





Unusual
Med. Publication

THE
SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

OF ALL DISEASES.

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CEDARVILLE, O.

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TO THE READER.

Among the improvements of the present age, none are greater, than those that belong to the science of medicine. The accurate observation of the symptoms, during the progress of diseases, and the numerous examinations of the morbid appearances after death, that have been made, have confirmed the practice and experience of past ages respecting some diseases, and thrown much light on others; and have established the leading points in practice, on an immovable basis, in the minds of all, sufficiently enlightened on the subject. Still it is to be feared, that owing to conceit, ignorance, prejudice, or self-interest, the Thomsonian practice, and other forms of empiricism, will find many more victims, before all will be satisfied respecting their ruinous tendency.

The reader may rely on the accuracy of the views, presented in this little work; they are drawn, chiefly from the works of Dr. Mackintosh; (the best medical productions ever given to the world) and have been, in part, confirmed by the author's own experience.

The application of leeches is frequently recommended; although it is not expected, that in this country they will be, generally, procured. An explanation of such medical terms as are used will be found in the latter end of the book.

CEDARVILLE, SEPT. 7, 1843.

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FEVERS.

Hippocrates, the father of Medical science, imagined that Fever was a salutary effort of nature to throw off some noxious matter. Stahl held the same opinion, but acknowledged; that when this morbid matter was abundant, or the powers of the body too weak, Fevers were hurtful. Hoffman thought Fever consisted in diminished energy of the nervous system. Cullen imagined that this diminished energy brought on spasm of the extreme vessels; which spasm, was the proximate cause of fever: that is, the action of the heart and arteries is increased by the spasm and cold stage, till it restores the nervous energy; which in its turn, overcomes the spasm, upon the removal of which, the sweat appears.

The best physicians at present, consider Fever a disease of the whole system: and seem to have but little confidence, in any theory that has been suggested respecting its nature. There is, however, a general belief, that the reaction of the heart and arteries, is an effort of nature to throw off disease; but they think the attempt to ascertain the first link in the chain of diseased action, is vain. The inference drawn by the Thomsonians, from this theory, is; that Fever and inflammation are friends, and should be treated as such; but they are such friends as often destroy life, by their too violent efforts to restore.

In some fevers, some one organ is inflamed, in others, the balance of the circulation is lost.

Five prominent symptoms are generally present in fevers : 1 ; Chilliness followed by heat ; 2 : Frequent pulse ; 3 ; A sense of debility ; 4 : Disturbance of almost every function of the body ; such as, loss of appetite, nausea, thirst, vomiting dry skin, scanty and high-coloured urine, dry, clammy mouth, and furred tongue, costive bowels, and dark fetid stools ; 5: Restlessness and want of refreshing sleep.

There is a tendency in fevers to a periodic action, as in intermittents, to return every day, or every other day, and in other fevers, to become more severe a little after dark, also, to run a certain course.

The doctrine of critical days is of no practical importance, and may do harm, by preventing an active practice, when the day of the supposed crisis is not at hand : but this notion has not proved as injurious, as the conceit, that fevers must run a certain course, in spite of all remedies. It is a matter of much importance, in the treatment of fevers, to attend to the nature of the prevailing epidemic, if any fever is prevalent at the time, as in different seasons, they are to be treated differently. Climate, seasons, and the condition of the air modify fevers, in a remarkable manner.

The constitution of the patient, also, has a great influence ; weakness, previously existing, and depressing passions, dispose to malignity in the disease, while previous good health, with hope and confidence, either prevents the attack, or helps to stem its violence.

The causes of fever are, marshmiasma, contagion, and epidemic influence ; together with cold, fear, or despondence, acting on persons poorly fed, or debilitated by previous disease, long watching, great fatigue, or excesses of some kind. Also too full, or too irritable a habit of body, predisposes to an attack.

Fevers are either primary, or symptomatic. Primary fevers are divided into Intermittent, Remittent Continued, and Eruptive fevers. Remittents are subdivided into Bilious, Yellow or malignant, and Infantile remittent fevers. Continued fevers comprise ; 1: Fevers from functional derangement, called Typhus Mitior ; 2: The same subsequently united with congestion ; 3: Congestive fever ; 4: The same followed by inflammation ; 5: Inflammatory fever ; 6: The same subsequently united with congestion. In continued fevers, the patient is often easier, in some parts of the day and some periods of the disease than others.

FEVER FROM FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENT.

In this kind of fever there is commonly neither inflammation, nor congestion, but the functions of some organs are disturbed.

SYMPTOMS.—Sometimes these are slight for a week or more ; there are slight chilliness, increasing weakness and languor, impaired appetite, restless nights, burning of the hands and feet, and some thirst.

At length the body becomes hot, the pulse about 90 in a minute, skin parched, thirst considerable, yellow fur on the tongue, the appetite is lost, the urine scanty and high-coloured, the patient is restless, particularly at night, has a general uneasiness, oppression about the heart, slight headache and pain in the loins, fetid, scanty, and adhesive stools, or they are watery and dark-coloured, mixed either with mucus or with some hardened feces. At night his mind wavers, and he has occasional delirium, and terrific dreams. Sometimes, after the symptoms are slight, for a week or

two, they terminate in local inflammation, or congestion of some organ. Sometimes the fever is sharp, with considerable excitement, increased heat, delirium, pulse above 100, full and strong, much oppression about the heart, hurried respiration, loaded, dry and parched tongue, and disordered bowels. This is the form of fever called in this country Winter fever.

TREATMENT.—Enjoin rest, and abstinence from solid food; give 2 grains of calomel, and 5 or 6 of jalap, every third hour until it operates, daily, during the first stage of the disease. If the stomach is very foul, give an emetic of 30 or 40 grains of Ipecac.

During the first week or two, the body should be sponged with cold water, if the heat be considerable, and with warm water, when the heat is low; if chilliness be present, hot vinegar and red pepper should be used. Fomentations may be applied to the abdomen. Bleeding once or twice, during the first days, will be of great service, if the patient be not too old or too young; or if he be not debilitated by previous disease. Blisters should be applied, if the brain, lungs, or bowels, are inflamed. The food should consist of thin gruel, and should be given frequently, and in small quantities at a time. Should the nerves be much affected, administer 2 grains of camphor, in a table-spoonfull of infusion of valerian, 3 times a day; together with a tea-spoonfull of spirits of nitre. Should symptoms of congestion come on they should be treated like the following Fever.

CONGESTIVE FEVER.

In the worst form of this fever, the pulse and heat are below the healthy standard. In slighter

cases, the extremities are cold, while the body is hot. The cold stage of ague, shews the general appearance of a patient, in the first stage of a severe congestive fever. It is usually called Typhus.

SYMPTOMS.—Impaired appetite, irregular bowels chilliness and flashes of heat, are in some cases present for 10 days; until at length, chilliness prevails.

The pulse is weak, and sometimes is about 50, or 60, in a minute, the strength is prostrated, the tongue moist and furred. The patient is very sleepy, and complains of giddiness, confusion of mind, heaviness and pain or sense of weight in the head. The brain, lungs, liver, or stomach, and sometimes all these organs at once, will be much disturbed. The countenance looks besotted, anxious, and careless, his cheeks are flushed, he drawls his words, his eyes look dim, the sight of the eye is enlarged and does not contract much, when light is presented. His breathing is short and hurried, and he has a load about the heart.

As the disease advances he becomes more insensible, picks the bed-clothes, slides down in the bed, breathes worse, becomes more cold to the touch, the face acquires a leaden colour, his pulse becomes 120, or 130 in a minute; sometimes there is nausea and vomiting, the tongue is black, and dry, and sometimes there is diarrhoea, but generally he is constipated.

Black matter collects on the teeth, the stools are black and fetid, or mixed with blood, and passed involuntarily, the urine is either fetid, and turbid, or like whey; low, muttering delirium, and jerking of the tendons come on; dark spots appear under the skin; hiccup, clammy sweats, and a death-like odour, indicate the approach of death. The most common causes of this disease, are exposure to cold, and marsh miasma.

TREATMENT.—Apply heat, either bottles filled with hot water, or rub the patient with hot vinegar, and red pepper, or with hot spirits of turpentine, or use the warm bath; give a gentle stimulant; and immediately draw blood. Continue to use the hot applications and frictions, at short intervals, as long as the coldness remains, and repeat the bleeding once or twice if necessary. Give 2 grains of calomel with one of opium, every 3 or 4 hours. Give 8 grains of carbonate of ammonia, in 2 or 3 ounces of water, whenever fainting or chilliness prevails. If the lungs be much affected, apply leeches, and blisters.

Remove the phlegm by an emetic, of 20 grains of Ipecac, repeated every half hour, until it operates sufficiently. Cleanliness, quietness, and free air, are necessary; the room must be kept cool when the heat of the body is increased, and warmed when it is diminished. When the heat becomes, steadily, above the natural standard, sponge with cold water, and apply cold water, or ice to the head. Soda powders, or sal-eratus and vinegar, may be given every 2 hours.

If the skin be hot and dry, and there be griping and diarrhoea, give 10 grains of calomel and 10 of rhubarb, followed by 10 drops of laudanum.

If there be cough, give liquorice and squills together with elm or flax-seed tea.

1. A state of collapse is marked by a faint voice, indistinct articulation, short respiration, shriveled skin, fetid sweat, cough, sliding down in the bed, with the knees drawn up, feeble, wavering pulse, and brown, loaded tongue. In such a state, avoid purges, and give wine and brandy; but if they cause delirium and dry tongue, diminish the quantity or omit them.

2 If dark brown, or purple spots appear, with bleeding from the gums, nose, bowels, bladder, or skin; give virginia snake-root and 3 grains of quinine every 2 hours, with 8 drops of sulphuric, or muriatic acid, wine whey, and yeast, beer and cider are good.

Camphor and valerian quiet the nerves, and lessen delirium. Twenty drops of laudanum may be given at night; if it does not cause a dry tongue.

3. If there be jerking of the tendons, tremulous tongue, and picking of the bed-clothes, the head is affected. In this case, avoid stimulants. Apply blisters to the back of the neck, leeches to the temples, cold water to the body, if the heat be good. Give yeast, milk and water, and gruel frequently, and in small quantities; as the symptoms disappear, give snake-root tea.

If the fever is long continued; quinine may be given in the last stage, if it do not increase the heat; nor produce headache or stricture across the breast.

Gentle exercise, and occasional laxatives, with aromatic bitters, are good, during recovery. If there be a relapse; give calomel and jalap purges, apply blisters and take a mild diet.

It may be found difficult, to draw blood in the first stage, but it must be done, and not repeated after the first few days are past; unless symptoms of the following fever appear, and then it must be with great caution.

INFLAMMATOY FEVER.

SYMPTONS.—Cold chills, sleepiness, and restlessness, languor, and debility, loss of appetite, and bad taste, thirst, furred tongue, general soreness, nausea, vomit-

ing, headache, and pain in the back.

Sometimes after the first chill all the other symptoms follow immediately; in other cases, chills and flashes of heat, follow each other, for several days, till the heat predominates, and delirium comes on at night. In all cases the breathing is quick and anxious, bowels costive, the pulse generally full, strong, and from 100 to 130, the tongue parched, and loaded, or very red at the tip and edges and there is oppression about the heart. In severe cases the skin is parched, burning, and red.

1. If the brain be inflamed, the heat, and the pulse may not be increased, the extremities will be in constant motion, or rigidly contracted, the sight of the eye is generally enlarged, the eye is either half, or fully open, sometimes one is shut and the other open with palsy of one side of the face.

The tongue is not dry until near the close of the disease.

2. If the membrane of the brain be inflamed, there will be general delirium, increase of strength, the patient starts out of bed, the eyes are red, the sight contracted, or enlarged, there is a ferocious countenance, throbbing of the arteries, pain in the head, and great restlessness.

The face is sometimes pale, the pulse is various the tongue dry, and sometimes in constant motion.

Afterwards there is starting of the tendons, picking of the bed-clothes, sometimes convulsions, particularly in the young, the patient is sleepy and insensible, the sight is enlarged, and squinting occurs.

The breathing becomes more rapid and irregular, followed by sighs, the pulse having been quick at first,

and afterwards slower, now rises in frequency is irregular, and intermits, the insensibility increases, and death comes on, with, or without convulsions.

In both these varieties, the breathing is much alike, the bowels costive, the stools and urine passed involuntarily, and sometimes the bladder loses its power and becomes distended.

3. If the lungs are inflamed, the breathing is laborious, there is cough with more or less expectoration, soreness in the breast and windpipe, or a stich in the side is felt.

4. If the inflammation be in the abdomen, there will be pain, increased on pressure, swelling and heat of the parts, thirst, nausea and vomiting, and the patient lies so as to relax the muscles of the belly; sometimes the tongue is covered with ulcers or fissures, looks red and glazed, with or without patches of white fur.

TREATMENT.—Avoid solid food, and exercise, give gruel, and keep the patient, especially his head cool.

Let him take an emetic followed by 2 or 3 tea-spoons-full of cream of tartar and jalap.

Dissolve 16 grains of emetic tartar in a pint of water, and give a table-spoonfull once in 4 hours, or once in 2, if the bowels need to be moved. If the bowels be inflamed omit the emetic tartar.

Bleed the patient freely, two or three times during the first day or two, no time should be lost, follow the bleeding by leeches and blistering, and keep the patient lightly covered with bed-clothes.

If a state of collapse comes on, food and medicine must be given regularly, and the heat of the body kept up.

Stimulants, are often necessary on the decline of the inflammation, but must be withheld if they cause it to

rise.

If the symptoms described, under the head of congestive fever appear it becomes the synochus, or simple continued fever, and is to be treated like the latter stage of congestive fever.

The pulse is sometimes weak, and the extremities cold while the heart can be heard to beat strongly.

In such cases withdraw stimulants and too stimulating food, and leech, and blister the patient.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR AGUE

SYMPTOMS OF THE COLD STAGE.—Severe chills, and generally tremors, short, laborious breathing, great oppression about the heart, headache, with pain in the back and loins. Sometimes there is a cough, sometimes stupor, in other cases, there is coma and delirium.

The features are shrunk, the eyes dull and hollow, the pulse oppressed and weak, the tongue moist, and the body does not feel cold to another.

Sometimes it comes on with yawning, sometimes with violent pain in the loins, joints, or forehead, sometimes the patient falls into a profound sleep and awakes in the hot stage. Sometimes the next attack is a pain in the forehead and face. Sometimes patients die in the cold stage.

HOT STAGE.—This succeeds the cold stage; the skin is hot, and dry, face flushed and swollen, thirst great, and the tongue parched. There is restlessness, hurried breathing, oppression at the heart, severe pain in some part of the body, sometimes there is sound in the ears, throbbing of the arteries, and delirium.

The pulse is frequently quick, sharp, and bounding.

Sometimes it runs into the remittent fever; and other fevers sometimes terminate in Intermittents.

SWEATING STAGE.—This follows the hot stage the sweat becomes copious, and generally the patient is entirely relieved.

TREATMENT.—Apply bottles filled with hot water to the pit of the stomach; give warm tea, encourage the sweating when it comes on, and when it goes off, let him take nourishing food. If it does not wear off in a few days, bleed him once or twice in the cold stage, from 4 to 24 ounces, in a full stream. After the sweating is over, give an emetic of ipecac, followed by a dose of calomel and jalap, and if it operates too much, check it with 15 or 20 drops of laudanum. Give 2 or 3 grains of quinine every 2 hours, till cured, omitting it, when either the chill, fever, or sweating is present. Or give 40 grains of Peruvian bark, with 12 grains of salt of tartar, and 12 of Virginia snake-root, every 4 hours.

1. If there be much purging, check it with laudanum.

2. If there be costiveness, black, brown, or bilious stools, give purges.

3. If cough attends, give elm tea, squills and nitre, and apply blisters.

4. If there be great stupor, coma, or convulsions, 8 grains of quinine must be given every 2 hours, at the same time bleed, and give calomel and jalap.

5. If the case has been neglected, and the fits run into each other, salts must be given with the quinine.

6. If fainting and dissolving sweats appear, avoid purges, give wine and large doses of quinine.

7. If the liver be diseased, there will be a pale, or

yellow face, and hard, tumid belly. Give salts for several days, and a grain of calomel every night, till the gums begin to swell, before using the quinine.

8. If dropsy be connected with it, give purges and 15 grains of nitre, and cream of tartar.

In young children, or very old people, bleeding will not be borne as well as in other subjects.

REMITTENT FEVER.

The common remittent fever generally comes on with a slight chill, followed by the leading symptoms of fever, which become milder, some part of the day than they do, in continued fever. There is not a regular intermission, as in agues neither is the cold nor sweating stage well marked in common cases. A common symptom that attends, is bilious vomiting.

TREATMENT.—Bleed once or twice, give an emetic, followed by a dose of 10 grains of calomel and 10 of jalap repeated every three hours till it operates.

Give a grain of calomel, or 5 grains of blue pill, every night till the gums swell.

Dovers powders in 10 grain doses, with two of camphor should be given every 4 hours.

Soda powders or pearlash and vinegar may be given once in 4 hours. Blisters should be applied to the stomach. When the fever gives way the patient often sinks, unless brandy is given. Bitters or quinine may be given during recovery.

YELLOW FEVER.

This disease resembles the common remittent fever,

but is usually more severe and rapid in its progress and is attended with a yellow skin, and black vomit.

TREATMENT.—Copious bleeding at first, followed by leeches or cups on the abdomen, cold drinks, ice applied to the head, 2 grains of calomel and 6 of rhubarb 3 or 4 times a day; but if it purges too much, give 1 grain of calomel, mild diet, and apply fomentations, and blisters. Stimulants may be necessary at the close but their effects must be watched.

INFANTILE REMITTENT FEVFR.

The child is fretful, thirsty, and restless, a few days, then the skin becomes hot, and dry, the breathing hurried, and the pulse very quick, worse at night, but towards morning the skin becomes moist, when it has some disturbed sleep.

The bowels are irregular, generally costive, the stools are dark, and fetid, small in quantity, sometimes mixed with mucus, or blood. The child cries frequently, draws up its knees, the belly is hot and swelled, and vomiting is common. The tongue is at first moist, and loaded, sometimes red around the edges, and sometimes becomes dry near the tip. The hands and feet are generally cold, cough sometimes comes on, in other cases the brain becomes affected. Sometimes there are frequent relapses, swelled belly, dropsy, and emaciation, and it becomes the *Tabes Mesenterica*.

TREATMENT.—Abstain from solid food, apply leeches to the abdomen give castor oil and apply hot fomentations and sponge the body with warm water.

If it becomes chronick use emetic tartar plaster give laxtives and apply leeches. If dropsy comes on, give

cream of tartar, calomel, squills and digitalis.

Symptomatic Fevers are those, where the fever occurs, as a symptom of some other disease.

The Hectic fever is the plainest example of the symptomatic fever.

In all acute inflammations and in many other diseases, fever occurs as a symptom, and in many primary fevers, inflammation and congestions exist from the commencement, which render the Nosology imperfect, and the diagnosis or distinguishing marks obscure.

HECTIC FEVER.

This is a common symptom of the consumption and of many other diseases, particularly, inflammation of the mucous membrane.

SYMPTOMS.—Great weakness, weak, quick pulse, chilliness followed by heat and red spots on the cheeks which is succeeded by copious perspiration.

The body wastes, the appetite is impaired the stomach irritable, the breathing anxious and the stools fetid. The patient is generally restless and has pains like rheumatism.

TREATMENT.—If there be diarrhoea with pain in the bowels, increased by taking cold drinks, and the tongue red or cankered, watery or mucous stools, apply leeches, emetic tartar plasters and give castor oil. Opium relieves pain, 5 drops of oil of vitriol in water will check the sweating. Emetics and squills will be serviceable if there be cough.

Eruptive fevers run a certain course and are attended with eruptions on the skin, arise from specific contagion, and rarely ever occur but once, in the life of an individual. These fevers are attended in all cases, with inflammation of the mucous membranes of the organs of respiration, and generally that of the bowels.

The brain and its membrane are also commonly inflamed. The eruption lessens the danger when it is sufficiently extensive, and its sudden recession greatly increases it, unless it can be immediately restored by the warm bath, blisters, and stimulating liniments.

SCARLET FEVER.

SYMPTOMS OF THE CONGESTIVE FORM.

Oppression, great debility, rigors, paleness, sharp features, hollow dull eyes, cool surface, especially the extremities, while the body may be warm, difficult breathing, variable pulse, sometimes weak and soft, sometimes strong, white shrunk tongue, headache, difficulty of swallowing, the glands of the throat dark, and swollen, and sometimes an ash coloured ulceration on them. The true congestive kind is rare.

The inflammatory form resembles it, but there is more heat, and thirst the tongue is red around the edges, and there is nausea, cough and hoarseness.

About the 2nd, or 3rd day a scarlet eruption appears on the face and neck, and soon covers the body, which declines in four or five days, when the cuticle peels off.

Some patches are more red than the rest, by pressure a white spot is left, which immediately turns red. Sometimes dropsy follows the first or second week, sometimes the glands become so hard and swollen as to suffocate the patient.

Sometimes purple spots appear under the skin, bleeding takes place, and destroys the patient.

TREATMENT.—Give laxatives of oil or cream of tartar and sulphur: rest and low diet are necessary, and in mild cases, cure. If the symptoms are severe, either inflammatory, or congestive; bleed the patient, then apply leeches to the throat. Cold sponging, in mild cases, allays the restlessness, but in severe cases it does harm by repelling the eruption, in such cases, warm sponging is better.

Disolve 1 grain of emetic tartar in an ounce of water and give a tea-spoonfull ~~once~~ in 2 hours. Soda powders are good. Gargles of a tea of red pepper, may be used and the patient may inhale the steam of hot water, and vinegar from the spout of a tea-pot.

If the eruption does not come out good, or is suddenly repelled, it must be brought out by rubbing the patient with spts. of hartshorn, or hot spts. of turpentine, the warm bath, and blisters if necessary. Bleeding may also be necessary. Great care is necessary during recovery.

If dropsy comes on, purgatives and squills and cream of tartar, and sometimes bleeding are required. If putrid symptoms appear treat like the latter stage of congestive, fever with wine quinine and snakeroot.

MEASLES.

This disease appears in two forms, the congestive and inflammatory. It resembles scarlet fever in its symptoms but the eyes and nose are more affected like a cold, a tough phlegm is coughed up, the colour of the eruption is darker and in dots, rough to the touch, appearing about the 4th day.

The treatment is to be the same as that of scarlet fever, although cold sponging is to be avoided, and a comfortable degree of warmth is to be kept up. The warm bath gives much comfort in all eruptive fevers.

SMALL POX.

This disease is divided into 1; Distinct, 2; Confluent, 3; Modified.

The distinct Small-pox, commences with rigors, followed by febrile symptoms for 2 or 3 days, before the eruption appears. In children sometimes convulsions come on during this period. The attack is often sudden, there is vomiting, pain in the head and back, oppression at the heart pain at the pit of the stomach increased on pressure, cough and difficulty of breathing.

The eruption first appears on the face, in the form of small pimples or swellings; about the third day, a little circle or bladder appears on the top of each spot which is soon depressed in the centre, and contains a clear fluid. About the 6th day the depression is lost and the fluid becomes thick.

When the pustules are numerous, the parts swell much and the whole skin becomes red.

About the 7th day, some on the face burst, and a

bout the 8th or 9th begin to dry, and scab over the body. The swelling which most affects the hands and feet and face gradually declines, but the skin remains a dark brown colour, for some time. When properly treated it is rarely fatal.

In the Confluent Small-pox all the first symptoms are more severe, the pustules run together, the skin ulcerates more, and there is more danger. In both varieties, salivation sometimes comes on with sore throat and pustules in the mouth and throat and the inflammation is sometimes so great as to destroy portions of the skin, making pock marks.

There is a congestive form, in which there is a pale surface flat eruptions which never contain matter, the oppression and difficulty of breathing are great.

TREATMENT.—Bleed freely, and after the eruption appears apply leeches and treat it like scarlet fever, open the pustules early to prevent marks and apply spirits of hartshorn.

The modified small-pox is called varioloid, and generally occurs in those previously vaccinated. It is generally mild, and is to be treated with salts and soda powders, and low diet, and if severe, like the other kinds of small-pox.

COW-POX OR VACCINATION.

The matter should be taken from the arm before the 10th day of the eruption, and is to be inserted without drawing blood. A genuine vesicle is circular, with a distinct smooth swelling margin, and a depression in the centre, containing pearl coloured matter. After the 8th day, it is surrounded by a bright circle, which

declines by the 12th day, the vesicles turn dark and the centre becomes black has a smooth surface and falls off about the 14th day leaving a small pit.

CHICKEN-POX, OR VARICELLA

In this disease there are rounded prominent pustules containing a clear matter, which become milky and then straw-coloured and burst the third, or fourth day.

TREATMENT.—Give salts, and if inflammation of the lungs appears, bleed, and give nauseating doses of emetic tartar.

MILIARY FEVER.

This disease is characterized by small round vesicles resembling millet seeds, attended with fever and perspiration, having a sour smell.

TREATMENT.—If it come on while any organ is inflamed, the inflammation is to be treated without regard to the eruption. When it appears under other circumstances, give oil or salts, avoid heat and indigestible food, change the linen often, and rub the body dry. Give 5 drops of oil of vitriol in a gill of water 2 or 3 times a day, and a little wine and bitters.

ROSEOLA.

This is a fever attended with a rose-coloured appearance of the skin, without wheals or pimples, caused by indigestible matter in the stomach.

TREATMENT.—Attend to the bowels, avoid animal food and exercise, for a few days.

URTICARIA OR, NETTLE-RASH.

This is a slight fever attended with red wheals having a white spot in the centre, resembling flea-bites.

TREATMENT.—Avoid such food as disagrees with the stomach, take laxatives, and if the stomach be found to contain indigestible matter, give an emetic.

PLAGUE.

This is a malignant fever resembling typhus, attended with swellings in the groins and arm-pits.

TREATMENT.—Bleed in the first stage, poultice and blister the swellings and the feet. In the more advanced stage, give ether and laudanum.

ERYSIPELAS.

This is properly classed with inflammations, but for the sake of convenience is inserted here. It occurs in all ages, and varies from a slight touch to a deep inflammation over the whole body. Sometimes it spreads from the skin to deep-seated parts, sometimes from the deep-seated fascia to the skin; in such cases, gnawing pains are felt months before the skin is affected.

SYMPTOMS.—Pricking pains, heat, swelling, tension and redness appear, at first. Soon a burning pain is felt, with swelling having a shining appearance and redness, which disappears for a moment, and then returns and as the disease advances becomes purple.

Blistering takes place and the cuticle peels off as the disease declines. When deep-seated, matter collects and doughiness, or fluctuation may be felt. Fever

attends frequently, with coma and delirium, and the affection of the skin is sometimes preceded for 20 days by chilliness, oppression at the heart, cough, difficulty of breathing, pain in the back or head, and lethargy. Sometimes the inflammation suddenly vanishes and in a few hours appears again in the same or in another place. During its recession, coma and even death takes place. Erysipelas may be considered a symptom of fever, or of inflammation of the brain, lungs, or bowels. It frequently prevails in asthma, when there is a sudden change of weather, and much moisture, and when fruit is plenty.

TREATMENT.—In the first stage, bleed nearly to fainting, and repeat it in a few hours, if necessary apply leeches to the inflamed parts, and also apply cloths wrung out of warm water. Give salts and nauseating doses of emetic tartar, which alone cure slight cases.

In the last stage give stimulants and quinine, apply flax-seed poultices, and let out the matter by free incisions. Weakly subjects require stimulants in the first stage.

The remaining diseases of the skin are mostly of a chronick character and unattended by fever. They may be divided into, 1; Papular, 2; Pustular, 3; Vesicular, and 4; Squamous diseases.

1. Papular eruptions are small elevations under the cuticle, generally having an inflamed base, sometimes though seldom, containing a fluid, commonly terminating in desquamation of the cuticle. Strophulus, Lichen, and Prurigo belong to this class.

1. Strophulus is the red, or white gum of infants,

caused by feeding with the spoon too early.

Treatment. Avoid the cause, and cold, or damp air, and wash with warm water twice a day.

2. Lichen, or prickly heat, may be considered the Strofulus of adults, caused by heat and indigestible articles of food.

Treatment. Avoid the causes, use the warm bath, and apply vinegar.

3. Prurigo resembles Lichen, but is more chronick, and the itching is greater, and is commonly on the parts of generation. It is caused by heat, indigestible food, ascarides in the rectum, or acrid discharges from near the parts.

Treatment. Use the warm bath, and if the inflammation be high, bleed. Use washes of alum water, or sugar of lead. In severe cases, give the blue pill, and add 6 grains lunar caustic to an ounce of water, and apply to the parts. If the itching be intolerable use an ointment of calomel and lard. If worms cause the disease, use injections containing spirits of turpentine.

Pustular diseases are elevations of the skin, with an inflamed base, in which matter is formed, if not cured early. Under this head are ; Impetigo, Porrigo, Scabies, Ecthymia, Rupia, Acne, and Sycosis.

1. Impetigo is the disease called running tetter, ring-worm, or salt-rheum, and is frequently caused by irritating substances applied to the skin. Small pustules appear containing a thin, yellow humour which terminate in scabs, resembling Lepra.

Treatment. Apply warm fomentations of milk and water, give a tea-spoonfull of cream of tartar and sulphur twice a day. Draw blood from the parts by

ā needle. Avoid irritating the parts and keep out the air with oiled silk or court-plaster. When chronick, use washes of alum water, white vitriol, or lunar caustic. Give 2 or 3 ounces daily, of a tea of bitter-sweet and 5 grains of blue pill.

2. Porrigo is a contagious disease, of which there are two varieties. The first is called *Tinea capitis*, or scald head.

TREATMENT.—Cleanliness, poultices, and fomentations, and the warm bath are important. Two grains of calomel and 6 of rhubarb may be taken every few days. Lunar caustic may be rubbed over the parts, and repeated as often as the dark-coloured specks fall off. The pitch cap may be worn, or the hairs may be pulled out with pincers, with success.

The second form of Porrigo is more mild, and is commonly on the face of children from which matter runs and forms scabs, sometimes on the whole face.

Treatment. Use a mild diet, give gentle doses of salts, and scarify the gums, if the child be teething.

Apply leeches and warm fomentations, to the parts, also a warm and weak solution of sugar of lead, if there be much inflammation.

If it occurs after fevers, and affects the scalp, causing the hair to fall off, apply leeches to the abdomen, also the emetic tartar plaster use a mild diet and gentle aromatic laxatives.

3. Scabies or Itch is too well known, to need description, and is sometimes papular, pustular, and vesicular, and is always attended with a severe itching.

Treatment. Take a tea-spoonful of sulphur alone or mixed with cream of tartar, for 2 or 3 days. Then make an ointment of sulphur, tar and lard, and rub it in

by a warm fire 3 or 4 nights in succession.

Ecchymia, and Rupia are varieties of the same disease, and consist of an eruption of inflamed pustules, of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, succeeded by thick, hard, dark coloured scabs.

Treatment. Warm bath, small doses of calomel, and light diet at first, when the tongue becomes clear, use quinine or bitters, and if there be pain in the chest apply a blister.

5. Acne is a hard, small, painful body, chiefly on the face of young people suppurating after a long time.

Treatment. Attend to the diet and bowels, use frictions, and the warm bath, and puncture the pimple early.

6. Sycosis is nearly the same thing as acne but is found on the parts covered with hair or beard.

Treatment. The same as in acne; also extract the hair from the part.

VESICULAR DISEASES. A vesicle is a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph sometimes, at other times whitish, or pearl coloured matter succeeded by a scab. Under this head are included, Herpes, Pemphigus, Pompholyx.

1. Herpes. In this disease the vesicles arise in clusters, the fluid in them is at first clear, afterwards becomes milky, and in about 12 days, concretes into scabs. When it arises on the body and goes round it, it is called shingles. It often comes on at the close catarrh, bronchitis, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Treatment. Mild diet, salts, or cream of tartar,

twice a day; the warm bath may be used. If there be much inflammation, bleeding, leeches and warm fomentations may be necessary.

Open the vesicle early, apply blisters to the neighboring parts, or poultice the vesicles.

Pemphigus and Pompholyx are large vesicles, called bullæ or blebs, and frequently occur in fevers.

Treatment. The fever that accompanies, must be treated according to its nature which is generally typhoid.

SQUAMOUS DISEASES, are those in which no fluid or matter is formed but scales appear on the parts; Lep-ra and Psoriasis are included, under this head.

1. Lep-ra commences with red, inflamed, elevated spots, about the size of a split pea, yielding daily crops of scales or scurf and increasing in size, the skin under the scales appearing red and shining, and free from the natural lines.

The stomach and bowels are usually affected.

Treatment, Salts, oil or cream of tartar should be used frequently, and occasionally, a dose of calomel.

Avoid such diet as causes it, especially broth, use the warm bath daily, or sponge with warm water and vinegar.

If the inflammation be high, bleed and in old cases where the skin is hard, sulphurous baths or fumigations succeed. If these means fail add 4 grains of corrosive sublimate to an ounce of spirits, take 10 drops twice a day increasing gradually to 30 or 40 or use Fowler's solution of arsenic, commencing with 8 drops twice a day.

Pitiriasis is a very mild form of lepra, including

dandruff.

TREATMENT.—Quinine and washes of white vitriol.

Psoriasis or scaly tetter, is similar in its nature to Lepra, but the skin is more tender and cracks form in it, from which a discharge issues. The spots have not the regular figure, the elevated border, the inflamed margin, nor the circular, or oval outline, of leprous patches.

Treatment. Wrap the parts in oiled silk, give the blue pill and treat the same as lepra.

PUPURA HÆMORRHAGICA.

SYMPTOMS. Bright red spots appear on the surface or the legs which soon become purple, and then change to brown, or yellow. The cuticle over them is smooth, and shining, but not elevated, except in few cases, when it is raised into vesicles containing black blood. Gentle pressure leaves a purple spot and blood often flows from some internal organ.

Treatment Bleed moderately early in this disease and give laxatives. Vegitable acids such as lemon-juice may be taken, and applied to the skin. Sugar of lead may be serviceable.

BLOODY SWEAT. This disease is nearly allied to the last and requires the same treatment.

INFLAMMATION.

The essence of inflammation consists in more blood entering by the arteries than can be returned by the veins or be made use of for healthy purposes, causing

congestion effusion and dilatation of the vessels which being overloaded, cannot perform their functions.

It is caused by cold, unwholesome diet, irregular bowels, and depressing passions,

Inflammations are divided into acute, subacute, and chronick.

Inflammation is characterized by swelling, redness, heat, and pain.

The terminations of inflammation are either in resolution, effusion, suppuration, or gangrene.

Resolution is the termination in a state of health. Effusion sometimes takes place, and consists either of blood making hemorrhage, or of serum, constituting dropsy, or by coagulating, it forms adhesions.

Suppuration is the formation of a straw-coloured matter, called pus. When a cavity is formed for it, during the inflammation, it is called an abscess; when on an exposed surface it is called ulceration. Suppuration is attended with the following symptoms: 1; The sharp pain is changed to throbbing: 2; There is a sensation of weight or fulness in the part: 3; The pulse becomes soft and full: 4; Rigors, night sweats, and hectic fever follow.

Gangrene is known; 1; By the sudden cessation of pain: 2; A sinking irregular pulse: 3; Exhaustion appearing in the countenance: 4; Delirium.

It is remarkable that when inflammation commences in one texture of the body, it spreads along that without affecting other textures. The different textures are; 1; The cellular: 2; The serous membrane: 3; The mucous membrane: 4; The fibrous membrane: 5; The skin: 6; The glands.

1. The cellular membrane is extensive in the body.

Inflammation of it is called, phlegmonous; it is known by the throbbing pain, and tends to the formation of abscesses.

3. The serous membrane is the firm, close, and almost transparent membrane that lines the inside of the chest and covers the heart and bowels. Sharp pain, hard, wiry pulse, and white tongue, attend inflammations of this membrane. It may end in adhesions, dropsy, or suppuration.

3. The mucous membrane lines the inside of the nose, stomach, bowels, mouth, and windpipe.

Inflammation of this membrane is attended with slighter pain than that of the serous membrane; it is prone to ulceration.

4. The fibrous membrane is the firm membrane that lies in deep-seated parts. Inflammation of it is called rheumatic, or arthritic. It rarely proves fatal; but has a tendency to shift to other parts of the body.

5. Inflammation in the skin is called erysipelatous, and forms vesicles.

The fear of debility, often deters physicians from pursuing an active practice which would cure cases that prove fatal. The idea of sympathy has often produced the same effect. When the brain becomes affected, in the progress of inflammation of the bowels, it is commonly said to be sympathy; but it generally proves to be an inflammation of the brain or dropsy.

Chronick inflammations are often called debility to the great injury of the patient; but simple debility will not remain long unless some other disease be lurking in the system.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANES OF THE BRAIN.

1. Sometimes there is a chill, followed by heat, headache, redness of the eyes and face, intolerance of light and sound, violent delirium, and pulse above 100. In a day or two, coma comes on, followed by convulsions, ending in death.

2. In other cases, the first symptom is convulsions, but upon close inquiry we learn, the patient has been drowsy, inactive, and out of health, for some time previously. Convulsions, palsy, or coma may follow, and death ensue.

3. In others, the disease comes on with severe headache, violent terror, loud, and long screaming, and disturbance of the mind, followed by coma.

4. Occasionally, a patient has for a week, a slight fever, sound in the ears, giddiness, weight on the crown of the head, costiveness, and pulse about 100. At length drowsiness or coma comes on, the pupils are dilated, squinting blindness, convulsions and palsy follow.

5. A fifth form resembles the last, but there is more headache and intolerance of light and sound, together with nausea, pain in the stomach, costiveness and obstinate vomiting, followed by coma, convulsions, and death.

6. Sometimes, after an acute disease of some other kind has been treated for 2 or 3 weeks, restless nights and frightful dreams begin to disturb him, after the first disease appears to be subdued, his strength is suddenly increased, he starts out of bed, the pulse is weak and quick, the extremities cold, and on the cheeks appears a small red spot, while the rest of the face is

deadly pale, the raving is constant, there is jerking of the tendons, picking of the bed-clothes, with the hands he wipes the mouth or eyes, or he is engaged as if drawing hairs from the face or from the other hand.

The tongue becomes parched and brown, palsy, convulsions and coma come on, and as death approaches, the breathing is more difficult, and the pulse weaker.

7. A person may have restless nights, frightful dreams, scanty and high-coloured urine, foul tongue, chilliness, impatience, irritability, and dread of exertion, for several days, and he is weak and his mind is disturbed. At length coma comes on, the case now resembles a typhus fever and the patient may be, beyond the reach of remedies.

In this disease the pulse is often very variable the same day. In some cases it is 160, and in others, not 70, and either weak, or strong and intermitting; both extremes indicate danger; but the pulse often becomes quick by the use of remedies. In the first stage the pupils are contracted, and as it advances, become dilated, or one is contracted, and the other dilated.

Sometimes they are immoveable, and the white of the eyes are redder than usual.

TREATMENT.—Bleed largely in the first stage, and in 2 or 3 hours repeat it, if necessary. Give nauseating doses of emetic tartar every 2 hours and 30 grains of calomel as often as once in 3 or 4 hours.

Apply leeches to the temples, and cold water to the head, and let his head lie on bladders filled with pounded ice. Apply blisters and heat to the feet and legs. If the stupor remains great apply cloths wrung out of boiling water to the feet and legs. During recovery opium is useful.

Inflammation of the substance of the brain resembles that of the membranes and requires the same treatment.

HEADACHE.—If attended with giddiness, or drowsiness and rigors, keep quiet, bathe the feet, and apply cold to the head, and take purges. Some cases are relieved by bleeding and others by nourishing food brandy or opium. Vertigo or giddiness may be caused either by loss of blood, excess of blood, loss of balance between the arteries and veins, disorganization in the brain, drunkenness, or indigestible substances in the stomach.

HYDROCEPHALUS, OR DROPSY IN THE BRAIN.

1. In some cases, there are fits of screaming, hot skin, quick pulse, bold countenance, red face and eyes, convulsions and coma; the child dying the third, or fourth day.

2. In other cases, nothing but peevishness and emaciation appears for some time.

3. In some cases, costiveness, or diarrhœa, with fever at night appears at first. After some days, the child is quiet when lying down, grinds his teeth; but when raised, is fretful, or cries loudly.

4. Some cases come on in the progress of fever, measles, small-pox, hooping-cough, or affections of the lungs. Coma or convulsions come on, as it advances.

The various symptoms of inflammation of the brain, such as; contracted, dilated or immoveable pupil, appear in this disease.

TREATMENT.—Bleed once or twice in the first stage.

Give nauseating doses of emetic tartar, and 20 or 30 grains of calomel. Apply cold to the head, and heat and blisters to the feet, and scarify the gums if necessary. In the more advanced stage, apply the emetic tartar ointment to the head twice a day.

Chronick Hydrocephalus sometimes follows the acute form.

2. In other cases, the child loses flesh and at length, the head enlarges slowly for many years, and the bones separate. In other cases, the head does not enlarge; but the bones become thin, and separate.

Emaciation and giddiness are common in this disease, together with loss of one or more of the senses.

Convulsions, foaming at the mouth, and rigidity of the muscles, come on.

TREATMENT.—Use leeches, blisters, issues and the emetic tartar plaster. Give calomel and occasionally, a little opium to procure rest.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPINAL MARROW.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain in the back, occasionally shooting up and down, very severe in one spot, increased on motion, but not on pressure, rigors, fever, headache, incoherency, and coma. Rigidity of the muscles, convulsions and retention of urine, sometimes come on, with locked jaw, or the body bent forwards or backwards. Sometimes, great pain, sometimes, tingling is felt in the extremities, and occasionally palsy comes on. Sometimes there is a dread of swallowing fluids.

The bowels, at first, are costive, at last the stools and urine pass involuntarily. The breathing becomes slow as the disease advances. It generally runs 10 or

15 days.

TREATMENT.—General and local bleeding, counter-irritants, calomel and opium.

LOCKED-JAW OR TETANUS.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain and stiffness of the muscles of the neck and shoulders, extending to the jaw, which becomes rigid, attended by painful spasms, immoveable jaws, difficulty of swallowing, loss of speech, anxious countenance, tightness and suffocation, and oppression at the heart, violent pain darting from the back to the breast, slow breathing, and water-dread.

TREATMENT.—Bleed nearly to fainting, apply cups to the spine, keep the bowels open, with tobacco injections, give 100 drops of laudanum every 2 or 3 hours and blister the spine. Give nourishment and wine, before sinking comes on. Assafœtida, camphor and hartshorn may be used.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE BOWELS AND DIARRHÆA.

SYMPTOMS.—Fever, slight pain about the navel when the small intestines are affected, aggravated by taking cold drinks, or indigestible food, quick, variable pulse, hot, parched skin, moist, towards morning, thirst, and swelling from wind. In general, the tip and edges of the tongue are red, or the whole tongue red, raw, or smooth like varnished leather. If the upper part of the bowels are inflamed, there is nausea and retching, when the lower parts are affected, there is pain lower down, diarrhœa and discharge of wind, when the colon

is affected, there is a twisting pain, with a strong desire to go to stool, with intervals of perfect ease; when the rectum is diseased there is straining, and nothing is passed but a little mucus or scybalous matter and wind. The peculiar discharge of diarrhæa and dysentery do not always attend inflammation of the mucous membrane.

If acute, bleed, if mild apply 20 leeches, use the warm bath, fomentations, and gentle laxatives. If there be wind in the bowels, use injections of turpentine or tobacco. Give Dover's powders, apply mustard poultices and hot spirits of turpentine. If chronick, use emetic tartar ointment.

SYMPTOMS OF DIARRHÆA.—Frequent liquid stools, fetid, slimy or watery, sometimes mixed with small round, hard masses, with or without fever, thirst, griping and tenesmus. It is a mere symptom.

TREATMENT OF DIARRHÆA. If produced by cold, warm bath, Dover's powders, and warming the extremities. If by food laxatives. If by bile, there is nausea or vomiting of bile, bilous stools, pungent sensation in the rectum, and tenesmus, give a little calomel and opium, followed by salts, gruel, and elm tea. If from constipation, give laxatives, and opium or henbane, and injections, followed by opium. If there be much pain fever and hard pulse, bleed, or if too weak to bleed, use tobacco injections. If griping, give injections of laudanum and gruel, use magnesia, or calomel and rhubarb followed by calomel and opium, camphor water and nitric acid. Use diet of lime water and milk, or rice.

DYSENTERY.

SYMPTOMS---Griping pains, frequent desire to go to stool, straining, sometimes copious fluid stools, at other times scanty, sometimes there is hard balls or blood, very fetid stools and twisting pain in the bowels. For the first few days, the heat and the pulse are not much increased. The tongue is loaded, generally red at the tip, there is urgent thirst, loss of appetite, prostration of strength and depression of spirits.

After 2 or 3 days, fixed pains in the sides come on, sometimes very distressing, increased on pressure.

Sometimes there is great heat, at other times, the abdomen only is hot, while the rest of the body is cold, or the extremities ice cold with frequent rigors.

The stools become more frequent and scanty, consisting of mucus and blood, or pure mucus, or they are watery and dark-coloured, with some slime like dirty water tinged with blood. The fetor and griping become worse, there is cramp in the legs, suppression of urine, great desire for cold water, although it is bad for him, the tongue is loaded and florid, or dry and glazed, the skin is parched or covered with sweat, which in bad cases does not mitigate the disease.

When the skin is hot, the pulse in general, will be quick, and bounding; when the extremities are cold, it will be weak and thready. Sometimes the pulse is not much changed from the natural state neither are the other symptoms very troublesome, until within 24 hours of death. Sometimes there is some appetite for some days, but in 2 or 3 hours the food is passed undigested, the patient emaciates, and is despondent,

Shreds of membrane, or pus are passed, hiccup and vomiting sometimes come on. Remarkable remissions sometimes excite hopes of a recovery when the danger is great.

TREATMENT.—If there be much griping, hot skin, and quick pulse, bleed, and apply cups or leeches.

Give castor oil and laudanum or calomel and opium till it operates, then give large doses of opium in injections or by mouth as often as there is a stool.

For wind, give tobacco, or assafœtida injections. Apply hot spirits of turpentine, or clovos steeped in brandy, or blisters to the bowels, and hot bottles to the feet, and use the warm bath.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.

If it comes on from physic add 4 drops of laudanum to each dose. Yellow watery stools and brown watery stools shew excess of bile, give one small dose of calomel followed by castor oil, warm bath and chalk mixture. Bluish or whitish stools shew too little bile, give 5 or 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses of calomel followed by oil. If much mucous and blood be expelled as from a squirt, with fever, thirst and restlessness, apply a leech, use the warm bath avoid solid food and give $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of calomel, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Dover's powder and 2 of aromatic powder every 3 or 4 hours, to a child 3 months old. If he has a pale face, cold nose, and sharp features, give brandy, water and opium and use the warm bath.

TABES MESENTERICA.

Enlargement of the bowels, emaciation, weakness

fastidious appetite, thirst, griping, sometimes fever, the abdomen is doughy or knotty or tense, at first owing to wind afterwards to effusion, constant purging till he dies exhausted, or the brain becomes affected and destroys him.

Treatment, like inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels.

APTHÆ, OR THRUSH.

TREATMENT. Leeches, warm bath, emetics, laxatives of rhubarb and magnesia, opiates and injections.

CHOLERA, MORBUS.

Give an emetic of a teaspoonfull of mustard seed in a large tumbler of water, if acrid matter is in the stomach, apply fomentations to the bowels and heat to the extremities. Give calomel and opium. Give stimulants of brandy when exhausted. Bleed if it does not yield. A mercurial course may be necessary. Most cases can be cured by giving potatoe starch mixed with hot water, as it is used on clothes.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.

The peritoneum is the lining membrane of the bowels.

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, followed by heat is generally observed at first, but it sometimes comes on insidiously. The pain is sometimes slight, in other cases very severe, commonly it is an acute tenderness rather than pain, sometimes so circumscribed, that the tips of the

fingers can cover it; but it frequently spreads over the whole abdomen.

Tumefaction occurs early, sometimes the pulse is full, strong and 120 or 130 in a minute, at other times slow or weak, often natural. Occasionally, there is vomiting. Thirst is a common symptom. The tongue is, at first, moist and white but soon becomes dry, and brown in the centre, and red at the tip and edges. The breathing becomes soon affected. There is headache and frequently delirium. When the peritoneal coat of the stomach is affected, the symptoms are more violent, the vomiting is incessant and intractable, the features collapsed, the pulse small, and the powers of life sink rapidly.

Before death, the pulse becomes weak, and intermitting, and often, all pain subsides; in other cases it continues to the last, from the extension of the inflammation.

CAUSES.— Cold, fatigue, bruises or wounds.

TREATMENT.— Bleed freely, if necessary repeat it in 2 or 3 hours, apply leeches, and hot fomentations give laxatives of 2 grains of calomel and 6 of rhubarb every 3 hours and injections frequently, and after the bowels are opened, an opiate. If there be restlessness, late in the disease cover the bowels with blisters.

Turpentine injections will remove the wind from the bowels and tobacco in the same form will reduce the pulse.

PUERPERAL PERITONITIS OR CHILD-BED FEVER.

This is exactly the same as the last, but modified

by the condition of the woman and the nature of the prevailing epidemic. Diarrhæa is an unfavorable symptom. The milk almost always disappears. Often there is congestion which deceives the physician as to the true nature of the case.

TREATMENT. If this disease be neglected a few hours, it commonly proves fatal. Bleed early and freely, or apply from 50 to 100 leeches.

In congestive cases, if the surface be cool, if there be cold, clammy sweat weak irritable pulse, and ghastly countenance, use stimulants with the bleeding, and after it. The warm bath, stimulating frictions and blisters should be used, followed by calomel and opium, and the application of leeches.

CHRONIC PERITONITIS.

SYMPTOMS.— Pains coming in paroxysms, a sense of weight, at other times a pricking sensation only is felt. The belly is tumid with occasional tightness, the body emaciates, the strength declines, the pulse is quick, and there is thirst and restlessness. The tongue is loaded, or red, there is costiveness at first afterwards diarrhæa.

In all cases there is a sense of weight after a meal. It sometimes terminates in a few weeks, in other cases, the patient lies 18 months. In the last days, the features shrink, great emaciation takes place, sometimes death appears to be owing to the patient being worn out, in other cases costiveness, resembling ileus carries off the patient.

TREATMENT, Apply leeches or cups, counterirritants, and hot applications. The warm bath, and gen-

the laxatives combined with henbane, should be used assisted by large tepid, unstimulating injections. The diet should be of the lightest kind. Turpentine injections may be used to remove the wind.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Symptoms of the first stage. Flatulence, nausea, acidity, griping pains, diarrhæa, oppression at the heart, dizziness, headache and sound in the ears.

Treatment in the first stage. If the stomach be loaded, mix a table-spoonfull of mustard flour with a tea-spoonfull of warm water, adding a tea-spoonfull of salt, and give it at once as an emetic. If the stools contain hard masses of feculent matter, give a small dose of castor oil, or a mild injection. If the stools be watery, and copious, give 2 grains of calomel and 1 of opium, every half hour or hour or introduce a few grains of opium into the rectum. Use the warm bath and put the patient to bed. If the patient be robust, and temperate, bleeding cups, and leeches are useful. Salts should be prohibited. The heat of the body must be kept up, and the strength supported by stimulants.

Small quantities of the lightest food, are to be used, and copious draughts of liquid avoided. Fever and affections of the head follow this state, and are to be treated accordingly. Rest and attention to the stomach and bowels, must be observed, to prevent relapses.

Symptoms of the 2nd stage. The stools resemble gruel or are watery, mixed with flakes of curdy matter, sometimes like water in which fresh beef has been soaked, and smell like fish macerating in water, sometimes, in the worst cases the stools look like the lees

of port wine.

The desire to go to stool is irresistible, and instantaneous, tenesmus is great, accompanied, with heat and griping. There is heat in the stomach and copious vomiting. The abdomen feels doughy, the thirst is great, the dizziness and sound in the ears increase. Cramps are common. The urine is suppressed.

The voice is whispering, the respiration weak, the pulse scarcely perceptible, and not at all in some cases, hours before death. The tongue is cold and shrunk. The patient tosses about, and has a horror, at warm applications. The body is cold before death, but becomes warm immediately after. The nails, and sometimes the face and whole body are blue. The blood does not coagulate, nor separate any serum. The body is covered with a cold exudation.

TREATMENT. Apply dry heat. Ice is good to allay thirst, camphor dissolved in ether, helps the sickness at the stomach. Opium must be given to check diarrhoea. Stimulants must be used, when the action of the heart is feeble. Tight bandages, and frictions relieve the spasms.

Symptoms of the 3rd stage. Fever comes on, coma, bilious vomiting, palpitations and convulsions.

TREATMENT. Use counterirritants, and sometimes bleed and apply leeches, camphor laudanum and spirits of nitre increase the urine. Shave the head and apply cold water.

DIFFICULT DENTITION.

Children commonly commence teething between the 6th. and 8th. month, and the first set, 20 in numb-

er is usually completed at the age of 2 years and a half. When it is difficult the child is restless, feverish, fretful, screams often, and sleeps little. The bowels are out of order and the stools fetid. Sometimes the blood is determined to the head, causing the child to cry when lifted up; also causing startings, spasms of the muscles of the face, and even convulsions.

Some are troubled with cough and wheezing, some with costiveness, others with diarrhæa. Eruptions on the skin and swelling of the glands of the neck are often observed; inflammation of the eyes, and sores behind the ears, sometimes occur.

TREATMENT.—Cut down to the tooth with a lancet, use laxatives, and the warm bath in severe cases; if the face be flushed, let the child sleep without a cap on a pillow of fine shavings. If this do not cure, apply cold water to the head and leeches to the feet, and give laxatives freely. If convulsions come on, use the warm bath, open a vein, apply leeches, sprinkle the face with cold water, and rub the skin with stimulating liniments. Cough, arising from irritation in the throat may be cured with squills, but if there be bronchitis, leeches and counter-irritants must be used. When the lungs are loaded with mucus give an emetic. Diarrhæa should not be suddenly checked; give castor oil, and apply warm fomentations if attended with pain, if this do not succeed, apply 2 or 3 leeches and give a grain of Dover's powders.

Eruptions on the skin should hardly be meddled with, enjoin cleanliness, cover with oiled silk, if much inflamed, apply leeches. Glandular swellings may be let alone, unless painful, in this case, leeches, fomentations, or warm poultices may be used, and if matter

collects open it early. Ulcerations behind the ears should be washed with warm milk and water, and fomentations applied to the dressings before they are removed. Occasional opiates give relief.

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

If the mouth be sore from the use of mercury, or other metallic poisons, apply leeches and use a wash of chlorate of soda or chlorate of lime. A swollen, painful or slightly ulcerated tongue is often caused by a morbid state of the stomach.

Aphæ consists of white specks, vesicles, or ulcerations on the tongue and mouth. In mild cases, give laxatives forbid solid food and use the warm bath.

If severe the disease extends to the stomach and bowels. The child is often drowsy, many hours before the spots appear; often the symptoms are mitigated by their appearance. Children have pain, griping, sour, acrid stools and prolapsus ani, the surface around being sore. Successive crops of canker appear resembling curdled milk adhering to the tongue: they become yellow and seem to slough off, leaving the parts raw or dry and hard, and occasionally foul and dark-coloured, with a fetid smell. Often cough attends from the disease extending into the air passages.

TREATMENT.—Apply leeches to the abdomen, use the warm bath and stimulating applications, or the emetic tartar ointment. Give oil, or rhubarb, followed by injections composed of gruel and a few drops of laudanum. Whey mixed with cream, or thin gruel may be used as a diet, avoiding soups, if the strength be sinking, give a little wine. A tea-spoonfull of a

weak solution of chlorate of soda combined with a little laudanum is useful. Gargles often do mischief.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LARYNX.

The larynx is the upper part of the windpipe, which helps to draw the breath and form the voice.

This disease resembles croup; there is a painful constriction in the throat, increased on pressure speaking, or swallowing; the voice is hoarse the breathing labrrious and shrill, there is heat, thirst, rapid pulse, and great anxiety. On looking into the throat, the glands appear swollen, of a dark red colour, or coated with lymph. In some cases the cover of the windpipe is diseased, which renders the motion of the tongue painful. There is constant hawking and occasionally, a tough phlegm is spit up. As the disease advances, the face swells aud turns purple, and suffocation destroys life. It somtimes runs its course in 36 hours. There are spasmodic periods of great severity, the head is thrown back, the tongue is protruded, there is a wild look and pale lips.

TREATMENT.—Precisely like that of croup.

In the chronick form of the disease, there is pain, some fever, cough, difficulty of breathing, long inspiration, sound like that of croup, hectic fever, ropy mucus spit up, husky voice, frequent pulse, dry and cherry-red tongue.

TREATMENT.—Apply leeches daily, and use blisters repeatedly. Attend to the bowels and diet, enjoin rest and silence. Tar and other vapours have been recommended.

CROUP.

This disease commences like a catarrh, there is some fever, preceded by chilliness, the voice soon becomes hoarse, the fever increases, and in a day or two, the breathing is more impeded: at length, it becomes creaking or has a crowing sound, and the voice and cough are very shrill. The cough is dry at first, but after a while masses of lymph resembling a membrane are discharged by coughing.

As the disease advances the countenance is filled with anxiety, the lips and cheeks are swollen and purple, alternating with a deadly paleness, the pulse is frequent and small and sometimes intermits, the patient is restless his strength is prostrated, his extremities cold, the body is covered with a cold, clammy sweat, and the child dies of suffocation. It generally lasts from 2, to 4 days. Often, there is a sudden increase of all the symptoms, and again, they become more mild, the child takes food and runs about, often a short time before death. In this disease a false membrane partly fills the wind-pipe. Bronchitis is often connected with it, and when it is, there is but little hope of cure.

TREATMENT.—If there be no great collection of mucus from previous disease, bleed the child and follow it with leeches. Dissolve 2 grains of emetic tartar in 2 ounces of water and give a tea-spoonfull once in 5 minutes till full vomiting is excited. Give 3 or 4 grains of calomel every hour, for 36 hours, also jalap and oil, to excite quick and free purging.

Use the warm bath occasionally, through the whole

course of the disease. Blisters and mustard poultices should be used after bleeding. The hive syrup and a little of the infusion of lobelia are good in croup.

SPASMODIC CROUP.

Symptoms. Coldness over the whole surface, and laborious breathing. During inspiration, a long sharp shrill sound is heard, coughing and weeping, attended with a hoarse croaking voice. There is a tightness in the throat great anxiety in the countenance, and a purple colour, on the cheeks and lips.

TREATMENT. Use the hot bath first. An emetic should be given and some blood drawn. It commonly terminates in health, after a copious perspiration.

CROWING DISEASE.

This disease usually commences with teething.

The breathing is shrill, the face pale or flushed, the child appears terrified, clings to its nurse with its eyes suffused with tears. There may be one such attack during the day or the child may be constantly affected.

After the first pair of teeth are cut, it may not appear till the next irritate the gums. Sometimes it is connected with bronchitis which makes it dangerous.

TREATMENT.—If there be fever apply leeches, give laxatives freely. Scarify the gums, and use the warm bath. A few grains of calomel may be given if the stools appear bad.

Use the solution of emetic tartar, as an emetic, or give a little once in three hours to reduce the fever. If the head be hot shave it, keep it cool and apply emet.

ic tartar ointment to it for a few weeks. Calomel should be given frequently.

ASTHMA.

Sometimes the patient is seized, with this disease during a sound sleep, and awakes with a sense of suffocation. On the approach of the paroxysm, there is a sense of coldness, tightness in the chest and difficulty of breathing, increased on lying down. The patient wishes more air, there is occasional cough which he tries to promote, there is wheezing, or whistling sound in expiration. The eyes have an anxious expression. After some days, or hours, there is a remission, preceded by expectoration.

Chronick Bronchitis, Congestion, and Empysema (which is an enlargement of the air-cells or rupture of them) and any thing that affects the nervous system, are causes of asthma.

TREATMENT.—If there is any acute action or congestion in the lungs, bleed early in the fit. Put the feet in warm water, give laxatives and emetics. Use counterirritants. Strong coffee is said to be good, also, lobelia and skunk's cabbage. Valerian, liquorice squills and Hoffman's anodyne are good. A poultice of hops and flaxseed, relieves the paroxysm. Galvanism affords relief.

HOOPING-COUGH.

This disease comes on like a common cold, with a dry cough, tightness in the chest, and weight in the head. The eyes are swollen, and red from frequent

sneezing. At last a peculiar sound follows expiration while coughing, called the whoop. The expectoration is at first, slight, scanty and viscid, but if it go on favorably, it is more copious and less tenacious. Bleeding at the nose or lungs, sometimes takes place.

TREATMENT.— If there be fever, or any difficulty of breathing between the paroxysms, bleed, if the child be over 2 years old and robust. Leeches applied to the throat are useful. Give a teaspoonfull of the solution of emetic tartar once in 3 hours, if there be signs of inflammation, and one or two emetics in the first stage, and several in the last, if the lungs remain loaded with mucus. White vitriol makes the best emetic in the last stage, and emetic tartar, or lobelia in the first. Gentle purgatives of castor or olive oil should be given together with 5 drops of laudanum to a child 2 years old. An occasional opiate, and the warm bath are serviceable. Blisters are necessary in very acute cases, but in others, the emetic tartar ointment, or plaster, should be used for 2 or 3 weeks, which will generally cure. 30 grains of cochineal and a dram of salt of tartar may be steeped in a teacupfull of hot water and a tea-spoonfull, given 3 times a day. Some physicians say it will cure in a week. During recovery, sponge the body, with cold vinegar and water, 2 or 3 times a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

SYMPTOMS. Shivering, followed by a hot stage of considerable severity, except in congestive inflammation where coldness predominates. The breathing is quick and difficult; but the patient is not always aware

of it. There is a tightness, or dull pain in the chest a short perpetual cough, dry at the commencement.

It continues distressing and obstinate. The expectoration is scanty, thick and streaked with blood, sometimes resembling currant jelly, sometimes like brick-dust, mixed with thick mucus. It is very tenacious, and adheres to the vessel firmly, The tongue soon becomes parched and dark-coloured; a dry glossy tongue and delirium occurring early, are bad signs.

The pulse often rises in force and frequency, on bleeding. It is sometimes fatal when the pulse does not exceed the natural standard. A transfer of this disease sometimes takes place to the brain, and becomes a dangerous inflammation, of that organ.

Mental aberration often occurs after the disease has been subdued by extensive bleeding, which soon yields to opium, and stimulants. The patient generally lies on his back.

In the first stage we hear by the stethoscope the crepitus rattle, resembling sprinkling fine salt on the fire. In the 3rd stage when pus like matter is formed the mucous rattle is heard.

TREATMENT. Bleed from a large orifice near to fainting, early in the disease, and repeat it, 2 or 3 times if necessary. Use elm or flaxseed tea, and a diet of gruel. Give nauseating doses of emetic tartar, and a purgative after the first bleeding. Use blisters and daily injections, if the emetic tartar does not move the bowels sufficiently. Use but little liquids, give opium during the decline.

PLEURISY.

SYMPTOMS. A cold stage generally ushers in this disease. There is a fixed pain in the side like a stich or stab, over which he can place his finger catching and interrupting his breathing now and then, especially when he fills his lungs to a certain extent. The breathing is difficult, anxious and short, not so heavy and oppressed, as in the other diseases, that have been described. There is a thin watery expectoration the pulse is generally quick, hard, and the skin hot. The tongue is at first furred, but soon becomes dry. The urine is scanty and high-coloured. The head is sometimes affected.

TREATMENT. The same as in inflammation of the lungs.

PLEURODYNIA.

This is a disease of the muscles of respiration, and resembles pleurisy.

TREATMENT. Use the warm bath, put a bandage round the chest, and give a dose of Dover's powders.

If this does not give speedy relief, bleed and use emetic tartar.

CHRONIC PLEURISY.

SYMPTOMS. Dry tickling cough, difficulty of breathing which is easier in an erect posture, hectic fever and enlargement of one side of the chest, difficulty of lying except on the diseased side.

TREATMENT. Let out the matter.

SPITTING BLOOD.

TREATMENT.—If the affection be serious, bleed nearly to fainting, give laxatives freely, and nauseating doses of emetic tartar. Enjoin perfect rest and silence. Give 2, 3 or 4 grains of sugar of lead, every 3 or 4 hours, or 20 drops of spts. of turpentine in a glass of sweetened water every 20 minutes, or give common salt.

CONSUMPTION.

If a person take cold easily, if his lungs are easily irritated so as to produce coughing, is of a spare habit and ill-formed chest, and if many of his predecessors have died of Consumption; he is in great danger of the disease.

If an affection of the lungs continues longer than usual in spite of proper remedies, used early, there is danger of tubercles. If he continues coughing looking pale with frequent pulse and increasing difficulty of breathing, and expectoration of almost colourless mucus, if the sound be dull on percussion, if the respiratory murmur be indistinct: it is almost certain he has a consumption.

If he wastes away, and his skin becomes discoloured, if he has shooting pains in the upper part of the chest, with frequent cold shivering and sticky sweat, if the nails turn in and the pulse increase, if the expectoration look cream-coloured and granular, adhering to the vessel, or like milk and water, with a cheesy looking matter floating on it; it is still more certain. If he spits blood, now and then, if his hair

looks mangy, with increasing weakness, if the sound in the upper part of the chest become clear, if a gurgling noise be heard, or if, when the person speak the sound of the voice is clear through the stethoscope, without doubt he has the consumption. In consumption, there is sometimes spitting of blood, after some time hectic fever and severe sweats come on. Diarrhæa generally appears. The tongue looks different in different cases.

TREATMENT.—Make an issue of caustic potash, keep it discharging, give squills and elm tea, and opium at night. When there is fever give 20 drops of tincture of digitalis, 3 times a day, gradually increasing the dose, and 10 drops of tincture of Iodine as often, omitting it every other week. Remove severe pains with small bleedings and counter-irritants, diarrhæa with opium and leeches, or by two grains and a half of alum and as much sulphate of iron. Warm clothing and a light nourishing diet should be used, and costiveness avoided by bran bread and cream.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Symptoms of the acute form. Chilliness, followed by heat, yellow fur on the tongue, costiveness, whitish, clay-coloured stools; or they are dark at first and become whitish as the disease advances. Sometimes a dark-coloured matter like grumous blood is vomited or passed by stool. The urine is scanty, and high-coloured, the skin is dry, hot, and harsh; there is difficulty of breathing, and anxiety of countenance, thirst, nausea and vomiting, which is sometime intractable.

The pulse is sometimes quick, strong and hard. In

the most acute form, the pain is severe, increased on pressure, accompanied by swelling and tension of the abdomen. Pain is sometimes felt at the tip of the right shoulder. The patient prefers lying on the right side. There is commonly cough, a yellow tinge on the skin, and sometimes hiccup. Bleed freely, and repeat it in a few hours, apply cups or leeches give gentle laxatives daily, assisted by injections. Use the warm bath and counter-irritants a long time. The diet should consist of gruel.

Symptoms of chronick liver complaint. A dull dragging pain in the right side, fever, dry, parched skin, irregular bowels, generally costive, scanty, high-coloured urine, swelling of the abdomen, sallow countenance and frequent attacks of jaundice. There is a pain in the right shoulder, and sometimes weakness in the right arm. There is a yellow fur on the tongue, the appetite is bad, and an eruption often attacks the face and back; the patient has bad nights and often, griping, diarrhæa and piles, and commonly a very dry skin.

He may die of dropsy, or of an acute attack of liver complaint. Sometimes the disease is difficult to detect there being little or no pain.

TREATMENT.—Bleed once or twice if the strength will admit of it, and if the pain and fever seems to demand it. Use the warm bath and counter-irritants. Give a blue pill every night and some other physick in the morning, until there is a coppery taste in the mouth, and the saliva flows more freely than natural; then stop its use, a few days; and repeat the course if necessary. The compound tincture of gentian used as directed in dyspepsia is good, in the sequel.

Two or three grains of ipecac should be given 3 times a day, to remove the dryness of the skin. The nitro-muriatic acid bath and a tea of dandelion are useful.

JAUNDICE.

SYMPTOMS.—Nausea, vomiting, a dull pain or sense of weight in the right side, yellow, furred tongue, scanty, green, or yellow urine, costiveness, whitish stools, and the skin and whites of the eyes yellow.

TREATMENT.—If it arises from diseased liver, it must be treated as a symptom; if from functional derangement, give 1 or 2 emetics, repeated laxatives, and the blue pill; together with the nitro-muriatic acid bath. If there be pain, apply cups or leeches and use counter-irritants and the warm bath.

Gall-stones, in passing from the gall-ducts to the intestines, cause violent paroxysms of pain, sometimes swelling of the abdomen from wind, sometimes costiveness, in other cases diarrhæa with a discharge of mucus.

TREATMENT.—Sometimes bleeding is good. Use the warm bath and hot fomentations, and give large doses of opium, using laxatives at the same time. In some cases, emetics are useful, and in some leeching or cupping is necessary.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

Symptoms. Fever, heat, tension, tremor and pain, increased on pressure in the left side. Persons with this disease are liable to discharges of blood, there is debility, paleness, hectic blueness of the white of the eyes,

cold extremities, pale shriveled skin, indistinct ague, short imperfect respiration, impaired appetite, and imperfect digestion, weakness, and despondency.

Treatment. When there is fever, bleed and give half a large spoonfull of cream of tartar and jalap as a purge. In chronic cases use the following mixture; jalap, columbo; ginger pulverized, cream of tartar, one ounce of each. Sulphate of iron half a dram; tincture of senna 4 drams; spear-mint water 10 ounces; mix, and give to an adult $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce at 6 o'clock A. M. and another at eleven. For children give enough to procure 3 or 4 stools daily. After 10 days substitute some other physic and bitters for a few days.

CATARRH, OR COMMON COLD.

SYMPTOMS. Chilliness, followed by slight fever, sneezing, hoarseness, impaired appetite, cough and a slight degree of wheezing. The bowels are generally out of order, and there is an increase of the fever and difficulty of breathing at night, sometimes it is confined to the nose, and head. When it prevails epidemically it is called influenza, in which there is commonly great oppression and prostration of strength, owing to irregular distribution and accumulation of the blood in the lungs. **CAUSE.** Cold when the body is unprotected.

TREATMENT.—In severe cases bleed; in slight cases confinement to one room andorifics, laxatives, bathing the feet in hot water, applying drafts, and using a mild diet, are sufficient; emetics and the warm bath are good.

BRONCHITIS.

This disease arises from cold and is an inflammation of the same membrane, that is diseased in catarrh. But in catarrh, that part of the mucous membrane that lines the nose and larynx and trachea is affected, in bronchitis that which lines the air-tubes of the lungs. Slight cases of bronchitis are sometimes called catarrh. If one lobe of the lungs only is affected, or if the disease be moderate though extended through both lobes, the symptoms are slight.

SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE BRONCHITIS. Chilliness, succeeded by fever, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing dry cough, stricture across the breast, oppression about the heart, loss of strength, furred tongue and costiveness. The fever increases at night. In a day or two, expectoration takes place which gives momentary relief; but the breathing becomes more difficult; much worse than the cough; there is a sense of suffocation and the pulse becomes rapid.

The lips and cheeks become deadly pale, or purple, and the patient has to be raised to have more air. A loud wheezing is heard as it advances, the motion of the chest increases, the patient becomes insensible, rattling is heard in the throat, the face and extremities become cold, a cold sweat bedews the skin, and death ensues. Sometimes headache is severe. The worst cases are those where the pains are slight, the pulse but little increased, and the sense of oppression great.

In infants and children it commences like a common cold, the shoulders and nostrils are in constant motion, and the addomen becomes prominent from the

difficulty of breathing. Sore throat accompanies and he suffers so much from coughing that he tries to suppress it; wheezing comes on which is more decided than the hard breathing, expectoration relieves until more phlegm is formed. A child under 5 years rarely spits it up except when he vomits: children refuse food but are thirsty, but cannot drink, or nurse long for the want of breath. They cry and throw their heads back quickly. Often the voice and the cough are as shrill as in the croup, for which it may be mistaken. If the cough cease while the mucus at the same time fills the lungs, the child dies of suffocation unless vomiting is excited.

The breathing is often free and easy, then gradually worse; and again, suffocation is suddenly threatened and coma comes on, the face turns purple and the child dies.

At first, the expectoration is scanty and thick; by degrees, it becomes more thin and copious; at length it resembles starch mixed with small bubbles of air occasionally streaked with a little blood. If the case do well, it gradually diminishes, and becomes slightly yellow is confined to the morning, and at length ceases. It sometimes, runs into chronick Bronchitis.

In the first stage, by applying the ear to the chest, or using the stethoscope, a snore, or harsh, brazen sound is heard. When so strong as to resemble the prolonged scrape of the bow on the string of a musical instrument, or the cooing of a wood-pigeon, there is redness and swelling at the forks of some of the principal tubes. As the disease advance, the wheezing is heard, called the mucous rattle. This sound is heard over the whole chest in chronick Bronchitis.

when attended with expectoration, but when there is none, a loud snoring sound like the cooing of a wood-pigeon is heard. Mucus, in the tubes, causes a sound like the chirping of birds, and a clicking sound like the action of a valve.

TREATMENT.—Bleed almost to fainting, early in the first stage but avoid it when the lungs are loaded with mucus. If the lungs become suddenly congested in the more advanced stage, bleeding is necessary.

Leeching and cupping are useful after bleeding. Give nauseating doses of emetic tartar. Emetics are good in the first stage, and absolutely necessary in the last. Salts and senna or oil is necessary, and if the liver be affected 2 grains of calomel and 5 of rhubarb or jalap should be given. Elm tea is useful, but expectorants and sudorifics are of no use except in the chronick form.

Opium is sometimes useful in the first stage after bleeding, by checking irritation that might bring on a relapse; but it is a dangerous medicine in the last, if there is any mucus in the air-passages.

Blisters should be freely used after the inflammation has been partly subdued by bleeding. The warm bath is useful, and the extremities must be kept warm. The diet should be light, and stimulants avoided, except in the last stage when the patient is too weak to cough, in which case, the frequent use of small quantities of ether or brandy may save the patient from death. Rest and silence must be enjoined.

During recovery, the bowels must be kept regular and the clothing warm. Bitters are sometimes good. Counter-irritants should be kept up for some weeks.

CHRONICK BRONCHITIS.

This disease is most frequent in old pople, and those much exposed to dust. It also occurs after eruptive fevers. It is often called consumption, and sometimes gives rise to asthma and dropsy.

SYMPTOMS.—The expectoration is copious, opaque or yellow, sometimes composed of pus and occasionally it has a greenish hue, there is cough and difficulty of breathing. Sometimes the patient seems to be cured, but has frequent returns until he becomes unable to lie in a horizontal posture, and has an habitual asthma.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding is necessary if acute inflammation or dropsy comes on, or if the lungs become suddenly congested with blood. Emetics should be frequently given in the morning, or at night. The bowels must be attended to and the warm bath used if the skin be dry and harsh.

Steep a table-spoonfull of squills in a tea-cupfull of vinegar, sweeten it, and give a tea-spoonfull 3 or 4 times a day; if there be fever give nauseating doses of emetic tartar. Blisters, or counter-irritating plasters are necessary. Issues, made with caustic potash and soap are good. Balsam of copavia has been serviceable in doses of 10 drops 3 times a day. Tar-water is also good.

After the active inflammation is over 10 drops of the tincture of Iodine 3 times a day is of great use.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS, OR QUINSY.

The swallowing in this disease is difficult and pain-

ful, the tonsils, uvula, and palate, are swollen and vascular. Loss of appetite, thirst, headache, and fever, and sometimes delirium attend. White specks, and sometimes ulcerations are seen. The disease terminates in resolution, suppuration, or ulceration and sloughing.

CAUSES.—Cold, and disordered stomach and bowels.

TREATMENT.—Bleed in the first stage if severe, or apply leeches, and scarify the glands. Blisters, laxatives and emetics may be used. The best gargle is a little warm water, or an acidulated infusion of roses. Let the patient inhale the vapour of warm water and vinegar from the spout of a tea-pot several times a day.

When matter collects open it early. In chronick cases, repeated blisters should be used. Wash the parts; add six grains of lunar caustic to an ounce of rain-water and apply to the ulcerated surfaces.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PHARYNX.

In this disease, the tonsils are not always inflamed, but in a strong light, the throat is seen vascular and loaded with thick lymph, which causes hawking and spitting. The difficulty of swallowing is often greater than in quinsy.

TREATMENT.—Bleed, blister, inhale the vapour of hot water and give laxatives. In chronick cases, with ulcerations, use black oak-tea gargles, or a solution of lunar caustic.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OESOPHAGUS.

This disease is very unusual. There is great diffi-

culty of swallowing and efforts to vomit, which causes pain. If it ulcerates, constriction takes place.

TREATMENT.—Use extensive counter-irritation, local bleeding, and after the inflammation is over, give nourishing injections, and dilate with a bougie.

Tumours, fleshy excrescences, and schirrous contractions are sometimes found in the œsophagus.

TREATMENT.—Use the bougie, and if there be pain leeching, counter-irritation, and narcotics should be tried.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

CAUSES.—1. Functional derangement of the stomach, liver, or spleen; 2. Structural or organic derangement of these organs; 3. Indigestible, or acrid substances; 4. Costiveness; 5. Diseases in other organs.

First stage. Fulness and uneasiness in the stomach acid eructations, costiveness, loaded tongue, and thirst characterize this stage. Sometimes there is sore throat, feeling of sand in the eyes, cold hands and feet headache, nausea and vomiting. If the symptoms are not relieved by fasting and laxatives, oppression at the heart, restless nights, weakness, heat of skin, fastidious appetite, costiveness, or diarrhœa follow.

Sometimes the stools are bilious, sometimes white adhesive, fetid, and loaded with indigested food. The patient feels loaded after a passage from the bowels.

TREATMENT.—Abstain from soups, and every thing that distends the stomach. Keep the bowels open with rhubarb and magnesia.

Second stage. The additional symptoms of this stage, are tenderness at the pit of the stomach, and

hard pulse, chilliness, flashes of heat, dry and burning hands and feet, sometimes cold; hot skin, followed towards morning by perspiration and rest, debility languor and despondency, pain darting from the spine to the back, burning in the stomach, palpitations, cough and expectoration, vertigo, headache, double vision styes, too sparing or too copious urine, gravellish complaints, diseases of the skin and piles.

TREATMENT.—Cup or leech 2 or 3 times, then use emetic tartar ointment. Laxatives must be used to procure one or two stools daily; the warm bath is useful

The diet should be very sparing and consist of gruel, milk, bread pudding, calf-foot jelly, and arrow-root, soups and vegetables should be avoided, and cotton or silk stockings worn next to the skin, and exercise taken in the open air as soon as the strength will permit, but horse exercise must not be used, within two hours after a meal, by degrees, he may use a teacupfull of chicken or beef tea; afterwards the breast of a chicken, or piece of game for dinner. After the tenderness and fever subsides, camomile flowers and lemon peel tea cayenne pepper, ginger, wine and water, or a little brandy, may be used. If the liver be torpid, give the blue pill at night, and salts or some other laxatives in the morning. Follow the above treatment, a long time, changing the laxatives and diet occasionally, but using the leeches and countertirritants alternately. Afterwards sponging the body with cold water and vinegar, or the cold bath may be cautiously tried. The compound tincture of gentian, saturated with aloes and rhubarb, taken in tea-spoonfull doses before eating 3 times a day, is of great service, after

the acute symptoms are removed.

Third stage. In the progress of the disease, the stomach, liver, lungs, kidneys, or some other organ, may become diseased which makes the third stage, and is to be treated like diseases of these organs, arising from other causes.

Flatulency. Use essence of peppermint, ether, aromatic spts of hartshorn, or brandy. To infants give dill water and aniseed.

Tympanitis, or wind in the bowels. Use injections of 8 ounces of gruel with a table spoonfull of turpentine, and if it does not succeed, mix half an ounce with as much castor oil and take it by mouth, assafœtida is also good.

Pyrosis or Water-brash. Give laxatives and oxide of bismuth in doses of 15 or 20 grains, 2 or 3 times a day.

Heartburn. Use magnesia, or chalk and liquorice carbonate of soda or pearlash, and charcoal laxatives and the oxide of bismuth.

Gastrodynia, is sometimes a symptom of dyspepsia, and at other times a primary disease.

SYMPTOMS. Gnawing pain in the stomach extending to the back, great anxiety, faintness, tendency to belch or vomit, headache and costiveness. After a week or perhaps a month another attack may come on.

TREATMENT. Give a vomit early, apply hot flannels to the pit of the stomach, use laxatives, warm bath, bitters, alkalies, counter-irritants and opium.

HEMORRHAGE FROM THE STOMACH.

TREATMENT.—Bleed the patient give cold, acid drinks

and laxatives, if this does not check it give pills composed of 2 grains of sugar of lead and one of opium every 2nd or 3rd hour.

Melæna, is a discharge of black blood, from the bowels, resembling ink and sand, and is often fatal. Give wine whey, mild bitters and injections.

HENORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

These are painful excrescences on the verge of the anus or in the rectum, attended with a discharge of mucus or blood.

When external, they often swell enormously, are very tender and sometimes ulcerate giving rise to a constant discharge or a copious hemorrhage at times.

When the inflammation is high, a hardness is felt, and tumors near the verge of the anus.

CAUSES. The passages of hardened feces, the use of aloes, long continued exercise in an erect posture, and cold or damp seats.

TREATMENT.—Gentle laxatives, injections of linseed tea and rest will generally suffice in the blind piles, sulphur is a good laxative. When they are external, apply leeches, or puncture them with a lancet, and if much inflamed, bleed the patient. Poultices, warm fomentations, anodyne injections, and pushing up the tumor gives relief.

An ointment of equal parts of galls and opium in hogs lard, or a poultice of leaves of jimson weed affords relief. A solution of lunar caustic is also good.

COLIC.

This disease may be caused by improper food, costiveness, or disease of the biliary system.

SYMPTOMS. Griping twisting pains in the bowels flatulent distention relieved on pressure, nausea and vomiting, when bilious; in which case there is looseness of the bowels.

TREATMENT.—Steep half a dram of tobacco 10 or 15 minutes in 10 ounces of boiling water, strain, cool, and give it in an injection. If the attack be soon after a meal, give an emetic. Oil of cloves and castor oil or some other purgative should be given, and spts. of turpentine may be used in injections. Warm fomentations to the bowels and the warm bath are useful.

Steep cloves in brandy wring flannels dry from it and apply it hot. Bleed if the case be severe when the constitution will admit of it. Give 5 grains of calomel and one of opium, every hour or two. If the bile be vitiated give barley water and salts, followed by opium. When it arises in women at their menstrual periods give turpentine, or assafœtida injections use warm fomentations, hip bath, and give laxatives.

PAINTER'S COLIC.

This is produced by the action of lead on the system. The pain never leaves the pit of the stomach and umbilicus, is severe and constant and affects the whole body.

TREATMENT.—Bleed freely, apply a blister, and give 10 grains of calomel and 6 of opium, every hour or two, until 4 or 5 doses have been taken then give

castor oil and use injections. Injections of cold water sometimes succeed. Use spts. of turpentine freely. Sulphuric acid and alum in doses of 15 grains every 4 hours, have cured.

ILEUS.

This disease comes on like colic, vomiting takes place, becomes incessant, sometimes feculent matter, is discharged by mouth the abdomen is much distended. In this case, and in common colic, the abdomen should be examined by the hand, to ascertain whether a hernia exists.

TREATMENT—Use mild laxatives and tobacco injections. If these fail, bleed and blister. Dash cold water on the bowels. Opium should be used in large quantities and should be combined with laxatives.

INTUS-SUSCEPTION.

This is the introduction of one part of the intestine into another, it resembles the last disease, only there is in many cases violent straining, the patient passing bloody mucus, like red currant jelly. It is a disease of infancy.

Treatment. The same as in the last disease except using less strong purgatives.

Constriction of the Rectum. Treatment. Introduce the bougie.

Prolapsus Ani. Treatment. Place the child on the back, dip the fingers in oil, and gently introduce the prolapsed portion.

Intestinal Concretions. Symptoms. Great pain,

Treatment. Large mucilaginous injections, blisters leeches, and warm bath.

Schirrus of the stomach and bowels. The symptoms of this disease are very severe, there is vomiting, difficulty of swallowing, emaciation, pain increased on pressure, sometimes costiveness, sometimes diarrhæa, and fetid stools.

Treatment.—Use oil or senna in injections every 2 or 3 days. Apply leeches and counter-irritants and use a diet of asses' milk with nourishing injections. Opium relieves pain.

WORMS.

SYMPTOMS.—Swelled abdomen, pain in the stomach and bowels, irregular appetite, foul tongue, fetid breath, itching of the nose, fever, and grinding of the teeth. Sometimes inflammation and ulceration of the bowels are caused by them, and occasionally, convulsions, and dropsy of the brain. A pearl-like whiteness around the mouth is the most certain sign of worms.

Sometimes there is violent pain, causing the child to scream out suddenly, and generally, vomiting is a troublesome symptom, and often diarrhæa attends.

Some children that nurse, are troubled with worms, and they are sometimes found in adults.

TREATMENT.—Endeavour to check the vomiting by a tea of peach-tree twigs, peppermint, soda. or white ley. If there be violent pain, give a half tea-spoon-full of spirits of turpentine in as much castor oil, once in 2 hours till 3 doses are taken, then follow it with oil alone until it operates.

The best medicine for most cases is pink and calo.

mel. Steep a large spoonfull of pink-root in $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of water, sweeten it well, and give it in 3 hours in small doses. If symptoms of intoxication appear, it will be time to stop giving it; follow it immediately with 15 grains of calomel. If this does not operate freely in 3 or 4 hours, give oil, jalap, or some other physic until it does. If signs of dropsy in the brain appear, bleed early, enough to cause a feeling of faintness. If the child be much emaciated, bitters may be necessary after the fever is mitigated.

To remove the tape-worm give an ounce or two of spirits of turpentine in as much castor oil. The bowels should be previously opened.

An injection of aloes dissolved in water is the best remedy for the ascarides or pin-worms.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

This is a strong pulsation of the heart; sometimes it is tumultuous. When there is no organic disease, it is commonly transient.

TREATMENT.— Young persons and those of a full habit of body should be bled and take laxatives, and take a light diet and moderate exercise in the open air. If this does not prevent it, give opium, ether, valerian, hartshorn, and assafœtida.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

This is a severe pain a little to the left of the breast-bone, commonly at its lower end, at the pit of the stomach. It comes on while walking up hill and commonly, leaves the sufferer soon; but returns again, so

that there may be several such attacks, in a few years.

Afterwards, it returns more frequently, from the slightest causes, continues longer, is more severe, and extends towards the shoulders, and often down the arms. There is a great sense of suffocation and tightness; the patient is pale and ghastly, the features contracted, the eyes hollow; the countenance expresses the most dreadful suffering. the breathing is quick, but he can, if requested, occasionally take in a deep inspiration, the body is cold, and covered with a clammy sweat. Sometimes it lasts half an hour, in other cases an hour. When it stops, there is a discharge of wind from the stomach or bowels. The pulse sometimes is weak, in other cases quick and strong, sometimes perfectly natural.

TREATMENT.—Bleed, in full habits. Keep up the heat. If it come on soon after a meal, give an emetic, in other cases give purgatives. Apply a mustard poultice to the chest, and follow it with the counter-irritating plaster, several months. When the bowels are in a bad state, give 4 grains of calomel, 4, of opium, and 4 drops of croton oil. Let the patient avoid fatigue, stimulants, and cold, use but little food, and that of the lightest kind, drink but little, and keep the bowels sufficiently loose.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANE OF THE HEART.

SYMPTOMS.—Sometimes the pain in the heart is severe, the breathing anxious and irregular, there is a slight cough, sharp countenance, pulse small like a wire while the action of the heart is tumultuous. In

many cases, fainting comes on; palpitation is common. Sometimes the pain and other symptoms are so slight, we hardly have the means of knowing whether the disease is present till too late for remedies.

TREATMENT.—Bleed copiously, in the first stage, use nauseating doses of emetic tartar, purgatives, and counter-irritants. Make a free use of calomel.

Inflammation of the substance of the heart is nearly the same as that of the membrane, and should be treated in the same manner.

The symptoms of Hypertrophy or enlargement of the heart, are; palpitation, full, strong, vibrating pulse, and a strong extended pulsation of the heart.

When the heart is examined by a cylinder, there is heard, a more prolonged and duller sound than natural, but a strong impulse. In simple Hypertrophy the sound is confined to a small space; but if the cavity is enlarged, there is a strong impulse, and a loud sound and it can sometimes be heard over every part of the chest. The pulsations in the throat are sometimes visible. When the right ventricle is affected the shock is greater at the lower end of the breast-bone, than between the fifth and seventh ribs. The reverse is true, when the left ventricle is diseased. There is swelling and pulsation of the jugular vein when the right ventricle is enlarged.

TREATMENT.—Bleed, give purgatives and nauseating doses of emetic tartar. If possible, starve the disease away. Use emetic tartar ointment and plasters a long time. A tincture of digitalis and soda or magnesia should be used. By degrees, the patient may take a more nourishing diet. Every thing exciting must be avoided.

The symptoms of dilatation of the cavities of the heart are; sudden attacks of difficulty of breathing, palpitation, soft, weak and undulating pulse, dizziness, loss of memory, fainting, nausea, vomiting, and costiveness. There is also a short dry cough. If the left ventricle be dilated, a clear sonorous contraction is heard between the fifth and seventh ribs, but when the right is dilated, the sound is heard somewhat better, at the bottom of the breast bone. There is also more oppression and more spitting of blood, and a more purple countenance.

Treatment. The same as in hypertrophy.

The symptoms of disease of the valves of the heart are; severe palpitations, and difficulty of breathing, resembling asthma, weak, small, thready, and intermitting pulse, swelling of the feet and legs, and discolouration of the face and extremities.

Treatment. The same as in the last disease.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS, OR SWELLED LEG.

This takes place in women, within the fourth or fifth week after delivery. Pain is felt in the loins and groins. The limb sometimes becomes twice its natural size in 48 hours. It is tense, elastic, white, shining, hot and painful. The pulse is frequent, and the thirst great, with great restlessness. In dropsy the limb is cold, and the most dependent part is swelled most, it also pits on pressure: but these signs are not present, in the swelled leg.

The same disease has arisen in men from tying one of the veins of the leg.

TREATMENT.—Bleed, if the patient be not too much

reduced. Apply leeches and cups, fomentations and blisters. A strong tea of white walnut bark makes a good application. Give purgatives and the solution of emetic tartar. It may be prevented, by having leeches applied, when the woman is first threatened. During recovery frictions and bandages are to be used.

HYDROPHOBIA.

This disease arises from the bite of a rabid animal between 20 and 60 days from the time of the bite, a shooting pain is felt, depression of spirits, and great anxiety, and restlessness, oppression at the heart, thick phlegm in the mouth, tremors and convulsions, and a dread of water, terror, and watchfulness. It lasts from 2 days to a week, and is commonly fatal.

TREATMENT—The same as in tetanus.

HYSTERICIS.

This disease belongs, almost exclusively, to females; but it is sometimes found in men, though the name is an improper one, in such cases.

SYMPTOMS.—Laughing, sobbing, crying, sometimes pain in the abdomen, or chest, sense of a ball rising in the throat, tense abdomen, and cold surface, and extremities. Sometimes, there are palpitations, sometimes convulsions, resembling epilepsy; but the insensibility is not complete, unless syncope attends. Sometimes there is a retention, but generally, there is a copious flow of limpid urine, sometimes there is hiccup and difficulty of breathing, the bowels are commonly out of order, and dyspeptic symptoms attend. The dis-

ease often occurs during recovery from fevers, or other diseases, and is sometimes connected with disease in the spine.

TREATMENT.—Attend to the bowels, avoid cold, and especially cold feet. Give 60 drops of aromatic spts. of hartshorn during the fit, or as much volatile tincture of valerian. Assafœtida, and spts. of turpentine, either by mouth or injections, assisted by laxatives, will remove swelling and pain from the bowels, bleeding is sometimes necessary; opium in large doses, or laudanum, in doses of 50, or 60 drops, has a great effect on the disease. Bitters are often needed after the paroxysms are over.

CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS' DANCE.

SYMPTOMS.—Sudden, awkward, involuntary motions of different parts of the body and limbs, and costiveness.

TREATMENT.—Laxatives are to be given frequently. Attend to the digestive powers. Cupping, or leeching is good when there is pain, followed by opium, or some other anodyne. The cold and warm bath, tonics and antispasmodics, have all, been serviceable.

NEURALGIA, OR TIC DOLOUREAUX.

SYMPTOMS. Sharp, darting pains, in various parts of the body, without fever, or inflammation. Commonly the nerves of the face and jaws are affected but other parts of the body are liable to it.

TREATMENT.—Regulate the bowels and diet, and avoid exposures in cold, damp weather. If the pain be

periodical, large doses of quinine are good, dram doses of carbonate of iron, have cured some long-standing cases, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of morphia every 3 or 4 hours, or full doses of laudanum, has a great effect. Two or 3 seeds of jimson weed, twice a day, gradually increasing the dose are often beneficial.

When it occurs in females, affecting the thighs and back, give a tea-spoonfull of spts. of turpentine and 5 drops of laudanum in a dose of castor oil. The counter-irritating ointment is of great service.

EPILEPSY.

This is a succession of paroxysms of convulsions, with insensibility, which distinguishes it from hysteria.

It is both primary, and symptomatic. The patient falls to the ground, the eyes are fixed and reverted, the pupils contracted, the tongue is thrust forward, there is foaming, laborious and irregular breathing, and a small contracted pulse. It sometime lasts a few minutes, at other times, half an hour, and leaves the patient, insensible some time longer. Occasionally, some consciousness remains during the fit.

When it arises in infants, scarify the gums, give laxatives, magnesia and chalk. When it is caused by worms, use spirits of turpentine. When it is caused by obstructions in females, use the warm bath, injections, spirits of turpentine, and leaves of red-cedar. Setons and issues, or counter-irritating plasters some times cure. Camphor, opium, assafœtida, valerian, castor, and rue, have all been serviceable.

APOPLEXY.

The premonitory symptoms are vertigo, headache, and a sense of pressure applied to the head, and paleness, irritable stomach, singing in the ears, impaired or double vision, some deafness, defective articulation memory and judgement, restlessness, lethargy, startings and staggering gait. If these symptoms occur to a person in the decline of life, of full habit and short neck, he is in great danger of apoplexy.

The fit is sometimes slight, and lasts but a few minutes. In other cases there are convulsions, stertorous breathing, loss of sense and motion, weak pulse, sometimes 20, in other cases 150 in a minute. In severe cases the patient either dies or remains some time in the fit, and often when he recovers, one half the body is left paralyzed.

TREATMENT,—Bleed freely, shave the head, and apply blisters, and pounded ice or cold water. Put the feet in hot water into which mustard-seed flower has been thrown. Apply blisters to the ancles. Give active purgatives assisted by turpentine injections in gruel. Avoid cold feet much liquid food, frequent bleeding, and feather beds. Keep the bowels open, use regular exercise, and enjoin a light diet.

PALSY.

This disease often follows apoplexy. There are 5 kinds. 1. Palsy of the nerves of sensaton, which take their origin from the back parts of the spinal marrow; 2. Of the nerves of motion, originating

from the fore part of the spinal marrow; 3. Hemiplegia, affecting only one side of the body. 4. Paraplegia, affecting only the lower parts. 5. Partial palsy, affecting one or more muscles. Palsy of both motion and sensation, is sometimes complete, and sometimes incomplete.

The premonitory symptoms are; weakness, numbness, coldness, and occasionally, pain in the limb.

Sometimes it comes on suddenly, sometimes violent headache or pain in the spine precedes it.

CAUSES.—Diseases of the brain or spinal marrow, or in particular nerves; sometimes also, it is caused by much sexual indulgence.

TREATMENT.—In recent cases bleed and apply cups. Give calomel and jalap, or croton oil, at short intervals, at first, but less frequently after a while; still using enough to procure one or two stools daily. Emetics are good when the stomach is loaded.

Frictions on the part, and counter-irritants and issues on the spine, or affected limb, are necessary. Strychnia, in doses of one twelfth of a grain, 3 times a day has cured some cases.

INSANITY.

TREATMENT.—Cup and leech the head and neck and apply cold to it. Give large nauseating doses of emetic tartar, and 60 or 80 drops of laudanum every 3 or 4 hours, when there is great want of sleep, and no marks of organic disease in the brain. Bleed, when there is too much action in the brain, and give active purgatives. Be kind and indulgent to the maniac, still preserving authority over him. Never deceive him,

nor favor his delusion, and it is not best to thwart it. Give regular employment, and if there be no plethora, give substantial food.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

This disease, when severe, resembles insanity relating only, to the health of the patient. Sometimes there is no real disease of the body present, but many imaginary ones. In other cases, dyspepsia attends, or is the cause of the mental affection.

TREATMENT.—Never appear to doubt the imaginary evils of the patient, but inspire him with hope of a cure. Keep the bowels open, use counter-irritants, and the warm, or cold bath, and exercise and innocent amusement, in the open air.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

This is a delirium, accompanied by tremors, and caused by intemperance.

TREATMENT.—If the health were previously good, and the patient plethoric, take blood. In most cases cupping is necessary. Emetics are good, but after cupping, large doses of opium, is the chief remedy.

A tea-spoonfull of laudanum may be given every hour, and increased, if it does not controul the symptoms. A strong tea of wormwood is good.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

SYMPTOMS.—A sensation like that caused by sand in the eye is first felt, followed by heat, pain, flow of

tears, intolerance of light, swelling, and redness.

The constitutional symptoms are ; headache, nausea, weakness, costiveness, and fever.

The disease frequently follows the eruptive fevers.

TREATMENT.—In most cases, an early and persevering use of cold water will speedily cure. The eye should be held in a bowl of cold water, until the pain ceases, and repeated as often as the pain rises. In other cases, warm water and poultices give the greatest relief. In severe cases, copious bleeding, followed by cups and leeches, active purgatives and nauseating doses of emetic tartar, is necessary. Counter-irritants are serviceable. When the case is more advanced and the disease mitigated, the wine of opium makes a good application. Two grains of sugar of lead, or as much white vitriol, dissolved in an ounce of water makes a good application. A solution of lunar caustic is also good. Emetics are serviceable, in long-standing cases, where the eye-lids are diseased. If there be want of sleep and great pain, 60 drops of laudanum may be given, after bleeding sufficiently, and 30 drops more in 2 or 3 hours.

Inflammation of the conjunctiva, or membrane of the eye. In the acute stage, the vessels are superficial and distinct, running in straight lines, leaving the spaces of a slight pinkish colour, and when the small branches are also well filled with red blood, the eyelid has a uniform red appearance. In chronic cases, the vessels become twisted in their course, assume a purple colour, and are capable of being rolled about, from the looseness of the parts. The severe pain has ceased, in such cases, and there is greater tolerance of light. When chronick, it resembles proud flesh.

TREATMENT.—In the acute stage the same as already mentioned: in chronic cases, attend to the state of the mucous membrane, of the stomach and bowels.

In some cases, it is of great service, to scarify the eyelids, and if the vessels are swelled, the washes already mentioned, must be used, (see page 80,) together with occasional blisters.

CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES.

After exposure to cold, soreness in the eyes comes on, with chilliness, sneezing, pain in the bones and fever. In addition to the symptoms mentioned, (page 80,) there is a discharge of pus, which quickly glues the eye together, after it is washed. If there be no vascularity or ulceration on the cornea, and no dimness or opacity, the case is doing well, but when these appearances are found, there is of loss of sight.

TREATMENT.—In addition to that already mentioned, (page 80,) the warm bath and Dover's powders will be very serviceable. The eyes should be kept constantly wet.

When the inner membrane of the eye-lid is left swollen, at the close of the disease, a piece of lunar caustic may be applied to the part, every third day, taking care to evert the eye-lid completely, and bathe it with a little milk, the moment after.

PURULENT SORE EYES OF INFANTS.

This commonly comes on, before the 16th day after birth, sometimes later, and generally affects both eyes. The child is restless, fretful, and keeps its eyes shut.

At the beginning, the inner membrane of the eye-lid has a slight redness, especially the part next the nose, and a whitish matter comes from it. There is generally some fever and a foul tongue. The eye-lids soon appear red and swollen, or the lashes are stuck together, with the glutinous matter. As the disease proceeds, it becomes more severe; when the eye-lids are separated, there is a discharge of tears, and the itching is so great, that the fingers of the child, can scarcely be kept out of them; swelling soon follows, and the discharge increases in quantity, becomes more puriform, and sometimes so acrid, as to excoriate the cheeks. The inflammation soon extends to that part of the conjunctiva that covers the eye-ball, numerous vessels are seen, of a bright scarlet colour, and a great quantity of matter is formed. As the complaint advances, the cornea often becomes ulcerated, from the excessive inflammation, and the sight destroyed.

TREATMENT.—Apply one or two leeches to each temple, half an inch from the eye, every 4 or 6 hours until the violence of the disease is subdued. Give 1 grain of calomel and two of scammony two or 3 times at short intervals. Keep the infant on the back, with a small piece of wet linen rag applied to the eye wetting it frequently with a little milk and water. Exclude the light and use the warm bath morning and evening. An occasional opiate, of 2 or 3 drops of laudanum is useful. After the intensity of the symptoms has been subdued evert the eye-lids, slightly scarify them, and allow a large quantity of blood to flow. But scarifications do no good, and sometimes do harm, when the membrane is soft, spongy, and granular.

After the acute inflammation is subdued, the vessels

are left gorged, the swelling of surrounding parts gradually diminishes, leaving the vessels twisted and loose, the blood in them being of a darker, colour the inflammation is subdued but the vascularity remains. Now, the previous treatment, if continued, would be hurtful. Keep the eye clean, still exclude the light and attend to the bowels, but abstain from any further meddling. In a day or two after convalescence is established, an astringent, or stimulating wash is necessary if the vascularity remains. If the parts remain granular, resembling proud flesh, after the wash is used a while, lunar caustic must be applied, or a surgeon must cut it off. Immediately on the decline of the disease, if considerable debility prevails, and the child looks very pale 3 or 4 drops of brandy, may be given in a little water.

PUSTULAR SORE EYES.

SYMPTOMS.—Red or yellow pustules, appear, slightly elevated, surrounded by swelled vessels. It is produced by cold.

TREATMENT.—Drop a little wine of opium or solution of lunar caustic, into the eye twice a day. Should pain and fever attend, bleeding, leeching, and purgatives must be tried. Blisters are useful.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SCLEROTIC COAT OF THE EYEBALL.

This is distinguished from that of the conjunctiva by the vessels being of a more pinky hue lying deeper, and not being moveable, when the conjunctiva is made

to slide on the sclerotic. The pain is of a rheumatic kind, the motion of the eyeball causes more uneasiness, it is also sometimes caused by transfer of gout, or rheumatism. In such cases it is to be treated like rheumatism, by colchicum, and emetic tartar and Dover's powders.

INFLAMMATION OF THE IRIS.

The symptoms are very violent in acute cases, particularly, after it has continued 24 hours; the patient's sufferings are great. Severe pain comes on in paroxysms, over the eye-brows. The vessels are seen running in straight lines towards the cornea, beneath the conjunctiva, but they suddenly stop, before they reach it, leaving a whitish circle round it. Soon as the circle appears, the iris loses its natural colour, sometimes it is distinctly red. The colour first changes towards the margin of the pupil, and the colour is like blood, mixed with the natural colour of the iris. The pupil becomes contracted and irregular, and is drawn upwards and inwards. The vessels present a pink colour. The retina sometimes becomes affected; in such cases, there is greater sensibility to the impression of light, deep-seated pain darting through the head, and an appearance of sparks and flashes before the eyes.

CAUSES.—Cold, and the extension of inflammation from other parts.

TREATMENT.—Bleed copiously, at an early period. Follow it with cups or leeches, if necessary, and blisters. Give 1 grain of calomel every hour, and at bed-time, give 5 grains, with 1, or 2, of opium. In

most cases, nothing else will cure. In rheumatic, and gouty habits, colchicum is good. The extract of belladonna, or that of henbane, should be rubbed over the eye-brows and forehead, early in this disease, or a strong solution, may be inserted between the eyelids, every second, or third hour, and continued for some time, after the other remedies are discontinued.

AMAUROSIS.

This is a partial, or a total loss of sight, arising from causes that injure either the retina or the optic nerve.

SYMPTOMS.—Imperfect vision, pain in the eye, flashes, sparks, or dark spots, before the eye, with an immoveable pupil, are signs of this disease. The jet-black colour of the pupil is commonly lost, and there is a tremulous motion of the eye.

TREATMENT.—When caused by inflammation, or congestion of the retina, or congestion of the brain, bleeding or cupping must be tried. When caused by diseases of the stomach or bowels, these must be attended to, when by repelled eruptions, or discharges being dried up, the patient should be bled and purged freely, and the eruption restored, or a dry, mild diet used, with occasional leeching. When caused by teething, apply leeches, use purgatives and scarify the gums. Some cases have been cured, by blistering the temple, and sprinkling on its surface, one quarter of a grain of strychnia daily, and renewing the blister in 3 or 4 days. If any bad symptoms come on, apply morphia to the blistered surface, or take opium internally.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

SYMPTOMS.—Chills followed by fever, flushed face, headache, severe paroxysms of pain, darting through the ear, tenderness to the touch, and sometimes delirium. When the internal ear is affected, the symptoms are generally more severe. Sometimes, the disease is insidious, and there is but very little pain until just before coma, or delirium comes on.

TREATMENT.—Use fomentations by day, and apply a soft light poultice at night. Drop a little oil, and a few drops of laudanum, into the ear. In severe cases bleed. Apply leeches and blisters, and give active purgatives, and nauseating doses of emetic tartar. If an abscess forms, open it early.

When there is a discharge from the ears, give laxatives, and apply blisters behind the ears. Avoid liquids, as much as possible, and after a while, inject astringent washes into the ear, and give sugar of lead internally, if necessary. If headache comes on, apply leeches or cups and blisters. In some cases it is not safe to dry it up; in such cases, a solution of the chloruret of lime will correct the fetor of the discharge.

SCROFULA.

This is an enlargement of the conglobate glands, especially of the neck; the upper lip and nostrils are thickened the face flushed, the skin soft, and the abdomen enlarged. Eruptive fevers, and hooping-cough, are often the cause of this disease. When it appears first, about the joints, it is in the form of tumours, surrounding the joint, and interrupting its motion.

Sometimes the swellings continue a year, with little change, and then become more fixed, and larger, the skin acquiring a purple redness, growing redder, by degrees, the tumour becomes softer, and matter is felt in it. At length, the skin becomes more pale, an opening forms, and matter is discharged, at first, resembling thin pus, afterwards it looks like thick water with white harder substances, like curd mixed with whey.

By degrees, the tumour subsides, the ulcer opens more and enlarges, without any regularity in shape, having flat, smooth edges, not spreading much, nor becoming much deeper. After a few years, it generally disappears.

TREATMENT.—The tongue, the appetite, the thirst and swelling of the abdomen, the irregular bowels, and the feculent matter, prove that it is produced by disease of the digestive organs, commonly, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Apply leeches, and counter-irritants, and give gentle laxatives, if the strength be unbroken, and if there be fever at night. If the bowels are out of order, give Dover's powders and lime water 4 times a day. Calomel or blue pill is to be given when the tongue is furred. Use the warm bath every other night, and sponge the body with warm water and vinegar, the alternate evenings. When the inflammation is subdued, give 10 drops of the tincture of iodine 3 times a day, gradually increasing the dose. Open the swelling early, when matter is formed. Cold sponging is good, as the disease declines.

INFLAMMATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, in the region of the bladder, increased on pressure, sense of internal heat, and tension, frequent desire to make water, violent bearing-down efforts, difficulty in passing the urine, and sometimes a complete retention, and the bladder becomes greatly distended. There is pain, burning heat, and itching in the urethra. Distention of the whole abdomen, fever and pain soon follow.

CAUSES.—Dyspepsia, gout, eruptive diseases, cold, ardent spirits, cantharides, and small doses of spirits of turpentine.

There is chronick form, in old people, in which, large quantities of mucus are discharged and there is thickening, and ulceration of the bladder. Peritonitis sometimes comes on, from distention. Gangrene rarely follows.

TREATMENT.—Bleed and cup, use the hip bath, and gentle laxatives, frequently repeated, flax-seed or elm tea, opium, particularly introduced into the rectum. The catheter is to be introduced as soon as possible. Camphor and henbane allay pain. In chronick cases, give cubeb and balsam of copavia, and inject warm water into the bladder, but do suffer it to be retained. Counter-irritants are good.

When the disease follows the strangury, produced by drawing a blister, apply a bladder half filled with hot water, to the parts, laying a fold or two of blanket, next the skin and use the other means recommended. To prevent strangury from blisters rub up with them, before applying; 12 grains of camphor and 4 of opium.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

CAUSES. The same that brings on inflammation of the bladder.

SYMPTOMS.—Chills followed by fever, and pain in the back, extending to the groins and thighs, and increased on pressure, motion, or drawing a full breath, or efforts at stool. In slight cases, there is only a sensation of heat and weight, and gnawing constriction in the loins. The urine is red, and scanty, passed drop by drop, or is entirely suppressed.

There is often faintness, nausea, bilious vomiting, wind in the bowels, oppression at the heart, hiccup, and distention of the abdomen. Sometimes, there is diarrhœa and griping, in other cases, costiveness, and numbness, and retraction of the testicle is complained of. There is a hard pulse, and sometimes the skin is dry and hot, in other cases there is perspiration having a urinous smell. Sometimes there is headache and the passage of bloody urine.

TREATMENT.—Copious bleeding, cupping, emetic tartar, salts and other laxatives, flaxseed tea and hot fomentations to the loins give great relief. Large injections of warm water, and mustard polices must be applied when the acute stage is partly over, and small quantities of nitre may be added to the drinks.

GRAVEL IN THE KIDNEYS.

SYMPTOMS.—Long continued pain in the loins, shooting downwards numbness of the thighs, with painful retraction of the testicle, increased on motion.

There is a frequent desire to make water. The u-

rine is scanty, of a deep red colour, depositing a brick red sediment.

TREATMENT.—Use magnesia, soda and lime-water, or potash-water the warm bath, hot fomentations and rubefacients and laxatives, and if necessary, draw blood. When the gravel is passing from the kidney to the bladder, there is more active pain in the loins and testicle. In such cases, large doses of laudanum give relief after bleeding.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent desire to make water, and pain in the glans. The urine deposits, sometimes a red, at other times a white sediment. Often there is mucus, tinged with blood. The urine flows drop, by drop, and some patients are obliged to stand on the head, in order to evacuate it. At times, there are severe paroxysms termed fits of the stone.

TREATMENT.—As pallatives, laxatives, warm water, injections, opiates, rest, and the warm bath are useful. The cure is a surgical operation.

SUPPRESSION OF THE URINE

This disease is one where little, or no urine is secreted, by the kidneys, consequently, there is none in the bladder. It is accompanied with nausea, costiveness, vomiting hiccup, headache, and pain in the back.

TREATMENT.—Administer large doses of salts, and sudorifics, and afterwards give three times a day, a pill made of one half grain of squills, one half grain

of calomel, and two grains of digitalis. If the mouth becomes affected, omit the calomel. Use cream of tartar, spts of turpentine sweet spts of nitre, and balsam of copavia, but with caution, and not early in the complaint.

RETENTION OF URINE.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, in the bladder, with frequent, and violent desire to make water, attended with violent bearing down efforts. The bladder is felt greatly distended. Fever, thirst, and oppression at the heart attends.

TREATMENT.—Make use of the hip bath, and hot fomentations, to the parts, large injections of warm gruel, or water, give also, sweet spts of nitre, opium and camphor, or the tincture of the muriate of iron. Injections of tobacco, or from 10 to 20 drops of the wine of tobacco sometimes succeed. Pouring water, for some time, within the hearing of the patient, has relieved some cases. After trying some of these means, without success, use the catheter. If any inflammation exists, or is threatened, draw blood, by the lancet and leeches.

Incontinence of urine. This is an inability to retain the urine. It arises from palsy, or weakness of the neck of the bladder. Blisters, and ten or twenty drops, of the tincture of cantharides, in a little elm tea, and cold bathing cure. If caused by acrid urine give elm, or flaxseed tea, and cooling laxatives, and introduce the catheter. If there is a pink sediment, in the urine, use alkalies, and anodyne injections. In all cases, where there is pain, pills of equal parts of cam-

phor and henbane are good.

DIABETES.

This disease consists of a discharge of large quantities of sweet urine.

Treatment. Abstain from vegetables, bleed repeatedly, where the constitution and strength will permit. Colchicum, opium, tonics, astringents and acids lime-water and alum whey, have been found serviceable. Sugar of lead may be good. One grain of calomel and a dose of Dover's powders must be given at night.

AMENORRHEA.

This is a retention, or a suppression of the periodical evacuation peculiar to females.

TREATMENT.—Bleed, every month, for two or three months, if the constitution will admit of it; or apply 20 leeches to the groins. Use the hip bath, and give aloetic pills, and assafœtida. The patient should be much in the open air. External frictions, and counter-irritants are useful, in relieving pains. After bleeding, wine and nourishing diet may be used, in many cases, but, if the tongue be furred, or red and dry, animal food must be used with caution. Add, 1 dram of iodide of iron to one ounce of distilled water, and give 6 drops, 3 times a day, in a little cold water.

Tincture of cantharides, and tincture of guaiac, also a tea of madder have cured many cases, after the system was prepared by bleeding. The cold shower bath, and the warm bath are serviceable.

DYSMENORRHEA.

This disease is a severe pain, attending the evacuations, which, in such cases, are generally scanty.

TREATMENT.—Put an ounce of gum guiac into a pint of whiskey, and give a tea-spoonfull 3 times a day, in a little milk. Continue the course two or 3 months, omitting it a few days every month.

MENORRHAGIA.

When the evacuation is too profuse, or if there be flowing, bleed if the strength be good, or apply leeches to the groins. If the strength be much reduced, use wine and gentle laxatives. The cold shower bath, or bathing the lower parts of the body in cold water is good. Opium may be given to relieve pain. When the case is urgent, give pills containing 2 grains of sugar of lead, and a third of a grain of opium, every 2, 3, or 4 hours.

When the change of life comes on, occasional bleeding is good if the system be affected.

GOUT.

SYMPTOMS.—Pain, which soon becomes throbbing, in the toe or foot, some degree of swelling, which increases rapidly. The parts become scarlet-red. In some cases, during the fit, it is translated to the stomach, liver, brain, lungs, bladder, or some other organ.

TREATMENT.—In slight cases, use laxatives, every 6, or 8 hours, use a mild diet, and keep the patient quiet, and cool. Put 3 or 4 ounces of tincture of

camphor, into a pint of water and apply to the parts. When the case is severe, bleed and apply leeches. From 20, to 120 drops of the wine of colchicum, with as much tincture of henbane, give much relief.

Many parts of the body often become diseased in the progress of gout, and must be treated according to the nature of the disease, and the organ affected. Counter-irritants are of great service.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

This disease resembles gout, and there are some cases called by physicians, rheumatic gout.

SYMPTOMS.—After exposure to cold and moisture, chills, with a feeling of numbness, pain or aching are felt, fever soon follows, the skin is very hot, the pulse quick, hard and bounding, and 100, or 140. The aching, or gnawing pain becomes more acute, and even, sometimes becomes pungent, hot and lancinating.

One joint is generally more affected than the rest, and there is want of power in the part. The parts soon become swollen, red, and tender. Motion increases the pain, and it is sometimes translated to other parts, giving rise to dangerous symptoms. The muscles of the chest, and of the abdomen are sometimes attacked. When it attacks the hips, it is called sciatica, when in the loins, lumbago. The tongue is generally, loaded, often red; the thirst great, the urine scanty, and high-coloured, depositing a sediment. There is sometimes nausea and vomiting, costiveness, headache, intolerance of light, and inflammation of the eyes, brain, or heart.

TREATMENT—Bleed freely, and give nauseating do-

ses of emetic tartar; chase the disease from place to place with leeches. Use the tincture of colchicum as recommended in gout, and keep the bowels open. When the tongue is white, or yellow, give 2 grains of calomel and 6, of rhubarb at night, followed by oil, or injections in the morning. If the disease becomes periodical, quinine may be useful.

The symptoms of chronick rheumatism are; dull, gnawing pain, increased on motion, with little, or no fever. Often, there are swelling of the joints, contraction, and rigidity of the muscles.

Treatment. Sweat the patient, and if there be fever, emetic tartar is good. Colchicum, and henbane, blisters, counter-irritating plasters and frictions, are serviceable. A stream of water, heated 130, or 140 degrees, poured on the part, before going to bed, and followed by a hot iron, after lying down, gives relief.

The patient should wear a jacket, and drawers of Buck-skin.

DROPSY.

The symptoms of dropsy in the cellular texture, called anasarca, are; scanty, and high-coloured urine, dry skin, commonly costive bowels, swelling which pits on pressure, commencing in the feet, and gradually ascending higher, until the whole body is distended.

Dropsy in the chest is attended by the following symptoms; slight difficulty of breathing, increased on motion, or lying down, dry cough, and swollen feet. As the disease advances, the patient can never lie down without increasing the difficulty of breathing

the cheeks and lips are deadly pale or purple, and the pulse irregular and intermittent. At length, the patient either dies in a comatose state, or is suffocated. A dull sound is produced by percussion, and the respiratory murmur is not heard, except along the spine. The other symptoms, mentioned in anasarca, attend.

The symptoms of dropsy of the abdomen are the same mentioned in anasarca, together with swelling in the abdomen.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding is necessary in many cases of dropsy, purgatives are of the next importance, jalap, gamboge and scammony are good. Cream of tartar make a good laxative, one half grain of elaterium may be given twice a day. Squills combined with henbane or opium are useful. Calomel in some cases, pills of squills, calomel, and digitalis, as mentioned (page 91,) are good diuretics. Counter-irritants are very serviceable.

MILK-SICKNESS.

SYMPTOMS.—Dullness, weakness, burning in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, cold extremities, and perspiration having a peculiar odour.

Dr. Mc'Ilhenny, in his excellent treatise gives the following treatment. Give a little oil, senna, or cream of tartar, and sulphur mixed with a little ginger. Introduce the tube of a stomach pump, into the rectum a foot or 18 inches, and give injections until there is an evacuation. Give yeast freely and apply blisters.

EXPLANATION OF WORDS.

- Anodyne. that which gives ease or rest, like opium.
 Congestion. a partial stagnation of blood in the veins.
 Coma. a deep state of insensibility resembling sleep.
 Cuticle. the outer thin skin.
 Convalescence. the state of recovery.
 Diuretics. medicines that increase the flow of urine.
 Desquamation. formation of scales.
 Expiration. breathing out.
 Expectoration. raising plegm from the lungs.
 Eructation. belching wind.
 Function. the office or work of an organ.
 Flatulency. wind in the stomach.
 Feces. stools.
 Hemorrhage. bleeding.
 Iris. the coloured part of the eye.
 Œsophagus. the passage from the mouth to the stomach.
 Pharynx. the top part of the œsophagus.
 Pupil. the sight of the eye.
 Rubefacients. gentle counter-irritants.
 Rectum. the lower part of the intestines.
 Stethoscope an instrument that conveys the sound of the breathing to the ear of the physician.
 Stertorous. sound like snoring.
 Secretions. the fluids formed by the different organs.
 Sudorifics. medicines that cause sweating.
 Tonsils. the large glands, seen in the mouth.
 Umbilicus. the navel.
 Vertigo. dizziness.
 Vascular. full of vessels.
 Ventricles. cavities in the heart.

COMPOUNDS.

DOVER'S POWDERS.

Opium and ipecac of each 3 grains; sulphate of potash 8 grains; make 3 powders; take 1 every 4 hours.

For sick stomach or Cholera. Dissolve 30 grains of camphor in 1 ounce of ether; give 10 drops often.

For chronick disease of the Bladder. Balsam of copaiva and cubebs, of each 30 grains; as much gum arabic and sugar; spearmint water 4 ounces. Dose; a table-spoonfull 3 times a day.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID MIXTURE. Nitric acid 30 drops; muriatic acid 20 drops; water 4 ounces; spirits of nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

Dose a teaspoonfull every 3 hours in a glass full of sweetened water. The bath is made by adding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of acid to a gallon of water.

OINTMENT. Emetic tartar 1 dram; hog's lard 1 ounce.

COUNTER-IRRITATING PLASTER. Take 1 pound of resin 2 ounces of mutton tallow; 1 ounce beeswax; melt them together; and work it like shoemaker's wax; spread a little on a cloth 6 inches square, sprinkle the surface with emetic tartar apply it to the skin warm, let it remain 2, 3 or 4 days.

Keep the sores discharging with mutton tallow, or poultices.

ANPIBILIOUS PILLS.

Jalap, calomel, gamboge, and aloes of each 1 ounce; castile soap 30 grains; pulverize, add a little molasses and make 400 pills; 2 or 3 make a full dose.

Hive syrup. Seneka root, squills bruised, 1 ounce of each; simmer in 2 quarts down to a pint; add a pound of honey, and 24 grains of emetic tartar.

For hysterics. Ether 2
 drams, laudanum 60 drops,
 peppermint water 3 ounces.
 dose a table spoonfull ev-
 ery 15 minutes in half a
 glass of cold water.

STIMULANTS. Spirits of
 turpentine 100 drops, gum
 arabic and sugar of each
 120 grains; water 4 ounces
 dose; a table spoonfull eve-
 ry 2 hours.

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