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Chapman's

Dr Darwins theory of the Modus Operandi of Astringentia is that they stimulate the Absorbents to carry off the interstitial fluid and by that means produce a condensation of the simple solids

Stimulants

Dr Chapman ranks among the stimulants common agogues diuretics Emetics Cathartics Credents Epispastics Sialagogues &c. The primary action of Medicines upon the stomach & nerves. among the class of Emetics are those that increase the secretions of urine sweat promote Expectoration abortive Emetics are generally administered in intermittent fevers to prepare the stomach for the reception of tonics, barks &c. When diarrhoea depends upon a superabundance of Bile in Dyspepsia Hysteria ascites Cynanche Trachealis Emetics of use in haemoptysis in Menorrhagia administered in nauseating doses in Rheumatism when attended with intermittent by by producing relaxation of the system.

Chapman's Lectures Decr. 28th 1824

Diaphoretics those Chapman ranks as sudorifics and diaphoretics the former promoting sensible perspiration or sweat the latter insensible

All the diaphoretics operate either by increasing the force of the circulation or by exerting the action of the vessels on the surface the diaphoretics are deemed highly beneficial in most fevers they operate by taking off the constriction of the surface in inflammatory fevers the diaphoretics not to be resorted to until the action is lessened in inflammatory fever the mildest to be employed. the beneficial effects of Diaphoretics in typhus. viz. Dover's powder form of antim Ipecacuanha

Opium

Wine whey fumigations to the lower Extremities to promote sweating

Decr. the 27 1814

Chapman on Emmenagogues

Those are medicines that promote the menstrual discharge Dr Chapman considers the uterus as a secretory organ and liable to glandular diseases and suitable for the secretion of a fluid (the catamenia) that is different from blood. among the first and one of the most powerful Emmenagogues Chapman considers Polygala Seneca or rattle Snake root. a diffusible stimulant Chapman considers this as a most active medicine this to be made into a decoction of an ounce to a pint of water ~~the~~ to be boiled one half and given to the amount of 4 oz. in 24 hours

The uterus next to the Stomach exercises the greatest dominion over the animal economy. all diseases incident to the human frame is more or less aggravated by the permanent suppression of the catamenia

29th of Dec. 1814

After seneca the next medicine that claims our attention is savine, this is singularly prone to produce hemmorrhagy particularly of the uterus. this medicine produces a stimulus which is Especially directed to the ~~uterus~~ in amennorhoea or suppression of the menses it is evident it arises from an imperfection in the circulation of those parts it is in such cases savin may be advantageously employed the dose to be given is 30 gr. of the substance in Powder. the essential oil of this plant is also a favorable way of administering it in the dose of 6 drops Chapman considers Rubia tinctorum as a medicine worthy the notice of practitioners given in the dose of 30 gr.

Rosemarinus officinalis is considered by many writers an Emmenagogue in the dose of half a pint of the strong infusion at bedtime Pulegium as possessing the stimulant properties may also be ranked

Jan 3d A 1815

In amenorrhoea the next medicine that claims our attention is Iron the rust of iron combined with barks and given in the form of an electuary but the neatest manner of administering it is in the form of Phalybeate wine composed of the rust of Iron one and a half ounce, gentian and orange peel 1oz. mixed with a quart of port wine given in the dose of a table spoon full two or three times a day this preparation as a tonic is considered by Chaptal as of the first importance the myrrh is another med. not to be omitted in the treatment of this disease particularly Chlorosis or retention of the menses the form of administering this medicine is in combination with Iron in the proportion of 1gr of

Zinc to 3gr of Myrrh to be administered 3 or 4 times a day fractions to the hypogastric region and a full and nourishing diet is found to contribute to the cure of the disease.

Application of blisters to the inside of the thighs as high up as possible are of essential service in amenorrhoea or suppressed menses the tincture Cantis a useful remedy in some cases given in the dose of 15 drops 2 or 3 times a day it accelerates the pulse and causes a great flow of the urine Menstruation is sometimes performed with pain small portions being discharged this variety is called dysmenorrhoea this form is more with increased action, bleeding the cold bath administered of Camphor combined with opium 1gr opii & of camphor sometimes in order to alleviate pain an injection of Opium - laudanum combined with castor oil

January 9th 1844

Chapman on anthelmintics anthelmintics are such medicines as are suited to destroy or expel worms from the alimentary canal the worms may be divided into two classes the round and the flat of the round class is the lumbricalis and ascarides of the flat is the taenia Every disease to which Children are incident are more or less aggravated from the irritation of worms in the alimentary canal the symptoms of worms in the intestinal canal is a fever flushings of the face pain of the bowels frequent attacks of diarrhoea the breath common by foetid sometimes a dry cough a frequent picking of the nose

Among the most active remedies for worms is purges of calomel and aloes

The next medicine that claims our attention is angelica or pink root to be exhibited in powder or infusion the dose root to be given in powder to the extent 10 gr evening and morning in the infusion an ounce of the root to be boiled in a pint of water one third and given to the extent of one ounce night & morn this medicine to be administered with caution as it is liable to bring on convulsions and spasm after administering the pink root a sufficient length of time a cathartic to be exhibited the next anthelmintic that claims our attention is the fetid hellebore the dried leaves given in powder to the extent of 10 gr.

I am next to say something of the ascarides known by a continual itching of the anus among the most powerful remedies is a combination of calomel and aloes exhibited as a purge 1 one or two drams of aloes dissolved in a pint of milk form an excellent injection an infusion of tobacco ant among the most efficacious remedies is an Injection of a solution of a table spoon full of salt in half a pint of water the most difficult of the worms to expel is the tape the most efficacious remedy in this are purges of calomel the cowhage is another well known remedy the oil of terbineth 1 oz ——

January 18th 1816

Chapman on Narcotics

These are the medicines which diminish the sensibility or irritability of the system and thereby the motions and power of motion in it they are sometimes called Soporific or Hypnotic medicines as they induce that remarkable cessation of sense and motion in which sleep consists we must conclude from our observations that the operation of those medicines is upon a matter in common with the whole nervous system From many phenomena it appears that the ~~nervous~~ mobility of the nervous fluid may be more or less at different times and particularly that it may be affected in these respects by external bodies

applied to the nerves Such then we conceive to be the operation of Narcotic medicines that they diminish the mobility of the nervous Power.

It is proper to observe that the effects of our narcotics appears first in those functions in which the mobility of the nervous fluid admits the most readily of a change that is the animal functions in the cessation of which sleep consists Narcotics when first exhibited excite the functions both of body and mind the force and frequency of the pulse is increased this operation of narcotics it has been difficult to explain but it seems necessary to assign some other cause than the direct stimulant power of the substance applied and it appears to be that resistance and consequent activity

Which the animal Economy is suited to oppose to every application which has a tendency to hurt it this power is called the conservatrix et Medicatrix naturae we therefore conclude upon the whole that the operation of Narcotics is always directly sedatively

Of the class of Narcotics the first medicine that claims our attention as opium in the employment of this medicine in intermittent fevers it should be exhibited about half an hour before the Expected paroxysm the most useful preparation of opium is a Dovers powder given in order to produce relaxation of the surface some writers assert the opium should never be employed

in the phlegmasiae when venesection is demanded as a general rule this is certainly a good one Opium has a bad effect in the incipient pneumonia. when it is to be exhibited in this disease as in the middle stage as it always has a tendency to stop the excretion of mucus on the bronchia it should be given in combination with some expectorant vvz. 2dr. of liquorice. 1dr of Antimonial wine of water 3oz. in peripneumonia after the inflammation has subsided 2dr of Nitric acid 8dr. of water and Laudanum in proportion in the dose of a table spoonfull every hour in Rheumatism this medicine is not to be

administered until the evacuating plan has been carried to a great extent opium Exhibited alone never fails to aggravate all the symptoms of this disease in secondary syphilis Opii combined with Mercury is of the first importance opiates in redundant gout never fail to produce salutary effects in uterine flooding opium is of Eminent service. in all the nervous affections some writers assert that this medium is of service from my own practice I can say but little in its favor Except in that variety called tetanus Opium Exhibited in large doses may be found of benefit In the cure of Mania proceeding from drunkenness the opium exhibited in the dose of ¼ gr. with a corresponding dose of Camphor will be found of Eminent service given to the extent of 60 or 90 daily

Next to opium as a diffusible stimulus and one of most importance is the Volatile alkali this medicine is used in nervous affections during the first stage of typhus if the inflamatory symptoms exist with delirium the volatile alkali had best be deferred until those symptoms have subsided the ordinary dose is 5gr every 3 hours 1 dram of Gum arabac 1dr of volatile alkali 3j water 5oz this med. is much employed in intermittent fever to be given before the accession of the hot stage in the Pyrosis or water brash this is an excellent remedy in that gastric affection of the stomach called the sick headach the ammonia given in moderate doses gives immediate relief

January 25 1846

Camphor this substance is obtained from a tree called the laurus camphora or that we employ is chiefly the growth of Japan its operation seems to be entirely sedative and we take its being of that kind on the stomach itself which occasions the indigestion of food which is constantly observed after its exhibition in a large dose. in the exhibition of camphor the force and frequency of the pulse is not increased

February 25 1845

Dorsey on the venereal

the period at which this disease began has been the subject of much dispute it has been supposed that Columbus's followers brought

it from Tahanola to Europe
Some authors declare that gonorrhoea never produce chancre Dorsey supposes this to be a doubtful position
Women with gonorrhoea have been known to communicate chancre to the men
M. Cloquet made an Experiment in which he made a puncture on the penis and introduced gonnorrhoeal matter as chancre was the result Experiments prove incontestably the matter of gonorrhoea to be only a modification of that of chancre

from facts brought forward I conclude that the matter of gonnorrhoea and chancre are only modifications

Dorsey on gonorrhoea in men the urethra is the seat of the disease in woman the vagina and urethra in general two or three days elapse after contamination before the disease makes its appearance sometimes only a few hours before the discharge comes on inflammation supervenes attended with an itching of the glans penis which extends along the urethra a burning pain the glans penis inflamed and appear pointed on the external surface after the inflammatory symptoms have run high chordee frequently occurs the matter discharged

Dorsey Dorsey on

Inflammation

Dorsey's theory of inflammation the increased redness arises from the dilation of the small vessels which become sufficiently capacious to admit the red globules to admit the red globules in large quantities on the generation of new vessels the swelling seems to depend on the dilatation of the vessels to the plethoric state of the arteries and veins to the exudation of coagulating lymph in the cellular substance to the interruption of absorption.

Treatment of Inflammation

By the Antiphlogistic Regimen Evacuation Bleeding near the part affected Blisters applied to the different parts purging nauseating doses of emetics The patient to have an abstemious diet

Burns & Scalds

Dorsey gives 3 different degrees the first is separation of the cuticle the 2d is ulceration the 3d mortification

The 1st degree when of considerable extent is attended with great danger in the last stage shiverings & hectic fever

Treatment when inflammation runs high the antiphlogistic plan when there is danger of mortification strengthening medicines stimulants local applications are lemon kept in spirit of wine oil & lime water Carbon the Chalic ointment. Dorsey disapproves of the use of Opium.

Dorsey on wounds of the veins

Wounds of the veins not attended with any serious consequences except from the hemorhage the internal coat the seat of inflammation adhesions forming produced by bloodletting the wound not healing by the first intention Extravasation in the Cellular texture

Treatment in cases of slight inflammation bringing the sides of the orifice in contact and compression applied immediately over it the application of Blisters

The matter discharged in gonorrhoea generally of a yellowish colour sometimes mixed with blood inflammation sometimes attacks prepuce and occasions phymosis the inflammation begins at the glans penis and extends along the urethra sometimes the bladder and even the kidneys become

Feby 12 1814

Chapman on tonics

Those are medicines that exercise a wide dominion over the animal economy, and as their excitement is gradual it goes off gradually and is not succeeded by increased debility the first and certainly the most important of those medicines that I shall mention is the Peruvian bark of which there are several species of which the yellow is the best when obtained prove in the administration of bark in the intermittent fever the earlier

it is given the better in order to pre-
pare the system for the operation of
the bark Cathartics and Emetics
are to be administered to throw off
peccant matter contained in the
stomach or intestines besides this
Evacuation venesection is sometimes
imperiously demanded in intermit-
tent fever before the Exhibition of the
bark it is supposed that during the
cold stage congestions of the blood vessels
of the liver and other viscera take place
the bark to be discontinued during the
accession of the hot stage.
the usual way of administering the bark
is in powder the doses given are to

in general are from one to two drams sometimes the great irritability of the stomach will not admit of the use of the bark even in the smallest dose the infusion given in conjunction with the Polygala senega may then be employed with advantage the bark is inadmissible in the synocha or inflammatory fever when the gout or Rheumatism takes on the intermittent form the bark may be employed with advantage In passive haemorrhagy the following prescription is sometimes employed bark ℥ii a Aqua Calcis pint 1 in dyspepsia the bark combined with preparations of iron is the remedy

the bark consists of tannin gallic acid gum and resin the bark is generally given in substance or in some fluid milk is the best the infusion is made by putting one ℥ in a pt. of boiling water the dose is according to circumstances the decoction is made by boiling an hour and a half 2 ℥ of the bark in a ~~pint~~ pint of water in a bottle put in water the dose is a wine glass full every 2 hours when it cannot be kept on the stomach the bark may be entangled in mucilage of starch and be given as an Eneme

Feb. 17 ... 1804

Serpentaria Virginiana is the next medicine that claims our attention the root is the only part employed in medicine it is a universal practice to Exhibit in all low states of disease in intermittent fever an excellent prescription is bark ℥ss. carbonate of soda 30 gr. serpentaria 1 dr. this is an excellent remedy in intermittent fever snake root is much resorted to in the secondary stage of fever to given after one or two bleedings it will promote diaphoresis I have but one more remark to make on this article it is efficacious in checking vomiting.

and tranquilising the stomach
the decoction to be given to the
extent of ½ an ounce
Colombo as a tonic next deserves
our notice to be exhibited in
Powder tincture and extract in the
decoction the virtue being lost
it should not be employed
The next article I shall mention is the
Sirona centaurium our forests supplies
us with two kinds of bark the cornus
florida or dog-wood and the common
red willow this is a valuable bark
it grows exclusively in swamps
the dog wood is used as a

substitute for the peruvian bark to be exhibited in the same form and dose I next shall mention the Prunus virginiana or common wild cherry tree of this country of late years this bark has acquired considerable reputation in curing intermittent and remittent fever I have also experienced its good effects in phthisis pulmonalis it will restrain diarrhoea attending hectic fever in the exhibitions of the bark for the cure of intermittent fever it is to be given in the ~~form~~ intermissions of paroxysm I shall next lay before you

an account of the different preparations
of Iron those are certainly some of the
most important articles of the
Materia Medica in its operation
Iron evinces all the effects of a permanent
tonic under the use of iron the color
of the blood becomes more florid
it invigorates the system
it is In the discussion of the
Metallic tonics the next that of-
fers itself is copper as a medicine
copper is not employed in the crude
state the sulphate of copper or
blue vitriol given in the dose of
1 gr. is employed in intermittent
fevers 1 gr dissolved in an oz of water
forms an excellent injection in gleet

Cuprum ammoniacum as another preparation of Copper to be employed in Epilepsy Copper might advantageously employed in drops Copper combined with acetic acid forms verdigris or the acetate of ~~lead~~ copper this forms an Escharotic the preparations of zinc are employed as a tonic the flowers of zinc to be employed in Epilepsy the white vitriol in nervous and spasmodic affections in Epilepsy 1 gr of the white vitriol 10 gr valerian 13 of the Peruvian bark forms an excellent prescription

as an injection in gonorrhoea 8 gr.
of the white vitriol 10 gr of the sugar
of lead a ℥ of the gum arabac
and 8 oz of water the lapis calma-
nalis mixt with armenian boles in
equal proportions is an excellent ap-
plication in the chafings and excori-
ations of children I must next treat
of this precious metals the first of which
I shall mention is silver the only
preparation employed in medicine
I shall next speak of gold it may
be employed in minute division in the
form of an oxide and also the muriate
of gold these preparations is said to cure
warts chancres lues venera

Among the acids the most important tonic is the sulphuric acid it is chiefly employed in the form of our Elixir vitriol it is employed in haemorrhagies externally applied of forms an escharotic

In strength 13 of the sulphuric acid to an ounce of lard or 13 to a quart of water will cure the most inveterate ~~or~~ itch I shall next proceed to speak of arsenic this is never employed in its crude state when exposed to a high temperature it becomes oxidated the oxid made into pills the dose $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain

Fowlers solution

The most common way of exhibiting this medicine is in the form of Fowlers solution the dose from 10 to 15 drops or in the form of the arseniate of potash the dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain

I have always prescribed Fowlers solution when the arsenic is to be prescribed alone the acid when employed in combination with some other article in intermittent the arsenic is of the first importance when the intermittent borders on typhus or there is any dropsical symptoms the arsenic is not to be employed

5

This medicine compared to the peruvian bark is decidedly in favor
In its operation arsenic is exceedingly prompt and if it should not show its good effects at the end of three days it should be discontinued
it has been considered well adapted to acute Rheumatism associated with intermittent fever this medicine has been recommended in nervous diseases tetanus arising from wounds this medicine in the form of fowlers solution combined with laudanum is recommended it is employed in healing obstinate ulcers

by being given internally and applied to the ulcer

Geranium Maculatum or the spotted geranium grows spondaneously in all parts of Pennsylvania it is an excellent remedy in haemorrhagy in chronic dysentery and Diarrhoea

1819 June 18th

Recieved of Doctor Joseph Griffith Eighty dollars & Twenty four cents in full of all Demands &c

John Garrett Jarvis

Barton on stimulants

Stimulants of use in all diseases of debility. Prussic acid ranks among the stimulants administered in tetanus in affections of the eustachian tube in congestions of the bloodvessels of the head in amaurosis

Sialagogues producing salivation mercury the principal salivant administered internally by being taken into the circulation Mercury acts by changing the action of the parts to which it is applied or by exciting a new action different from that created by the venereal virus received into the circulation This is Hunters theory of the action of mercury

Salivation produced by fumigation the cinnabar of Mercury to be used for the purpose. In order to prepare the system for the action of Mercury the different evacuants are to be employed viz. Bloodletting, purging, by stimulating sinapisms & by putting the patient in the warm bath.

Expectoration ~~are such~~ is produced by such medicines as promote the discharge from the lungs, the alliacea generally speaking are Expectorants Coffee in particular Constitutions Bartons theory of gums being expectorant by rendering the discharge more tenacious as the thinner parts are absorbed

Emetics Ipecacuanha generally speaking has the Power of throwing off noxious substances introduced into the Stomach, it generally operates in a short time. An application to the Abdomen of a poultice of tobacco & vinegar produces immediate vomiting useful in throwing off Poison received in the stomach

In inflammation of the abdominal viscera Emetics are Contraindicated. Action of ~~Cathartics~~

Cathartics increase the secretions of Bile & the Pancreas the small vessels that empty upon the inner surface intestines During the action of Cathartics irritability is increased & perception is more acute

In different fevers Cathartics are of considerable benefit & also in apoplexy Some of the Cathartics particularly Sulphur & use in haemorrhoidal affections in uterine haemorrhage &c

Diaphoretics

Diaphoretics or sudorifics are such medicines as promote perspiration or increase the secretion by the skin They are of peculiar benefit in the Rheumatism in retrocedent gout in the disease of diabetes in cases of Calculus. Diaphoretics generally speaking have more certain effects given in the morning Dover's powders, Vinum of Ipecacuanha Opium & nitre. given in gout

Emmenagogues are such medicines as promote the menstrual discharge and are suited to most diseases of the uterus the whole class of Bitters rubia tinctorum the most stimulating are aristolochia serpentaria oil of Sabine tincture of hellebore or Melampodium Valeriana officinalis from the Mineral kingdom the different preparations of Iron Those are all of great utility in obstruction or retention of the menses the Cold bath, frictions, Emetics & Cathartics are often of considerable service of the diuretics, digitalis is the most powerful Emmenagogue Emmenagogues are of most service administered a few days before the Catamenia are expected to make their appearance.

Barton on the Pract

Barton on fevers that all fevers are comprehended in one genus the symptoms attending fever is a sense of coldness especially on the Extremities the Blanch

Barton's Lectures. Nov. 29th 1844

The coldness to be considered as a sensation although there is morality a slight diminution of heat especially on the extremities this coldness generally comes on with a stupor a change in the circulation as a concomitant of fever a quickness of the pulse seldom under 90. the paroxysm of cold followed by that of heat increase of heat not to be considered as a sensation as there is a preternatural heat at the time existing attended with a frequency of pulse the heat never exceeds the debility the effects of all fevers a sediment found in the urine particularly in intermittents resembling brick dust this is what is called the lateritious sediment spontaneous salivation sometimes occur in fevers its salutary effects

Of Particular fevers. an intermittent fever consists of Paroxysms which are succeeded by apyrexia the different forms or varieties of intermittent fever are the quotidian tertian and quartan the double quotidian or that form in which there are 2 hot ~~stages~~ fits and two cold in the course of 24 hours this to be rather considered as a Remittent the intermittent generally consists of 3 stages the cold the hot and the sweating Death during the continuance of the cold stage seldom occurs except in old persons there are 2 distinctions of intermittent the vernal and autumnal the vernal generally speaking attended with a phlogistic diathesis the autumnal attended with putrid symptoms and having more propensity to run into typhus Vernal intermittent sometimes produce salutary effects on the system by removing nervous affections Rheumatism Gout and congestions of the viscera but it is agreed on all hands that they do more harm than good

Bartons Lectures

Dec.r the 10th 1814

favorable symptoms of intermittent fevers are spontaneous Salivation or Eruptions about the mouth affections of the Parotid gland cutaneous eruptions attended with itching. The unfavorable symptoms are a dryness of the skin diminution of the quantity of urine abscesses in the groin especially in the beginning

Causes of fever

Miasmata arising from putrid bodies
Edio Miasmata exhalation of living Bodies

Bartons Method of treating intermittent fevers In the Exhibition of barks they should be given in Combination with a small portion of opium in order to prevent it from running off by stool. a small portion of Calomel combined with the barks is in some cases of service. the Exterior application of bark to the abdomen in some cases of considerable benefit there are several barks though not so certain in their effects can be substituted for the

Cinchona officinalis viz the salix alba
the Cornus or common Dog-wood. the terra
Japonica a remedy in intermittents prep
arations from the Mineral kingdom
viz of alum or white vitriol Flores Zinci
Blue vitriol of the preparations of iron the
Carbonate of iron of ~~use~~ service particularly
in enfeebled constitutions but of all the rest
arsenic is of the most effectual service
given in the form of the mineral solution
in the dose of 5 drops but if it should not
show its salutary effects at the end of 3 days
the administration of it to be discontinued
the arsenic to be exhibited only in such
intermittents as are attended with an in-
crease of arterial action of the saline
preparations Alum is the most efficacious
given in the dose of 3 gr. 3 times in 24 hours
Treatment the Exhibition of opium in the
dose of 1 gr. in order to prevent the chill
application of blisters to the ancles and

worists sinapisms &c. this plan to be pursued
before the accession of the Cold stage.
During the hot stage tonics is generally
speaking hartful by increasing the arterial
action. this is most favorable time for the
Exhibition of arsenic the acetate of lead
may also given with advantage during
the fit opium administered cautiously may
shorten the fit allevate head-ache and
procure refreshing sleep Barton in most
cases disapproves of the use of opium
Neutral salts nitre combined with anti-
monials in order to procure sweating
Barton on continued fevers continued
fevers may arise from marsh miasma
Idio miasmata or the exhalation of living
Bodies a frequent cause of continued fevers
synocha typhus and synochus to be considered
as one genus. Ibid
Barton considers nervous fever as a
term applicable to the typhus the

Nervous system being much affected in most cases from the beginning the symptoms of typhus are small pulse and weak the urine in small quantity and turbid the typhus generally attended with but little increase of heat the symptoms go on gradually increasing for several days when the patient is confined to bed with difficult breathing anxiety vertigo pain of the head a ringing of the ears pain about the temples ~~there is~~ the typhus and yellow fever may be considered as nearly of the same nature the most distinguishing mark is that in the ~~former~~ latter acute inflammation of the eye generally takes place while in the former the inflammation is chronic as the symptoms advance great prostration of strength a sensation of pressure of the chest pains of the back and limbs the state of the tongue dry and covered with a crust resembling [illegible] that.

resembling in colour red chalk the skin in general parcitic petechia or eruptions of the skin of a purple colour it then assumes the name of spotted fever the breath the urine and the stools become foetid.

The favorable symptoms are a gentle diarrhoea a gentle diaphoresis abscesses in the groin and of the parotid gland. deafness when accompanying the last stage.

unfavorable symptoms a violent diarrhoea gangrenous petechia the eyes much inflamed the tongue covered with aphthae of a dark colour

Sr John Prengle has taken notice of 3 stages of typhus fever Barton considers this as a necessary division.

The first stage is when the symptoms go on gradually increasing before the patient is confined to bed.

the 2d stage when the symptoms have increased considerably patient confined to bed

The third stage the pulse sinks very low attended with delirium pain of the head gangrenous petechia.

Barton's treatment of typhus fever Tartar emetic given in moderate doses arrests the progress of the disease, diaphoretics mild Cathartics, Castor oil in some stimulating vehicle, rhenbarb a slight salivation of beneficial effects.

2 stage slight Bloodletting particularly when peritoneal inflammation exists Emetics of use in the 2 stage when attended with nausea to be exhibited in moderate doses Opium when the disease is attended with delirium, subsultus tendinum &c. may be considered an Excellent remedy Barton's favorite medicine and one that he supposes to be peculiarly adapted to this disease is the volatile alkali or ammonia this medicine is adapted to an irritable state of the stomach. Camphor in Combination with opium Camphor Externally applied in petechiae or Eruptions of the skin

musk may be exhibited as a diaphoretic and anodyne with considerable advantage. when the breasts are very much affected assafoetida of benefit. in the dose of from 50 to 60 gr. in the 24 hours. Peruvian Bark when the disease assumes an intermittent form port Wine of berry wine and Injections of wine whey into the intestines When more powerful stimulus are required Brandy of the most beneficial effects — tincture Cantharides sometimes of marked advantage sinapisms or mustard plasters composed of 1 part of flour of Mustard 3 of flour and mixed with vinegar applied to the wrists and ancles affusion of Cold water of benefit not to be applied in the advancing stage a solution of corrosive Sublimate in brandy applied to the breast by means of sponges in difficult breathing.

Decr. 20 1814

Dr Barton on phlegmasiae or Inflammatory diseases the general symptoms are pulse frequent & strong and hard the urine of a redish colour Treatment the Antiphlogistic plan Evacuations Bleeding purging diaphoresis

Rheumatism

Causes Miasmata application of Cold when the body has been heated Rheumatismus Metallicus or that arising from working different metals

a frequent cause of acute Rheumatism is the sudden suppression of Evacuations particularly the flux of gonorrhoea this variety to be cured by renewing the discharge from the urethra. predisposing Causes violent exertion of muscles animal diet large evacuations the Pyrexia accompanying Rheumatism attended with an exacerbation in the evening

Mild sweating commonly accompanies this disease.

The Chronic Rheumatism which when attended as it commonly is with but slight fever Barton styles Pyrexia subnulica. in the Chronic the application of heat abating pain while in the acute it increases pain the pyrexia subnulica attended with a difficulty of moving the limbs affected, Some Writers ascribe this disease to an acrimony of the fluids Barton admits of the probability of this. Treatment of acute Rheumatism as this is attended with an inflammatory diathesis the antiphlogistic plan. vegeable diet Cathartics Diaphoretics Calomel in Combination with Jalap the saline purgatives are deemed highly efficacious

Topical Bloodletting, Barton prefers Cathartics as Bloodletting is liable to cause a Metastasis of the disease to the internal parts. The Exhibition of Nitre is recommended in this disease in the dose of half a Drachm after Bloodletting a small dose of Opii in order to alleviate pain a valuable diaphoretic in this disease is Dover's powders formed of Opium Ipecacuanha & Nitre. Mercurials by exciting a slight salivation prepare the constitution for the reception of medicines. Arsenic an important remedy in acute rheumatism thus to be considered as specific. It is of peculiar benefit in rheumatism of the Chest the dose from 3 to 10 drops 3 times in 24 hours administration of bark during the apyrexia.

Barton's treatment of Arthrodynia or Chronic Rheumatism. this Dr. Cullen supposes to depend upon an atony or loss of action in the muscular fibres and blood-vessels. Guiacum combin'd with gum-arabac in water is considered as a valuable medicine. The volatile tincture this medicine acts as a purgative and mild diaphoretic the balsams produce salutary effects by their stimulating powers. a preparation of 1 oz. of turpentine ½ oz. of sugar ½ oz of gum arabac ~~this~~ yolk of an egg a table spoon full to be administered 4 times in 24 hours. the volatile alkali. Mustard seed not to be considered among those remedies of the least importance it operates as a diffusible stimulus. external applications of Camphire frictions &c. Electricity of considerable benefit in Chronic rheumatism of the local applications Blisters is the most valuable

Decr. 26th 1814

Barton on Nephritis or inflamma-
of the kidney a disease attended with pyrexia. with pain in the region of the kidney the pain shooting along one or other of the ureters frequent passing of urine. this disease frequently attending Gout and Rheumatism. the fever attending this disease of the nature of synocha vomiting attending the nephritis were

Remote Causes

Falls or blows on the loins violent riding. Dr Barton considers as a remote cause Acrids taken into the circulation and carried to the kidneys such as tinctura Canth. digitalis &c. sometimes the sudden retrocession of gout from the inferior Extremities The favorable symptoms in this disease a large discharge of urine of a black colour

Profuse Evacuations of the haemorrhoid vessels. Treatment

Bleeding both general and topical Cathartics large quantities of mild drinks a watery infusion of the uva-ursa blisters applied over the region of the kidney Opium may sometimes be administered with advantage sinapisms to the lower Extremities when it arises from retrocedent gout

Barton on Cystitis or ~~known~~ inflammation of the bladder known by pain of the part this is generally attended with fever difficult frequent and painful making water ~~the exc~~ the cause of this disease Barton principally ascribes to the excessive use of Diuretics digitalis Cantharides &c

Treatment large and repeated bleedings fomentations of the part the temperate use of foxglove in ischuria or suppression of urine

Decr the 26 1814

Barton on hepatitis or inflammation of the Liver a disease attended with pyrexia pain in the right hypochondriac region generally obtuse difficulty of breathing distention of the right hypochondriac region a dry cough attending this disease a yellowness of the skin frequently takes place the remote causes

This disease is sometimes induced by cold applied so as suddenly to check perspiration fracture of the skull frequently produces this disease Barton supposes this to be owing to the sympathy existing between those parts This disease may terminate in three viz. resolution suppuration and gangrene when the disease terminates by resolution it is owing to a large evacuation of blood from some part or other the right nostril for instance when the disease terminates by suppuration sometimes owing to adhesive inflammation having

taken place between the liver and diaphragm abscesses have been formed and the pus has been discharged by the bronchia sometimes it is discharged by the biliary ducts

Treatment bleeding largely and repeatedly if the symptoms should not abate applications of blisters to the part gargalives in this disease are important remedies Enemata afford considerable relief Digitalis of benefit in this disease Barton considers mercury as a medicine of the first importance this medicine by producing a slight salivation is attended with the most salutary effects this medicine not to be administered until the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued by evacuations. The bark has been found beneficial when the Pyrexia which is a concomitant of this disease assumes an intermittent form

Decr. the 27 1814

Barton on the Icterus or Jaundice

this disease generally accompanied with fever attended with a yellow colour of the skin and eyes the urine of an obscure red colour the variety of Jaundice that depends upon a stone in the biliary passages known by an acute pain of the parts particularly after eating this is the most frequent form Barton has however mentioned several other varieties this disease is generally attended with a costive habit and the serum of the blood of a yellow colour

The most frequent causes of this disease are obstructions in the biliary passages & the most frequent cause of those obstructions are calculi in the biliary ducts this variety Barton designates by the term of Icterus Calculosa Jaundice may also arise from worms passing from the

Duodenum to the biliary passages sometime the disease arises from spasmodic constrictions of the biliary passages when the disease arises from this cause it is irregular in its symptoms. a Jaundice may arise from the absorbtion of bile from the alimentary canal the bile may be forced onto the extremities of the hepatic veins by a regurgitation and carried onto the vena-cava

Treatment

Bleeding of considerable benefit when the patient experiences great pain and irritation of the parts from the passage of a calculi

Barton considers cathartics as of the first importance in this disease Jalap combined with Calomel to be employed in this disease when it arises from worms in the biliary passages Emetics are found to relive the symptoms

Ipecacuanha to be preferred considerable
benefit will sometimes be derived from
putting the patient into the warm
bath during the operation of the ~~bath~~
Emetic. Blisters applied to the region
of the liver mercurials employed so as to
produce a salivation in the form of Calomel
has been found to contribute much to the
cure of the disease Barton recommends in
some cases the volatile alkali the muriatic
acid has been employed by some practitioners
and found to be of singular benefit
Barton recommends Opium also the
external application of laudanum to
to the region of the liver

Decr. the 29th 1814

Barton's Lectures

Phlegmasiae of the thoracic viscera

Ist Pleurisy and Peripneumonia as these two varieties differ very little in their symptoms and the treatment is nearly the same Barton considers it unnecessary to treat of them separately he has accordingly treated of them together; at the same time attending to the symptoms by which you may distinguish them asunder; Peripneumonia attended with fever of the inflammatory kind, synocha; the pain of the obtuse kind, the pulse soft, the face flushed, a sensation of obstructure of the breast. Pleurisy

A fever of the inflammatory kind, pungent pain of the side, dry cough; the pain increased by inspiration the pulse hard in all inflammations of the breast this disease may terminate in 3 different ways

When the disease terminates by resolution it is in consequence of a large Expectoration having taken place, or an Evacuation of blood from different parts may supply the place of an Expectoration The Symptoms of suppuration having taken place is an abatement of pain dry cough sweatings of the head and neck difficulty of breathing continues. when this pus is discharged into the cavity of the thorax it occasons Empyema the disease sometimes termenates by a serous effusion into the cavity of the thorax constituting hydrothorax.

Predisposing Causes. among those may be named a laborious Exercise in the open air, a rheumatic habit the sudden application of Cold to the body when overheated Miasmatic Exhalation whatever heats and stimulates the system.

The unfavorable symptoms in this disease are a violent pyrexia from the first beginning a frequent and violent cough aggravate the symptoms and as a free discharge from the lungs is sufficient often for the cure of this disease a dry cough may be reckoned among the unfavorable symptoms when a delirium comes on in the early part of the disease it denotes great danger when the disease continues beyond the 14th day it generally terminates by suppuration

Treatment

The indications of cure in this disease is precisely the same as in all inflammatory fevers the Antiphlogistic plan to be ~~followed~~ observed in the management of this disease the first remedy to be employed is bleeding the necessity of Bloodletting in part may be superseded by the early application of blisters but bleeding largely and repeatedly is one

of the most Effectual remedies immediately after the application of a large blister to the thorax a second bleeding should be performed in order to counteract the slight irritation produced in the system and which is always a consequence of the application of blisters. Purging are remedies of the next importance the saline salts are in most cases preferable owing to their refrigerant nature sometimes more powerful cathartics are necessary such as calomel combined with Jalap gamboge &c.

Barton recommends digitalis in this disease its operation in reducing the arterial circulation it is of peculiar benefit when the disease is expected to terminate in dropsical effusions. inhaling the steam of warm water impregnated with vinegar is sometimes of peculiar benefit in promoting expectoration Emetics can be advantageously employed in the variety of this disease called bilary pleumonia. barks employed when the pyrexia assumes an intermittent form.

January the 22d 1844

Barton on Cynanche or inflammations of the fauces of which there are five species a Disease attended with Pareysia not always of the inflamatory kind these five varietys are so nearly allied Dr Barton thinks it unnecessary to treat of them seperately Cynanche parotidea principally affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane lining the fauces to be treated by astringent gargles principally a decoction of oak bark and allum when the inflammation extends over the contiguous parts and into the Oesophagus it constitutes Cynanche pharyngea to be treated by evacuations bleeding Cathartics blistering &c. Cynanche parotidea attended with an external tumor of the parotid gland. in this disease Metastasis sometimes takes place to the testicle in the male & to the mammae in the female it is attended with lassitude and anxiety for several days before the swelling commences

a difficulty of moving the jaw before the tumor makes its appearance it is therefore tended with pyrexia when Metastasis takes place to the testicle there is an increase of pyrexia great pain of the parts this disease is sometimes supposed to arise from marsh-Miasmata,

Treatment

When the disease tends to Metastasis blisters to be applied over the parotid gland Evacuations bleeding Cathartics &c. sometimes the fever attending this disease assumes the form of typhus the pulse sinks and the patient becomes debilitated the plan of treatment is then to be changed.

Cynanche trachealis sometimes termed trachitis a name indicating that the trachea is principally affected this disease is also called croup and sometimes lives

Jan. 5 do 1815

a disease attended with difficult respiration shrill cough the fever attending at a true synocha, the voice much altered resembling the barking of a young dog, deglutition but little impeded. this disease comes on in the form of a catarrh and continues several days before the croup is formed the eyes are swelled denoting the difficulty of respiration and the face flushed in the course of this disease spontaneous vomiting occurs frequently but in general attended ~~with no~~ most good effects

Among the Remote Causes of this Disease Barton mentions cold and moist Atmosphere Miasmatic exhalations Sometimes worms produce this disease by taking possession of the upper part of the Oesophagus and neighbouring parts and continuale vomitation

Jan 30 1814

Barton on the treatment of Cynanche trachealis in the treatment of this disease the first remedy to be resorted to in this disease is bloodletting it is unequivocally a disease of inflammation but bleeding is not always necessary Barton mentions cases in which the disease has done well without venesection having been practised to great Scarrifications blisters applied to the nape of the neck sinapisms applied to the neck Emetics in this disease are remedies of the first importance in true inflamatory croup the Emetics not to be exhibited until after one venesection has been practised.

The following are the Emetics Chapman recommends in this disease Ipecacuanha combined with calomel the calomel to operate as a purgative after the operation of the Emetic has ceased the antimonials Mustard &c.

Among the medicines of not the least importance in this disease we must mention the alliaceous plants in the form of the sauce or syrup which is rendered more efficacious by being combined with ~~the~~ antimonials its operation as an Expectorant. In aged cases of this disease Coffee is of eminent service

Cynanche Maligna and Scarlatina those two diseases ~~have~~ are nearly allied both in form and symptoms Barton differs from Cullen in this respect who considers them distinct diseases the Cynanche Maligna is an affection of the mucous membrane lining the tonsils ~~and~~ fauces attended with fever of the typhoid form Scarlatina-anginosa, from the first Beginning of this disease the patient

Jan^r the 4th 1814

appears to be dejected by the 2d day the fever increases with a difficulty of deglutition on the morning of the 3d or 4th day the patient's face, neck, and breast, appears preternaturally red the tendency to delirium is in proportion to the redness of the eye the pulse during the greater part of the disease is quick small and feeble. In no disease is the heat of the human body so much increased sometimes being as high as 112°

This disease affects us but once during our lives

Barton considers the cynanche parotidea as a modification of the Scarlatina

Treatment of scarlatina in the first stage of this disease when it is attended with but little inflammation the

Treatment is simple a light diet
weak wine whey or mild Cathartics
such as senna Castor oil in the first
beginning of this disease an Emetic
administered sometimes moderates the
disease in a remarkable manner
among the most valuable is the tur-
bith mineral in the 2d stage blisters
applied to the neck when the inflam-
mation runs high is considered of Emi-
nent service the great heat of the skin
imperiously calls for the affusion of
cold water its efficacy is rendered more
certain by being combined with vinegar and
applied by means of sponges anasarca accom-
panying this disease call for diuretics at the
decline of the disease peruvian bark is found useful

Dr James'

There are 6 different presentations the first when the child enters the cavity of the pelvis with the anterior fontanel to the right sacro-iliac symphysis and the occiput to the left acetabulum. The second presentation is when the Child enters the cavity of the pelvis with the anterior fontanel to the ~~right~~ left sacro-iliac symphysis. the 3d presentation and the most difficult with the os frontis to the concavity of the sacrum. the 4th with the anterior fontanel just behind the Right acetabulum. the 5th presentation with the anterior fontanel to the left acetabulum, the 6th and last presentation and one of the most difficult, is with the anterior fontanel to the Symphysis Pubis.

There are 4 different stages of labour, the first is employed in opening ~~the~~ and dilating the internal orifice of the womb the 2d in the passage of the child's head through the bones. the 3d in dilating the external parts and the delivery of the child. the 4th in throwing off the placenta

January the 6 1804

Barton on the Exanthemata or erup-
tive diseases of the skin under this order
the first disease I shall mention is the Mea-
sles a contagious disease which almost univer-
sally begins with a cold fit the cold suc-
ceeded by a hot stage attended with fever
the eyes more or less inflamed with a freq
quent discharge of tears attended with a
coryza and running at the nose attended
also with a dry cough the pyrexia con-
siderable especially before the Eruption
the Eruption making its appearance a-
bout the 4th day from the first commence
ment of the Eruptive fever the voice hoarse also
accompanied by a drowsiness the eruption
makes its first appearance on the

hands and face and from thence ex-
tends over the different parts of the Body
4 or 5 days on the 3d day the viard redness
of the spots is turned to a brownish red
and in a day or two more the Eruption
entirely disappears a branny desquama
tion of the cuticle taking place ~~when~~
sometimes the disease passes off without
an eruption this Dr. Rush calls the
internal measles when the measles
occur in the spring in adults at predis-
poses the ~~patient~~ system to violent attacks of
the dysentery during the ensuing summer
and autumn when the patient has an
attack of the measles without the coryza
and Eruptions he is liable to a vi

violent attack of the true measles at a future period of life.

Among the favorable symptoms of this disease is a mild diarrhoea a moist skin, haemorrhagy from the nose an easy Expectoration

The unfavorable symptoms wasting sweats deep redness of the skin pain of the head and eyes after the Eruption

The history of this disease show it to be of a phlogistic diathesis in the treatment therefore the first remedy and one which is strongly indicated is bloodletting largely and repeatedly especially in those who are liable to attacks of plemona great oppression of the breast calls for immediate venesection

Bleeding in the first beginning of this disease often brings out the Eruption much sooner than what it otherwise would have happened when the cough in measles is much aggravated an opiate exhibited when there is no contraindication will be found of Eminent service in allaying the cough Blisters are remedies of no small importance in measles applied to the chest sinapisms also to different parts are sometimes beneficial purging in this disease unless the inflammatory symptoms had best be omitted cold applied to the surface of the body unless there is a tendency to ~~pleuro~~ phthisis pulmonalis is sometimes found of service but the avoiding the extremes of either heat or cold will be found best

January the 9th 1814.

Barton on Small pox this disease is called varriola by classical writers a disease attended with fever commencing with some symptoms of a cold stage which is soon succeeded by a hot stage and on the 3d day an Eruption which continues until the 3th day and on the 8th day goes off leaving small puts or depressions the symptoms of this disease are varrious attended with considerable pain of the Epigastric region great lassitude the pulse quick the fever when the disease has been communicated by inoculation generally makes its appearance on the 8th day when in the casual way not until the 11th about the time the pustules begin to crust on the surface the patient may be considered in the greatest danger this disease sometimes brings on phthisis pulmonalis in those that are predisposed to it

There are two varieties of this disease the confluent and the distinct the nearer the disease approaches to the distinct form the less danger is there to be apprehended Slight Epileptic fits are reckoned among the favorable symptoms it is admitted on all hands that the disease is lighter in children than with adults among the unfavorable symptoms are severe pains in any part the fever of the fever of the typhoid form the pustules filled with a bloody ichorous matter; a shortness of breathing may be reckoned among the most unfavorable symptoms

January 18th 1814

Barton on the phthisis pulmonalis or pulmonary consumption: a disease attended with great Emaciation & hectic fever cough and purulent Expectoration the disease comes on gradually with blue colour of the cheeks yellow colour of the tunica adnata dyspnoea particularly when employed in mountain ascent a sensation of obstructive of the breast a discharge from the lungs of pus mixed with blood the patient experiences pain on lying on the side. The blood drawn in this disease exhibits the buffy coat so distinguishable in the phlegmasia the strength gradually declines the hectic fever does not long continue before

debilitating sweats comes on particularly in the evening the urine high coloured with a branny sediment a continual dilatation of the pupils is an attendant of this disease the face pale in this disease but during the exacerbations a florid red and an almost carmine spot appears on each cheek. In the early part of the disease the patient is generally of a costive habit but towards the latter part of the disease it is attended with constant diarrhoea.

An ulcer of the lungs is one of the most frequent causes of this disease although haemoptisis may terminate in this disease but it frequently occurs and terminates favorably particularly in those that have not a predisposition to the disease

Tubercles are reckoned among the most frequent causes of this disease ulceration is sometimes the consequence of the rupture of vessels in the substance of the lungs after pus is formed the patient is affected with cold shiverings the cough continues the same sometimes the matter is discharged into the cavity of the thorax constituting Empyema sometimes when the disease depends upon a vomica it terminates favorably the vomica bursting and the matter discharged by the mouth by this we see that the recovery from vomica is by no means rare inflammation of the liver sometimes causes this disease owing to the sympathy existing between those parts or adhesions forming betwixt the

liver and diaphragm the matter discharged onto the cavity of the thorax causes or produces this disease a long exostosis syphilis may produce all the phenomena of the true phthisis pulmonalis even in those that are not predisposed to it

Flax dressers stone cutters and Millers are liable to pulmonary complaints pertussis or Whooping cough may be considered a frequent cause of this disease

Darton considers it a difficult question to decide whether this disease is infectious or not Many respectable authors assert that it is contagious ~~[illegible]~~ a predisposition to this disease may be discovered ~~or [illegible]~~ by an acute sensibility frequent haemorrhages from the nose in early life a slender habit with long neck

Superficial blue veins frequent hoarseness on exposure to Cold. phthisis pulmonalis may be considered a disease incident to northern climes very few cases occurring in the southern states

Treatment &c

this may be considered one of the most difficult diseases we have to deal with of any disease may be considered incurable it is phthisis pulmonalis this disease requires very different methods of treatment it is our duty to watch with attention the approach of this disease and prevent it from gaining ground or it will inevitably prove mortal we should not consider our patient safe as long as there is a

vestige of pain or any of the symptoms remaining as catarrh may be considered a frequent remote cause of this disease it should always be attended to especially in those such have a predisposition to phthisis pulmonalis and the proper methods of treatment should be rigorously observed. Opiates Antiphlogistic regimen &c. When the disease arises from catarrh the diet and employment of the necessary exercise change of climate &c. should be attended to Mercurials employed with a view to excite salivation is sometimes considered of service Barton says he can say nothing in favor of mercury from his own experience I have found it of less service than Ipecacuanha low diet and the vitriolic acid

Barton considers Mercury as deserving of a trial Arsenic ~~considers~~ in the mineral solution given in the dose of 4 or 5 drops 3 or 4 times a day this medicine useful in solving tubercles an abstemious diet is recommended in all cases
Much has been said of the advantages attending a free use of milk in the incipient phthisis pulmonalis the prejudices in favor of asses milk like a great number more of our prejudices is without foundation. Milk is in many cases too nutritious a diet to be employed unless sufficiently diluted or in the form of rennet whey slight bloodletting by leeches Digitalis is recommended by some authors

It may always be found useful by lessening arterial action and serve as an auxiliary for the lancet - blisters will always be found remedies of the first importance ~~the~~ by averting the progress of the disease the discharge to be kept up by cabbage leaf the blisters to be applied over the cavity of the thorax it is on all hands agreed that the antimonial are not calculated for this disease the vitriolic solution of great utility in all cases of Phthisis pulmonalis of all the Emetics Ipecacuanha is among the most important I have been in the habit of using saccarum saturna in haemoptisis and I believe I have reaped advantage from it tar water of benefit in alleviating pain

January 20 1815

Burton on the Scrophula or kings evil

tumors or swellings of the conglobate glands particularly of the neck and also swellings of the upper lip always indicate a scrophulous habit it seems to be the prevailing opinion that this disease arises from languor of the absorbent system and from which arises the swelling of the upper lip and under the eyes A proof now well established is that this disease is not contagious and from its disagreeable nature is certainly a consolation as this disease evidently arises from a weakness and flaccidity of the system among the first remedies for this disease we should place that large:

assortment of medicines called tonics or robo-
rants the bark claims our first attention the
native alder given very largely internally
and bathing the ulcers with the warm
infusion the acids are among the rem-
edies of the first importance in this disease
Bronchocele or in vulgar language called
guitar this disease particularly affects us
about the age of Puberty it is an affection
of the thyroid gland it is generally noticed
by a thickening of the parts this disease
is peculiarly incident to the western parts
of the union particularly the parts con-
tiguous to the lakes in South America
it is extremely common common
particularly in most tracts of
country

it has been generally supposed to be an endemic in those tracts of country where the water is impregnated with a calcareous matter this disease has been ascribed by some writers to the frequent use of snow water this hypothesis at first view appears plausible owing to the disease being so frequent in the alpine Countries of Europe where the mountains are covered with eternal snows.

Women are infinitely more subject to this disease than men.

Ellen Lewis

January 23 1815

Barton on the rachites or rickets
this disease may be supposed to arise
from a deficiency of the earthy
matter in bones ~~on~~ the treatment
of this disease is attended with great dif-
ficulty if suffered to run on too long
the first remedies in this disease is that
large assortment of medicines called
tonics this class can be used with the
greatest advantage the cold bath can
be employed with the greatest advantage
as a preventative the total exemption
of our Indians from this disease is
to be ascribed to their frequent
use of the cold bath

The peruvian bark has acquired great reputation in this disease among the rest of our remedies for this disease we must not omit mentioning the salix alba as a substitute for the peruvian bark or bathing in a strong decoction of the salix alba with water is considered an excellent remedy the various preparations of Iron are considered of importance in this disease blisters have been too little employed in this disease to be applied in the begining of the disease Cathartics and diuretics have been employed with various success in this disease

2

January 23 1815

Barton on dysentery this disease in the Nosology should be placed immediately after the fevers and Exanthemata ~~this~~ the same causes which produce this disease produces the fevers A contagious disease attended with fever tenesmus and frequent going to stool with a discharge of mucus sometimes mixed with blood when mucus alone it constitutes the dysenteria alba or what may be called ~~the true~~ catarrh of the intestines sometimes the disease comes on with the ordinary symptoms of intermittent fever. sometimes the disease comes on with a diarrhoea it is attended with loss of appetite the patient not unfrequently throws up a quantity

biliary matter it is generally attend-
ed with fever of the intermittent kind.
But sometimes of the typhoid form ~~the~~
~~fever very~~ when the fever attending
this disease is of the inflammatory
kind and is not treated with suitable
remedies a gangrene rapidly comes on,
the matter voided is of a fœtid smell
when the natural fæces appear owing
to the operation of cathartics or some
other means they are in the form of
Scybala when these scybala have
been voided it procures a remission
of the symptoms one symptom
of this disease which we must not
omit mentioning is that when any
thing has been swallowed the
patient feels an immediate in-
clination to go to stool

as if the food had passed immediately through the Intestines this is owing to the very irritable state of the intestines the ~~of~~ causes of dysentery differ very little from that of fevers and in enumerating the causes of one disease you do of the other viz. marsh Miasmata Febrio Miasmata and the like by inattention to Cleanliness this disease may be rendered highly Destructive Barton contrary to the greater number of Writers pretends to deny that this disease is contagious I believe the proximate of dysentery is a preternatural constriction of the colon

Dysentery is sometimes entirely a local disease but this in general is not the case some have considered obstruction of perspiration as a proximate cause in the dissections of bodies who have died of this disease the diameter of the vessels of the liver are uniformly increased and abscesses are often found in this important organ

Treatment perhaps no disease requires such a variety of remedies as this one but when it is complicated as it often is with all the symptoms of inflammatory fever venesection is not to be deferred

In general the primary Indication for the cure of this disease is that class of remedies called Cathartics and those of the most benefit are the Oleum ricini flowers of sulpur Calomel Another very useful Cathartic in this disease is the vitriolic solution of Mose by Enemata or glysters of various kinds of singular benefit in this disease Emetics are another class of remedies not to be dispensed with in the treatment of this disease Ipecacuanha In whatever way this medicine operates it is certainly of the first importance to be given in combination with a small quantity of opium thus to be given in the Dysenteria Cruentes

Or that variety attended with a discharge of blood Opium in this disease is of considerable benefit I know not of a single case in which I had to regret the free use of opium the patient previously to be evacuated by Cathartics Practitioners have found considerable benefit resulting from the free use of blisters to be applied over the abdomen a slight salivation by mercury is sometimes of utility the Mercury to be given with caution sometimes the Exhibition of Mercury brings on a mortal haemorrhage from the intestines, if it does not show its good effects in a short time its

Exhibition to be discontinued when the pyrexia attending this disease assumes the typhoid form Cathartics to be administered with caution owing to the debility which they produce anodyne and cordial Medicines in this case are to be resorted to

James

After Dysentery the next ~~in course~~ ~~that claims our attention~~ disease that comes under consideration is diarrhoea ~~attended with~~ frequent stools and sometimes ~~with~~ pyrexia there are several varieties of this disease viz. diarrhoea Mucosa Diarrhoea biliosa besids more too tedious to mention the same causes which produce dysentery may also produce this disease Treatment when the pulse is ~~over~~ frequent bleeding is to be resorted to with advantage among the remedies in this disease we must not omit mentioning Astringents ~~the~~ of which class the most important

is the terra Japonica or Kano a decoction of galls ½ oz of the best galls to a pint of water brandy 1 gill to be added Enemas are sometimes found of infinite advantage Absorbents are sometimes useful auxiliary medicines in this disease. Where the Magnesia lime water the operation of those medicines are to counteract acidity prevailing in the intestines

What I have said of the use of blisters in the dysentery is also applicable to diarrhoea

January 26th 1844

Barton on Cholera Morbus

This disease is attended with vomiting and purging of bilious matter it is truly a febrile disease in United States it is almost entirely to the summer season the disease for the most part makes its attack suddenly the patient suddenly attacked with violent vomiting and purging at first the pulse is full and strong but soon becomes low the patient debilitated

Treatment the most successful practice consists in giving mild tepid drinks viz. weak chicken broth warm water &c.

After the Intestines has been washed out Opium is to be given Enemata an infusion of linseed is found of benefit in some cases we must have immediate recourse to opium at other times stimulants are to be resorted to such as sinapisms in many cases of Cholera Morbus the warm bath is to be employed in no disease are stimulants called for with more energy if the patient be of a full habit and the pulse strong we are to employ the lancet this will sometimes restrain vomiting in the intermittent Cholera Morbus bark is to be employed

another variety of this disease which is called Cholera Infantum and which is confin'd to Infants differs but little in its symptoms and in the treatment from Cholera Morbus the principal symptoms are preternatural heat of the head attended with delirium and sometimes mania which is manifested in some instances by the child attempting to bite the nurse in the cure of this disease mild liquid drinks are to be employed when the stools are very fœtid mild cathartics and the early administration of opium will be found of benefit application of brandy to the abdomen the warm bath astringents &c. are of great benefit

January 27th 1814

Barton on dropsy by dropsy we mean an effusion of serous fluids into the different cavities of the body a disease for the most part attended with fever and of which there are several varieties the first of which is Hydrocephalus. or dropsy of the brain

Hydrothorax or dropsy of the chest

Ascites or dropsy of the abdomen

Hydrocele or dropsy of the testicle

and Anasarca or dropsy of the Cellular Membrane.

the first of which I shall treat of is Hydrocephalus ~~or~~ attended with a swelling of the head a collection of water principally in the ventricles fever pains of the head

dilatation of the pupil the patient drowsy the appetite impaired the pulse in the early stage does not appear much altered the face flushed particularly one side

February 14th 1815

Barton on haemorrhagies a disease attended with pyrexia and profuse discharge of blood of which there are several species the of which I shall mention is Epistaxis or bleeding from the nose this disease in children may be supposed to arise from plethora of the arterial system in old people it may arise from a contrary cause this disease in general announces itself by the following symptoms throbbing pains of the head flushings of the face the belly is almost universally costive the next bleeding I shall mention is haemoptysis attended with

of difficult breathing and cough the haemoptysis often succeeds Epistaxis when this has ceased to recur this disease may be considered hereditary it generally comes on with a pain of the thorax great heat of the chest flushings of the face &c. announce the approach of a discharge of blood from the lungs the next species of haemorrhagy I shall mention and certainly one of the most distressing is haemorrhoids or piles the first symptoms of this disease is pain about the loins and anus and attended with discharge of blood and sometimes mucus from the rectum

besides those already enumerated is Hematuria or discharge of blood from the urinary organs Haematamesis or discharge of blood from the stomach this sometimes may arise from blood sent by the liver through ductus communis into the duodenum and discharged by the Oesophagus Melaena or a discharge of bloody matter of the consistence of Molasses from the stomach or intestines

In the treatment of haemorrhages blisters and setons are of the first importance in haemorrhages purges are not to be reckoned remedies of the least importance in this disease Allum Combined with Opium is of the considerable benefit

The neutral salts nitre &c. is of considerable efficacy I should suppose Antimony to be of service in uterine haemorrhagy from the great benefit derived from its use in dysentery Ipecacuanha is considered by some writers as an ~~remedy of~~ absolute specific in this disease the med. to be given to the extent of 1... or 2 grains every hour to produce nausea Dr Fullen supposes it to produce a constriction of the Extremities of all the small vessels Digitalis given in combination with nitre is sometimes of benefit in uterine haemorrhagy Opium may be considered one of the most active remedies employed in haemorrhages particularly haemoptysis

In haemorrhoides the opium is not to be employed owing to its constipating qualities the sackharum saturni given to the extent of 5 6 or 7 gr is a remedy of singular benefit in Epistaxis as well haemoptisis and uterine haemorrhagy I have found it of importance to combine with it a small portion of Ipecacuanha applications of cold is sometimes of Eminent service

Parton as great he is good and wise
In Pious America's richest prize
He teaches no full of times to save
Our fellow creatures from an untimely grave
He teaches us 'gainst sickness to guard
Thrice he deserves heaven's richest reward

February 19 1815

Barton on the Neuroses or order of spasms the first disease I shall treat of under this head is tetanus of which authors mention four different species Opisthotonos Emprosthotonos Pleurosthotonos and trismus or locked Jaw tetanus is generally attended with universal rigidity of the muscles tetanus may arise from different causes wounds verminose affections Cold applied when the body is overheated also tetanus Arthriticus or the disease arising from retrocedent gout

generally tetanus may be defined a disease affecting the Muscles the developement of which is gradual the intellect in general is but little impaired the bowels for the most part obstinately constipated the disease is divided into two different varieties the tetanus symptomatic and the tetanus Idiopathicus the former arising from wounds &c. tetanus often comes on after a wound has healed favorably tetanus may arise from the bite of different venomous serpents in the treatment of this disease Opium is the first Medicine that claims our ~~p~~ at attention

This is certainly one the most im-
portant remedies employed in this dis
ease it should be given on the first
appearance of the disease in small
and frequent doses some authors re-
commend the Exhibition in the liquid
form fractions with laudanum is also
found beneficial in the employment
of opium in tetanus it should not only be
given largely by the mouth but also
in the form of Enema a tincture formed
of the seed of the datura stramonium
is sometime found of singular ben-
efit a decoction of tobacco in the form
of an injection is recommed in re-
curring to the use of this article

It should be employed with great caution musk is reccommend by some authors allied to those articles are those stimulant remedies Aether wine vitriolic acid the bark is reccommended reccommended by some authors it is certainly beneficial in the tetanus complicated with intermittent fever an Electuary formed of Mustard is of Eminent service given in large doses It is proper that I should say something concerning the use of Mercury Dr Barton admits of the propriety of giving ~~it~~ Calomel to purge

he mentions this as a preventative
after wounds it must be given to
excite the Mercurial fever. Dr
Barton mentions a case that
he cured after coming on by Mer-
cury he says upon the whole it
is an efficacious remedy the foot
bath may sometimes be resorted
to with children in the convulsions
this remedy to be employed with
great caution the warm bath
is highly recommended by most
writers it is certainly not so dan-
gerous as the foot bath Barton
mentions a case that he

which he cured by bleeding
he says he is far from considering
there is any inflammatory ten-
dency in this disease trismus
has been known to disappear
on the appearance of the hae-
morrhoidal flux as the bowels are
obstinately costive mild and in
some cases drastic purgatives
are to be employed Dr Barton
mentions a case that he cured
by cathartics Calomel and Jalap
this shows the antispasmodic
power of Cathartics

Feb. 23. 1815

I go on to speak of other diseases nearly allied to tetanus the first of which I shall mention is Epilepsy this and convulsions is so nearly allied that the treatment is nearly the same in this disease there is a violent convulsion of the muscles followed by sleep this disease arises from various causes Epilepsy differs from convulsions in some respects Epilepsy may certainly be classed among the hereditary diseases Epilepsy may be brought on by terror pressure of the brain also produces it

I go on to speak of the remedys employed in Epilepsy physicians have been much divided concerning the propriety of bloodletting the prudent practitioner will have recourse to bloodletting but it should not be employed largely blisters ans sinapisms are of Eminent service in the periodical Epilepsy purges are always to be employed particularly when the disease arises in children from worms an Emetic given an hour before the accession of the expected fit will sometimes be of benefit

Theoretically reviewing the subject
one should expect benefit from the free
the free use of foxglove when the dis-
ease arises from plethora
the opium is a remedy not to be omitted
in the treatment of this disease and
of all others it is certainly the one to be
most relied on the powdered seed of the
Datura stramonium given in the
dose of 6 grains twice in 24 hours
will be found an all important
remedy the external application
of tobacco to the scrobiculus cordis
bark combined with the chalybeates
is a remedy of no mean value
the root of the wild valerian
employed in decoction Infusion

Extract ~~and~~ the powder the powder is the most general way of giving the dose is to be increased according to circumstances from 1 to 2 or 3 ʒ when given in the form of powder to be combind with bark

Among the Metallic remedies in this disease the most important is the cuprum ammoniacum this being a powerful medicine it should be begun in small doses from $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of it creates nausea it should be combind with ginger Epilepsy has been cured by salivation brought on by Mercury this to be employed with caution

until it brings on ardor urina a
solution of white vitriol and sugar
of lead will be found an excellent
injection if not sufficiently irrita-
ting it should be combined with
Corrosive Sublimate
I now proceed to the consideration
of Chancre the first observation is
those with short prepuces are not
so liable to chancre in men the
fraenum prepuce and glans
is the most frequent seat of the
disease in Woman the vagina
and labia of the chancre forms on
the glans or prepuce the inflam-
mation runs high

When the chancre is seated at the angle of the fraenum of it should not be destroyed it should be divided by the knife to prevent matter from being confin'd phymosis and paraphymosis is consequences of chancres Mercury is certainly a specific in the cure of chancre the chancre may also be cured by removing it with the knife or the caustic the best is to avail ourselves both of local and general remedies application of lunar caustic is preferable to excision after the first sloughs off the application to be

Renewed among the local applications the Mercurial ointments are the best they quickly create a new action of the parts lotions of blue and white vitriol are the best if there is a tendency to inflammation red precipitate should be sprinkled over the chancre the blue pill will be found an excellent substitute for the calomel if this should not agree with the stomach and the intestines you may also make use of frictions on the inside of the thigh this will expeditate salivation there is no test of the operation of mercury except it produces salivation

March the 3d 1815

Dorsey on the Bubo

Buboes are swellings of the lymphatic glands and are a consequence of the Venereal poison buboes begin with a pain and small tumor in the groin the color of the skin remarkably altered in the cure resolution if possible must be effected the most favorable way of administering the Mercury is to rub it on the inside of the thigh all the remedies for inflammation are to be employed leeches are to be applied to the tumor but in spite of every exertion sometimes suppuration will be the result

of this should be the case a small open-
ing should be made with a lancet
and the caustic should be applied
to destroy the skin and make the
opening large repeated applicaton of
blisters and the antiphlogistic plan
followed up will sometimes occasion
the absorption of the pus of the con-
stitution suffers bark should be employ
ed of there is a scrofulous habit ½ of a
grain of the corrosive sublimate and
½ grains of acuta given 3 times a
day will be found beneficial

Indent Sam

This Indenture made this tenth day of July AD 1845 between Joseph Griffith of Charlestown Lawrence Cherbe

George Weaver

J. F. Thomas

Sam'l Nixon

George Weaver

Favorite of Joseph

this week

Thing then

Lewis Gill

Thing

Thing things

Thing things

things

things things

Joseph Griffith

things things

Sam'l Nixon

Thing

Thing

Thing

Thing

In the Lues venerea the tonsils are first found inflamed and ulcers form on the fauces in order to discriminate between the venereal and common sore throat or the exudation of coagulable lymph on the fauces ~~in the~~ you must observe in the former the ulcers have the appearance of being scooped out out of the substance sometimes Lues comes out in blotches on the skin the mercury to be exhibited as in the chancre sometimes the blotches produce ulcers the red precipitate is then to be sprinkled over them the diet need not be restricted

The same treatment as in the first stage is to be followed up in the second. In nodes no local treatment is necessary the general treatment will suffice.

Dorsey

James Griffith

Joseph Griffith

Joseph Griffith

James Stephen

Ellis

Ellis Lewis

W W Wizen

Jos Stephen Barson

Rule

Ellis Lewis M.D

Book. March the 29th 1815