 sinapisms. Fat. ant. -

Let the change be that:

of the nervous action.

I believe is a specific power
 in producing inflam. You

accomplish - cal. Fast. ant.

2. You must first resort
 to general means to reduce

the general inflam. and

5. You allow the irritability

if it has survived the

other means - water-purging

or irritability - extreme. The

infl. may be removed

then. The balance is not

asthma - The resources are
 now great to the physician -
 Alway the morbid sensibility
 from or this by the claps
 of ind: - by narcotics -
 They used produce a few
 case Amipens of the whole
 system - 6th of produce
 the reprecussation - You
 may apply stimulans - They
 will reduce the weight
 of the part - Internal
 stimuli act in similar
 man: - wh dis: has arisen
 in the internal organs -

Pericarditis

The pericardium is a fibro-se-
 rous membrane.

Of the causes of this malady
 we know but little.

Symptoms. few inflams:
 manifest themselves by
 symptoms or equivocal as

This. The funts of the pericard:
 we are not conscious. Therefore
 its aberrations from heat are
 not very manifest. When the
 infl: is confined to that part:
 which covers the heart the symp:
 are different. The heart will
 be affected in its pulsations &
 pain &c. we will have fevers.
 & when the infl: extends deep
 the will be many irregularities
 & actions of the heart. Now
 when the heart becomes aff:
 we will have various sympt:
 & signs set up &c. The sympt:
 will be various in diff: indiv:
 & organs. Pain in the abdomen.
 & especially in the epigastric re-
 gion. This is considered a path:
 & nomic symptom. & is sym-
 patic. When the infl: extends
 to the pleura we will see
 the symptoms of pleuritis
 when the pericard: adheres to
 the heart a pulsati: in the

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epigastric is felt. There
are many complications of
symptoms you see. The
onset on a whole is more
slow most sickness, and
anxious - disposition of
mind - an irreg. small.
intermittent & wiry pulse -
a great tendency to syncope
on the slightest exertion.

The Lethoscopy indicates
absence of signs of typhoid

Dis: - Pericarditis suff. to go
on will induce Hydrothorax
or may cause a cement: of
the valves & destroy the
cavity & it may too cause
a softening of the heart.

Treat: to be conducted
on general principles
As: energetically - don't
let him be governed by the

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pulso. Use Leeching & cupping
over the cardiac region -
Active cupping with cal.
& Jalap. - & neutral salts -
After these measures blisters
is useful & should not be
neglected. As the heart is
very irritable we admin. med
of an emetic or sedative
kind as Aq. calis or cal.
& opium. Diet should be
anti-phlogistic - Patient
should abstain from both men-
strual & venereal excretions.

Chloritis - bronchitis

Infl: generally confined to one
side only - It may be confined
to either the pleura pulmonalis
or costalis & sometimes in both
The com. cause is a variation
of temperature - the virus from
heart to vessel. with an
elastic & transparent

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atmosphere

Symptoms - Fever of moderate intensity with a chill. Pain now then felt. At the time of the fever on set of the dis. preceding the fever is. Pulse hard tense & full - but inflamed. pulse. Cough - without air-give expectoration - as the dis. is about to terminate expect. begins - Cough increases the pain. Patient endeavors to keep the chest - at rest. Respiration affected - Patient attempts to back with the abdominal muscles.

The exhalation from the mouth at the close of dis. is increased. There is an accumulation of serous fluid in the pleural cavity. The respiratory movements of

absent on the use of the
laryngoscope, or is heard indistinctly.
When the patient speaks & you have the
laryngoscope applied you
have apophony. This is a
sound consid: characteristic
of pleurisy.

Pleurisy often assumes
a chronic form. The
adhesion, takes place. The
fluid is absorbed. The lung
is attached to the ribs &
there is a falling in of the
ribs - respiration affected.
Sometimes a turbid fluid
is seen. This is empyema.
Sometimes it will be rich.
The lungs by ulceration
take place into the bronchi.
Tuberc.

Great: M: copiously -
Coughing & heaving after
wards. Emato. ca. -

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Antimonial - Gaet. End;
Cond: with Sulph. Magnes
Call: alone not of use
must indicate. Copi-
ous ^{purging} except in first stage
not consid: proper. Good
man for last: ant.
in 1gr doses every 3 hours -
acc: to M. Rasseau's prac-
tice do. You may comb:
it with Opium. Also
called for - give mucilag:
drinks - rest as much as
possible. None - let patient
take - O lister: proper.
In the declining stage
narcotics are called for
to quiet the cough & the
irritability of the system -
& determine to the O.P.
We have bilious plura
occurring after the influenza

fevers. Sometimes we find
 it connected with ague
 &c. In both these forms we
 cannot see it so copious as in
 its simple form. The dis-
 may is infectious or is
 typhoid constitution. When
 the dis: chronic is our death
 will be diff: Resort to
 the Thermoscope & ascertain
 the nature of the dis: When
 ex: pyemad or Hydrothorax.

Pneumonia

The transition from pleuritis
 to Pneumonia is easy to the
 mind. Pneumonia is confined to
 the cellular texture of the lungs & is
 oft combined with pleuritis. It
 may be the local offspring of
 the same cause. But we may
 have the one without the other
Symptoms. In pneumonia pain
 is less than in pleurisy. The pain is
 sometimes wanting or inconsiderable

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& deep seated. an aching
pain. There is cough. with
earliest expectoration - at
first white semi-transparent
& fine & app. of bubbles.
Difficulty of lying in a
horizontal. lies better on
the affected side than on the
sound. At an early period
of this aff. we have the
access of fever attended by
a thro. pulse not full &
hard but exceedingly rapid
wing - weak. cold & d.
even intermitted. This pulse
is often con: with various
infl: - & is of importance to
consider. & always indicates
the dis: This kind of pulse
becomes more & more evident
& there will be great difficulty
of breathing. lividity of the
lips & face &c. Stethoscope
indicates a crepitus rattle

At length the expectoration comes on & there is a mucous rattle developed.

Autopsy - Organic lesions of different kinds. Lungs rarely far-advanced. The lung is completely engorged. Often accumulations of pus forming abscesses in lungs. As the effect of chronic dis: the lung is hypertrophied. The vis: is confounded with phthisis when it exists in the suppurative termination. There may be an ex: pectoration of purulent fluids constituting a formica.

Treatment is similar to pleurisy. It: unknown any regard to pulse. Good to the opened. Local bloodletting as in pleurisy. Not so effectual the reason obvious. Purging is useful when it is deranged. Treatment of liver &c. This of

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tency. Use cal: & squills -
Lactes act on the heart &
lungs &c. Vomiting is among
the most potent & effectual
of all our remedies when
for the time is not in-
dicated - Give large doses
of Ant: or Opium. Keep
up a nausea. Expectora-
tion is not of a heating
quality is proper. As Dem-
Ka or a R root - Mucilage
demulc: &c. Drastic purg-
ives arrest the expectoration
By the means we may sup-
pose we may cure this dis:
yet I have often found them
fail - The lungs remain en-
gorged & the heart inevitably
Non excrete this morbid
invariably. You may give
digitalis or comb:il with
Opium. Moderate the
pulse until it falls down

60 or 80 beats. ⁴⁴Plurisy
at these proper periods

Bronchitis

Often complicated with pneumonia & pleurisy. But you may have it as the trifling dis. We may find it by a pro-
pagation of the dis. to the adjacent tissue & const. pneumonia. Bronchitis is sometimes a mild & at other times a formidable dis. Catarrh is a kind of Bronchitis. The dis. descends from the throat downwards. He may cough & expectorate. Sometimes the dis. comes in a bronchitic cell. Arises from the same cause as the last dis. case. The infl. is acute.

Symptoms Easy & well developed fever. pulse not like that of pleurisy. It is an

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An obstructed pulse. &
sensa of constrictions around
the chest. as if the air cells
were obstructed by mucus or
a spasm. A deep inspira-
tion causes it. In bronchitis
the expectoration com: early
more copious than in any
of the others. Stethoscope
detects at the commencement
of Dis: the bronchovascular
as the Dis: advances we have
the mucous rales. Com-
plexion livid as Dis: ad-
vances. The blood is not
oxidized - indicates a fatal
termination. When it is
seated in the larynx called
laryngitis - In children
when here situated called
croup - Membriformis.
There is not the Dis: is here

a spasmodic action of respira-
tion. Despiration very diffi-

Treatment. Essentially the
same in all. After H:-

emetic - Most useful here.

Especially wd the dis: is seated
in the larynx. Always

give H: before you admini-

ster an emetic - The H: assists

the operations. In cough it

is oft diff: before H: to give

emetic to op:- All I had

said of purgatives in the

other pulmonary diseases - do

not use narcotics - antimonials, &c
&c &c.

Phthisis Pulmonalis

The people give the denomination;
to every dis: which is attended

by cough, expectoration &

hectic fever & emaciation

The profession are pretty much

in the same track of their

symptoms have cont: for a few weeks or months. Many of such cases are curable.

The same kind of lesions is not always produced. Hence we may come to the conclusion that a range of dis: of the lungs have been produced together. A cough and expectoration, but a few emaciation & death. We find after death in some patients lesions of various kinds - while in others but one kind, yet they were both affected by cough &c.

Chronic infl: & ulceration of the mucous memb: of the larynx & trachea - This constitutes laryngeal consumption. It is a fact that infl: of chronic kind do assimilate consumptions. It is chiefly

speaking it is but a chronic
inflammation of Larynx &c.

You have pain & sore
ness on pressure - voice at
first clear - patient can
only whisper - & generally aphonic
scanty expectoration. With
these symptoms of a local
kind - you will have fever
occurring daily. Night sweats.

Percussion gives the usual
healthy sounds - Auscultation
shows the lungs healthy. Ap-
ply the instrument to the
Larynx & you will have
mucous rattle. Every thing
shows that the lungs are
healthy - You may then
announce to your patient
the soundness of his lungs
but his prospect is but
little more cheering - There
is not so much oversteering
of flesh as in Phthisis -

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Chronic inflam: of the
bronchae & amplification
after simulate Phthisis &
assumes many of its true
characteristics. Along with
chronic infl of B. you has
cough - expect: abundant -
pusulent or mucous -
ulent. When you examine
with Stethoscope you will
find mucous rales. pat:
can be indiscriminately over
his back. pat: becomes mu-
cous & rattles in larynx &
at condensation. As the dis:
advances the respiratory
murmur in many places will
be absent. On death you
will find a hardening or
hyperization of the lungs. The
further places by the filling up
of the air cells. This further

Place in the progress of
chronic bronch. & you
pat: dies -

Chronic infl: of the pleurae
terminating in ulceration

Purulent abscesses taking place
in the lungs & the abscess, break-
ing in to the bronchial tubes -

Then there is violent ex-
pectorations. hectic fevered

state. Symptoms fixed
pain & cough, on pressure on
the affected part. Percussion

gives a dull sound - In early
stage murmur absent

Opportunity obvious. If it
occurs on the cardiac side

The heart's pulsations will
be felt on the right side -

Pneumonia may give
rise to the production of

abscess called Cronica
& this gives rise to a chronic

¹⁸⁴⁸
Sometimes gives rise to
a no: of small abscesses
causing suppuration. It
may be connected with
chronic bronchitis.

The signs by w^{ch} you
may know this chronic
pneumonia are not al-
ways clear. By ascertain-
ing the history you find the
dis: has been acute. Occa-
sionally there is great dys-
pnoea. The strength of the
patient remains along time
& astonishingly. The seems
to be a slow & gradual ob-
literation of the air cells.
At length the lungs become
incapable of performing the
funct: & patient dies.
It is often attended by
haemoptysis. Hence it was

Supposed hemorrhage was the
cause of consumption - but
it never is - but merely the
consequence

We now come to a state
of tubercular consumption
a morbid malady than
any other we have spoken of
It, study, is worthy of your
attention. As the name
implies, attended by much
fever - of great number. Mul-
titude of form masses - at length
a softening of them begins &
they are formed into a fluid. We
find its way into the bronchi
arteries & there is expectoration. There
is a cavity which gives rise to
hemoptoe - The lung presents
various indications, in different
persons & at different stages -
of the lungs. When a softening
of tubercles takes place you
will have hectic fever - &
emaciation -

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Tubercles are congenital or may
be. They are often found
early in life in the lungs, liver &
spleen, & seem to have long
time grow with the organs
themselves. The organs may
be otherwise healthy. I am
disposed to think that even
tubercles or exist that the
pre disposition has existed
congenitally. They soon often
become the cause of dis:
until some cause excites them
This I am inclined to sup-
pose ^{the} constitutes hereditary con-
sumption. Chronic inflam:
is said by the Prouvais school
to be the cause of tubercles. The
time of life when they become
developed extends from puberty
to 40- when it occurs after
these periods it probably is one
of the I have before spoken.
The delicate & sanguine temper

or the sanguine phlegmatic
 are most disposed to it - Skin
 thin & pale - with a tendency
 to floridness mingled - The
 sthenous temper: corresponds
 with the tubercular habit -
 In each there is frequent
 a dis: of mesenteric glands -
 Persons prone to this dis: are
 thin - & thin chested - Their
 minds are sanguine & buoy-
 ant - In the early stage but
 little expectoration - The ex-
 pectorate excite the lungs & there is
 cough - but dry - The sputum
 is a frothy expectoration &
 then follows purulent & more
 abundant expectoration. There
 will be during the dry cough
 dyspnoea on exercise from
 walking &c. This gives the
 most gloomy expectation of
 any of the other symptoms -
 it tells of the fatal disease
 lurking within -

4
Tie fever has two paroxysms
one recurring in the morning
& the second in the evening
followed by profuse sweats.
You don't always have the
two paroxysms. Often there
will be a copious diarrhea
& the fever &c will cease. The
teeth become white &c. & the
eyes become sparkling & when
contrasted with the florid
cheeks evince a degree, as
melancholly degree of beauty.
When things have advanced
thus far you will find
spectroscopy. There is arophy-
ematioid &c. The ematioid
arises from the food not
being converted in chyle. Or
from the lungs not properly
performing this function.

Treatment. In Largepox
phthisis & Bronchial, requires

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a similar mode of treat-
ment.

1st Let pat: abandon
all the remote cause. If
he lives in an unhealthy place
if he be a temper. he let him
relocate.

2nd If he would be
long he clip it off. It irri-
tates the mucous memb: & excites
cough. Dr Physic suppress
it in many cases the cause
of the Dist. he. I believe it
more frequent the consequence
of the disease.

3rd Attend to the diges-
tive organs. Improve their
function if they are out
of order.

Subject your patient to
a low & regular diet. freely
use the diet.

Use both general & local

In this point be on your
 guard. If the dis: is far
 advanced the part. can
 bear bleeding. Only bleed
 when the symptoms becom
 aggravated.

Emetic & nauseating
 doses are useful. In the
 early stage a dis: is divided
 from an emetic.

Copious purging can
 be relied on. When you
 give the live dis: you may
 resort to a more free admi:
 of these remedies.

Diuretics are useful
 as nitre, turpentine, Colchicum
 Colchicum &c. Dr Armstrong
 relies much on the Colchic
 um. I have used Digitalis
 for acting on the menbr:
 for reducing the action of

The pulso. I have used
them with advantage.

Expectorants as the
squills - the sulphur water
er, - Tart. ant. Specac:
avoid those of a stimula-
ting kind.

Inhalations of Carbonic
acid gas - are sometimes
useful in bronchial phthisis
they produce some good ef-
fect on the mucous membr.

Blisters - setons, & cups
to be used - cau-
tiously -

Issues - Anubition, &c
in the latter stage of
disease - but they who
inflame symptoms are
gent. & the patient is
pneumoniae luteae

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Cuttl opiates at night.

These remarks too, will be applicable to chronic pneumonia, & chronic pleurisy. The same remedies are applicable to all three of the forms of Phthisis not tuberculous.

Antacids in the early stage when a regulable diet is indicated will be necessary if acid is observed to be present in the stomach.

The patient will often swallow the mucus. This is a very indigestible substance. To expel it adm: an emetic will afford manifest relief.

Inhalations of the vapour of tar are sometimes beneficial. They sometimes relieve the system - produce expectoration.

When in the latter stage when the pulse is soft, skin moist & natural tones & a nutrid diet are not contraindicated.

Pomice is an abscess in
the lung & constitutes a rare
disease of the lungs. Now if the
extirpation is abundant
from the abscess, a resort to
Pomice, diet & tonics & exer-
cise are indicated.

Treatment of tubercles of the lungs

1st. If tubercles exist in the
lungs can we effect a reso-
lution of them? We may suc-
ceed in their softening, but we
do not know of any specific
thing we will prevent the
growth & development. When
they have become developed
we know of no remedy we
can cure or weaken them.
Sometimes Fracture, as post-
mortem exam: informs us
finds a cavity with a membrane
& in other cases the fills up
the cavity by granulation
& of course impurities & acids

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But more common than
is no such effort. At one
time it was said it was
new cure in any way. The
discovery of Jenner has shown
how nature sometimes effects
a cure. The physician can
scarcely attribute to himself
the cure.

We must direct all
our efforts & observations to
the early stage. When we
observe any of our patients
very subject to colds - we
show attention to them, & prevent
the development of tubercles.
Hard labors out weigh
all other preventive efforts in
warding off an attack of
Phthisis. Sedentary habits,
are to be avoided. Avoid
all causes that will give
rise to catarrh. Avoid
standing in damp places &

Avoid the two extremes of diet -
both a too much reduced
& too stimulating diet. A long
course of med: has frequently
hindered the development
of tubercles. Hence Syphilis
is said to produce this dis-

When the dis: is developed
we know of nothing but
palliating - When patient
has hectic fever, expectoration
or the signs of the disease who
the dis: be tubercular or any
of the other forms. Call
up all your professional know-
ledge - When you have concluded
from good reasons that the
dis: is tubercular put the
patient on a milk, farin-
aceous, vegetable & sacchar-
ine diet.

Only bleed to relieve the
symptoms. Avoid copious
of. Remove your patient

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By any means & you need
always put him on his feet
Local bleeding, preferably

You will also attend to
the digestive organs. & correct
his sympathetic affection.
This will be a part of the
palliation. By applying
cupping & epifascium to
your will effect this.

You will find it well
to resort to opiates. Good
mean admin. digitalis with
opium. prussic acid &c. These
are when properly used the
best palliations.

In the latter days you
will resort to bark - silver
sulph. acid. - Nutrients dist.
upercian in the open air - under
proper circumstances will
aspect to exercise in the
palliative form, you need

not so much used as in
the other forms.

Change of climate in the
early stage when tubercles are
not developed may do good.
But when the dis. is fully
developed you can expect
but little by a change to a
milder climate. Those who
are predisposed to this dis.
are more flannel- & shoe-
or any kind of shoe, to keep
out the damp & wet.

Haemoptysis.

If there be an ossification of
the valves of the right side of the
heart this will be an exhaugh-
tation into the air cells of the
lungs & consequently Haemoptysis.
Hyperlophy may give rise to
the same result. Tubercles too
as may easily be seen will give
rise to haemorrhage of the vessel
of the lung or the blood vessels.

may cause lesions in the bron-
chial cell & hemostasis. The
hemostasis rather attacks than
advances an inflammation. I have
seen it arise when there was
no fullness of action in the
arteries &c. Then I think are
venous hemorrhages. In suppres-
sion menstruation we have sometimes
hemorrhage of this kind occurring
periodically.

Treatment generally anti-
phlogistic no matter what it
arises from. When the hemorrhage
occurs the pulse is often small
skin rather cool. great deal
of muscular weakness. Under
these cir: you are not to bleed.
There is now no occasion.
But when there is a manifest
action strong as if in ailing &c.
when vs: is not called for
you may admit common
salt taken dry & with carp

quantity. It excites on the
 stomach a powerful effect.
 It excites a degree of nausea.
 Hence Antimonial & Opium
 are favourite remedies. You
 may combine Ant: with ni-
 tre & cal. The cal: will act on
 the liver &c. When there is not
 much fibrile action you
 may combine Opium with
 the Opium. Or you may add
 the acet: plumbi. If the
 stomach be very irritable omit
 the Opium. You may for 2 or
 3 days admin: the acet: plumbi
 copiously. Opium may af-
 terwards be given alone. I con-
 sider Opium a good anti-
hemorrhagic remedy. I give
 it always in uterine hæmorrh-
 ages in large doses. & in a
 liquid form to act promptly.
 When there is great arterial
 action you may comb: Opium
 with digitalis. When you

bring the system under the in-
fluence of the digitalis the
hemorrhage will cease.

The patient during the
attack should be kept at
rest & avoid talking. The
horizontal position should be
avoided. Cool air - cold
drinks - are highly necessary.
The cold air itself has a
strong influence in restrain-
ing the hemorrhage.

Low diet amounting
to abstinence during the
paroxysm. Great attention
to diet in such patients must
always be particularly at-
tended to. Yet these are cases
in which low diet seems to be
contraindicated. This arises
after the proper remedies have
been used. The system has
become irritable - the vessels
empty - & want of fluids

There seems to be in such patients frequent a great derangement of the portal circulation. In such cases cal: are indicated. The association between the lungs & liver is very intimate.

Inflam: of the tonsils &c.

As the offspring of the same causes as pleurisy &c. viz. res: &itudes of temperature. In measles, scarlet fever, &c. are con: with this dis: This const: Quins Generally a trifling dis: Inhal: alions of vesiges fumae. Warm app: around the neck. blisters &c. If general fever be when the dis: is seated in the tonsils we will have a great tendency to suppuration. These glands easily suppurate. One danger from fear of suffocation.

The distress of the patient is often very great. It is worthy

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of your attention - It is now
only to prevent the suppu-
ration. Examine the part -
see how far they have depar-
ted from the normal condi-
tion. To prevent sup: you will
vs: at the beginning copiously -
Apply leeches - cups &c. after vs:
Apply to the neck & most
efficacious remedy is an eme-
tic - It will stop the sup: &
inflan: Now apply leeches.

In tons: supp: When suppu-
ration has com: don't purge.
You may clarify the tonsils
& palate. You may puncture
freely deep - & obtain a good
deal of blood. In this way
you may oft puncture the
throat. In palatibus of gums
of tongue or uvula may use
in either stage - Poultice the
pharynx & throat & when
the tonsils are much distend

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punctures the tonsils - & the oil
the pus &c. Instantaneous relief
follows. Now give astringent
& astringent. Whiskey or brandy &
water make as good a far-
tle as any other.

Enlarged tonsils of children

apt to occur in epitheloid
& carcinoma and previous infl.
Occurs in nose of a stramonium or
ocropular temper. They be-
come large & troublesome - effect
deglutition. Generally removed
by excision. Must never be
done by ascending to the base
of the chord. Will find no
solution to a troublesome case
& know one case when I ab-
stain from meat for 8
months effected a perfect
cure. But putting reliance
on a milk & vegetable diet
in the early stage we may
often prevent the disease.

Diseases of the Brain &c.

It is diff: to understand the structure of the brain & the uses of its various parts. It consists of a homogeneous mass. In the present state of ant. Knowledge it is almost impossible to understand the just structure, or figure of the cerebral mass. As diff: may arise in different parts of the brain we shd make ourselves as well acquainted with its structure as is possible -

At the lower surface of the brain we find the medulla oblongata arising or coming down beneath the four roots or tubes annulars. Under the view en-
terained by Gall &c the nerves of the cerebellum arise from the medulla oblongata. &c &c

The brain is unelastic - incompressible - It completely fills up the cranial cavity - The appendices spinose cephalice &c &c -

A knowledge of the functions of the brain is of importance to the physician. All the nerves of the body either directly or indirectly come off from the brain. They have a common centre. This common centre is well protected. yet it often becomes the cause of disease from external causes. We are so organized that the affection of the extremity of a nerve will affect the common centre. The nerves are transmitting channels or rods like the blood vessels. The excitement set up in the extremity will resemble it in the common centre.

In general it will appear that when we raise a excitement in the extremity we raise the same excitement takes place in the brain. Sometimes the reverse of this takes place. This is the curable in Tetanus. The brain is in a state of inflammation & organ the nerves become torpid &

While the nervous centre is pro-
 tected by the cranium & still
 it is nevertheless affected by
 the nerves which as feeling it
 sends off to various parts of
 the body. I need you see
 how inflam: may be set up
 in the membranes of the brain.
 The nerves having two extremities
 each by sympathizing with the
 other. Thus the nerves extremities
 will thro' the other be thrown
 into a state of dis: - Now
 must recollect the kind
 of funerals: w^{ch} this map
 of do perform. Now and
 observe the independency of
 the organ is made to w^{ch}
 are called the five senses -
 it is all necessary to the
 feeling of pain &c. & heat
 of locomotion. Respiration

is dependent on this function.
 That dependence is not felt by
 some parts dedicated to loco-
 motion & the nutriment of
 the organs of assimilation. It is
 dependent on the brain. This
 regulates all. Let a nerve
 be irritated & the irritations
 be transmitted to the brain
 its function will be disturbed,
 & now being unable to radiate
 a healthy influence it will
 disorder all the functions de-
 pendent on the brain. They
 become sympathetically affected.
 Now it is quite conceivable
 that as the nerves are dis-
 tributed variously, if you excite
 an irritation in the extremity of a
 nerve, congestion will take
 place in the conditions that
 it is so abundant as its
 root. This may only be trans-
 mitted to some of the recep-
 ting nerves. And only a few

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Organs may be diseased. Gullā
Serena may in this way be
set up from irritation in
the stomach transmitted to
the brain thro' the pneumo-
gastrie. In this way convulsions
may have hemiplegia, con-
vulsions, epilepsy, &c.

When the organs established
in the nervous centre from which
there will be a determination
of blood to the organ. There is
an increase of excitement
& sensibility. There may be
heat & radiation sent off
from the brain will be con-
vulsed. The eye will not bear
its natural stimuli - The pupil
and light will affect them
painful. The muscles may be
com. paralysed. The fibres of
the heart will be affected -
if actions will be excited.

Sometimes its contractions are quiet
 or may be diminished. at other
 times they are always more
 & less influenced. so too with
 the function of the stomach. Its
 digestive functions will be entirely
 suspended or much impaired.
 The secretions from all the
 surfaces & organs, as the lining
 of the eye, the membrane which
 affects by dis: of the brain - They
 all fall into a state of spasm
 & dry with the organs first
 affected. It sometimes happens
 that when we expect an organ
 another will become affected
 without our noticing an
 unhealthy influence being
 radiated from the com:
 centre. This we may now
 safely call a sympathetic
 influence. The brain is head
 & disease may be compared
 to a dispo: who when he is

Light

In civilized life scarcely any
of us are free from any of these
morbid sensibilities when in
pursuit of our duties in life -
Ordinary causes may excite
an irritation in the common
centro. Hence we deduce the
nerve participat: of heat pain
in every part of the body. Hence
we see how distant it may
be radiated on all parts of the
body - If we see how apt for
the extremities of the nerves it
may be excited to action
It may be attended with the
congestive states of the capillary
arteries as to cause inflammation
of the membranes. Thus an ad-
vanced cond: of the nervous
mass in an organ may be
the cause of inflammation & conse-
quently in the blood vessels

now when there is a state of
angina it may be found
in the memb: & the cortical part
then it most usually arises and
will have inflammation.

Exposure of the surface of
the body under this view may
readily become the cause of
dis: in the cerebral organ.
There is no cause more cal-
culated to carry dis: organs
in the brain the change of
temperature.

A full diet as yet up
a plethoric condit: will be
especially operated in this state.
There will be a fullness of
the blood vessels. The blood
will be highly unclotted. It
& will well give the brain
as well as the organ
to take on dis: of an
inflamm: character

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conspicuous of the nerves of the
will give rise to inflammation
of the brain &c. The peculiar
situation of the brain
& spinal marrow make
them liable to the effects of
such cause of give a con-
vulsion to the body. It may
from this cause be slowly
developed.

Irritation in the
stomach & bowels, this pecu-
liar nature of the nerves will excite
inflammation & irritation in the
brain. It is well known well
produces Hydrocephalus.

The extremities of the nerves
are irritated & transmitted
to the common centre. From
it will be radiated to
the organs, &c.

There is a kind of cause
 more influential to any I
 have yet mentioned - That
 is great mental exertion.
 Whenever any organ is greatly
 exercised there is to it a great
 determination of blood &
 nervous energy. We see this
 evident in the brain. When
 ever the imagination is excited
 lively recollections - with
 great feeling & passion. This
 is given - a great organ
 to the brain. The blood is
 determined on the brain. The
 feelings become exalted
 & the brain is thrown into
 a morbid condition. How
 very prevalent dis: of the
 brain is in civilized life
 compared with that of
 savage life. The brute, the
 savage dont pay this price

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What we make it most
replorable is that the exalted
dignity falls on the most
tame - or - out -

To know on all the causes
of amnesia this is the brain
& its membranes, which
the following all have patho-
logy has given us.

The brain is peculiarly
obnoxious to the morbid
actions of all the other organs
of the system. To be on our
guard with respect to dis-
ease the brain is always our
only - In any disease especially
fever the brain is mostly
found implicated - The
this opinion a Noelinus has
been but the new view of the
brain is the remote cause
of all fever.

Various names have been given to the inflam: of the brain & its membranes. Chre: melis means infl: seated in the parts within the cranium. Now when infl: takes place in one of its parts it travels to the other parts - it is generally found situated in the cerebral portion. Infl: of the memb: gives rise to effusions - & then we have hydrocephalus. We dont exactly know by any diag: nostic signs what parts are affected. The symptoms in all are not vastly different. Nor is it important for us to know this - for the manner of treatment is not diffed in each - each requires a similar manner of treatment.

500.

Effusion from infl: After
in a few days takes place
producing paralysis & death.
During the infl: stage there
will be an inability to do
mental exercise. Irritability &
sensitivity will be increased.

Many kinds of abnormal
structures take place. Adhesions
will take place. Abscesses will
be formed. Induration
will be developed. The
brain will become softened.
Of this sort there are a vast
quantity of productions. Pus
may often exist for a long
time without any evident
symptom provided the
dis: does not affect the *men-
dulla oblongata*.

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Inflam. of the brain.

The O. M. is very temperate
before mental exertion.
instabilities. changes of temper.

Symptoms - few in fl: -
feels a variable, sometimes
green. others irregular, more
de - head ache. sometimes
dull - at one acute. Marked
being of a carotid, & affusion
of the eye. asthenia weak.
gastroic distended. When it
is chronic the symptoms
are milder.

Treat: Must be used:
on general principles -
N: to syncope. Place him
on his feet. No cath:
with them operate freely -
Purge freely - My act

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venalsing. Nausea, -
highly useful. After N.
believe to extremity. Place
head upright. To head
well applications. Cup;
after N. under sometimes be
first need. - Great also
treatment is necessary. Gadder
diluent. These are brief
N means to be employed
Keep off all sound.
strong light. - Keep N
patient quiet.

Gastritis.

We now come back to
consider the diseases of the
organs we have before treated
of. We will first begin with
the stomach. There can be
no objection to pursuing
the subject in this way

We thus contemplate the Dis:
 of these organs separately. This
 is of considerable use. We now
 come to treat: of the inflam:
 of the stomach. There is perpetually
 a liability when there is nerv-
 ous irritation to take on an
 inflam: character. This I
 mentioned when treating of
 the Dis: of that organ arising
 from nervous disorder.

Gastritis is the name given
 to infl: of the mucous mem:
 of the stomach. Sarcitis enteritis
 is this infl: connected with
 infl: of bowels. Colitis infl:
 of the colon. You are not to
 confound peritonitis with
 enteritis they are sometimes
 confounded together. Enter-
 itis is only confined to the
 inflam: of the mucous
 membrane of the intestine.
 Inflam: of the peritoneum

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is not easily distinguished
from enteritis. The symptoms
are in many respects similar.

In the opinion of some
pathologists almost all dis-
eases in infl: of mucous
membranes of the stomach
& small intestines. Of this
kind the land the we would be
healing of Nat-clays or
maladies called fevers.
I am not going to discuss
this question.

The stomach is liable
to infl: by various causes
& these are diff: from the
symptoms of fever. It is
this kind of infl: I am
about to treat of.

In every case of gastritis
it is anorexia, nausea
& generally vomiting, oft
inconstant. Nothing will
lie on the stomach.

The mucous membrane of nose
 & throat are preternaturally
 affected. Tympanum red &
 swollen. The epiglottis
 region in a state of mor-
 bid sensibility & the slightest
 pressure gives pain. It
 always is this I have
 found to be the case. Some-
 times that there is every
 morbid sensibility in right
 of the stomach. This may
 do to support the docter
 in idiopathic fever. It
 you connect the dyspep-
 sia fever - dry skin -
 burning thirst. with a
 morbid affection of the
 throat. Morbid move-
 ments of the heart indi-
 cating morbid action.
 pulse hard on all. Some-
 times preternaturally soft.

This condition of the stomach may arise from various causes. As the taking in of stimulating drinks & food - poisons - arsenic - corrosive oils - mineral acids - a variety of the narcotic - & other poisons from the vegetable Kingdom, & much more. Fluctuations of temperature - These will serve you as the etiology of this malady. There are in opposition to what are termed as the causes of idiopathic fever.

This malady may be acute or chronic - In its chronic form it may be conformed with dyspepsia. While gastritis may be conformed with dyspepsia.

dia on one hand, it may
 be the other be confounded
 with cholera. The symp-
 toms usual resemble each
 other. There is still a reason
 for considering them
 diff. dis. - The one is an
~~infectious~~ dis. - Cholera
 affects the mucous coat
 of the stomach - calling to
 increased secretion the
 mucous coat. There is
 depression of the system, gen-
 erally. In many cases of
 cholera there is infl. of
 the stomach - yet it does
 not constitute the disease.
 You see from these dis-
 may or we will call other.

will expect to exhibit
 symptoms with jaundice
 from but little to see
 I don't opt not even

inflam of the upper bowels
without inflam of the
stomach. The general
principles of treat: will
follow you in your dig:
nosis. The same cause
will give rise to both -
Parities of temperature will
too produce it.

Treatment. When the

dis: is chronic & I have
already spoken. In the
acute stage when it origi:
nates from poison remove
that poison. by emetics or
syringe & tube. Or you
may attempt to decompose
it. Some poisons have no
antidote. For cor: Sul: we
have in albuminous mate:
tr. change it into a prot:
chloride. For tart: ant: we

have respectable asprin-
 & salic acid. When you
 have done this or what
 it will: has resulted
 from or caused - due
 your attention to the
 vascular system - Don't
 be governed altogether
 by the state of the pulse
 as for effort - Cup. &
 leech the epigastrium.
 They will be of great ser-
 vice - Don't admini-
 strate any poison has
 been taken in. When
 the stomach is very irritated
 don't give them. Open
 the bowels by enemata.
 In any stage admini-
 strate the avoid acid cal-
 cy. The cal. will be lodged
 in the upper of the stomach

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Give us cal: does in infl:
of the eye. Give cal: in
large doses. Repeat them
at short intervals until
bowels are opened. Dose
comb: with it nitro or
tart: ant: Comb: sim
with kcal: - after th:
Give it in large doses
rubbed up with kcal: -
It is an important
& remedy - It will con-
tribute to subdue the
inflamm: - It will allay
the muscular contraction
of the stomach. It opens
subdues the nervous irrita-
tion. total abstinence -
Nothing solid & but little
liquids. Cold water should
not be taken in large
quantity - Pain is allayed

to these things, but little
 remains. You may give
 oil to assist the operation
 of cal. or Sulph. Magna
 in small doses. Blisters,
 over epigastria wth infl:
 symptoms and subdued.
 When tart. Ant. is taken
 to expel it first produces
 a cholera. great depression
 both musc. &c. soon proves
 fatal. If it does not
 prove fatal then it m^{ay}
 be changed into a jar-
 tritis. pulse will rise.
 Genes. &c. At first thro
 was nothing but mordi-
 nate inflammation. This is
 changed into an inflan:
 & is to be treated as such.
 In the first stage treat it
 as a spasm of the oblique

Peritonitis.

The peritoneum is a very ex-
tensive serous mem^{br}. lining
the abdomen & covering all the
hollow & solid viscera. It is
not oft infl. thro' out its
whole extent. It may be
confined to the part wh^{ch}
covers the muscles or that
covering the intestines. When
it takes place in the covering
the liver it will be a Hepatitis.

It does not appear to be of
much moment to determine
the seat of infl. - The treatment
will be the same. If it at-
tacks the covering the muscles
it will be tender sup^{er} on
pressure. If in that of the
stomach great irritations
will be the consequence -
if of the liver we will
have hepatitis den^{er}g^{er}ed.

An infl. of this mem^{br}

may spread into the adjoining
tissues. It may travel to the
muscles - if of the kind which
obstructs. When it travels to
the muscles of the abdomen the
will be tenderness &c.

If you wish to distinguish
a kind of inflammation of the muscles
alone from one that has seized
on the tissues. When the mus-
cles have become involved
it will be great constipation
too.

A variety of causes give
rise to peritonitis. Fluctua-
tions of temperature is one.
The course of peritonitis is
dysentery & cholera in the
autumn will also give rise
to peritonitis. We often see
it combined. Mechanical
injuries are very apt to
produce it - as blows on
the abdomen - great pressure
on the abdomen - great

35/4

irregularity of diet. by pro-
ducing pleuroplethora. it
is probable in the case. the
infl: is common: in the
mucous lepro. Violent eff-
orts at vomiting may
give rise to it. Obstinate
constipation oft gives
origin to this disease. Yet
of the infl: may be the cause
of the constipation. Colic
often develops inflam:
of this ment: - but never
common: with infl:. Hence
the treatment is different
in early & late stage. The
peritonitis may be caused
by colic. Intussusception
may give rise to it. Stran-
gulation hernia may give
rise to this affection.
How this takes place
is easily understood

You will then have in mind
 the nec: of considering wh
 the patient be afflicted
 with hernia or not. Not
 so often easily distinguished
 Peritonitis sometimes follo
 the obstruction of ruptured
 disc. but usually affects
 the surface of the lungs. Per
 tussive fever is not true
 Peritonitis. The last cause
 I shall mention is the
 escape of the contents of the
 stomach & bowels into the
 cavity of the abdomi. Ul
 ceration may cause open
 ing thro the perities of the
 stomach & bowels & then
 an escape of the contents may
 give rise to inflam. The
 same may cause rupture
 in the intestines allowing the
 contents to escape. I have

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two cases of this kind within
the last four years. They
were attended by tumefaction
of the abdomen: - pain in the
stomach, tenderness, great
depression, great thirst.
The heart & arteries seemed
depressed. Nitro-margaritic
or N. S. afforded relief.
The dis. was a manifest in-
stance of nervous irritation
long times with inflam.

Peritonitis is either acute
or chronic. The acute is
generally ushered in by
a chill followed by gen-
erally tumefaction.
Pain generally paroxysmal
great tenderness or pres-
sure. Motion causes pain
Upon these cause opposite
effects in colic. The
pits & general small green

contracted - Sometimes rigid
 & full. Respiration generally
 depressed - patient does
 not use the abdominal muscles in
 respiration. Disease oft-
 times induced by gangrene.
 Others by adhesion - at other
 a secretion of purulent
 matter. In all inflam:
 of the serous memb: there
 is an effusion of serum.

Treatment. Prohibit
 patient from taking food.
 Decide whether it be a colic or
 not. Then Op. copiously -
 even unto syncope. This is
 the most useful remedy. You
 are not to be governed by
 the state of the pulse but be
 governed by the other symptoms
 by the tumefaction - pain
 or purpura - obstinacy oblique
 nature. Of the Op. don't do Op

578.
again - After copious V.
resort to cups or leeches.
After leech, apply large
blister. Injections of an
emollient kind: usfuc
The tobacco injection if
these fail, may excite the
peristaltic actions - as
internal remedies, Cal: &
Opium best - Cal: 10 grs
3 or 4 hours for 24 hours.
In all doses the no food.
United with opium. Has
an antiphlogistic effect.
Nothing is safe than in
large doses of cal: would
with opium after H: in
all acute disease - in the
earliest stage when they
are given for a short
time. Great irritate
will be consequent of relief
also if not contr: then

long. After this you may
 dom: mild cath: purgatives
 to this they are infectious.
 Give oil or Epsom salts. They
 will then operate & remove
 the disease. If you give
 active cath: in the comm:
 you may kill your patient

This dis: oft assumes
 a chronic form - attended
 with fever - tenderness of
 abdom: - uneasiness after
 eating - it gives rise to
 dropsy - especially ascites -
 Treat it as well as you
 can. Keep pat: on a
 moderate diet. Some
 times it always proves
 to cure & relief. Blisters
 will be proper. Opium
 & cath: in small doses
 cont: until a slight

531

Calivation is induced. Fin
milia can: to keep the
bowels regular. Thus
the power of patient are
reduced low by dis: -

Yer puntine & castor oil are
now useful can: The
act of vomiting - caused
increased secretion from
gastrocic membr: Wear
flannel to excite the
skin. - It is an obstinate
malady - Try always
to cure dis: in the gentle
form -

Hepatitis.

We have already treated of
the funct: arrangements of
this organ - We now come
to consider its dis: arising
from inflammation. From
anatomy we shall suppose

221

Inflamm: may begin in the
 ramifications of the bronch:
 tubes.

The diagnosis of inf: of
 lungs not diff. Pain in the
 right hypoch. or drus. or prof:
 tend. Always or mostly with
 expectoration of blood. Gastric
 irritability amounting to
 vomiting - cough - not at-
 tended by expectoration. Irr:
 ability on the left side. Pain
 in the right shoulder. This
 is a muscular neuralgia.
 extends down the right side.
 When confined to the shoulder
 has some connection with
 the spinal accessory nerve of
 Willis. Complexion sallow
 or jaundiced. Happens when
 the secretion of bile is abnor:
 dant. Hence the secretion
 of bile in the liver must
 be very great - Urine

High colored - Fever very acute - always so. When the dis: has continued for sometimes three weeks and extreme degree of irritability of the system - Res: tends to produce an irritable state of the whole system - But this irritability is extraordinarily great - great loss of resolution & of spirits. When the dis: assumes the chronic form very perplexing -

Cause Irregularities of temperature great cause of the dis: - And I think so to this malady - The effect of irregularities is to reject the blood from the surface & throw it on the internal viscera. In cold climates it is - the common the long

In warm climates the liver
 & the abdominal organs receive
 & especially the liver - cause
 plethora of that organ. 2^d
 cause wh produces an uncom-
 mon fever - In the south where
 these fevers prevail typha-
 tetis is very common. No
 matter what may be the
 remote cause of the fever
 Abuse of diet & drink
 develop hepatic infli-
 especially alcoholic drinks.
 It may be put down
 by you that the Hungaro
 & some or latter may ex-
 pect hepatitis. I have
 already explained how
 this takes place. 1st by
 sympathy with irrita-
 tion of stomach & a 2^d by
 the alcoholic fluids be-
 absorbed into the portal

5-24

circulation - By the portal
circulation it is taken
immediately into the liver
it is thus subject to the
influence of the procoagulant
action of the liver - Aff-
fection of the brain - wound
of the head - aff: of the
mind affecting the nervous
mass all give rise to
hepatic inflam. Acute
infl: terminates rapidly
in hot climates if not
obviated in a few days
of pus & they are pro-
fatal - but not neces-
sary. The abscess may point
externally & the patient
will recover - or it may
take its course thro' the
diaphragm & adhere to
abdominal viscera with
pleur as in the part

The pus will find its way
into the bronchial tubes &
the patient will expectorate
matter. It may open
into the stomach. Or into
the abdomen: & put. The
must die.

Treatment. Must be
palliative according to climate
In cold climates, the bears
the better than in warm.
None cannot bear the
heat as in other inflam. affe-
ctions. Nervous irritation
soon comes on. Restrict
patient to low diet. The
stomach is almost always
affected. R. omi. R. salin
Med: as Met: folleypa
antimonial, & cal. Zi
paleo. Part and 1/2. Cal
6gr. Make into 6 pills.
Purgatives cannot be

depend as prescribed rem-
 edies - You are not how-
 ever to admit drastic ones
 if you should use the milder
 as Cal. When N Dis. appears
 an obstinate character of
 will depend on calomel
 In N early stage you
 will do little good & it
 is sometimes nec: to com-
 mit the Cal. is productive
 But if you must use pre-
 cautions in producing the
 mes. Dis. Comb: the Cal. with
 opium to subdue the irrit-
 tion - Cupping - leeching -
 blistering are nec: - Diuretics
 are useful. When we see
 what the relation the
 disease has to the liver &
 the whole body we can
 determine the course of the disease.

more beneficial. Great
depression of mind much
relieved in dis. Nitro is
the best sedative diuretic
in doses -

Nitro in warm climate
not so beneficial. It must
be employed at the very
commencement. It has pro-
duced has passed by first
Cal: in large & frequent
doses of ʒss ʒi or ʒiʒss
& continued it until
Mer: dis: induced. When
this is supplicated little
can be done by Mer: dis:
The Nitro Muriatic bath
in warm climate useful.

In chronic form dis: is
of tedious. oft occurs & long
continues. 1/2 for years.
able to appertain to it for

5-28
Rough atmosphere. By abuse
of diet & drink & will produce
acute dis: by acute gestation
also afforded. This I have
oft witnessed. Pulmonary dis:
turbance & cough is oft connect-
ed with chronic dis: of the liver.
Attend to this in acute gestation
Chronic hepatitis is the most
chronic dis: we have to treat.
Produces dyspepsia - hypochondria
- depression of spirits - & even
mania. Patient is often
supposed to labour under
an imaginary disease - but
his morbid affections are
the whole cause of his disease.
The patient only notices, mis-
takes in locating the dis:
It dont always follow acute
or arise from. Or appears
time it often approaches very
conditions. The symptoms are
the same as in the acute form &
milder. Then will arise from it
dropsical effusions - ascites, hydro-
thorax, hydropericardium &c. (Cappi
Treatment is occasionally. Mercurial
saliva - & spirit salivation. cath: Mercurialis
solid stimulation. Aardilia in breast

Fevers.

Under this head I shall con- sider catarrhic & eruptive fevers. All the dis: of wh: we have been reading are attended by symptomatic fever. a constitutional disturbance. In all these there was a local disturbance - we are now to consider whether these mal: arise of wh: we are about to treat are attended by local inflam: - with respect to the connect: with inflam: there can be no doubt, after death we find it in various parts of the body - Some one of these some continued was the offspring of the whole dis: - & therefore fevered was but a phlegmasia. Other continued that the wife were the offspring of the fever - that they arose out of it. Thus & lands the

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The question. As phy: is
is important to know how
when certain morbid phen
are presented, we can say
that condition of being above
healthy functions. It does not
follow us to settle the
question that as a consequence
we should succeed in curing
the fever. And why? because
the infl: is deep seated.
It is and governed by the
symptoms. Many thus are
died without at all knowing
the origin primarily affected
by inflan.

I wish to avoid this
subject as long as possible
It is a subject not so
easily understood. Hence
I have endeavored to
enlighten your mind
on the phenomena of animal
economy. There is a
new element in the

have treated of, are most easily understood. They are more simple & not so complicated. When we see a person suddenly laid down & dead to occur in a few days & don't know of any cause we call it unknown. Hence have arisen the speculations of this class of dis- idiopathic fever. This that I find engaging in a subject of great difficulty & one that you should not approach with any degree of awe. I approach it with fear & trembling. I have never shut my mind on this subject to the progress of the disease & its discovery. What I have now to say on this subject was written & delivered four years

5-32

2^o in Lexington - On this
Subject I am an eclectic.
The arrangement is my
own. &c.

I shall treat the subject
in a series of propositions -
They are all ultimately con-
nected.

1st Line is a dis: in
wh. all the funct: of the
body are injured. Hence
result the symptoms. &
these denote that all the
funct: are injured. We
have pained & blunted
sensation - reduced power
of locomotion - a loss
of pleasurable feelings
& in the shade - faint, but
feelings. The animal part
of body, mind & soul are
perverted.

2^d Perfection in the

organic function. The heart
 is disturbed - never in a
 healthy condition. The great
 & small vessels are distur-
 bed in action - The equi-
 librium of the circ. is lost -
 accumulations take place
 in various parts or tissues -
 The circ. is always morbid.
 The blood seems to be
 always altered in quality
 from the beginning. Venous
 blood is sometimes florid -
 at other very dark - often
 sicc. Coagula often com-
 pact - blood sometimes
 dissolved - I do believe there
 is no case of fever -
 is not attended by some
 morbid change. Now
 you are prepared if
 the whole nervous function
 test animal & organic

5-3-4
The in of blood unpaired
to them will 3^{ds} follow
a perversion of all the
directions. That the lungs
from instance. The break
is focal. The skin shows
of a diff. odour from heat
in heat. The moisture
of surface is fixed. The
minish. The development
of caloric is altered -
sometimes in weep. Some
den. with. unequal de
stances of this oil. This is
a disruption from heat.
The skin from already
is present. The oil: food
to hair are suppressed
almost or increased.
The discharge from the
bores. are present.

The sci: of mine is alter:
 in quantity - quality - How
 I can think of nothing
 more demonstrable than
 that every part of the
 body is fed as par-
 ticipant. Yet still dif-
 ferent parts sustain the
onus of the sci: - Sometimes
 the organ or group will
 in some stage be the first
 to feel one or more affections

All parts of the body
 are not equally affected -
 This is evident from the
 symptoms I have in-
 dicated to you. Now if
 you saw a part first
 affected or diminished I
 would say it was first
 in a state of health
 while the sci: rages in stand

5th 36th

in other the fund. and
only suspended. Hence
you see the propriety of
saying all the quac
are deranged. The blood
is engorged in some parts
& of course, it will be
decreased in others. Post
mortem exam. show the
state of the observations.

The lesions are different
in diff: organs. The
morbid aff: are most
prevalent in the trunk
than the extremities. More
prevalent in the head
than the pelvis - More
apt to be found in abdo.
than thorax.

3rd The symptoms
of ~~pernicious~~ ~~typhoid~~
in ~~fever~~ ~~that~~ the

Sensibility & irritability of
the system are altered -

I mean the vital property -

This may be in 3 modes
of diminution, of augmen-
tation & of perversion -

They may be diminished
& the act will be less

They may be augmented
& the action of part will
be increased - & they may

be perverted & the function
are directed to no proper
purpose. More commonly

you find along with

these, that irregularity of

action which we denominate
Furor cordis -

4th To these alterations of
the irritability & sensibility of
the system we are to refer
these inflammations which are
associated with them -

5-3-8.

Of the disturbance of fund:
in the various organs.

An organ performs
a fund: by virtue of
its sensibility & irritability
& its disorder is occasioned
by an alteration in these
properties.

5th These altered
sensibility & irritability cause
death in the organs where
lesion was observed to have
occurred after death.

6th The symptoms of
fever are approached into
groups or nat: orders &
follow each other in
a certain order. There
const: wt are called the
stages of fever. 3 of these
are well marked in it
they are blended.

The first of these stages

indicated by a group of
 symptoms and a demerit
 state of mind & corporeal
 act. Diminished act; of
 heart & arteries. circular
 thro unequal. sections
 perverted & suppressed.
 There is a reduction in the
 energies of the diff: funct.
 This is the first stage

The 2^d stage is accompa-
 nished by an exalted but
 at the same time or perred
 action. The vascular sys-
 tem is excited with irregu-
 lar determinations of
 blood - There is the diffi-
 culty between the 1st & the first stage
 that the blood does not
 to reach certain parts.
 whilst in this all the
 powers are exalted. In
 the 2^d spread of the dis

5-40
is an extension in the organs
themselves.

The 3^d stage is character-
ized by a group of
symptoms. This the stage
of inefficient thermal-
energy. it is called
the sweating stage. There
is an attempt of the
sensibility & irritability with
perversion of function.

A destruction of vital
properties are such as
are a direct or indirect
object. Let a glass of
urine be taken in the
first stage it will have
but little effect, or
if it has any effect
it will be a morbid
one. In the second it
will incite the excitement

In the last step it will
 have its natural effect
 The secretions now in
 the system is not of the
 per se but the result of
 in the preceding step
 The secretions & excretions
 are performed naturally
 & healthily. The ordinary
 stimulants of life pro=
 duce the natural effect
 but in an increased
 degree. because the vital
 powers are very active.
 The increased secretion
 is more observable. It
 strikes the eye. In this
 we will dwell a mo=
 ment. Many suppose
 this cures the patient
 I dont look upon it
 in that light. Only the
 the vital proper &

5-12

The fundus: perceived as
 recovering themselves - the
 diaphragm, diaphragms
 It is not that all
 cases of dis: but de-
 cures in consequence
 of the this recovery. The
 organs have recovered
 from the various con-
 ditions. This is the
 stage of return to
 health. Why does the
 change take place.
 The blood has obtained
 alterations - it is sur-
 to the organs & various
 conditions take place -
 purifying the organs
 from its unhealthy state
 of the & some few in
 shape ~~the~~ to you
 opened ear on paper

Wh this is a case they
 can be said to be reproduced
 This gives us what is called
 an aperçu. This was be-
 lieved on parapsychism. In
 each case of this kind the
 symptoms, how is to be re-
 membered, any mental &
 permitted act: of a vic-
 tual properties - an
 accident of the - &
 of the heart. In some
 cases the will be re-
 emended of the before
 the time have full
 control off this material
 dimension of sense. The
 second stage is some-
 times prolonged indefi-
 nitely & the will has
 continued sense. In
 the abatement we have

5-44

It is stage of fever or low
ralsence.

8th Observac has been
is has been fever since
now to now to the recent
lent character. It some
continue from it continues
to the recent state:
It from the recent to the
intermittent. This is fa-
vorable.

9th The symptoms
of the pain state we
are present & made
up of a stage - are
blended & there is no
longer a - a compli-
cated state. It has
now are at a top to
defeat it a a remedy
I have or an evaluation

it is in fact both combined. There are 2 kinds
 but are called malig-
 nant. They are peculiar
 in to 2 young frac-
 tions. he is very forward.
 In one part he has
 every indication of infl:
 action - in one a re-
 sistance of 2 vital
 powers - It is quite im-
 possible to fix one ob-
 servation or one organ
 without seeing it in
 an anatomical state.

The observations are
 but preliminary. You
 must think on this sub-
 ject - to understand
 it I shall have to
 say hereafter on this
 subject.

5-24-6

If you reflect on what I have said ^{it} may be to all received or reject without touching the important question of idiopathic or symptomatic fevers. I have had to go on for some time before and shall come to decide upon the this question. It seems to me I have advanced an as much in harmony with the occurrences of symptomatic fevers as those of idiopathic.

The first stage of fever presents the following pathological conditions - reduced energy of the brain, nerves, heart, arteries & a blunted sensibility & irritability -

2^d. Irregular distribution of
the nervous influence.

3^d. Unequal distrib: of the
blood - The vessels of the skin
& muscles carrying the same
are unequal - In internal of the
viscera more - producing
plethora of the internal - This
Pleth: is not the same in all
the great cavities - in the same
case or kind of fever - It
is modified by several cir:
1st by nature of remote cause
Some of the remote cause of febr
cause pleth: of the abdom: organs
of the thorax - Joints of
the head - In a persons whose
brain is large - intellect uses
inclination - & actions of the
arterial engaged in mental
exercise will have pleth: of
the head - A person who at-
tended more to his stomach

548.
Than his mind wld have
pleas'd of the stomach. 38.
When an organ is not in
a healthy condition the
Air will exit 48.
The temperature & cooperation
cause it is influenced - This
is often by exposure to various
degrees of weather will pro-
duce pleth' a heat in full
organs. I am now not
speaking of infl. - understand
me - I mean a congestion
of the vessels of the viscera &
a loss or deprivation of the
blood in the other vessels. It
is sometimes in one cavity &
again in another. & sometimes
in several places in all.

This pleth'ora becomes a
cause of new & more ag-
gravated symptoms These
will be diff' acc' to organ

enjoyed - 1st It is better
 place in the forest air;
 we will have bilious dis-
 enjoyment - 2^d in the
 throat there will be dys-
 pnoea - laboured act. of
 the heart. 3^d when it
 falls on the brain it gives
 rise to cerebral dysposi-
 tions. Capricious - and
 inaptness to mental ex-
 ercise - &c.

I am anxious you should
 understand me - All what
 I have said to take place
 does so without inflammation -
 2nd We say when enumer-
 ating the symptoms of fever
 the two main signs of fever
 are: throbbing of the body. We
 have reduced, altered, or
 suspended secretory action -
 If there will be great in

550

Some organs & others -

of the ^{1st} we found in the 1st stage as a distinct part; could: retention in the blood of the matter which is eliminated by accessory & secondary organs. There is abundant perspiration of urine of discharge from bowels - of course there must be retained in the blood - 2nd we have retention in the blood of the matter of the system - Emaciation occurs in every stage of fever -

From the very beginning the blood is changed in its character. These parts are clear & obvious there are succeeded by the 2nd in the second stage of fever - Small doubts &

Difficulty has always attended in investigating the causes of the hot stage.

1st It seems to be a law of animal economy that external agents do not exert an action peculiar to itself. A mag. refers con to the conjunction of small particles - Hooping cough. 2d or 3d imitation of mias: In all these we see certain steps succeeding each other. The introd: of mias: alone not: into the system there is an int: propulsion made there. It goes on for several weeks exhibiting different stages. There is a train of actions produced by an external agent. You adm call to a person & there follows a train of action - auto. Salivation is induced -

In the effects of all external agents we observe the same train of action occurring - Some fever has no cause - & this is some sort of poison - it exerts its influence on some part of the body. & gives rise to a train of symptoms - One of another will be developed depends thro' the paroxysm. This is intended to ascertain the causes of fever with the best we know now about.

Then the diff: stages of fever are but the necessary advances of this train of actions - We cannot tell how it is excited - We cannot tell how pus is excited a morbid action in the system.

2^d It seems not after
 the action of oxygen has
 the suspension for some time
 the nervous by an accumu-
 lated irritability. 3^d As
 the blood accumulates in the
 aorta is returned more
 rapidly to the heart. This
 acts as a stimulant. We
 may bring on the stage of
 excitement by the retardation
 excursions & may also tend
 to excite the heart & stimu-
 lant it to produce the
 the hot stage. Thus we
 have three very striking
 causes to get up the second
 stage.

Now the 1st & 2nd cause
 the heart begins to contract
 acting. but contracted
 & irregularly. Changes have

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In the place in the
 muscles &c. we cause the
 blood to flow there. The
 muscles jump to an artery
 near experiment. The heat
 is greatly augmented. The
 flesh of viscera is in some
 degree relaxed & the blood
 returning to the external
 parts - but by the increased
 action of the heart & the
 acc. undulating there is
 more pain.

We will see how they
 have from out of the 1st

The principal cir: of 22
 2^d stage - and 10th the
 sensibility & sensation, time
 from - not so sleep - but
 no pain. The pulse has
 fallen ~~low~~ ~~off~~ - &
 the color of the face ~~has~~

4th The thirst now abates.
 5th The various secretory
 glands to resume their
 functions. 6th From the
 morbid sensibility & irri-
 tability. Some of the glands are
 act with increased en-
 ergy. 7th The appetite is
 restored -

We have considered a paroxysm
 of a safe attack of fever, as
 of an intermittent, liable again
 to recur - We will now consider
 the effect

1st The vital powers are
 so deeply smitten & the sensibility
 of the internal congestions
 is so great the reaction is but
 faintly & imperfectly formed.
 This leads to infl in some
 one or other of the organs. But
 it is not this which is the
 final cause of death

556.

The congestion in the viscera is what is meant by congestive fever - Formerly termed malignant fever. In these cases the speed of the term in man the infl. is infl. developed. When it takes place very or infl. is not at all developed. There is not time for the development of infl. In the case the place is mostly in the brain.

2^d When the vital forces are not so deeply & immediately excited a vascular excitement is developed. The degree of excitement will be developed. In the case of all have infl. The various impulses of the heart &c are also the offspring of the development of inflammation: along with it in the organ. This local dis. is the offspring of the

effort of the system. This infl
shows itself at the com of
the 2^d stage or stage of develo
ment. It mostly takes
place in one of the cavities
of the head - abdomen. In the
the brain it will be found
to take place in all - In
bar-wright had shown it
in some cases in developed
in the intercostal ganglions.

3rd This defect of infl. at
the 2^d stage - Not only renders
the fund more dangerous but
modifies the indications of
care - When it occurs as to
seldom does in the interst.
The fund will change to the
remot. & it in the remot.
to a continued. This change
is always attended with
danger. In hyper infl.
may & do arise in all the
cavities but more especially

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in the brain - In typhoid
the stage of excitement comes
on with the infl: of some cav-
ity or organs.

This cond. may be now
by a great many concomi-
tous - & after the infl: as in
typhus the sin: will wane
& exhaust the energies of the
system.

4th Stage of the phleg-
masia are produced in
this way - The are both the
product of a slow process
of the junction of the con-
genious systems. Thus from
very slight or not actual - life
may rise in the first stage
or before.

of this as the end the cause
of change of opinion. They
are fully developed & are
easily treated. We have
the inflammation which will
on all parts - means to

6th Feb 1849: our N. was
link between agn. & local
fever arising from local
sources. To do this w/ft. & the
fever will abate.

7th Feb Such a favourable
result is not always at-
tainable. The disease may
have become complicated
in the dis. This w/ft. may
keep us. The fever after the
external inflan. is accepted.
Such a case is a complicated
one - The typhus & the typhoid
into a situation similar to that
they are in idiopathic form.

8th Feb The fact & views en-
able is to estimate the views
of people down to Brownson
who writes inflan. is the
cause of fever. The reverse of
the judgment would have been
made if the truth were
a certain analysis has caused
a disagreement between the

The sects. not agreeing on the part affected by inflam. -

golds This view shows us the connection between inflam. & fever. Primary fevers are dangerous by being accompanied by inflam. - These views show us the distinction between idiopathic & symptomatic fever - & how far all fevers are identical -

There is nothing more calculating than these views. It appears simple. When a student is told fever is produced by the infl. of one or more parts easily understands it & traces out easily the many symptoms - One individual fever on one organ & another upon another on fever in the brain - a fever in the stomach - a fever in the colon near the caecum & so forth. Still the infl. invariably fix itself in one or more or even all of these & he has to suppose this

was the origin of all fevers -
 But observation gives it in some
 cases of fevers, are so shabby as
 to elude our researches - We
 cannot extend them to the
 brain, the intercostal func-
 tions de motu as they are -
 Of this the remote cause can't
 exert its influence upon the organs
 where does it? It is thro' the
 medium of the general vasculae
 & nervous system that these
 affections are set up thro' out
 the system. When this has come
 on it first rises in the shape
 of excitement to inflammation of
 some one organ - according to
 the localisation of the cause.
 Hence we have grippe
 infl. of the stomach & brain,
 lungs & bowels. In the same
 epidemic one will be affec-
 ted in the same organ. One
 will be affected with infl. of

562.

stomach, brain &c. We say that
the infl: is first confined to
the stomach & from thence
only com: by sympathy to
the other organs. This I take
to be an assumption. We
have cases of fever terminat-
ing fatally without
infl: of the stomach being
visible on post mortem exam-
inations. This is the case in
one case of fever may be
in or rationally doubt it
in acc -

We have consider the
symptom & the pathogenic
ca: in a general way. We
now come to the etiology -

Constant observation
teaches us that numerous
external causes produce fever -

1st The cause of fever is
that it has the power of

causes, that the part of system
 & irregular distribution of blood

2^d The part of the body to which
 the cause is applied must be
 susceptible to its contact or
 then will be no effect pro-
 duced by it -

3^d All parts of the body
 are not equally susceptible
 to all causes. Some things are
 poisonous when laid on the
 mucous membrane. Some agents
 in nature produce an effect
 on one surface & another
 on another. All agents in
 nature seem to have specific
 effects on the system.

Let us as the body is a unit
 & the different parts sensibly
 is but the modification
 of the whole. it is obvious that
 a morbid weakness may
 thus be propagated thro
 the system.

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5th For Modifications
of the system may be being
excited by a particular cause
may excite fever in the system

6th Different causes
acting on diff: parts may
unite the effects in overthrow-
ing the vital powers of the
system giving rise to a
febrile or puerile.

7th Cause dont neces-
sarily manifest its: in
the part to which they are
applied.

8th Some parts of the
body are more exposed
to the contact of foreign
bodies - These are the skin,
the mucous membrs of nose,
respiratory passages.

The skin is one organ - not

convulsed but spread out
 has identity of vital function
 is connected by brain & heart &
 other nerves. An impression
 made on the part of the
 skin is felt thro' out. It is
 a sensitive organ - it secretes
 perspiration. It is an or-
 gan of touch &c. It is sus-
 ceptible of being excited by
 electricity. Many of the
 poisonous fluids may surround
 us & affect us thro' the skin
 Many noxious agents not
 cognizable by our senses may
 float around in the at-
 mosphere. The cuticle is a protec-
 tion against mechanical
 violence. Salmonism to pass
 thro' it & affect the true
 skin.

The factitious mucous mem-
 brane is susceptible to fluids
 & solid substances. Many

566.

gases may be taken into
the stomach with impunity.
Carbonic acid gas is a med.
in many dis: to the stomach.
Chlorine, hydrochloric acid,
ammonia & in gaseous state may
be taken into the stomach. They
affect seriously the respiratory
organs.

The bronchial mucous
membr: is susceptible to
gaseous fluids. These may
come into contact with it.
They produce dead effect
on it. The only gas wh
can come in contact is the
mixture of oxygen & nitrogen
constituting atmospheric air.
Many of the gases wh can
be taken into the stomach
with impunity ~~can~~ not be

admitted into the lungs - This
 they do not mean by the
 inclusion of oxygen - The
 carb. oxide - carb. acid &
 ammonia - Sulph. dulcorate
 of Nitrogen - the protoxide
 of Nitrogen - Sulphuretted
 Hydrogen - Arseniaceous Hy-
 drogen Fluoric acid, Phos-
 phoric acid & its compounds -
 Most of these by being mixed
 with water may be taken
 into the blood with impur-
 ity - Taken into the lungs
 they either exert an injurious
 impulsion on the nerves or
 are absorbed into the blood or
 in both ways. We are to
 regard hence the pulmonary
 venia: as the one on w^{ch} Gas-
 eous bodies exert the most
 effect - The oxygen of Air

366

We have no instance of a
cause of fever existing as was
found on the sense of taste
right &c. but it is different
with sense of smell. Perhaps
Nausea, vomiting &c may
thus be excited. This
sense has a striking
physiological relation -
1st with the brain & 2^d
with the stomach. It often
directs us in the choice of
what is healthy or what
is healthy.

The absorp: of substances
The lungs may be the
cause of fever. Then an animal
organism this it is possible
noxious agents may be absorbed
They may penetrate in all
directions - as we see of electro-
city, Galvanism, Magnatism
&c. - They are capable of passing

a great effect. If the electricity
 be large in quantity it excites pain
 & if still larger destroys life
 This fluid is not absorbed into
 the blood. What other agents
 there may be in the atmosphere
 who is capable of penetrating
 the system in every direction.
 We know there are some & ana-
 logically we might suppose
 there might be others.

Bodies are absorbed into
 the system thro' the skin. If
 the skin be much abraded
 it is no longer a protection
 to certain agents & they are
 absorbed.

Substances of an acrid
 kind may be absorbed thro'
 the mucous memb: of ali-
 quants. Experiments both in
 this country & Europe fully
 confirm this as a fact

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The number of substances we
can be absorbed by al: canal
is 10 or 12. They are often
carried off by the kidneys &
the skin & thus are frequently
prevented from exerting an
accumulative effect. Some
of the slowness of the absorption
& the smallness of the quantity
mingling with the blood
make them difficult to
detect. All the sub: exert
themselves on a sensible
surface & will thus pro-
duce an effect which will
be transmitted to the brain
& by them being absorbed they
exert a good effect. With

both respect to the ab-
sorption of juices by the al-
imentary canal we know
but little. The absorption

of gases by being absorbed
 by alimentary canal is rather
 an assumption than a well
 established fact. The quan-
 tity of gases admitted into the
 alii canal cannot be very
 great. Gases cannot be swallowed
 except by being in water. The
 contents of stomach can
 not be swallowed & hence
 the dis: in this way is not
 of importance.

The pulmonary mucous membr:
 is designed to receive gaseous
 sub: & no others. And it would
 appear that gaseous sub: are
 absorbed thro' it. It was long
 supposed that N² oxygen
 was absorbed & also nitroperoxide
 Experiments seem to confir-
 m this fact. Of an
 individual who had been
 the vapors of sulphuric acid

2072.
The stone of serpentine used
soon be detected in the urine.
Hence it must be absorbed
by the mucous membrane. Liquefied
too can be absorbed thro' the
lungs. Mus. of Linn has been
absorbed by the lungs & after
wards detected in the urine
& blood. as well as the pres-
ence of potash. Dr. Mead
has shown to us the same
effects w^{ch} injected into the
blood produced the same effect
as when the same
gas is inhaled. He injected
the oxygen into the veins &
it gave a florid colour. He
found that azote gave a
pale colour to the blood
when inhaled, he injected
it into the blood & the same
effect was produced.
The nitrous oxide he found

When inspired it imparts
 to the blood a scarlet
 colour, when injected it pro-
 duces the same effect. He
 found that when Hydrogen
 is inhaled it produced a
 bluish tint in the blood. The
 same effect was produced
 when the gas was injected into
 the blood. These experiments
 go very clearly to show that
 fuscous & liquid substances
 are absorbed thro' the lungs.

They have been said
 to be the offspring of clumps
 of the atmosphere & by one
 class of pathologists. While
 a second class maintains that
 fever is produced by the
 inhalation of malarious
 air will easily see how
 dampness & clump of fever
 are produced.

574.

My

From this view of the subject
you could not prove that
all fevers arise from inflammation
of the stomach. These causes
affect equally all the organs

If you admit the doctrine
of Malaria, you shall have
to admit that this poison
is swallowed & admitted
in contact with the stomach
& this can have shown not to
alter the case. The stomach is
not the only organ found
to be inflamed. The brain & all
the organs are occasionally
inflamed so. This Malaria

I believe must be admitted
to be the cause of the fever into the
blood & then they must
exercise their morbid effects
within every evidence
to their nature & in

sufficed of the blood vessels
 are extremely sensible. The
 injection of mules or the
 bladders & oils, which produce
 disturbance. We know that
 the injection of the smallest
 quantity of Tart: ant. will
 produce the most danger-
 ous effects. Thus evidently
 the heart is extremely
 sensitive to the blood vessels
 are. The case is, well as
 the heart is abundantly sup-
 plied with nerves. Of its
 extent its influence on the
 stomach & the whole influ-
 ence communicated to the brain
 & thus on all the organs. The
 heart: of all the organs
 in the same way over the
 when the malaria may
 be absorbed into the blood

July.

In malignant fever the
patient is almost at once
thrown down by the overthrow
of all the funds of his or-
gans. None of them acting
normally. This would seem
to strengthen the conclusion
that the poison is absorbed
into the blood & this is
produced the smothering of
all the organs. The brain,
the special functions, the
stomach &c. It yet re-
mains to be proved that
poison and swallowed
& on the stomach would
their morbid effects.
This is what I wish to
impress on your mind
I shall next enter on the
study of paludal fever.

Particular Fevers.

Intermittent fevers. is divisible
into 3 varieties.

1st Simple intermittent. presents
to my mind something specific
& dependent on a uniform cause.

Symptoms. are familiar to
most of us. It presents dis-
tinctly the stages I have before
mentioned. 1st the stage of ~~de-~~
predation - 2^d that of excitement.
3^d the stage of convalescence. In
this the closing & secretory stage

precedes the intermission. And
the simple form the intermission
is very perfect. & when the dis-
eases become chronic the patients
feel well. The attacks are
divided into tertian, quotidian,
quartan. & we have also double
tertians. every kind & day exactly
resembling each other. Sometimes
the type of fever will change
from a tertian to a quotidian

3078

This aff. is apt to recur thro
the patient. For a time he
will be well & on the slightest
exposure the paroxysms will
return & remain as long as
the patient lives in the same
place.

We have recurrent intermittency
of this generally occurs in persons
who had a fever in the preceding
autumn.

S. Intermittent when left
to itself may run on for a
great length of time - with
little injury to health. but finally
in duration & will take place
in the viscera. The spleen
& the liver & will become en-
larged. Dropsical effusions
will sometimes take place
& oedema of the limbs.

Intermittent fever generally
prevails epidemically - occas-
ionally it prevails sporadically

5-27-92
without any visible source of
humidity or malaria. There
are some facts relative to
this subject which might sat-
isfy the mind.

Intermittents prevail
more generally in the country
than the city. Generally mias-
ma prevail in the surrounding
country even up to the very
suburbs while the heart of the
city is entirely free from the
dis. In valleys & low situations
the dis. prevails but seldom
in high situations.

The dis. will often not
occur in one year when the
clouds are equal to in other
years it will prevail.

It is chiefly an autumn-
nal dis. Some of the occur
after the frost has set in

580.

After a single year or 2
years the epidemic will appear
& then disappear. Sometimes
it will appear years.

Sometimes it departs
from its usual character
& becomes exceedingly violent
mortality & confusion. No
not pretend to know the
reasons.

Cause The state of the
climate. great heat with
sudden change & great damp-
ness. This is said not to be
sufficient. That a miasma
from decomposable matters
is necessary. & that heat &
moisture is necessary to this
decomposition. It is also
found to succeed. This question
The two causes are combined

in every case. We cannot have malaria without these two causes. This dispute will be interminable. I will not take upon me the Disproof of this question. Tho' it appears to me that there is something not is quite out from the common road respectable substance.

As to the surface on which these causes act we have already spoken. It appears clear to my mind that the malaria is absorbed by the lungs. It too may act on the skin. It has been contended that the miasm is swallowed & acts itself on the mucous surface of the stomach.

Treatment. In the early stage an emetic will frequently put a stop to it

56

All experienced bites as that
 This is a safe & sure practice
 You may give emuls. calk.
 When during the stage of excite-
 ment. there is redness
 skin hot. head disordered
 or you may use or use of
 leech. apply them to the
 head or epistaxis ac-
 cording to circumstances. Or you may
 prevent congestions. And
 if you may adm. raw
 canth or can. or powder
 of niter & tart. ant. They
 will cool the system & lower
 the action of the heat &
 brain.

During the intermission
 if patient does feel pretty well
 keep him at rest in a cool
 temper. Excluded from
 all things wh may excite
 the mind. Keep it from

stimulating food, drink &c
 This during the first inter-
 mission. When the paroxysm
 is returning an emetic may
 diminish the in the early stage
 when pain is not of a
 full habit even before it
 after use of emetic you may
 administer with
 tart. ant. This however is
 to be avoided when the
 is infirmity. In the
 second paroxysm you may
 again be induced food but
 generally eat or look to
 the head with it. In the
 stage of excitement you
 may apply counter stimulants
 towards the decline of the
 paroxysm. You may too
 give diaphoretics & sudor-
 ifics. These cannot often

37.
be given in the first paroxysm
during the 3^o & 4th paroxysm
The treatment will be
leop & leop aniliph. leop. -
You may now more boldly
adm.: sedatives &c.

After the first or second
^{stage of the temperature}
adm.: You may adm.: bark
& quinine comb. with
opium. Give them as soon
as the stage of excitement
subsides, during the stage
of sweating. In old cases,
you may give the quinine
at any time thro' the 24
hours. With respect to the
relative value of quinine
& bark I am not prepared
to decide. They both answer
the purpose. Quinine has
some resemblance to the
narcotic salts. As a

general rule it is best to
 adm: 1gr every hour. but
 very often 4, 5, 8 10 & even 15grs
 may be administered. In
 large doses it does no injury
 It expands the action of the
 heart & often acts diaphoretically
 You will often find it useful
 to combine it with opium.

Arsonic is used for similar
 purposes - it is not adapted
 to urefom, simple, or malige-
 nant cases. In simple cases
 when they have continued for
 some time. Usually adm: as
 Loukes Solution. I prefer
 the white arsenic comb: with
 Opium - 1gr bitartrate with
 4gr of opium - divide into
 16 pills - give one 3 or 4 times
 a day.

Many other biter & tonic
 & metallic medicines have
 been recommended

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Inflammatory Intermittent

Intermittents in the char-
acter depends on many
causes. When prevailing in
a simple form & attacks a
suspicious person the
symptoms will be inflam.
The organs will be enlarged.
The intermission becomes
very imperfect & in some
measure resembles remittent
fever. This inflam: attack
various organs. it attacks
the brain. lungs &c. but
more generally the general
circulation. The stomach
does not receive the heaviest
shock - The spleen is more
affected next the liver - the
the stomach & lastly the
bowels.

The signs of this species
addl. inflam: will be

2-22-50

those of fever. & of the particular
organ affected. If in the
brain you will have signs
of inflammation then & so of all
the other organs.

Treatment. - H. & local
bleeding - by antispasmodics -
such as nuxvomica - by abstrac-
tions of every kind & by coun-
ter irritants. By these
means you will bring
the case to a simple one -
then treat it by bark, quina
opium &c as I have said be-
fore.

Malignant Intermittents
I have already referred to
malignant & typhoid fe-
vers - These cases are very
perplexing. This term is ap-
plied to that form of fever
which affects the organs

588.

It is to make the term seem
 proper. When used in con-
 nection with intermittent, you
 wish to know what is
 meant by it. There are
 instances, wt from sudden
 fatal. To these the term
 is applied. These cases are
 always sudden & insidious
 & after a dangerous - oft
 as in itate local aff:
 as of the head - chest - liver
 de - with a tendency to
 intermittent & return. too
 have Hepat. Con. d. &
 sometimes apoplexy. Numb
 ness - Lassitude. Asynoch
 dyspnoea - pleuritic pain -
 gastric irritability - vom
 iting - pain in bowels & gen
 eral - as in general distribe
 tion of heat. Some part

589.
cool & thus unnatural hot.
This coldness of the contents
in the chase takes place, we
also have excessive mobility
of heart & all the muscles.
It is almost impossible
to describe to you the
symptoms of this scalding
we might as well attempt
to describe in general
terms a tornado. A des-
cription which is applicable
to one case will not be to
another.

I have said it is
occurs in children. By which
I mean that it may be
effected by a hard action or
symptoms of a pleurisy
or a derangement of some
one of abdominal viscera.
This is what I mean when

390.

I say R. B. is insidious.
When therefore in an unusual
case, of a peculiar kind
present themselves to you
It is your consideration
to see whether or not they
are connected with the
prevailing intercurrents.
You will attend to the
prevailing constitution
of R. B. It may happen
R. B. then is then prevailed
thro R. B. the cause
wh. excite such cases.
You will generally find
a tendency to the third
stage before spoke. - but
instead of occurring re-
gularly they will be blended
and together. They seem
a malformation into one -
The ~~stage~~ of recidivism will

come on before the stage of dis-
 tression has worn off. I
 know of the dis: wh. produce
 on a destruction of the
 harmony of the animal
 economy. I've been
 said to be an effort of
 the vis medicatrix nature
 to rid the system of something
 but the very efforts made
 seem to produce a contrary
 effect.

The remote cause
 seem chiefly to have influ-
 ten the vital powers. They
 into a state of acridity &
 morbid action at the said
 time.

This an early symp-
 tom of congestion in some
 one of the organs & then
 actually.

Congestions north sea

590.
Plan in the abdomen rises
It is usually venous.

Dissections seems to
sustain these views. The
viscera are found engorged
and with black blood
& effusions. The spleen
& liver show the app.
of a coagulum of blood
wrapped up in a thin &
transparent membrane.

Treatment. In the
early stage when the
dis. is more determined
to the brain. The
local bleeding. It can
seldom be repeated. The
powers are too much run
down.

Emetics have been tried
to be contraindicated by
the suppurative process

If the ability be great the
 ambition in adm: that Ant
 is to work with spirit.
 Specie: will mostly be
 temperate. Six months or
 as to acc from ps. It
 good effect. It relieves
 the stomach &c. Sometimes
 the ability is so great
 or cant emanate. It
 down and bowels by much
 can: when the depression
 is very great you need
 have to resort to the Quina.

All the symptoms indicate
 use of can: In first stage
 action. Solyong can: is fine
 No other remedy can be
 a leaf or in this situation
 New bank or quina in
 range doses - It down - 10gr
 Quina. You may find the

594.

During the whole period of the
Disease the nervous system
is greatly depressed.

Quinine is large doses are
here loudly called for.
The large doses of bark
will often be used on the
Stomach. Opium is a
powerful assistant to
these remedies. Comb:

The Quinine with the Sulphur
of Morphia. Or the Opium

This I know to be the
fact. They are not to be
given in too large doses.

They tranquilize the irrita-
tions wh exist thro out
the body. The Opium will
assist the bark to be
retained by the Stomach.

Opium is contraindicated
when there is much
Semination to the brain

Stimulants - as pepper, wine,
 brandy - & may be given at
 the same. Also counter-irri-
 tants - as sinapisms.
 Electricity. A general bath
 warm made Stimulant
 Mustard - Salt - brandy
 &c. In cases - pass just
 before the stage of depression
 comes on. The flannel roller
 with warm turpentine
 will undoubtedly succeed.

Remittent fevers -

called bilious & given - appearing
 in the face - all over the northern
 hemisphere - about sometimes
 when frost sets in. Attributed
 to the same cause & in
 the moment. They are but mod-
 ifications of the same species.
 I shall not again refer to
 the cause - I am inclined to
 believe in Malaria. It is

27

unnecessary to run over the
production of Miasmata
Heat & Moisture are the two
principal cause of fevers malar.
In a dense population you
will have the miasmata which
in the country you will not
generally have the miasmata
ant. People will often say
they have had an attack of
bilious fever in the winter
These cases are generally
of phlogmasia who have had
some of your operations on
by the cause of which fever
There are not bilious fevers
Bilious fevers are specific in
their nature. I shall not
enumerate the symptoms
again. The symptoms will
appear different in differ-
ent years. In one year
they will put on one
aspect & in another another

I have seen it mixed with
a tendency to pass into a que-

I have seen it simple &
inflammatory with great
local pain. with eruptions
treatment will terminate
favourably.

I have seen it prevail
as it is called a syncope
& has a tendency to assume
typhoid type.

This tendency is sometimes
manifested from the very
beginning - I fear it just
now has to do with a typhus
fever. During all that kind
all the disease we have seen
will have been of a
typhoid character.

We cannot tell how
these various aspects are
produced. There must be
some remote cause oper-
ating on the system.

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Sometimes the great- is this epidemic constitution you will say that it has essentially supplanted the common prevailing fever. They are the products of the same cause.

This malady sometimes assumes a conjunctive character. Strongly associated in symptoms & with manifest interrelations. Showing us they come from the same cause.

The symptoms of the Axi: we are now considering whether we contemplate this in any of the stages we shall see a total overthrow of the functions. Sometimes it will be developed in the brain producing a phrenitis. Sometimes it

it will be in typhous cases
 a more irritation in the
 brain. Sometimes the dis: will
 be more clearly developed
 in the lungs. There may
 be subtle fluids, there at
 first this influence &
 more obvious become the
 cause of disease than any
 disposition. Great heat
 during the summer acts
 on the portal vessels in
 the autumn you will find
 these organs complicated
 on one than other in the
 disease. Yet the dis: may
 play more violently on one
 than than another, often
 you will find all organs affe
 cted. This morbid state
 prevails universally. You
 will find all the viscera
 diseased. I showing plans
 to have suffered lesion. In
 the brain in spinal marrow

600.

You will find it. In the
lymph you will find inflamed
adhesions - effusion of lymph.
Often you will find the
heart & its membranes inflamed
red - Beside the diaphragm
you find the liver, the
spleen - The stomach & the
stomach is often inflamed
the duodenum - The colon
The bowels have been inflamed
& not the stomach & vice
versa. Sometimes the liver
is inflamed & not the
other organs. The spleen
is sometimes inflamed.
When the disease terminates
favorably by concretion, you
will find the enlargement
in the various viscera.
The enterostae ganglions
are sometimes found inflamed - This was discovered
by Dr. Bancroft -

These inflamm: the found
generally in the cases termin-
ating fatally.

These post mortem ap-
pearances harmonize well
with the symptoms shown
by the disease - Corresponding
with this we find the symp-
toms most violent in the
organs.

In the views we have
endeavoured to take of
fevers in the first stage
when there is the greatest
nervous depression in an
organ thus the organic le-
sion will be found most
affected - Long ago the
stomach was supposed the
primary affection, it has
been attributed to infl:
of the brain & a latter
writer has placed this
primary inflam: in the
coecal portion of the al: canal

672
These are but modifications
of the same Action, but
their difference at once de-
shaws them all. They nu-
teralize each other - & we
come to the conclusion that
these inflame: are the off-
spring of a febrile
state, and resting on one
or another - or far according
to circumstances. If we
lay down as a fact that
a fever is nothing but a
ferrous state - & then we shall
have no fever unless there
be a ferrous state - but there
has been a fever without
this inflammation -

Treatment. Obedience to
the observance of facts. To
arrest a disease is to terminate
the morbid actions before they
have stopped spontaneously -
The first forming stage of the
fever when the blood is accumulated

... in the internal structure. The system is in this condition of: ... shows us that we may prevent the stage of excitement from coming on & thus arresting the disease.

1st. When the appetite is not destroyed, but it generally will total abstinence must be required. This was recommended 20 years ago by Dr. Miller of New York.

2^d. An adm. of an emetic. The propriety of an emetic there can be no doubt. it is absolutely safe. An active & powerful emetic acting powerfully on the heart, the brain, the whole system, will introduce a new action thro' out the system. We may easily understand how by the ... it produces the above effect.

394.
3^d Cold affusions in the
forming stage will cause
such a shock that the
nervous system will receive
its own energy & determine
to the surface. One or all
of these means may be de-
pend upon for arresting
the fever in its first stage.

If it is not arrested
in this stage you will have
the excitement. Now I have
said if there is a reman-
in the internal parts. The
parts will come in a plethoric
will now pass into an
inflammation. - This may be any
place or in any organ.
You cannot tell before hand
when it will be. You are
to be aware that with this
general reform you are to
suspect inflammation in some
one organ. Of even dried

The manifest inflam: in any
 of the tissues - Then you are
 to consider it febrile inflam:
 & more dangerous & you
 treat: must be accordingly -
 There is generally a develop-
 ment as I have said an
 infl: some when, you are then
 you do treat it accordingly.

This leads me first to H.
 In intermittents - I have spoken
 of H. In this form of fever -
 copious & sometimes repeated
 an calla for. How you are
 to be governed by the charac-
 ter of the epidemic. Sometimes
 it will not be called for -
 As to the amount of blood
 to be taken your own opin-
 ion will direct you - Differ-
 ent years, ages &c. will re-
 quire different quantities -
 On H. I have found a sufficient

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I have bled 3, 4, or 5 times
The blood drawn is oftentimes
an infl: crust. Pleuritis is
always present as with the
infl: crust. a skin arising
will do it, something. I am
by no means convinced that
this does show us that
flow does exist. Often you
will draw blood in the first
stage & the blood will be
cupped. You must never be
deterred from it by not find-
ing the blood cupped.

Local bleeding is very
valuable. You find it most
sure when no local infl: is
evident. You may take it
from the head or the epis-
tastrium. - it will produce
an equal or even a greater
effect than G. H. You take
it immediately from a very
important part. So if
you take it from the head
owing to the connection between the

head & the abdomen: - There is
an intercourse between them
of 2 or 16 h taken about the head
will produce a greater effect
than from a vein. - But tho
to be in plan: of it temp.

be in stomach then you
will find especial benefit
by cupping after it.

Comets. The doctrine of head
& abdominal fevers, are gastic
ties tells us to refrain from
essentials. Hence you see they are
proscribed by the followers of the
doctrine in all instances. This
is indeed constant. The pre-
misses plainly then, to such a
conclusion. - But let us take
experience for our guide.
All physicians in the W. I. R.
that if you admit an emetic
the fever will often get well.
They are frequently admitt
with the best effect. I have
seen them tho to harm.

1808.

In mild cases they are
of decided advantage. &
in severe cases after the
you will find them useful
provided there be not con-
fusion: of the stomach & brain.
This is the case: contraindi-
cates them. After the stomach
is markedly irritated. Symp-
toms from it all the radical
are to be made. Now for
an emetic, the patient will
throw up bile, mucus, undi-
gested matter &c. a state
of improved cond. will fol-
low - perspiration will fol-
low. &c. That which is of re-
flection may be of advantage
In all instances after the
operation of an emetic, admin-
a granule. The emetic
produces a great irrita-
tion ~~in the~~ system

This is necessary to the good effects of an emetic. Yet you must always it now with a narcotic. I would have this almost associated - I would adm.: a narcotico-emetic.

U. must precede the adm. of all other remedies.

Cathartics. Almost every physician has & most of them yet do rely on the adm.: of cath. when the first became in vogue was in 1793 - in the yellow fever - Rust relied chiefly on the adm.: of Cal. & Jalap. 10 & 12. after H. This was continued thro' out the fever - Rust soon after became a medical teacher, & the partiality for cath. has extended as widely as the name of Dr. Rust. Many persons have died who took cath. but many have recovered.

They may be useful yet under certain circumstances they may do harm. If your adm: is such when there is great infl: of the stomach & bowels it will aggravate the sufferings of the patient. But after you have employed general U. you will find Cur: Med: act beneficially except there be a considerable degree of inflam: of the stomach & bowels. But if there be not an inflam: of these parts, you may adm: them with great advantage. We who these views are are able to reconcile the discrepancy of the professions - We give water in fever & we give our patients yet never under these us. We show that there is no inflammation

We say it is not always present. & when it is present we don't adm: Mercur. To comprehend the utility of calomel in the treatment of fevers, is not by considering the expulsi^on of the venereal matter thro' the accumulated. This is but one of the good effects of Mercur. seen in the foregoing stage after an emetic you will find Mercur. useful. This is not all. being irritants to the stomach, the bowels. you begin the irritation in the stomach, the flux of humors, w^h enters as to the liver & flows to the rectum. Hence they act as direct depuratives on the ab^oth^on: visera directly. You may adm: Collyrium Hydrocyan. & Ammoniacum of little avail, & from the system. This it is chiefly the

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reason. why can: have we
Lained their charact: & we
retain it while genes cont:
to exist.

They exert on the head
& head the most manifest
effects. It debilitates both.
All observation teaches us
this. By acting on the
nerves you take away from
the brain its natural stimu-
li the blood. Can: has
act unweildly. The can:
will act on in manifestly
than even a Ds: or a local
bleeding. With respect to
the heat. It is debilitated
in its action by the weak-
ened state of the brain &
the spinal marrow. I might
speak long on the outstand-
ing effects, on the system
when there is great ex-
citement of the system

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They are contra-indicated.
It is only in the commencement
of fever is active purg-
ing most useful. In the
later stages you will admini-
ster more opium & of the
mild kind.

After the adm. of castor
you will derive advant-
age from narcotics & diaphoretic.
The castor acts on the inter-
nal organs. They irritate the
nervous system to carry off the
effluvia & depletions. This
irritation must be soothing.
Narcotic or will calm the
torturing feelings - will will
inspiration.

All the active measures we
employ are susceptible of
abuse, so is the remedy I
am about to mention. You
will not admin. Diaploce

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ult. In the early stage with
cold bath it may be useful.
After vs: emetics & purgatives
diaphoretic and to be admn.
You comb: the narcotics with
antispasmodics, &c.

Nauseas are remedies
on wch the may rely. These
may include (am), emetics,
& diaphoretic. The effects
must be a slight nau-
sea. If there be great inflam.
of the stomach &c they are
contraindicated. They will
diminish the heat, increase
the secretion of the stomach
& bowels & the skin. This all
the stage of excitement & the
may admn: the nauseas
& they will act as di-
ver depletion.

The neutral salts as
the nitry sulph: magnes.
&c. These are all ver

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eripient & sedative. They
may be taken in dilute
solutions. They subdue the
irritation, calm the whole man.
They are contraindicated in
the existence of fever. The
Sulph. of Soda & tart. ant.
was used by Dr. R. Jackson
in the treatment of bilious
fever. & I myself have treat-
ed hundreds of cases by the
remedy alone.

Mucicidial. You are fully
aware that this remedy has been
considered the most valuable
many commence from the
beginning to admin. med. with
a view to its constitutional
effects. You see this was with
a view to act as a revulsiv-
on & alleviation. In dis. is seen
to abate entirely. We may
however admin. this med. for
several days in large doses
without any constitutional

effect. It sometimes does
 harm by producing an irrita-
 tion thro' out the whole system.
 Sometimes ulceration does man-
 arise from it & then it is
 to be regarded as unfavour-
 able. Cal: gives to cure
 an animal fever twice
 or three times will ulcerate the
 mouth &c. Hence you are
 not to consid: Cal: as
 specific in this dis: Now
 is it entirely harmless.
 Yet nevertheless we are
 by no means to depend
 upon this remedy. Like
 every other remedy it must
 be adm: with judgement.
 It will generally produce
 inflamm: action in some
 parts. You are not to
 adm: when the fever is
 high. It act: as heat

strong - skin hot - but
 after having subdued this
 inflam: action - I craved
 water the bowels. Now
 may adm: cal: - When
 your object is to pump the
 patient you may adm:
 cal: - When your object is
 to produce excretion adm:
 Cal: - Cal: has a pecu:
 lias power to act on the
 liver & the other portal
 circulation. When you
 have subdued the inflam:
 action in those parts: the
 adm: cal: will be given
 You may give the adm:
 with a view to its consti:
 effect. Now may combi:
 it with many things -
 In the commonest
 combi: with nitre, & tart:
 ant: - In more advanced

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stage & ventilation is great
conducive with doors shut
& adm. it every evening.
The vasomotor system being
in a state of relaxation. It will
compose the system & the
next day, now patient
will begin to have
evacuations.

Cold applications. Patients
labouring under fever should
have plenty of fresh & cool
air to the lungs & surface
of the body. Nothing is more
capable to render a patient
worse than to expose him
to a hot air. Fresh air
will always be salutary.
Just after the excessive heat
is carried off - & less & less
heat is generated in the
body now mind be exposed

cautions in administering and
 to those parts we are habitually
 exposed. You will
 pay attention to the icy
 patient they have been
 found to have exposed
 a slight degree of cover-
 ing therefore will be
 necessary even when the
 heat is above free.

As to water it is
 is entirely useless. is not so
 good as that called warm
 when the gulfan: symptoms
 are running high & had
 found tepid water more
 efficacious than cold water
 I have seen it act very
 useful. The local applic-
 of water are to be made
 to the head. The effluvia
 however. but generally
 it will be best applied

to the head. Now the object
will be to carry off the
superabundant heat.
Cold applications or perfumes
applied according to the
feeling of your patient
will be of great benefit.
Applications of similar kinds
applied to the extremities
will also be very service-
able if there be great
heat. Reaction almost
always follows the app.
of cold. The blood is driven
from the part & when
you remove the app. the
blood flows with increased
action to it - & the devel-
opement of heat will
be greater than before.
Hence you will con-

triumph you apply until the
fever has subsided.

In the Decline of the
Fever you must lay
aside these applications
they will interfere with
the sweating stage & pre-
vent it most probably.

Revolving. we come
now to blisters & Anapisms.
The effects of these two
are not the same. The
influence of an Anapism
extends deep & does not re-
cede so - but little -
A blister is attended by
large effusion of water -
we are not to consider
Anapism on a long time -
The influence is not re-
tained by a Discharge.
The object of a blister on

is to bring to a point also
the nervous influence of
the body. & draw it off
from other parts w^{ch} are
labouring under disease
actions.

In the early stage
of the disease. in the stage
of depression you may
resort to binocular to
win a view of exciting
action in the system.

You are not to apply
binocular in the stage of
excitement. You may
increase the excitement
by this irritating effect.
You must bring down
the morbid action to
it then at a particular
point you may re-
sort to blisters, which

great benefit.

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Bank. You understand
 me regard to the nature of
 the intermission fever but
 I fear of the same mal-
 ady. You are not to
 admit the bank during the
 first stage of intermission
 or even in the second if
 there is a decided action
 in the second intermis-
 sion. But when the inter-
 mission is well near past
 & the fever is evidently of
 intermission you will
 judiciously admit bank
 liberally. You will give
 the recovery of your pati-
 ent rapid. Only you allow
 him a generous diet.

Typhoid Stage. You are
 aware there are several

terminations of this tri-
 ble have the typhoid stage
 frequently. Often the patient
 is lost in this stage. The
 treatment here recom-
 mended is often very op-
 posite.

It is desirable to know
 the causes of these terminations
 we don't by any means
 know the cause. The true
 cause in my opinion, has
 not been determined - we
 cannot tell why in one year
 for instance, an infla-
 zen in a second outbreak
 but it is a kind of ty-
 phoid.

It is of much import-
 ance to enquire how far
 the typhoid type can be
 prevented. As by some
 is laid upon. At the
 other end it is the cause

In the advanced stage it
will indeed it. I was in
the commencement it will
not prevent it. In the
early stage under proper
circumstances it should not
be omitted.

This stage I need not
describe. The nervous system
is much disturbed. In
many cases there is no evi-
dent dis: in any of the
but most the head will
be the burden of the dis:
While the dis: is in the head
apply cups apply well appi-
ointments & blisters to the
feet. Canactive adm:
Deportation to support
the system. Admin: milk
warm. Blister, with
Deportation to support
the system. Of the
best of all in tuberc
are very adm: should and

of nature & more liberal
 To remove the action of the
 liver & adms. the proper
 remedy. At night use
 opid direct or mean to
 the skin & liver. In the
 day use the bowels. We
 cannot trust to evacuant
 alone. We must comb.
 The use Stimulants, nar-
 cotics. Good remedies to
 all the organs: in drugs
 now to correct the whole
 system. Endeavour to cor-
 rect each organ. Stim-
 ulants & evacnants are
 perfectly compatible. They
 promote a heavy action
 in the Rndis bowels &
 The brain & heart are also
 protected from injury.
 The whole object will be

to arouse the system - low
 must prefer irritants
 rather than stimulants.
 Cal: & part: ant: are now
 prescribed - Nor are we
 to irritate the system by
 salivation. The great
 point is to stimulate &
 emanate alternately
 at the same time.

A patient labouring
 under typhoid fever is in a
 state of exhaustion & low
 fall in that he cannot be
 the stimulus of air - his
 energy is to be considered
 the supports of life. The
 body should not be exposed -
 2^d Securing paracentesis
 should not be performed
 than another. 3^d protect
 the exposed surfaces
 4th Keep the body covered
 but let the body get cold

The cold effusion is of
great advantage. It stops
a sensibly efflu. the whole
continent surface of the skin
promote perspiration. Two
or three buckets of cold
water thrown over the patient
will do more good than
any thing else. After it the
patient shall be put in
bed.

Emetics are proper in
this stage. They unload the
stomach, & determine to
other parts of the body. Emetics
is not the best emetic
used. If it is applied when
in solid form, & with an open

stomach & small liquor
are in general used. Small
liquors will generally best. Beer
is better than distilled liquor.

Allow the patient a
light but nutritious diet
heavy coffee, beer, beefsteak
sausage, toast, crackers, &c. are

the best.

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When colic is in such
a case give a little stimulant
such as nitre and brandy -
fructibus - &c.

Yellow Fever

I have seen 2 or 3 times at
the their symptoms & answered
very well to the empiric fire
of this fever. I have nothing
to say of its treatment or
its form. It has now been
I have said of this. It is
commonly said to be a malarial
fever - kind of bilious fever -
I never speak of a bilious
fever I can from experience

- 1st. Many have shown that
it is not malarial.
- 2^d. It differs in its nature.
- 3^d. A bilious fever of tropical climate
is temperate & is followed
by heat.
- 4th. Many are found to have
it in the 3^d. prevails in the
densest part & nearest the
quarries - 6th. has prevailed

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quest the tides water. 7th Second
to connect itself with moisture
commence 8th. It has fallen
on diff: cities with out any
thin cause. 9th When the cause
is over the same it has pre-
sented itself in one place
out appearing in the other -
10th The cause is either his
infl: of ether a fluid wh
continues to prevail or dany
one the city or is always pre-
sented it. 11th Just has the power
of destroying this cause or
precipitating it. 12th In the
course of 30 years I have
met with but few cases wh
all be repaired yielded few
13 Under the name of
operation cause. It is its
pathological cond: it is
essentially phlogistic. once
times conjecture. Cases the
blood in hot climates under
was a remarkable change
black. discharges, discharges
of saline matters. This was

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first made by a Portel phis
ician residing in the West Ind
ies. Of treatment I shall
say nothing.

Pneumonia Biliosa

Occurs in winter after the
bilious fever has terminated.
The total circulation is dis-
ordered with inflam: of the
lungs. The fever will have
either a distinct remittent
or intermittent character.
It is not violent in its action.
Sometimes the inflammation is
perfect - patient will sud-
denly die. This is worthy
to be collected in the en-
ployment of V_s & V_s in the
treatment for it. You cannot
rel. During the apyrexia
you should admin: bark. after
returning to apyrexia. Give
cal: & fat: ant: - It acts
effectually on the inflam of
the lungs. You will know

632.
Flatul: & flat: ant: are
among your most import
ant remedies in this disease

Neuralgia

Oft con: with inter-mittent fe
& result from the same cause
The malady we shall hereafter
to say something of them. At
present I shall confine my
self to one of them. It is com-
mon. Periodical Pain or
Sun Sickness. It is sometimes
epidemic. Pain com: in the
morning & subsides in the evening
about the eye. The eye is
watery & bloodshot. No marks of
action or inflam: - Scurv. oil. does
the sclerotic coat of the eye. Seem
to resemble some head ache. The
pulsate action not inflam: - just
irritation. I have seen it treated
for phrenitis. Treatment. and
action emulsi-cath: may be adm
Opium in comb: with colic, potash
& Opium. To prevent recur
admi: quinine & Opium. The end
of the vasculif eyes to some extent
admi: quine - bina to back of the neck

Fever in general

Fever whether ague or typhoid, is but a modification of the same malady. Like the different hues of a lamp when acted on by various colours.

Typhus

Is a continued fever with great depression of the animal functions & loss of nutritive life.

2^d The disease is more confined to the nervous system. It is usually from the action of a peculiar poison. This constitutes an irritation in the nervous functions. The delirium of the patient is great, not from any congestion of any of the organs. The poison seems to act like muscic acid. The cause whatever it may be, acts at different times in various ways.

3^d When typhus is introduced into the system it continues for some time. You may not have an intermittent or a remittent, but to cut short a

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by this when fully established

It is generally attended
by infl. of some organ, & not
mostly the brain & sometimes
the non-act. The inflam. is the
consequence of the fever. The
forming stage is one of great
debility & this followed by
this inflam. of the I. of part.

This debility is the result of
the action of the remote cause
This inflam. cannot be treated
by copious bl. owing to the de-
pressing & debilitating effects of
the remote cause on the sur-
rounding system. This is a most
inflammatory case, yet the
deeply remote nervous functions
prevents its full development.

5. The danger is from two
sources. 1st the great debility
induced by the remote cause &
2^d by the inflam. afterwards set
up. The first cause will con-
tinue to act thro out the
malady. frequent from this
cause the patient die ~~from~~

requently patients die thro
 motions of inflam: of the
 brain in this dis: - Sometimes
 sudden & sometimes slowly
 developed.

6th Typhus blends itself with
 many affections. with many
 of the phlegmasia, with scar-
 latina, small pox, & measles.
 It comes on as a consequence
 of the imprefs of the remote
 causes of the nervous system.
 The dis: as in remittent &c
 genus may terminate in ty-
 phus. It arises along with the
 fever.

7th Typhus exanthematus occurs
 sporadically but generally epi-
 demically - Sometimes it conti-
 ns for 2 or 3 years in the part of
 the country. It will then dis-
 appear & not appear again
 until it is in the same place for a
 long period. This as Syden-
 ham observes is owing to
 an epidemic constitution

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The treatment will be different
in diff. years. Res: & depletion
measures can at one time be
well borne while in another
it will be destructive of life.
From these cases be not
pr- to generaliz.

1st Cyphus in its general
character is always considered.
The nervous system is always
deply & mitted. The symp-
toms are generally uniform.
Cyphus has been held to be
a specific dis. Hence many
believe it has a specific
cause. But we see the dis:
when we cannot specify the
any particular cause. But
always it operates on the
nervous system weakening or
it.

9th Prevails thro out the
year but mostly in the
winter. Fevers may prevail
in the winter a typhoid

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but when the weather settles
in the field will appear as
typical character.

10th General prevail in city
at field places. other allies do.

11th It will prevail in our
places & then disappear, with
the same cause still seems to
be in operation.

12th Hence we must be
led to seek for other causes.
Some plead it to contagion.
In these crowded & filthy sit-
uations, the effects of the field
do must be conjoined with
something else.

13th This dis. is said to be
contagious - Some believe this is
only source - They say that some
who visit the sick take the
dis. but still may not the
same cause existing in dis.
in the sick but on the visited
yet there are facts which would
lead us to surmise it was

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comparisons, & others that it
was not. We have examples
of ever. measles, small pox,
measles & appearing with
out being traceable to any
cause. Spontaneously. This
in common with us have
seen. yet this try will come
nearer to the dis. as nearly
as if he received it by con-
tact. This point is open
for your investigation.

There are some excep-
tion cases of the dis. It
is seen in Europe to pre-
vail among the poor who
live poor - crowded - want
fuel &c. These are causes of
a debilitated state - & these
are all predisposing causes -
This shows some light on
the etiology & pathology of
the disease. That the dis.
is mainly connected with
debility. It seldom appears
among those who enjoy all

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The unimpeded life & support
of energies. This implies of
that I have spoken before
among this class of persons.
You must first arouse the
impairment of the system
before you remove the disease
entirely.

For the symptoms I refer
you to the books. They are
easily comprehended. Dr. Arnott's
Treatise is the best work you
can read on this subject.
I strongly recommend you to
read it, as also the work
of Dr. Smith the success of
Dr. Arnott's in the London
Hospital &c.

treatment. If you are called
to a patient affected with
small pox or you will not tell
your patient you could not
rest it. Still you may be of
great service to him & assist
in his recovery. Although you

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could not direct the disease
yet still you might direct
it to a safe termination -
you may prevent the fatal
development of inflam: in
some one of his organs. Many
the same remarks are applic-
able to the malady we are
considering. The Dis: will
in spite of all you can do
run on for a long period -
You may alleviate the suf-
ferings of your patients - save
him from the violent actions
of the heart - & husband his
failing strength. You must
never lose sight of certain
things in the pathology of the
disease. Physiology is the basis
of pathology & our physi-
ology out of our anatomy - &
out of our pathology flows
our Therapeutics.

In the first stage you
have every symptoms of
a prope: - In the second

great irritation with excitement.
 In the beginning of typhus you
 do not find inflam. When it
 is epidemic & very malignant
 this stage of onset is of short
 duration & violent. But
 mostly it is less insidious &
 comes on slowly. appetite in=
 creased - feels miserably. Nausea
 about - apprehends he is about
 to have a serious attack so
 thinks he will soon get over
 This arises from the effects of
 the remote cause on the ner=
 vous system & from congestions
 in the internal organs - Now
 the dis. may be cut short by
 proper means and used -
 Perfect abstinence, an emetic
 to the cold affusion - The
 patient will abstain himself
 because he has no appetite -
 Enjoin perfect rest - avoid
 all exposure - exclude him
 from every thing wh. can
 act on his system as an irritant
 or a debilitant. If
 he is chilly you may der

benefit from a warm
salt bath. If the skin
is hot the cold bath
will be attended by the
happiest effect. Avoid ap-
plying the cold bath when
the temperature of the body is
low. In most cases you
may usefully alternate
these two baths. Beginning
with either the one or the
other.

An emetic which will
produce powerful concen-
tration of the whole system
will be of great benefit.
Avoid emetics which will pro-
duce protracted nausea.

Care. I recom: if the
bowels have been costive.
&c. Then use diaphoretic
means. by salt bath &c.
You may by all these
means restore the depressed
energies of the nervous system
of the viscera. They will be

caused to a new action. I
 will relieve themselves from
 the plethora under w^{ch} they
 are labouring - When you
 don't relieve it by these means
 the stage of excitement comes
 on. This stage is continued -
 In many cases of typhus
 you will find no inflammation
 in any one of the organs. This
 stage you are not to combat
 but by violent measures -
 you are to do certain things
 w^{ch} are not a great deal
 subject your patient to
 a free admission of air
 &c. that he may not
 be subject to any acrid
 vapors & feel the inimicable
 effect of cool air. When
 the skin is hot put him
 in a tub & throw two or
 three buckets of cold water
 over him & put him to
 bed. Still continue the
 cold applications, and

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a reaction rising high. Apply
the cold water so as to carry
into the nervous system and
a shock or will arouse it.
Emetics in this stage will
be also serviceable. Can:
to operate 2 or 3 times a
day will be advi: - Diet
mucilaginous. Drink barley
water - Whey - herb tea &c.
They will dilute the blood
by being absorbed into it.
By these means he will
grow out of the disease
gradually - & you will have
done all that can effect.

Every typhus fever unfortu-
nately is not of this milder
character - & we are called
on to do a great deal more.
It will as I have told
you, ~~it will~~ be connected
with inflam: - mostly in
the brain & spinal mar-
row - sometimes in the chest.

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& frequently in the abdomen:
viscera. & often in 2 or 3 or
more of them. Dr. Smith
found the greatest in the brain -
next in the chest - next in
the abdomen: viscera - & then
about an equal number
inflamm: in several organs -
This discloses to you the ordinary
places in all those cases, where
the infl: is fatal -

How are you to com-
bat this infl: - To be sure
as you combat infl: always
but here is set up
in a peculiar way. The first
impression was made on
the nervous system - & is the
consequence of the inflam:
You are not to treat inflam:
here as you would treat it
occurring in a joint from
a slip or on the side. Your
depletory measures must
be limited. You cannot
fully. The blood is nec: to
the nervous action. Yet many

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cases do not present us
 with so much depression
 but rather an irritation
 of the nerves. In these cases
 the: is more copiously called
 for. In regard to inflam:
 of the brain they are very
 insidious. great sensibility
 of the eye to light - acute
 hearing - wandering - slight
 inevitable delirium. Of pat:
 con-plaints of no pain in
 the head & the it. They
 ascertain it. In inflam:
 of the chest resort to the
 Periscope. Shows the
 respiration - cough &c. Prob:
 pressure on the abdomen - a
 patient if he feels pain.
 If there be inflam: the
 sensibility of these parts of
 inflam: do exist as there
 will be dull. But it is
 not so fortunate as to as-
 certain these points for

you might at first sup-
 pose. when you are treating
 inflammation in the head you
 may cure it in other organs.
 This inflammation you must con-
 bat, as you succeed will you
 cure your patient. The best
 remedy in blood letting. When
 the period of reaction comes on
 the pulse returns. & this has led
 you may believe that inflammation
 will soon be developed. It
 in those cases to nearly syn-
 cope is admirable. You should
 carry you to that state w^h
 approaches syncope. place your
 patient in an erect posture.
 Stop the blood when the pulse
 sinks - a perspiration breaks
 out on the forehead. The
 air after find it necessary to re-
 peat the H. Local blood-
 letting is valuable. you
 must look for the local
 seat of the disease. & apply
 the leech or cups to that
 part. If in the chest
 cup & leech. local bleeding
 does much good. If in the

Then apply your cups. In ad-
vanced stages you will oft
find it necessary to use
local bloodletting. Yet you
cannot open a vein to do
much good. When you
have not leeches or cups or
you may open a branch
of the temporal artery. This
practice has been condemned.
It is said to produce a
determination to that part
& thus do injury. It has
been proposed to bleed in
the extremities by immersing
them in to warm water. This
may be a good practice
for any thing I know.
When this stage of infla-
mment has come
on let the patients diet
be diluent - barley water.
It is no matter whether the
inflamm. is in the stomach or
not. Or infl. of the brain.

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etics are contraindicated. In
infl: of the lungs they are
highly useful & should not be
omitted. Cath. are not so
useful in this form of dis:
as in bilious fever. In an-
termal fever the accumu-
lations take place in the
portal viscera, hence the
utility in these of hydropy-
& cholagogue cathartics.

But in typhus in many
cases there will seldom be
much secretion of bile.
The bowels will often be
obscured up. The condic-
tion of the bowels & abdom-
& bowels uses as that of
laxer place in the dis:
called painter colic. The
pneum: infl: in the mu-
cos membr: of the bowels per-
se are contraindicated.

Dr. N. Smith says that
he always found more
cases of best whose bowels

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men costed - Yet you are
to overlook the adm. of
case - When the abdom:
viscera are well developed
who have been great eating
panful in the upper
Dr. Plethoric strong indi:
viduals who have inflam:
of the head use case: just:
ly full - You can: that
most be composed of cal:
not so as to affect the
constituti: avoid copious
& drastic purging - for
surge so as to act 2 or
4 times in the twenty
four hours - Try to keep
the bowels quiet during the
night.

Dr. orificie useful - Take
Oft: Mes. Sereni Ziv - wati
Ziv with morphia & gr Dis:
dohend in it. adm: this
is proper done at bed time

But you may use the
 Dover powder. When the
 infl. is in the head the
 treatment must be some
 what modified. Raise
 the head - cut off the hair -
 apply cold applications -
 admit cold air - Continue
 the cold applicati -
 until the inflam. is lower-
 ed - when the inflam. runs
 high you may resort to,
 according to Dr. Smith of
 London - place the patient
 in a tub & pour over him
 cold water from a water-
 ing pot, until the patient
 begins to shiver. You
 may throw a blanket
 over the shoulders - & leave
 the head bare. Then put
 him to bed - give the nerve
 extract - mixture & diluent
 Drin^g -

You may now adm: the
 fact: ant: according to
 the doses. Give it in mi-
 nute doses until you pro-
 duce a crisis of artificial
 crisis. I have used this
 treatment & seen the dis-
 grade under this ~~the~~

I am partial to the mode
 of treating pulmonary infl:
 by fact: ant: - This is the
 practice of the Italian
 school at the head of
 which is Rasori.

When there is decided
 inflam: in the abdom: viscer
 you have a similar resource
 that is cal: & opium.

You will first carry you
 depletionary measures to prope
 extent - Cal: with or with-
 out opium will have an
 influence of the most
 benignant kind - This
 then is now practiced -

Allack inflam: here by
 general & local blood-
 letting - Inflam: in the lungs
 I wou treat by tart: and
 of inflam: of the head as
 the symptoms exist, I wou
 bleed the chest & thro ap-
 ply the cold applications
 as before occur: -

The irritation w^{ch}
 I take will often exist adm:
 narcotic - Stimulan -
 myrrh - wine &c. - You
 may by these means
 cure the disease. - You
 may adm: quinine -

You are not to cease
 from your efforts - when
 you have subdued the
 inflam: - You must
 still the morbid irritabil:
 check the frequent ecci-
 tion of the heart - to
 compound the system at

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might restore his enamel
from by nature food -
restore the healthy rich-
ness of the blood - encou-
age gentle perspiration -
There are the only wh
you will have to perform
in the steps of conversion.

I have told you the
first step is oft the most
unpleasant form. This is
the congestive variety of
Arrested - Use Dr. Ship-
man's bark - gradually de-
cided to convert it
into the stage of excitement.
You will oft derive adv-
antage from an emetic wh the
patient is in the warm
bath.

Pneumonia Typhoides.

Occurs at one time peculiarly
throughout the U.S. It appeared
to me a typhus affection con-
nected with a phlegmasia of

the lungs. The pneumonia seemed to be engrafted on a typhous constitution. Typhus fever had prevailed for several years previously - All cases were not strictly of this typhoid character - they were various. Some physicians look on to the typhous character, & prescribed accordingly, while others looked it wholly as a phlogmasis - Hence the treatment in some cases of each class was correct. The treatment had to be varied according to circumstances - & will be discussed hereafter. Op. in some cases were cured for. Lact. ant. or as to obtain its specific effect on the head. was attended in my practice with much success. Purging was very necessary.

Eruptive Fevers

They arise in a no: of pains
They arise in the fever pro-
ceeding the eruption. They be-

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ing attended by an eruption
Different in degree. in some
cases not affecting the whole
body. In some cases are
efflorescences. others pustules
& pimples. They occur as
epidemics, nearly all of them
They will oft remain away
for a long time. They are
contagious or at least most
of them. This is especially
so of small pox & measles
The small pox, varioloid, measles,
Scarlatina &c are reput-
ed as contagious. They
all require an anti-phlo-
gistic treatment. They are
all liable to affect the
pulmonary mucous tissues
& sometimes of the alimen-
tary canal. The eruption
affects the whole sys-
tementary system. They all
have a tendency to phre-
netic inflammation.

Small Pox. I never have
 heard this disease. It has
 never prevailed in my sec-
 tion of the county. For it
 I refer you to the books.

Of cow-pox I shall
 say nothing -

Of chicken-pox which is
 a disease or milder I
 shall say nothing, it is
 not worth my while to
 take up your time.

Of modified small
 pox I have not made
 up my mind. For it I
 refer you to the books.

Measles

The sequelae of measles
 particularly demand your
 attention.

Measles mostly occur
 from specific contagion.
 Sometimes it has been
 known to have occurred with out

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being susceptible to contagion
It affects persons but not
in life. occasionally more
than once. Generally af-
fects children. The young
or the patient generally the
less dangerous the disease.

The dis: commences as
most febrile dis: - has
delirium - chill - during fever
and much drowsiness -
appetite destroyed. Cough
is present from the be-
ginning - irritation about
the nostrils - eyes watery -
serous discharge from the
nose. The fever having
continued for 2 or 3 days
the efflorescence comes out
the fever abates. First com-
ing on the forehead. Then de-
scends down the body -
leaves the head when it

reaches the feet. leaving a
purple hue on the face.

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With respect to the diag-
nosis, the only dis. with wh
you can confound it is
scarlatina. Sometimes the
fever will increase aft^r
the eruption appears. Then
there is bronchitis mostly.
As the effluvia on body
the will be diarrhoea. Now-
ing an inflam: of the
bowels. Sometimes the
eruption disappears
prematurely, & the surface
of the body assumes a livid
aspect. You may then
decide an infl: of the
mucous & membranous
system. This is worthy
of your attention. It
is this inflam: internal
wh causes this ulcers
or eruptions. Avoid etc.

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ulcers then -

The fever is mostly
inflammatory - yet some
times it will be purely ty-
phus - when this state, only
occurs always recollect that
you have an inflamma-
tion connected with ty-
phus -

Treatment must be
decidedly anti-phlogistic -
as an acute bronchitis -
is mostly caused for - yet
you are not to be very
frugal. All you have
to do is to see that the
dis: dont make a lesion
of any organ. When the
case is mild you will
not be. You may in the
cases of injury.

Emeto-cath. and use of
of niter, cal. & Yucca anti-

Receiving the natural af-
 fection - free air adm.
 avoid too free admision
 of air - avoid exposing to
 a current of air, your
 patient - you are to
 avoid the cold affections
 Cold applications to eyes
 useful. Give diluent &
 acid drink. Diet mild -
 It is to be a decided de-
 gree of bronchitis, catarrh,
 or phrenitis - then you
 will depend on the accor-
 ding to circumstances. Cap-
 sic. When the eruption
 has faded away the
 patient must still be
 under your attention.
 Dont let your child pa-
 tent upon himself.
 Exposed to cold & wind
 either being on phrenitis,
 bronchitis, or catarrh. but

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Generally the congestion will
take place in the lungs.
You if it be acute you
are to relieve by proper
means. The fluids are
expelled from the skin -
Hence you will depend
on external stimulants -
blister, diaphoretics &
internal stimulants -
You will endeavor to
restore to the surface the
fluids. This case nearly
resolves itself into a case
of congested typhus.

Occasionally an abscess
will be developed in
some one of the cavities -
It may give rise to pye-
tocephalus, chronic bron-
chitis, hepatication of the
lungs &c. This grows out
of 2. course or stages of ma-

les - It may arise in the
early stage by improper
treatment & it may be
cured after the eruption
as entirely subsides -

In adults the eyes are
extremely liable to be-
come affected. And you
will keep from a patient
a strong light &c.

In our younger subjects
the disease is more dan-
gerous -

Scarlatina.

I approach this subject with
considerable hesitancy. You
know of Scarlatina simplex,
anginosa & maligna, putrid
in the throat. These all seem much
to resemble one another. It
is a form of a continued hyper-
type may call it typhus if
you please. The form of typhus
we are consid: presents and
the variety of it are spoken

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It is attended by an eruption
or efflorescence. Sometimes the
efflorescence will be universal
without any affection of the
throat. It bears some re-
semblance to measles. The
fever continues for 2 or 3 days
& then is followed by an ef-
florescence. The mucous mem-
branes are not so much
affected as in measles. The
catarrhal symptoms are not
so obvious. frequently it
is connected with quinsy.
Sometimes this only lives ul-
cerous blotches - at other times
is purulent & great inflam-
mation about the throat - obstruc-
ting the upper part of the
pharynx & glottis - impeding
the breathing - This is es-
sentially the same affection
Sometimes the inflam-
mation is well marked
Sometimes with the fever is

not high there will be found
fungi of the throat. or
extensive ulcers. This is the
Anginosa Maligna - a very
fatal malady.

Diagnosis. In measles
there is great catarrhal affi-
ni scarlatinae slight. In
measles a moderate heat
of the skin - in S. the heat
rises higher than in any dis-
ease we are acquainted.

In com: fever the heat of
the skin seldom rises above
104 - in S. as high as
110 or 112 - In measles the
eruption appears in patches
on the forehead - it is elevated -
the patches are elevated - the
colour is rather a dark
shade of red - In S. the
efflorescence com: about
the arm pits - generally diffu-
sed - has a red or scaly
hue. In measles the

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little disquamation in S. Med
is a comple disquamation of
the entire strumling nerve
along the nails. The Helium
Palate, uvula &c are in S.
covered with minute ul-
cerous spots &c. This nevus
occurs in measles. This
seems to extend thro' the
alimentary canal. The parts
wh have great funct. to
perform are most affected
Pulmonary consumption -
scrophulous hydrocephalus &c
are liable to follow measles
&c. In S. Dropsical affec-
tions and apt to follow

Whether S. is contagious
I dont know. The S. ma-
gnificus is said universally
contagious. The simple
form I have generally
seen runs thro' a whole
family. Proves apper

but once in the same subject.

Treatment. The fever as I have told you is continuous. Sometimes mild & again very inflam: - at this typhous & congestive. In the mild cases you need do but little - who it is inflam: & inflam: of the throat heat it accordingly - The congestive variety is very dangerous - oft gangra occurs & the little patient soon dies. In inflam: form we must heat the throat - use antiseptics & cath. The fact: but: you will find a very advantageous. From ex: etc you will derive great advantage. A great deal may be done by a free admission of cool air.

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In summer a great deal
is to be done by the local
effusion. The heat of the
skin is very troublesome
you may make repeated
effusions of cold water. it
will greatly mitigate the
disease.

With respect to the
congestion or malignant
diffusion you must apply
external stimulents. In
the early stage you may resort
to the cold & the cold ef-
fusion. But if you do not
it must be in the very early
stage. & after you have
warm bath, friction &c. to
stop a heat of the skin.

Emetics in this form you
will find of benefit. Ap-
ply stimulating applications
to the throat. jaeger apply
them by a swab. & should be swallow-
ing & passing to the part

by these means it will pre-
 vent the dis: from extending
 to the plovic. An affusion
 of red pepper & salt. of
 Myrrh. or any of the ac-
 rid. The nitras aperi-
 ti. brandy undiluted or a
 strong decoction of bark
 make good fangles. Ap-
 ply externally blisters. In
 the cases you cannot H-
 de. In conjunction with
 these fangles you will
 throw in brandy. bark.
 Carl: Amm: &c to restore
 the powers of the system.

Erysipelas -

Of this I shall not say
 much. It is characteriz'd
 by a diffus'd inflam: - some-
 times arises from wounds.
 The fever & the inflam: arise
 at the same time. The fever con-
 sists of heat. The febrile ac-
 tion in this dis: is less than

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in measles & scarletina.

The fever soon subsides or
the appearance of the efflu-
vesces. The erupt: generally
appears about the face in
a or a few days - & then
spreads - leaving the part first
affected - often goes off on the
end of the nose - The parts
become affected with a ris-
cular eruption called hills
These vesicles contain at first
a limpid fluid - becoming
opaque. The erupt: becomes
dangerous when it affects
the brain, or when it be-
comes gangrenous. In the
aged or broken down indi-
viduals & infants - gangrenous
eruptions is found.

Treatment. It is not
oft called for. Surgery
is dispensable - Diluent

cold drunk. In state
kind const: emetic cannot
be adm: - in most other
cases they are called for.

In old persons & after H.
dr. tanks to and called
for. When it affects the
hair treat it as eyes al-
ready treated. Local ap-
plications - warm water

in mild cases answers.
Flax seed tea. Mercurial
ointment as a stimulant
remedy. Aqua ammonia:

3 parts of alcohol & 1 of
ammonia: a good application

In some cases blisters will
be useful. In the phleg-
motic variety deep & long
incisions are recommended.
For this variety I refer you
to the enlightened chair of
surgery.

Dropsies

Once supposed to be - as removed

slow fever. we do not now
 consider them so far removed.
 There are analogies between dropsies
 & spontaneous hemorrhages. They
 spring from the same sanguiferous
 diathesis. They both seem to de-
 pend on organic inflam. They
 both appear in single organs or
 several connected. The extravas-
 ations in both take place from
 secretory surfaces. Hemorrhages
 mostly from mucous surfaces.
 We have cellular dropsies -
 of these there are some varieties - 1st
 Anasarca - in the lung anasarca
 pulmonalis. 2^d is mucous, as
 Hydrocephalus. Hydrothorax. Hydro-
 pericardium - ascites. Hydro-
 spermae - Hydrocele. All especially
 the same diseases. 3^d when it takes
 place in fibrous membranes, or when
 it occurs in the joints - & in the scle-
 rotic coat of the eye. The effusions are
 mostly the serum of the blood. Having
 undergone some change in the cavity.
 In their etiology they all re-
 cede each other. The greater num-
 ber of dropsies are the effect of increas-
 ed vascular action. What is strictly in the
 venous system. Habitual dropsies
is caused by long continued intermit-
tent fevers are often followed by dropsies -
 generally anasarca - anasarca. The
chronic pleurisy as peritonitis

These arise to ascites or inflam-
 mation of the serous membrane causing
 hydrocephalus etc. In
 cases of this kind the
 urine is said to contain ser-
 um. We ascertain this by
 exposing it to heat, a color
 for this is said to be a diag-
 nostic mark to ascertain
 whether it arises from urine
 or not.

I have said many
 dropsies arise from inflam-
 mation. Excessive plethora
 will induce dropsies. It may
 arise from compressed ven-
 The capillary arteries perform
 two offices. One is to secrete the
 fluid which bedews these cav-
 ities. & again they transmit
 the blood. Hence if you
 cause a plethora of this
 part you will have an
 effort of nature to relieve
 this plethora. This is effected
 by an increased exhalation

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Inflamm: cannot terminate
in a part without a red-
change in a part. The history
of Com: is a kind of general
exhalation.

Water retention will
give rise to an anasarca
of the lower extremities, from
the pressure of the gravid
uterus on the ascending can-
nel. This is purely a me-
chanical cause. 2^d It
may have dropsies from
pressure of tumors.

3^d In intermittent
fevers when the spleen or
liver or both becomes en-
larged. This operates in
2 ways - 1st by direct
pressure on the large
veins & then again by
the blood being retained
in these organs. Chronic
infl: may be cured when

These two causes

of organic affections
in the throat. Obstruction
in the right side of the
heart will produce an
eith^r by the blood being
dammed up in the venous
curves. or it may pro-
duce hydrocephalus or
apoplexy from congestion
of the brain.

Men debility of the
Arteries & Arteries will in-
duce dropsies. - There has
been when most dropsies
was referred to this cause.
This condition has been
compared to coagulation
of an artery. In organic
debility of the vessels in the
arteries the fluid is sup-
posed to flow thro' the
pores of the vessels.
An overlayer, long & de-

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likely - & I had said an said
to being on this state -
Not a few of the cases of
dropsies which we meet
with lead us to doubt
of the existence of these
causes. I myself dis-
posed to believe this state
was caused by hydroptic ac-
cumulations -

The debility of the
lymphatics & absorbents -
said to induce dropsies -
The laws of the animal
economy lead us to sup-
pose that dropsies do ar-
ise from defective ab-
sorption. The modern spe-
cimens of our minds in
the cure of dropsies, which
well support this opin-
ion -

Enlarged spleen gives access
to dropsy - the kidneys of the

was of explaining this Nam by
adopting Dr. Rushes theory of
not of jaw. It might also
be proved on the Moravia
duct or the venarum produced
capillary congestions & hence an
increased exhalation.

Can Optic meet with enlarge-
ment of Optic containing
for some times without indu-
cing dropsy. In many cases it
intermittes from we have
enlarged Optic without drop-
sy. I often when dropsy does
occur I am unsure the dropsy
of the enlargement still remain.
Enlarged Optic in most cases
includes in it disordered fun-
ct. of the body. I cannot admit
enlarged Optic as an ac-
companyment but as a
cause of dropsy.

The elements of one eye
are capable of inflammation
as the other. If these ma-

trials are not thus vicariously carried off our view have dropsy occurring -

We can understand how organic diseases of the heart & lungs will cause dropsical effusions - How the liver is enlarged without pressing upon the vena cava, but by not secreting properly. When the organ is enlarged these effusions take place in the abdominal cavity, in the extremities & often in the chest.

The fact arises from the materials of the bile being retained in the blood.

In dropsy the renal apparatus is disturbed -

This suppressed secretion will give rise to dropsical effusions -

Of these kinds we have had -
Dropsy from infl.

2^o from plethora from
venous obstruction. 3 food
a relaxed state of blood ves-
sels - 4 from the retained
excretions of some of the
ferrous - 5 from diminished
absorption -

Inflam. of pleura may
find the 1^o 2^o & third of these
causes - Pleuritic enlargement
may unite the 2 & 4 -

Treatment - The general
indications of cure are 1st to
reduce the action of the
heart & capillary vessels - This
implies the cure of chronic in-
flammation - 2^o to restore the
suspended excretions - This
implies the removal of the
previous disorder. The removal
of all heat prevents the
anæmia of the blood - The

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Restoration of function of the
Kidney - Plethora - liver &
bowels - 3^d promote ab-
sorption. This requires at-
tention to the heart & lung
We prevent, return of blood
& causes plethora. The
removal of enlarged mesen-
teric glands. The presence
of the gravid uterus. This
appears at this period as
pre disposition to various
secretion - we have it
secretion the liquor amnii
we must attend to enlarged
liver, & spleen &c. we must
also attend general plethora
attend to the absorbing power
of the absorbents themselves -
This we do by exciting them
by the proper remedies -
Let rest be taken & the
diffused secreted organs -
This implies the restoration

of the debilitated system -
 by removing the morbid ac-
 cretions retained in the
 blood - I might proceed
 to give the different thera-
 peutic agents

Abstinence - This abates
 inflammation & promotes
 absorption - Does great good
 in Dropsy caused by a
 phlogistic diathesis -

Copious Diet - This
 is almost always proper -
 It unites the action the
 kidneys & skin with combi-
 nish diaphoretic & diuretic -
 It soothes & reduces inflam -

Bloodletting - When it
 depends on infl: it is our
 best remedy - Most success-
 ful when used best - When
 the system is far reduced

662.

little benefit can be obtained

Emetics are remedies of great value. They produce great effects on the system - it rectifies the bilious & acrid functions - it corrects the absorbent system. It may be employed in almost every variety of disorder but contraindicated in great debility & typhoid disease of the brain.

Yart. Ant. in small doses very useful - acts on the liver & Kidney. contraindicated in debility.

Can. - Rhatis infl. act. - acts on the liver - increases the congestions & increases the absorbent power. Colic - jaundice - Hydropic an

200. Scamons - gamboge -
 harden potash. May apply
 squill - colosynth. Sulph. &
 naphres: & soda united
 with tart. ant. They pro-
 duce pain of watery disch-
 ge moving in hydroptic dur-
 mifaction -

Calomel. exerts no
 sensible infl. on the
 system - acts on the liver -
 increases the action - in power
 act of absorbents. May be
 comb: with squill - Tart. ant.
 Cal: & squill most useful - con-
 tains the comb: until the mouth
 becomes offensive - This comb:
 is confined to the phlogis &
 diarrhea - it is not propo-
 admi: long & copious when
 the system is debilitated &
 heaped down

Diuretic - fulfins very

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In lower

Digitalis amirish

act of heart - acts on
R.S. - & is a diuretic. It
dropsus it is only diuretic -
Given in affec of a pho-
sis in claudica it cures R
act. of heart & produ-
d - Sgial before bleeding
it stimulates after it
acts on R absorbent
system & acts diuretically

Colchicum moderates
the act of heart - adop-
ted to the phlogis sick.

Castor: potash - men-
in for for few days to
produce its effect - for
a filio in R many R
sat. oil:

Mitipotal
died to last men no

be taken in large doses - A
 valuable remedy in dropsy -
 ② Comb. it with Symplic
 Symplic each take three
 or four times a day -

The curli of Parac also
 is useful. Spt. Nitro is a
 good diuretic. Moderately
 stimulating - is easily lac-
 ked - may be adm. in
 Diet drinks. Spt. Terp.
 is useful - acts powerfully
 on bowels & Kidneys. It is
 causing the secretions of ur-
 ine - useful in stone dropsy.
 When the powers of the sys-
 tem is low - Turpentine oil
 is a valuable diuretic in
 dropsy - It may be
 adm. useful when the
 dis. is advanced with slow
 action - Cantharides
 is also useful in dropsy

If the system acts on the
 kidneys - you should add it
 to something at present
 used. I have read of
 I pers. - First used
 in chronic dis. - The
 latter useful in the
 phlogistic diseases -
 Catarrhs - Catarrhs - Tact
 of iron & potash. The first
 only proper in cases it de-
 cided along - only proper after
 the effusion has been re-
 moved - The Sulphate has
 been adm. before the abor-
 tion of the eff. fluid - it
 is useful in large doses in
 from 8 to 10 & even 20 grs. may
 be very useful adm. in cases
 without inflammation
 The tart of iron & potash
 not yet kept in the shops.

undergoes decomposition.

Berries are useful in above
dyspepsia. These are to be used
as vegetables.

Blisters must not be
neglected.

Exercise, use of plain
meal & a moderate diet of
food & drinks.

Disordered states of the
nervous system.

In most the nervous & vasculag
are both affected. In the dis: wh
we have been lately studying
the nervous system was primarily
affected. & the vasculag. In very
cases wh is not attended by
lesions of structure, the nervous
system are affected. In wounds
however the vasculag system
is first affected. all marked
passions affect the nervous system.

688.

all causes of dist. et al. themselves
primarily in the nervous, but
this is not always alike.
The in-fupied is or does
in some cases as to seem to
ones to affect the sensorious
system - & this irritation in
that system produces false
effects in a different way - but
quite plain it may be acute
continuous or intermittent.
Some of these morbid effects
are attended by a disturbance
of the sensibility of the system
as of the eye - or of the ear
or organs of seeing & hear-
ing - This cause acting
primarily may produce
total debility of the muscles
wh. we call palsy. This
may be confined to
one or more muscles - to
half the body or the whole

when ducts will be replaced.
 The morbid cond. may be
 confined to the vessels
 of the system. We are confined
 to the efforts of intellect &
 then the dis. will be more
 local alienation in all its
 variety. The morbid aff:
 peculiar to after death
 shows in the parenchymatous
 tissues affected. That this
 aff: variously sometimes
 may accumulate, at
 other times it indicates infl:
 or congested. & that it is
 followed by extravasation
 of blood. Now this cond: of
 the sanguiferous system becomes
 a primary source of dis:
 that part suffers. This is
 then as with the preceding
 the source of the part. The
 blood by remaining in the part
 becomes the source of dis:
 then and superadded to the

phenomena previously existing
 trace of a nervous character.
 The infl. on acc. of the nerv-
 ous aff. you will have
 new lesions in the functioning
 of the organs. In this way
 the sympathetic system comes
 to add to the catalogue of
 calamities. Of the vessels
 supplied the blood to escape you
 will find a new set of symptoms
 of great compression. The
 the organs & embarrasing
 it as far as its functions.
 In this manner these two
 systems every where present
 act & react on each other.
 The first impression is
 made on the nervous system
 w^{ch} complicates the nature
 of the impressions may
 first act on the viscera
 & react on the nervous -
 w^{ch} may result in the best

function of the life of the patient
 two opinions have existed
 in these maladies. Some con-
 fine their views merely to the
 nervous system - & taking
 into account the lesions of
 the vasculature they have
 hence neglected themselves
 in their therapeutics to this
 system - on the nervous system
 all their remedies were directed.
 They prescribed tonic, nar-
 cotic, anti-spasmodic, &c.
 They admit them for the name
 of the disease.

You may find individ-
 uals on the sanguineous sys-
 tem alone. They admit the
 aff: of the nervous system, but
 say that it is a consequence
 of the aff: of the vasculature -
 This is an error of the opposite
 extreme. It is fixing the
 attention on the secondary
 aff: & not attending to the

692.

primary one. You may cure
it as far, under these things
as the nervous system is con-
cerned, yet the nervous aff-
will still remain & the
dis: will return. In the
epilepsy we are endeavoring
generally with convulsions in
the nervous system. As to
the lowest mimimum
yet still the dis: will remain
& the patient will finally
die. You are to add
you remember to look upon
you must remove the morbid
state of the nervous function
& thus subdue the aberrations
of the vascular function. This
you must do to prevent
disorganization. Having
brought down the excited
vascular system you will
find in many cases, tend
will subdue the dis: - but
to the curative measures

from the system for the admⁿ of
the appropriate remedies for
subduing the nervous effects.

In the pathology of these
maladies if you consider
you will not find dif-
ferent from that of the
disease, we have been pre-
viously considering. To com-
prehend these relations, first
the diff: cause produces
diff: effects. There is an exci-
table surface. Some bodies ex-
cite no effect on it. while others
manifestly do. each producing
its own peculiar effect. Some
will change the actions of the
part or little as not to in-
jure this healthy performance.
Others produce an excitement
widely from a healthy one
with respect to the causes
of fever there is affection
of the nervous system. In
these dis: we are con-
templating we have not

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fever yet still the nervous system
affected.

I need hardly add
that the cause of fever pro:
Once a febrile over-throw
of the vascular system than
the diseases we are now
upon. In these the action of
the heart is scarcely at all
affected. Hence it is easily
for us to escape them alto-
gether. But let us not when
we do observe them overlook
the other phenomena. The
one is but the effect of the
other. The morbid impression
made on the nervous matter
when it is continued, you will
not observe any thing ab-
surd in its appearance. It
seems to be so slight as to
allow the search of the eye.
The nervous influence is so
subtle that it escapes our
observation - like magnetism

in iron. The nervous matter
from its appearance would not
lead you to suppose it
was the seat of sensation.
In the vascular system its
aberrations are mostly de-
lected without difficulty -

As in case of fever a
morbid impulsion made on
some part, so in what are
termed nervous disease. There
is a disorder of the nervous
function. The mucous mem-
branes of the stomach, the respiratory pas-
sage are the parts mostly affect-
ed. Whenever you find nervous
matter either on the surface or
in the solid fibres of the organ
& you excite these nervous sur-
faces you will have all the nerv-
ous system irritated. If the
individual take a full diet
he will have in his body great
accumulations of blood. This
will produce on the vascular
system an effect if it does
not affect the nerves. It
will then induce a nervous

696

The nervous appears to be
the especial seat of the faculties
of the mind or soul. Hence
an excitation of all our passions -
These may cause disorder
thru out the whole system.
During this excitement blood
may be determined to the
head being an apoplexy -
Again this may affect an-
other differently - may produce
mental alienation. From this
in all this the evidence that
moral causes may excite
our feelings as to carry into
our whole organs effects inju-
rious to distinctness to their
functions.

A practical man wd
must not rest satisfied
with the general etiology of
these diseases. We must con-
sider the parts on which
the causes act. The causes
as will produce their effects

697
as long as they continued to
act. The remote causes of
nervous Dis: is of the utmost
importance to those who may
look to us for relief.

They are maladies only to
be found among civilized
men. They are affect: of the
most terrible kind. They
being upon us a dereliction
of the most melancholy kind.
Animated life may continue
but the moral man has
departed. The intellectual mind
is no more.

To what extent we could
affect ourselves on the skin
I am not able to tell, yet
it is evident that they may
act on the skin so as to in-
duce some form of the Dis:
I have mentioned. By act-
ing on the mucous membrane
of the lungs such an irritation
may be set up as to being
on some of the nerves.

698.

With respect to stomach
& bowels I can observe more
differently. It is evident
that an irritation existing
here may so affect the head
as to produce some of these
Dis- Dr. White has published
the best work on this sub-
ject. He wrote in 1750-
He says diff: parts sym-
tamias with each other
thro' the brain. From it it is
radiated thro' the whole sys-
tem- He says the primary
origin of these diseases has
generally a partial or an inter-
tinal justice cause. He lays
it down as a truth that the
stomach has a peculiar
sensitivity

Hysteria

Most of you have witnessed a
 paroxysm of this dis. - It is at-
 tended with convulsive actions
 of muscles action of animal
 life - This is less than occurs in
 epilepsy - Superficial observers
 have confounded them.

Diagnosis - In E. the con-
 vulsions are strong & of a de-
 terminate action. The flexor
 muscles act strong & continued.
 The muscles of the jaw act in
 a same way - Hence long &
 continued grinding of the teeth
 the body is broad - Patient
 flies in great agony.

In Hysteria the individual
 tosses the limbs about - in
 every direction - the flexors &
 extensors act alternately. If
 you take hold of the limb
 & endeavour to straighten the
 joint force is required - It
 is different in Hysteria -

~~1844.~~
Epilepsy comes on suddenly. The
paroxysm goes off & patient remains
in a stupor. There is foaming at
the mouth. great agitation at
the mouth. In H. there will
be a more gradual access of the
dis. - The convulsions will continue
longer. There is a rising & sinking
wildness of the eyes. The individ-
ual seems exceedingly
alarmed - generally great
delirium. Great affection of
the mind of laughing & cry-
ing alternately - great dif-
ficulty of swallowing - as
kind of uterine action of
a spasmodic kind in the
pharynx & oesophagus. Resembles
here hydrophobia. During the
convulsions you will not
admin: any thing to the E. patient
In Hysteria often during the
paroxysm the patient can
take med. - The globus
Hystericus may be connected

with that state of the pharynx
of which we have spoken. This
seems to me to cause this
symptom - & by it may be
explained by it - This retrograde
action - It has been said that
this globus hystericus was an
affection of the sympathetic
nerves - but you are aware
that these as well as all the
parts of the nerves are not
capable of exciting but a
sensation - Chill & flashes of
heat always attend. This dis-
turbance are most generally also
cold - always mixed - Some-
times patient will feel cold
& the heat is above the nat-
ural standard - while at other
times the opposite of this
occurs - The urinary secre-
tion is always increased - The
urine has not its proper
colour - transparent -
watery - has none of the

702.

truly part of the blood - These
are the symptoms of a vio-
lent paroxysm of Hysteria
You will not find them
thus appraised. They will
be various, could be diffi-
cult. Thus you have a
series of local aff- aed
of which may be rigidity
or many neuralgies - In
the head sometimes you
will have giddiness - con-
fusion of intellect - at other
times in the jaws anoma-
lous clonus, Hysterical
at other great irritation of
the stomach - vomiting -
at other on the bowels with
a profuse diarrhea. Some-
times on the spine with
lacking - sometimes in
the urinary organs by fre-
discharge of urine, anorexia

Diabetes insipidus. The other
 symptoms will now ad-
 up be comb. with these
 aff. Indeed there is scarcely
 a part of the body wh. will
 not be occasioned off. etc.
 Sometimes they will leave this
 organ & attack others. Some-
 times leave the brain & seize
 on the heart causing pal-
 pitations. or great tremors
 when acting - again will
 leave that part & seize
 on pulmonary organs caus-
 ing dyspnea. The stomach
 the bowels - thro' the urinary
 system - & finally explode
 itself on the muscles &
 then you perhaps will
 be only aware of the state
 of the dis.

Of pal. colour under a
 dis. of the stomach &
 bowels will arise with

other symptoms - that the
latent he nervous &
has been extremely abnor-
mious & he will have great
nervous irritation. His res-
ponses to that irritation aris-
ing from great depletion
after great profusion: his

In these affections you must
direct your attention to the
symptoms of hysteria - In
these cases by allowing a nu-
tritious diet the symptoms
will subside.

Now when you see
the state come to a high
long cont: also in a case
from purging - It is to be
or should it appear in one
who has been well but has
an extremely sensitive
nervous system - Also
you observe in the etiology
of these aff. The brain is

Does not receive this usual
 quantity of blood - This
 is not a vascular affection -
 The vascular system however
 becomes disturbed in these
 diseases - There is great irreg-
 ularity in the vascular sys-
 tem - This will pay into
 most of the organs of the
 body - it will produce ex-
 cessual access of blood in
 those organs - let it occur
 in the brain & it will be
 affected - when it occurs
 in the the abdomen there
 will be swelling of the
 abdomen etc.

Now is there any diff:
 between this aff: & pure
 inflammation? There is
 a difference but it is
 not easily distinguished
 In the pleuritic this in-
 crease is followed by an

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increase of action - with all
the stages of infl: but in
the by slow accual: there
is no increase heat - no
secretion of fibrine - pus or
any disint of structure of
the organs. This state
frequently occurs with
fever - when it is found in
nervous females. In per-
sons of a nervous & hys-
terical temperament you
will not have the inflen
action set up by
I speak. The accual:
in these habits will cont:
& destroy the patient - or
the patient is cured by your
remedy - but not so with
those who occur in the
hysterical individuals. The
change from organ to or-
gan - they are fixed & in-
alterable. I collect a card

A female who laboured under
 this a by phlegm the
 remaining - the day when
 I saw her was a prodigious
 deal of cerebral dis: comas
 present. from ap: A
 inflammation. The next day
 she had all passed off
 & she had great dyspnoea.
 heat apertis. The next
 day great accumulations
 appeared in the abdomen. These
 changes were continually
 increasing. She was
 not attended by inflammation
 you see then the analogy
 between these dis: & fever -
 The first impression is
 made in both on the nervous
 system. This soon
 affects the sanguiferous system
 in fact it gives rise to
 inflammation. In this

708.

The heart's action is always
infected & inflamed in
an organ is not set up -
disorganization ^{new} takes place
In hysteria the congested
and transient & floating
in fluids the are permanent
& disorganizing. I wish
you to truly faithfully this
hysteria passion as
sydenham - very appropri-
ately calls it - Unless you
are aware of its various
characters you will not
compare the hysterical
symptoms with inflamed
affections. This applies
you will have a better
guide in the treatment
of these diseases. We are
so often mistaken. By
depletion you may bring
in this hysterical disease

bones when inflam: I do
really exist. If you go on
now to H. H. you will do
great injury. The dis: is now
altered from the inflam:
organs to the system.

To enumerate to all the
dis: with which an overacted
systemic passion. I had
seen it connected with tooth
ache with Opt. Neuralgia. when
the case is nervous individuals
when it occurs with Optalmia
you cannot H. with benefit
you can't apply cold appl.
fire spirits & apply warm
app: - & you will find good
Hemicrania & ap. plexy &
this aff: will be simulated
you will have stertorous
breathing - or too will
imitate palsy. Patients will
have a peculiar sound
of movement in the half of

775.
of the body - it will soon
pass off - It will occur
connected with insanity -
it will cont. for some
days & then pass off - It
is attended frequently with
fastic disease. with vom-
iting - an entering to a fast-
icity - These are perfectly hys-
terical. One case of this
kind I cured the fastic
affection by applying sin-
apisms to the anus & as soon
as they made a lubrificant
effect the fastic disease
ceased was relieved. Occa-
sionally they will take
on the appearance of cholera
The bowels will be costive
abdom. swelled. You must
be acquainted with the
 habits of the patient with
the disease with which
she has been affected -

There will be great morbid
sensitivity. Sometimes they
will be connected with af-
fection of the rectum. There
is a powerful convulsed
or spasmodic action of the
sphincter ani muscle. This
dis: assimilatus diabetes. The
uterus is particularly morbid
of this dis: & is so often con-
nected with it. This is one
of the reasons why it so fre-
quently appears among fe-
males. It only appears in
males of a nervous temper-
ament. The patient will
think she has a prolapsed
uterus - yet when you ex-
amine it you will find it
so. She will have other
aff: in the neighborhood
of the uterus she will have
burning sensation in the
sacrum - that the sub-

74.
some serious aff: of that
part. If you examine
carefully you will find that
there is no palpable dis: in
the part.

You now understand
that this is in all these
aff: nervous disturbance
it extends to the vascular
system - but weakens its
action. Along with this
you have a morbid aff:
of the muscles of animal
life - The heart becomes af-
fected with spasmodic ac-
tion

Cause - The predisposing
cause is the lymphatic
nervous temperament. In
this temper: evacuant will
be directed the dis: In Men there
is great diversity in this re-
spect. Men whose muscu-
lar system is strong evac-
uants will not readily
be brought to this state

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But men of the leucopneumatic arrangement readily fall into this affection from the effects of evacuation. In men of a strong temperament when labouring under infirmities of the liver, when acrid discharges were induced the condition of the nervous system. Improper diet will induce this dis. Great fulness of the vascular system in the leucopneumatic will give rise to the dis.

Treatment. In the first place look to the cause of the dis. & remove it. Among these causes will be fullness of the vessels you will always - you cannot admit Stimulants - they will not relieve it. When it is excited by the plethors the employment of it will remove it

714

Disorders in the bowels
 frequently being it thro' this.
 You are not to understand
 there is an inflammation. You are
 to adm: - emetics - & cathar:
 tics - Emetics and especially
 beneficial. When there is
 fullness of the abdomen to
 you thro' adm: an emetic
 can. You are not to look
 to purgation as a cure in
 this dis: it will sometimes
 induce it - The salins &
 antispasmodics are in some
 measures contraindicated -
 adm: the warm-stimula-
 ting can: - as also with
 jalbanum. Looking to the
 removal of the cause, &
 removing them the paroxysms
 will subside. Yet some-
 times the cause will be
 difficult to find out
 when it depends on menses

affection you are to adm: general debility, tremors & morbidities. The action of the nervous system at large is manifest & is peculiarly impulsive. Now I say there is an original aff: of the nervous system you affect purging; it is the key been plucked. You are to address your remedies to this system. You must tranquillize the nervous affections. adm: narcotics, Lomest. In fevers there is an altered cond: of the nervous system, hence when we have subdued the inflamm: symptoms & irritative exists we then adm: narcotic & antispasmodic. I cannot enter in detail into an enumeration

716.

Translation of this chap. 12
Demulcent you will find the
opinion of in an 12 books.
apoplexia will not act res-
fron. etc. or will ether-
after before they are swallow
You may usefully combi: mag-
netic & antioposmodic. The
demulcents are to be adm: in
large doses. You are also
to recollect that the anti-
oposmodic will afford
relief to day will not do
it to-morrow. Hence you
will often find it neces-
sary to change frequently
your remedies. Pepsus was
observed by Dr. Brown to
relieve spasmodic disease
& especially of hysteria.

A permanent cure cannot
always be effected. You

are to be endeavor to remove
 the exciting cause. Of ut-
 terly or suppressed menses
 the nature restores the disid.
 This disid. does some times
 occur in females before the
 age of puberty. To improve
 the nervous system. bitters
 are useful. Among the
 best remedying to produce
 the permanent cure you
 will find the calybiatic the
 best. The Sulphate of iron
 cannot be tried. The
 carb. of iron is the best. It
 originates the nervous sys-
 tem. Of it produces consti-
 tutional cure: it will be
 well. My will sometimes
 have to be continued for
 long time. Sydney has been
 King a patient had

7/18

1. Long the sha continues to
use of this preparation, he
2. replied, madam you
3. must continue it for 30
4. years & then begin again

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30. ...

292
They are generally found in
the corpus striatum & affecting
the opposite side. ~~Attention~~
neg in which paralysis comes
on in often various. One of
the best works on these affec-
tions is Dr. Abercrombie's course
on neuralgia & also Dr. Me.
Coulough's on intermittent fever
giving rise to paralysis.

Gic douloureux.

It is connected with a class of
madadis-genes. & affection of
the brain, as apoplexy &c. It
shows itself without any pre-
monitory affection. It is co-
nervous aff. Of a part. I was
I have from any external cause
as from a sprain &c we do not
call it a neuralgia. It
is referred to pains with some
any thinness cause without
any of the symptoms of inflam.
Often attended by parosymna
The intermission not perfect
& the parosymna being irregular

In its diagnosis from what I
 have said you will readily
 decide. It is not merely pain
 what will guide you in this
 disease. Sometimes the pati-
 ent will have the first attack of
 ten thousand needles run-
 ning thro' it. Again for-
 mication. Again as if the
 part suffered an electrical
 shock. Sometimes a sensa-
 tion of coldness when the
 dis: is situated about the
 mouth. Sometimes there
 will be something of par-
 alysis. Generally affects the
 5th pair of nerves distributed
 about the face. The pain
 will be lancinating. Some-
 times the pain will be in
 the superorbital canal.
 Sometimes the patient will
 have the secretion of water
 poured over the part. The
 same pain I have before

spoken of. And conforms
 with Dr. Keck's her said -
 The pain during the pain
 is bloodless. I mean Rem up -
 not owing to inflammation in
 the meninges. As far as I
 have seen the pain dis-
 tended. The chest vessels
 actually thickened. In the
 case of pericardial head
 where the parts about the
 superior vena cava dis-
 tended. But this fulness soon
 passes off. Hence it does not
 depend on inflammation. Hence
 you see it arising from
 two circumstances. The
 fulness of the vessels is not
 the cause of the pain tho'
 it may augment it. The
 pain is not always in the
 extending of the nerves. Often
 in the meninges. Dr
 Camus says it is in all
 cases caused by an inflam.

enjoyment. He must have entirely omitted the circumstances in which it occurs. The infl: enjoyment I have just read is to believe is oft situated in the brain. In these cases bloodletting proving to be necessary. Neuralgia often arise from burns. This happened in my own case from a burn. The heat continues more sensible to changes of temperature & to the contact of bodies.

Sometimes this aff: has followed an apoplexy. We connect it with lesions in the brain. Dr. McCloskey says intermittent fevers will induce neuralgia. & that they are nothing more than new forms of this malady.

The antiphlogistic treatment will be required according to circumstances.

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Comets or the disposition
that the stomach was in-
tated, have been adm: with
some benefit. In cases not
connected with any other
manifest aff: The rubigo
ferri has been adm: & with
considerable benefit. In
those cases arising from
continued intermittent
arise & peruvian bark
are considered the best rem-
edies, especially the former
combined with opium.
I might recite to you ten
thousand remedies for this
disease. Many of them will
do injury. The Sulph: quinin
applied to a blistered sur-
face it will sometimes
procure

Division of the nerves
is not often attended &
must be beneficial. If it
is removed from the nerves

it will appear in another
part. I have not spoke
of Rheumatism. I think
it mostly nothing more
than a particular va-
riety of neuralgia & will
mostly yield to the same
remedies.

7.29.

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7/2/19

Robert & Prunella

One of your letters to this of
 course only concerned the
 arrangements for the
 of a party. All of which is
 terminated in fact. I do
 a manuscript of a few lines
 which you will see is not
 not more than a few lines
 more of which I have
 to be sure that I have
 been some times attended to by
 of which I will send you
 a number of copies. I am
 in better health than I was
 many of the manuscripts for
 the explanation of the fact.
 I have been confined to the
 present system of living
 and life.

I have been in the more
 than in former days. I
 the business of the day after
 the. The business of the day
 is usually a few lines

758.

Palsy & Paralysis

719

Loss of power belongs to this affection. Palsy sometimes takes place without the intervention of apoplexy. All apoplexy does not terminate in palsy. Palsy is characterized by a loss of muscular power more or less, tho' not with an equal reduction of sensibility. Sometimes both are lost. There have been some cases attended by loss of sensibility without loss of muscular power. We are indebted to Mr. Bell's examination of the nervous system for the explanation of these facts. Paralysis is confined to the muscular system of animal life.

Hemiplegia is the most common form of palsy. The tongue is always affected - The individual has an inability to articulate

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When he attempts to protrude
it will pass to one side of
the mouth.

Paraplegia is the name
given to the paralysis of the
lower half of the body -

Paralysis presents itself
in various limits. Often
confined to particular parts.
It is said to affect more
the flexors than the extensors -
Hence the limbs have a great
tendency to remain extended.
Yet cases do occur in which
the power of the flexors do
not appear to be affected.

Paralysis a reduced power
of voluntary motions. It also
implies a loss of the sens.
mitting power in the nerves.
It also implies a loss of
cerebral power. Willis & Bell
make a distinction between
muscular & sensorial power.
Now whatever may cause
a reduction of either of the

Duties of the physician to his
 patients

In the company of our best
 men it is not possible to enter
 into detail on this subject. It can
 only refer to a few of the principal
 points.

1st The physician should guard
 himself for the duties which
 are before him. In many professions
 it is a matter of almost indifference
 whether the person performing
 the work is well qualified or not. We
 have the most grossly incompetent
 engaged, & the injury will result
 to himself. But the physician
 cannot be so particular. He
 can be his own master, he can
 make to be his patient & his
 hope among his friends. He
 always excels himself. He
 cannot do any other than what he

750.

... attempt to ...
... wide part to one side of
... mouth ...

Paraplegia is the name
given to the paralysis of the
lower half of the body -

Paralysis prevents all
voluntary motions of the
lower half of the body -
It is said to affect more
the flexors than the extensors -
since the limbs have a pre-
tendency to remain extended -
It is caused by acting on the
power of the flexors, or
not appearing to be affected -

Paralysis is a disease
of voluntary motion. It also
implies a loss of the
involuntary power in the nerves -
It also implies a loss of
sensibility - although
in a few cases a person may be
devoid of all sensation
and still have voluntary motion
in some of the

Duties of the physician to his patients

In the compass of one discourse, it is not possible to enter into detail on this subject. I can only refer to a few of the principal points.

1st The physician should qualify himself for the duties which are before him. In many professions it is a matter of almost indifference, whether the person pursuing it, is well qualified or not. His mistakes most frequently can be rectified, & the injury will recoil on himself. But the physician's errors cannot be repaired. He may by his ignorance be the cause of death to his patient & bring dishonour among his friends. Murder always excites among us our feelings & sympathies. Had one

If our little number last night
 been murdered, what now would
 be the state of your feelings? would
 you be assembled here? would
 you not be seeking out the
 perpetrators of the horrid crime?
 Now were an ignorant, unskilled
 physician to destroy the life of
 his patient, these as consequences
 would ensue - the same distress
 would glow upon the friends -
 How much, therefore, does it be-
 come us to prepare ourselves, &
 not ignorantly undertake the
 cure of diseases - I am sorry to
 to say all physicians are not
 so conscientious in the prepara-
 tion of themselves for the dis-
 charge of their duties, as they ought.
 But all people do not know
 who are saved or who destroyed
 by the art of medicine. Tho

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physician may be the cause of death to many an individual & may bring upon the friends all the attendant calamity - all the distressing feelings. Therefore I say every physician should be fully conscious of the importance of his duties - he should not endeavour to shroud himself beneath the ignorance of the people.

2^o of consultations. When a physician is aware of the nature of the disease - does not doubt of the correctness of the remedies he is employing, he should persevere in his treatment & not desire a consultation. But should he doubt whether he understands the disease - that his treatment is proper, he should call in another physician. He should not call him in merely to share with him the

the expected course of the death of the patient. His aims should be far different. of a more exacted kind. He should leave the selection to the friends, provided they choose one in whom he can have confidence. Let him avoid one who would, by low & mean subterfuges, prejudice him in the estimation of the patient & his friends.

Should a physician see no necessity for a consultation he should not resist it, if the patient & his friends desire it. Should he discover that the patient or his family, display a want of confidence in his judgement & skill he should desire a consultation. Let him select one or at most two individuals, whose character are well established for medical skill & wisdom.

3rd of promptness. When a
 physician is summoned to visit
 a patient it generally is one of haste.
 He goes at the call & sees no oc=
 casion for such expeditious. This
 frequently occurs to him. and
 seeing this so often, he becomes un=
 willing to submit to such sum=
 mons demanding immediate at=
 tendance, & becomes dilatory. He
 first attends to his other business=
 pursues his studies or delays the
 visit until the roads become dry
 or the weather milder. But I
 beg you to be aware delays in
 many instances are dangerous.
 The physician should never o=
 mit discharging promptly his
 first visit to his patients. He then
 can judge of the necessity of his
 attendance. he can become ac=
 quainted with the nature of the
 case. By this promptness, he will
 not only be discharging a
 duty, but he will also be pro=

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involving his own interest. Nothing
will sooner gain the confidence
of the people than a ready re-
sponse to their calls. Therefore
promptness in the physician is
no less a duty than his own in-
terest.

§ 4th of punctuality. By punct-
uality, I mean a fulfilment
of the engagements of the physician
with the sick. He should at all
times adhere to the hours appointed,
no matter whether this hour is
tacitly implied or expressed by
him. When a call is made upon
a physician to go and visit a pa-
tient, he should always enquire
whether it is desired, that he should
go immediately or in the course
of a few hours or the next day.
If an understanding will take
place between him & the mes-
senger. Now let him attend
punctually to this engagement.

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All engagements of this kind
should be considered sacred. Should
that patient at the time he saw
him, seem to require a visit
that evening or the next morning,
though he had not so intimates
to him or the nurse, he should
nevertheless attend punctually
to it.

5th Department to the sick

Any of you who have been sick will
fully understand me in what I
shall have to say under this head.
Sickness makes us all impatient -
casts a gloom over us - makes us
capricious & whimsical - our feelings
become extremely sensitive - they
are wounded at the merest trifles -
This feeling the physician must by
all means respect. Does he not he
should never be allowed to enter
a sick room - Now this is not
so with this temperament. That
age or this sex, but the principle
is universal as disease itself -

Thus it becomes the physicians
Duty to cultivate a suavity of
manners - a kindness of dispo-
sition - He must still on all
occasions avoid wounding the
sensibilities of his patient. If he
does, he counteracts the happiest
effects of his medicine. A suavity
of tenderness of manners is there-
fore always necessary. Yet while
he is condescending & mild, let him
be firm. He should not suf-
fer his kindness to degenerate
into weakness - While he is hu-
maned & feeling he must be firm.
He must be "suaviter in modo"
but "fortiter in re". While in the
eyes of the patient & his friends
he seems in the gentleness of his
manners, to be carried all
lengths, he must let them see
that as soon as they would
goad him in his duty - he
will show himself as firm
as virtue herself. He will let

them see he is not a man of
weakness but a man of strength.
Thus you see kindness & swavity
of manners & duty are intimately
associated.

Nothing is more torment-
ing to the nurse & friends of a
patient than perplexities in
the direction with respect to the
prescriptions of a physician which
have been left until the next
visit. In this way they may be
kept in doubt - which may ex-
ercise a very harmful influence
on the mind of the patient. Let
the physician therefore, consider
well all that is requisite, as
respect the temperature of the room
the admission of air - of the medi-
cine, the diet &c of his patient
before leaving him. Let him
accustom himself to modes of
expression intelligible to every
capacity - to the ignorant nurse
with whom he will meet with

76
Let him always consider the
condition of the person receiving
his directions. Let him consider
that every thing is embraced in
them that they ought to contain.
In many cases it will be best
to have the directions in writing.
If they lay on the table & disputes
do arise they can without dif-
ficulty be settled. & if any
thing should happen to be wrong
it will not be the more so, because
it has been written. Should it
be that the patient has been in-
jured by the mistake of the nurse
he can rely on his manuscript.
Should they have been delivered
orally the nurse may consciously
throw all the blame on the
physician. The manuscript
should always be plainly
written - it should bear the
date of the day of the month -
it should be headed with the

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patients name -

Length & frequency of visits. As to the length of time generally employed by physicians in paying their visits to the sick it will be found to vary from ten minutes to an hour. Nothing is more common than for physician to sit an hour or even more with their patients. And what for? Surely not to comply with what he came for - but merely to talk with the patient, the nurse or the friends. to make themselves popular & gain the confidence of the family. Such conduct will injure a physician - it will vitiate him & throw him off from his duty. He should not rely on such means for popularity - he should seek his recommendations for public favor in his promptness - his punctuality - in his office & in ^{his}

762.

Medical Knowledge. By long
delaying his visits he vice often
create much embarrassment to
his patient, especially if it be
a female. Restraint will be
thrown upon the patient. The
female part of the family may
be kept from their accustomed
duties. Again others may be
suffering for his attendance.
The patient may be pleased with
his physician's company, yet if
he reflect & think, & probably
he will, that on the morrow he
himself will be placed in a simi-
lar situation with those who
then are suffering from neglect.
The next day if his physician
does not arrive at the appointed
hour he will conclude that he
is gossiping - taking snuff or
talking & slandering, or listening to
the news of the neighbourhood.

at his sick neighbours - and ^{63.}
thus will this course of conduct
turn to the injury of the physician

When the physician comes to
see his patient, he should as-
certain all that has taken place
with respect to him since his
last visit. See that what he had
prescribed has been given & nothing
given that he has proscribed.

By adopting this method he will
think more on the disease. He
will ascertain more correctly its na-
ture - his whole attention will be
directed to the disease. It will
not be drawn off by trifling con-
versations & other subjects not con-
nected with the physician's duty.
During convalescence when he
sees moral treatment is necessary
he will make his visits longer -
will endeavour to entertain his
patient with some entertaining
& pleasing conversation.

764
As to frequency of visits, the physician must be governed by circumstances. The man who visits the rich oftener than is necessary, absolutely degrades himself. When I hear a man say he will visit such a person as often as he requires me, no matter whether I think my attendance necessary or not, so he is willing to pay me, I am disgusted. He will mark himself as the surgeons used to be the upper servants in the houses of the great - but he need never expect to arise to eminence in his profession.

We are not to say that the patient is in danger, even when there really is danger. Do not listen to a patient, when he says, Dr. tell me whether I am dangerous or not - tell me if I am - I am not afraid to die. Announced to such pa-

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patients their danger & see how little
of the reality of their fortitude. I
never yet have told a patient you
must die. nor never shall I.
When questioned I often remain
silent. I have said your situa-
tion is a critical one. The judi-
cious physician can foresee dan-
ger when it is but as a speck in
the horizon. If there be danger
I communicate it to the friends &
not to the patient himself.

Admission of Clergymen &c. I
never have recommended the ad-
mission of clergymen & pious per-
sons to the bedside of the sick. nor
have I on the other hand ever op-
posed it. When the friends do have
not desired the admission of pious
persons, I have said nothing. Yet
when they have asked the concol-
ation of religious conversation I
have not opposed them. This I
never will do. When the patient

576
When the patient desires the consolation of religion it will tranquillize his feelings - it will assist the efforts of his medicine & it will soothe the pangs of his disease. But avoid throwing it upon him - but never refuse it when desired -

It becomes the physician to practice forbearance towards his patients. As a physiologist he knows the functions both mental & corporeal, of the sense are deranged & altered. The patient is nervous & capricious & fretful - By these he must not be offended - He should never show any resentment. If he really thinks an indignity has been offered to him, he should not resent it at the time - He should wait until the patient gets well - Then he should state to him how his feelings were wounded.

1787
+ how. Then if he does not apolo-
gize for his conduct, you may
take such measures as ^{the} circum-
stances of the case may point out

As respects the pay of the phy-
sician no rule can be laid down.
In commerce each article has its
fixed price. But the charges of the
physician are various in different
places & influenced by many cir-
cumstances. As an invariable rule
never charge lower than the physici-
ans in the place in which you
reside. It is impossible for us to be
uniform in our charges. They must
always be regulated by the circum-
stances of the patient. We must
attend all from the richest man
in the place to the man who just
shows himself above the horizon of
poverty & want. You cannot
charge them all on the same
principle. If you do you will
rob from the poor all that

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Humanity & necessity demand
for his support! The affluent
you may charge more liberally
If you do not you throw away
upon the rich, the services of those
requirements, which to obtain
you have been at great pains
for which you have spent your
time & money.

The physician who practises
as he ought will be the means
of alleviating more deeply, relieving
more of suffering & want than
any other man, no matter how
capacious are his resources or how
willing he may be to exercise them
in the way of doing good. He will
have it frequently in his power
to soothe the contracted brow of
poverty & render more absolute
benefit to his suffering fellow
creature than he who lavishes
his thousands for beneficent

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purpose to have his liberality
reasoned facts to the world.

The physician should under
no circumstances neglect
visiting the poor. He should pour
out to them the balm of consolati-
on. Upon their calamities &
smooth their rugged path. He
should not let the inclemency
of the weather prevent him from
discharging his duties. When
the pelling rain descends - when
the winds are abroad - when the
furious storms are falling - when
the sleet & ice are making dan-
gerous his way let him forget not
to visit the hovels of the poor - the
by streets - the lanes - the alleys. Tho
the filthy abiding places of disrep-
t poverty. He must attend to
all cases, those of the poor as well
as of the rich. Never neglect
the former in your attentions
upon the latter. The physi-

222.

Man must live as his profession demands. Let him stand firm from the will the free demands of his services. Thus he will carry about him the good opinions of all - the prayers of the poor and needy as well as the respect of the wealthy & opulent. Thus will he be a comfort to himself & a blessing to humanity.

Sunday morning Dan
May 16th 1831.

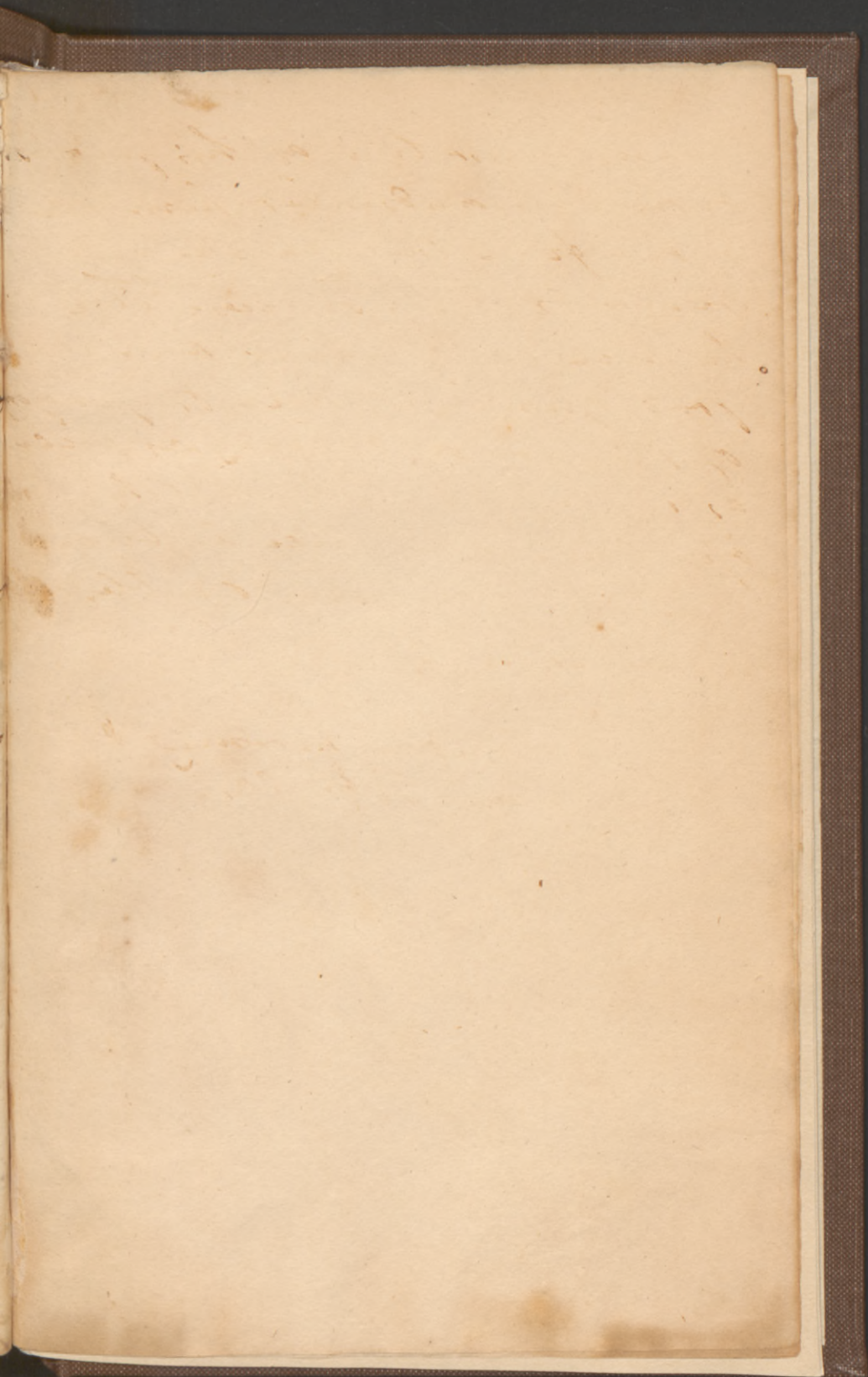
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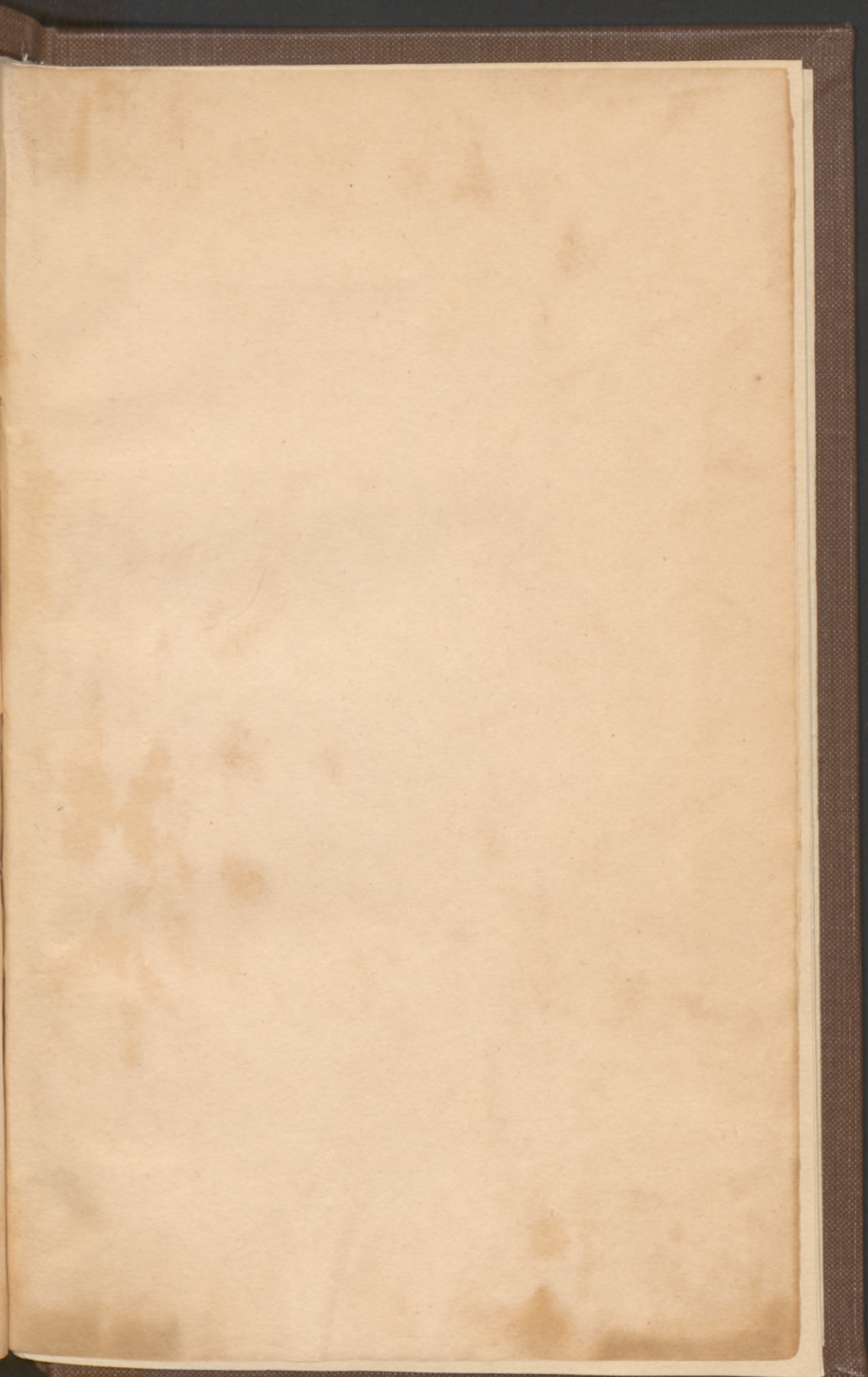
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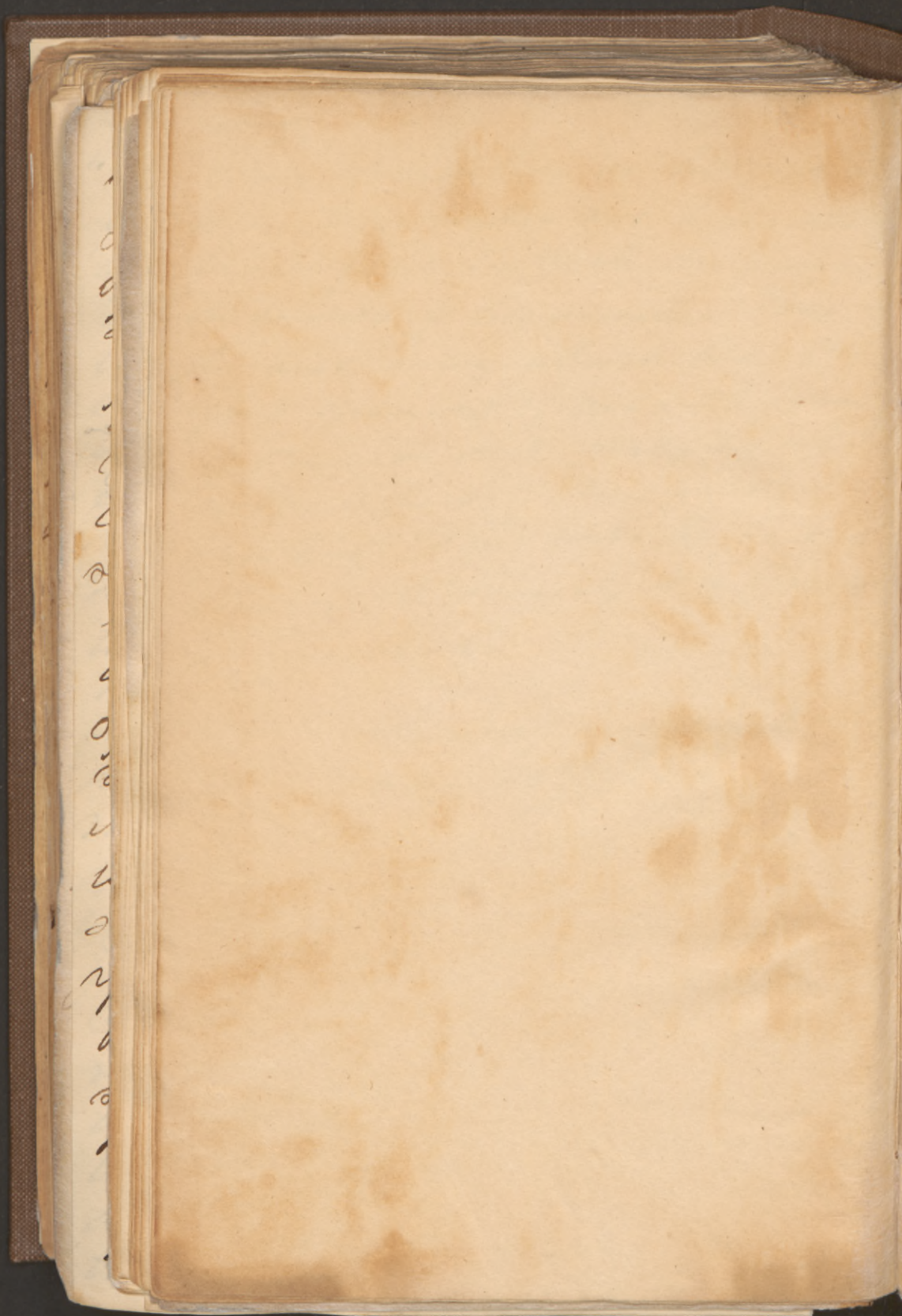
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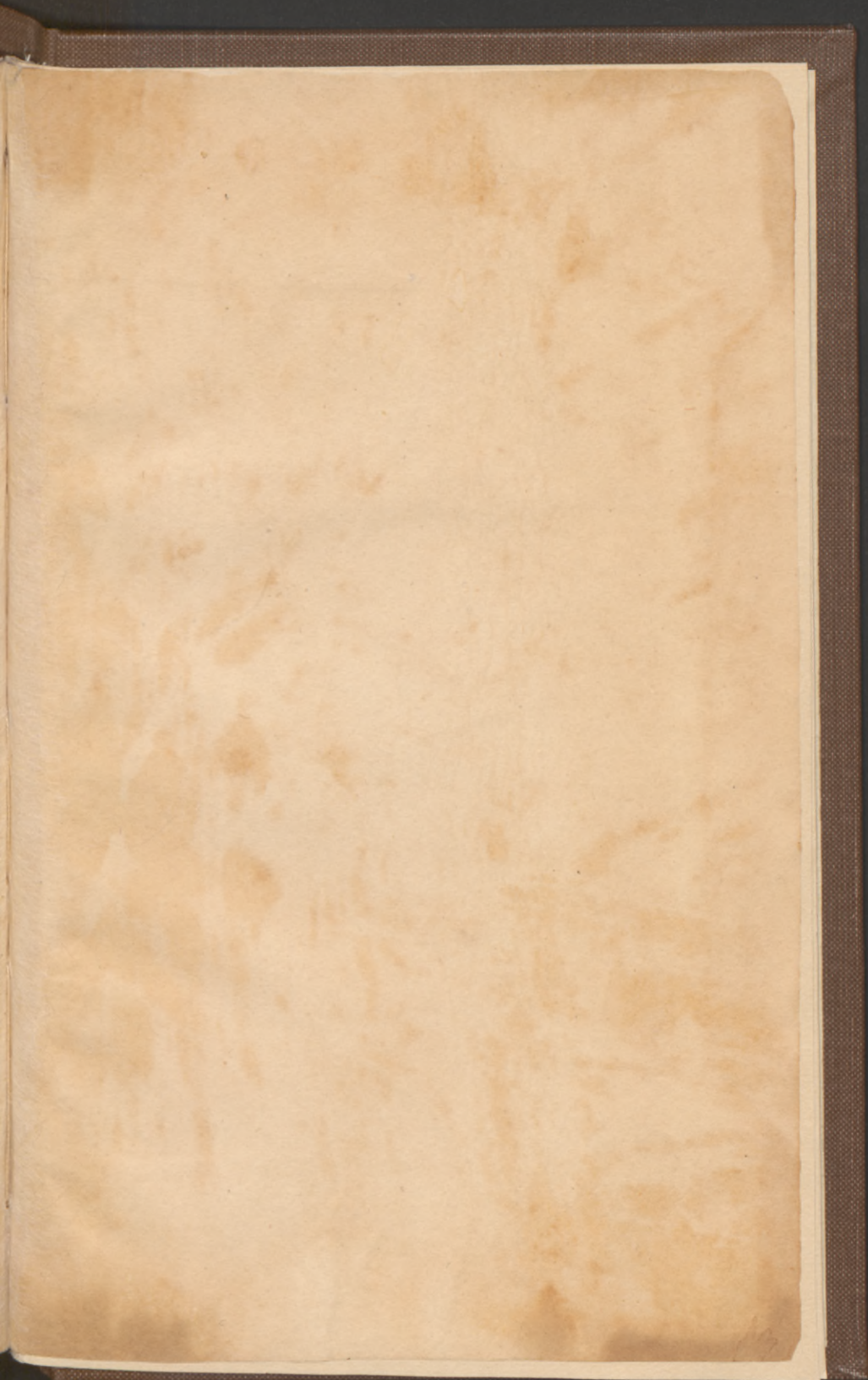
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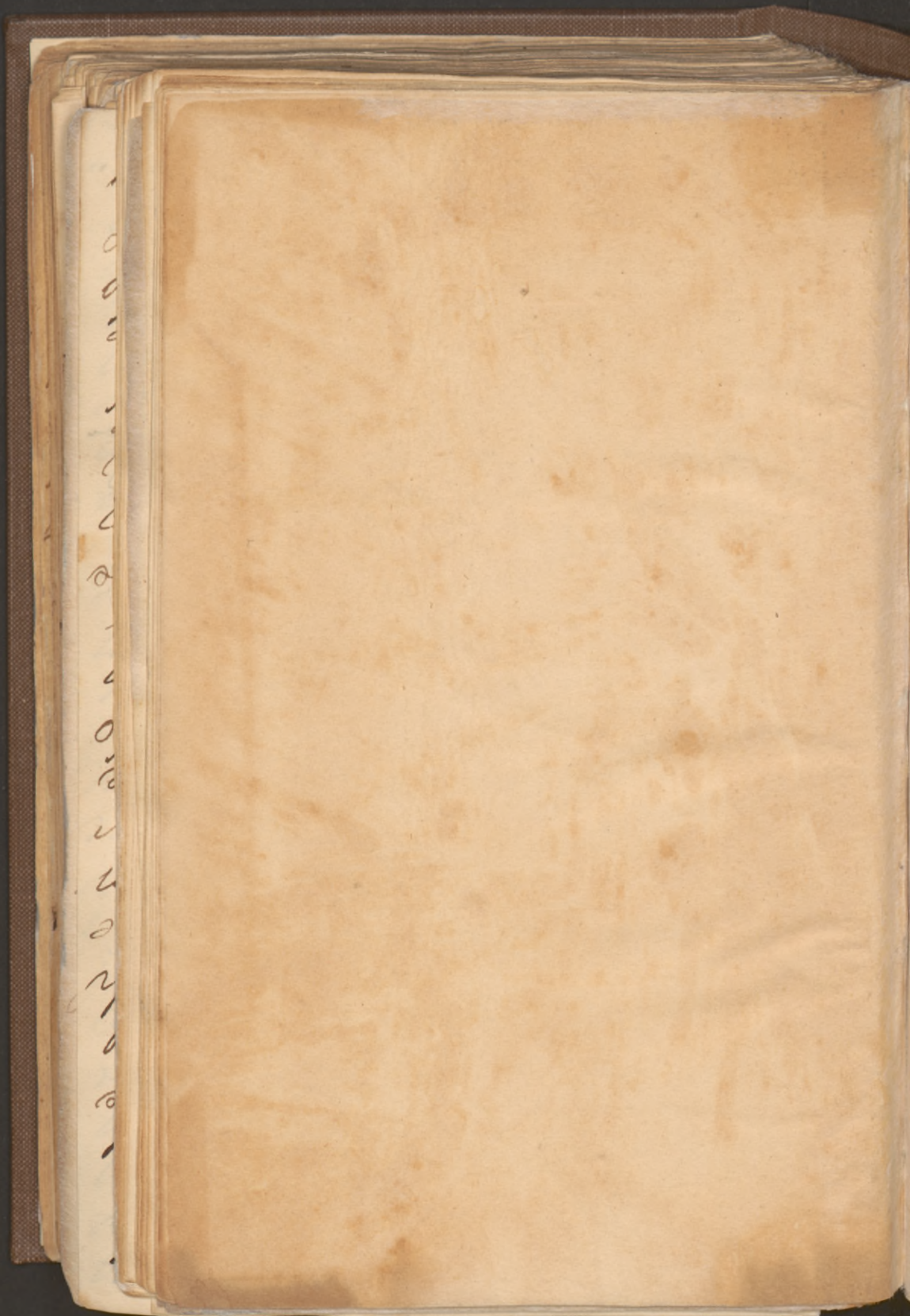
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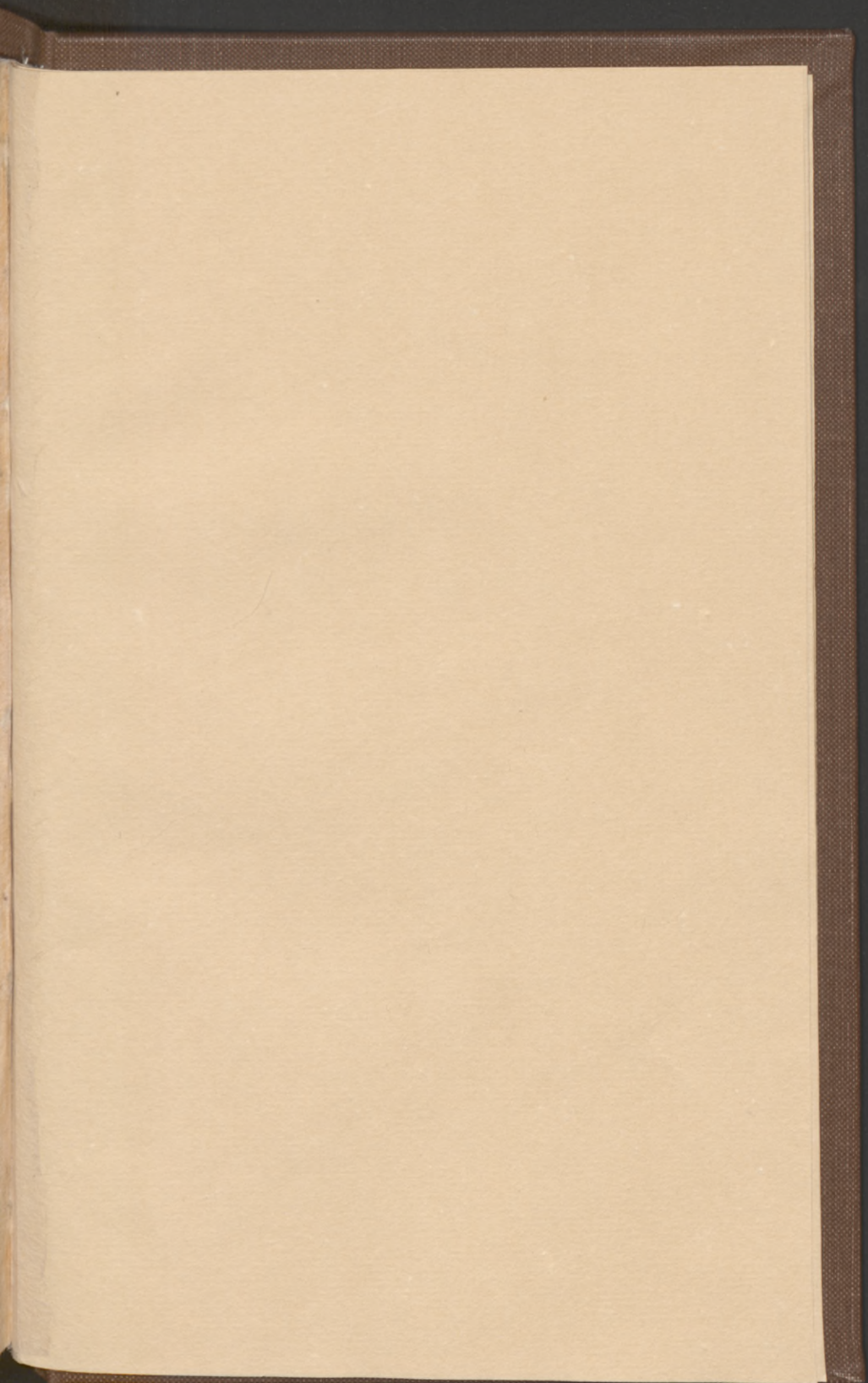


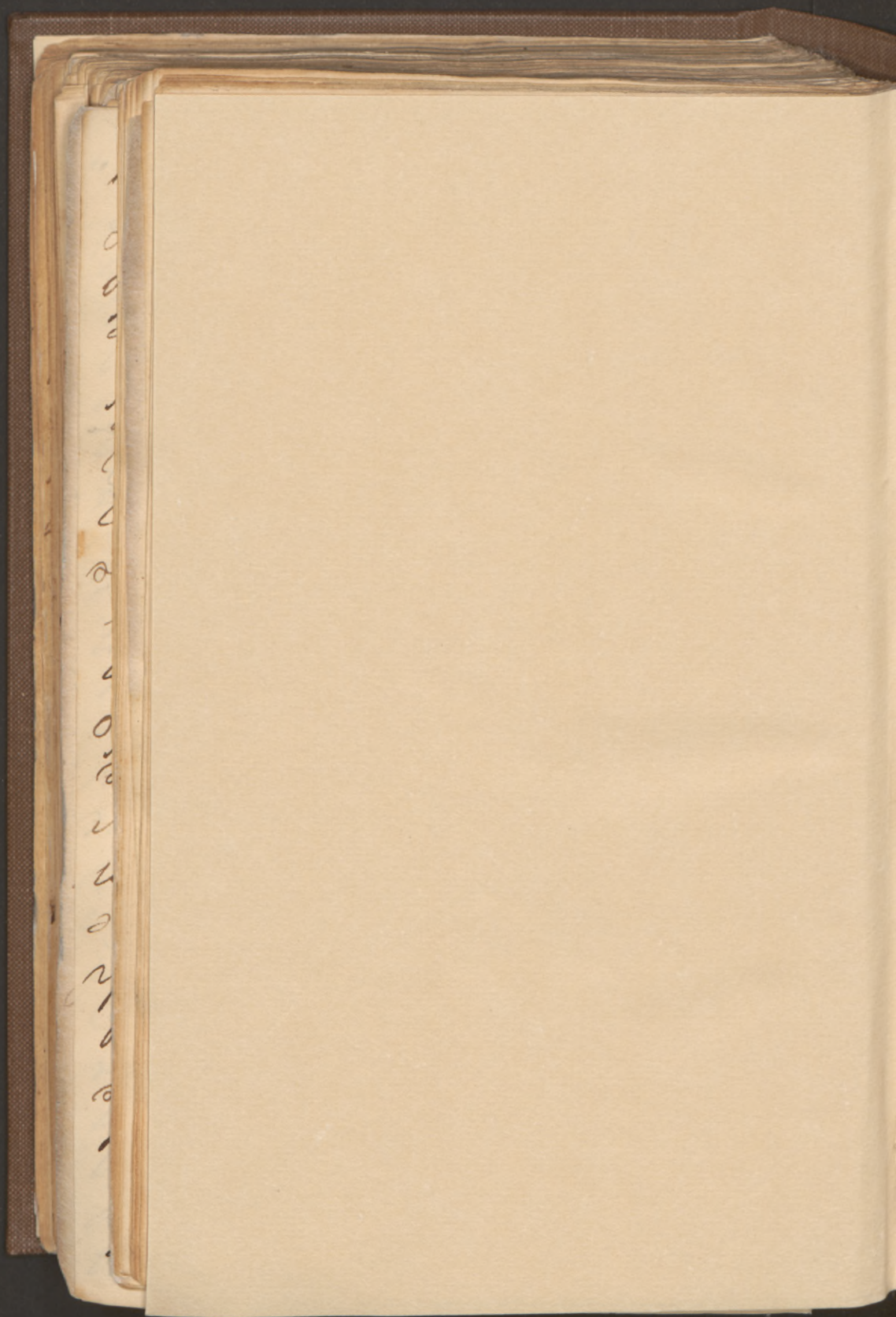


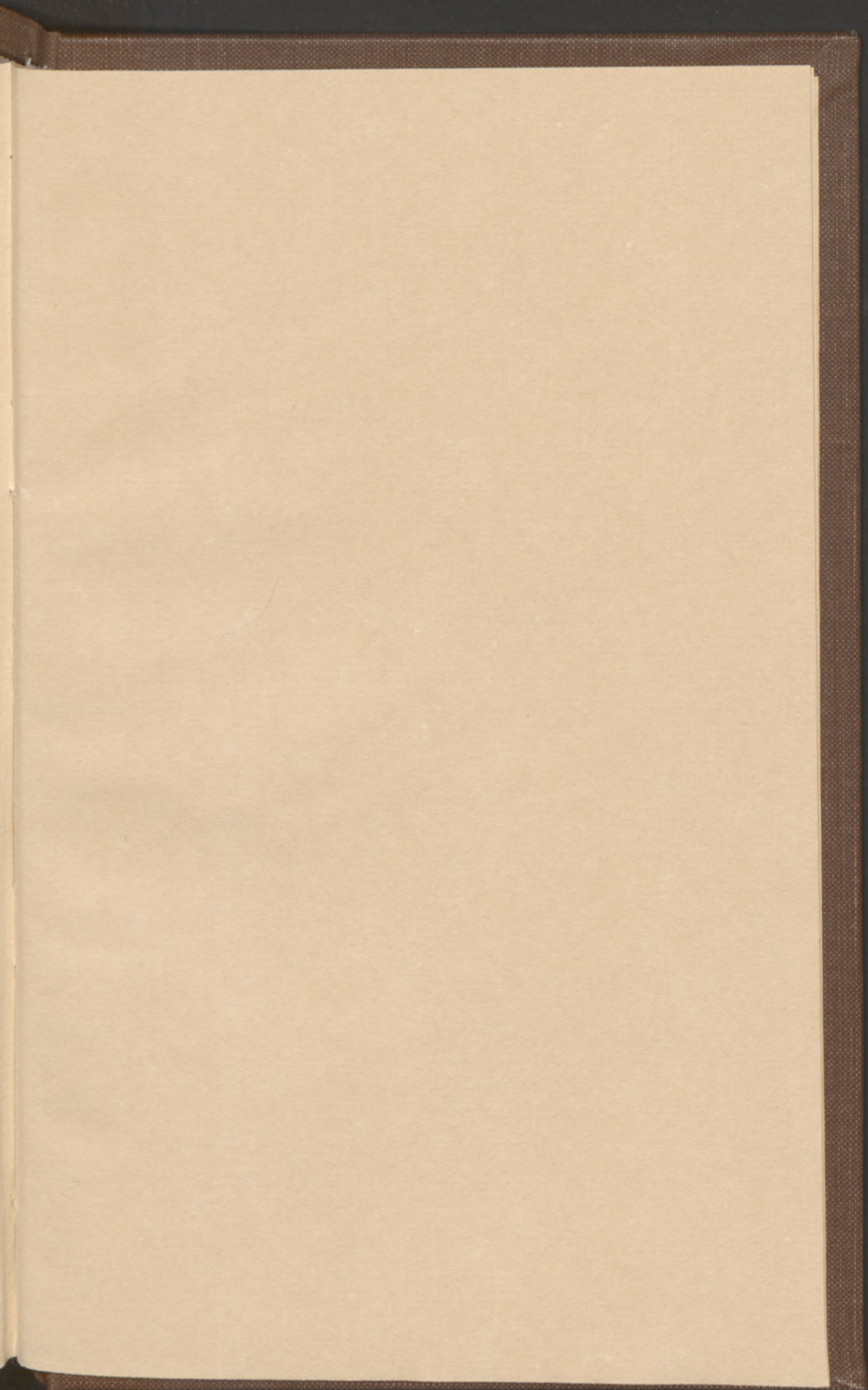


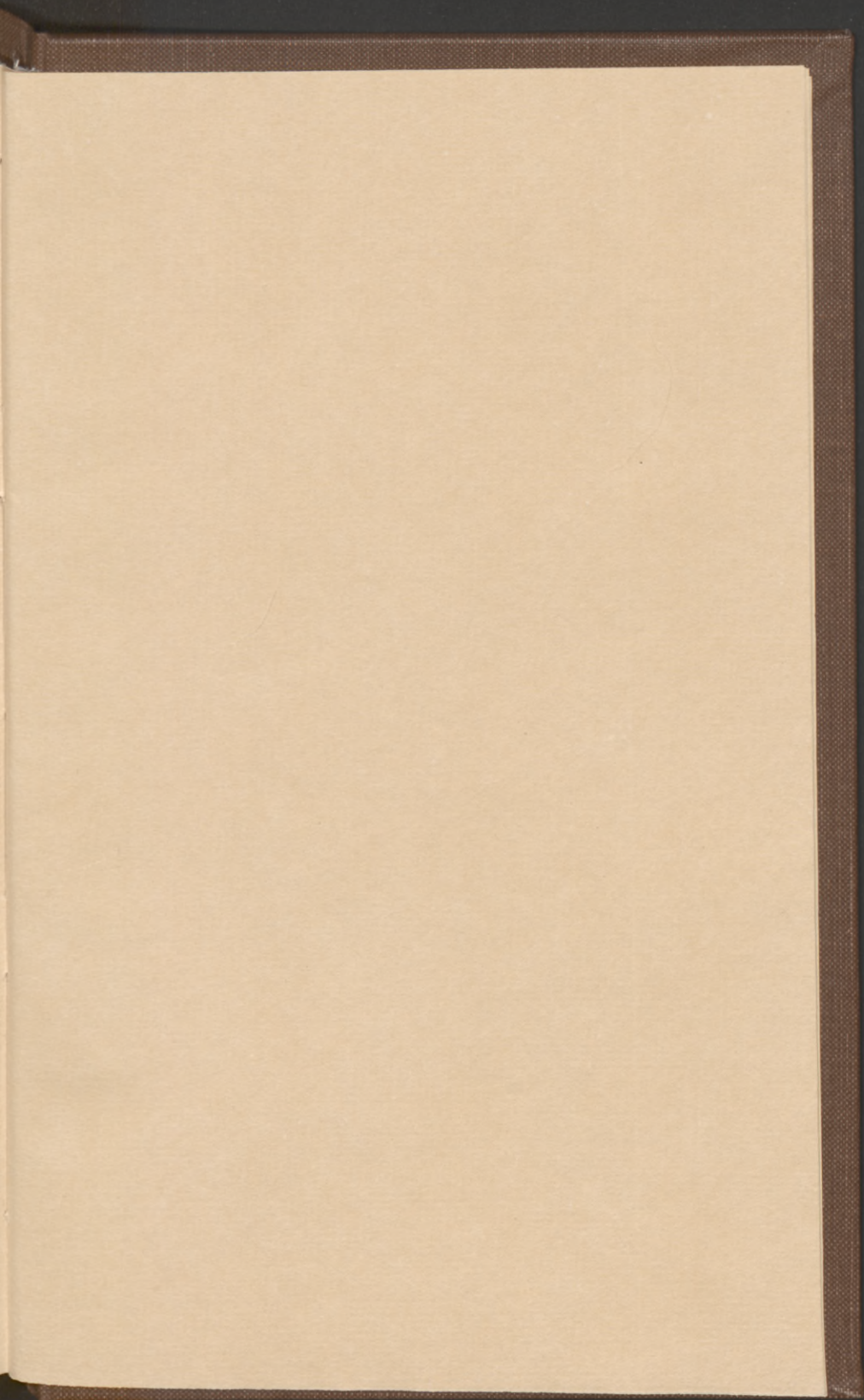


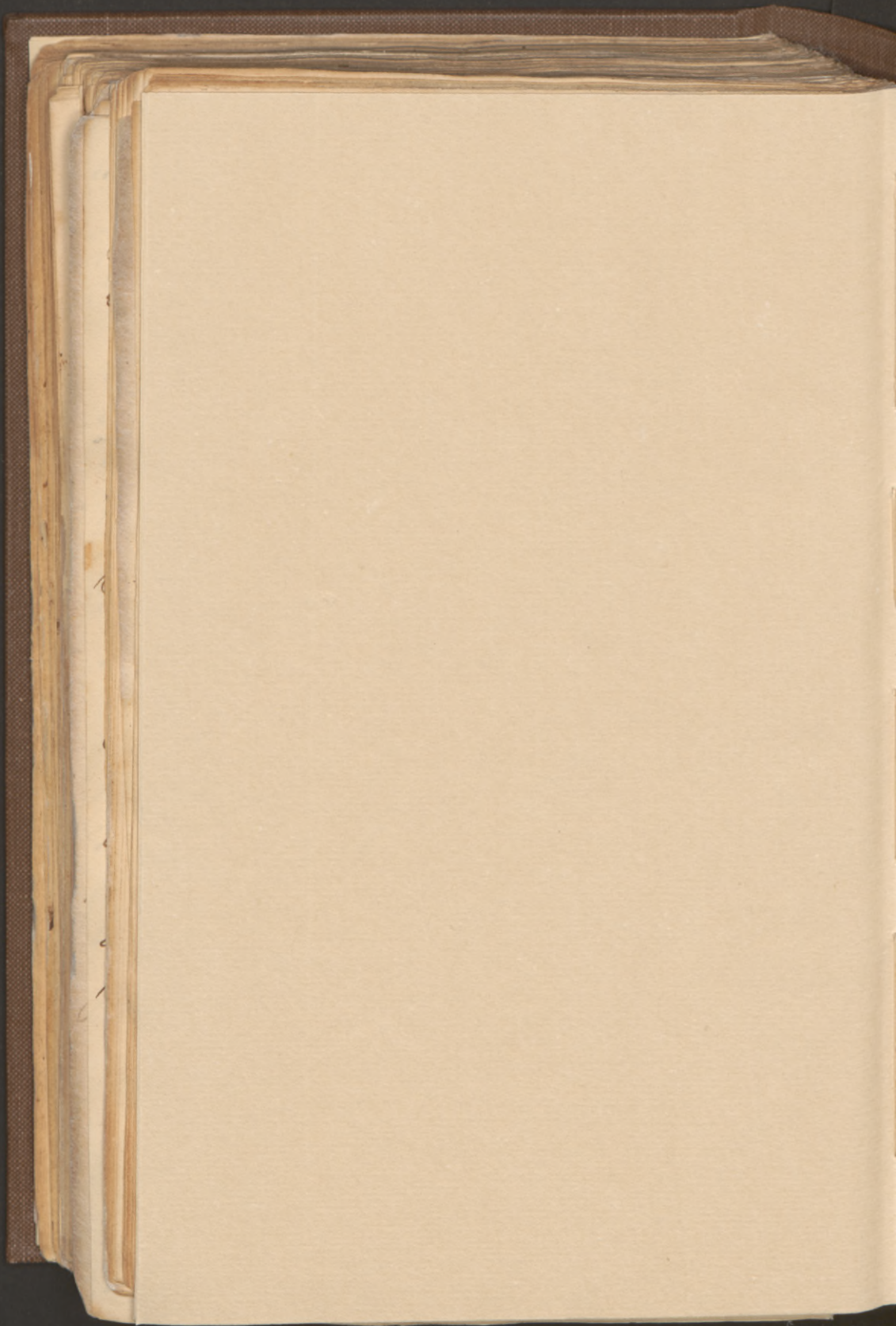


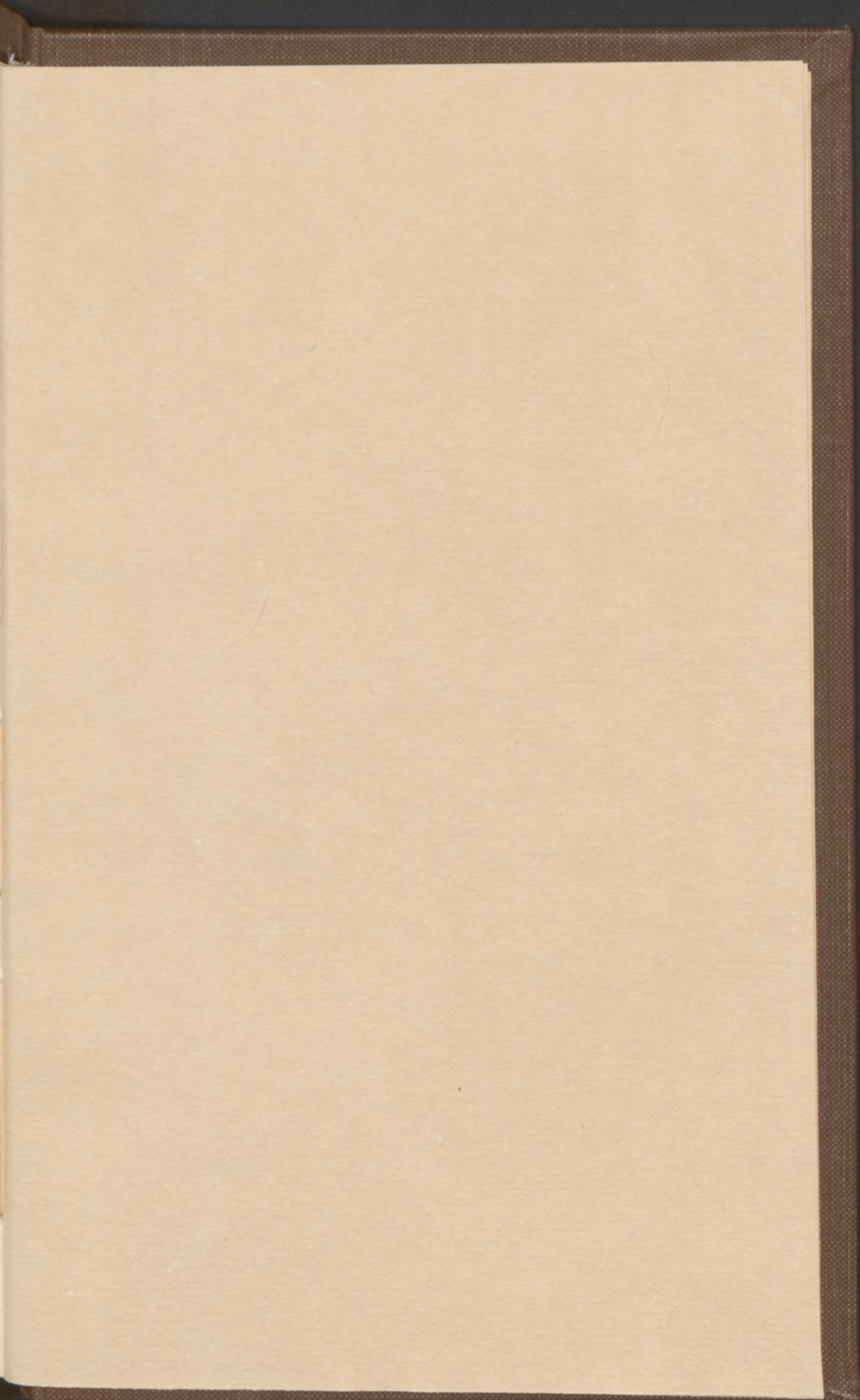


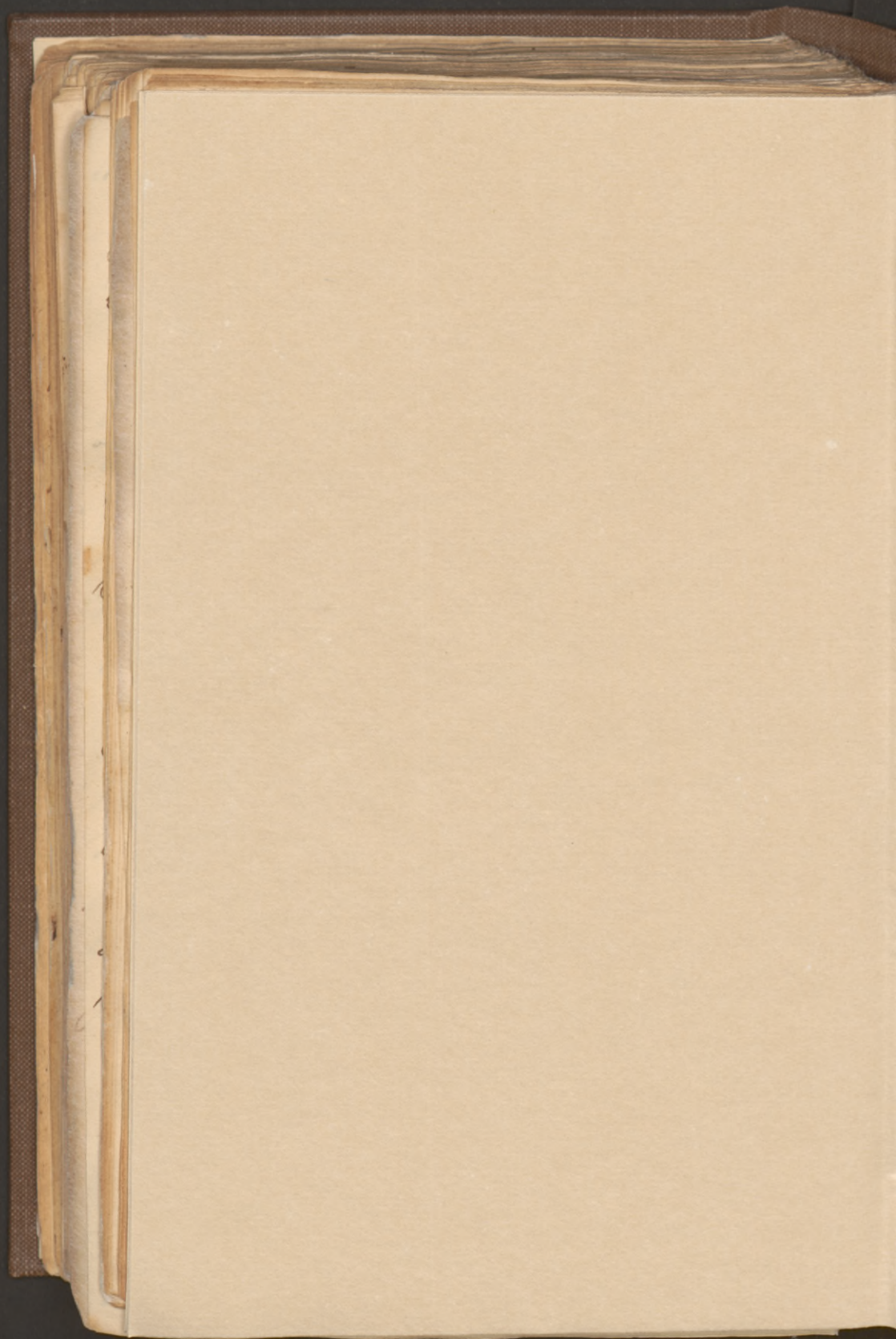


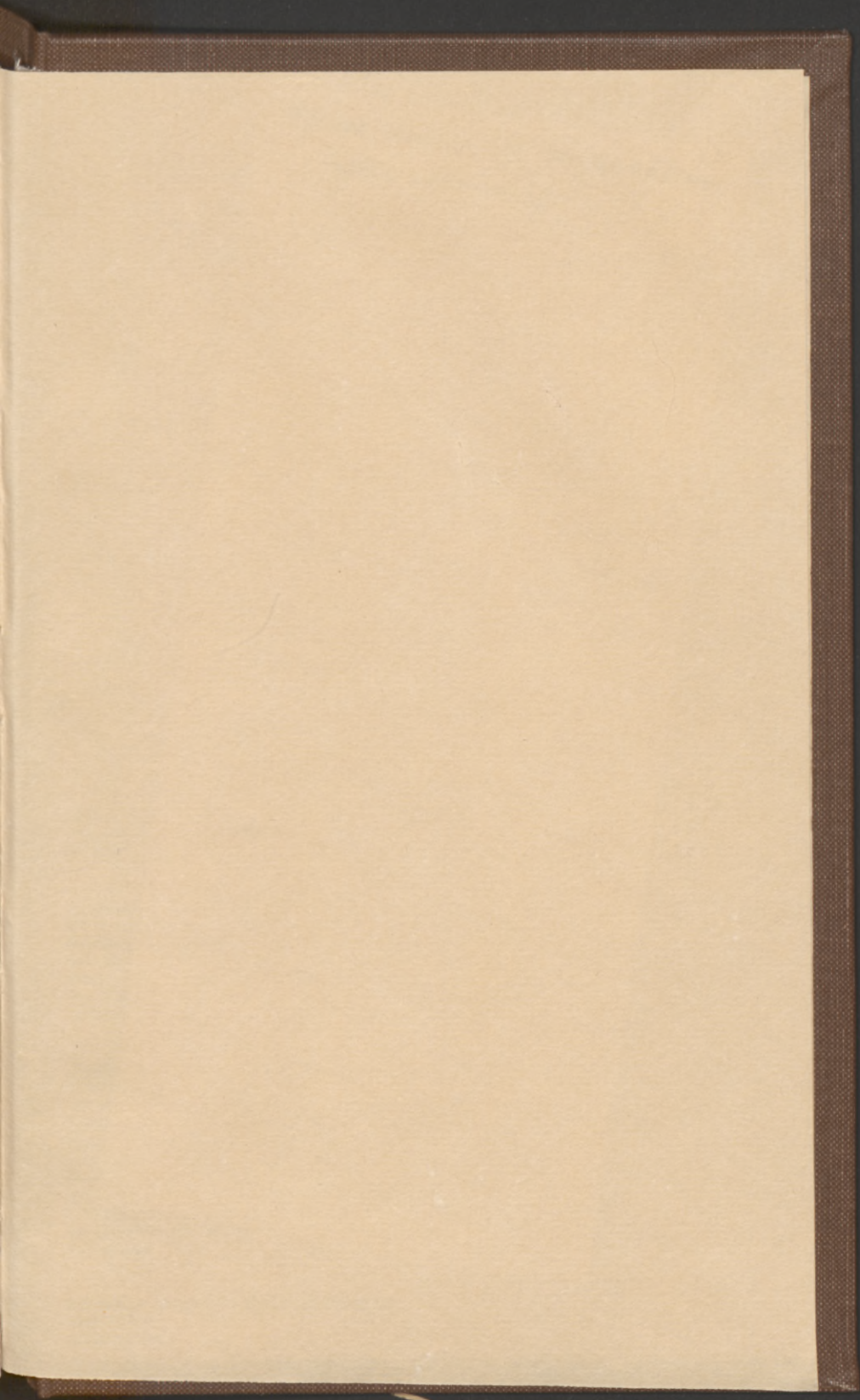


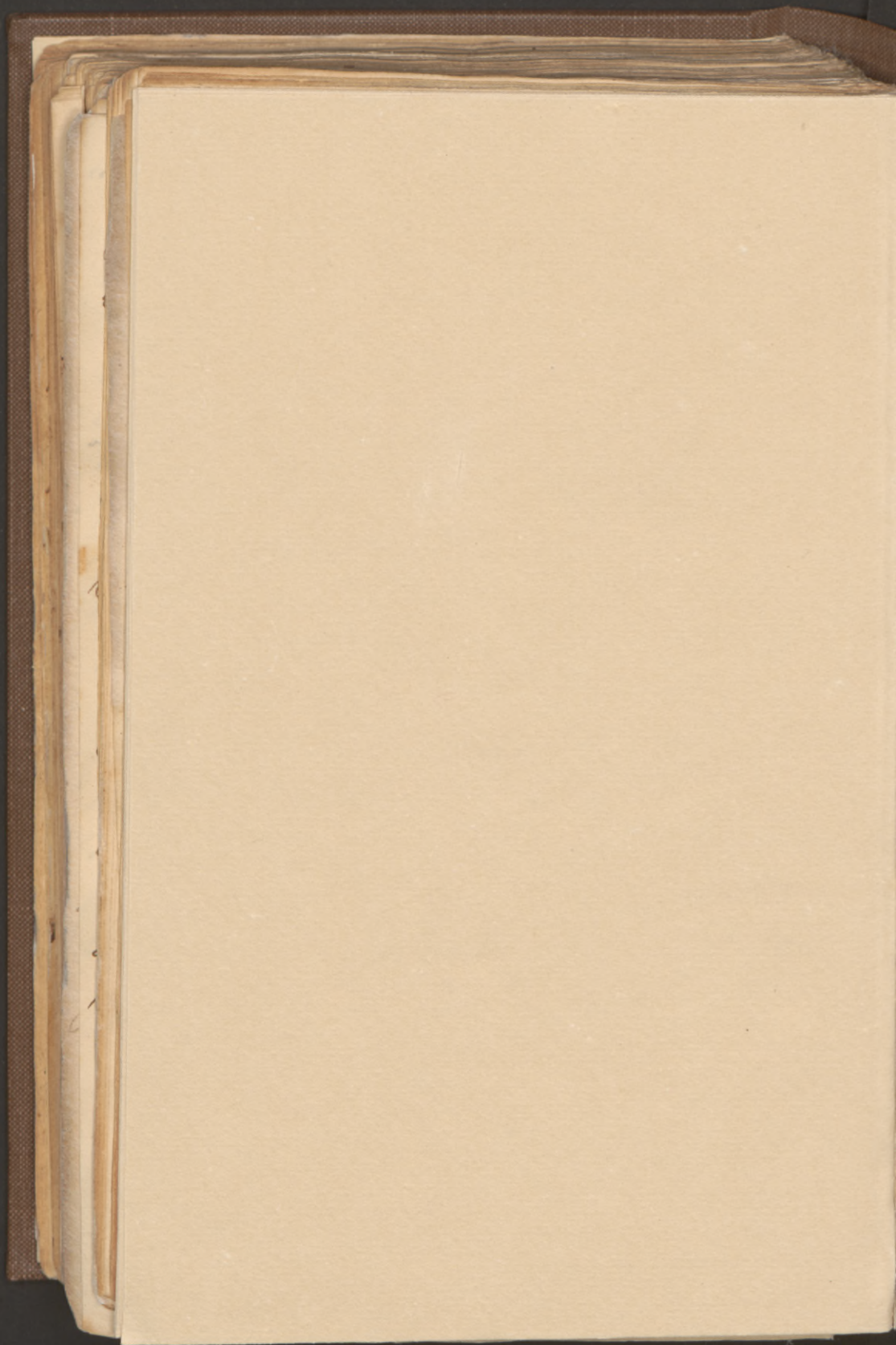












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Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded and deteriorated, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The internal hinges were broken. The sewing was sound. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, stained, acidic and weak. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound retaining the original sewing. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and nonaqueously buffered (deacidified) with methoxy magnesium methyl carbonate solution. Tears were mended where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The sewing was reinforced. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

Northeast Document Conservation Center
April 1986
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