Dr Dorsey. —

Taken 1816—17.
Enlarged 1817—18.

No. 6.

W. A. Hodge

Notes on the Materia Medica

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The Cinchona has been much employed in Rickets. This disease has hitherto been very rare in this country, but appears to be increasing in frequency. The bark - the Salt bath - the Shower bath & other invigorating ~~[illegible]~~ measures form the general remedies to be employed. These are to be assisted by some surgical contrivances, adapted to support those parts which are most yielding & deformed. To these ~~directions~~ means, exercise, especially riding on horse-back should be remembered as an addition. In Cancer bark is altogether inefficient. In cases of dropsy accompanied by debility it may be advantageous. Bark has even been thought useful in Hydrocephalus but there is no case of this disease in which I should employ it.

Lecture 60th Feby. 21st.

Among the most important applications of our remedy is its use in gangrene. Gangrene is of 2 kinds, one the result of inflamn, the other accruing without any previous inflamn. In the first kind, the bark would be the most improper article we could employ - carbuncle is of this kind - this always terminates in the death of the cellular membrane & nothing is to be expected from the bark as it cannot alter the specific action of the part.

The case is the same where gangrene results from the in-

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terruption of the circulation, it is therefore of no use in the gangrene of the toes as described by Mr Pott, which arises from an ossification of the small vessels. ~~In the particular species of gangrene to which it is adapted I can speak with considerable confidence~~. On the whole I do not place much confidence in the bark - in cases accompanied with extreme debility - we use it - but at the same time we employ the powerful stimulant articles - as brandy vol - alkali - &c - more reliance is to be placed on blisters, opium, & a generous diet. Where debility exists & is likely to be followed by gangrene the bark is very useful In cases of poisoned wounds I believe it to be of no service - Upon reviewing what has been said you will find that I would confine the bark to a smaller number of diseases than has hitherto been done - & you should notice & always remember that a single dose of bark should never be given in an acute inflam^y fever. — — The dose of the bark is ℥ss to ℥i. in any convenient vehicle - as mucilage milk or what is better, ~~porter~~ ale a little porter. I prefer small doses often exhibited - as they excite no nausea - In intermit^s ℥i is ~~the quantity~~ to be given every hour for the last 8 hrs. of the intermission - When it cannot be given in substance there are several processes to which it may be submitted - Hot water extracts more of its virtues than cold - & of course on cooling some of ~~its~~ the bark will

† in a Pint of Water for fifteen min.

be deposited - Alcohol extracts more than water. The watery preparations possess its active parts & as we generally do not want the stimulus of the spirituous menstruum, ~~these~~ there are to be preferred. The decoction is best made by ~~[illegible]~~ boiling ~~[illegible]~~ of which when cool - 1/8th part is to be given - The infusion is less powerful than the decoction & the cold infusion less so than the warm - There are two Tinctures - the simple - & the compound or Huxham's - which are in general use. The dose of the latter is at first ʒi - to be gradually increased to ℥i. I very often add a portion of this to the decoction, ʒi to ℥ß - it renders it more pleasant & a little more stimulating. This ℞ is much used in Dyspeptic cases, but I think that all spirituous preparations should be avoided in this, as in all attendant chronic complaints, as habit so soon renders them necessary to the comfort of the patient, & renders it impossible to lay them aside on the return of health. The bark is sometimes externally used - the bark jacket has certainly some effect - as it excites the pulse, but this must be small - cataplasms of bark are also used, but every method of this kind must necessarily prove very feeble - In the form of Glyster I have never seen it employed, if it can be retained it might be useful - but we have no proofs of its efficacy - & such large quantities would be required & it must be administered so frequently, that it would be very inconvenient & few patients would submit to it.

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The barks occasionally purges - in which case it must be omitted for a short time, or be joined with opium - in some cases aromatics are to be given with it, to abviate its nauseating effects. —— The next Tonic is the Gentiana Lutea - this is a native of the old World & has never been found in America - The root comes to us in ~~short~~ soft flexible ~~pieces~~ pieces - with a grey ish coloured bark & a yellow wood - the taste is that of a pure & strong bitter - its virtues are extracted ~~alone~~ both by water & alcohol - its proper menstruum is proof spirit as it has in common with most roots a large portion of gum & resin in its composition - Dr Cullen considers it as one of the purest & simplest of all the ~~tonics~~ bitters - It is used in Dyspepsia in Hysteria, also in some other nervous affections - it was supposed to form an ingredient in the celebrated Portland Powder - In febrile states of the system it has been given in doses of ℥ss to ℥i. of the powder - there are several preparations of it - compounded in pursian, comp.d Dr - &c - the dose of the last ℥ss to ℥i. —— The Frazera Officinalis - This is known by the name of the American Columbo - It grows in the Western parts of the U. S. it is a plant of only 2 ft in height, & has a large root - the leaves are used in dying - The dose is similar to the Gentian root

The Colamba - this ~~plant~~ root was introduced by Percival in the year 1772, the plant is unknown but it grows in Mozambique on the coast of Africa - It is

† called the Amara-Polygama-Simarouba.

one of our strongest bitters but is not as pure as some of our other ~~aromatics~~ articles — The root is brought to us in small transverse sections, the bark is thick corrugated & of a dark brown colour — The wood is yellow: in one of the sections we have 3 laminæ — the cortical — ligneous & the medullary. The last is very mucilaginous, which should be remembered, as on this account the decoction cannot be kept a long time in warm weather. It imparts more of its virtues to spirits than to water — It is a tolerable pure bitter & possesses some stimulating power — indeed all the bitters excite a little & therefore in doubtful cases the watery preparations should be used — Cullen employs it in dyspepsia, it should be given in large doses & long continued. In dysentery it is seldom employed. In Cholera Morbus Percival recommends it — in this country it must not be given during the continuance of the disease, but may be employed early in the convalescence. Percival also directs it in the diarrhœa accompanying dentition. — The dose of the powder is from ℥ß to ℥i. The decoction is made in the proportion of ℥i to the pt. the dose being ℥ß to ℥i. This is very mucilaginous. — Quassia. of this there are 3 species — The whole plant is intensely bitter, very much resembling the gentian & colomba; it is well adapted to some cases of dyspepsia but upon the whole I have not much confidence in it —

* or Cusparia Febrifuga

†† The dose is ʒi. to ℥j.

It is usually given in the form of infusion - ℥i - being added to a ~~pint~~ quart of warm water & some a little spirits to prevent fermentation. Pills of the extract containing grs ij. or iv. have been given every 2 or 3 hrs. Angustura. This was first procured from South America in the year 1778 - it comes in small masses of a brown colour - it is an aromatic bitter & when first employed, it was celebrated in intermittents - Brande speaks highly of it, in nervous fevers - I have not much experience of its virtues - Mr Pearson uses it in some chronic cases. It is given in substance in infusion & in tincture. Serpentaria. This is a perennial plant & a native of the U.S. the root is the part employed which consists of short, bushy fibres & has a pungent bitter, aromatic taste. In addition to its tonic power, it is astringent & diaphoretic & is so stimulant that some caution is required in its administration. It is useful in all cases of intermittents where the pulse is low. In typhus it is highly beneficial. In the Plague & in the debilitated state of yellow Fever it is very valuable. In typhoid Pneumonia it has been much used. I have exhibited it freely in these cases but always in conjunction with vol. alkali &c. It is given in powder in doses of ℈i. to ℈ss - in infusion in proportion of ℥i to a pint of water - Decoction destroys its power -

+ which may often be boiled down to a Pint.

The Prunus Virginiana, or wild cherry tree – It grows in this country not unfrequently to the height of 40. ft. The bark & root of the tree are the parts employed – generally in decoction in the proportion of ℥ij to a quart. It is also given in infusion – It possesses some astringency & is evidently stimulating, increasing the force & frequency of the pulse – I have used it with some advantage In Pulmonary Consumption when there is no inflammatory disposition it may prove useful – Dr Chapman has employed it extensively for its astringent powers in diarrhœa.

Anthemis Nobilis. This plant does not grow in this country but is a native of Europe – It is a mild bitter & is usually given in form of an infusion – A weak & warm infusion proves diaphoretic, & even vomits; a cold & strong infusn is a good tonic. It is employed as an auxillary to the bark in intermittents, but will seldom be effectual by itself. The Chamomile flowers, I consider as the best article to begin a course of tonics – & frequently I exhibit the infusn in combination with the elixir of vitriol –

~~The Avens is another mild tonic very similar to the bark~~

Chironia Angularis is another plant as a American Centaury possessing some bitterness but not so active as the former – it is an annual plant & a native of the U. States.

+ known by the names of Thoroughwort & Bonset.

Lecture 61st "Feby 24th"

Cornus Florida. This grows in all our states. the bark is the part employed - in taste & properties it very much resembles the Cinchona. The bark gathered the preceding year is considered as the best - that which is gathered the same year proves purgative - The dose is the same as the bark. The Cornus Sericea grows in marshy situations - It was considered by Dr Barton as superior to the former - but it is in reality of no valuable —

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. This I have already noticed as a diaphoretic - the cold infusion proves also tonic, & has therefore been employed in Intermittents, but I believe we have much better tonics for this disease. This article by no means deserves the credit which has been so liberally bestowed on it.

We have many other vegetable tonics but they are in general of very little power - & do not deserve our time at present - You will seen them noticed in Cullen & others.

The Mineral Tonics — First of Ferrum or Iron.

The natural & Chemical History of this metal, I suppose you will receive from another source - In its pure state it has but little power - the iron filings however are sometimes employed & may act by meeting with acid in the stomach, whether they will otherwise have any effect is doubtful - The preparation of iron most used is the prepared deut or carb. of iron -

This is procured by moistening iron filings & exposing them to the atmosphere - there is another carb. of iron which is prepared by precipitating - ~~for the iron~~ sulphate of iron by means of the carb.e of soda - As there are two carbonates I shall therefore for the former retain the old name of the rubigo. Ferri. This possesses a tonic power in a high degree, & is not so irritating as the saline preparation - The average dose is from grs. v. to x. it is given however in much larger doses but these are not proportionably active. It is often given in combination with the saline preparations - & also in form of the vinous &c.a - A combination which I employ very much is the following. ℞ Rad. Ferri ℥ij. Sal. martis ℈j. m et div. in Dos. x ij - this is very useful & in many cases of dyspepsia is very valuable. The Sulph. Ferri - is not much used except in combination with the rust. Large doses of it induce colic & other disagreable affections of the alimentary canal - It is given in form of pills - each containing from grs. ij to v.

The Muriate of Iron is a powerful tonic, but it is too nauseating to be much employed: in large doses it operates as an emetic. The Qa mur. ferri - has been greatly celebrated in suppression of urine - The Ferrum tartarizatum has also been employed.

Iron from its tonic power has been used in many diseases - In Intermittents it has been given by itself or more generally in combination with the bark. In all chronic diseases it is very useful - In the Marasmus of children which I have already noticed as a species of remittent fever it is very advantageous. In Cancer - all my friends agree with me that it is of no

service. There are few cases in which the bark is employed, but are also benefited by this article — Dr Barton supposed that the iron was absorbed, in this he was opposed by his successor Dr Chapman — the dispute is of no practical importance — Dr Cullen exhibited it in large doses, in which he was followed by Dr Barton — but I believe that nothing is gained by this practice.

Cupreum. This is active in its metallic state — which we would suppose from its taste & smell — When taken into the stomach, as is often done by children in playing with copper coins — it produces very distressing symptoms, if not soon evacuated. In such cases beware of acids & direct a diet which should be neither acid or of an acescent nature. I prefer a meat diet — broth made of lean meat — it is better that no medicine should be exhibited, as is too much the custom — the coin will be discharged in the course of 24 or 36 hrs — Yet it is less likely to prove injurious when involved in the faces than when brought away by copious purging, especially if the piece should have on any angular point — I have heard of one case in which during the action of a purgative — a pill-box was forced through the sphincter ani muscle. The effects of copper are nausea — vomiting — colic, spasm & death — in some instances it produces a salivation — Ammoniacuret of Copper is prepared by triturating ʒij of the sulph. of copper with ʒiij of the carb. of ammonia — the dose is gr. ſs to grs ij. or iij. Dr Cullen employed it in Epilepsy — as also did Dr Barton, but he was apprehensive that when employed for a long time it proved injurious. Dr Physick gradually increased it to grs ix. three times

a day & cured his patient. Dr Dick takes ℥i of the flores zinci, ℥i of the ammonia. ℥i. of winter bark & ℥i of copper, & divides the mass into 60 pills: one of which is to be taken, for the first 2 weeks, every night. By this article I have heard of many cures, & it would therefore be right always to make trial of it. in one case in which I tried it was of no service. As it is a stimulating article we should therefore be careful in administering it. In Chorea it has been recommended, I have tried in one case, but to no purpose. Boerhaave employed it in dropsy. The Sulph. Cupri probably a Sulp: Sulphate has been much used in obstinate intermittents. in one of this kind occurring in the fall of the year, I succeeded with the following prescription. ℞. sulph. cupri. grs IV. capsicum grs xxxij. m. et fiat pilul. xxxij. The sulphate has been much used as a gargle in venereal sore throat, the prescription is to the of the sulph. ℥j. Peruvi. bark ℥j. water ℥iv m. although this is by no means a chemical mixture, yet I have no doubt you will find it very useful. A weak solution is employed as a collyrium. grs vi. to ℥iv. of water, when all inflam. symptoms have subsided. Dr Spalding exhibits it in uterine hemorrhages to excite nausea. Stannum or tin has been already noticed as an anthelmintic; as a tonic it is not much used. any experience relates only to its virtues in the former case.

Silver. The Nitras Argenti is the only preparation of this metal which is used in Medicine. It is much used as an escharotic & for a long time used internally. Lately Dr Elmes

†. The pure metal is comm^d given in the dose of grs: iij to iv.
that of the oxide is grs: ℥ss to ij.

has employed it in Epilepsy — from my own experience I would say that it is of no use, but it comes very highly recommended & should therefore be tried by ~~any~~ you in any of these distressing cases. The dose is gr. j/8 to j/4 in the form of a pill. In making these pills & all others containing active articles it is necessary that you should be very accurate, the article in this case should be previously dissolved in a little water & then added to the substance selected for the purpose — in this way it will be uniformly distributed. Dr Chapman exhibits it in much larger doses — having given as much as grs. xviij in 24 hrs — but without effecting a cure — As an application to ulcers it is much used by the surgeon — not only as an escharotic but also as a stimulant application disposing the part touched to cicatrize very speedily. — Platina — This is not at present employed in Medicine. Aurum — of this I have but little to say — The muriate is the most powerful preparation of this article — it is exhibited in doses of gr. j/15 to j/4 ter in Dr Kleiper praises it in the Venereal, recording numerous [illegible] effected by it — but on this subject I must profess my scepticism — indeed mercury cures this disease so certainly so satisfactorily, & so successfully that I am by no means anxious for a new remedy. Zinc. This is a semi metal — some of its preparations are said to be useful. The flores Zinci have been used in some of the nervous affections, but not with much satisfaction — The White Vitriol has been used in Epilepsy & Chorea Dr Barton

thought it useful in Pertussis, & it may be in some of the ~~latter~~ varied cases of that disease. The doses should be very small. It is also used in Dyspepsia - in palpitation of the heart. The Sulph. of Zinc is also often used as an emetic where the pulse is active - As an injection in Gonorrhœa it is very much employed, especially in combination with the sugar of lead as in the following - ℞ Sacch. Sat. grs. iv. Sulph. Zinci grs. v. Laud. ℥ij. Aq. ℥iv. m — by itself - grs x or xij are dissolved in ℥viij of water - but in the early stages of gonorrhœa I do not like any of these preparations, mild & antiphlogistic measures should then be followed.

Bismuth. The oxide or rather the subnitrate of Bismuth is the preparation of this article which is employed, - In 1786 it was first employed in Germany by Dr. Odier & has been celebrated in gastrodynia & in several painful affections of the stomach. The late journals of Europe have been crowded with reports of its efficacy in these cases - in this city it has not been much employed - nor has it proved so useful & I suspect that when it comes to be more investigated by impartial persons - it will be found merely - a mild mineral tonic - The Dose is grs v. ad vi.

† In some cases before death the body is covered with Petechiæ & there is a sloughing ~~off~~ of the scrotum.

Lecture 62nd Feb 25th

Arsenic - The regulus of arsenic is inert; when heated to a high degree it is volatilized in the form of the oxide of arsenic - By combustion it is converted into a substance called the arsenious acid - which possesses several acid properties - It is soluble in water - crystallizes, changes vegetable blue colours to a green but does not neutralize the alkalies - By an additional quantity of oxygen it is converted into a true acid called the arsenic acid. The white oxide of arsenic is the same with acid & is procured during the preparation of several metallic ores. - It is sparingly soluble in water - Arsenic is one of the most active poisons we possess - in doses of grij it produces death. Upon dissection the stomach bears marks of inflam^n - numerous black spots are seen throughout at the stomach but especially at the cardiac orifice - I have mentioned instances of actual gangrene having occurred - The symptoms produced by it are nausea, pain at the epigastric, great thirst, difficult respiration, a sinking pulse - immense tormina of the bowels - convulsions & death. To prevent the action of this article we have no article of any certain powers - In France - many antidotes have been proposed, but they are all too feeble. After a recovery there remain tremors, palsy - & bloody evacuations - It is said that even the external use

+ The dose of Fowler's Solution is gtts. v. x. to xv. ℞.d. —

has produced alarming effects - See Sauvage - also Dr 21
Miller - The preparations are several - The White oxide minutely divided has been given in the form of pills in doses of gr. 1/16th - also in the form of Fowler's min. solut.n = 1 pint of which contains 64 grs - the dose of this to an adult is gtts. x ad xv. 3 times a day - child 3 years - gtts iij - of one yr - gtt. i. Dr Darwin has made a saturated solution of which the dose is gtts. v. - The use of ~~the~~ Fowler's solution in Intermittents has become very general - & has been the foundation of various nostrums - I have employed it with much advantage - but it is not always successful - In common cases I believe that both if & the Peruv.n bark - will answer, but in typhus & debilitated cases it should not be used. In all cases it may be used where there are no ~~obvious~~ peculiar circumstances ~~it may be use~~ to prohibit it. To children it may be given as the dose of the bark is too large & bulky ~~dose~~ - In another case also where the pulse is active & irregular during the intermission, & where the bark produces headache & fever, the arsenic comes in advantageously. It may be given during the hot stage and in this respect is preferable to the bark which from inattention in the nurse is often exhibited at this period & produces much injury - The mode of administering it is similar to the bark, except that it must be given during the whole of the intermission. + The modus operandi is doubtful - Some attribute its virtues to the nau-

-sea which it excites, but this is by no means probable, many deny that it has any tonic power, but as it effects cures, which are produced usually by tonics, I am disposed to class it under this head. Many prejudices have been entertained against this medicine, not only by the vulgar - but also by physicians, these are in a great measure subsiding - no injury results from its proper administration - As it has proved useful in intermittents - arsenic has also been employed in other diseases - in periodical headaches, in Rheumatism, in this it is particularly recommended by Dr Parke of this city. In Hemorrhages it has been employed - In Asthma, in angina Pectoris - also as an alterative in many chronic affections in which mercury has failed - in many glandular swellings it proves useful - I have employed it successfully in one case of eruption - It enters into the composition of numerous powders for cancer - it is recommended by Mr Home as one of the most valuable caustics we possess: you had better read the work of Mr Home on Cancer as it will ~~at~~ enable you to distinguish between this & other diseases. - Internally administered I believe no effect is produced by it in cancerous affections - In the ulcer from bubo - it has been recommended - this practice I do not like, the caustic & afterwards the Ext. of Catechu, I prefer - The Sulphuric acid is a mild tonic - it is chiefly given under the form of the elixir of vitriol - The chief caution is that it should not be too strong, it should be dropped

+. There is some danger of the acid acting on the Teeth - to prevent which it is customary to take it thro' a quill - the mouth in other case should be well rinsed after every dose,

H ~~It~~ has proved also very important in dyspepsia -

into water & sweetened so as to be agreable to the patient. I usually give it in cold chamomile tea, this is very useful in all cases of debility, to check profuse perspiration. It has been employed in several diseases, but I think that its powers have been much exagerated. The Nitric Acid is employed in analogous cases - it is usually given in the form of a julep. ℞. Nit. Acid. ʒi. Gum. Arab. ℥ij. Aq. ℥vi. m. - secundum artem - that is let the acid be dropped on ~~the~~ a portion of the mucilage, & not on the G. Arabic undissolved - as otherwise it would be very unequally distributed in the mixture. In Hepatitis this has been much employed & at one time was thought to be equal even to mercury. At present it is in a great measure laid aside. It has been much used in the Venereal sore throat. I believe in these cases, all its virtues arise from its local application it will not cure syphilis. In old ulcers during warm weather the acid very much diluted may be used to destroy vermin which often will collect notwithstanding all our care. The Muriatic Acid is very analogous to these articles, & may perhaps be used in similar cases - it has not however been much employed.

I now proceed to the consideration of another class of remedies the Astringents. In the language of Dr Cullen "They are such substances as applied to the human body, produce a contraction & condensation in the soft solids & thereby increase their density & force of cohesion." He compares their action to the process of tanning - but the action of astringents on the living fibre must certainly be very different

from this – they do not act merely chemically, as we find, that they produce effects sympathetically on remote parts: we must therefore regard them as possessing a peculiar stimulant power. By an impression on the stomach, they check hemorrhages. I do not agree with Richerand, that it is only in hemorrhages of the primæ viæ, that they are useful; we have a hundred proofs, that they prove effectual in bleedings from other parts of the body as we after see in those from the uterus. In such cases, it is maintained, that they are absorbed into the circulation – but we may observe, that no such absorption was ever shown – & even if it did take place, so small a quantity is carried to any particular part to produce any decided effect – Astringents possess in general either a stimulant or tonic power – From which circumstance some have denied their existence entirely, classing the individuals of the class under one of the above titles, but these gentlemen do not give a sufficient latitude to their definition of tonics, to include also the astringents – as these have several properties wholly distinct from those of the tonics. An astringent principle has been much sought after, the gallic acid was for a long time, believed to be it – but now tannin is generally considered in this light. This has not been sufficiently investigated – it may be procured by precipitation from any vegetable astringent by means of lime water. The use of astringents in the cure of disease will be noticed under the individual articles, to which I now proceed.

Lecture 63rd Feby 27th

I place the Extt of Catechu at the head of my list of astringents as being one of the best examples of this class. It is often known by the name of the terra japonica. It is obtained from the E. Indies from a plant of the species of Mimosa; it is an extract prepared from the wood. It is often adulterated & has ~~often~~ therefore been condemned, as unlike by many practitioners. It is of yellowish red colour, has a sweet bitter & an astringent taste is very friable. It affords a black precipitate with the salts of iron & contains 54 parts of tannin. As an external application to some old ulcers I am very partial to it, especially in ulcers from lues. Known often by the name of the horse shoe ulcer. After the free use of caustics the terra japonica produces very surprising effects. Of its internal use I have but little experience; Dr Barton ~~has~~ has used it with columbo in obstinate cases of intermittents. It sometimes purges. In old gleets, in leucorrhea, in diarrhea ~~etc~~ it has been considered useful. The dose is grs x v. to ℥j. The Tincture is sometimes used in doses of ~~℥j~~ ℥i. to ℥iss. As a local application in diseases of the throat it has been used.

Kino. It is now 70 or 80 yrs, since this was introduced by Dr Fothergill as a new remedy from Africa. It is supposed to come from the banks of the Gambia. It is described as a red liquor issuing from the tree

† It is soluble in alcohol - also in hot & even in cold water.

†† The dose of the Powder is grs: x. to ʒj. till ℥j to ℥ij. are given daily -

Ⅲ. It is employed internally in hemorr.ds & also externally as an injection - & also on sponges - as

which soon hardens. There can be no doubt, that it is often adulterated — See what is said of this gum by Murray of Edinburgh. Another species is procured from Holland — which is also often adulterated. The extract of the plant is the part used & is a gum resin — it is given in powder in infusion & tincture. Dr Fothergill directed ℥ij to a pint of Spirits. In intermittents Dr Barton directed it with gentian. In leucorrhœa it has been employed as an injection; I have no confidence in it in gonorrhœa — the usual formula for which is undoubtedly astringent — it is ℥ij of kino — ʒij alum — & ℥j of water — I have employed it in diarrhœa as an ingredient in the cretaceous julep. as in the following Rx cret. ℥ß. Kino ℥ß Gum Arab. ʒij. Sp. ℥vi. Laud. gtt xx. m — Dose ℥ß q. o. h. This is very valuable when there is much fever or inflam^n attending the diarrhœa — Emberton has recommended it in Dysenteries & other affections of the stomach. In diabetes it is very valuable, — grs v of kino with gr. j. of opium — A diet altogether animal — will prove very efficacious — I have known a vegetable diet bring on this disease — animal diet is indispensable — Sometimes it purges — when given by itself & always when combined with columbo. Oak bark — This is a good astringent — but is perhaps not so powerful as the kino. All the Oaks have more or less astringency — the Spanish has the most & the black the least Dr. The dose is ℥ß. to ℥j in

† It has also been recommended in hemorrhages — Vapour injection in Gleet.

in fine powder — A decoction is also used which is preferred by Dr Cullen — In intermittents the powder is useful — Dr Barton has even considered it as equal to the Peruvian bark. It is often employed as a gargle in Cynanche — the tanners ooze water is very useful in diarrhoeas as a lotion to old ulcers. In tetter it may be tried, it now & then succeeds. I may here mention the Galls, as being found on the branches of the oak, although not a vegetable production. The best Galls are heavy, knotty, & of a ~~blue~~ reddish colour, the infusion reddens vegetable colours. They contain a large quantity of tannin. The Aleppo galls are considered as the best. They are adapted to all cases, in which the oak bark is useful — & I employ them to the exclusion of the latter — I have never employed them in intermittents — but they have been usefully given in doses of from grs x to ℥ss with Columbo. — I have found them most useful in the latter stages of yellow fever & dysentery — where they have proved very valuable they are given as in the following formula — ℞ Aleppo galls ℥j. cinnamon & orange peel — ana ℈ss. brandy lbs ℔ss boil it to half a pint that all the alcohol may be evaporated & give ℥ss every 2 hours. In chronic diarrhoea this same formula will be useful — In the form of an ointment — the galls have been used in hemorrhoids with advantage — also in prolapsus ani — here

+. The decoction has a sweetish taste - & will therefore be ~~more~~ readily taken by children - which is no trifling advantage of this article. the dose to a child three yrs: old is ℥ss. of the decoction - to an adult the extract may be given in the dose of ʒi. to ʒij. ——

however they have been little used of late years in this city. The diet of rye meal as proposed by Dr Physick proving altogether effectual - ~~Phoenix~~ They have been employed in Gleets Gonorrhoea - Leucorrhoea &c &c -

Hæmatoxylon Campechense - or Logwood - A decoction of this has became very fashionable in this city as an astringent - ℥i - to ℔ of water - ℥ij being given to adults every 2 hrs. In latter stages of Cholera Morbus it is very successful proving an agreable tonic. The Geranium Maculatum is a bitter & astringent - it grows plentifully in the U.S. It is much used in many bowel complaints by many of our physicians - However place but little confidence in it - it has been too much extolled; the dose is not precise.

Black Alder or Prinos Verticillatus - this also possesses some bitterness & astringency - the ℞ is a popular remedy in many cases - Dr Mease has recommended it in hæmorrhoidal cases but blisters are far preferable - It may be tried in intermittents where it is said to succeed - The black berry - & the Dew berry - the rubus villosa & the rubus procumbens of the Botanists. Every part of these plants is astringent, but the root is chiefly used - a decoction of this is made of ℥i to a pint - the dose is ℥ss - It is useful in Dysentery & in cholera ~~infantum~~ morbus after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided - Dr Chapman recommends it very highly & although I think it useful - yet I cannot ~~ex~~

+. It has been employed as a Tonic in Gleet & Leucorrhœa which are not unfrequently termed weaknesses. This Remedy is incorrect, as the part so far from being weak is actually performing double duty - when there is an increased action, the powers of the part must also be increased - certainly not diminished.

agree with him as to its superiority to many others.
The Uva Ursi is not a mere astringent, we have already noticed it under the head of antilithics. As an astringent it is employed in gonorrhœa & in fluor albus. In consumption & in dyspepsia it has proved useful as a tonic. Dose ℥ss. to ℥i. —

Mineral Astringents.

Iron — This in its metallic state does not appear to possess much astringency — but it may meet with ~~acids~~ acid in the stomach which will render it active — The proof of its astringency has been stated, as having power to check discharges from the bowels — but this might depend on some other power. The Medical virtues of this metal have been noticed on a former occasion — Cuprum — the preparations of this are also valuable — Solutions of the blue vitriol are often used as collyria —

Silver. This does not possess much power as an astringent.

Zinc — The Sulphate & Acetite of zinc are much used — The sulphate is often employed as a collyrium & also in injections for Gleets. The most valuable preparation of Lead is the sugar of lead — which is a super acetite of this metal — the true acetite is Goulard's extract. In cases of Phlegmon a solution of this mixed with a poultice is very useful. It has been ~~not~~ employed internally — but its poisonous effects which have been long known, have prevented its being very generally employed. In persons employed in manufactories of this article it produces deleterious effects —

× Death is not unfrequently the consequence. — at first it is not easy to distinguish it from the other forms of colic but soon it is marked by a weakness & numbness in the hands & feet. — It is very common in the West Indies.

The countenance becomes pallid & pale - & that dreadful com-
plaint is induced known by the ~~co~~ names of Colica Pictonum
Surinam Colic - dry-belly ache &c &c - persons dwelling in the
neighbourhood of lead mines are also subject to it. It begins
with a sense of weight in the abdomen - accompanied by cos-
tiveness & slight pain - this com becomes more severe & is fi-
nally very violent. - The more permanent effects are palsy
of the extremities - & debility even where it terminates most
favourably. - Chaptal thinks that it is often produced by
drinking wines, which have been clearedly throwing pieces
of lead into them - & I have known it produced by ~~clearing~~
~~bottles with shot~~ the use of liquors kept in bottles which
had been cleaned by means of shot. But there are other re-
mote causes to this disease - Baker maintains, that it is
also produced by copper & antimony
Lead when taken largely produces the serious effects above
mentioned. The best practice, I believe, in such cases, is to
evacuate the stomach & bowels by emetics & cathartics - castor
oil is much used in these cases. As to guarding the system I
have no confidence in any article. Dr Pint states that
gr. j. accelerates the pulse, but afterwards the pulse is
depressed - It has however been taken to ℈j. every day
for 3 days without any injurious effects.

Lecture 64th Feby. 28th

The Sacch. Saturn.m is used in many diseases. Dr Barton employed it in obstinate intermittents – the reports on this point are not very favourable – In Epilepsy it has been used with advantage – in many cases suspending the attacks for a long period. Dr Rush effected a cure with it – but it brought on the colica Pictonum – & should not therefore be employed for any time – In Portugal it has been recommended by the English practitioners, but this will not answer in this country. Dr Hunter advises it in Tetanus but I think that it can be of no good – unless by exciting a disease more powerful than the original one – It has been tried in many cases, but with no great success. In Mania it has proved ineffectual in every instance in which it has been tried – Whatever views may be entertained of its stimulant power, all acknowledge that its effects are sooner or later, sedative & has therefore been recommended during an inflamed state of the bowels Of the propriety of this I have great doubts founded both on reason & experience – We know that the sugar of lead is irritating to the bowels in an healthy state & no reason can be assigned why it should not be so, in a diseased state – moreover we know that it is injurious in Dysentery. Dr Barton recommends it in Cholera Morbus & in chronic diarrhœa grs: iv: every 24 hrs: – however think that it should not be used in these cases, & have mentioned already

+. There can be no doubt that it is useful in this case, but it is also valuable in every other form of hemorr^g. I have treated a vomiting of blood, which I believe came from the liver, with success by exhibiting grs: iij of the sugar of lead with gr: ss of opium —

H. This combination is very useful, especially when opium is added — The Treac: is probably useful in doing away the stimulating effects of the opium —

⊕ but I have been more successful with the Sp^s of Turpentine & balsam of Copaiva —

the proper remedies. — For leucorrhœa & in Gonorrhœa it is employed either alone or in combination as an injection — the proportion varying from grs ij to x. to the ℥vij. In Hemorrhagy it is much employed, in that form the prima vid. Mr Jorden believes it to be infallible & observes that if there be any specific in any disease it is this article. ~~In the Hemorr.~~ ~~Nor inaccurate language in the~~ ~~Dr~~ As an astringent it is employed in various Hemorrhagies. It is adapted to cases where other articles are too stimulating: as in the Hemorrhagies in yellow fever. Here Dr Barton gives it in very small doses combined with opium. I prefer larger ones. grs xij of sugar of lead with gr. ss. of opium. Dr Shaw has given as much as grs. x. in Hemoptysis — the largest dose given by Dr Barton was grs. viij. I have never given more than grs. v. Dr Barton often combined with cax Bon gr. i of ipecac. In mictus cruentus it has a good effect. as also in Epistaxis. — Several of the preparations of lead are employed as local remedies. Litharge mixed with oil forms the common litharge plaster — & with resins it enters into the composition of most of our plasters. Cerusse or white lead is used as a powder to dust slight excoriations, its long continued use in this way is likely to prove injurious. It is also employed as a cosmetic. I often add ℥j of cerusse to ℥j of simple cerate as an ointment for burns, in those cases where the turpentine proves too stimulating ~~this~~ it is an admirable remedy & one which I think you would all be pleased with. For hemorrhoids I

mix the cerusse into a paste with lard & add a little laudanum - this although it does not form a very handsome mixture, yet prove very useful -

There are four earthy salts which are employed as astringents - Alum - This is found very plentifully in every part of our own country & ates in Europe - It is a powerful styptic & has been employed in several diseases. In intermittents it has been celebrated even as equal to the bark but this far from being correct - Chalmers has recommended it in bilious Fever - & in some of the complaints of the stomach & bowels - as in cholera Morbus - but it can only answer for the latter stages of these diseases. It has been used in hemorrhagies - in hemoptysis - in hemorrhage from the uterus In profuse Menorrhagia Dr Thomson thinks, that there is nothing equal to it. in Leucorrhoea, it is employed externally & internally: also in Gonorrhoea - Dr Wistar was successful with it in a case of diabetes, as a styptic it is used as a collyrium in some cases of chronic Ophthalmia - the alum curd which has been much used in these cases is not possessed of any peculiar properties - - Wm Page ties the alum is often used as a gargle in quinsy - Burnt alum is employed as an escharotic in fungous ulcers. - Creta Praparata is procured from the mineral kingdom in the greatest quantity although the animal

being dam furnishes it in ~~an~~ a small degree - In the form of the cretaceous julep, Chalk is much used in bowel complaints as an absorbent & also as a slight astringent. In dyspepsia it is often useful, where we do not wish to relax the bowels. In the latter stage of dysentery it is often useful - I frequently exhibit it in substance in combination with opium & ipecac. in this disease after free evacuations - ℞ Cret. præpar. ℥ss. op. gr. iv. ipecac. grs. iv. m. et div. in pulver. viij. The mixture is made by taking Cret. præpar. ℥ss. G. Arab. ℥ij. Laud. gtts. lx. Ol. Menth. gtts. vj. Aq. ℥vi. m. - Of late I have been much in the habit of employing the oyster shells - they should be well cleaned & very finely levigated. - The Muriate of lime & the Muriate of Barytes have been ~~an~~ used - but I think there are no well grounded proofs of their virtue.

Finis