

W. B. Hooper
1834

W. B. Hooper
1835

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Rm. Parrish
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Twenty Second Lecture July 3. 1834.
On the Treatment of Malignant Cholera.

We have stated that when Cholera appeared here in 1832, - Diarrhea prevailed very extensively as a premonitory symptom. As this was an evidence of the prostration which was about to ensue if it were not checked, - it appeared plain that it would not be proper to treat this as the ordinary bilious diarrhea by a purge &c. - It was the signal of an approaching enemy, - & after various trials, - Dr. Parikh found no recipe more effectual in checking it, than the Camphorated Mixture composed of

℞. Camphora \mathcal{f} ℥ij
Sp. Sassafras Comp. \mathcal{f} ℥i
Sacch. Alb. ℥ij

M. Give a table spoonful every 2 hrs, & add from 15 to 30 gr. Sandalum, according to the urgency of the symptoms. - Sometimes the Cretaceous Mixture was preferred. -

He also recommended some Post Wine Sarsaparilla, made by taking about a Wine glassful of good Post

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Wine, pouring it in a tumbler, - adding a little
Loaf Sugar, then filling the tumbler with boiling
Water & grating over it some nutmeg. - Chicken
Water. - Spiced Beef Tea &c. were also given. -

In some cases, he directed some Spiced Syr. of Rhub. -
a Dessert or Table Spoonful every 2 or 3 hrs. with or
without Sassafras according to circumstances. -
The treatment should be Cordial, Restorative but
not Drastic.

If the Stomach was very irritable sometimes ap-
ply the Spice Plaister, - or use Injections of a Cordial
nature, as for inst. a wineglassful of Mucilage of
Gum Arabic with a little Port Wine & perhaps
a little Sassafras. -

Sometimes however the Premonitory Symptoms
were of a Dysenteric Nature, - then a dose of
Castor Oil with from 15 to 30 grs. Sassafras was
applicable; - but at the same time keeping a steady
eye upon the first approach of Diarrhea. -

Soon after opening the Cholera Hospital, - we gave
strong Stimulants in the very first stage, such as

The Camphor Mixture with the Aron. Sp. Annus.
but this was soon laid aside. - It was very evi-
dent that weak Cordial treatment was better
adapted than concentrated strong cordial or
stimulant. - Ardent Spirit in any Shape was not
acceptable or suitable even to the drunkard. -

Mary's Cordial seemed to suit some patients very well. -
The Sun Apparatus for heating the patients, was
soon abandoned; - they could not bear it. -

Emetics were sometimes useful; - Salt & Water
when the Stomach was overloaded proved serviceable.

Dr. Stevens Remedy was tried, but its results
were not flattering. - What was it?

Suppers were not safe to me. - too great sensibility, in some cases.

When the patient passed to the second stage,
it was necessary to ride higher in treatment, -

^{Anodyne Injection}
we frequently employed a remedy of which
we have before spoken as useful in hemorrhage,

Rice of Acet. Plumbi - $\text{ʒ} \text{ij}$

Rins $\text{ʒ} \text{ss}$ or $\text{ʒ} \text{ss}$

Opium $\text{ʒ} \text{ij}$ -

Sometimes Gall de. & other astringents, but the lightest
Cordials held the preference.

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Sometimes the Conspiration was profuse & morbid according to the view of "Disintegration", & to check it, the patient was rubbed with a saturated Solution of Alum & Brandy; then wiped dry.

Sinapisms often acted happily, but some patients from the excitement of the nervous system could not endure them. - Dr. Roe of N. York recommended a stimulating ointment composed of Ung. Merc. Fort, - Camphor - & Cayenne Pepper.

Blisters were sometimes applied; - the cuticle removed & the spot dressed with Merc. ointment & Gray Ox. of Merc. - Minute doses of Colomet were also tried so as to influence the Liver.

Nutritious diet was used & among other things a Papp made by taking some best Wheat flour, tying it up in a cloth, boiling it for several hours till it becomes hard as Chalk; - milk thickened with this grated into it, - together with Nutmeg, was delightful to the patients. It is Obnoxious. -

The Malt Liqueors were sometimes grateful and serviceable. as Porter

The indications in the treatment then were 1. To check the inordinate discharge; - 2. To bring about mercurial action & 3. To support the strength. -

This was the treatment for profuse evacuations; - but there were other cases of violent spasms with high arterial action. - Then it was proper to clear out the stomach, - & sometimes even to resort to the Lancet & to opiates. - *Inhalation of Ox. & other Gases.* -

In the state of Collapse, various remedies were tried, but all seemed of little or no avail. - Bleeding was much extolled, but upon trial, it, too, was found ineffectual. - If a recovery from this state, ever took place, it depended upon that unknown, unmeasured, innate power of the system, of which man knows nothing. -

We have already alluded to the deceptive symptoms which appeared in the last stages, when nature made her last opposing effort. *This often deceives the practitioner as being the result of pleurisy.*

We will now close the subject with a few general observations, which may, perhaps, be of service at some future period. -

The indiscretions of medical men, - were one great, & we might say the only cause of the popular commotion, which existed in this city. -

The practice of trumpeting abroad medical practices (as they may be termed) brought on the difficulty. - If a man conscientiously believes that one or another practice will produce a happy effect, - let him make the experiment, - but let him not sound it abroad thro' all the newspapers, until he is fully satisfied of its advantage.

Medical men must not only examine & provide for the body, - but they must also look beyond that to the mind. - Now, if we recollect that an ignorant man is brought up with different views & feelings from men of science, - that he has a dread of a Doctor, - we can in a slight degree, imagine what must be his feelings, when, upon the page of every newspaper, he reads various accounts of dissections &c. & at the same time knows that if he is attacked & dies, he becomes a subject for similar treatment.

The importance then of attending to the mind, should never be overlooked; - & in fitting up the Hospital by D. H. it was duly attended to. A great variety of beautiful flowers was interspersed; - & both within & without presented a beautiful appearance, to lay aside, if possible, the gloominess of the scene. - Besides this, gloomy conversation respecting dissections &c, was totally excluded. - & above all, due regard was paid to funeral decency; - & indeed, this latter to the mind of an ignorant individual is a matter of vast importance. -

Remember then that the Influence of Mind upon Matter is great, - & that no man can be an intelligent physician who overlooks that part of the subject in practice. -

Twenty Third Lecture July 7. 1834. -
Cholera Infantum, - is defined to consist in
a vomiting & purging of infants, - & is commonly
called Summer Complaint, - The chief cause
of it is, extreme heat in crowded & badly ventilated
places, - & also bad diet, - It is evidently caused
by heat, because it never occurs except in hot weather.
The summer of 1806 was remarkably cool, & there
was comparatively little sickness. -

We have already said that the common Cholera
of adults rarely proved fatal with proper treatment;
but in children, the reverse is the case, - Cholera is
very fatal. - Now what is the cause of this difference?
We answer that on the tender infant, heat has a much
more powerful influence, - than upon adults who have
long been accustomed to endure it. - If we walk thro'
the alleys & lanes of the City on a hot morning suc-
ceeding a hot night, they may be seen reclining on
the bosoms of the mothers, - with a cold, clammy
skin, - shrunken neck &c. - evidently showing their
suffering from the heat. -

Dehydration is another cause of the disease; - to this diarrhoea sometimes supervenes, - & the case then generally proves fatal. The attempt to arrest the disease by medical treatment while these causes prevail, may be compared to an attempt to reduce the inflammation of a punctured wound, while the thorn remains in the flesh. - The hot weather, dehydration &c. continuing; - only aggravate the disease, & make a cure almost beyond hope. -

Some die in a few days; - others in a few weeks; - some terminate their lives in convulsions; - others, just before death, have the red blood traversing the eye, from the debilitated, relaxed condition of those vessels which in health carry only serum blood. -

Another circumstance worthy of notice, is that if you put your hand upon the knee or leg of the little patient in Cholera, you will find its extremities cold.

Treatment. - When Dr. Griffiths was asked the question, what could be done to prevent so great mortality among the young patients affected with Cholera - his answer was one well worth remembering.

He said "lance their joints, & send them out of town".
 This advice is very good for those in affluent cir-
 cumstances, & who are able to comply with it; - but it
 unfortunately happens, that a large majority of
 cases occur in the midst of poverty, where they are
 unable to be sent to enjoy the fresh country air. -
 Hence when we are called to a child in these circum-
 stances, we find him with a cold, clammy skin, -
 shrank neck &c. - & we commonly commence with
 a little chiekw. water; - & small quantities of Soda
 Water may be given frequently repeated. - It may
 put in a 3℥ vial & corked & kept in a cool place; -
 then when the cork is drawn & the mouth of the bottle
 applied to the child's mouth, - it will suck with a
 avidity - thus the bottle may be kept & often applied. -
 In the country, it may be formed by dissolving the
 Soda Powder & giving a little at a time. -
 sometimes the stomach will reject everything &
 we are compelled to resort to external applications.
 - Then the Spice Plaster may be employed; - made
 however differently from that used for adults, -

it must contain much less Pepper, - not more than a teaspoonful because the tender patient cannot bear it. -

From an examination of the stools, it will be found that the secretory functions are impaired, - especially by those of the Liver. - Here then, very minute doses of Calomel have a very happy effect. - Case a few nights since, - lanced his pums, & gave him \mathfrak{ss} Cal. about every 3 hours, just dusted over his drink. -

Sometimes the Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb, - or the Rhubarb & Nutmeg Tea prove serviceable. -

After these have operated we may restrict the evacuations, by - for instance

Pot. Carbonas (Sae Tatar) \mathfrak{ss}

Sacch. alb.

Acac. Gum. \overline{aa} \mathfrak{ss}

Aq. Cinnamon. \mathfrak{ss}

Tinct. Opio \mathfrak{ss}

Of this, give a teaspoonful every hour. -

Sometimes however something more astringent may be necessary & we may prescribe a mixture

of - Ost. Prep. - or Brita Prep. - *Ziff* *Ziff*

Sacch. alb.

Acac. Gum. \overline{aa} *Zi*

Ag. Cinnam. *Ziff*

Give in about same dose.

We have mentioned that during the attack the feet
 & legs are cold & clammy, - consequently, - it is proper
 that the child should wear thick wollen stockings,
 as much so as in the midst of Winter, for it is all
 important that the extremities be kept warm.

But while attending to this, we must not forget that
 the child must enjoy cool air & cool water.

If the gums are swollen or doubtful, - lance them.
 It is sometimes objected by mothers, & even by some
 medical men, - that if the gums are lanced too early
 the teeth will not come thro', - but a cicatrix will
 form, thro' which it will be more difficult for the
 teeth to pass at some future period, - but this is
 absurd, - for experience teaches us that a cica-
 trix is much more tender than the original
 true covering.

When Dentition is connected with Cholera, - if the patient be not soon relieved after lancing the joints; - apply blisters behind the ears. - This is learnt from the fact that during dentition, sores frequently appear behind the ears of children; - Showing that Nature fixes upon that as the spot for counter-irritation. - We see also that the little creature will sometimes be continually scratching behind their ears; - hence, we must scratch for them by means of blisters. -

In some low cases, blisters to the wrist prove beneficial.

Great attention should be paid to the Diet. - If the system be reduced to a low state, we may give Animal Soup, - Beef Tea, - & even weak Milk Punch, in some instances - Water - child took it, till habit but care must be taken that its use do not become habitual - also some best Mad. Wine.

After the early symptoms have passed, we may prescribe -

Bark (powdered)	ʒj
Brus'd Clove	ʒij
Lime Water	fʒiij

Stand for few hours; then decant & give a teasp. full or two several times a day.

The Infusion of Dewberry has been recommended by Dr. Chapman. - Small portions of Port Wine -
 These remarks, it must be recollected, - apply more particularly to those who cannot be removed out of town. - But tho' they cannot do this, it is well for them to take the children early in the morning to some such place as a Public Square & remain there in the shade, enjoying the cool air till evening, - or over in the woods at Camden. -

The country-air is so very beneficial that we cannot too strongly recommend it. Case of son Isaac, who was almost in articulo mortis, - revived by a journey in Steam Boat up to Burlington to enjoy the fresh country air. -

Cholera Infantum sometimes assumes a Chronic form & then the patient may continue for weeks. -
 It is important to attend to largeness of quantity of Nature. -
 Salt Food is generally preferred by them. - In these cases it is often proper to allow them that food for which Nature more earnestly calls. - Thus, cases have been known to be benefited & we might be cured by the use of Ham, - Butter, - Salted Her-

ring to. - And knowing this to be fact, - D. P. some-
times directs the Ess. of Ham to be bottled up &
kept in a cool place, for use. -

It is an unfavourable symptom to see a child
with a morbidly voracious appetite: - or with an
apthous state of the mouth. - One case of recovery
from sore mouth under the use of Lime Water & Bark
Nistar's remedy for it was Scalded Lemonade. -

Case of a child whose stomach ^{rejected} every thing that
could be given to it, until, at last, a teaspoonful
of pure Cold Water was given it, - which seemed to
agree with it & it revived. - White Sacket. -

It is proper to keep the surface of the body warm,
but the main remedy to be depended upon is Fresh Air.

We do not consider the disease as inflammatory,
& consequently think Bleeding improper. -

^{Expulsion of air from the lungs, - sometimes too much}
But "Prevention is better than Cure," hence we would
advise that windows should be left open during the
warm summer nights, - so that air can circulate
freely thro' the apartment. - Counts & Alloys improper. -

Their cry for Cold Water is often answered by

The Mother or Nurse, with warm Teas & other like nonsense to cure the Cholera, - when if a little Cool Water were given, they would soon be quiet. - They should be washed in the morning with cool Water & kept comfortable thro' the Day. - That might often be prevented, a disease which carries off great numbers of our infantile population. -

Case of Child of Frenchman, whose family had lived upon weak & vapid food, - he, thinks that was the proper diet to prevent disease; - it was directly the reverse. - Several Children had died & this one was placed under prophylactic treatment in order to prevent an attack. - (See N. Am. Med. & Surg. Journal). -

Antidote for Arsenic lately discovered & said to be the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, recently prepared, & given in about 12 times the quantity of Arsenic taken, -

Twenty-Fourth Lecture. July 10. 1834. -
On Poisons. - The importance of the stomach to
the Animal Economy is well-known, - hence it is
plain that if a poison be taken into it, the ef-
fects of it are soon felt upon the whole system.

Among those which are most fatal when
swallowed, we may place at the head of the list,
Arsenic. The effects of this in large doses have
often been seen & noticed. - Case of a ¹⁸¹⁵ Frenchman
who, in a paroxysm of insanity, - swallowed a-
bout $\frac{3ij}{j}$ of it, & died in about an hour. -
An examination showed that his stomach was
completely seared or cauterized. -

We may here make a remark that the
practice of using Arsenic for the destruction of
Rats is improper, - for the poison may be convey-
ed by them, - to places & by means, little suspected.

To illustrate this, we will mention the case of
a family, who went into the country for a short
time, & during their absence, sprinkled some Ar-
senic about the house, - on the dresser &c. - A

salt-vase stood upon the dresser uncovered & over this, the rats travelled, leaving in it sufficient to affect the whole family; - for one day after their return, - they partook of a dish seasoned with this salt, & soon after every one was sick.

This practice, therefore, of thus using Arsenic should be abandoned, - for, after poisoning the family itself, the rat may, in the next minute, be rolling in the flour-barrel of a neighbour & thus injure them also. It should be absolutely prohibited by law. -

Another case of supposed poison from this, occurred in a large family, residing near St. Parishes. After eating a meal, they were seized with vomiting.

Dr. Keal was called in & found them all affected with vomiting & great distress about the stomach. -

Dr. Parrish was called in consultation. -

One youth was worse than the rest, & from the history of his case, it appeared that he did not partake of much supper & consequently had but a slight attack in the evening, & in the morning prepared to eat his breakfast, whereby it is probable he got another dose

his attacks proved fatal. - Dr. Griffiths, Neal & P. -
were in consultation. - The neighbors, who went in, to ren-
der assistance, - after taking all possible care as to clean-
liness, &c. - ate some food prepared. - & they seemed to get
sick. - Their sickness, however, appeared to arise chiefly
from imagination for they were soon relieved. -

On examining the body of the dead youth, in presence
of the Coroner & Jury, - the stomach presented a red
appearance as in Malignant Fever, but from the pre-
ceding symptoms, - the physicians thought that the
death was occasioned by Arsenic. -

We will now relate an incident which here
occurred, which is important in its bearing & in-
struction, in more than one point of view. -

The Master of the House was one of those men of
peculiar, vindictive mind, who, instead of referring
the thing to accident, continually sought for a victim
upon whom to charge the nefarious deed. - A poor
servant girl lived in the house with her child, - he
fixed his suspicion upon her; he inquired more par-
ticularly into her character than before & learnt that

the child was illegitimate. This increased his sus-
 picion, & he went & laid his complaint before the
 Coroner's Inquest, consequently they were obliged to
 investigate the matter, & the whole was brought be-
 fore the public. - He & his wife, both well drilled,
 deposed that the girl only feigned sickness, - &
 the testimony of the physicians, Neal & P. - not a-
 greeing with this, - the accuser called their judg-
ment in question. - Here then stood the cause
 with statements pro & con, when at that critical
 moment, a thought providentially came across
 the mind of Dr. P. - He recollected that on visiting
 the family in the morning, he had examined the
 tongues & found them remarkably furred & white;
 he immediately requested, after explaining his
 views, that a line should be formed & a dis-
 play of tongues made in order that the Coroner
 & Jury might judge for themselves. - It was granted,
 a "display of tongues" was examined by Coroner &
 Jury & they were perfectly satisfied that the
 tongue of the accused girl, was quite as white

& as much injured, - if not more so than, the other.
 This then convinced them that she was similarly
 affected the rest, & they accordingly acquitted her. -
 This, however, did not satisfy the thirst for vengeance
 of the master: - from a testimony which he afterwards
 made before a magistrate, he had ^{her} arrested & confined
 in Prison until the Court of Oyer & Terminer came
 round, when she was acquitted without hesitation. -
 Such a piece of brutality & revenge should receive
 severe but well-merited treatment. —

We will next take up Laudanum. - Death, from this
 taken in an overdose, generally occurs among children,
 but adults sometimes resort to it for suicide. -

A prevailing & popular idea is that medicines grow
 weak by age, - & to Laudanum they apply the same
 rule, sometimes with great detriment; for we know that
 the contrary is the case, because from the evaporation of
 the Alcohol, - small particles ^{of} will be deposited, & from this
 turbid solution, sufficient Opium might pass out in one
 drop to kill a child. - Several instances of this kind,
 have come under the notice of Dr P. - Case of a young

infant, to whom he was called, I found under the influence of Saurdanum. - Upon enquiry, the mother said she had given it but 3 drops, but from its effects, the D^r felt inclined to call her memory in question - On going to the Apothecary's however, whence it had been obtained, it appeared that he had dispensed it from the large bottle in which it was originally made, & consequently some Op. had flowed out with it. - He rec^d. a lecture for his carelessness which was probably useful.

Another case of child afflicted with Catarrh, - some Saurd. was given it which had been long standing in the bottle. - They shook it up, added a little water & gave it as they supposed a small & weak dose, - when, in reality, it was a death dose. - Also another similar.

Being once called in consultation with a practitioner in the country, - D^r P. proposed giving some Saurd. - & upon asking the practitioner if his Saurd. was clear & good, he seemed to laugh & think it of little consequence. - On asking to examine his bottle, he showed it, & it was turbid. - D^r P. then showed the impropriety of adm. unclarified Saurd. & gave him a serviceable lecture.

The symptoms which present after swallowing an overdose of Laud. - are well-marked. - In about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour or an hour the patient feels its influence. - he has stertorous breathing; slow, full & laboured pulse; - livid ^{dark purple} colour of the countenance, - contracted pupil &c. - & an experienced practitioner can rarely be deceived as to the cause, ^{smell his breath} -

Case of a young lady, whom C. was called from his bed to see very early one morning, in consultation with a very respectable practitioner, who thought she was very singularly affected. - He found her in a state of profound coma; - with stertorous breathing; - livid countenance &c. & he immediately suspected that Laud. had caused the mischief. - He made this communication to his medical friend; - & leaving him to make some inquiries, he returned home for a stomach-tube. - From the inquiries &c. they were induced to search the room, & at length in the closet; they found the Laud. bottle almost empty, & upon it, the name of the Apothecary whence it came. - It was ascertained that the afternoon previous, the young lady had obtained Zij Laud. & thus the disease was explained. - She had passed beyond recovery & died. -

Treatment. - Formerly Emetics were the remedies upon which medical men relied, with a view of un-
derstanding to evacuate the stomach of its noxious con-
tents. - These, however, if not given soon after the poison,
were often ineffectual. - One case of a woman to
whom large quantities of Tart. Em. - Specac. + Sulph. Lime
were given, - tickled her fauces, - ^{W.S. 1/2 grain each of them -} applied tobacco plas-
ter to her stomach; - kept her in constant agitation, un-
til at length vomiting was produced. - So violent was
the irritation, necessary that next day she was attacked
with Croup. - She recovered. - ^{Dark cold water on head}

A Syringe & Flexile Tube for the purpose of washing
out the stomach are much preferable. - Of these we
shall treat in Surgical Lectures. -

Cases may & do occur in which after we have suc-
ceeded in evacuating & washing out the stomach, the
patient will die. - This was not fully understood.

Case of a child who had taken ^{ten drops} an emetic of
orated wine. I cleansed the stomach, but it died.

Same happened to another child. -
<sup>Pulmonary vessels become filled with blood from the treatment, & after
wards pour out serum into the lungs.</sup>

Twenty-Fifth Lecture July 14. 1834

We now come to speak of the effects of a disease produced by Saurdanum. - It follows after the opium has been removed from the stomach & the patient recovers from the effect of a narcotic upon the brain - the heart ceases to act in consequence of nervous action being continued - but by artificial respiration can be kept up until the effects of the narcotic pass. - ^{There is a certain period, when the system received such a shock from the poison, that recovery afterwards is beyond all hope. - This we will illustrate by cases. - 1818. - At Cooper's Creek, a young lady of respectable family & connections, - in a paroxysm of insanity, took 3ij of strong Saurdanum. - Dr. Academy of Haddonfield was first called, & he immediately despatched a messenger for Dr. Parrish. - He gave her Tartar Emetic, - Citric Acid, - Tobacco Injection, which was immediately returned, - but it produced no vomiting. Her pulse was slow, - countenance livid, - action of her carotids powerful, - & she had no power of speech or deglutition. - Dr. H. bled her twice. -}

When Dr. P. saw her, her countenance was livid, - pulse still full, - could understand what was said to her when roused, - respiration laboured, & her shoulders

^{impulsed contracts}
 soon in breathing. - He introduced a flexible tube into
 her stomach, & washed it out with a syringe. - She
 improved, - her intellect became more clear, so that she
 told that she took the Sand. unconsciously. - She knew
 she ought not to take it, but could not help it, - in-
 dently having been induced at the time. - She also
 expressed her fear that she had given Sand. to her
 little sister who was in the room. - As she seemed thus
 improving the washing was continued for an hour,
 with warm water & Chamomile Tea. - then injected
 some Castor Oil thro' the tube to cleanse her bowels,
 & withdrew it. - Injected Salt & Water per anum. -

D. H. had already applied sinapisms to her legs,
 & they now directed a large mustard Plaster over
 the stomach, & prepared for stimulating internally, if
 the succeeding debility should require it.

They then retired about 15 minutes to partake of
 a dish of Tea & repose themselves.

On returning, they found her pulse very frequent
 & she was much worse. - she complained of being
 very dry, - delirium soon followed, - subultis

tendinum &c. - They directed a free use of Vol. Alkali; & stimulant drinks; - & D^r P. left her in care of D^r H. & returned home. - In about 15 or 20 min. after he drove off, she died. - Thus she took the Sassafras at 1 P.M. - D^r P. saw her at 7 P.M. & left her at 11 P.M. - If another case should occur, - he would not wash the stomach so long, but would commence more quickly upon stimulants; as Brandy Toddy &c. -

11/4 - 1818. - At 11 P.M. summoned in haste to see the wife of a respectable dry good merchant, who, in a paroxysm of insanity, had taken ʒi of strong Sassafras. - On arriving at the house, the confusion existing there was beyond description. - The woman, lay in bed, with 2 infants, - one about 4, the other about 2 years of age. - The poison was just beginning to develop its effects, - the countenance was suffused, - the temporal arteries turpid, - but coma had not yet taken place, - she, however, wished not to be disturbed, but to lie quietly & sleep. - D^r P. sent for

Dr. Wood to assist him in his efforts to restore her. - He pro-
 ceeded to wash out the stomach, but at first she resisted.
 He then appealed to her in the strongest language, to
 excite within her a love of life, & found but one
 point upon which her distracted mind could be touch-
 ed, & that was maternal affection. After urging her
 with a strong attack upon this point, she at length, con-
 sented to live for her children. - He then introduced the
 tube & withdrew the Scurdamm. - then washed out the
 stomach, emptying it into a white basin (very important
 so as to see when the liquid is colourless & the Scurd. evacuated)
 Her countenance was still suffused & pulse strong, con-
 sequently it was thought proper to bleed her about ʒj.
 Cold water was applied to her head & dashed in her
 face. - Their attention was now directed to the stomach,
 expecting, that since it had received so violent a shock,
 atony or spasm might ensue; - & they directed a large
 mustard plaster to the stomach, - also sinapisms to
 the legs. - Ginger Tea, - Vol. Alkali, &c. -
 Her face ~~was~~ ^{now} ~~continued~~ ^{became} pale, - skin cool, & stomach tor-
 pid, - so that she scarcely felt the Tea, - Vol. Alkali, &

apt. Hartshorn - and in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, she took a large quantity of these powerful stimulants. - She complained of cold ankles &c. - & hot irons were placed near them. - also, hot Brandy & Cayenne Pepper rubbed upon the extremities. - She was still cool, but more rational & grateful for what was done for her. - They gave her Tapioca & Sage - also Brandy &c. -

On the next day, rejection took place with some fever, & the parts to which the Sinapisms had been applied were somewhat inflamed: - Several days elapsed before her complete recovery. -

D. P. had a long conversation with her privately, & in the course of it, she gave him a history of the temptations to suicide under which she had long laboured, she was particularly struck with the remark that after once reading of a suicide which some person had committed, - she felt a desire to do it which was almost irresistible. - This added weight to the opinion previously entertained that the publication of suicidal cases is productive of much injury, - cruel to surviving friends, & should be frowned upon by the public. -

Another case in consultation with some young Physicians, - Dr Paul's & Dr. Matthews. - A young woman, who had determined to destroy herself, took a quantity of Laud. in about 6j of Cordial. About 1/2 hours elapsed, before Dr P. saw her, - she was then in a profound stupor, - the pauses between her respirations were so long, that she seemed as if dead. - At last, a very long pause occurred, - one of them said they felt no pulse, & they thought her dead. - Just as Dr P. was about to withdraw the tube, another effort was made at respiration. - They thus persevered, - washed out the stomach, & immediately injected strong stimulants, - as Ginger-Tea, - bol. Alkali &c. - applied large sinapisms, & her condition seemed so low, that he took a burning brand from the fire, & applied it time after time to the leg. - At first, she did not feel it, - but shortly an impression was made, & she was, at length, rescued. -

Another case of a young man in Market St., who took a quantity of Laudanum in Spirit. - After washing out his stomach, - a state of collapse ensued; - sinapisms, - external & internal stimulants were used,

but they did not rouse him. - Then tried the fire brand, touched him & he appeared to feel it, - repeated it several times, & he revived. - Recovered. -

The practice of bleeding largely in these cases is not a good one, because the system will be much debilitated & we should not weaken it still more by bleeding. - We have mentioned a case in which we did it, but we would not do it again, for if the tube is used, there is a sudden abstraction of the poison & debility immediately follows. -

The general treatment then is to evacuate the stomach by the tube as quickly as possible, - or by vomiting if called to the case sufficiently early; - then avoid the debility which follows. -

D^r Physick first introduced the tube & the stimulating pear, into practice in this country & we think into the World.

Case of a raga bond, - who for a wager, undertook to drink of Brandy. - He was a hard drinker, drunk when he commenced the draught, - & it soon terminated his existence. -

D^r P. has seen children brought to the very verge of the grave by drink; - washed out their stomachs with the tube & they recovered. -

One man, who was in the habit of taking Laud. every evening before going to bed. - One afternoon, having been spent in a gambling room, - in the evening, he was evidently under the influence of Ardent Spirits. - On retiring to bed, he took his Laud. as usual; - but in the morning was found dead; - and as blue as Indigo. -

D^r Brown, - an example of a similar kind. - The late D^r Barton used to relate an anecdote of him of this nature. - He came to London to deliver a lecture, - & D^r Barton, who had previously attended his lectures in Edinburgh, went to hear him. - After lecture, he complained of being unwell; - with a violent pain in his head &c. - & D^r Barton told him in a jocular manner that it would be a good opportunity of illustrating practically to the class, - his peculiar views & treatment of this disease. - He said he

would, - & accordingly drank glass after glass of Brandy & Sauternes, - which proved fatal to him.

Dr. Vanstuy, now practising in Princeton N.J. formerly practised at Cranberry, N.J. - & he told Dr. P. that while there he had seen no less than 6 deaths among children, from drinking liquor in the harvest-field, while carrying it to the workmen. - The little creatures would become intoxicated, - & be of a source of merriment for the elder ones, - & then be carried out in the shade to snore it off, - & sure enough, they would sleep it off by the sleep of death. -

These cases show that death from Ardent Spirits may ensue in the same manner as death from Opium, - & that a state of "dead-drunken" is, for those unaccustomed to it, - a very critical period.

It is of great importance to recollect, in treating this disease from Opium, - that prostration will ensue corresponding to the excitement which had been removed, - & it is proper to provide & prepare for this beforehand, instead of waiting its approach. -

D^r Miskar use to relate an anecdote showing the judgment of Cullen, which occurred while he was a student at Edinburgh. - One of the students, during the reign of the Brunonian system, of sthenic, asthenic pulse &c. - took several drachms of Saunderson by way of experiment. - He then paraded around among his companions in order to counteract the narcotic impression. - In the evening, he went to the Theatre, & fell down in the Pit: - his companions, being aware of his experiment, - held a kind of consultation over him, & one proposed that since the stimulating effects of the Saunderson had now ceased, they should again excite him by another dose. - Some however objected, & in the mean time, D^r Cullen was sent for: & he came & was made acquainted with the circumstances of the youth & with the proposition which had been made to stimulate him with Saunderson. - "Why" said he, "will you give him a stimulant possessing narcotic power also, when we have stimulants without the narcotic power?" - He then sat down, - wrote a prescription for a pretty large

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dose of Musk, - which was administered to the youth & he recovered. -

Twenty-Sixth Lecture July 17. 1834

On Enteritis. - This term is generally employed to signify an inflammation of the bowels. -

Richat contributed much towards extending our knowledge of diseases by observing the relations between the different organs of the human system. - We shall now treat of Inflammation as attacking particular structures. - In books, we read of Infl. of the peritoneal covering of the different organs, but those are all such as may be considered the same disease (inwarding the same structure).

The mucous coat is also subject to Inflammation & the evidences, of it distinct from those of Periton. Infl. are that, ^{with labor} coagulable lymph is thrown out, which is productive of serious & even fatal consequences to the patient. - Peritoneal Infl., however, is more dangerous than that of the mucous coat, because it has no "back door" by which it can escape. - It seldom occurs without

some external violence having been inflicted, but it may sometimes; - but real Idiopathic Peritonitis we consider a very rare disease. - D^r P. has met with it in the course of his practice. - It is attended, with fever, - pain, tenderness on pressure; - peculiar deceptive pulse, as mentioned in 2 cases in Lecture on Pulse. -

If the patient has chills followed by Fever, - with pain & tenderness, - cautious bleeding may be advisable, - but mere tenderness of the abdomen on pressure is not a sufficient warrant for the use of the lancet, because it may be owing to that nervous sensibility of which we have already spoken. -

Suppose we are called to a patient, & find him attacked with great tenderness, - distress & pain in the stomach, perhaps with a furred tongue, - his distress increasing, physiognomy bad &c. - then we may suspect a case of Peritonitis. - The sudden relief sometimes afforded to the patient, may deceive a young practitioner. From having been restless, - in pain &c, - he will become tranquil, quiet & comfortable, & himself & friends as well as the Doctor ~~and~~ if unacquainted with the

disease, may congratulate themselves with these apparently pleasing symptoms. - Experience, however, has taught that this ~~only~~ calm is only that which foretells the coming storm, - that it is the messenger of approaching death: - we have a cold skin, feeble pulse &c. - & the reason that the pain had subsided is that either mortification had occurred, or something like suppuration in the abdominal cavity. - Sometimes the pain continued till death. -

This disease may approach very insidiously, & the patient may keep about for several days during its approach, unconscious of his danger. He has a great deal of pain & distress, & if he attempts to walk, leans forward so as to relax the abdominal muscles: - when lying down, - the same principle is carried out, his limbs are drawn up & often lying on his side. -

Treatment. - The Lancet is indispensable, & must sometimes be used to a very great extent. - Unload the bowels with a mild Cathartic, such as Castor Oil - Neutral Salts &c. - give demulcent drinks as Barley Water, - Flaxseed Tea &c. & injections of the same, if

necessary, to soothe the bowels. - By accounts received from beyond the "Great Waters" Ipts Turpentine has been very beneficial in Puerperal Fever &c. - It acts by stimulating the lining membrane of the alimentary canal, & thus depleting, by increasing the secretions. - Local Depletion is also very important. - Fomentations & Blisters to the Abdomen should not be rejected. - As to the Fomentations, they should be regulated by the patient's own feelings; - if they make him comfortable, continue them, - if not, omit them. -

Dewees says that in Puerperal Fever, he places more reliance upon Turpentine than Blisters.

Sometimes the Warm Bath is very useful. - -

The insidious approach of this disease can be illustrated by a few cases. -

A very valuable & interesting woman was safely delivered of a child 6 weeks before her death, by Prof. James. - She recovered from her accouchement, & was well for 3 wks, when she was attacked with pain & tenderness in the abdomen. - By bleeding & cathartics, she was relieved, so as to ride out. - &

on the following day, repeated the ride. - On her return, she had a good appetite & ate freely of
beets & vinegar, - a very indigestible mass. -

About 12 o'clock, she was attacked with violent
Cholic. - Dr. James saw her in the morning, - tried
Cathartics with a view to purge her, but found her
bowels obstinately bound, & could not effect it. -

Dr. P. was called in consultation. - He found her
with vomiting, bilious & stercoraceous, - her abdomen
tender, - great pain upon pressure &c. &c. -

They ordered Steam bath, - blister to abdomen &c.
& Dr. P. strongly suspected Hemia from the symptoms,
but upon careful examination, found none. -

Dr. Griffiths was called in. - Her pulse was small
feble, - strength declining, - Constipation continued,
& while the strength declined, there was no abatement
of disease consequently but little hope was left of
her recovery. - A variety of plans were suggested and
tried but no relief was afforded, & at length she
sank, giving ample evidence in her last moments
of the Power of Religion upon the mind. -

Dissection, post mortem, made evident what, before, had been a mystery. - It exhibited a complete adhesion of the intestinal canal in consequence of the Peritoneal Inflammation which had existed. - We may also remark, that the left Ovarium was enlarged & in it was found part of a Fetus, - the teeth, hair, - jaw-bone &c. - The Peristaltic action had been totally suspended, by the adhesions from deposited lymph, & this produced the obstinate & destructive Constipation. -

Another case of a young man, - to whom Dr. P. was called, but not till medical aid was unavailing. - For a week, he had complained of pain in his belly, but walked about, - tho' when walking, he went in the bent position. - He complained of great pain & distress, but soon after Dr. P. saw him, his pain subsided, & with it his whole system sank & he died. - On dissection, there appeared evident marks of universal Peritoneal Infl. & an effusion of a purulent matter. -

In the same family, a younger brother was similarly attacked, but he was treated actively at first, & he recovered. -

Another case was the son of Cadwallader Evans. Several days elapsed, before any alarm was excited respecting him, - at length, D^r P. was sent for. When he saw him, he attempted depletion, but it proved unavailing & he died. -

Another case of a young woman, - where large quantities of castor oil were taken & retained up on the stomach, - besides bleeding &c. - He regretted that he did not push the bleeding more freely & not trust so much to the bleeders. - On dissection, the Duodenum appeared spread over the intestines & agglutinated with them. - The small intestines were closely adhering so as to prevent any thing like Peristaltic action. Several ounces of fluid were found in the cavity of the abdomen. - The whole intestinal tube was filled with flatul & liquid feces, - the stomach was much distended, - Adhesion of the Liver &c. &c. -

A practitioner, however, should be careful not to permit his mind to be biased by pre-conceived opinions, but should note down facts as they occur, whether they operate for or against his favourite theories. - Thus

when on examination, we find all this adhesion, - effusion &c. - we readily conclude that so much inflammation must necessarily have required the Lancing. But this is not always the case, for we may sometimes find after death, adhesions from the effusion of this coagulable lymph, when during life, the lancet was evidently improper. - We say, therefore, that the bloodvessels may take on this action themselves in the last efforts of expiring nature. - This we will illustrate by cases. - "Facts are stubborn things." -

Case of a woman under the care of Dr. Mistar Hamish. - Disease of the heart, attended with great prostration. At death presented this appearance of intestines: -

Another case of Adam Königsmacher, ^(see p. 78) who died with dyspepsia & dropsy. He had been tapped several times & was very much emaciated. - In the last stage, he was attacked with pain in his belly &c. - On dissection, after removing about a bucket of water, the intestines were very apparent. The small ones were agglutinated by the effusion of recent lymph. - The surface of the liver was covered over with the same. -

Dr. Physick & Parrell attended a patient affected with Diabetes. - 48 hours before his death, - worn out as he was by disease, - he complained of pain in his abdomen.

A post mortem examination showed an effusion of lymph from the last efforts of expiring nature. -

These facts show that the effusions so found upon dissection do not always prove that they were owing to Inflammation during life: - for in these cases, the patients were reduced very low by previous disease, so that the lancet would have been highly improper.

We may remark here also that we fall into an error, when we bleed before a surgical operation to prevent subsequent inflammation. -

We will relate another case which occurred in the Spring of 1834; of Aaron Kelly, - attended by Dr. Smith. - On visiting him he suspected Hemorrhoids, but on examination found none. - The patient was a tall, spare man, - regular in his habits, but subject to Dyspepsia: - on the night but one previous to his death, he supped on Beal & Vinegar. - He was attacked with a violent cholera, - with great pain to. - Bleeding

was resorted to, - also Injections &c; but they seemed
 to afford no relief. - Dr P. was called in consultation.
 When he saw him, he complained of violent pain in
 the belly, - with no passage of flatus or any thing
 else per anum. - He advised a warm bath, - gave
 Castor Oil, - Blistered &c. - but all proved ineffec-
 tual. - A few hours before his death, - his pulse sunk,
 his skin became cold & dry, - delirium, - laborious
 respiration & death. - In Examination, - Peri-
 toneal Inflammation was evident; - The intestines
 were adhering to each other by the recently effused
 Lymph, & there was also a seropurulent effusion.
 Seven ounces of Oil had been taken into the stomach,
 & some of it was found floating in the cavity of the abdomen.
 In examination, an ulcer was found in the stomach
 near the Pylorus, & a hole thro' the coats of the stomach.
 Thro' this hole the Oil & Vinegar had probably escaped;
 causing the violent Cholera & inflammation & medical
 efforts were fruitless. - The body underwent decom-
 position very rapidly. -

Adjourned till Sept. 1834. -

Twenty-Seventh Lecture Sept. 1. 1834
 on Dyspepsia. - This has of late become a very
 common term, & it has become very fashionable
 for persons to complain of Dyspepsia, which is fre-
 quently more mentally than real.

It is a disease in which the stomach is incapa-
 ble of digesting the food taken into it, - producing
 consequent derangement of the system generally.

We shall first notice the causes of the disease:
 - and the first & most important one is the influ-
 ence of the Mind. - This is exerted over the whole
 system, but no portion of it feels it so much as
 the stomach itself. - We see this often from the men-
 tal emotions; - from severe study & close confine-
 ment; - hence Professional Men are subject to it. -
 - we see also the injurious effects of long continued
 depression of mind from whatever cause, - as in
 the merchant who has been unfortunate in bu-
 siness. - Case of respectable merchant, who con-
 sulted Dr P. G. what he called a disease
 in his chest, - but upon inquiry, he showed that

on account of ill success in business, his mind had been much depressed, & that his stomach feeling its influence was in reality the seat of the disease; & such being the case, the difficulty of applying the proper remedies was great. —

Disappointments of any kind, & more especially those of the tender affections tend greatly to produce the disease; & here, when the physician comes to enter into the family secrets & enquire into their causes, — when from the nature of his profession he is admitted into the private actions of different members of the family, — which are barred by courtesy from other men, — his integrity & honor are the only security upon which that family can rely, — & how base & treacherous must he be, who would prove faithless to such a trust! —

From all these we see the importance of attending to the influence of the mind upon matter, & while applying our remedies to the body, not to overlook, one of the primary causes of the mischief, — the mind.

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Intemperance either in eating or drinking is another cause of the disease, - & that which arises from the latter is generally a most incurable form of the disease. - voracious eating is attended in course with imperfect mastication of food & consequently injurious; - & also a want of cleanliness; - a foul mouth, - & especially when the mouth is crammed with a large quid of tobacco, - so that the juice is mixed with the food, and all is swallowed in the same mass. -

Repelled Eruption is another cause of the disease. - Case of a very respectable man, who was much troubled and mortified with an herpetic eruption of his face - & by the use of lotions, diet &c., he at length succeeded in removing it, but, soon after he was attacked with a very obstinate form of Dyspepsia. - D^r P. was consulted, and after satisfying himself of the cause, he proposed such measures as would restore the eruption & the patient recovered, submitting to the loss of the two coils. -

Gout & Rheumatism may be translated from the muscular parts to the stomach & thus produce all the symptoms of Dyspepsia. - Thus I. has seen Dyspepsia preceded by Lumbago, - Pain in the Arms &c. - & also has seen the pain translated, ^{or alternated} appearing first in the muscular part then in the digestive organs, & vice versa. -

The disease generally commences by depression of spirits, - uneasiness of the stomach, - sometimes vertigo, - & the pain is frequently referred to the chest by those ignorant of the situation of the parts.

On examination we find that the patient has acid eructations, - pain in his bowels from flatulency, - dark, larry evacuations &c. - The tongue is generally furred, - in some of the worst cases, it is smooth, red & glossy, especially when the disease results from hard drinking. -

Another accompanying symptom, worthy of attention is the want of action in the cutaneous vessels; hence we have the cold, languid state of the surface & especially of the feet & legs. -

As the disease advances, the patient is affected with a most distressing, but indescribable sensation about the stomach, especially after eating; - together with eructations, - & sometimes spontaneous vomiting of a very acid nature, sufficient to set the teeth on edge; - sometimes pain from flatulence &c. -

Notwithstanding these results often follow from eating; - still some patients are relieved by taking food into the stomach. -

In chronic cases, - the excited state of the system may be mistaken for fever. - Dr P. has met with this state in children, where such a mistake occurred, & no relief was afforded by the ordinary febrile remedies. -

It is very important to struggle against this disease, & never give up and sit down contented to die with it. - Dr P. believes that his life was saved by the exertions he made & the hardships he endured while suffering under it.

Cheerful company & conversation are also very beneficial to the dyspeptic. -

From the disordered state of the mind, which we have already noticed in this disease, a partial derangement sometimes takes place, & hence we have Hypochondriasis, not an infrequent attendant on Dyspepsia. Here then we see the necessity of distinguishing between actual & imaginary diseases, for a hypochondriac will sometimes describe diseases with great accuracy, - so as even to deceive an inexperienced practitioner. - They can generally be detected, ~~to~~ by their use of technical terms, - for altho' they may use them properly, yet it shows that they have been studying medicine books, & this of all things is worse for a hypochondriac. -

Case of an old Bucks Co. Farmer, who came & complained of a disease in his Omentum. - Upon examination, he exhibited as fine a mass of fat as ever did a Squire; & inquiry showed that his disease was altogether mental & imaginary. -

Another case of a man who complained of pain in his foot, & had been long treated for the same by a country-practitioner, whom he had led

attracting by his descriptions of the disease. - The Doct. had even gone so far, as to put a seton directly thro' the foot to cure the disease. -

Various causes operate to relieve the patients & cure their complaint. - Thus we have known a spontaneous bilious Diarrhea to result in a cure. -

The disease is sometimes accompanied with Pyrosis or Water brash. - After taking food, the person seems disposed to throw off saliva, - and at length he feels a spasm of the Stomach, & a discharge of limpid fluid takes place from the mouth for 1, 2 or 3 minutes, - then he is relieved.

Cases have occurred of the disease extending to the neighboring parts, but of this we shall speak more fully in future. -

We must here caution the practitioner against allowing Dyspeptics the use of Ardent Spirits in any form, - for they are thus innocently & unwittingly led into a most dangerous practice. - Case of a lady, - who, from the ad-

vice of her medical attendant was accustomed to relieve her distress by taking a small quantity of first rate imported Holland Gin. - She continued increasing her portions, until at length, she took $\frac{1}{2}$ a Gallon in 24 hours. - Before her death there was a remarkable loss of power in her limbs. -

The same thing happened, in the Case of a Gentleman in this City, who became perfectly bedridden, & powerless, - & that he was obliged to be treated with Diapers, as an infant. -

Another case of a public man, who commenced with Gin, - & ran the same course. -

Anecdote of Dr. Fothergill of London, related to Dr. Parrish by old Dr. Hask. - He said that when he was in London, he had a letter of introduction to Dr. F. - In conversation Dr. F. stated to him his success in curing Dyspepsia with Brandy & Water. - He remained in London, one or two years, & before returning, he visited Dr. F. - who took him aside, told him of his error, & warned him not to adopt a similar course of practice. ~

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Twenty Eighth Lecture Sept. 5. 1834.

Before we proceed to consider the treatment necessary for Dyspepsia, - we must notice the importance of distinguishing between Dyspeptic Cholic & Inflammatory Cholic, - for altho' in the former case, the patient may be suffering under violent pain, yet it may arise from flatulence, & consequently require very different treatment from the latter kind. - If the case be one of pure flatulent or Dyspeptic Cholic the lancet would be injurious, - because we consider this disease as depending upon a want of tone, & upon nervous excitement, - & do not view it as in the least degree inflammatory.

By asking the previous condition of the patient we can distinguish between the two. -

We now come to the physiological view of the subject. - Digestion, according to the ancient views was performed by a fermentation, but now it is said to take place by solvency in the gastric juice, & the theory of fermentation is

generally rejected. - But we maintain that in disease, this process of fermentation may go on, & that the stomach itself will even secrete an acid which will produce it. - Hence it is proper, in prescribing for a dyspeptic's diet, to reject all rich articles as pass to the acetous fermentation, all unite in being unpalatable to take boiled cabbage, - as Cabbage, Turnips, - Beets &c. - Horse-Radish however, we would consider as an exception, for this is often very beneficial. - Coffee, too, should be dismissed, - and generally tea, - all kinds of Pastry, - Pie Crust, - Hot Cakes, - Buck Wheat's and all such dainties. - But after taking away all these, one would naturally inquire what then, the patient must eat? As a general rule, we may say solid animal food, simply prepared, is very acceptable to the stomach, - as beef, mutton, chicken &c. - but sometimes we find exceptions, & these things do not agree. Dyspeptic animal food increases flatulency. - These are Condiments
 The condiments are generally very palatable as Salt & Pepper, - Mustard & Horse Radish. -

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They may also take Stale Bread, - Crackers, -
 Pretsal Bread. - Rice with some suits well, -
 others eat it with Cream. - Besides these, a
 soft boiled Egg, ^{Roast Egg, - properly prepared} - Oysters, but in these much de-
 pends upon the manner of cooking them, - & raw
 Oysters set well upon the Stomach. - Some object
 to their being taken raw, saying that when in
 this state they are alive & consequently the gas-
 tric juice will not act upon them so readily,
 but we can scarcely believe that after having
 passed between the Molars, there is much danger.

When the appetite is poor, the Yolk of a Raw
 Egg suits admirably. - Take it whole from the Egg,
 put it in a Wineglass with a little Water & toss
 the whole down without breaking it. - ^{several a day} - It often has
 a most happy effect. - Sometimes when solid
 aliment is rejected, the Ess. of Beef is an excel-
 lent substitute. - Well prepared Salt Hawk
 suits some Stomachs well. -

So much then for what the patient may eat
 from the table, - but we have taken from him Sea

and Coffee & what must be drunk? Here we must in some measure consult the peculiarities of the patient. - Sometimes they like Rye Coffee or Barley. - Some will take Milk for a time, but at length the Stomach revolts, & that practitioner commits a sad mistake who endeavours to force it. -

Equal parts of Lime Water & new Milk we have found an excellent substitute for Tea & Coffee.

Where Milk disagrees, Cream is sometimes very acceptable. - The yolks of fresh Eggs beat up nicely, & while beating pour on some boiling Water, - continue beating with Loaf Sugar, - makes a very pleasant article of food.

As for drinks, ^{at dinner} we may say that the best the Stomach is distended with them the better, & that the best is Pure Water & that taken in small quantity. - In the intervals between meals, when the patient has a disposition to eructation &c. Ginger Tea is very serviceable. - Also an infusion of Chamomile, Ginger & some ^{small} Aromatics. - Sometimes good Malt Liqueur, or

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sound old Cider, - or a moderate quantity of
the very best Wine, agrees well with the patient.

The state of the Surface of the Body in this
disease demands the especial attention of practi-
tioners. - We generally find it cold, especially at
the extremities, & hence one of the first things requi-
site in the treatment is to restore the heat & action
in the feet & legs & warm them. - Dr. Physic di-
rects the patient to immerse them in warm Water
containing Mustard. - Parrish uses a solution of
Coarse Salt in Water, & directs the patient to im-
merse the feet & legs every morning, then to rub
them with a coarse towel. - After this put on a
pr. of flannel socks well dusted with Cayenne
Pepper, & over them a pr. of good woollen stockings.

But this is not all that is requisite, - the en-
deavour to excite warmth must be extended
to the surface of the whole body, - & the benefit
derived from such a practice, as well as the
manner of doing it, we may learn from the
horse-jockey. - In order to make a horse look fat

and sleep, they carry him well, - & will tell you, that carrying is half food; - so with your patient, you must have him well cured every morning. For this purpose, take a coarse towel, & dip it in a saturated solution of Salt & Water, then hang it up to dry. Let the patient be well rubbed with this every morning. - From an intelligent man in N.Y.

D^r. P. learnt that in the back part of the State the same thing was affected by cobbing. - By those in affluent circumstances, a tepid salt bath may be used.

Exercise in this disease is very essential, as jumping the rope, - rubbing furniture & other housework, - riding on horseback, - hunting &c. - Much also depends upon the time of exercise. - It should never be directed immediately after eating. - Case of two hounds, who were fed; one left at his pleasure, - the other taken out to hunt. - After a certain time, both were killed. - the former had digested his food, the latter had not, - & hence we infer the propriety of rest after eating, especially after dinner. -

Sometimes dyspeptics, who throw off all the food taken during the day, will retain a meal just before going to bed. - This should be a light & nutritious supper.

We think many an individual has been shielded from an attack of apoplexy by having the Dyspepsia; especially those gourmands, who cram almost everything into the stomach, until, at last, the stomach revolts & refuses to perform its duty.

It allays the method & settles the matter not for a moment.

The advantage of travelling in this disease is very great, because the patient then enjoys the variety, change of scene &c. - but merely to travel, without giving him some object upon which he may fix his attention, is only half the cure. - Always, then, give him some object; - something upon which his mind may be intent. - Send him, for instance, a long journey to some grand Mineral Spring or the like which has before accomplished its wonderful cures; - let him have high expectations of the benefit which he will derive from them, & you may be sure that you will find your patient much benefitted. -

Twenty-Ninth Lecture, Sept. 8. 1824

In Dyspepsia, we are apt to find the bowels irregular, - hence it should be our first endeavour to restore them to their regular action. - In the first stages, while the patient is in robust health, advantage may be derived from the use of Cathartics; but in Chronic cases, - it is preferable not to resort to active treatment, - but to endeavour to regulate the diet & habits; - so as to produce the desired effect; - sometimes even without any medicine.

One direction which the patient should receive, is to go regularly every morning to the Privy, whether Nature calls or not, - so that by constant practice the habit will be fixed, & the bowels look for an evacuation every morning. - This habit should be acquired by every one, - dyspeptic or not. -

When, however, the bowels will not yield without the use of medicine, we should make use of those which, with a laxative, combine a tonic effect. - At the head of the list, then, in this res-

spect, stands Rhubarb. - But at the same time, a caution must be given, lest the use of the medicine will become a fixed habit. - as in the case of an old Lady, - who for the last 30 years of her life, took a piece of Rhubarb before going to bed, - & could not do without it. -

Other articles may sometimes be advantageously combined with it to meet other indications, - as for acidity of stomach, Sod. Carb. &c. -

A pill which D^r P. prescribed under such circumstances consists of Pulv. Rhei.

Sod. Carb. Essic. $\frac{ss}{aa}$ ʒss

Soap q.s. ft. Pile.

~~Mft~~ Pile. N^o XX

But as one medicine will not meet every indication, it becomes necessary for the physician to exercise his own judgment, - & prescribe different medicines, which when combined, will meet the several indications presented in the ^{case}. He should never prescribe at random; but al-

ways have a reason for what he gives. - Thus the following prescription will meet several indications according to the reasons annexed. -

R^y - Aloes Socot.

Pulv. Rhei

Sod. Carb. Exsic. $\overline{\text{aa}}$ $\overline{\text{ʒij}}$

Kalomeel

$\overline{\text{ʒss}}$

R. Carni

$\overline{\text{ʒʒ}}$

Ext. Gentian. q. s. ft. Pill.

} Purgative & Sore

} To correct acidity

} To act upon Liver

} Lammative

} Sore. -

Mift. Pice. N^o XL

Sometimes, however, the bowels are very torpid, & require a more active purge, - & since one of the active Cathartics may be added in small quantity, - as in this. - Aloes Socot.

Pulv. Rhei $\overline{\text{ʒij}}$

Samboga $\overline{\text{ʒss}}$

R. Carni $\overline{\text{ʒʒ}}$

Mift. Pice. N^o XX

Occasionally some of the Aromatic may be combined with the Extracts & Purgatives to produce a very happy effect, - especially in cases

delicate constitutions. - Case of a lady, who had become very much emaciated, pale, feeble & cachectic, for whom the following prescription suited admirably. -

Cinchonine	℥ss	Quinine	
lod. Carb. Exsic.	ʒi		
Cloves		^{Tonic} Quinine	ʒij
Capsicum		Fer. Sulp.	
Aloes Socot.	ʒss	Capsic. - aa	ʒi
		Chills	ʒss
		Mt. pill.	ʒss
			ʒss

Mft. Pile. No XX -

Take two - three times a day. -
- Mustard Seed, - taken down whole, especially gouty or rheumatic. -
Sometimes, when the patient had that anxiety & indescribable distress, - he feels as if he needed something cordial & stimulant, - & hence, instead of Brandy or Gin Toddy, prescribe the Aromatic Pile. -

Animon. Carb.	℥ss	ʒij	
Capsicum	ʒss	ʒi	
Caryophyl.	ʒss	ʒi	
Mace			
Nutmeg	ʒss	ʒij	
℞. Cami. vel. Anis.	ʒss	ʒij	
Ext. Sautrian.	ʒss	ʒij	

Chill. Animon. Pile.

Mft. Pile No XX - No. Aromatic Pile. -

These should be kept in a vial, - & one or two may be taken at a time. - They are very well suited to that uneasiness, of which we have previously spoken, & a happy substitute for Spirituous Liquors. -

There are also other indications for which a physician will have to prescribe, but as to these his own judgment must direct him in the choice of Remedies. - Another substitute for Ardent Spirits - see p. 66. -

In some cases, the small & dark discharges will give conclusive evidence of functional derangement of the Liver, hence this must be corrected by a Prescription regulated according to circumstances. Sometimes Blue Pill at night & Scidlets Powder in the morning, till a change takes place. - Such a course would be proper for a man of business, who would be obliged to be absent from home all day. - For others, we may prescribe Calomel

Ayze on Maratimus. -

Acac. Gum α ijssij

Mist. Pulv. No XII -

Put one of these powders ^{in any liquor or wine} over some fluid & drink it down. - One day give this & the next day per-

haps, a Scidlitz Powder, - & so continue for a long
time till at length these minute doses of Calomel
have a very happy effect. - Change evacuations. -

In some instances, - the Stomach becomes so ir-
ritable; that the patient can take nothing; - it re-
jects almost every thing, whether food or medicine.

Case of a young lady from Jersey in this con-
dition, whose Stomach would receive nothing. -
(Johnson of N. Indies)

D.P. adopted the practice, of immersing her feet
& legs every night in the Nitromuriatic Acid
Bath, - made by adding the acid gradually
to Warm Water, until it produced a tingling sensa-
tion upon the skin. - He also used friction, with
with coarse towel

a weak solution of the same, - over the region of
the Liver, - sometimes pustules appear. & at length a happy change took place
in the hepatic secretions & in the whole system. -

The Empiric Method of applying reme-
dies is well worthy of consideration in these
cases, - for the fact has been fully ascertained
that in this way, very beneficial effects are often
produced. - D. Gerhard.

Our opinion respecting the use of Alcoholic liquors in this disease, we have already given, - & have also proposed some substitutes. - There is yet another substitute within the reach of every one, - & which will effectually correct the acidity & uneasiness. - It is composed of 10, 15 or 20 grs. of Sal Tartar (Carb. Pot.) - a few drops of Ess. Aroni. Spat. Armino. - mixed up with Cinnamon Water. -

Thirtieth Lecture Sept. 12. 1834. -

There is another remedy which has proved successful in Dyspepsia, & which, tho' not drawn from a very eminent source, is still entitled to consideration. Many years ago, lived an old farmer in Bucks Co. Pa. - who besides, tilling the soil, was a very noted Cholera Doctor. - His remedy, was for a long time unknown, but was, at length, found to be, an Infusion of Hickory Ashes & Root. - One case in which it proved very successful was related by Dr. Mollan of his own Mother. - Dr. Physic heard of it, - tried the remedy in his own case & was much pleased with it. - Since then, it has been very much employ-

ed, - & still is occasionally, - but not as formerly.

It should be prepared by taking about 1 quart of fresh burnt Hickory Ashes, & a tea-cupful of best Linseed Oils in 3 or 4 qts. Water. - Let the mixture stand, - shaking it occasionally, - for 48 hours only, then strain it & pour it off. The dose is a Wineglassful 3 times a day, weakened with Water, if too strong. - 5. Alkaline Infusion.

This remedy has proved effectual in some cases where others have failed. - Case of a gentleman who came from Barbadoes to this City for his health, - he was much distressed with a most obstinate & dangerous form of Dyspepsia. - D. P. put him upon the use of this Alk. Infusion, with a proper diet, & he soon recovered. - He was so much pleased with the remedy, that he purchased a quantity of Hickory Wood & took home with him, in order to prepare the medicine, when needed. -

A caution, however, is requisite in preparing it, - for D. P. once had a patient nearly destroyed from the carelessness of the Apothecary. - He pre-

sented some of this Infusion for him, - directing him, as he was in a very feeble condition, to commence with but a Tablespoonful. - He took it, & it caused him so much pain & uneasiness, that he sent for the Doctor. - Dr. tasted it, & found it was almost like Caustic. - Upon going to the Apothecary & calling for the bottle from which the medicine was given, the mystery was unravelled. Instead of having poured off the Infusion at the proper time, the Apoth. had left it standing, & consequently it was very strong & different from what it was intended to be.

The Substrate or White Oxide of Bismuth has acquired some reputation in the cure of Dysp. accompanied with acidity. - Two cases occurred in Dr. P.'s practice, in which it appeared serviceable.

When the Stomach has lost its tone, & the appetite become much impaired, some of the vegetable tonics act very favourably, as Quassia, Colombo, Ginger &c. - more especially Quassia Shavings in proportion of ℥ij or ℥ss to ℔ij Water. Cold Infusions

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halfpound
minerals

D^r P. knew one case in which Charcoal & Lime
Waters were of great service.

The Chalybeate Preparations also are good.
Rust's Tonic Powder was much esteemed,
consisting of

Ginger $\overline{\text{ss}}$ grs $\overline{\text{X}}$

(Dr. Cassius) or Rubigo Ferri grs $\overline{\text{V}}$ —

But Air & Exercise are better for giving tone
to the Stomach & an Appetite, (especially if com-
bined with Cheerfulness of Mind), than any
of the Tonic Medicines. —

When the Stomach is irritable, the Spice
Plaster (vol A p.) is often very beneficial, — but
in some cases, we meet with a Stomach so irri-
table that it will retain nothing. — We must
then resort to the Rectum, to sustain the Patient.

Case, related by D^r Meistar, of a young lady, upon
whose Stomach nothing would remain. — After
using all the remedies of which he was master,
with no effect, he resorted to injections, — & by

injecting nutriment in a most concentrated form with a little Laudanum, she was sustained for 3 weeks, & her stomach then began to acquire its tone & she gradually recovered.

Another case of a Wretch who cut his throat; he was nourished by injections, & as he had been a toper, - he looked for & regularly received his dram per annum. -

We will next offer a few remarks respecting the Caprices or Vagaries of the Stomach. - The Language of the Stomach, like that of speechless infants, can be readily understood by those who will attend to it. - If a physician endeavours to compel the stomach to adhere closely to the line & rule of medical Authority respecting what it shall receive, - he will frequently do more harm than good. - But when the stomach calls loudly for any certain article, & continues the call incessantly, it is most proper to grant it, at first carefully, & watching its effects. -

This unwavering, continual calling must be distinguished, however, from those fanciful desires which we frequently meet with in patients, for $\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen things in an hour do.

Case of a gentleman of this City, - who, for 3 mo. had been under the care of a very respectable practitioner, Dr. Coole, - with very rigid diet &c. to correct acidity arising from Dyspepsia.

After trying all the Antacids & usual remedies in vain, - the patient's stomach at length called loudly for Pickles & Vinegar, - substances which would have appeared least likely to benefit him. - At last, however, he obeyed the call, - partook largely of these acid substances, & they laid the foundation for his restoration. -

Another Case of a Lady in very feeble, delicate health with Dyspepsia, who was sent out of town to recruit. - One day, as she was passing thro' the kitchen, her olfactorys were saluted with the odour arising from the Pork & Indian Dumplings prepared for the labouring men. -

Her stomach called loudly for this apparently unbecoming aliment, & so irresistible was the call, that she obeyed, - partook of it, & gradually recovered.

A physician must bear in mind that Articles which suit the stomach at one time, will not at another. - This, Dr. P. knows from Experience, as with Beef, Milk & other articles, which at one time would agree with him, - at another, would not. - Hence it is improper to persist too long, & make a revolting stomach cringe to Medical Authority.

Idiosyncrasies. - There are peculiarities of stomachs with some patients, which deserve attention. & are important in judicial investigation.

Milk, - generally so suitable to every one, & designed by our Creator as our earliest nutriment, produces upon some, very injurious effects. - Case of a Lady from Cuba, - in whom Milk in the smallest quantity, produced a fever & derangement of the system.

Case of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Penn. (Kennedy) who had a peculiarity respecting Eggs, - for the least portion of it proved almost as violently poisonous to him as 10 min.

arsenic or corrosive Sublimates. - Dr P. attended twice, when extremely ill from having unknowingly taken a small portion of Egg. - On one occasion, in this City, - he was taken ill after a dinner, at which he had eaten a plate of Soup. - On inquiry it was found that a small portion of Egg had been beaten up by the Cook, to enrich the Soup. -

Case of a young ^{distress} lady upon whom ^{for several years} the smallest portions of onion, acted like a Poison. -

On some occasions; those very articles which we should suppose would produce acidity, will correct it. - as for inst. Rock Candy, - Jellies, - especially the pure ^{clear} Guava Jelly from the W. Indies. - Lemonade

A physician should strongly impress upon his patient the importance, of avoiding the habit of vomiting his food, - for altho' it may give temporary relief, yet at last the stomach will look for it regularly, after each meal. - The mind can control the stomach very much in this respect, & the patient should exercise its powers. - Dr P. mentions that he had frequently done it in his own case. -

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Some patients have Sisy Stomachs. - They perform their task with a great deal of unwillingness, & growl, "like a Bear with a sore Head", whenever they are required to labour. - Continue urging them however, I do not permit them to throw the food off, & they will at length perform their duty. -

Thus also we may remark respecting the nauseating medicines, that much depends upon the will, in their remaining upon the Stomach. - In Poour's case of taking Bark in substance, - he commanded the Stomach to retain it, - & with reluctance it obeyed.

There is yet a Dyspepsia of a particular kind of which we must speak, attacking persons of about 50 or 60 yrs. of age, - of both sexes, but more frequently male than female. - Now we will suppose a case of a man of this age, - suppose that he begins to lose his colour, - grow thinner, - & shows a disposition to "be breaking" (in common parlance). One of two things will then happen, - he will either have Hydrothorax, or this form of Dyspepsia which we are about to describe. - He soon finds

that if attacked with the latter, he has no appetite for food, - or if he takes it his stomach re-jects it, - together with an irregular state of the bow-els, being sometimes affected with Diarrhea, - at oth-ers with Costiveness &c. - till at last appear the red & smooth tongue, showing an systematic con-dition of the lining membrane of the alimentary canal. - Still the patient keeps about, but he be-comes pale, or sometimes bloated, - his lips lose their colour, - his ears become white as alabaster, - his hands likewise, - with a chalky whiteness & thick-ening at the root of the nail. - Gradually he be-comes weaker & weaker, - his lips somewhat tumid, & he finally, sinks into the grave. - This is a de-scription of several patients which have come un-der the notice of J. Parnis. - He has tried a great variety of treatment, - but all seemed alike ineffectual in arresting the disease, - & in attempting to stimulate the stomach to perform its duty. It appeared as if the labour of that organ was done, that it "became dumb, & spoke not." -

Another fact which we mention in concluding this lecture, is one, which perhaps will not be found in books, - but which experience has taught to be true. -

It is, that patients labouring under Dyspepsia, sometimes continue a long & uniform course of Diet, which tho' proper at first, will at length produce Scurvy. -

Such a condition of the system is brought about as appears in the real Scurvy from any other source. -

Dr. Watson's case of the Sister of Britain - with Scurvy. -
Case of a Lady from Cal. - who had been afflicted with Dyspepsia, & her physician very properly placed her upon animal food. - She also took a little Brandy &ody. - She continued this course so long, that at length she was brought to this city, a case of complete Scurvy. - Her diet was immediately changed to vegetable acids & acid food, - with Cider instead of Brandy, - & she recovered. -

Another case of an old gentleman in this City, who lived on animal food ^{principally Ham}, - as was proper for alleviating his Dyspepsia, - but by continuing it long after the Dr. had ceased his visits, - a real Scurvy was induced. - He was cured by acids ^{by diet} &c. - as usual. -

Young Lady from Boarding-School. -

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In Bucks Co. - There lived a man afflicted with
Dyspepsia: - who came to ask medical advice of D.P.
He was placed upon animal Diet, & his disease
left him, - but he still continued the same course
of Diet. - Shortly afterwards his brother, a physician,
saw D.P. & informed him that he was afraid his
brother would die, said that his limbs were swollen
&c. - showing that he was suffering from this very
disease. - D.P. told him that he considered it a
case of Scurvy, thus brought on, - & advised the diet
of the patient to be reversed. - The advice was at-
tended to, - the patient got better & soon recovered. -

— Thirty-First Lecture Sept. 15. 1834. —

There are some cases or rather forms of Dyspepsia,
depending upon the Stomach, - or some parts of it,
which may be considered as incurable. - Re-
lated the Case of Anne Kelly (see p. 43). - & threw
out his belief, founded upon an observation of
his body after death, as well as of others before, - that
whenever death is occasioned by the contents of the
Stomach, passing into the cavity of the Belly, the

body undergoes decomposition more rapidly. -

A scirrhus stomach produced Dyspepsia. - Case of a gentleman ^{merchant} in this City. (See p. 42) - a man of honour and integrity, - who became much embarrassed in business, - & whose affairs were in such circumstances as to cause him great distress of mind. - The stomach felt the effects of his mental struggles, - his health became impaired, - & it gradually went on from one step to another, till at length the Pylorus became involved in the disease. - He became emaciated, - grew weaker & weaker, - was attacked with Dropsy, for which he was tapped several times, - & thus wasted away, - till at last he died. - Dissection exhibited a diseased Pylorus. - In the first stages, - D. P. saw the cause of the disease, praying upon him, - but the remedy, - prosperity in business, - was beyond the power of man to give. -

One fact which was particularly interesting in this post-mortem examination, - was to see that the ~~patient~~ subject was almost bloodless, - not having more than 6 or 8 lbs. in his vessels, - but yet - just

before his death, he had complained of uneasiness in the cavity of the abdomen, - & in the intestines, was found unequivocal evidence of Inflammation, - viz. recent lymph had been effused sufficient to cause an adhesion of the Intestines. -

Now, this is a fact, - & though it is counter to general rule, that Inflammation can take place under such circumstances, - yet medical men ought to notice these irregularities, & be honest enough to acknowledge them; - and Honesty in Medical Science would produce more solid information and fewer books. -

Hepatitis may also produce Dyspepsia by extending the disease to the Stomach. - Such was the case of Dr Barlow of this City - Merrim.

Dyspepsia is not invariably connected with Inflammation, ^{as supposed by Wilson Phillips.} - but we maintain that in most cases it depends rather upon a deficiency of nervous excitement in the Stomach. - (Ramon on Tuberculous Diseases)

This disease is sometimes connected with Pleuritis or Pout, for we know that in Scute Sub-

jects, - the changes which take place in their disease are very numerous, - & that when the stomach becomes the weakest part, it is apt to fix upon that. Thus we have seen Lumbago, - followed by Dyspepsia & vice versa, - one relieving the other. Hence we may understand what remedies are applicable to such cases, - how the Col. Sinct. Guaiac. (for inst.) operates very beneficially. - Teaspoonful in Wineglass of Milk, - ter die.

If we have then a patient with Gout in the Stomach, - & know that it will attack a weaker part, - it becomes our duty to endeavour to make a weaker part to which we can induce the disease.

In making this, however, we must first ascertain to what part it is most likely to change itself. - This is the "Big Toe"; - hence we look to the Toe & Foot, as the proper place to invite the disease. - D. P. - learnt this when young - from a pouty patient, - who once had flying pains, - stubbed his toe, & the disease immediately fixed upon that as a weaker part, - left his head & other parts of his body where they had been.

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wandering, - & remained stationary there. -

The plan then, proper for treating those irregular gouty cases, in which the pain is moving about, either in the muscles or in the stomach, - is to put on the Gout socks. - or put on a pair of thick woollen stockings, - & over them a pair of Gum Elastic Shoes. - keep these on during the night as well as the day, - & they will cause a fine warmth & perspiration in the feet, making them the weaker part, & thus inducing the disease to them.

Pneumonia Pulmonalis. *F*

The study of this disease is very important to every individual, because every year bears melancholy proofs of its ravages among the community; - & this too, while medical aid stands afar off, unable to rescue the unhappy victims from its grasp; - so far from it, indeed, that we think the practice usually pursued in relation to it, - is injurious. -

It attacks persons in youth & middle life, but seldom in old age. - Dr. P. has seen 2 cases of about 70 yrs. of age. - Sometimes it appears in early Infancy, even while yet at the Breast - & many a child afflicted with ^{one 3mo. old; 4 yrs. long or more of abscesses} Pneumonia, had been doctored by old women & perhaps physicians, for Worms. -

If we were to give a Condensed Description of the disease, we should say it was an affection of the Lungs accompanied with Acute Fever, - that at length, Suppuration took place in the Lungs producing Purulent Expectoration. & Death ensued.

Consumption is Hereditary; - and it is interesting especially for a medical man, to be aware of

this fact: - for this form of it is more fatal than others.

But we must also notice, that it does not pass from one generation directly to the next, - but that it will sometimes omit one generation & seize up on the next. - Case of a family of Seven Children, 13 lived more than 80, one of them died of Consumption, - the others did not, - but each of their children, died with it. -

While on Hereditary Diseases, we may remark that ^{some} of those are an example of the ^{transmission} to several generations. - in one instance, - a grandparent had a singular malformation of the Foot, - the children, however, were all remarkable for handsome form & figure, - & grew up to be parents. - The very first child of the eldest son had this same malformation of the foot with the Grand-parent, - so that altho' the immediate offspring ^{escaped,} yet the first-born of the second generation inherited the form of the foot. -

Phtisis sometimes appears to be a family disease, without our being able to trace it back to any of the ancestors. Case of the family of Dr. Craig Physician of Washington's, - in which the parents lived to a great age, but their children died of Consumption.

A great many decisions of this disease, have been made by different medical men, - but we are disposed to simplify this arrangement, & distinguish between the different forms of it. -

A species of the Lung's differs from pure Phtisis: it is nothing more than common Pleuritic Inflammation, which, as in other parts of the body, causes an accumulation of purulent matter, - & at length breaks & discharges its contents. -

Contracted Catarrhal Affection differs from Phtisis: -
 Sam^r Ferguson, coughed for 70 years, but no tubercles in lungs. -
 but both this & Chronic Inflammation, are apt to induce the disease to attack those persons who are predisposed to it, - & hence require care & attention. -

Persons liable to Phtisis are generally characterized by a tall, slender form, - narrow chest, - nails delicate & blue, like &c. - but all attacked with it, do not answer to this description. -
 Sam^r Barringer - very stout man, & ^{giving exception.} -
 They all possess great sensibility of mind, - often much intelligence, & even the most lovely & most interesting of the sex appear most frequently to be destined to fall victims to it. -

They also are subject to weakness of Body, - or as

D. Rush called it, a Tebriolous State of Body,
 they complain of weakness in the Breast, - attended
 with a slight cough, - & a disposition to Hemoptyses. -
 Here, however, we must notice a very great mis-
 take often made by supposing that Consumption
 always necessarily follows Hemoptyses, - for such is
 not the case, because it sometimes occurs in those, who
 have not the slightest tendency to the former disease.

Case of an old gentleman of this City, whom probably
 it arrested from apoplexy. - One night he was attack-
 ed with Hemop. & discharged a large quantity of blood
 from the lungs, which, if instead of having been poured
 out there, had been effused into the brain, would cer-
 tainly have destroyed him. - He recovered and in 1
 or 2 yrs afterwards received an apoplectic & paralytic
 stroke, which was relieved by cupping, bleeding &c. -

The consumptive patients have an emble state
 of the blood vessels and a frequent pulse. - But in
 this case, - much care and judgment is necessa-
 ry to distinguish the particular kind of pulse.

Retention in the blood vessels & inflammation diathesis. -

Some have a chronic Sore Throat, which is an unpleasant indication. -

As the disease goes on & gradually gains the ascendancy, - the patients increase in debility, - emaciation commences, - the hectic flush is seen in the cheek, - & in females, - a state of things still more to be dreaded, - the suppression of the Catamenia, - & when this has happened, the last gleam of hope may be considered as just extinguished, - for this is the last barrier that resists the disease. - This being broken down, it advances rapidly to its fatal termination.

Upon inquiry, you will find that many of these subjects have had glandular affections of the Neck, & thence the disease has proceeded downwards to the Lungs. -

Next follows the Hectic Fever, - Chills, followed by fever & flashes of heat, - the flush in the face becomes still more apparent, - profuse, colligative sweats exhaust the patient, - & the pulse is very frequent, - ranging from 100 to 120 per minute. - Place much reliance upon Pulse here. ^{4 or 5} ^{times} ^{more}

Thirty-Second Lecture Sept. 18. 1824

If an examination of the Lungs post mortem be made in those subjects who have died with *Phtisis Pulmonalis*, - Tubercles will be found in one or both of them, - & by making an incision into the substance of the lungs, - we open a great number of Abscesses.

Some of these tubercles are small & indurated, - & others, larger, & containing a caseous substance.

Phtisis, - Dr. P. believed to be nothing more or less than *Internal Scrophula*, - & for his views he refers to a Paper on *Scrophula Interna* read by him before the Medical Society. *Eclectic Rep.* - vol. 2. p. 196

We will now make some observations on the Practice generally pursued in treating this Disease.

Many years ago, Dr. Rush, in the University of Penns. taught that the disease was of an Inflammatory Character, - & consequently required the Antiphlogistic treatment, - and among these remedies, the lancet stood conspicuous. & Mercury, too, was used with great liberality. - This practice was

pursued in the Penn. Hospital while Dr. Rush was the attending physician there, but the results generally proved that it was more injurious than beneficial.

The patients were also restricted to a very rigid diet; - close confinement &c. - and at one time a room was fitted up with stoves to maintain an equal temperature for the patients. - This was also done in private practice in the City. - He considered that the disease had, also, after the Inflammatory, a Typhoid stage, & hence after it had passed the first, - the practice must be changed for such as would fill up the bloodvessels & nourish the patient; - as Porter, - Nutritious Food &c. ^{opiates} -

Other practitioners differed in their view of this disease. - Prof. Barton placed great confidence in Emetics; - & made frequent use of Moser's bitridic solution, - Fowler's solution of Arsenic &c. -

Dr. Mistar was very partial to Digitalis. - One case did recover from a large quantity of it which he had taken. - The Dr. however, abandoned the practice before his death; - conscious that it was not the proper mode of treating the disease. -

Besides these different modes, all the practitioners agreed in using Palliatives, & minor remedies. - Blisters etc. - This was done by all. - But what was the result? Why, they had but one. - No matter what course was pursued, in all or nearly all genuine cases; death sooner or later terminated all their hopes for success. -

From the different methods & observations, which D. P. had been able to see, - he, in the commencement of his practice, felt inclined to adopt that of Rush; but a few years experience taught him the necessity for a change, - even though it was opposed to all his former education. - One case came under his notice, which made a very strong impression upon his mind, & which had much to do in altering his opinions. It was a young man aged about 24 yrs. - whom he attended together with D^r Physic & Rush. - The anxious & affectionate parent had lost a wife some time previous, from this same disease, & when his son was attacked with symptoms of a similar character, - he was a

alarmed, because he expected the same unhappy result.
 He immediately availed himself of medical ad-
 vice, & brought his son into the city, to enjoy every
 advantage which wealth could afford. - He was
 placed in a spacious apartment, in which was a
 soap-stone stove to preserve an equal temperature.
 One of the best nurses in the city attended to do
 whatever his physicians ordered. - & Dr. ^{Physic} Parrish
 were selected as his medical attendants. -

The treatment commenced with rigid dieting,
 small & frequent bleeding, & the use of Mercury.
 Finding, at length, that Mercury by the mouth pro-
 duced none of its ordinary effects, - it was resolved
 to apply it externally. - A tailor was accordingly
 sent for & ordered to make a pair of flannel pants,
 & these were lined with strong Mercurial ointment.
 - the patient drew them on & lay in bed with them.
 His system, however, grew weaker & weaker, & no
 phlogism was excited. - The mercury was then laid
 aside; & they resorted to the sweating treatment. They
 also gave Sulphur & Tar Water. - But it availed not.

The solicitous ^{father} asked permission for Dr Ruth to be called in, - which was willingly granted, - & then the whole three, - Physic, Ruth & Parrell continued in regular & constant attendance. -

Purint. Acet. was ^{prescrib'd every 2 hours - for some days.} recommended and tried, - but it afterwards produced some symptoms of Cholera, & it was suspended. - Caustic Issues were made about the Thorax. - But in spite of all these exertions, the disease progressed, - until, at length, the Typhoid stages developed itself. - Then, also, came a change in the course of treatment, - leeches were employed, both weak and strong, - in order to maintain his strength, - but all these efforts were unavailing, - the youth grew gradually weaker & weaker & at last departed for a better country. - He had come under medical care in the fall, - & in the ensuing Spring, he was no more. -

Next door but one to the residence of this young man, lived another, ^{W. Adams} Dr. David Hopkins of N. H. - who had been a student at the Hospital, - & was there attacked with Hemoptysis. - For this he was depleted.

by Dr. Rust, & the attack passed off, - but left him in a very weakly condition, unable to attend to his duties at the Hospital & consequently he left, & spent the summer at his father's, in the country. - In the ensuing Fall, (the same in which the youth before-mentioned came under medical treatment) A. returned to the City to complete his Medical Course.

He was yet very spare & thin, - & being in the neighborhood where these 3 physicians came every day, his friends solicited him to receive medical advice. This he positively resisted, - saying that ^{they} would do him more harm than good. - Thus, then, were these 2 young men situated, - one pale & emaciated, the other, healthy in his appearance, the Plethoric had just commenced its invaults, - one, resisting all medical treatment, - the other, receiving every thing which medical advice, - wealth, &c. could give.

The ensuing Spring season, I found the latter embraced in the arms of Death, - while Hopkins still lived. - He again went to the country, his father purchased him a horse, with which he commenced the

toils of a country-practitioner near Woodbury N. J.

He continued improving with exact exercise, & finally rode himself into health. He married a sister of Dr. Barlow, - had a family of children &c.

After a time, he removed to Phil. - practised in the Dispensary, when the Typhus fever prevailed here, & like many of his brethren in the profession, - took the disease, & died with it. ^{10 or 12 yrs. after.} He said that when

he commenced his practice, - nothing would more effectually relieve the chilliness &c. to which he was subject, than riding on horseback, & that often while sitting before a large fire with a blanket to his back, unable to keep warm, - he would receive a call from a patient, - mount his horse, & before he had proceeded more than 2 or 3 miles, - feel a general glow over his whole system. -

Here, then, were these 2 cases, - & seeing the different & striking results, - Dr. P. began to revolve in his mind the propriety of changing his practice, & subsequent experience has tended to confirm the opinions he then formed. (Cases?)

As an illustration of the beneficial effect of bodily exertion, combined with mental effort, - related the case of Dr. Baldwin, - a very interesting, - intelligent & unusually scientific young man, - ^{Libertarian} but who was a member of a Consumptive family. He settled at Wilmington Del. & was there attacked with Consumptive Symptoms. - He soon determined upon a Change of Climate & a new course of life.

In the Winter season, he embarked for Savannah, & on his arrival there, determined to go on foot to Milledgeville Geo. - & tho' his friends considered him insane for making the attempt, - he run a stick thro' his bundle & started. - He endured many privations on the Route, - but reached there in safety & was kindly received by Col. Hawkins. - He passed the Winter, - afterwards accepted the office of Naval Surgeon at St. Mary's; - after that, became Botanist to the Yellow Stone Expedition, during which he died, whether of Consumption is not known, - but it is believed that it was with some acute disease. -

D^r. B. G. Potts was another case, - a very fine young man. - student of Parry's, & one whom he never mentions without an affectionate feeling for him. - He was attacked with Fistula in Ano, - which, when no violence or ordinary reason can be assigned for its appearance, - is an unwelcome messenger to inform us of the approach of a fatal Plethoria. - It was small, - so that I operated for it in his own office; but it was indisposed to heal. - Soon after this, - he was attacked with Hemoptyses, & it was followed by the Aectic symptoms. - He however, continued his practice, - one day running, but being about among his patients, & the next confined to his room, spitting up blood &c. - His life was doubtless protracted by the exertions which he made, - but he finally sunk under the disease.

Another case of a Practitioner of N. England, who, in early life, had the Consumption, - but he commenced the country-practice, - & by his exertions regained his health. - He advised those similarly situated to ride 10 miles every day.

Col. Jos. Riley, Carrier, -

Another case of a gentleman in this City; - whom D^r. P. used to purchase a horse & ride daily. - He did so through the Winter & in the Spring was improved. - When the Summer opened, war broke out, - & though he did not go according to the advice of the "man of peace"; - yet he voluntarily went into the army & performed duty at Camp Dupont. - He lived there a soldier's life; - exposed to soldier hardships & at last recovered his health. -

Another case in the family of Grief Edwards of this City. - His little son had cough; - hectic ^{fever, undulating} & D^r. P. pursued this simple treatment. - The friends of the family were many of them dissatisfied, - thinking that Consumption was an active disease, which required active treatment for its cure; - & they had some influence with the Father. - He, however, listened to the advice of the medical attendant, - sent the boy out to the country, where he was permitted to play & rove about, - so that he escaped the disease & recovered. -

Another case of a young lady from N. Jersey, - who came to consult Dr. Mistar, - but he being out of town, she came under Camilli's care till his return. - She was afflicted with chills, - fever, - cough, - pain in the breast, - & hectic &c. - Dr. P. paid her several visits before Mistar's return, & they then went to see her together. - When they left her room, I came down to another to consult, - Dr. W. expressed his opinion that it would be better to send her to the country for fresh air & exercise. Dr. P. perfectly coincided, & away she went. - She passed the Winter, in exercise of various kinds, - & in the Summer was much improved. - She recovered. -

Another case of a young widowed lady, whom Dr. P. attended in consultation. - She had the hectic symptoms &c. - It was considered as an Inflammatory disease, - & she received the Antiphlogistic treatment, with rest &c. - but in a few months she died. -

Another case drawn up by a gentleman of ^{B. G. Gilman} Ohio & transmitted to Dr. P. - of Rev. Thaddeus Harris,

of Mass. - who having Consumption & that he was unable to attend to his clerical duties, - resolving upon travelling. - He started & finding that he improved by it, he journeyed on to Marietta, - where he was much better, - & able to ride 40 miles per day, - to preach &c. He then returned home well. -

X Dr. Christy, a very respectable old practitioner, says, that an active, bustling occupation, ^{& exposure} like military or maritime service is very beneficial, - but that confinement is highly prejudicial. -

Some urge the objection that because this is an inflammatory disease, - why, then, they say, - do you direct the patient to increase the inflam. action by exercise? They tell us, keep the patient at rest. But we must remember that the Sinus are the seat of disease, - that, from the first moment of our existence, they never rest till death, - & hence, though we can plainly understand the propriety of keeping an inflamed joint at rest, - yet the Sinus cannot be viewed in the same light, or similarly treated. -

Thirty-Third Lecture Sept. 22. 1834.

In Hæticæ tum, there is a preternatural irritability of system. - It is improper then to confine a patient too closely, either from air or exercise, - for these, depletion &c. only increase the irritability. - Take a robust man, - keep him closely confined, - bleed, - diet, - purge him, - exclude him from the fresh air &c. - & after he has continued thus for a month or more, what is the result? His system will be in a very irritable state, - his pulse frequent, - he will sweat at night &c. - ^{strong blood purges} Now if such be the effect upon a stout man, - as we know does actually happen, in cases of accidents &c. which require rigid treatment, - with how much greater severity will such a course operate, upon one already debilitated by ~~the~~ disease?

This irritable pulse may be reduced by a very different course of treatment, - by giving tone to the stomach, - invigorating the system &c. - Case of P's Brother, who was attended by Dr. Wistar & treated upon a rigid, antiphlogistic plan without success.

He grew worse and worse, - and at length resolved to change his course of life. - He dispensed with medical treatment, - shipped as a supercargo to India, was much relieved; - in 30 days afterwards, he intended a 4th ~~but this radically recovered~~ - but the East was shut him in - Winter came on & before Spring he died.

In practice, we often derive great advantage from noticing the cases which have passed on their regular course, without any medical treatment. -

They show the operations of the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*, in which D. P. places great confidence. -

It is a certain innate principle which preserves & repairs the system. - It has been said that life is a forced state, - but if so, the powers would only keep the system from falling to pieces, - & could not exert an influence in repairing injuries done to it, - but Surgery teaches us differently. -

Let us suppose a case of madness from Analogy. - Suppose a man arrested by violence, & deprived of all his natural rights by confinement: - take for instance, the case of ^{Sir} Sidney Smith, confined in the prison at Paris, - who caught a female eye, as she passed along, & this led to a correspondence, - she

obtained from England a sufficient sum to purchase his release, & restoration to liberty. -

Compare this with the human system, restrained, by disease, - it sets about by its own ingenuity, to relieve itself from the difficulties. -

Phtisis Pulmonalis, we have already termed an Internal Scrophula, - & by bearing in mind the efforts of the system just mentioned, - we may conclude that this can be relieved by making an External Scrophula, - changing the seat of the disease. - See Eclectic Repert. ^{see p. 104} ^{State of the case} Vol. 2. p. 201.

Cases. - A young man ^{from N. J.} came to consult G.P. with an abscess in the side. - He had laboured under hectic symptoms, which were removed by this discharge, & accordingly G.P. thinking that his life depended upon the abscess, - advised him to keep it open. -

Case of a young woman, - similar advice. -

Scrophula may be translated from one place to another. - All physicians understand

how a metastasis takes place in other diseases, as in Gout, - & why may it not here? - The only difference is, that while in Gout, the change is sudden, - in Scrophula, it is slow but not less certain.

Hence in subjects predisposed to Phtisis, we should much rather permit Scrophula, than use repellents; - give the *Vis Medicatrix*, the power to throw off the disease. - Sometimes however, it is difficult for a practitioner to resist the importunities of friends & of the patient, especially if it be a female, to drive away the disease & heal up the scrophulous sores.

But is there no particular mode of treating this disease? - no preventive for it? -

In the prophylactic treatment, - it is all important to commence early. - Parents often err very much in the choice of employment for weakly children, - & instead of giving them some outdoor active business, - they select some delicate trade, - where there is little employment, & they lead a sedentary life.

Illustrated by the Case of a Guardian who bro't
 his Ward to consult D^r. P. for Phthisis. - Several of
 his family had died of the disease; - & he was then
 afflicted with it. - Contrary, however, to directions,
 he had been placed in a Jeweller's Shop, - than
 which no situation could have been less proper. -
 D^r. P. advised his removal from that to a more
 eligible business; - & his guardian fully agreed in
 the plan proposed; - but his employer was unwill-
 ing to give up the apprentice, & persisted in the
 cruel measure of detaining him. - He, however,
 committed his case to the Law, & removed him,
 much for his benefit. -

The same treatment should be observed re-
 specting females of delicate constitution. -

The next object is to give tone & vigour to the
 pulmonary system by appropriate means. -

Some cases occurred to D^r. P. where he could
 pursue the prophylactic treatment from Infan-
 cy, - in which he caused them to inhale the fumes
 obtained from the fact mentioned by old ship merchants, that
 caulkers rarely or never died with Consumption. -

of Tar and Turpentine, & with some benefit. -

A practitioner of ^{Dr. Jaylor of Mount Airy Co.} N. C. informed him that Consumption
 now was a more rare disease in the Pied than elsewhere.

We have already cautioned against the discussion of 'Est. Scrupula', - I have stated that the effort of the Vis Medicatrix should be encouraged.

This leads us to the curative plans. - In these we should be governed by the language which Nature dictates. - Case of Hetty Killeen (Eclectic Rep.) who was labouring under Consumption, - had tumours under the axilla, - about the breast &c. - Instead of endeavouring to cure them, they were promoted, - a discharge took place & was kept up, till at length she was entirely freed from Pulmonary Consumption.

When the Sumps are effected, it becomes proper to excite the tumours in the Neck. - Case, in the family of W. J. Miller, - in 1813, - when P. was called to attend a little negro belonging to the servants of the family. - He found it far advanced in the disease, & it soon died. - Sometime after, these

two negro parents were gifted with another daughter
 & she was placed under P.'s care. - She was affected
 with Int. Scrophulous. - He explained his views of the
 disease to the parents & the master, - & they con-
 ceding, he commenced his treatment. - The child
 had never been vaccinated, & accordingly he took
 a lancet & made several slight incisions or scratches
 es from behind the ear down to the glands of the
 Neck, - & in these, he introduced the vaccine Virus
 as in ordinary Vaccination in the Arm. - Much
 swelling ensued, - & instead of allowing the pustules
 to form a crust, - he scarified them & supplied them
 with stimulating ^{Resolutive} ointment, so as to keep them
 sore for several months. - A gradual amendment
 took place in the child, - scrophulous tumours were
 formed about the Neck, & she was relieved from
 all pulmonary disease. -

Another case was treated in a similar way, in
 a family ^{Morgan}, which had lost several by Phthisis, but
 here it proved ineffectual. - One thus was cured
 & the other not - so that it yet remains for experiment.

In allusion to the treatment for adults, we recommended riding on horseback; - & we consider it an error to commence early with medicine & close confinement. - Instead of having a kind old, neighborly nurse to tell a young female to "take care of that cough", - P. would tell ~~her~~ to forget it; - "cast it away from thee"; - do not regard it. - Instead of confining her to a room, expose her to the fresh air; - to variety of weather; but she be. -

D^r P. says that he was predisposed to Consumption by nature, but he attributes his preservation under Providence to constant exercise in the open air. - In riding about, he uses a hard chair, instead of an easy gig; - & it is so rough, - that he could soon use up one of these little dandy merchants by riding him thro' the City. -

Case of D^r Gallagher & David, who kept off the Consumption for a long time by exercise & travel. - David said confinement of a single day, always made him feel unwell, though they ultimately died. - partic.

Case of a young gentleman, whose Father died of

the disease, - but he recovered by varying Mood in the Parlor, which he did for Exercise. -

D^r P. is not disposed to let damp weather keep the patient in the house, - unless it be very tempestuous, & even then, he directs the windows to be opened to allow a free circulation of the air, & the patient to walk about the room. - The opposition which is made to this practice of allowing the damp air to enter the apartment, arises from taking but a partial view of the subject; - while they strictly observe the temperature of the weather, they forget to notice atmosphere pressure. -
 Midsomnights cannot be avoided; because air is very pure.

Flannel next the skin, is advisable. - Some, however, are weakened by it, especially by wearing it at night, when it produces much sweat. -

Females should be directed to wear dressed Rabbit-skins over the breast when they go out, but they should be removed on returning & the bosom covered with a piece of flannel.

Winter Air is a good Cool-Bath for the Lungs. -

Food that is nutritious & easy of digestion are generally agreeable. -

Hemoptysis causes a temporary change of practice, thus a small V.S. - Rest, - light astringents &c. - Not think of - Decoct. of Geran. Maculatum. - Ice, - Lime ^{Water} Salt &c. - Case must be taken not to confine patients in a room too long & weaken them. - & also to confounding them from Nose posteriorly, with that from Lungs - One case came from Gums. -

Case of young married lady, of consumptive family, who had been preserved by gestation & lactation. -

Cases of aged individuals, whose mothers died of pulmonary consumption, soon after their birth, -

Thirty-Fourth Lecture

(copied from manuscript)

It is difficult to lay down any rule with regard to diet; - but the taste of the patient must always be taken into consideration; as well as the feelings which they experience from taking different kinds of food. -

The regular course of treatment will sometimes be interrupted by Hemorrhages; - but as a general rule, these are not immediately dangerous. -

There is a striking connexion between Fistula in Ano and Phthisis Pulmonalis. - Case of Leverage; member of Legislature, - of Cotton, - of young merchant, post operated, but travelled & lived 200 days -

The sexual peculiarities of the female sex, are very important considerations in Phthisis, & the cessation of the Catamenia may be considered as overthrow of the last barrier which will resist the advance of the disease. - Pregnancy will often check, & sometimes completely cure the disease.

Some facts go to show that the children of a mother, who was pregnant while she was Consumptive, are not more liable to the disease, than those who

Sept 1841
 Case of ...
 ...
 ...

Hydriodate of Iron has been lately recommended.
 The Galvanic Belt has proved serviceable
 — Elixir Proprietatis also. —
 Cold stupus. of Ann. Virg. is an excellent method of
 administering it

who were born, when she enjoyed ordinary health.

If Dysmenorrhoea comes on, some Emmenagogue should be given. - Dr. Willstarr prescribed some pills containing Ferri Sulph. Calcin. ℞i

Roos Barb. ℞ss

beat Turpentine. q. s. -

Mist. Pile. № XXX -

I. Dose 2 pills, - increased to 4, - twice a day. -

Another prescription may be made, consisting of Ferri Sulph. Calcin. Dr. Griffiths

Mynhae āā ℞ij

Sapo

Pod. barb. Essic. āā ℞i

Mist. Pile № XLi -

Some Remedies also are very applicable in P. Prunus Virginiana is one of the best tonics that can be employed, - may be given in cold infusions, - is freed from the objection to Cinchona, - that it produces a stricture across the Chest. -

Fowler's solution given in small doses, - but not long continued, has been recommended. -

Remedies applied immediately to the Lungs by inhalation, often produce very beneficial effects. - Hence much good has sometimes resulted from working in a bark mill, - inhaling the dust &c. -

Thirty-Fifth Lecture. - (copied)

The influence of sea air on Consumptive patients is generally injurious, - but to this there are some striking exceptions. -

If ever any important benefits accrue to human nature respecting this disease, - it must be in a plan of prophylactic treatment. - A consumptive person can be manufactured out of the most healthy child: - how much more, then, do children, predisposed to Consumption, suffer from the ill-directed kindness of mothers and nurses.

They are always fearful of the cold air, - & in their strenuous endeavours to avoid it, they actually kill their children with hot air. -

Children predisposed to Consumption, - should, at the age of Puberty, - be put at some active employ-
ment

When an acute disease supervenes, treat it as usual
but do not continue the treatment too long.

The same happened to quadrupeds in the experiments
of Barrow. (q. vide)

Differences of living in foreign countries. - want
of friendly sympathy, - & common comforts of life. -
Montpelier, - & Madeira; history very different
from what we should have expected. -
St. Augustine (Florida) subject also to causes
which operate against!

ment, & allowed the full benefit of fresh air and plenty of exercise. - A system of dieting and confinement is very apt to produce Scrophula, - as Dr. Hewson experienced in Malmut St. Prisolow. - From this, too, we see the impropriety of confining a patient for a slight cough. -

Sending patients to sea is, unhesitatingly, a bad plan to propose for their relief, - & the southern part of our own country can furnish all the advantages which we hear so highly extolled as existing in the south of France. - The very idea of breaking up the family ties & the separations will produce upon some, very injurious effects.

A Surgeon in the Army who was stationed far in the North West, where the thermometer falls very low in Winter, said that he had several cases of Consumption to recover in those cold regions, while, at the same time, they performed soldier's duty. -

Read Barrow on Tuberculous Diseases. -

Thirty-Fifth Lecture Oct. 3rd 1834
 On Peripneumonia Notha. —

This is an acute disease, - rapid & terrific in its course. - Dr. Rush defined it to be an Apoplexy of the Lungs. - Of this apoplexy there are 2 kinds, the Serous & Sanguineous. - It is generally met with in old people, though sometimes in young. -

To show that it occurs in old persons, & in constitutions somewhat impaired, - we will relate some cases. - A very respectable ^{John Thompson} merchant in this City, - the brother-in-law of Dr. Taitel, had passed almost to the age of 70, when he was afflicted with the loss of his eldest son, - a very worthy man, & one who was just rising in life, - the right arm of his Father. - An inward grief preyed upon the old gentleman's mind, & his constitution gave way. - At length he was taken ill, & Dr. P. was sent for. - When he saw him, - he had a most distressing dyspnea, - gasping as if every breath was his last, - with an incessant coughing, - and an expectoration

of frothy mucus. - His face was collapsed & struck, with a deadly aspect; but his pulse was powerful & irregular - quick but not frequent. - P. at once thro' ^{congestion} had taken place in his lungs. - No time was to be lost, & he immediately bled him. - As the blood flowed, - he breathed easier & felt more comfortable, so that it was continued, with close watching, till they took about $\frac{3}{4}$ XXX - They then resorted to the fumes of Rosin, as recommended by Ruelle, & it afforded a great relief. - Also used freely Sae Assafetida, - alternated with Decoct. Suck. - & applied a large blister to his breast. - From this attack he recovered, as also from 2 others, by similar treatment, - but at last died of Hy. Anthonax.

Another case of a ^{Sarah Lippincott} proud and lovely old lady. Her health had been gradually declining for some months. - & at length D. P. was called to see her one morning, - after she had had an uncomfortable night with sick stomach. - After listening to her statement &c. - he suspected Hy. Anthonax,

but could not determine with certainty. Her pulse was good, & he applied a blister. - In the afternoon he visited her & found no particular change. - Just before bed-time; he was desirous to see her in a state of great agony & danger. - She had been seized with apoplexy of the lungs, - was panting for breath, - unable to lie in bed, - her skin cold & clammy, - lips livid &c. - but happily, pulse strong.

He proposed bleeding, but she objected. - He then directed Sinapismus &c. - & sent for Dr. Otto in consultation. - Otto came, & they united in their advice to bleed, & she consented. - P. bled her, while Otto watched her pulse & symptoms to see how she would bear it, - & thus they continued ^{3 XI.} this close steering, for as the blood flowed, - the distress abated. - They then used the fumes of Rosin, - Sinapismus; ext. & Int. Stimulation, - cups to the spine, - & next morning of 7iii more blood was taken, & she recovered. - Afterwards died of Hydrothorax. - And here, it may be profitable to note the disease

by opposite kinds of treatment used, - for while
the blood was attracted with the one hand, -
with the other, - stimulants were administered. -
But the case evidently required it, - that is the
only rule which should regulate our practice. -

Another case of the Brother of Dr. Nistar, - who
was subject to Gouty Affections, - was at length attack-
ed with Apoplexy of the Lungs. - Dr. P. was called
to find him labouring under the usual symptoms
with a very forcible pulse. - I treated him as usual
with bleeding to the recovery. -

Soon afterwards he had another attack, in
which he was bled, but fearing lest too much blood
might be taken, the bandage was taken from the arm
to see if the force of circulation was sufficient to ex-
pel the blood thro' the orifice. - The blood continued
to spin out as before, & consequently it was permitted
to do so, as it was preferable that it should be forced
externally rather than internally. - From this at-
tack he was also recovered, by the usual treatment. -

The same old gentleman had a third attack one afternoon, just as he was going to ride out in his carriage. - P. found him sitting at his window, panting for breath, - his face of a purple hue, - his pulse instead of strong and full as before, - now, mere flutter. - This showed that "all was over", - it only remained to lift him to the bed, - where he died with perfect ease. -

Case of Dr. S. P. Griffitts, - one of P.'s best friends, who, as he advanced in life, declined in health. - He was attacked during the night with difficulty of breathing &c. - but opposed the desire of his wife to have P. sent for. - At length, he concluded he would get up & sit in an easy chair. - His wife saw that he was extremely ill, & sent for P. - He had ordnance for himself at Nine & O.S. - but there ^{was} nobody there to use the Lancet till P. arrived. - He found him lying on his side as if in an easy sleep, - but his face of a purple colour. - It just as he entered the room, - he died, & nothing more could be done. -

Another case of a young man who was found
 dead in his bed, by his brother who slept with him.
 Post mortem examination showed this to be the cause.

Thus we see this rush of blood to the lungs pro-
 duces rapid & fatal consequences, - & we will re-
 late some cases to show that the same happens
 from blood rushing to other parts of the body. -

Case of a fine woman, - the wife of a wealthy man
 of this City, - who was out at their country seat, 4
 or 5 miles from Town. - She was one morning sitting
 at her breakfast table apparently in perfect health
 when in an instant, she applied her hand to her
 side & became extremely ill. - Dr. Petton of German
 Town was called in, - he despatched messengers for
 her husband, - Dr. James Parrish, - & just as they
 arrived, she died. - Post mortem examination
 proved that she had died from Int. Hemorrhage,
 - her abdomen was filled with blood. -

Case of a Lad, - who was knocked down in attempting
 to stop a pair of horses. - His liver was completely broken
 up - & he died in a few hours from Int. Hemorrhage. -

Thirty-Sixth Lecture Oct. 6. 1834 ~

Asthma, - is a spasmodic affection of the Respiratory organs, of which we shall say but little. - It usually continues for a number of years, - as illustrated by an anecdote told by an old lady whose husband was subject to it. - Soon after they were married, she was much distressed on account of a paroxysm of Asthma which attacked her husband. Just at the time a cousin popped his head in at the window, - & said, - "I give you joy, - you will keep him many years;" - & it proved true; for they lived together upwards of 50 years. -

It is annoying & disagreeable, - but seldom a dangerous disease. - We shall not be particular about it. -

There is, however, a Spasmodic Cough, which is both troublesome and alarming, - which might be termed a *Hysterical Cough*, - just as we sometimes find a *Hysterical Laugh* be. - One of the best plans of treating it is to produce Emesis; - & then use some Antispasmodics. -

There is another form of Hoaghe, more protracted in its nature, - which might readily be mistaken for Inflammatory Disease, - but which is perfectly distinct. - We will illustrate it by Cases. -

A female friend was subject to such attacks & attended her several different times. - He adopted the Antiphlogistic treatment with Antispasmodics, Opium &c. - but remarked that the remedies seemed to have but little or no effect. - The Anodynes, - Peck. Mixture &c. all failed. - She generally worked thro' it in the course of 1, 2 or 3 weeks. -

At length, he determined to pursue a different course, & during another attack, he put her upon a Generous Diet; - Antispasmodics, - & a Mixture:

of Rectified Ol. Amber	℥i. XXX
Pulv. Gum Arab.	
" Sacch. Alb.	ʒi
Sinct. Bals. Sola	ʒij
Aqua Pura	fʒiij

M. - Give a table spoonful every 3 or 4 hours. - Much advantage also resulted from the use

of an Infusion of Valerian. - ʒi to ʒij of boiling Water, - let it stand till it cools, & give a Wineglassful every 2 or 3 hours. - Under such treatment & diet, - she recovered in a very few days. -

Another case in the family of a French Merchant in this city, - when P. was called to see the wife, in consultation with Dr. Monro. - From the acc^t which he received of the case, - & from his own examination, P. found that it resembled the one above related. - She had been attacked with Cough, soon after her delivery, - & the ordinary Pect. Mixtures were of no avail. - She had no fever or other Inflammatory Symptoms, - & P. became convinced that the Cough resulted from Debility & not from Inflammation; - he accordingly proposed the remedies administered in the preceding case, & they were employed. - She was kept upon Tonics, & the Cough soon yielded. -

Another case of a man, who had almost bled to death from Hemorrhoids. - After the operation for these, was performed upon him, - he was attacked with a violent cough, - which evidently resulted

from debility & nervous irritation; - & by no means
from Inflammation. - He was relieved by the for-
mer appropriate treatment.

These cases all show that this Protracted Cough
is not an Inflammatory Affection of the Lungs. -

Sometimes a Cough is produced by a particular
kind of air. - Case in the Alms House, - where it
resisted all medical remedies, - till at length the
patient left the house, - & soon recovered. - The benefit
resulting from a change of air in Hooping Cough
is well known, - & such is also the case here. - The
Sea-air sometimes suits this kind of Cough admi-
rably, - but always in sending patients to the Sea Shore
for trial, - do it with proper caution. -

A Catarrhal Affection of Children is
sometimes met with in practice. - The little patient
is extremely ill, - & seems as if its life was about
departing; - distressing dyspnoea occurs in Paroxysms
like Asthma, - & sometimes a cold skin, - shrunk
countenance & cold Cheek, - which latter is an evi-
dence of a very critical case, requiring close at-

tion. - The pulse is generally somewhat feeble, - some-
times irritable, - & in children is a very uncertain guide.

The general treatment consists of active Antispasmodics.
In the family of J. Söpliner, - Barber. - P. used As-
safetida; - Seneka, - & Turnes of Rosin, which were
grateful to the children. - Sometimes Blisters to the
Chest; - Warm Bath & attention to the bowels are re-
quisite - Oil answers for purge as well as Calomel.

In using the A. Safet. give it according to the strength
that the children can bear, - permitting the mother
or nurse to regulate it, for they can tell very accu-
rately what strength will suit the children. -

It is proper to give to alternate the Sac A. Safet.
one hour, with Seneka, the next. -

The practice founded on the belief that this is
an Inflammatory Affection, - is injurious. -

P. has seen this disease occur in the latter stage
of Pertussis, - & then it is dangerous. - So long as the
Child can cough & sneeze freely, there is little danger,
but as soon as there is difficulty of breathing to the
complaint becomes dangerous. -

Assafetida, - Rect. Oil of Amber & other Aulic^{pos} modics are generally used. - In one case in the latter stage of Pertussis, nothing proved more serviceable than the fumes of Rosin. - Sometimes Anodyne Injections afford the children much benefit, - but these should be given with great care, & the usual rule of Stones as much per anum, as by the mouth is a dangerous one: - a child can seldom bear more in one way than the other. -

Cases in family of John H. Crisson of this City. - The parents were a fine healthy couple, - who had never had any Catarrhal Affections: - but a singular Pulmonary Disease attacked their male children, - of which 6 died, - the eldest 14 mo. - & the youngest only 5 mo. old. - Only one, the 6th & last, died under P's care, - & from a post-mortem examination of this, he founded his subsequent practice. - Not the slightest trace of Pulmonic Inflammation could be found, - no adhesions &c. - After this, then, his mind was settled that the cause of the disease, was one of those mysterious constitutional ten-

encies to weakness in the Pulmonary Organs, - & he determined to adopt a course which would give tone & vigor to those organs. - He directed the Mother to cause them to inhale the fumes of Rosin daily. - It soon became a regular business in the Family, & that at a certain hour, all looked for it. -

At one time an Influenza prevailed, - & they were very fearful that the children could not escape the epidemic. - They, however, passed safely. - At last, it seemed as if the destroyer came; - the same disease attacked a child, - which had carried off 6 of his brothers, - and all was given up as lost. -

P. threw aside from his mind every idea of Inflammation, - & pushed forward promptly & earnestly the Antispasmodic treatment, - & to the great joy of both physician & parents, - the child recovered. - Since then, they have had several children, - & the disease always yielded to the same course, - so that it became manageable & brought with it no terror. -

This shows the advantage of post-mortem examinations, - for this led to the above salutary practice.

Thirty-Seventh Lecture Oct. 10. 1834

On Pneumonia & Pleurisy. - This generally arises with a chill; - succeeded by a fever, - & pain in the Thorax. - Often it is one side only, - & any attempt to expand the Thorax is accompanied with great pain; - hence the patient cannot draw a long breath or cough without difficulty. - As the disease progresses, - a more free expectoration takes place. - About the fifth day is often tinged with a little blood, which is apt to alarm the young practitioner so that he will carry his antiphlogistic medicines too far. - On the 7th day, - if the disease has gone on well, - a favourable crisis presents, - evidenced by a decline of pain & fever, - more free expectoration &c. - This is a favourable issue of the disease.

But in practice, we often meet with different appearances: - sometimes after the pain has attacked one side, - it leaves it & attacks the other &c. -

If the termination of the disease should be unfavourable, - it is generally manifested on the 7th day also: - & if at that time, - we find the patient

with difficulty of breathing, - sound of rattling mucus in his trachea, - no expectorations, feeble pulse, - Hippocratic countenance, - you may expect death to close the scene. -

Sometimes we have the disease attended with very different symptoms from those described. - The inflammation may be transferred to the brain, - producing Phrenitis or Apoplectic symptoms which may always be regarded as dangerous. -

In other cases, it may happen that after the physician has done all that is requisite & is waiting for crisis, - when he finds that no crisis arrives, - then it only a remission, - a half-way business, - with an irritable pulse, - hectic blush, - cough harassing & often dry, - occasionally a chill, - followed by fever and sweats, - showing him that the symptoms of Aetia are gradually wearing down the patient.

He will then have reason to believe that Abscesses of the Lungs are forming, - which, however, sometimes terminates happily, - if it points in such a manner as to discharge freely, when it opens. -

But if no outlet for the matter can be found,
either thro' the trachea, - or by its pointing externally
through the Thorax, - Death will ensue. -

There is a marked difference between an Abs-
cess from Pneumonic Inflammation, & an abscess
from Pulmonary Consumption. -

C. has seen neglected Pneum. result in Hy. Anthrax.
From what has been said, then, we may learn
that Pneumonia is a disease of Local Inflam-
mation, accompanied with Symptomatic Fever,
& that it requires the free use of the Lanceet. -

The measures used should be prompt, and pushed
as far as possible. - Drastic Purges after U. S. - we
do not consider useful; - but make use of a gentle
Purgative, such as Pals, Oil &c. - Demulcent
drinks are very proper. - Barley Water, - Gum &c. &c.

The Antimonial medicines hold a high rank
in this disease, - & hence the Antim. Powder is of-
ten given, after depletion, with great benefit. -

in this complaint, we have to contend also

with a Cough, which is continually jarring & paining
the patient, & to subdue this D. P. recommends Op.
He has not that dread of its stimulating effects
in this disease, evinced by some practitioners. - If it
has any, - it is not like that of Ale. - but is sui gen-
eris, - & is preferable to the Cough: - it is the least of
two evils. - Given in combination with Expectorants
in small doses, - it has a very happy effect. -

Sauvianum is always preferable to Parony's Elix.
because the latter contains too much Alcohol to be
given in acute Pneumonic Inflammation. -

A common mixture suitable for this disease
consists of

Pulv. Gum. Arab	
Pulv. Ext. Glycyrrh.	āā ℥ss.
Tinct. Opii	ʒiij
Vin. Ant.	ʒiij
Aqua Pura	ʒiij

S. Dose, a tablespoonful every 2, 3 or 4 hrs. - pro re nata.

To some however, the taste of Licquorice is disagree-
able, - for them omit it, & add more Gum Arabic, -
& for some, - Tact. Emet. may be given suspended in

a rich Mucilage; - $\frac{1}{6}$ gr to a Table Spoonful. -

D^r P. often prescribes Powders; - containing each

Potass. - Nit. grs. X

Specac. - gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$

Op. - gr $\frac{1}{4}$

Mist. Pulv. - S. One every 3 hours.

This powder is often alternated with the Saline Draught; - & thus perspiration will sometimes be freely produced; - so that these may even supersede the Act. Nistine; - from the Op. contained. -

There is another part of the practice which is important; - but concerning which Doctors do not agree; - & that is respecting the Time for Blistering. Much has been said about the Blistering Point; - & some Physicians require some days to get the system in a proper mood for the application. - But, on this subject; - Experience has taught P. - that he can put a blister on the patient just when he has a mind. - If he be a vigorous man, first bleed largely; - then open his bowels; - & after that he has no

hesitation in putting on a blister. - This should be large, so as to cover well the painful part, - & it will often afford great relief. - Sometimes, when there is great Pain, Cups may be applied before the Blister.

A judicious use of Opiates, - especially at night, - & in the decline of the disease, - is very beneficial: -
A grain or 1/2 pr. Op. with 1 or 2 grs. Opoea. -

Bleeding sometimes requires to be frequently repeated during the progress of the disease: -

We have already mentioned the tinge of blood which sometimes accompanies the Expectoration in the decline of the Disease. - This might induce a young practitioner to resort to the Sanguet, - but Experience says that Nature then has the Sanguet in her own hands, - & the practitioner, if he attempts to interrupt her natural course, will not prove serviceable, - but injurious to the patient. -

Hence we see that great judgment is required not only to direct the remedies with promptness, - but also to let the stopping-point. -

We often meet with mixed cases; - so that the treatment must necessarily be different from what has been already stated. - Thus we sometimes have *Cremor. Inflammation with Diarrhea*. - & when it is ushered in with this; - we generally find them running down into a low & dangerous form of Fever. -

The Saucet cannot be much employed & only with great caution. - Blisters, in such cases are usually preferable. - If the strength fail; - & expectoration is difficult; - we must resort to ^{Stimul} Tonics & Expectorants, as Vol. Alkali, - Seneca &c. -

Case of a very respectable old gentleman & lady who had drunk deeply of the cup of affliction & who had been reduced to low circumstances. - P. was called to attend them & found them both sick in one bed; - both had Diarrhea; - & low form of fever. - In neither could the Saucet be used; - but a mild & stimulating practice. - He applied blisters to the Breast; - gave Serpentina & Meak Mine They; - Op. at night & Febrifuge Draughts. - Both recovered. -

Observations on Pneumonia in 1807. -

From these it appeared that he had a number of cases in his Dispensary Practice; & they required great caution in their management, with a variation from the usual evacuating plan. They appeared disposed to assume a Typhoid form, - & sometimes were accompanied with Diarrhea, & with a peculiar, hot, bluish pulse. - Case of a Shoemaker in Walnut St. where by Bleeding, - Cupp, - St. Powder, - Blisters &c. the purging was stopped. - The disease was transferred to his brain, - Coma ensued, - for which Cupps were applied to. - On the 7th day, P. found him sitting in the shop, dressed, & said he was quite well, - but his appearance showed the contrary. - The disease had changed its situation to the brain. - Dr. Griffith was called in. - Directed him to be purged with Cal. - head to be shaved & blistered. - Blister was applied to the back of the neck by the family. - He recovered. - Another case in Crane St. - who, afterwards died of Peripneumoniae Nothi. -

When the Sanguis is inadmissible, Calomel is the sheet-anchor. - Generally given with Ipecac. - In urgent cases, ℥ss Cal. & ℥ss Ipecac. - may be given every hour. - Blitters also are serviceable.

Appearances on Dissections show that effusion sometimes takes place in the latter stages of the disease.

Some persons, especially old people are subject to a Constitutional Cough, - & the Lungs become so accustomed to it, that they cannot do without it, - it is absolutely necessary for their health. - In the Winter and Spring, these persons often have symptoms of Pneumonic Inflammation, - & a loss of their Cough. - Here depletion must be very cautious & local rather than general. - The principal reliance should be upon Blitters & Expectorants, - with mild Stimulants, as Minc Whey, - Vol. Alkali, - Seneka &c. - An excellent remedy is the Vol. alk. - alternated with Syr. Senek. - made by boiling ℥ss Senek. - in ℔ Water, to ℔ss. - Strain, - & dissolve in it ℥ss. of Sugar Candy.

Thirty - Eighth Lecture Oct. 13. 1834

Pneumonia occasionally requires another kind of practice from that already mentioned. -

A little depletion may be tried but it must be with great caution. - There is danger of effusion &c. - & the object is to avoid such terminations. - We can illustrate our meaning by cases which occurred in Dispensary Practice, - according to notes made 7/4-1806. -

Case of Polly Garrison, - whom I saw on the 6th day of her illness. - She had been once bled, - he directed Blister to the side, - Powder of Nitre & Tart. Emetic. -

Next morning he found with symptoms of effusion. He ordered Blister to the Breast. &c. - but all in vain. -

Another case of a French Black man in Moyamensing Alms House. - Treated with Bleeding, - Blisters & Antiphlogistic course, & he so far recovered as to walk about his rooms, - but yet was not well. - Some Inflammation remained, which some weeks afterwards terminated in Abscess in the Chest, - & the patient died. -

Another case of Isaac Roach, - who had been bled before I saw him. - He bled him some more, & he felt better, - but disease still existed in his Chest, - a diminution of urine &c. took place, - and Hy-
 anthrax ensued. - He directed Squire & Calomel, - & from these he was relieved, - & recovered.

Another case of an Irishman, - who had labo-
 rious respiration, - small pulse, - & symptoms of ef-
 fusion. - He put him upon the use of Mercury &
 endeavoured to bring about Expectoration. - Bled him
 a few ounces from the arm, - Blisters to Chest, - Di-
 rect. Venet. - small doses of Cal. and Spicac. - next
 day applied cups, - mercurial Friction &c. - & altho
 he had rambled a little mentally & showed other
 signs of approaching death, - he happily recovered.

Another case of an Italian Sailor, - who had
 been ill several days & was once bled. - I took a
 few more ounces of blood, - applied blisters &c. - On
 the next day, - bled him some again. - On visiting him
 on the 7th day of his disease, there was a wildness &

watchfulness about him, foreboding Pneumonia, & in a few hours, - he was perfectly furious. - Cups were then applied to his head, - Blisters between his Shoulders, - Speacæ & Cal. internally. - Next morning he was calm & free from pain, - his medical treatment was changed to a tonic form, - & he recovered. -

Another case of an abandoned Female, - who, after a prolix, - was attacked with Pain in Thorax, - cough & bitter taste in her mouth, - & fever. - The Lancing was used, - Blisters dressed with Mercurial ointment, - Cal. & Speacæ. - Stygalism ensued, - on the 7th day a favorable crisis arrived, - "and Mary was restored to health, but not to virtue". -

Another form of Pneumonia sometimes occurs in the Spring of a mixed character, - partaking of the Inflammatory nature of Winter complaints diluted with those of Summer. - It has sometimes an Intermission, - assuming this form of Disease. - In the treatment, we should keep the Pulmonary symptoms principally in view, - but not evacuate more than is clearly demanded. -

In treating Pneumonia, - much benefit often arises from keeping the patient constantly under the influence of Opium, - rather by small and repeated doses, than by one large one at night; - for when there is difficulty of breathing &c. - there is much doubt respecting the propriety of giving large doses of Opium. - Combine it with Cal. & Sp. - & you may give about $\frac{1}{6}$ gr every hour. - If it be desirable to produce Elyalism, - dress the Blister with Merc. ointment.

At the same time that we use Opium, - it is often necessary to use the vol. Alkali; - Cordials &c. - & tho' it may appear inconsistent, experience has proved their advantage often results from it. -

Of Diseases of the Heart. -

Palpitation of the Heart arises from a variety of causes, - & seems to depend on an irritable condition of that organ. - Sometimes it arises very gradually, & is then more difficult to cure. - It is occasionally an attendant upon Dyspepsia. The Remedies which prove most serviceable

are Tonics and Antispasmodics, - Among these
 Asafoetida & Hoffman's Anodyne hold a high
 rank. - A very common mixture for transient
 relief, - consists of Sac Asafoet. - made from
 ℞i Asaf. to f℞ij Water. - Take of this Sac
 Asafoetida - f℞ij
 Hoff. Anodyne f℞ij. -

But a more permanent remedy consists of
 Valer. Costus. - ℥ss.

Ginger

Colombo aa ℞i

Aq. bullientis ℥j

Mf. Sup. - S. Mincipalsul, 3 or 4 times a day. -

— On Syncope or Fainting —

Fainting is a Temporary Death, - which sometimes
 occurs from trivial causes, - & generally is but little
 to be apprehended. - These are generally accidental. -

But when the system is reduced very low, - sometimes
 no reaction ever ensues. - If the system be in this
 condition, - redol must be had to Vol. Alkali, - Mus

Sinapisms; - Fresh air &c. - The practice of Tight Lacing is often a cause of this affection. -

Sometimes we meet with what may be called Protracted Syncope. ^{Often to be confounded with Apoplexy of Lung.}

Case in early part of P's practice. - He was called one morning before day-light to see a woman in Water St. - I found her with laborious Respiration, - anxious countenance; - pulse barely perceptible; - & she fearful of sudden death. - At first, P. thought of ^{Suffocated Excitement or} Congestion, - but happily did not act upon the first impulse. - He ordered the Mustard Plaster, - which gave him time to reflect, & make some inquiry into her case. - He found that she had just terminated a hard, dry & protracted labour, - which had completely exhausted her.

He ran off to mention the case to Dr Griffiths, & the Dr. told him to pour down Bol. alk. - He hastened back, - gave the bol. alk. freely, - used also external Stim. - applied a large blister over her breast &c. - & she revived, - reacted & soon recovered. -

Another case of a young woman, - who was attacked just after she had been bled. - She had symptoms like the former, the same general plan of treatment was adopted. - & she recovered. -

Another case of the Wife of a very ^{Semi-Archer?} respectable citizen affected & treated similarly. -

For other cases see Eclectic Repository. -

On Spasmodic Affections of the Heart. -

Sometimes the Heart is affected with a Spasmodic Disease, - which in a very short time produces Death. - The Spasm may affect it directly or indirectly. -

Case of Stacy Wispham, - a young merchant, who 10 days before his death, - came to consult P. about some uneasy sensations in his Chest. - P. advised him to ride about & confine himself less to his counting room. - Soon afterwards, he was called in haste to see him, & it appeared that he had been seized with very unpleasant feelings in his Counting House, - had walked home & fainted just as he entered his parlour. - Patient found with all the symptoms of Syncope, - countenance

face, - pulse feeble, - but mind, clear. - He direct-
 ed some Vol. Alk, - Ether & other stimulants. - Grad-
 ually reaction ensued, & he left him doing well. -
 But still there appeared to be something in Am-
 bush, - & he resolved to watch it. - He visited him 3
 times more that day, & directed him not to go to
 the Counting House the next morning, - till after
 his visit. - During the evening, he remarked in con-
 versation that it would have been an easy death
 for him in the afternoon, - as he felt no pain. -
 In the next morning, - he walked about, - read the
 Newspaper &c. & felt very well. - His wife was just
 handing him some beaten Egg, - when in a twink-
 ling, - without a sigh or a groan, - he dropped, -
 gasped once or twice, & died. - Efforts for his recov-
 ery proved fruitless. - Post mortem examination
 showed every thing in a most natural condition,
 proving that it was a sudden spasm of the Heart,
 which caused his death, - by immediately arrest-
 ing the circulation. -

Angina Pectoris. - of this, we shall say but little, - as it often continued a long time. -

The celebrated Jno. Hunter was affected with it, & died in a paroxysm of anger, - showing that the mental emotions should not be highly excited in this disease. -

Rheumatism of the Heart.

This occurs in young people, - who, in early life, have been subject to Inflammatory Rheumatism. - They generally have a violent pulsation, without pain, & seem as if the heart was enormously distended. - There is also an irregularity of the Pulse, - & an irritable state of mind. -

Case of a young woman, - aged 21 yrs. - who had suffered in early life from Inflamm. Rheumatism. - This disease had been her companion for 2 years, during which time, she would occasionally have laborious Respiration, - sometimes Edema, - & just before her Death, - she had Acute Mania. - Dissections showed adhesions, - enlarged Pericardium, & ossification of Valves of Heart. -

Another case of a child, - who had been afflicted with acute Inflammatory Rheumatism & other symptoms. - One morning early, he rumbled into his parent's room & died. -

Case of 3 Brothers, - Morris's - who all died of Disease of the Heart, - but in advanced life. - They all died of ossification of Heart. - All were Subject to Gout, - as was their Father also, - & their death can be attributed to the Gouty deposition taking place in the joints of the Heart, instead of the Limbs, as we often see in those Subject to Gouty Affections. -

Thirty-Ninth Lecture. - Oct. 17. 1834 -
 On Hydrothorax, or Dropsy of the Chest. -

This disease consists in an effusion of serous fluid
 in the cavity of the Pleura; - it most usually oc-
 curs in advanced life; - though not always. -

In the course of practice, we may meet with a
 person, - who before the attack was a robust, healthy
 looking man; - but presently he begins to lose his
 colour & flesh, - his clothes being about him &c. &
 every thing betokening ill health; - while the individ-
 ual yet continues walking about. - You will find
 that any exertion causes him to pant; - his coun-
 tenance swines itself &c. - Soon he consults his
 Doctor as to his ailment; - & the experienced phy-
 sician has a set of questions for him, like a, b, c;
 which will immediately disclose this disease. -
 First, he will inquire into the state of secretion
 from the kidneys; - & at first the patient may say
 that it is copious; - but upon putting the enquiry you
 find that the often passed water, - but that the sum
 total in 24 hours, is small. -

Another question relates to whether he requires one or more additional pillows at night, in order to rest comfortably? If so, here is another indication.

Then ask him about ascending the stairs. - Perhaps it makes him pant; - or in going up he perhaps he had to stop, and take breath. - *Rule - fine & constant, - this not always.*

If all these symptoms join, they show, almost infallibly a case of Hydropthorax. - Some patients may have a cough, but this is not an essential characteristic. -

As the disease advances, - the limbs may become edematous, - & sometimes in turning in bed, - there is much difficulty & pain in the chest. - Rolling of fluid.

In addition to the chest, - the stomach becomes concerned, so that we find, food that is disagreeable to it, increases the disease. - Dyspepsia. -

When the disease has once fairly formed, it is dangerous; - sometimes it continues for a long time but one important fact connected with it is that the patient may die instantaneously. This

is a fact well worthy of notice, as it may be told to discreet friends of the patient; much to the credit of the physician. - D. P. says he never received a sudden message to come as quick as possible to a person labouring under this disease of the Chest, - & suddenly taken very ill, - & went with the expectation of finding his patient alive. - The suddenness is a characteristic of the Disease, & cases of it are numerous. - Occasionally, the patient may die gradually, - & then he suffers extremely with Dyspnea &c.

Generally the patients are unable to lie with their heads low, - but one exception occurred in the Alms House; - a post mortem examination, however, showed that the cavity on both sides was completely filled up, ^{so that pyopneumia was of no consequence} - these however are rare. -

I saw another exception in attending a post mortem examination of a Shoemaker by D. Price. - Both sides were full, - the lungs were natural, - heart & pericardium both diseased, - stomach contracted like an hour glass, - yellowish fluid in the Pelvis &c. -

If the disease occurs in old people, - they are apt to die under any treatment, - but by proper treatment, - it may sometimes be protracted. - An old saying is that none over 60 yrs. of age recover, but a striking exception from this rule occurs in the case of an old gentleman, Stephen Maxfield, still living in this city, - & a very active man, nearly 90 years of age, - who had Hydropthorax about 15 yrs since, from which he recovered under the care & treatment of D. P. -

Treatment. - At the threshold, we must announce that in old people a radical cure is very rare. -

The remedies upon which most reliance can be placed are Diuretics. - It seems as if every thing depended upon a free evacuation of limpid urine. -

Some are more susceptible of impression upon the kidneys than others - hence Diuretics act better. -

^{This is not an inflammatory disease, - generally}
The Sanguet. is seldom advisable, - but many some-

times prove serviceable in strong vigorous patients. -
^{Especially between Shoulders sometimes serviceable.}

A Case under D. Mottar's care, - of a middle aged

man, - who recovered under the use of Digitalis, given diligently, after Mercury & Squill had failed. But from subsequent experience, P. has at present but little confidence in it. -

Case in the Alms House, which had been variously treated before his admission, - & which was cured by a practice recommended by Cullen, - of giving Cr. Tart. Hamboje & Jalap in combination. -

But no remedy in P's practice is equal to the proper use of Calomel & Squill (food). - He has cured several cases by these 2 Remedies. - They are never to be given in the same pill, - but always keep them distinct, - because the Squill should be gradually increased, but the Calomel should not. - Thus he sometimes begins with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr. Cal. - & 1 gr. Squill 3 times a day, gradually increasing it to as much as the stomach will bear, generally about 6 grs a day, while the Cal. remains the same. - As soon as the mouth becomes sore, lay aside the Cal. - but push forward the Squill, - & the result is often happy. -

Diuretic drinks are often very advantageous, as
 for inst. an Infus. of Juniper Berries \mathfrak{z} . ʒi to \mathfrak{z} of
 Water & drank ad libitum. - Sometimes we
 may add Sweet Sp. Nitre to Infus. of Melon seeds &c.

Sometimes it may be necessary, at the same
 time, to keep up the strength of the patient, - as
 in the case of an old lady, - some years since, - who
 had been treated by a medical brother with
 liberal depletion, - perhaps too much so, - so that it
 was necessary to give her a generous diet, - ^{Milk whey &c.} She recov-
 ered, - had several attacks since, - from which she
 has always been relieved by Leech & Squill.

^{O-lymph was partial to Mt. of Vitre & Cr. Tartar.}
 One instance occurred not long since, - in which
 he also added Pot. Nit. - to Cal. & Squill. - Began
 with small doses & gradually increased to \mathfrak{z} ʒi or \mathfrak{z} ij
 per day. - This gentleman had also an oedematous
 state of his lower extremities, - penis, - testicle &c. - it
 was much relieved by small punctures, with a
 very sharp lancet, about the feet & legs.

Scarifying, however, is different, - & injurious.

Patients labouring under this Disease, - should be cautioned, - against approaching too near the fire, if they have Anasarca in their lower extremities, - against sudden exertion in ascending stairs, hills &c. -

But at the same time, they can bear riding, either on horseback, or in a carriage. - Such was Mister's case.

The bowels should not be permitted to become constipated. - The diet should be regulated by circumstances, - some require plain, - nutritious, solid food. -

Dyspepsia sometimes increases the disease. -

Another remedy which has sometimes proved serviceable, is a mottley mixture, - an infusion of Horse Radish, - Ginger, - Juniper Berries, & a variety of other similar articles in Cider, sound, strong & good, - such as is called Deacon Cider. (For the Recipe see Ellis' Book). It contains a number of articles, - so that the disease may select whichever it likes best. - Nothing is so much needed in the whole, that Med. - as a certain Purificative

care is requisite to distinguish between Hydropsy & Diseases of the Heart. -

Anecdote of Dr. Fothergill. -

Fortieth Lecture Oct. 20. 1834

Hydrocephalus is an effusion of serous fluid in the ventricle of the Brain, - an idiopathic disease & often hereditary. - This every physician knows, & is consequently on the alert, when he sees it among a family of children. -

When fairly formed, it is generally fatal, - when we hear of any physicians curing a great number of cases, - though we may not doubt their candour yet we may call in question their judgment. -

The quantity of effusion varies much from 0ss. to 3℔. - From the dissimilarity of ^{quantity of} fluids, then, & the similarity of the symptoms, - we may conclude that there is a certain action going on in the brain - a diseased cerebral action, which generally proves fatal. - & without exhibiting its effects by effusion. -

By practical writers, many causes have been assigned for the disease, - but generally there is a constitutional predisposition, ^{Scrophulous has much} and when any thing occurs to interrupt the regular functions of

the brain; - I bring on diseased action of that organ, this will probably ensue. -

The most prominent causes assigned are Blows upon the Head, - but that these do not produce it appears from the fact, that it occurs as frequently, if not more frequently, among the rich, as the poor, while we know that a child, nurtured amid poverty, receives ten times as many knocks & thumps about the head, as one in more affluent circumstances. - At the same time, in a constitution predisposed, - we do not doubt that a blow may produce it in the manner already mentioned. -

It is a constitutional tendency, bottomed in a scrofulous habit. -

The obscurety & insidiousness of the disease demands particular attention, - because in its early stage, it is difficult to describe a single, ^{certain} diagnostic symptoms. - If there be any one, upon which we may place much stress, - it is an irritable stomach, attended with a constipated state of bowels, - sometimes

attended with intermittent ^{fever} & sometimes ^{paroxysms} remittent
It is very acceptable. -

The suggestions & fears of a mother or nurse re-
specting an ailings of a child's head, should be
attended to & not treated as of little consequence. -

To prove this, we may cite self-experience. -

Dr. Harrison & P. attended the Grandmother of a fam-
ily & daily they had to feel thro' the nursery, where
their attention was often called to the youngest ^{6mo. old} child
by the Mother, who said something was the matter
with the child's head. - They examined it & think-
ing nothing ailing, except her maternal fears, - deli-
cately hinted to her that she was unnecessarily
alarmed. - Soon after, however, - they found them-
selves most grossly mistaken. - for Hydrocephalus
developed itself, - & in one or two days, - the child
was no more. -

After this - P. was called to another family in this
City, - where a practitioner had been attending a child
for what he at first considered a trifling disease,

so much so; that when the family requested a consultation to be held respecting it, he objected. In this, he did wrong, for no physician should object to the family's desire to call another in, - they have the right, & should exercise it. - There, however, it was not done; but in 24 hrs. - the physician himself saw a very serious train of symptoms appearing; - & requested a consultation. - D^r P. was called in, just in time to see the disease fully developed & the child die. -

The practitioner was never again called to that family.

A symptom of the disease, which has been stated to D^r P. by D^r M. Wistar as occurring in one of his own children, was, that 1 or 2 wks. before the disease appeared; - it pressed its head against every thing within its reach; - he first discovered it by its pressing its head against his breast, - when he took it up to examine

Another symptom often met with, is, that the child gives a sudden & violent scream; without assigning any reason, - or with the complaint of a sharp pain in the head. -

With respect to urine, - we have no particular remarks, - upon which dependence may be placed. - And as to the pulse, - upon that we cannot rely. - Some look to the stools, - but respecting these, - P. cannot say much in favour of it. -

As the disease advances, - the pupil becomes dilated, - strabismus occurs, - & sometimes a loss of vision. - With respect to the Pupil, - it is necessary to distinguish between nature & disease, - for if we raise the lid of any child & get it about half awake, the pupil immediately flies open, - & this might be mistaken for the disease. - Case tended with D^r Wittar, where the experiment was tried. -

There is also a rolling motion of the head, particularly in the latter stages. - may occur earlier. -

The pulse, too, becomes slow full & irregular, - & there is a throbbing motion observable in the Carotids. -

P. has also observed a peculiar fixedness in the expression of countenance, - something almost like a devotional appearance.

The disease is generally closed by Convulsions, - & some times Hemiplegia occurs a few days before Death.

In order to illustrate the insidious nature of the disease. P. related the case of a child of Dr. Hudson's aged 2 yrs. 5 mo. - which he attended with Dr. Otto, in the Winter of 1820. - The child had been sick 2 wks. During the first week, - there was slight indisposition, with a ^{occasional} sick stomach, - ^{slight} constipation; slight fever, &c. - thought to be worms, - but the case was very obscure. - pulse 120. - no pain in head. -

At length, it was found something was wrong about his head; it was shaved & blistered. - soon after, he became so, that he screamed out in his sleep & complained of pain in his head, ^{for first time,} - his pulse, came down to 70 per minute firm, & irregular. - Dr. P. & Otto left him with the intention of keeping up the discharge from his bowels thro' the night, but with gloomy forebodings as to what the next day might bring forth. - Next ^{13th} morning, however, they were delighted with the intelligence from the Father that his Son was better; they found his pulse better & more regular &c. - & all appeared favourable. - The day

passed well, - but late in the evening, - his pulse
again became slow. - on the next morning, he
was delirious, - convulsions ensued thro' the day,
& on the following morning he died. - Effusion 3^o.

Treatment. - Those who consider the disease
as one arising from sympathy with the stomach,
place much reliance upon Emetics. - Upon this,
P. cannot say much from experience.

It is proper to use brisk purgatives. - If febrile
excitement exists, - general and local bleeding may
be cautiously used, - leeches to the head &c.

Blistering over the whole scalp sometimes proved
serviceable. -

We have already said that Death was the
usual termination of the disease, but to this,
P. has seen exceptions, - as in one case in which
there was convulsions & hemiplegia, - & no one ex-
pected a recovery, - or if he did recover, - P. thought
he would certainly be an idiot. - Such, however,
was not the case, - he recovered both mind & body -

Another remedy recommended by some, is the use of Mercury for Salivation. - It was used to a great extent by Dr. Astruc, - but with due deference to his judgment, - Dr. P. is opposed to its extensive use among infants, - because their constitution is too weak to bear the violent impression of the Mercury, - & the remedy may prove worse than the disease. - Sometimes, however, - in small & frequent doses, - cautiously administered, - it may be unobjectionable. -

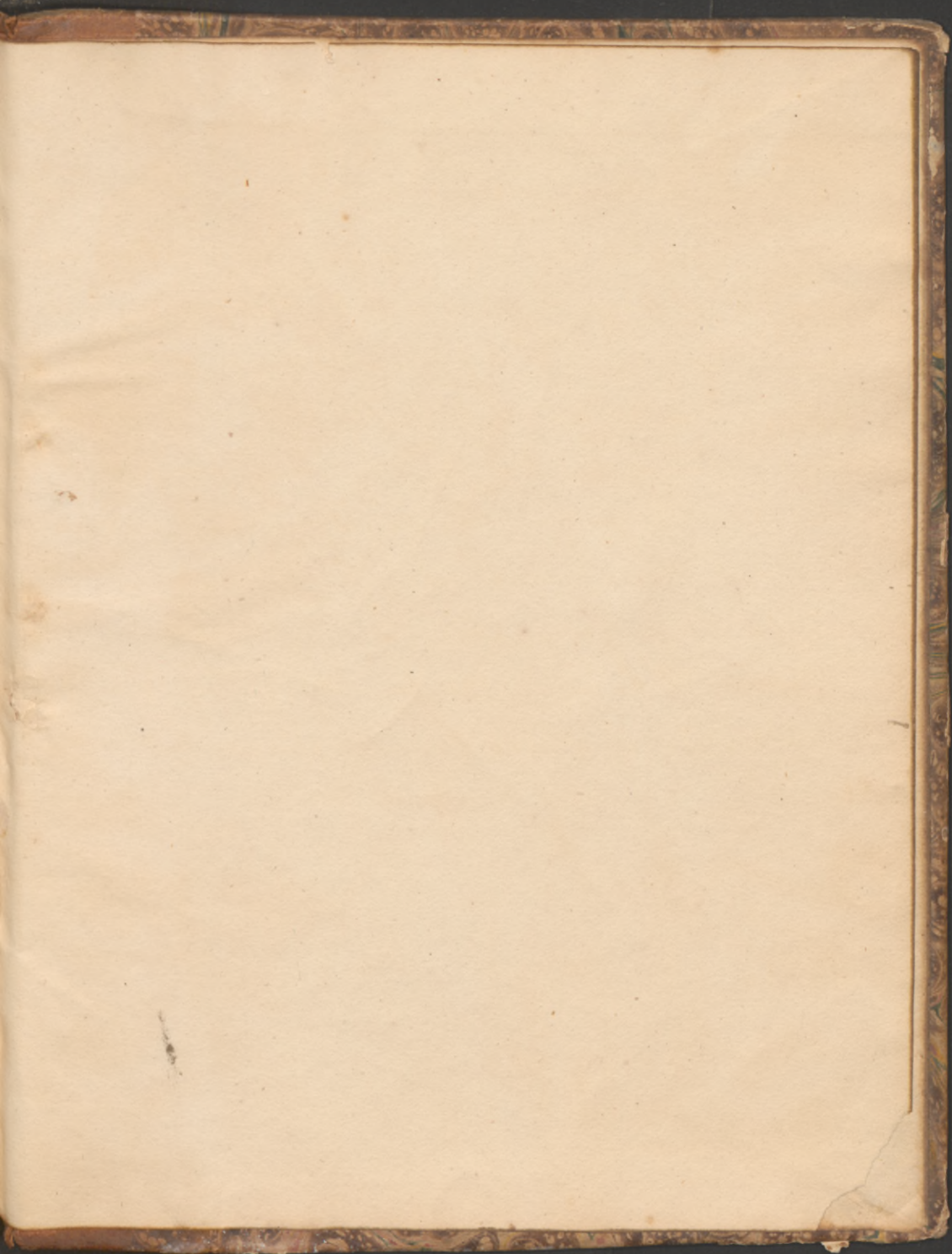
Related Cases in the family of Prof. James in which Mercury was largely given, - but without producing the desired effect. -

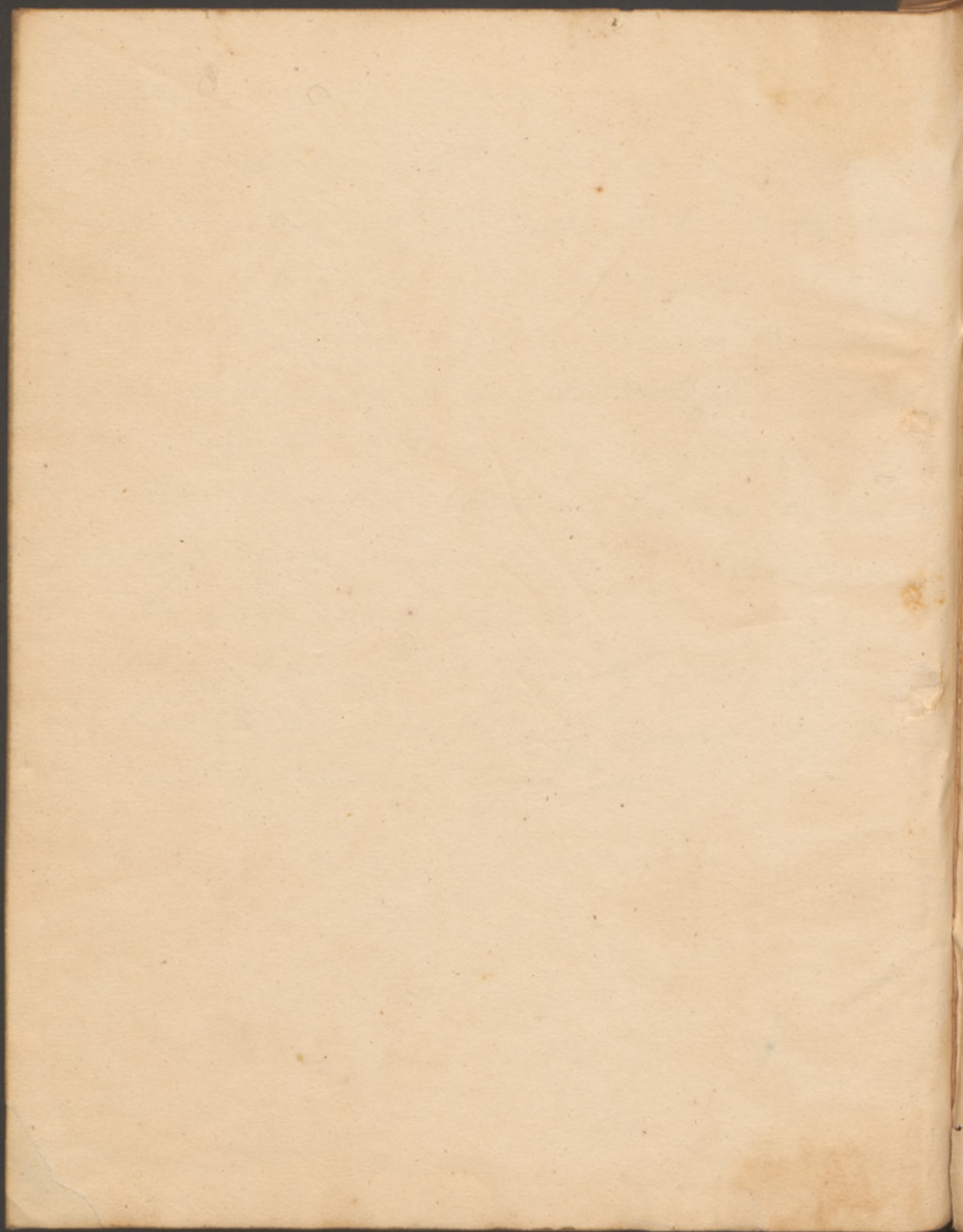
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