ABBREVIATED REGULATIONS.

Any person shall be entitled, under the regulations of the Atheneum, to the use of the Library and Reading-Room for one year upon payment of two dollars, and for six months upon payment of one dollar.

The books shall be divided into three classes:

1. Books of reference, which shall not be taken from the Library.
2. Books for circulation.
3. Magazines.

Two books only of the second class shall be drawn by one person at one time, and they shall be kept out only two weeks, but may be again drawn by the same person, unless they have been called for in the meantime, in which case they shall be retained in the Library two days for the applicant.

Magazines shall be kept in the Library for one month after they are received, after which time one magazine may be drawn by one person at a time until the expiration of three months after they are received, and thereafter they may be drawn under the same regulations as books of the second class.

Every person drawing books shall be responsible for all loss or damage to such books while retained by him, and may be required to make a deposit as security against all such loss or damage.

A fine of *two cents* per day shall be imposed for each book kept out over two weeks, which fines as well as all claims for loss of books or injury thereto, shall be paid by the person liable before any more books shall be issued to such person.

Every person before being permitted to draw books shall sign an obligation to abide by the regulations of the Library.

Every book taken from the Library shall be first presented to the Librarian to be charged, and when returned shall be again presented to him to be inspected and credited before it is restored to the shelves.

(2)
Theory & Practice

E D

Theory & Practice
Prof. Ives' Course of 1832 & 3

Class Coeliaca
Order Enterica

Odontalgia. When not Neuralgic & when the affection is local - the best cure is a hot wire (defended by a quill). It is not painful if white hot. Cantharid. - also Lady bugs - also fumes of sulphur - also the root of the ranunculi (all our common species) The latter produce excessive pain - (when applied for vesication they at first produce an elevation like the sting of a wasp or bee)

Potassium may act as a counterirritant - Odontalgia may be driven away by strong eff. of mind also e.g. fear The nut galls are also recommended. The astringents ~~probability~~ probably diminish ~~simple~~ sensibility

An empirical remedy sold in College. consisted of powdered nut galls

The infl. of the investing membrane of the tooth is difficult to cure. It ultimately separates the connexion of the tooth

Decaying teeth are much more common in this country - owing probably to our changeable climate, to our habits of taking hot liquids & to the prevalence of dyspepsia among us, caused by the same circumstances.

Raw grains would be less liable to bring on aff. of muc. mem. Cardialgia is often relieved by raw indian meal, parched corn &c.

Pellitory is one of the ~~best~~ articles

Ptyalism

Sometimes arises from aff. of mind, as anger. May be produced by acid substances, as tobacco, capsicum. Various narcotics, occasionally prod. it e.g. belladonna, conium &c.

Extreme salivation with excoriation and redness, is generally best relieved by astringents & mucilages

℞ ʒjj catechu grs 10 to 20 ac. fl. - muc. ac. ver. q.s.

Pyrola umbellata

Sometimes it is a salutary crisis of fever

Often when opium has failed entirely, the bitters will do well. Gold thread has been used. Dyscrasia vulgaris (which is a very pure strong bitter) has done well

Saliv. during the dent. of child. shd not be interrupted

Dysphagia

It may arise from tumours – from partial paralysis – from spasmodic strictures – also from morbid secretions of the part, or want of secretion

Strictures are treated with caustics & also with bougies – the former is rather a doubtful mode. Prof. F. has seen patients go off very suddenly in consequence of infl. excited by caustics. Where the stricture is great, he would prefer bougie

Tumours producing dysphagia are generally scrofulous. Prof. F. has known iodine do well. He has a good opinion also of cistus, pyrola &c. in scrofula. The marine fucus and

thought to have advantages over Iodine
- perhaps they have, on account of the
various salts contained

In Paralytic aff. of the oesoph.
a variety of aspersications are useful
as Belladonna, in powder, or tincture
2 or 3 times. Lobelia also in infusion
substance, or tinct. Prof. P. also
recommends ether with ar. tinct., or
compd Spts Lav., or Hyos. tinct. or
Cajeput oil - a few drops

A Welsh woman died of this disease
in this neighborhood
after her death many cases of dif-
ficult swallowing occurred in the
neighborhood - purely from affection
of the mind - the mind being strongly
directed to this part.

Prof. P. has known cases in which
sudden spasm would seize the oesoph-
agus & entirely prevent swallowing.
He cured such by putting into the water
a few grains of tart. em. - The water would
run out of the mouth - yet the em. would
produce vom. & the dis. be relieved

Blisters externally may be applied

Swallowing may be difficult from relaxation of the uvula
& Use general & local astringents
Prof. P. has used a variety of remedies but found none equal to the inner bark of the Lombardy Poplar

For difficulty of swall. from chron. catarrh. the best art. is dry charcoal - the mouth filled half full (take care however not to breath in the mean time through the mouth)

When the pharynx is inflamed apply blisters externally

Diff. deg. arises from the scald tongue, as it is called - which affects men occasionally - but oftener cattle - Use acids as pepper the urury &c.

Dipsosis - morbid thirst

Hunger is a sensation in the stomach - Thirst one in the fauces

This aff. is generally sympathetic with morbid action of al. can. Often it is an effect of habit - as in persons who are in the habit of drinking many tumblers of water in the day.

In children it is sometimes connected with disease of kidneys & ought to be particularly attended to. When there is excessive thirst & large flow of urine, there is extreme danger of diabetes. If there is weak action, tinct. canth. ch^d be given, to act on the kidneys.

Excessive quantity of food - also ~~and~~ undigested food & acid in the stomach, often causes thirst

Limosis

morbid appetite &c. N. B. Several of Cook's species are mere symptoms, ~~the~~ though they may be symptoms so important as to threaten the life of the patient — & hence it is all important to remove such, though they are not the primary aff.

The genus Limosis embraces all the non febrile aff. of the stomach

Prof. P. prefers the arrangement of Cullen and others who make dyspepsia a species & L. anorex, apepsia, lucia &c. varieties only

For excessive appetite give nauseating articles — or for the table, non-~~concrete~~ coteis — also use external pressure by a belt — also divert & excite the mind

Loss of appetite may arise from grief & other aff. of the mind — It is overcome by friction, irritants, & stimulants

Two cases of prolonged fasting occurred in Milford — a little food however was clandestinely given — The persons were two girls who had had a typhus fever

Linnæus's Pica. Perhaps the consumption of chalk, pencils & such things is not injurious, as they are absorbents — Absorbents will palliate but we must depend on stimulants & acids for a cure

L. Cardialgia. C. Spurtatoria comes on in paroxysms, preceded by a feeling of faintness and nausea & a pain at the pit of the stomach — During a parox. which is generally not more than an hour long, a quart of liquid may be thrown off this liquid is perhaps secreted both by the stomach & aesophagus. When acid exists in this "Water brash" it is said to be the acetous.

Maize is liable to bring it on in the predisposed — Yet raw meal of maize will relieve the complaint. Absorbents are useful. A paroxysm may be relieved by opium & by cubebs better than by any other acid.

A case mentioned in which raw meal of maize would keep off a paroxysm of colic. In general ~~the~~ cardialgia

is a symptom of dyspepsia and must be treated accordingly

Flatus — caused by excess of saccharine food & by vegetables — Caused also by mixture of food!?

Borborygmi are often produced by spasmodic strictures in the bowels of dyspeptics — noise like that of uncorking a bottle — very troublesome.

Various aromatics will palliate, as the verticillate plants. But the cure is to be effected by exercise friction &c.

Lienteric stools. Some men ruminate like animals. A slight degree of it — in the shape of regurgitation — often occurs in persons of weak stomach — especially when coffee has been taken — or large quantities of warm liquids in the morning, or large quantities of saccharine food

In such cases the stomach undoubtedly acts, by itself, without the assistance of the abd. muscles

Nausea is a peculiar excitement of a different kind. The process of digestion is suspended, there is an increased secretion of fluids from the surface of the stomach and oesophagus. The skin is relaxed, the mucous membranes in general secrete more &c. Vomiting relieves the nausea & hence is useful in some affections of the al. can. Vom. also determines the blood to the head, & thus creates a new excitement. In cauma & syncope, nausea & vom. breaks up the morbid action

Nausea & vomiting may be relieved by carbonic acid, by acids & ~~etc~~ irritants as a teaspoonful of tinct. guaic. (Prof. Smith – who also gave sometimes a pinch of snuff) – or a teaspoonful of spirit

Sometimes where acids fail, mucilages – especially animal mucilages – will cure – e.g. mac. made by putting snails, of the brook in cold water.

Excitement of the mind has a powerful influence. Making a fuss and

bringing the bowel will often be injurious.

The aromatic ess. oils, as of cloves, camphor &c. make a new impression

2. Dyspepsia

Caused by excessive food or excessive abstinence, excess. exerc. or exc. indolence by narcotics, by ~~liquor~~ non liquids &c. by pass. & sudden of mind &c. Especially winds, & in some persons the sea air, brings on a paroxysm — Indeed it is nearly allied to gout — Cullen called one variety of it atonic gout of the stomach

The disease proves fatal by terminating in schirrhus of the stom. pyloric of the pylorus, & this may often be felt externally

Ulcerations also may form along the intestinal canal — but even then they generally originate from tubercles. The lungs may ultimately become affected

Dyspepsia is a term applied to all those affs. of the stomach which are not included under any other

Dyspepsia may arise 1st from debility or atony of the stomach 2nd from morbid irritability of stom. 3d from a sort of erythematic inflammation of the stomach

Many cases occur of infatuation on the subject of ~~food~~ abstinence Patients persuade themselves that there is no danger of taking too little food, & that they shall certainly recover if they do but persevere in abstinence — a sub derangement takes place & they persist in their infatuation until they die of inanition — after having lived for some time on a few ounces of water, and a few of bread, made not of fecula, but principally of woody fibre

Laxatives, sufficient to keep up a gentle peristaltic action, & a moderate excitement of this part of the system equal to that of health, may be very beneficial just as are frictions &c upon the skin

Mineral waters, are occasionally beneficial, but often injurious, when drunk at

home. Mercurials are beneficial but in large quantities, very pernicious

Thousands of specifics have been famous

Tar water is a pretty good article – as good as most such famous remedies Dr G. has often drunk it

Dippel's an. oil. was formerly much used

Soot & ashes, were ~~made~~ much thought of in Phil. But the old ladies had known time immemorial that soot was a good thing for the belly ache & that white hickory ashes were useful adjuvants

Spec ac. is often invaluable – in ½ or ¼ gr. doses

Oxide of bismuth is often very valuable

The whole class of aromatics & nervines have been used. Of the aromatics, perhaps calamus is as good as any. The French are fond of zedoary.

Frequently there is excessive thirst & then let us small quantities of liquids be drunk.

Dyspepsia is sometimes produced by excess of salt food – & in such cases

has been cured by acids - the mur. - as the mur. would be preferable

Comm, Cor. & iron & the various preparation of iron - especially the tinct. of the muriate.

Where there is excessive thirst Prof. B. has found no article more grateful & useful than Cornus Circinata - It seems to act by stimulating the absorbents

Prof. B. thinks favorably of using in the spring of the year, a decoction of the Pyrola or Chimaphila. He made a decoction of them so strong, that it would keep without the addition of any other article. He found taking a wine glass full 2 or 3 times a day, very beneficial to himself. Rose wine has similar properties

Rye hasty pudding (minute pudding) is a good article of food for dyspeptics. N.B. after the pudding is made, take it out - put it on a plate set it by the fire & let it sweat - by which process it will cease to be sticky

Twisted bread is a valuable article
vide. Lect. on dis. of chil.

Friction, thoroughly applied to the whole skin, are very beneficial

The nitro muriatic acid bath is a valuable article for its effect on the liver

The ~~fre~~ French think much of a dinner pill of 1 gr. of aloes taken with the food — to act as a tonic, laxative &c.

When the mind is affected with depressing passions, a small quantity of opium taken 2 or 3 times a day, will be a valuable palliative. Still some of the worst cases of dyspepsia have been produced by opium, in large quantities

W. Philip recommends small doses of Epson salts taken in the morn. It often did well

As a substitute for friction flannel is often valuable. Prof. T. has known persons who could not ~~wear~~ wear linen next their skins without bringing on dyspepsia

The feet ought be kept carefully warm.

Sometimes the cold bath and the shower bath are very serviceable

Friction and pressure upon the bowels as practised by Halated, was practised by Mesmer in Paris, in Dr. Franklin's time

Comp.d Spt Lav. or Comp.d tinct. bark ℥j with sulph. ether ʒj. is very valuable as a palliative

℞ Ipecac. & hyosc. equal parts - in laxative doses

The practice of taking an emetic once a week or so, with the view of strengthening the stomach, is to be condemned. In a case of ipecac or white vitriol may occasionally be indicated

A difference of opinion exists as to the utility of ~~chlorate~~ potash Many think highly of a few drops of caust. potash. Prof. P. has known much injury done by taking very large quantities of pearlash, for a considerable length of time. In such cases it may be absorbed

in consequence of being so consequently presented (in a morbid state of the system) to the absorbents

Lime water is often valuable

Carbonic acid will diffuse a grateful glow throughout the system. Mixed with the food it is very serviceable also

Chalk was very much used formerly as a dyspeptic remedy. The phys. used to talk of going through a course of chalk. The chalk mixture has sustained its reputation

Strong bitters are valuable, some stomachs will be most benefitted by quassia others by columbo — others again by Eupatorium — other stomachs again are distressed by a strong bitter.

The nervine bitters are preferable & the hop is the best of these — taken in infusion or in pill. N.B. the Lupulin being waxy, may be readily formed into pills without any other ~~remedy~~ article

A tight girdle, or bandage, will be of benefit

Prof. F. has often felt the sensation of the disease called by Cullen, atonic gout. A very distressing sensation — somewhat like a constant dropping — constant pressure on the stomach demanded — horror of mental exertion — distress after eating — yet appetite & muscular strength good. He broke up a severe fit of it by a severe ride in bad weather. Dr Rush broke it up in a man by sending him through N. Jersey in a Snow Storm

// The Angostura bark does wonders in cases of debility, loss of appetite, &c. in females recovering from parturition. ℞ Ang. ʒiii cub. ʒiii sul. zinc. grs 20 or 30 — in a quart of wine, or in water with a little spirit.

Such a recipe does well also in the spring for mechanics and the sedentary say ℞ Ang. ℥ss cub. ℥ss sulph. z. ʒss aloes ʒss — in a pint of water, with ½ pint of spirit — table spoonful 3 or 4 times a day. This used to benefit Mr. Whitney's mem.

Gizzards of animals, & gastric liquor used to be given upon the old principle "every part helps a part" There seems to be some efficiency in them

Warm liquids in the morning relax the stomach. Prof. T. has often had tremors from taking warm coffee in the morning, but never ~~fro~~ has suffered inconvenience from cold coffee in any quantities. If warm drinks must be taken the astringent are to be preferred e.g. gum rivale

The tepid bath occasionally is in many cases of great benefit

In dyspepsia from rum-drinking, the pot. may change to wine & bitter infusions with advantage

A bitter or bad taste in the mouth may best be corrected by charcoal - dry if it can be taken so

Often in cases of indolent action ~~tinct~~ tinct. canth. or tinct guaiacum or both or pellitory. N.B. The simple tinct. guaiac. is much better than

the compound tinct. of Dewees or others which are more apt to offend the stomach

The mild aromatic bitters, do well combined with pellitory, such as centaurea – hyperic. sarsth. hyper. parviflorum &c. But the tin pellitory in tea spoonful doses does well of itself

Colic

Best divided into two species C. Ileus & C. rachialgia. The name ileus is objectionable because it conveys the idea of inversion of the intestines

S Constip. vom. severe pain – sometimes a hardening of the muscles

Caused by suspension of nat. peristall. mot. – & brought on by strict. by indigested food &c. wet feet, cold &c.

Far less ~~contagious~~ frequent now than formerly Dr Rush remarked that in his days the students of at Princeton from the country, who had been in the habit of taking milk night and mor-

ning, had the symptoms, while those from the large towns who ~~were not~~ had been in the habit of taking warm liquids in the morning, escaped.

Dyspepsia seems now to take the place of colic

// Begin your treatment with counterirritation & give say 20 gr. cal. & follow close & hard with enemas! haam! But it is better to ~~battle~~ fill the other end with warm water also – make the patient drink tumbler after tumbler of warm water Prof. S. would now cure by filling the whole al. can. from one end to the other full of warm water. Take an ox bladder, fit a pipe, pour in 2 qts warm water – sit on it! – & take the whole! Flat gv! squash!

You may give cal. at the same time or if after a couple of hours the warm water does not relieve

But cal. has more effect when remittents prevail

For the first 6 or 8 years of his practice Prof. S. never succeeded with opium // Lately he uses it considerably - especially combined with calomel

Hull's physic, formerly so famous in colic was of two sorts - the first a compound of aloes and spices - the stronger, a compound of aloes spices & scammony

// The following is a recipe - Take decoction of senna, ~~white~~ yolk of an egg, castor oil & sweet oil - give continually until it operates. ~~ex~~.

Croton oil often acts when the cork is merely touched to the tongue - by continuous action or sympathy - when it could not have reached the stomach at all. It is an article which is apt to irritate, & should not be given when there is enteric action

// After the bowels are thoroughly evacuated you may give opium, or aromatics, or some such preparation as elix. paregoric // Prof. S. has given of late

So Dort T. 1831

years cal. & op. & something instead of the op. gives hyoscyamus

Some rely upon magnesia as a specific almost for colic – When it arises from acidity, magnesia does well – but from its bulk is apt to be thrown off – Better ~~can~~ combine it with a acids & aromatics, e.g. quassia. Dr Walter Mundon used to give 2 quarts sometimes.

The patient is apt to be come very impatient as the vom. & pain is constant and long-continued.

When every thing is thrown up give calomel.

Tobacco is safer for persons who are in the habit of using it. Prof. F. has seen persons killed by it. – The best mode of administering it is by blowing up the smoke – Give not more than ʒj of paper tobacco in ½ pt. of water – ʒjj to one accustomed to its use

After you have relieved vomit. you may apply epispastics

Dashing cold water on the bowels has been useful

After recovery let the patient be particularly careful about his food, & about taking cold.

The cause of the prevalence of colic in former years was probably the quantities of sour cider drunk

Colica Rachialgia

Pain extending through to the back.

Convulsions — sometimes paralysis of extremities

Pulse not much affected — after a time rather slow & small. Skin shrivelled, dark & brown — Tongue relaxed, indented, white. Abdom. muscles rigid — navel drawn in

Prof. S. has been afraid to bleed in this complaint — as he ~~felt~~ thought his patients would recover if properly managed

In this complaint there is no excessive quantity of food &c. but a torpor of the alim. canal. a sub-paralysis

& an occompanying febrile affection
Equalize excitement — act on the skin
the al. Cat. &c.

Narcotics, as hyoscyamus, or opium
— The elder Dr Barton gave opium as a
cath. (indirectly). Camphor does well.

Other causes than bad may
produce this complaint. Painters are less
subject now than formerly, because they
now take less rum than formerly.
Cases related in which bad was undoubtedly
the cause

Cal. is a safe and efficient reme-
dy. But Prof. P. relies as much upon
camphor as upon any other remedy — giv-
ing it in tincture — by the mouth, by ene-
ma & externally applied. There is no
danger ~~of~~ from opium, because the bowels
are constipated

The oily cath. are good
In cases of debility give ele sal. with cas-
tor oil. — Quassia is good
Pure opiates, ipecac. & cal.
Apply first mustard to the abd. &

the liniments

Put the patient in the tepid bath & keep him in half an hour giving him cordials at the same time

Dr Moseley lost not a single patient, after he began to treat the cases ~~used~~ with a table spoonful of his tonic solution 2 or 3 times a day

There is an old remedy, ~~for colic~~ 12 grs. with as much nutmeg. 3 or 4 times a day

Paralysis may follow, but Prof S has never known it to do so

Colica Cibaria

Colic from surfeit and from poisonous food

Bass from the Eastward are said sometimes to be poisonous & at the same time to have a coppery taste. Excessive quantities of our common shellfish may produce c. cib. in some persons. When the bowels are disturbed by such articles, there is generally an eruption also upon the skin

This is true also of the Phytolacca.

The various species of colic run into each oth

Spasmodic colic may be distinguished by the violence of the pain, by the sudden transitions of the pain &c. Counterirritation, tepid bath, narcotics and nervines are principally indicated. Give injections also of aromatic herbs & camphor

Nephretic colic.

Not mentioned by Bord - but a division made by the common people

Pain in the back - in the lower part of the bowels, about the urin. org. also - pain running down the thigh - retraction of one or both testes - Common symptoms of colic, vomiting attend also. This form is spasmodic, & paroxysmal - and during the paroxysm the patient can scarcely be confined.

This variety is a disease of irritation rather than of inflammation - Give large doses of opium and camphor

Use the warm bath - cathartics &c

Mucilages & the terebinthinates, as copaiba do well also

There is a colic which is purely spasmodic — comes on instantly with excessive pain and spasmodic action between the left ileum and the umbilicus — total suppression of urine — not so much vomiting.

In his variety Prof. K. has bled when his remedies seemed not to be acting sufficiently — & the pain was excessive — but he derived little or no benefit from v. s.

The warm bath has done well — & so have external irrit. as ol. orig. — also fomentations. Sometimes however dry heat, from heated substances, or a spirit lamp does better.

The nephritic colic frequently affects the bladder with spasmodic action — also there seems to be no secretion of urine — the bladder not being full.

Narcotics, diaphoretics & counterirritants & purgatives. This nephritic colic though not treated of by Good is mentioned by other writers. An analogous disease may be caused by the

passage of gravel through the ureters — and is to be treated in a similar manner.

Coprostasis

Another division is constipation — which is generally a symptom merely. Sometimes however it arises from a permanent stricture of the small intestine.

Often however in feeble & especially in bed ridd persons, there is an accumulation of feces about the head of the colon. Chalk or magnesia or mustard or even charcoal may accumulate. Give injections of decoct. of Eupatorium or catnep with one third or one half of melted lard. It is a common practice to give injection of sweet oil or of castor oil. But Prof. F. prefers lard — which is always at hand, and is smoother and less irritating to the bowels. He has seen surprising effects produced by the — sometimes filling the bowels full. Case in which a child's life was saved by this practice.

Sometimes from accumulation of fecal matter at the caput coli, there

will be an external tumour which may open externally by suppuration. Prof. G. has known it in two cases, but no deaths from them. N.B. the action of gravity assists the accumulation

Acrid cathartics, in such cases, such as croton oil, are mischievous acting locally and increasing the unequal action of the bowels. Hence use the milder, laxatives, cathartics, & tonics & aromatics, with injections & fomentations

Sometimes in such complaints patients say they cannot take injections — even say they will not. Great patience is required

Where oil is given & is disagreeable, it may be rendered pleasant by camphor. Sometimes dashing cold water on the bowels is thigh may be used

Coprostasis continued

A good composition is a mixture of castor oil, olive oil, & a little aqua ammonia. Lately Prof. E. has succeeded better with tinct. jalap. than with any thing else – it answers better even than colocynth

But we must insist upon copious & repeated injections – & prevail over their objections

Sailors go costive for weeks, even yet, even they often suffer from impacted feces

Prof. Smith, sometimes introduces a stomach tube into the rectum – in order to get injections farther up

Diarrhoea

Copious frequent liquid discharges without tenesmus. Arises from various causes. A disease of the muscular action of the bowels – and of the secretions of the bowels – accompanied also with morbid action of the liver & skin

A disease – later dysentery, translated from the surface to the bowels. The same exciting causes, as alternations of temperature & moisture

which may produce dysentery. one year may produce diarrhoea, the next May be produced by indigestible food - as fresh pork - or by excessive quantities of food not readily digested. Yet, such causes, as these may produce either diarrhoea dysentery or colic, or vomiting

The kinds of stools varies very much. On these Dr Good has founded his classification - He makes 8 varieties but it would be just as easy to make a hundred varieties as 8. Besides this, the stools change in the progress of the disease

Chylous diarrhoea Prof. F. does not believe in the existence

The stools may be slimy, yellow, green brown, dark col° & fetid, bloody, watery ~~&~~ clay coloured &c. &c. They may vary very much in the course of 24 hours

Dissection throw but little light on the subject - they exhibit abrasions, or ulcerations &c.

Particular attention ought be paid to the cause. The tuberous roots, ~~unpa~~ are a common cause, when used in large

quantities. N.B. An article may be whole some in small quantities, and injurious in large. The inhab. of the Polyn. islands suffer from diarrh. from the taro. So also Lewis & Clarke found their men affected with diarrh. when living exclusively on the Quamash root.

Hence in all diarrhoeas be careful about giving potatoes and other esculent roots.

If there is reason to suspect the presence of offending articles in the stom. give an emetic. Dr Dwight had a piece of carrot remain in his bowels, 2 months - causing colics &c. Hence we often commence the treatment of diarrhoea, when it arises from food, with a cathartic. Often also a cathartic, by producing a new action, cures the disease at once.

Bear in mind that in this disease there is obstructed perspiration, & torpor of the surface. Hence the utility of pediluvium, diaphoretics, topic baths &c.

If the disease is accompanied with vomiting or with pain, employ com

tessitants as mustard

Give mucilages also

Also the absorbents & alkalis

Where the liver is at all affected the best articles are, opium Camphor & ipecac

℞ op. camph. ipec. & cal. or blue pill - giving enough to keep up a gentle peristaltic action, & perspiration

Sometimes the disease is accompanied with fever. & a full & tense pulse requiring the lancet

Frequently there is considerable thirst - then give absorbents alkalis & aromatics.

℞ - chalk ℥ss. sag. alk. ʒ ss. sem. card. ℥ij - or use any other aromatic e.g. the verticillate plants - the mints &c.

Dioscorideum: pill. Opium ½ gr. ipec ½ gr. rhub. 1 gr. pilled with extract of Teucrium scordium - a nervine - inferior probably to motherwort - This pill was formerly kept as a part of specifics in families

In general, no pill is better than one of rhub. ipec. & opp.

Prohibit shellfish of all kinds
Prescribe, the farinas, mucilages, & dry articles, as crackers, & vistas bread. Add also spices, as pimento

Chronic diarrhoea of the tropical climates is called Flux. May continue for years - the stools may vary very much - & change often - bloody, fecal bilious, clay colored, purulent - even sebaceous
Appetite craving - especially for fowls geese, pork, baked pig &c. - the most improper articles. Skin dry, dark & shrivelled like a mummy

Enjoin flannels, frictions &c. & rest - prohibiting exercise & motion

The bitters are often advantageous - In some of the W.I. Columbo is considered a a preventive. Our pimenta permum cana. seems to be preferable to the off. Columbo

Give cal. in small quantities - not to salivate - Cover and the system in every possible way - allow moderate & easy exercise - enjoin all the rules of

dyspepsia, about eating slowly &c.

Sometimes Prof. E. has succeeded with astringents. He has found no article superior to the cornus circinata. Still this article will not cure every case though it has cured apparently desperate ones.

Other astringents may be used.

In the mean time while astringents are used the bowels sh.d be kept soluble by rhub. & soap. or such articles.

Bark is often indicated, by the debility - as are also stimulants sometimes.

As an astringent a coffee made of a corns, was much used by Prof. Smith & was found very grateful.

Give injections of starch & laudanum at night to prevent the patients getting up & becoming chilled. At the same time give a pill of rhub. & soap or a blue pill to operate in the morning.

Woollen pills - 30 or 40 years ago some young men left on an island, for sealing - were seized with diarrhoea &

cured themselves by cutting a pole woolen clothes & making pills of them - They ~~brought~~ brought the remedy home & it became famous. N.B. It is well known to farmers that sheep are rendered costive by eating wool - & die.

Fine charcoal (e.g. lampblack burnt over again in a crucible) often cures.

Copious mucilaginous injections (of ~~broth~~ especially - & mutton broth for instance) often relieve the irritability of the bowels, & retard the peristaltic action. ℞ starch ~~2 or 3~~ 1 tabl. spoonful - laudanum 1 or 2 teas poonfuls.

For the skin bog water is recommended

Cholera

Good objects to the term "morbus" - but this somewhat resembles "dys" or "dysentery" Good's term "bilious" is more objectionable because it conveys a false idea - Prof. S. has never seen a bilious cholera

Good; cholera flatulenta ~~does not exist~~ is no cholera at all - He seems to ~~also~~ describe some variety of hysteria

It seems to arise from the same causes as bilious fever

It is generally said by some writers that all the mischief is effected by bile's getting into the stomach. Now we know that, in diarrhoea, irritable state of the stomach &c. the bile of animals is a valuable remedy. and allays irritation of al. can.

Produced by checked perspiration - by excessive quantities of food, indigestible food &c. These causes sometimes produce cholera, sometimes diarrhoea. sometimes bilious fever, according, as other & additional causes operate ..

Acid fruits ~~and~~ in milk, especially plums in milk, are apt to produce it

The predisposing cause may be debility. The disease may commence with languor, lassitude &c.

Then Creeping pains & uneasiness rom. purg. hurried respiration, spirit lost, or colliquative sweat ~~&c.~~ cramps in the muscles, coldness of extremities, or death like coldness of the whole body

This disease may be said to bear the same relation to bilious fever that a tornado does to a regular storm

If offending substances exist in the stomach, give large quantities of warm drink, as camomile tea, or chicken broth some writers recommend large quantities of warm water, this article probably acts somewhat like the warm bath.

Give 10 drops of laudanum, once in 15 min. until the vom. is relieved — but always apply counterirritants. Combine also 10 drops ess. peppermint once in 15 min. However in the very first of the ~~epidemic~~ attack, before

the evacuations have been free, camomile tea may be freely drank

Effervescing mixtures, with aromatics or tinctures, or brandy - to stop vomiting

Peppermint water with aromatics; given to allay thirst

Late in the disease bitters may be advisable, as columbo, or unicorn root (Aletris farinosa.

Cholera spasmodica

When the evacuations are bilious, we may predict that the aff. will not follow

The morbid cause, in case of this disease act with such intensity as to suspend the powers of life - just like an excessive dose of alcohol.

It has prevailed at previous periods, ~~however~~ Sydenham's account of it is a good one

In Muscat Persons are said to have died a few minutes after the attack

Those who have been most in the disease, have very generally been non-contagionists

The Asiatic disease differed widely from ours - no premonitory symptoms - no consecutive fever - collapse differing considerably - violent spasms. Spasms were uncommon with us - caused sometimes by delirium tremens.

James Johnson maintains that the mild autumnal diarrhoea which resulted almost universally from the medical constitution ~~& gradually~~ changed to cholera in some persons. Fevers also commenced more than ever with vom. & purg.

It is a question whether this disease is a fever or not. It is as much a fever (says Prof. F.) as yellow fever - though particular cases may not exhibit a fever. All the cases ~~of~~ are parts of the same epidemic

In this disease the symptoms have observed with more accuracy than in other diseases - hence various symptoms were considered strange, which are often met with in other diseases e.g. It was thought strange that no bile was thrown off from the stomach - but this is always the case in common cholera

Peculiar to this epidemic seemed to be the peculiar coldness. The method by which the system evolves caloric seemed to be suddenly checked. The respiration was generally ~~like~~ kept up, & like that of animals, in whom the par vagum had been divided - not heating the body

There is no witchcraft in Cholera - nothing very marvellous - merely a few symptoms to which we were not accustomed. - It is ~~to be~~ governed by the laws of the system, and of disease

There existed universally sensations of diarrhoea, with no evacuation - weakness - borborygmi, - liability to great injury from cucumbers & fruit, - coldness - chills - uneasiness at stomach.

We had just before the ba-

Proctica

Ford quotes two cases of Proctica spasmodica. Prof. F. has seen several cases and is unable to make up his mind what to call them. He has suspected an affection of the rectum somewhat like cauliflower excrescence of the uterus. Stools small bloody and subpurulent stools - sphincter extremely sensible - cathartics apt to be thrown up - no evidence of a permanent stricture. One case continued 11 years - Best relieved by opium, morphine & hyoscyamus.

Pile oint. opii ℥ss. camph ℥ss. ac. pl. ℥j lard lb. jss. succeeded best as an external application - Patient finally died of consumption - Sometimes large hemorrhages from the bowels took place, & then subsequently pus & matter. In the course of the disease piles and tubercles were formed and taken off, but had no influence upon the main disease. Perhaps there was an affection of the pylorus - perhaps a cancer internally. The small stools were probably caused

by the irritability of the sphincter.
Various empirical articles were tried. Charcoal seemed to benefit the mucous membrane - but this, & mustard were liable to accumulate - ~~relieved~~ removed by mechanical means - by injection of lard

Proctitis tenesmus is rather a symptom - but if idiopathic is to be relieved by narcotics

P. Callosa

Apt to occur in seafaring men from long Costiveness. Strictures are apt to occur also in the feeble and delicate, from dyspepsia. Sometimes there are two strictures. Dividing the stricture is apt to fail - as the parts close again - just as when a cicatrix from a burn is divided. Perseverance in the use of an elastic gum bougie, covered with an intestine of an animal, and of copious injections of flaxseed tea.

In T.O. permanent obstruction, with the lower part of the al. can. take Castor oil

℥ss. ol. oil ℥j aq. ann. 20 to 40 gtt

Jalap and cream tartar is much liked by the sea captains

There is a tumour, or thickening of the coats of the rectum which appears much like a ring worm. Use mucilaginous enemata and prevent the accumulation of fece

Proctica marisca

Good's varieties have more claim to be species than many of his other species of proctica

Blind piles - occurs in persons of a strong action of the sphincter - which may occur even in persons of a lax temperament - but irritable habit

A portion of the hemorrhoidal veins may be strangulated by the excessive action of the sphincter - causing a livid tumour The tumours may arise from affection of the liver and tissues of the portal system

Sometimes the hem. veins bleed - This bleeding may be periodical - & in such cases its recurrence may be necessary for the health of the patient

Tumors are removed by the knife the use of the ligature is apt to cause inflammation throughout the whole alimentary canal.

Sometimes excessive irritation & pain will arise from a tumor no larger than a pin's head

Prescribe rest - avoidance of exercise - &c.

Ointment of gall nuts, so much recommended in the books, is beneficial in Prod's var. mucosa, where there is a very lax state - but if there is inflammation and excessive irritation astringent applications are injurious For such cases, use emollient applications - and perhaps the citrine ointment ~~with hydrocyanic~~.

Sulphur is thought a specific for blind piles. It does not relieve

by its cathartic operation merely. It relaxes the sphincter. Acts on the skin also, promoting diaphoresis. It is an article which may be given with advantage for months to delicate patients who require a constant use of bark and other tonics.

Balsam. Copaib. is an old remedy in blind piles - recom. by Cull. It is particularly useful where the liver is the cause. It promotes a flow of urine which gives relief. Give 20 to 40 drops twice a day. Other terebinthinate may be used. Cullen recommended an injection of venice turpentine.

Where there is congestion, ~~swelling~~ torpor and swelling at the part. the French practice of applying leeches to the anus is very beneficial. If there is high entonic action, bleed from the arm. Dr. Monro used leeches to the anus at least 60 years ago.

Bathing the parts with cold water is often very useful.

Females are apt to have tumors previously formed, much increased during

gestation. Generally they will require to be brought to suppuration? by poultices

℞ Curcuma longa - common turmeric is the best remedy for bleeding piles - an old remedy - neglected for several years

Give a tablespoonful of the decoction several times a day - or give a few grains in pills

For blind piles, citrine ointment is probably the best ointment

It should be made with heat - It is now perhaps less efficacious because made without heat.

Boil the seeds or the leaves of stramonium with lard or spermaceti for an ointment

Benefit has resulted from ~~[illegible]~~ taking a gill of molasses, frequently

Senecio vulgaris (fire weed) ~~[illegible]~~ and various lactescent plants have been used

Some persons sit over the smoke of burning leather (old shoes)

Some wear oakum (picked very fine) in constant contact with the part

Extract of Juglans cinerea has sustained its reputation for piles (It is apt to gripe however) Where a stimulating cathartic is wanted aloetics may be beneficial but in general they are apt to produce ~~the~~ piles

Warner's elix. or tinct. senna with rhuberb. - or the aromatic tinct. senna ~~are~~ is much used as a cathartic

Vide Tyso: M. M: (cap. nig.)

Wards paste - pep. nig. ~~elan~~ - ela campana; fennel seed & honey - a piece as big as a nutmeg 3 times a day

Strange as it may seem this has proved beneficial in some sorts of piles - those of a less coppleglatic temperament

It was a patent nostrum. Prof. Smith became very partial to it

Icterus

Bile excites the peristaltic motion
Occasionally it is present in the stomach
It is apt to be supposed that bile is an injurious and noxious ~~agent~~ substance in the stomach — hence it is said to cause cholera morbus. But we know that the bile of animals is a mild medicine in the human stomach.
The doctrine of absorption of the bile is very improbable. It would be better to say that the skin perhaps takes on a vicarious action (in jaundice) and secretes bile
After a bruise we observe the same yellow colour of the skin
Prof. S. thinks there is little propriety in making 6 species
Jaundice is characterised by — Yellowness of the skin & eyes, better tested with moist — pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach and bowels. Clay coloured stools & urine scanty and high coloured. The yellowness is the most constant symptom.

Jaundice may be a sympathetic disease or it may be a sequel of intermittent — often may be caused also by enlargement of the spleen.

Frequently produced by aff. of the mind, undoubtedly. May be caused also by biliary calculi — though these may exist in the gall bladder itself without producing any such effect. Caused also by schirrosity of liver — also by spasmodic stricture of the duct — by rum drinking — by pregnancy.

Occurs oftenest in warm climates. There usually attends loss of appetite, flatulence, sensibility to the atmosphere, loss of animal heat.

Numerous modes of treatment are recommended and tried. Narcotics, tonics, deobstruents, lactescent plants, mineral medicines. Where the disease is of long standing it can only be gradually removed.

It will always be useful to act on

the skin - hence the tepid bath has been found useful. Various articles are put into the bath. If herbs or alkalis gratify the patient, why put them in!

The vegetable deobstruents are often much more active & better adapted to the disease than mercurials. After failing with mercury, Prof. S. has often succeeded by giving madder in as large quantities as the stomach will bear. But we must be sure that this article has not lost its strength as most of that in the shops has. ℥ii of the recently dried root will operate as an emetic.

Sanguinaria has been used for years as a remedy for jaundice. Dr Mackbride stated that it was much used in S. Carolina.

Chelidonium majus, is valuable. It was formerly much used by the British practitioners as a deobstruent. Dandelion also

All the lactucas have similar properties differing among one another in strength

Arctium Lappa also, is used. It is aromatic also?

Rumex sanguinea is much used (called

Jaundice) — probably not differing from the R. patientia, obtusif. &c.

Mercury may be used as an auxiliary also

Some of these articles, as the Rumices, act on the kidneys. Digitalis is valuable as a narcotic and a diuretic

℞ dig. ʒj senekæ ʒjj sanguin. ʒjj squill. ℈j juniper berries ʒj water 1 pt — take ½ wine glass full 2 or 3 times a day

Conium stands high as a narcotic — first recommended by Baron Stock

Mineral waters

Arsenic is an old remedy 5 to 10 drops 2 or 3 times a day

Zinc is the best of the metallic tonics

Iron may be useful. Prof. S does not think much of electricity

~~Castile~~ Castile soap — taken to the amount of an ounce a day — operating gently as a laxative. Prof. S. has known in some cases very efficacious

Nitro muriatic acid bath — recommended by J. Johnson &c.

℞ muri. ac. ℥jii nit. ac. ℥jj ~~acet. squill~~

℥1½ of the mixture to ~~tgts~~ 1 gall water
Prof. E. however has ~~often~~ mixed them
in equal quantities

Spts turp. & sulphuric ether 1 part &
spts turp. & 2 parts ether — dose ℥ss. to ℥j
— it acts on the liver & kidneys

When mercury fails, — pale
sallow skin, & scanty of urine. — white
stools &c. — tinct. Cantharides will
bring the patient up to the point of ex
citability — a most valuable remedy
— for giving great satisfaction ("touching the
spot") — give 10 to 20 ~~gts~~ gtt

Cholelithus

Excruciating pain, excessive vomiting
great irritation &c.

Give cal. & opp. — use tepid bath — rub-
bing thoroughly while in — keep him in
30 to 60 min. — Use also fomentations
— or dry heat — Never forget your
enemies!! Inject. camphor, especially
if there is severe pain — ether also in
℥ss. doses — or mild purgative enemas

It will seldom be proper to bleed
Full doses of calomel should be given
- sometimes assist the peristaltic action
with senna.

" Croton oil is valuable for Cholelithus - but it will generally be best to give it in small doses ½ drop or drop.

Hop tea is one of the best delicent & nervine drinks - moderately tonic & deobstruent

Dowrin recommends ether with the milk of eggs. Emetics are recommended with the view of relaxing the system - but they would be apt to irritate

Jaundice again

Almost all green esculent vegetables are deobstruent, taken as food in the spring

For this derangement of the mucous men brain and liver, in the spring, all the bitters are good - Barberry bark is an old English remedy

Wild cherry bark is often added in this country. Cajou aloes is a cathartic

Chimaphila and various other plants are used

Vide the receipt for laboring persons under

dyspepsia

Food makes chololithus, first a species of Jaundice & then a genus by itself. Prof. S. is opposed to multiplying divisions. The symptoms of gall stones do not give very certain indication. We often find they exist without pain (in the gall bladder) the proof of their ~~exciting~~ giving pain while in the gall bladder is entirely hypothetical. But when they are passing they give excessive pain, vomiting pain in the back &c. There is danger of infl. of the brain hence Prof. S. has often bled then given opium in large quantities. Cal. may be given in large quantities. Emetics are recommended Prof. S. would be afraid of them generally on account of the head. In chronic cases emetics may occasionally do well

Other narcotics, as cocoina or hyosc. may sometimes be [illegible]

Apply heat and moisture, by fomentations, bags of boiled oats &c. Tepid baths, is cervicalis. Give injections

of opium and camphor, if opium is rejected from the mouth. If these fail & inject ether. And in general give emollient injections

Apply external irritants, as mustard and capsicum.

Digression — Case — yesterday a young lady took 3 t. sp. common tinct. camphor — became faint — fell — great coldness — insensibility — no convulsions — no increased excitement at all. Camphor produces but little increased excitement, hence may be given where opium would be contra indicated

Paralysis

Good makes a genus of the chronic cases

Paralysis hepatica. The enlargement may be simple, without much if any structural derangement — sometimes almost as hard as cartilage. Sometimes very large in females about the age 45 Probably caused by cessation of catamenia and analogous to the tumors so often

formed about this period. The physician is not generally called in till the enlargement is great — as little or no inconvenience is at first felt

If called early you may bleed largely If called late apply a mercurial plaister. Hard cathartics seem not to be advisable

Dropsy is apt to follow — but sometimes the dropsy cures the parabiosis — though dropsy itself (ascites) is considered a fatal disease

Usually, but not always the stools are pale & scanty — but sometimes a small part of the liver may keep up its action & produce natural stools

Enlargements of the liver are caused also by hot climates and by spirituous potations

Dr Good includes hydatids of the liver under this head — Hydatids appear to be animalcules, no more than mere cancer.

If you wish to act speedily — ap-

ply mustard poult — if gradually — tartar emetic ointment — if permanently — blisters followed by savin cerate — Nitro muriatic acid bath.

Paralysis of the spleen

A consecutive disease — said to be more apt to occur when bark has been used in substance. Tumour in the left hypochondrium. — Accompanied, sometimes with peritonitis or gelatinous hydatids of the mesentery — Case of Mr. King at Miss Miller's who died of diarrhea — & had been much injured by excessive salivation in N. York

Hence as there is excessive irritability in most cases, avoid large doses of mercury — Small doses conjoined with tonics and aromatics will produce a more effectual deobstruent effect.

Sometimes there is vomiting of coagulated blood (Good's melena) — Case of a man — a soldier in St Clair's defeat — who would have an accumulation of gruman blood, and discharge 3 or 4 quarts, once

ostrich a year - Yet he lived to old age

Paralysis of the pancreas

Difficult to distinguish from chronic disease of the stomach - difficult to cure

The stomach is pushed forwards - is excessively irritable - vomiting, indigestion &c. Difficult to distinguish from affec of ~~[illegible]~~ dig. defym. &c

Induration enlargement of the pancreas and omentum - Obscure cases - Tongue coated - bowels costive &c. Corr. sub. is recommended more than any other mercurial - but frequently ½ an ordinary dose (¼ gr.) will produce gripings &c.

It is difficult to distinguish whether the enlargement is of the omentum the mesentery, the intestines &c.

The parts being so far out of the circulation, internal remedies seem to have little effect.

Aphonia atonica

Perhaps two kinds atonica & entonica

Prof. S. more conversant with A. atonica

C. Produced by paralysis of the nerves.

Sometimes comes on without any apparent cause

Has been caused by excessive use of mercury

Sometimes the loss of voice is so great that the person can scarcely converse in a whisper — sometimes the weakness of the whisper is greater than at others

Prof. S. has had several cases

Case of a man who lost his voice from ~~nervous disease~~ mercury. Tried various remedies, or ~~mercury~~ gradually without success — his horse stumbled and fell — he felt something give way in his throat and ~~cracke~~ cried out who! He spoke from that time forwards — Case of a merchant who suffered a loss of voice for some time — had a severe cholera morbus from eating cucumbers, & recovered his voice! — Afterwards he relapsed. He was treated with a variety of remedies — finally 10 or 15 grs of Senega a day combined with pellitory effected a cure

Prof. E. has never perceived much advantage from blisters about the neck or throat

In certain cases we may cup, scarify &c.

Rev. Mr. Colton — took 10 or 15 gr. senega with 25 or 30 of pellitory twice a day

It may arise from catarrhal affection, — as influenza

Various acids are used — especially Erysimum officinale. & E. Barbarea is as good (grows on the Housatonic & Connecticut. We have also E. praecox (in the gardens) & E. vulgaris (called also Barbarea praecox & vulgaris) Prof. E. has thought that the acids which move the bowels are best.

Pneumonica

Respiration impeded irregular or painful

Cex

Cullen rejected cough from the list of idiopathic diseases. It may however be idiopathic and if suppressed or continue may terminate in pulmonary consumption. A cough ~~the~~ sympathetic with parabistata of the viscera of the abdomen, if not checked, may become idiopathic and destroy the patient.

Patients are apt to suppose that it is necessary and advantageous, to cough violently in order to bring up offending mucus - whereas the mucus is secreted to relieve the irritation of the cough - just as tears are secreted in order to relieve irritation of the eyes. The means of obviating this cough are by keeping some mucilage in the mouth.

Formerly these demulcent lozenges were much used, and have gone too much into disuse. ℞ gum ar. ℥ii bals. tolu gtts x el. anis. q.s. ft. massa - keep a piece in the mouth. If there is relaxation of the

fauces add very astringent.

N.B. Jujube is made of isinglass, decoction of figs &c.

Let the patient make strenuous efforts to resist the cough — very much may be done

Two kinds Bex humida & sicca

Prof. S. used to be consulted by the grinders in Whitney's factory — In such cases, mucilages expectorants and sometimes emetics are given. Narcotics, as Conium and opium are recommended & ~~Thomas's~~ Townsend's electuary — R. elacampane liquorice, honey sulphur &c equal parts — is a good article — a piece as big as a nutmeg 3 times a day

Sulphur is a good article by itself. It relaxes the mucous membranes — appearing to operate on all the viscera of the abdomen — operating somewhat like mercury. When given for cough & for piles Prof. S. has known it cause leucorrhoea.

r. p. vcating catarrh

Dyspnoea

Various causes & kinds

Prof. F has known cases apparently caused by an adhering together of the sides of the glottis - Patient will bound out of bed instantly - and finally get breath when exhausted by his struggles.

In general relieve ordinary cases of dyspnoea by warm bath, inhalation of vapour, diaphoretics &c.

Dyspnoea exacerbans.

Prof. F. thinks Good's distinction between this and asthma is more or less fanciful - Difficulty of breathing - wheezing sound - more or less cough - sense of constriction. Occurs oftenest in old men - mistaken sometimes for croup - apparently runs in some families - apparently attacks the melancholic temperament in preference. Attacks persons who pursue occupations which expose them

to great vascularity or better.
Wakes in distress – pulse usually weak – sometimes tense & benefitted by bleeding – abdomen sometimes swollen.
Continues sometimes for years – A great variety of treatment has been tried. Narcotics nervine stimulation, depletion, powerful remedies.
Sometimes one remedy will cure as particular, & one fail entirely in the next.
The acrid narcot. as lobelia, stimulating expectorant, sometimes cure – sometimes the more powerful as strychnine – sometimes opium – though the last is more seldom beneficial.
Sometimes a paroxysm goes off by expectoration – sometimes by sweating.
If there is not expectoration treat as for common dyspnoea, by inhalation of vapour. Prof. S. has found the vapor of warm water vinegar & alcohol preferable to that of spruce warm water. We have helped an inhalation of acetic ether.
The diaphoretic treatment is always more or less indicated – use of antimony &c.
Treat recent cases by the fetid gums camphor &c. artificial musk &c.

For mild cases the skunk's cabbage is a good article — a teaspoonful of the powder 2 or 3 times a day.

Tinct. mect. tabac. 1 oz. to 1 pt. Dose 10 to 15 drops — Smoking tobacco recommended. Smoking stramonium strongly recommended. Yet afterwards the patients though cured were said to die of other diseases!!

Case of relief by Lobelia inflata — the dose was gradually increased from 20 drops to a tablespoonful of the saturated tincture — he thinks finally wore out — he tried smoking stramonium without benefit but was finally benefitted for a long time by pills of the seeds of stramonium — he would take about 10 or 12 grains.

Though specac. relieves this disease yet in some persons (Prof. S. has known more than one physician) it produces the complaint — when the dry powder is chewed. The relief is in giving gum arabic.

Coffee used by Sir G. C. Lewis

All the terebinthinates - ethers - fetids
all the nervines - blisters - irritants -
tartar emetic ointment sulphur &c. &c. recommended
Some persons keep off the disease by
smoking tobacco

Conium seed - also seeds of Cicuta
maculata (10 or 15 grs) Botany bay gum
Resin of hackmatack (pinus decidua) -
probably all the resins of pinus

Solanum Dulcamara has been strongly
recommended. Prof F. has tried it without advan-
tage. Prussic acid. ~~seems to do~~
Electricity & Galvanism

Sternalgia

Good is rather unfortunate in his group of
symptoms. It may be a gouty affection.
It may arise from a paralysis or paresis
of the heart. May be sympath. with aff. of liver &c.

More generally attacks while walking
May be caused by organic aff. of heart. e.g.
ossification of semilunar valves, of pulmonary art. &c.

Pleuralgia

Pain in the side. difficulty of breathing without fever or cough

Acute & chronic. The first called stitch. Dr Good thinks the pain we see in the young, from running, is of this kind. But this is probably generally in the left side & caused by overdistention of the spleen. Good thinks it caused by over distention of the blood vessels of the pleura

Catarrh

In this place might be ranked catarrh which is an affection of the mucous membrane

Atonic Entonic & Epidemic

Might be called a paralysis of the mucous membrane - a thickening

Cough, hoarseness, sense of fullness in the head and eyes &c.

Translation of excitement from the surface to the mucous mem of lungs & fauces. Caused by alternation - does not prevail at sea

Treat by pediluvium, diaphoresis &c.
This is the common and appropriate treatment for the incipient stages of almost all diseases. Yet there are exceptions.
Give herb drinks, e.g. sage — the various French ptisans. Sage is a moderate sudorific and diaphoretic. Sage posset is an old article, which is wine whey made with milk diluted one half with sage tea. Wine whey made with entire milk is rather too rich.
Camphor & Ammonia are good articles — obviating irritation & removing obstruction of mucous membranes. The pleasant preparation of camphor is that in which it is mixed with carbonate of potash. It may be added to mucilage & various drinks.

℞ gum ar. ℥ij carb. am. ℥j or ij camph. ʒ ss — ground together add to a pint of water — take a tablespoonful — useful in gouty affections &c.

Charcoal is a valuable remedy in chronic catarrh — taken dry in the morning. It changes the secretion. No remedy seems to produce more effect in old chronic cases

Camphorated powders are old remedies
- e.g. camphorated nitre - especially in old
people - where, for instance the chest becomes
lined - as if the blood was not decarbonized -
Opium in such cases does not do well unless
determined to the surface by nitre or cream
tartar or some such article. The milder tem-
perants are useful in such cases
One may always cure oneself by taking a large
quantity of senega at night - operating as a cathartic
at night - (It is an emetic)

Epidemics of Influenza vary much
Often it is not to be distinguished from
common catarrh except by the number of cases
It may be typhoid or inflammatory
It may affect the whole system. It follows
the laws of other epidemics

An epidemic of influenza is often a pre-
cursor of one of some other disease. Perhaps
last year it was a precursor of the cholera
though it is doubtful whether that did not
already exist

The "Dengue fever" of the U. S. is
our Southern State was probably a rapidly
of Influenza. Prof. S. saw some Southerners
who had had the disease at the South & said

they had it here also. The disease which they had here was merely an influenza with darting pains in various parts of the body. The local affection resembled rheumatism. It left a stiffness for some time afterwards. It seemed to be a sort of Deary fever, as it had but one paroxysm. It was not fatal - though severe.

Influenza is not fatal in more than 2 or 3 cases out of a thousand. It is a disease which has a tendency to terminate in health - at least if the patient will nurse himself carefully. Those who have a predisposition to phthisis are however in danger. It may sometimes lead to chronic disorders of all kinds - though less likely than ~~any~~ most other acute diseases.

Mucilages, as solutions of gum arabic or tragacanth - decoctions of barley, bran, sassafras twigs, slippery elm &c. &c. are recommended. Where these are combined el. paregoric ℥ ℞ a teacupful of bran tea made with raisins - and aromatic wine ℥ elixir paregoric added. This is common in this region. An imitation of Brown's mixture

Blisters on the chest

Various preparations are recommended e.g. sweet oil, goose oil, henbane oil &c. Prof S. is not partial to them. They are demulcent. The soap of ammonia however is an old remedy, and a better one. Bleed if the pulse indicates it

℞ opium 1 gr. gum ammon. grs iii ol. anise gtt j soap gr. 8. This was found very beneficial in 93? a severe epidemic which was followed by ulcerated sore throat

℞ bals. capaib. ʒ ii (ʒ iii syrup tolu) mucil. gum arab. ʒ iii syrup bals. tolu ʒ ii — sometimes add el. por. or ejeput oil or ol. volat. ~~water~~ Take a table spoonful 2 or 3 times a day.

For the sequelae (cough &c.) the metallic antispasmodics, as flowers zinc, or ox. bism. ~~were~~ formerly much used. We may give also Senecio aureus (wild valerian). Lycopus & Elecampane, liquorice &c. are valuable. Prof. Osmun gives elecampane as one of the most efficient articles for cough in horses

Sulphuric ether is a valuable remedy
Ether & camphor &c.

Prof. F. considers the pneumonia as a winter epidemic much resembling Influenza

Fever — Ephemera Sudatorius was probably a malignant intermittent of one paroxysm. Such a fever has been observed about Rochester such a one occurred here about 50 years since

Intermittent.
About Walcheren the atmosphere contains 4 to 5 pr. ct of carbonic acid

Intermittents are sometimes undoubtedly governed by the laws of epidemic — prevailing upon high and healthy ground. Intermittents once prevailed very extensively about this town; yet since that period there has been no change of any importance in the face of the country. The local causes assigned were trifling

Quotidian — paroxysm in the morning — distinguished from the double tertian by the regular occurrence of the par

oxysm at the same hour of the day. The double tertian has a paroxysm, in the morning, say, one day, and at noon, say, the other

The paroxysm may regularly anticipate a little or protract a little - this of little consequence

Tertian - every other day - paroxysm about noon - duration about 12 hours

This is the type that generally accompanies yellow fever. & the worst form with us

Quartan - every third day - paroxysm in the afternoon - duration 9 hours - The longer the intermission the shorter the paroxysm & v. v.

Vide Cleghorn & Senac

Treatment during the paroxysm is to obviate the violence of reaction or a determination to congestion or to any part of the system Different treatment is required ~~during~~ in different seasons.

The treatment during the paroxysm is palliative In the cold stage we calculate to diminish it and bring on as soon as possible the hot stage

One way of preventing the recession of the blood from the surface & engorging the large vessels is by ligatures on a

arm and on the opposite leg. Prof. F. cured his first case of intermittent thus, in 1802
This is a powerful mode of operating when blood-letting seems to be indicated by some symptom, and contraindicated by others

The palliative treatment now followed when the physician is called during the paroxysm consists of aromatics, nervines &c. e.g. ammonia Eupatorium, dover's powders, camphor water, local applications. Bleeding is rarely proper in the hot stage. Dr Rush gave opium in this stage — our physicians rarely give it in this stage, except combined with camphor &c.

Some physicians recommend preparatory treatment — others none
In mild cases you may begin at once with opium or quinine — especially if not complicated with affection of stomach
Put your patient in bed just before the paroxysm; give him 1½ or 2 grs of opium and apply warm drinks, heat, aromatics &c. But cases from N. Orleans require calomel. The intermittents from N. Orleans

seen to run into remittents - the ~~cold~~ st. paroxysm being very long and the sweating stage very short.

In athletic constitutions Prof. S. thinks it better to begin with evacuants Prof. S. gave directions first to puke with tartar emetic - if that did not operate downwards give a dose of cal. & jalap - then pills of sulph. zinc & myrrh - no bark - This receipt was for a party of labourers on Lake Erie. It was wonderfully successful, because fatal. But the plan failed at the South in one instance and then Cayenne & A.E. run succeeded

Prof. S. has had cases from N. Jersey in which the stomach was excessively irritable - throwing up every thing. Quinine failed Calomel & opium cured.

Bark in substance is probably more effectual if it can be kept down. Give it in copious doses - say every hour. Give Quinine 2 grs. once in two hours - or, you give 10 or 20 grs.

Between the paroxysms support the system.

During the cold stage, there is miniature ague - coldness of extremities - pain in the head and back &c. Vomiting will hasten the hot stage. Give diaphoretics, diluents, aromatics, &c. Eupatorium is the best diluent. Spice bush (Lauro Benzoin in mucl. A ½ t. sp. or 1 tea sp. of nit. eth. may be taken every hour, to promote diaphoresis.

There is danger of congestion and paralysis, if diaphoretics & equalizers of excitement are not exhibited.

There is the greatest ~~danger~~ variety of remedies for intermittents. There is no specific. The various forms of bark are perhaps the best. From his own experience Prof. F. would be inclined to think that sulphate of zinc will cure as many cases as bark. The latter will fail of curing many cases, & will cause remittent and continued fevers, & paralysis. Where there is an imperfect sweating stage, bark does not do well - where the cold stage is very

ular and the hot stage continues over the time of the sweating stage. In these cases also opium does not do well. There is danger here that the fever will run into the form of continued fever. When bark injures it produces a sense of stricture

In regular cases, where there is no local excitement about the thorax or abdomen, where the excitement goes off completely — almost any remedy will cure

~~Epicac is most the best remedies~~. Tor is Eupatorium is an excellent article. Give a tablespoonful of the powdered leaves

Qualify bark with cathartics, soluble tartar

Where there is too much local excitement for bark, arsenic is the remedy Prof. E. has used this article ever since he has practised medicine — yet he has never seen any other injurious effects from it than violent vomiting. He has never seen any spasmodic affection from it. Dr. Monson never knew any injury from it in his long life. Give 5 to 20 drops of Fowler's sol.

3, 4 or 5 times a day. Vomiting produced by this article is violent - like that of tartar emetic - but more violent

The arsenic usually produces its effects within one week - if after crowding it until nausea is produced - no benefit is derived in a week, leave it off.

In Virginia, it is common to commence with tablespoonful doses of common salt - to operate as a vomit & to move the bowels - afterwards, give bark. This practice seems to do well - Salt is tonic.

They commence also with a quart of strong infusion of Virginia snakeroot - in which is dissolved Glauber's salts - perhaps with a little antimony

This disease affects the nerves often Hence we use nervines - Serpentaria Camphor Ammonia &c.

In feeble constitutions - a cordial or cayenne, just before the paroxysm

All the spices may be used

Nutmeg & alum 10 grs of each

once in 2 or 3 hours - operating as a laxative - has cured many cases, after various remedies had failed.

Nearly all our active indigenous articles have been used.

6 grs Chalk. 2 gr. Camph. 2 grs. Carb. amm. (Potter's powder) are valuable where there is a disturbance of the stomach.

Case from the South - at Philadelphia the dis. changed to remittent. Dr Phys. bled him, gave antim. & nitre, & brought back the intermittent which he cured by bark.

Came on again at N. H. Prof. S. gave 1 gr. opium 1 gr. Cal. & ½ gr tart. em. once in 3 or 4 hours - especially just before the paroxysm. When the paroxysm came on he applied mustards - sweated him.

The disease has been known to arise from irritation of fistulæ in ano &c. This is well known to the Surgeons. It may undoubtedly arise from irritation in the liver & is to be treated accordingly.

Tonics. Angostura (Bonplandia trifoliata - Cusparia febrifuga) - aromatic tonic - subastringent). Prunus virg.

Calamus - muriate of iron & alum. (nearly flav.) - land to be the only preparation of iron admissible. Arnica - in Germany. Strychnos Cerrus floribus was used in the Rev. war as a substitute for Cinchona. Prof. E. thinks the C. circ. superior

Cullen used gentian & nut galls &.

Fanciful articles, e.g. A spider roasted in the centre of a quince - the person eating it without knowing it - celebrated when Dr E. was a child. Lo of cobweb. Parsley roots bound on the wrist (Consul general [illegible])

Prunus vesticill. has been celebrated Hypericum perofl. Polygala senella (polygala) All the Hypericums

Story of Dr Sheldon - Impression on the mind by garter tied round the elm tree in front of the house

5.

From reading the books we should be led to suppose that intermittents were always alike and required a similar treatment. But it may run into remittent or into typhus, and cautious physicians will scarcely

venture to name the disease - and the treatment must vary. Regular intermittent with perfect apyrexia may be broken up by various modes of making strong impressions

Case - regular young man - intermittent broken up with tartar emetic - a second attack - his companion gave him a large quantity of brandy - this threw him into coma & gangrene - very low - he was roused by fermenting bark poultices - ammonia - opium (in small quantities) bark & quinine. Here stimulants threw the patient into a typhus. Other such cases have often occurred from the use of stimulants.

Stimulants are apt to work thus if not determined to the surface. Acres, as capsicum, are oftener required. Negroes especially are benefitted by caps. & brandy, and bear them better than others

In some cases of fever. Prof. J. has suspended all his stimulants, as brandy & ammonia and given a quart in a day of caps. & cider

Sometimes bark is decidedly injurious & inadmissible - v.g. Med Chir. rev. no. 34

If 20 or 30 grs of quinine in a day will not do good, Prof. S. would change the remedy.

Cases of Electricity confined in tin boxes! They were asserted to bring on the sweating stage of intermittents. Prof S. has seen them produce this effect, on patients with full faith. One case in which these remedies failed in curing a severe periodical headache - was cured by Prof. S. with a dry cups.

Bleeding may be necessary in the commencement of the treatment of intermittents in order to rouse excitability.

This periodical headache, is cured by bark - by ammonia in large quantities - and even by large quantities of alkali - Tonics & aromatics & nutrics, are generally indicated.

Remittent

Generally of a double tertian type.
Prof. Smith did not believe in the existence of this fever until after removing to N. Haven. He had not met with it in Vt or N. Hamp.

The diathesis may gradually change and from being typhus become remittent or vice versa. In the intermediate degrees, it may be difficult to decide upon the name of the disease

When strongly marked it may be characterized by its exacerbations — with no complete intermission — being more exacerbating than typhus (though Prof. S. has seen typhus strikingly exacerbating). There is an exacerbation every day.

It is generally of the synochous grade. More generally it affects the liver & its secretions. Hence called <u>bilious fever</u>. It affects the skin also. The bile may be excessive or deficient or changed.

Writers differ much upon the subject of Bird's fever & fevers.

Some make different genera - others different species, or varieties. Some attribute some of these fevers to miasm or to specific contagion, meteorism &c.

Of remittent bilious fever as it prevails in this country — Begins with chills, pain in the head back & limbs, great prostration irritable stomach - white tongue - ~~pain shifting~~ pains shifting - tongue not becoming dry at all - not very much thirst - sallowness of countenance

Exacerbation in the afternoon - more exacerbation than in typhus - more restlessness than in typhus, no subsultus, pains stronger ~~tongue~~ not becoming dry as in typhus. Some might call such cases as these typhus, more sallowness

Mercury is indicated - sufficient to touch the mouth — salts and senna - calomel and chalk. Such cases are not the strongly marked bilious fevers but those which resemble typhus. For here the exacerbation of an intermittent - which rarely occurs in typhus - does not affect the nerves like typhus ~~but~~ except towards the close. Comes to a

a crisis in about 15 days

Languor lassitude, heat, pain, flushed face - pulse full soft - perhaps throbbing Sometimes diarrhoea at the commencement of the disease

Two kinds of black vomit - that of bilious fever - black with flocculi - The black vomit of yellow fever, is grumous & granulated. The former fever is called comatose fever at the South. & the physicians there distinguish between this fever & the yellow fever. It would generally be called yellow fever at the North. The yellow fever (indigenous) at the South, is sometimes however so violent that the old physicians flee - calling it a plague. This was the case at Savannah in 1820 - also at Mobile & N. Orleans. Dr McBride died of this epidemic. So did many other physicians

Yellow fever as it appeared in N. Haven. Chill - then reaction - violent excruciating pain in head back & muscles - great restlessness - sensibility to light - this paroxysm may last 12 ~~hrs~~ hours. In this 2d or

bleed, for the sake of a strong impression — follow with a cathartic. In other cases give an emetic and follow with diaphoretics — determine to the surface — mild tonics. In some constitutions an emetic only does well. While in others, a substitute for an active emetic will better be large quantities of Chamomile tea

Salts & senna with a cathartic — also soluble tartar will be grateful — allay irritability &c. — these are ~~things~~ things which would be injurious in typhus

Sol. Columbo especially Emetic and mild tonics,

Mustard paste for irritability of stomach

Dovers powder do well as opiates and diaphoretics.

Generally the best thing for irritability of stomach is Cal. 2 grs with Chalk 4 or 5 grs once in 2 hours — continued 12 hours

Effervescing mixture, cider &c. for irritability. The acids may be used for this purpose, especially in the latter stages, e.g. quercitron, cauthorrhiza — capsicum &c. — pepper & cider &c.

Bismuth is used for the same purpose — it also

allays the nervous irritability

Effervescing mixtures, vegetable acids neutral salts &c. may allay irritability and promote secretion by relieving local heat about the stomach & biliary ducts &c.

Attention should be paid to cleanliness - Raise the bed clothes and fan the patient when ~~the~~ he complains of heat. Change the bed clothes &c.

Yellow Fever

Prevails in all hot climates

Difficult to characterize. Formerly the pain (which then was common) in the calves of the legs was considered characteristic. It now rarely occurs however

Distress at the stomach has been fixed on by others - Black vomit does not occur in more than 1 case in 20

Characterized by the severity of the paroxysms - of the hot stage. It is a remittent bilious fever more rapid, more violent, more irregular - as an epi-

demic marked by atavic cases, &c.

Prof. S. does not believe there is a specific distinction between this and remittent

40 years ago the yellow fever of the W. I. was a milder disease more resembling common bilious fever – skin very yellow. Hence when our present yellow fever appeared it was called the Boulan fever. No place is willing to own its percentage.

Never exists on high grounds – never exists when the thermometer has not been for some time above 80°. A man may acquire a predisposition by living in such a place and after his removal to another locality, exciting causes (of a common kind) may bring on the disease months after

The hold of a ship is universally agreed to be the most active hot bed of yellow fever. Many facts.

In '94 there were so many dead heads &c. upon the wharfs, that a healthy man would be made sick by the stench to vomit it was, and is, universally believed that the fever was brought here by Capt. Truman

in the chest of John Wilson. But there is an affidavit of Capt. Truman & his mate that there had been no yellow fever on board his brig — that John Wilson ~~and~~ mate died at some distance from his vessel — long after he left his vessel — The clothes ~~had~~ in the chest had not come from John Wilson. Nothing was brought from his and put into the chest. ~~The~~ His brig was detained 2 weeks at N. York and upon arriving here was horribly foul with putrid bilge water. Capt. Truman thought that perhaps the disease first originated from the foul state of his vessel

Probably this disease will disappear for a period of years, and again appear perhaps 40 or 50 years ~~hence~~ afterwards. It is rare even now in the U. S. The dengue displaced it for a time there — and the cholera displaced it at N. Orleans. There are some facts which seem to prove its former existence 600 years ago. It is probably an extensive epidemic now nearly exhausted

Walking cases of yellow fever
Pulse not much affected - face sunken -
eyes hollow - voice peculiar - articulation
& speech like that of an absent man -
gait peculiar - measured like that of a
somnambulist - a disarrangement
of mind - an indifference - irritability
- muscular strength considerable. Sometimes diarrhoea attends this form. These
cases are not to be distinguished from similar
cases of malignant dysentery, pneumonia typhoides, rosalia &c. There is nothing in them
to characterize them as yellow fever, except
their occurrence in an epidemic of yellow
fever. Prof. T. thinks that perhaps they
may be cases of a disease whose progress
is not so obscure as not to be noticed by
the patient. Do not despair of such
patients as long as there is excitability left.
℞ powder of mustard, aqua. ammon. & spts
of turpent. make a paste and cover the
whole skin - soon an inflammation
will be raised & at the same time stimul.
enter into sp. doses &c.

The attack may be with asphyxia — the morbific cause acting like a narcotic. Here also apply irritants and stimulants. After reaction comes on, it may be so violent as to indicate bleeding.

Robert Jackson dashes in cold water at the commencement — then bleed and sweaten and thus often broke up the disease.

Dr Rush remarked that in some seasons bleeding and in some cathartics were most useful.

An old sea captain was in the habit of coutching his sailors, and upon the first chill, he put them to bed and gave large quantities of tartar emetic — followed by diaphoretic herb drinks.

Emetics are thought to increase the tendency to the occurrence of black vomit. The sea captain just mentioned did not give tartar emetic in any but the first stage.

Prof. P. broke up an attack of remittent bilious fever in himself by lying on his back, and taking tartar emetic every half

hour throughout the day

Dr Rush, one season, gave 10 or 15 grains of Cal. conjoined with jalap — and depended mainly upon them. He remarked that the more the patient purged the stronger he grew.

Dr Maclaine and his partner published a small treatise recommending the treatment of tropical fevers with large doses of Cal. & Jp. — considering bleeding as unnecessary. Dr Moseley had before this recommended Calomel to produce salivation — but the yellow fever is so rapid that it is next to impossible to produce salivation. Dr Rush used mercurial ointment with this intent and at the same time applied ice to the head and about the jaws. Dr Bowman rec. corr. sub. in preference to Calomel. Some have given 10 or 15 grs. (N.B. 20 or 3 is a poisonous dose — but the system in some cases has been so accustomed to the article as to take 10 grs.)

After 36 hours there is a stomach remission — the friends often are encouraged But the next ~~patient~~ paroxysm is apt to carry off the patient. During this intermission some recommend large quantities of quinine.

Dr Hosack published a popular address recommending the treatment by catnip tea & castor oil. This amounts to little more than quieting the mind of the patient and leaving the case to nature. Do not let your patients imagine they have a most horrible disease — neither that they are to be buried alive — nor to be subjected to any hazardous experiments &c. Avoid horrible names &c. Physicians might do more than they do to quiet alarm.

Yellow fever makes its crises about the 5th or 7th day — or it may run on longer. After an apparent crisis it may run on 20 or 30 days. Guard all the while against an irritable state of the stomach — for if violent vomiting and anti-spasms come on, there will be little hope

Obviate vomiting by carb. am. & lime juice aromatized by counterirritants by soda powders &c. Sometimes the pyroc bitters or columbo answer the indication. Teaspoonfuls doses of spts. terp. sometimes do well. Other acids also as caps. ol. cinnam. &c.

Porter. Champaigne wine - Bottled cider &c. - these are often craved by the patient

Sometimes the vomiting is of the ruminating kind. Case related of this kind - It could not be checked - black vomit came on and pat. died

In one case the excitability was worn out after a crisis of bilious fever, and the patient was cold and apparently dying. Sinapisms vesicatories applied and 1/4 pound bark & 2 qts port wine were injected. and kept in by the nurse. The fever came on again & sometimes & the man recovered. The bark came away in the form of natural feces

5 Hectic

May be idiopathic vide F. Dunglison
Feable pulse paroxysms irregular

Pulse small quick generally soft - wasting of flesh and colliquative diarrhoea.

Said to be distinguished from remittent by the frequency of the pulse (100 or more) between the paroxysms. Sweating stage gives no relief.

Good says hectic in intermittent countries is treated successfully with barks. But these cases are rather disguised intermittents. Hence the apparent success of some in curing consumption by bark.

Sometimes when stimulants are found useless - cathartics will be found highly beneficial - we can tell by trying a dose or two. Treat by exercise, riding amulement - mineral acids, myrrh &c.

Enecia

Cauma Synocha Typhus. Rush made six grades ~~Cauma~~ Typocha synochoid &c. Good in consistent in making cauma a species. and afterwards saying "fever a cauma" with respect to various local inflammations. Cauma 1 week. Typh. 2 weeks, Syn. 3 weeks. Any other period would answer just as well

Cauma – heat – hard & strong (tense) – urine high coloured – little mental disturbance of mind – Very doubtful whether a fever cauma – without any local inflammation exists. Very improbable that the parts of the machine should be so balanced

Cullen thought inflammatory fever never exists without a local cause

Commences with languor, soreness anorexia – great heat – pulse tense, sometimes quick. (A depressed pulse has a hardness, without the dilatation of the artery and tension of it)

The first attack of fever is probably upon the whole nervous ~~system~~ system – the mucous membranes become affected – secondarily

the blood vessels are affected and local determinations. Post mortem examinations show the effects of these actions. Prof T. differs entirely from those who hold that all fevers commence primarily with local determination. Good suggests that cause may arise from febrile miasm – if so it may arise from any other hypothetical cause.

May be caused by excess of eating & drinking – by excessive mental and bodily labour – exposure to heat & cold &c.

V. S. is the great remedy. It is better however to consider this as preparatory measure to those articles which equalize excitement. For which purpose, first and foremost is antimony – which operates far more powerfully in equalizing excitement than in reducing vital action. Neutral salts carry off the local heat of the al can. We must not in the treatment of disease trust to one remedy. For a long time the English relied almost exclusively upon Jesuit's Powder – No Englishman

travelled without it. It is one of the most uncertain of the ceremonial preparations. Many valuable men have lost their lives by trusting to this article e.g. Howard. Dr Priestley nearly lost his life thus, in Philad. – He was attacked with pleurisy – He trusted for a few days to this article alone – without any impression upon the disease. Dr R. was called in – bled him – purged him &c. & saved his life

Typhus pulse 120 - 85 or 90 is a good sign
Includes a variety of diseases, with various names. On the cont. they call mild typhus, nervous fever, and ~~putrid fever~~ typhus gravior, they call typhus
This grade of fever has periods of appearance and disappearance - apparently at intervals of about 40 years
Formerly we had here the old slow or long fever - which ran on 40 days without change. They ceased about 50 yrs ago
Prevails in high dry and healthy situations e.g. N. of Europe & Peru
Does not prevail in intermittent and remittent localities.
Does not attack young children
The typhus which now prevails in Europe seems to be very different from ours
Typhus commenced in N. Haven in 1805. Seems not be contagious with us. Said to run a regular course - most diseases do so
Much is said about nature - by this is meant nothing but the regular course

of symptoms (laws of disease)

Noxious exhalations may, if they operate long, become predisposing causes of disease — generally however they are more exciting causes

Prof. F. is thoroughly satisfied that this disease commences in the nervous system. chill, restlessness, uneasiness sensibility to all injury — perhaps the patient is not sensible of being sick — the stomach not always affected at first — the appetite not lacking for 2 or 3 days ~~part~~ perhaps The disease might be classed among nervous ~~fe~~ affections. Gradually the tongue becomes white ~~ce~~ — the cold stage may be very obscure. There is almost always a predisposing debility — not always — brought on by fatigue anxiety &c. This stage should be combated by stimulants and nervines. Most fevers may be prevented by attending to this stage. Young physicians should watch for this in their own persons. Use ether alcoholic tinctures. diaphoretics &c.

This predisposing debility is soon followed by irregular action - ~~though an appe~~

The local determinations are very various, as are the local sequelae. Deafness often attends, but is not a dangerous symptom and usually goes off with the disease. In a very few cases permanent insanity has followed

Urine - the fever makes a crisis sometimes by a determination to the bladder - causing an increase of urine - or a torpor of the bladder

Stools occasionally but rarely, natural

Skin - sometimes with excessive perspiration - sometimes with calor mordax

Odour - some think they can tell the disease by it. But all diseases which affect the secretions have a smell. Prof. S. thinks the odour of typhus cannot be distinguished from that of a hospital or almshouse

Can the disease be cut short? Prof. S. believes it can. He learnt of Dr. Rush

to make the effort.

Critical days are very uncertain - keep on the look out for them - There is something in them

Attempt the resolution of a fever in the commencement. Case - Called to a young man with a febrile attack - bled twice - cal. - tart. emet. afterwards, while walking about had a few pustules of small pox! which communicated the disease to others.

If a patient is very feeble, stimulate from the commencement - and sometimes you may thus break up the disease. In other cases, emetics are the most powerful agents for this purpose - purge also and excite diaphoresis

When the disease is firmly seated & has gone on for some time, it will be too late to attempt to break up the disease

In the progress of the disease if there is considerable strength and fullness of the pulse, bleeding may be beneficial in creating an excitability to the action of remedies

Cupping and scarifying may be beneficial in relieving local excitement (as obstinate pain in the head) — and these may be conjoined with general stimulation

Where there is need of support and there is strong tendency to unequal excitement and local determination — it is of the highest consequence that the supporting article, should be of the diffusible kind

Mucilaginous or camphorated injections will often be highly useful to relieve excitement in that quarter

Prof. L. has known a typhus fever terminate in a few days by an inf. of the testicle

Case in which the disease was relieved by the formation of an ulcer on the leg by a blister. This was applied, because the pulse was as irregular as it it could be, and yet not affected by the general treatment of the disease — and it was found upon enquiry that the patient had been habitually subject to ulcers on the legs

It is difficult to lay down a rule for cathartics. They have killed and they have cured patient. Often it will be proper to treat the disease without a single cathartic

Where there is a state of great exhaustion so that the patient must lie motionless on his back - avoid cathartics - perhaps this muscular peristaltic motion exhausts - as a muscular motion.

In general keep up by tonic laxatives as rhubarb & senna &c. a natural peristaltic action - though if there will perhaps be no ~~peristaltic~~ ~~motion~~ evacuation for 3 or 4 days - they will be of no consequence

Case - treated successfully for some time with wine, opium, snakeroot, bark - there came a change, the head very affected - the tinctures were changed, diffusibles were given, ammonia & camphor - with blisters - Cured

If costiveness is suffered to continue it may produce a diarrhoea - obviate this by injections

In the progress of the disease, mild tonics may be given - mineral acid,

(also the vegetable acids for their gratefulness) to relieve thirst &c. When however you gratify the cravings of the patient ~~&c~~ discriminate between their cravings and those of their neighbours

Suitable (non congesting) tonics are ~~Scutia~~ Contrayerva – Agrimony Serpentaria ~~Eupat~~ Eupatorium

Prof. F. believes the flowers of most plants – and all colouring plants, e.g. Carthamus tinctorius – madder – gallium &c – logwood &c are deobstruent.

Blisters – Some are much opposed to them being afraid of gangrene – Prof F. has never known gangrene follow in typhus. But he would not ~~apply~~ apply them in the last stages. He would apply them for local determinations to the head, side &c. When the head is affected, apply a blister to it or to the back of the neck.

All our physicians seem to approve of camphor in our fevers for many years. It acts on the mucous membranes – equalizes

excitement - renders opium dispensible &c.

Opium - Dr Rush called it magnum Dei donum - Most valuable & quality Opiac &c. A commanding remedy in typhus fever with delirium from inanition - eyes dull - general coldness - countenance pale - pulse feeble - delirium - Here there is a want of energy of the brain. You may as certainly cure delirium of inanition with opium, as move the bowels with cathartics. But where there is flush & fulness of the face, with redness of the conjunctiva (Armstrong's congestive cases) opium will fail - so also may it bleeding from temporal artery &c. In such cases the stimulating practice is doubtful - Apply cold to the head and heat to the feet - equalize excitement &c. Cantharides is perhaps the best stimulant in such cases. In the general however this article is indicated where there seems to be a want of action of the bloodvessels (as in surgical cases) - also where the excitability of the system is exhausted - or the stomach

is exhausted and cannot be acted on by ordinary stimuli. The patients sayit touch the spot. Prof. F. has also given it for weeks in succession — as an anchor to windward — 20 drops 2 or 3 times a day.

In cases of profuse, colliquative ~~diarrhoea~~ stool — tongue pale white tuo — indented with the teeth — skin parboiled — powerful delirium (strong muscular patients — (a sublime object!) typhomania — In such cases ordinary remedies will have no effect.

Case — a gigantic farmer — Medicines had no effect — one day Prof. F. going to visit him — met him on the road driving his 3 or 4 attendants before him! Afterwards he escaped again and was lost in the woods for hours! He finally died suddenly in the midst of such strugglers!

Another such case Prof. F. treated with tinct. canth. 20 drops every hour — (In some such cases he begins with a teaspoonful & continues with 20 drops daily) — The disease was relieved but Strangury and bloody urine ~~again~~ Can-

on. The medicine was discontinued & the disease returned. This was repeated again. The article should have been continued throughout. The patient finally died. This was the first case which Prof. F. treated thus. In other cases of rheumatism, palpitation of the heart &c. Prof. F. has pushed this remedy much farther — so that it would seem as if the patient must die of the remedy! Yet Prof. F. has never known permanent injury from this article.

In similar cases of complete exhaustion — Prof. F. & Dr. Morton gave phosphorus. It would create an appetite in patients almost moribund. They gave it dissolved in ether — also dissolved in water together with phosphorous acid. They gave also phosphoric acid formed by burning it. He would not give it solid, but liquid. Bound it up with mucilage if you please. Dose?

Spiced wine or brandy is an old and formerly a favorite remedy in

such cases - also for vomiting, hiccup, spasms - cramp in the stomach coldness of extremities - paroxysm of asphyxia - ~~patient~~ physician sent for in alarm - Use all the spices - especially allspice

Lobelia inflata was recommended by Dr Frisbie. In some cases it seems to do better than Ipecac.

Some physicians are partial to mercury and to salivation. Prof. F. thinks, ~~he~~ it not adapted to typhus fever - he has seen patients die of salivation. Still it will be adapted - as a cathartic to the early stages - also in some ~~times~~ cases to quiet irritability of stomach. Where there is morbid condition of ~~stomach~~ liver - or where the patient is predisposed to liver affection - in such cases stimulants and tonics may fail unless preceded by mercury - however not to salivate.

Bismuth well sometimes does wonders in cases of spasmodic vomiting singultus, hiccup - subsultus. 2 grs often

repeated

Of the sulphate tonics, sulph. zinc is often one of the best

Angostura (Bonplandia) 20 gr. doses has done well - but when there is unequal excitement it will act locally and be injurious. It was formerly much recommended as a febrifuge

Case in which the disease had so powerful a hold on the system that the remedies had no effect - though brandy quinine &c were given every hour. All medication was suspended - yet no change!

Vegetable bitters are used e.g. Eupat. - but the E. perfoliatum is not the best - E. verbenifolium is pleasanter. Chamomile tea. Orange tea &c.

Prof. L. ~~does~~ thinks the alkalies do prepare the stomach for the action of stimuli - more effectually when caustic than when carbonated, probably.

Case - young lady - all the stimulant - all the preparations of bark &c. failed -

a very great variety were tried - the patient was thought to be in a desperate situation. Finally barley beer was tried - this did well. Apparently it saved her life.

Carbonic acid will often be found advantageous - It may be given in this way or in that of effervescing mixtures.

Mineral acids, are tonic - more so than the vegetable - perhaps less ~~so~~ diffusible. Nitric & ~~sulpho~~ muriatic seem to be deobstruent - These acids seem to be more especially adapted to autumnal fevers.

Where there is considerable increased action the old remedy Camphorated nitre is highly valuable. Camphor is approved by all - given, in water, in emulsion - with chalk - or with ammonia

℞ gum arab. ℥j or ij Carb. am. ʒ ij water ½ pt. dose tablespoonf. to ½ wine glass - once in 2, 3, or 4 hours.

Nitrous ether operates moderately as a diluent - perhaps has some effect as a diuretic - useful as being grateful

to the stomach. This an article which has sustained its reputation - ~~and~~ though an uncertain preparation. It is useful in dropsy 1 or 2 ℥ in 24 hours

Watch for diarrhoea, and guard against it, throughout the whole disease

Very great variety occurs in different localities - under the same epidemic constitution. In one season - in E. Haven &c. - the patients, if suffered to sit up became exhausted, and died of hemorrhage! - though apparently not very sick. This fatal termination was obviated by recumbent posture and moderate supporting and diffusible treatment.

But diarrhoea was highly dangerous. Lead seemed to fail - both for this & the hemorrhage. Cornus circinata, however was found to answer, and saved the patient.

Acids have already been mentioned. The terebinthinates - as cajeput &c. may occasionally be useful. Other aromatics useful

for local paralysis debility &c. are pellitory - which is the best for local paralysis &c. Capsicum is valuable - give it in pills 1 to 4 grs. Case in which local palsy occurred in a limb, from exposure to dampness during convalescence. Pellitory was freely given. A friend was ~~to~~ alarmed, and thought a mistake had been made, and advised a poultice, which was accordingly applied. Dr S. upon seeing the patient, enquired for the swelling, and was shown the tuberosity of the ischium! - This was the tumor which was exactly similar to that of the other side! The patient grew worse - the pain returned, & he grew weaker. The Pellitory and quassia were resumed and the patient was thoroughly cured.

On cold air, and cold water

Prof. Smith thought much of fanning the patient with the sheet.

When there is heat on the surface - there is a different state of the surface & the al. canal. Hence (but not always) stimulants internally will aggravate the external heat. So will

cold affusion. Those who believe that typhus fever must run its course, yet believe the fever is broken up by cold affusion in the commencement.

Cold affusion is to be applied only when the heat is uniform. Prof. L. has seen much benefit – & thinks he has seen some mischief from cold affusion.

It should not be carried so far for, (keeping the bed wet a long time) as to produce unequal excitement, and perhaps delirium.

Currie forbids it when there is determination to the lungs – yet though Prof. L. would ~~have~~ be afraid to recommend it, he has succeeded in such cases by it (the lungs being affected) when other remedies had failed.

Where there is dryness of the mouth the patient will be much benefitted by breathing through a moistened cloth & by wetting the mouth.

Patients should not be irritated by being raised up constantly to take medicine. They sometimes complain bitterly. When

the system is much exhausted. It acquires excitability by rest. Dr Rush remarked that he had known patients destroyed by being raised up. In some forms of this fever, exercise is destructive. Patients have been lost by sitting up & by walking about the room - even after they began to mend (Cases mentioned)

Other forms of typhus fever with exhaustion - Spotted fever - Typhus syncopalis

This form prevailed before Prof. S. began practice - and was then treated as is now recommended. It has been questioned whether it was a ~~form~~ a fever. It is undoubtedly a febrile affection so of malignant cholera - In both cases we resort to the old principle - "a part of the same epidemic"

Epigastric uneasiness & sinking. Paleness of countenance - sunken count. Eyes sunken - eyes pale. - Muscular exhaustion - Nausea & vomiting &c.

It is of the first importance to attend to the state of the mind – cheerfulness &c.

We can always act on the skin. This part is the first to live and the last to die.

℞ carb. amm. ʒj comp.d spts Lav. ℥jj mic. gum. arab. q. s.

Camphor is a good addition. Opium alone or in combination.

Begin with teaspoonful doses of brandy. If the pat. will not take brandy give teaspoonful doses of tinct. guaic. – in imitation of Dr Smith. Acid tinct. eth. &c.

By acting on the skin, by conjoining several articles of a similar kind – by frequent repetition of doses, by perfect rest in a horizontal posture &c. you may generally get along without large quantities of any one article. It is better to avoid if possible, the danger of offending the stomach by large quantities of any one article.

For diet give arrowroot & brandy with spices – the juice of broiled meat – no

bowels - no stools

Pneumonia typhoides

Extended throughout the whole country even to N. Orleans. Yet no one suspected it to be contagious

Prof. S. saw 2 kinds of cases 1st lungs affected - perhaps a quart of pink colored & frothy sputum - Some cases died of actual suffocation. 2nd a group of cases which exactly resembled yellow fever - not affecting the lungs - having the pains - the yellowness & the apyrexia of yellow-fever. 3d the catarrhal cases - prostrated = suffocated excitement

Often the disease terminated favorably by a metastasis to the ear - with a suppuration, discharge &c.

Desperately irritable stomachs were relieved by cantharides as if by a charm.

Prof. S. gave in one case calomel & followed it by antimony immediately not as a refrigerant but to excite a susceptibility to calomel. The mouth was

paresis of Bowels & Bladder

touched in 24 hours and the patient recovered. Vide previous lecture upon pneum. typh. for a case picked up in the streets of Hartford. Pink coloured froth from the mouth. It was attributed to taking glass! as some previous cases had been vide N. C. Journal.

Case – medicines of all sorts failed – 5 or 6 ounces of dark thick blood without relief. – Canth. freely given – pulse stronger – in a day or two V.S. (moderate) gave relief of pain. – Ultimately opium, &c. – remedies failed – ʒ2 of pearlash to ½ pt. water in injection received then. Patient finally recovered.

Sanguinaria was found of the highest benefit. Not by vomiting – but when given so as to act without vomiting

Synochus

Prof. P. objects to this division

P. Flavus is old fashioned yellow fever

P. autumnalis is remittent

P. Sporadicus is an atonic form of any fever

P. puerperarum is a specific disease

Sr. Puerperal Fever

The disease varies. Its predisposing state is pregnancy and parturition. It may be of an entonic, atonic or gangrenous type

For many years all the descriptions of the disease agreed. But Hey and others thought they had discovered that all their predecessors were mistaken. The fact was they had a new form of the disease - viz. an active (entonic) infl. of the uterus - treated by bleeding &c.

Sometimes (rarely) it is an infl. of the uterus. But in the great majority of cases it is (10 to 1) of a typhoid grade.

When entonic, the pulse is small frequent & resisting to the finger or eye

coated - skin dry - extreme pain about the uterus & hypogastric region - This form is an infl. of uterus - but more generally of the peritoneum - It terminates in suppuration & pus or in formation of a membrane of coagulable lymph. This form is to be treated by bleeding &c.

Said to be contagious. Prof. S. has never known it to be communicated. Said to be carried by the accoucheur or nurses - Prof S. doubts this

Typhoid form - whitish or yellowish tongue - pain in the head back & limbs, bowels often lax - abdomen not tense nor very ~~large~~ full - Pulse softer fuller, feebler.

We are recommended to commence with an emetic. It is a disease ~~of a~~ affecting the muc. mem. of al. can. & the uterus with irrit. action

℞ gum ar. ℥ij camph. & carb. am. aa ʒjs. Nervines useful - castor valer. Diarrhoea often - cholera diarrhoea - with small fluid stool & great prostration - patient

stools with a sickening smell. In this form Rhei ℥ss. opt. does best. If there is pain in the bowels apply anodyne balsams &c. – fomentations. But first cut short the evacuations by starch & laudanum injections. After the secretions are changed give calumbo & other tonics. White decoction is serviceable or ℞ ℥ss chalk. ℞ ℥j carb. pot. ℥j cardamom.

If there is a tendency to a hypostatic state iron is useful especially alkaline solution (nit. of iron & nit. pot.)

Sometimes accompanied with phlegmasia dolens – a very painful swelling accompanied with extreme irritation. &c. Apt to be brought on by damp sheets or by patients lying in the bed where water had been dashed on for hemorrhage. – also by hot, confined rooms & immoderate quantities of hot slops.

In the consequent debility give Angostura ℥j cubebs ℥ij aromatics ad quantum placet – water ad pt.

- the best tonic - sometimes add mastich flowers of iron - or sulph. zinc.

Where there has been costiveness and the bowels have not been evacuated previously to parturition, the disease is probably caused by this neglect - and in such cases a cath. of cal. & jalap will probably cure

Cases occur with a dark miliary eruption - subsultus - hiccup - collapse - sweat - dark tongue &c. - These require stimulants and tonics throughout the whole course. Ammonia, camphor, hop tea - porter quinine - external irrit. (sometimes) & cantharides

Even if the peritoneum is inflamed - as it is so much out of the circulation - bleeding will not cure - it will merely prepare the way for calomel &c.

Great alarm is often excited by this disease - so that fear has often a powerful influence upon a patient

Swelled legs. Prof. F. has often found it advantageous to cover them with

skunk cabbage leaves. Prof. F. has also bathed them with a strong decoction of stramonium. For irritability of stomach he has given large quantities of lime water. Case — by mistake a table spoonfull of caustic lime was given (in water) for chalk — the pat. thought it would kill her, by its causticity & burning effect — mucilage was given — but it created a new excitement, stopping the vomiting and probably saved the patient

Phlegmonic

Some consider infl. as a remedial process when local injury has been received. One indication after injury is to rouse the action of the part - hence ecchymoses may disappear without infl. & suppr.

Apostema

Suppuration infl. in a deep seated organ (Phlegmon is a suppr. infl. near the surface) is an apostema - A. hepaticum - A. Empyema. In their commencement they are to be treated like other infl. But A. hepaticum occurs in stout or habits - sallowness - pain in back & lumbar vertebrae fever - Tonics - narcotics, antiroritant &c. - A. often cured in the country - almost never cured in the cities.

A. hepaticum - General causes determined to the liver by local weakness. Treat for symptoms. Suppuration is indicated by general & especially by local chill - & by fluctuation. Do not make an opening unless there is an adhesion

of the liver to the sides of the abd. If you are in doubt Dr Wister recom. to open by lunar caustic

Good represents the discharge into the al. can. as fatal - Prof. Pl has known many cases, and almost all recovered.

Empyema

Pus in the chest without an outlet

~~When there is a discharge~~

May be considered as a local disease or as a sequel of consumption - It may be or from wounds

If there is an opening externally the chance is greater. In 30 cases in the army of wounds of the lungs 26 recovered

Phlegmon

Of the ear - Of the perin. & ann. - Near the parotid gland

Phlegm. auris - prevails more in some seasons - followed pneum. typh. - occurred after that season; cause usually cold chills & pain excruciating - Heat moisture vapour of warm water - cupping & ear-syringing - pediluvium & doses fortes

sheet over the head confining vap. of vin
ctr — a perspiration ensues
and pain is relieved. If prompt
treatment was not afforded — supp. cam
on & the case was slow

Phl. of fem. mam.

Sometimes in youngsters — a. c. lead —
a. c. lead poultice. More generally
occurs after parturition — very tedious &
painful. When the breast is relieved
a compressory bandage is of great con
sequence. More generally it is a
critical determination of a febrile excite in
of the system — Occurs weeks or months
after part. & brought on by exposure to
cold. &c. Early in the disease, an em
etic of ipec. or ipec. & ant. is a sovereign
remedy. Emetics have long been cele
brated for discussing tumors. Generally
Prof. S. says cures the disease — Local
treatment is of comparatively little con
sequence. When the disease is advanced
poultice — various articles — a poultice
of stramonium relieves the pain. Prof.

Smith thought highly of ac. lead upon a bread and milk poultice.
Do not be hasty in opening. Old surgeons have been deceived by the doughy feel. Premature opening aggravates the infl. Wait perhaps until the pust is discoloured

Phyma - an imperfectly suppurating tumor - poultice

Hordeolum - Touch with nit. sil. If a pat. is subject to them, they may be prevented by citrine ointment

Furuncles - curable in its first stage - not by irritating modes of treatment - cauterizing, scarifying - but by blisters or by stramonium leaves or decoction

Often follow fevers - thought them to beneficial, this doubtful - but they do not seem to affect the constitution

Senecio vil also - though called a cold relieving - perhaps this article may hereafter be classed among the local nervines.

There is an anthracious variety - with a livid margin - redness extending also,

the hypostatics - the tumour perhaps not much bigger than a pin's head. Const. symptoms severe - sometimes ensues at the commencement - carb. ac. opium, cantharides porter - bark - wine - Local treatment of less consequence - Sye poultice frequently renewed

Anthrax

Blister early in the disease - Sye poultice fermenting poultice - charcoal poultice Bark - wine - opium - cantharides

An analogous affection is thought to be caused by spiders & caterpillars. Apply aqua amm. But Prof. S. has known such cases occur where there was a supposition but no evidence of a spider. Oftenest occurs in those who have lived high.

Eruptions on the face

Prof. S. says bismuth and calomel may be applied externally. Blistering is recommended as the most effectual. Mercury internally

Mercurial ointment with sulphur

Paronychia.
Caustic (lunar) for a run-around
Gris of no use to make a deep incision
when the whitlow is near a joint – touch
with nit. sil.
Whitlows are caused by slight local
injuries, in a peculiar diathesis of the
system – powers of life not resisting

Erythema
Inflammatory blush. Red tumid
fullness of integuments, disappearing
on pressure – terminating in cuticu-
lar scales or vesicles, or in gangrene
E. impetiginosum – oedematosum, perniosum, in-
tertrigo &c. &c. Objections to Gros's
classification. The affections of the skin
should be considered as a symptom of const.
affection. The treatment must be applied
to the constitution

E. oedematosum ... red – swelling –
extending through cell. memb. &c.

tending to gangrene. Treat by washing But moveth bowels - give camphor columbo, ~~serp~~ serpentaria - iron &c. In short treat as for Erysipelas with a typhoid form of fever

E. erysipelatosum is thought to be distinguished by its serpentine wandering spread - Occurs often after wounds in bad constitutions - as of Drunkards But the latter are apt to have E. oedematosum. Apply oak bark &c. But the old application of myrrh is perhaps as good as any. It is excitant & tonic. For old drunkards give quinine with wine ether and aromatic tinctures or spices. Ammonia with camphor - Camphor may be externally applied in such cases. Drunkards are apt when sick to have a disgust for ~~rum~~ alcohol - & require a substitute

When there is a mere cutaneous eruption apply dry flour. Dr Physick recommended blisters. Sometimes they will succeed. When it runs into a

gangrenous state of course we have E. gangrenosum. Astringents are then indicated. In general moist applications are not indicated for erythematic infl.

Prof. F. has known the liquid chyous discharge perfectly caustic - killing the skin as completely as a strong acid would. Hence apply ~~abs~~ absorbent powders - as chalk

It is very rare that these affections are entonic. We are to judge by the symptoms - generally camphor - ammonia &c. will be indicated.

We cannot always tell what applications will be beneficial except by trial. Sometimes the acids, as the terebinthinates are applied - but Prof. F. has not much confidence in them. He thinks mysot is too much neglected at present

In many cases the stronger stimulants, or acids, as cantharides are indicated - also copaiva, guaiac

pellitory, grana paradisi, prickly ash &c.

Empirical

Good improperly answer to these inflammations. that of fever a cause — It would be better to say accompanied with fever

Cephalitis has a very irregular pulse
Cerebritis has violent throbbing &c.
Gastritis is accompanied with great distress and depression

C. Cephalitis. Most writers have adopted the idea of Rush i.e. that of a cephalitic state of fever. Cephalitis - acute pain in head - face flushed - eyes red &c. Pulse full, resisting
This is Good's definition & it will answer well for causatic cephalitis. But not one of these symptoms will apply to C. profunda
C. prof. has been lectured on by among the diseases of children. Prof. S. adds C. parenchymata
C. meningica. ~~was~~ is entonic & may

be characterised as above - intolerance of light & sound &c.

Exanthematous - pain more ~~acute~~ dull pulse not tense - perhaps ~~prominent~~ pretty easily compressed

Cephalitis has the same exciting causes as other fever - Comes on also from exposure to heat of sun - passions &c.

In the cause etc from the practice is simple - just like that of cause - v.s. &c. on pea tw.

It is a rare disease however - but when met with, is easily recognised. Treats about Cor & &c.

Local bleeding is of considerable benefit

Cupping should not be practised until after the violence of the infl. is over the irritation might fall in with the disease

It is objected that local bleeding is useless - as the same effect ~~ate~~ is produced by the abstraction of blood from arm But this ~~can~~ is true only of health, not of disease. Paracentesis is an instance to the contrary. So leeches to the anus affect the portal system more than v.s. from the arm

The feet are ait to be cold - hence apply heat to them & ice to the head
Avoid every species of excitement, mental or corporeal. Injury may be done by the stimulus of distension, if too much liquid is given. Follow v. s. by thorough purging with neutral salts
Our remedies, the ones not directly counteract the whole disease. They diminish the powers of life - Bleeding alone cannot cure the disease
For a counteracting mode of treatment after v. s. we may give nauseating doses of tart. em. - avoiding nausea in the beginning or the stomach will not tolerate the article. Perhaps digitalis may answer but antimony seems to be preferable
Cullen introduced this practice in order to take off the spasm of the extreme vessels. The same idea is now acted on, under the expression, "acting on the capillaries"
Calomel may be freely used, as a substitute for antimony - but seems to be inferior - liable to have a troublesome effect on

the mouth - & occasionally a mercurial fever.

When the infl. has subsided, apply blisters. Keep the bowels open by mercurials - which will also tend to eliminate the disease by exciting the liver. Diuretics will be indicated on this principle also - e.g. nit. ether.

Give moderate diluents - allow sub acid fruits &c. In the latter stages nervines may be indicated - also carbonic acid - even the ~~f~~ tepid bath - injections &c.

For the typhoid grade (see case) - give cal. - cal. & bit. em. Bleeding should not be practiced, unless to prepare the system. Use also blisters - extensively applied and varied in their locality.

Laryngeitis

~~Lagnept~~, Pneumonitis

Cullen's pneumonia is now rare

It is a disease which varies much

Old drunkards are liable to have an erythematic rash.

The system must be brought to a proper standard by bleeding if it is too high or by stimulating if it is too low. For partial paralysis you are to counterirritate. Irritation of the system requires narcotics.

Snuff coloured expectoration is rather a bad symptom ~~Pneumonitis~~

Expectoration copious & streaked with blood. Yet sometimes there is no expectoration & the dis. cannot be differentiated from Pleurisy or with Chill. The nervous system first affected. Where there is appearance of suffocated excitement, it will be well to begin with inhalation of warm water or of vinegar and water.

When there is a cough & follow with nauseating doses of tartar emetic as an expectorant. Other expectorants may be used e.g. ammoniacum.

(N.B. If made of flaxseed, first wash it dry and mould with boiling water, and so make the tea by boiling)

After depletion apply a blister

Notes 5 perphosphates cells

Even if the disease is entonic, you may give opium, qualified with antimony, or in divers pertes. The anterior effect of the opium, more than counteracting the stimulant effect

Break up the disease in its commencement if possible. Prescribe for the symptoms and for the general state of the system. Ascertain as perfectly as you can the local seat of the disease but yet you must prescribe for the general diathesis mainly

As to bleeding, you are not to practice it unless it be indicated by the pulse

In entonic cases you will use as expectorants, only mild articles, as mucilages. In cases of a mixed character, give such articles as squills, gum ammoniac, senega &c.

Some practitioners rely mainly on Senega - giving very large quantities, - even to the production of vomiting

Tinct. Ferrug. with ant. wine. is a very common and popular prescription. In some forms of the disease calomel is given so far as to produce salivation. Give liquids warm to promote perspiration

Suppuration is indicated by chills, a dull heavy feeling at the parts.

Gangrene is indicated by dullness of eye &c.

Pneum. malig. of Good - vide pneum. typhoid

Pneumonitis not the

Generally sporadic - rarely epidemic

Sometimes runs into a catarrhal fever

Differs principally in degree from catarrhal fever. It affects the whole system more generally - though catarrhal fever does this sometimes

Fever may be of all three grades

Emetics are more particularly indicated & those should have the preference which excite nausea. For the robust

prescribe ant. - for others - ipecac. and antimony.

Sometimes bleed - blood generally has a dark coloured buffy coat

Stimulant expectorants are particularly appropriate. ℞ gum amm. 2gr. opp. 1gr. - ft. pil. cum lactucario

Camphor is very valuable

Pediluvium - when worse when - herb drinks. Camphor & herb. amm.

Brown mixture - ℞ muc. gum. ar. antim. & liquorish & paregoric

Use mucilages freely

Frequently accompanied with eruptions about the lips (Erythema vesiculosum) The infl. is rather erysypelatous - hence guard against gangrene - avoid neutral salts - the latter have killed patients. If cathartics are needed give blue pill, rhub. & ipecac - or if the bowels are obstinate give senna with aromatics &c. enemata

- The eruptions about the lips are often favorable symptoms. Water

them closely, for if they become brown and livid, and the pulse grows weaker, we may conclude gangrene to be coming on.

Give alternating diaphoretics, Dover's powders &c.

Del Tepid bath highly valuable. Resort to it in obstinate cases.

Terebinthinates are valuable. So are diuretics - the disease inclines to run off by the kidneys - & this is desirable. The urine is generally of high colour.

℞ bals. cop. ℥ii gum. ar. ℥ji simple syrup or syr. bals. tolu. ℥ii

When the pulse is full & soft, face flushed, respiration difficult &c. - indicating the formation of effusions, - (vide Cullen) then give blood root once in an hour or half hour. (It perhaps acts by promoting venous absorption. These cases used to be considered as almost always fatal. Yet the blood root seems to be almost a specific - even

though the patient has scarcely more than 6 or 8 hours to live - apparently.

Pneumonitis - Dr Hooker bleeds when the stethoscope gives the crepitous rhonchus, whether the pulse is weak or strong. He considers the weakness of the pulse as being caused by the obstructed passage of the blood through the lungs. He says bleeding certainly relieves

Pneumonitis biliosa

Vide Good. Prevails in remittent countries

Pain in the head eyes limbs and back pain mostly in the right hypochondrium - yellow skin - tongue heavily coated with yellowish fur - stomach very irritable - urine small & highly coloured. In the latter stage face and lips livid - more particularly in hard drinkers. Pulse sometimes oppressed - but not more

frequently than in other pneumonia,
Examine the pulse while you bleed
If the pulse grows fuller - continue
the flow - If it flags - stop the flow
a while.

Some indication can be drawn
from the buffy coat but then this
will exist more if the arm has been
long and tightly bound up - and a
full orifice made.

Calomel is the principal
remedy. Giving antimony after the
calomel will enhance its effect - and
carry it off by the bowels, with little
or no vomiting.

Diaphoresis, is of the highest
value - but in the lowest cases, stimulants
must be conjoined.

Give camphor ipecac. ar. & c.
cyl. at night to keep up diaphoresis
through the night and evacuate the
bowels in the morning.

Serpentaria, camphor
ammonia &c. may be given with

calomel to render it more diffusible – Continue this treatment throughout the disease.

Bleed in the commencement if entaire action

5 grs. Camph. 3 grs. nitre every few ~~hours~~ hours – an old prescription – especially valuable when there is a paralysis in an old patient.

Subacid fruits &c. may be given. Boiled currants are more grateful than the currant jelly or the mere juice of the currant.

Acids are often indicated

Capsic. grains paradisi, piperina &c.

Some constitutions require to be strongly stimulated by cantharides, – especially as the patients are often intemperate persons

Apply a blister for the pain in the side, as near the part affected as may be – after depletion. N.B. Revulsion cannot be

effected in either extreme of excitement.

The disease occurs in young men who have been exposed, after drinking, to the night air. Prof. S. has known providing young men thus cut off

Pleurisy

Pneumonic affections are generally not confined to the localities assigned to them

Prof. S. is inclined think that a pure pleurisy of the pleura costalis never did exist - but that the pleura pulmonum must become affected. Prof. S. has sometimes nearly pure seen only.

Acute pain in the chest - difficult resp. increased respiration - difficulty of lying on the affected side - if both sides are affected, pat. lies on his back - Short dry, distressing cough

As a general rule, practitioners pay little regard to the precise locality of the disease. Good remarks that the vera mediastina, & diaphragmatic lead to no therapeutic instruction

Pleuritis vera - said to be a cause - lining the ribs. P. mediastina - pain behind the sternum. P. diaphragmatica

Old fashioned pleurisy, P. vera, is said to be the purest form of cause that exists. Bleed freely from a large orifice even ad. deliq. But after general bleeding, local bleeding & cupping will be beneficial. And we may apply blisters after this.

Scarify in 3 places and then cover them all at once by a pint tumbler (burning paper as usual) You may thus easily get a ½ pint of blood

We do not rely much in this disease upon rubefacients. After bleeding give neutral salt. But if there is any affection of the liver, or al. can give calomel - though even then the cal. may be worked off by neutral salt

It is better to repeat a blister than to keep up the discharge by irritant.

This disease is said to be characterized by a dry cough - fixed pain - little or no expectoration. Prof. S. has seen cases [illegible] owing to this but in most cases there is more or less expectoration. A cough will bring on expectoration.

Expectorant may be given but not the terebinthinates. We may employ camphor and nitre

Said to terminate in resolution or expectoration - even if it terminates in the latter, death does not necessarily result from it.

Carditis

Symptoms said to be similar - pain in region of heart - more pungent - palpitation - fever supposed to be a carma

Senac, Corvisart, Laennec &c. have added much to our knowledge of locality &c. but have added nothing whatever to our therapeutic

knowledge

If this disease proceeds with the form of pure inflammation, it will require the same treatment as pleurisy. Powders of Zinc & bisthmuth, have been found very serviceable in the latter stages. Narcotics as digitalis ~~have been~~ are appropriate - not as opposites to entony, as some English writers suppose - but as antiirritants

Peritonitis

Acute pain in the abdomen - accompanied with visceral. P. propria & omentalis

Fever said to be a cause

But we must observe that in parts of high sensibility fevers are apt to be irritative

The two varieties may perhaps sometimes be distinguished by the seat of the pain. But the treatment will be the same. When the omentum is inflamed other parts as the glands will be also affected. Open that infl. will not yield good. pus

The viscera will not generally be inflamed - neither will the parietes of the abdomen. So if the parietes of the abdomen or the proper coats of the intestines are inflamed, the peritoneum will be apt not to be inflamed.

The stomach and alimentary canal will not be very much affected - and unless the disease extends to them as Prof. G. believes is sometimes the case

Not much vomiting or constipation

Collapse &c translation of pain &c. Injuries &c. Partnoction

In puerperal fever there is reason to suppose it precludes often the primary disease instead of a symptom.

Treatment like other inflm. of viscera. It may put on a typhoid form and require a corresponding treatment. When tonics use early & copious v. s. - afterward leeches &c.

Fomentations are also serviceable. (Cover your fomentations with a dry cloth in order

to keep the bed clothes dry.
Blisters, also. In short the treatment
is much like that of enteritis.

This disease may be distinguished
from rheumatic affection, by sorness
& less fever. Neuralgic affections
are more accompanied with fever.
If your remedies do not have good effect, it is proper to change the mode
of practice.

Gastritis

~~Enteritis~~. Inflammation of Stomach
Prof. S. Subject to Goods ver. adhesive
infl. - his other variety, erythematic
he would subscribe to
Case - boy at a paper mill - drank from
a bottle of sulph. acid - - ran to a
brook & drank - mouth scalded - excoriation - fever had not the character
of gastritis - probably this was the
adhesive infl. - there was infl. like burn
But Gastritis comes on with chills
agues &c. and is a constitutional fever

determined to the stomach. In all such cases of chills the local infl. is probably subsequent to the constitutional. If the infl. was merely adhesive nothing would be to be done but to keep the parts in a condition favorable for healing.

Symptoms — ∓ burning pain at pit of stom. increasing upon the admission of liquids or solids, vomit. hicc. &c. countenance expressive of great anxiety.

May be with tonic or atonic diathesis. In the sthenic the pulse is soft, fuller & larger. In the atonic the pulse will be small and hard. The stom. being the centre of sympathy such fevers are sure to be irritative. Hence it is found that after bleeding, large doses of opium cure more certainly than any other remedy — ~~one~~ 2 to 5 grs. once in 3 or 4 hours. This would not be the case if the fever was a local cause.

The disease is said to run rapidly into a typhus, hence depletion is proper at in the commencement only.

Causes - acrids - cold taken in when the body is heated - drastic purgatives said to produce it however unless there is a predisposition. Repelled eruptions said to produce it. Occurs in those who use excessive quantities of ardent spirits - Arises from excessive eating where there is a predisposition. In such a case an emetic of ipecac. or expectorant may be proper.
In other cases emetics are not proper though they have been recommended
After bleeding give opium
Give warm rather than cold drinks - though the patient craves cold ones
Give mucilages for diet
Apply fomentations and blisters.
Some sec. cath. - they are of doubtful utility. - Rather throw up large & soothing enemata. It is common to give a full dose of calomel or

Cal. & ops. in the commencement of the disease - not however as a cath. but to produce a new action. When there is hiccup &c. cathartics are generally very irritating

This ~~distinguishing~~ disease is distinguished from spasm. affs. by - fever - pat. lies on his back - does not press on the stomach - lies still &c.

℞ ½ oz chalk ʒj card. seed ℈j pearlast - for the irritability of stomach

Bismuth also for the same purpose

Rarely terminates in suppuration more generally in gangrene

The erythem var. distinguish by softer fuller pulse - redness of face &c, - skin more moist.

This var. bears acids e.g. Tonics Acids; effervescing mixture, Cathartics more serviceable

A less ~~serviceable~~ severe disease

Diet mucilaginous as before.

Animal mucilages will check vom-

especially the mucilage of snails from the brook

Emetics, nitre, antimony &c. are improper in both varieties. All writers but Good condemn nitre

Enteritis

Similar in symptoms &c. to Gastritis. Except in the erythematic inflammations of the stomach which occur in yellow and other fevers the two species are generally more or less united

The mucous adhesive is improperly so termed Enteric enteritis (fever a sort of irritative lesion) has costiveness and a small wiry pulse (tense corded pulse)

Erythem. ent. has a softer fuller pulse said to be attended with diarrhoea instead of costiveness - pain less

Chron. Enteritis has a tendency to run into colic - distinguished from it by soreness and pain - and by pain not in paroxysms. Patient lies on his back and pressure is painful &c.

Always a dangerous disease. Frequently destroys life by irritability - by exhausting the sensorial power - without lesion of structure - Post mortem examinations often exhibit very little alteration in appearance

The muc. membr. of the al. can. may be injected by various diseases

Causes - sudden suppression of perspir. - checking menst. - by drastic purgatives &c. - In short the ~~disp~~ disease is produced by any of the common exciting causes - when the bowels are predisposed from internal causes. Prof P. thinks the constitutional fever the primary affection - as evidenced by the chill &c. Hence our remedies are to be applied first to the constitutional affection - then to the local affection

Treatment - bleeding; followed by opium and cal. - as recommended for gastritis. This treatment is still more appropriate for enteritis. Hot fomentations, followed by epispastics - At the same time that fomentations are applied to the bowels - inject warm ~~water~~ mucilages into the rectum. Give an-

cilage, with its taste changed by a very small quantity of aromatics

Prof. P. has thought slippery elm bark in powder, has done well — as it yields its mucilage, during its whole journey through the al. can. — in no danger of being changed into an acid, like gum arabic

In erysip. enteritis, mucilages may be made grateful by small quantities of mineral acids

℞ Chalk ʒ ss. carb. pot. ʒ ss. with some grateful aromatic, as ol. gaultheriæ or cardamom seeds — for local vomitation of stomach — Sometimes lime water also is good to check the vomiting. Take but small quantities of liquid at a time

Early in the disease warm water may be given as an antiseptic — but in small quantities to avoid the stimulus of distention

Say nothing about vomiting — to avoid association of ideas

After v. s. 10 gr. Cal 2 gr. Opium every 2 hours — until pain in the bowels is relieved. Then give castor oil until evacuations are produced

℞ venice turp. ℥j mixed with the yelks of eggs - & then combined with mucilage, of flaxseed &c. This is recommended by Cullen

In the Erythem. kind we may give terebinthinates, as Copaiva - Copaiba oil &c. with mucilages

In the progress of the disease the tepid bath will be highly useful - on account of the sympathy between the skin and muc. mem. of al. can. - Water about 98° - pat. covered by a blanket - keep a supply at hand of both hot and cold water. Tepid bathing has sometimes gone into disrepute because the remedy was ~~used~~ ill applied

Diet shd be arrowroot &c. & beef tea very weak broth. Improper articles of food will be apt to produce diarrhoea

Hepatitis

Tension soreness, pain in region of liver
Pain in right shoulder - difficulty lying on left side - accompanied with cough.

Good makes the same var. as before
There is unquestionably a chronic hepatitis
Acute entonic – his pulse full, large
tense – tongue covered with a thick yellow
fur – little evacuation of bile – skin
dry – &c. – a high inflammatory fever
In the chronic form there is a subacute
infl. of the liver, and the system sympa-
thizes with it – So that the two diseases
are not much alike
Good thinks the entonic form affects the
membranes principally – & the chronic form
the parenchymatous. But Cullen Saunders
&c. think the former affects principally
the arteries of the liver – & the latter the ~~venous~~
venae portarum.
Case of Increase Cooke Prof. F. was
the only one of several able physicians who decla-
red the disease an affection of the liver. After
death an abscess of the liver containing more
than a quart of pus was found. The
other physicians located the disease in the
bowels, rectum &c.
Acute hepatitis is said to be attended

with diarrhoea in hot climates and with costiveness in temperate climates

If Prof. F. had not seen ~~such~~ entonic hepatitis. (1813 &c.) he should not believe in its existence Dr Good seems to have no suspicions of its existence.

Prof. F. ~~the~~ formerly came to (1813 &c) with a pulse as full & strong as in the most entonic pleurisy patient unable to lie on his right side & finally lying only on his back. - face flushed - eyes red - severe cough with a snuff coloured expectoration. Force & copious bleeding - calomel & jalap - followed up by neutral salts - finally tepid bath - fomentations followed by counterirritants -

The stomach is apt to sympathise - hence avoid cold liquids, sparingly - severe cramps, distress &c. may result

Mercury is not to be given until the violence of entonic action is subdued or it may fall in with the disease

Case in which a "minute puke" of sulph. zinc. was often of the greatest service

Diuretics are highly useful in breaking up the chain of unwell symptoms - (urine being high coloured)

℞ digit. ʒj senec. & sang. aa ʒjj juniep. bacc. ℥j ℞ spts tuop. ʒjj ether ʒj

Soluble tartar (tartrate pot.) highly useful for local heat &c. (refrig. & diuretic)

℞ Cajeput oil and other terebinthinates

Tonics - Chalybeates. Chalybeate mineral waters &c.

Relapses apt to occur from improper diet &c. - also from riding.

Diet light - not fat. - If pat. is thirsty let him drink hop tea

Splenitis

Pain in left hypoch. - extending over the abdomen - Treat as for other internal inflm. Bleed if symptoms indicate it. Cupping and scarifying. Strong sympathy in the intestines is said to sympathize strongly

Nephritis

pain in the part frequent inclination to pass water - stomach particularly affected - numbness of thighs - perhaps retraction of testicles. May arise from common causes of fever - or from local injury - as calculi. Seldom chronic. Bleeding may be proper to prepare the system. Counterirrit. by episp. & then by savin ointment. Opium especially indicated for the irritation. Camphor shd be used freely. Narcotics by the rectum very efficacious. Neutral salts nitrate of pot. & nit. ether - recommended. Sometimes suppuration

Cystitis

Caused by cantharides (producing infl. of bladder urethra and rectum) though canth. produce rather a local affection. But infl. coming on with chill, ague, fever &c. must be treated as for const. infl.

If the prostrate is inflamed there will be complete obstruction of urethra & rectum, tenesmus, fullness of peri-

nacum. Prof. E. has seen it with a full tense pulse. The catheter shd always be introduced when there are any symptoms indicating it. Always examine for fullness above the pubis. The patient will be apt to mismudge with respect to the necessity. Avoid balsam. Copaiba because it will increase the quantity of urine

There is sometimes a thickening of the bladder. Subacute inf. — perhaps from repelled eruption — very perplexing — Catheter brings away no urine — bladder contracted almost to a ball. Various things are recommended. Prof. E. has found Jamaica oil best — 20 drops at a dose

Various chronic affections of the bladder — very troublesome & perplexing — pus — mucus, & blood so well issue — When there is pain after the use of the catheter, we may suspect a tumour, pus &c. — Case related. When the bladder was ~~injected~~ emptied of urine, it contracted & pressed together raw surfaces (pus goid)

℞ spts camph ℥jj to mucilage ℥j - or if this fails, add Laudanum

Hysteritis

Occurs in puerperal fever - in retroversion &c. (Retroversion occurs between 3° & 4th month - fundus in the perinaeum vom. - excess. vomit. - hysterical symptoms - costiveness, tenesmus - fundus of uterus in perinaeum - os tincae not to be found - orifice of urethra drawn inwards the vulva and into the vagina - a small elastic catheter introduced with great difficulty - Prof. E. has drawn off 3 or 4 quarts of water from the bladder - relieve the symptoms & then reduce the uterus in the same manner in which it came down - keep the patient quiet & recumbent for some - use catheter & enemata also as long as they continue to be needed

Case of incipient amaurosis cured by arsenic - perhaps a neuralgic affection.

Ophthalmia

Infl. of eye and its appendages
When system is not much affected, the ordinary treatment is by astringent washes - alum, sulph. zinc - weak solut. of copper - veget. astring. - mucilages - narcotics

Prof. J. has generally used for mild cases tincture of poppy heads - To the tinct. add an equal quantity of Moseley's tonic solution - and dilute. This makes one of the best collyria - It seems even to be better than Sydenham's Laudanum
Alum curd applied as a poultice
Alum mixed with eggs.

If there is much pain, heat & const. irrit. - bleed from the arm - often it is beneficial - and at least you will feel that you have neglected nothing
Prof. J. introduced cupping here in the year 1802. He found it have great effect in chronic cases. He has also drawn a pint or more of blood by leeches, even to fainting - with no ben-

effect whatever. Hence redness does not of course indicate depletion. The redness may be caused by weakness of the coats of the vessels - and here astringents ~~tonics~~, will relieve. Blisters also to the temples. After all antimony is the most commanding remedy. It will affect the part, not of the circulation which cannot be said of bleeding. It is not adapted to all cases, but is a most commanding remedy.
Cathartics also - especially calomel.
If there is pain in the eye from a foreign body it is always proper to evert the upper eyelid with the handle of a knife or a stick so. then extract the body. The sensation may remain after removal of the cause.
Case of a man from Derby - piece of iron in for 24 hours. some mfl. impossible to extract it without an incision letting out the aqueous hum. he went to N.Y. was treated by local appl. & Salivation - came away with opacity of the cornea.

Iritis

Purulent Ophthalmia

Case of communication by applying an eye glass

Granulations. Prof. S. applies nit. arg. or sul. cop. – it irritates at first – yet the patients beg for it

Said to arise sometimes from checking a gonorrhoea – and then an inflammation should be excited in the urethra

Intermittent – give bark – or better Fowler's solution. If scrofulous give iodine.

Ophthalmia tarsi – apply mercurial ointments – wash out children's ~~eye~~ eyes repeatedly

Stramonium leaves to the temples an admirable thing for pain.

Catarrh. & Influenza Lectured on

Dysentery

Frequent small, bloody stools, with tenesmus. Cullen was acquainted merely with the mild form which occurs without fever. It may be a slight local affection & be removed by a cathartic

Hence Cullen speaks of its being caused by stricture. Give mucilaginous injections. There are two classes of writers Zimmerman & other Germans &c. on one hand who direct refrigerant & astringent cathartics &c. & the Tropical writers Sydenham &c. who direct to determine to the surface &c. — differing entirely. They describe different diseases. For mild dysentery Sydenham directed Senna ½ oz. rhub. ʒj tamarinds ℥j. In Guiffrid on the other hand rhubarb was so fatal in an epidemic dysentery, that the people were strongly prejudiced against the article, for years. In Moseley we may see an account of the two kinds in the same army — ~~from~~ in different detachments located in different places. Severe dysentery is a bilious fever.

Cullen made contagion a part of the definition — this is now pretty much given up. In Berlin parish of Worthington — every family had dysentery but one for a broad — while a Berlin family which had 6 or 8. before moved into Mass. had dysentery at the same time

Nat. feces are said rarely to appear and if they do appear, it is in lumps. Cathartics however may produce nat. feces. Scybala would be caused by stricture and spasmodic action, hence the propriety of mutton broth injections.

If dysent. begins in June you may expect severe cases in Autumn, not so (generally) if it commences in the latter part of summer. Causes same as of remittent viz. cold damp atm. succeeding intense heat of the day. It is a febris intermittens from checked perspiration. Chills, ague, strength sometimes, pain in head back & limbs, prostration, uneasiness, pain &c. at rectum, disposition to go frequently to stool - evacuations mucus streaked with blood. May exhibit a leantery - more or less liver affection. Often synochus - may be typhus. It may require bleeding in a ~~healthy~~ vigorous person as a preparative measure. The East and W. Indian writers describe our dysenteries most accurately.

Stools vary much - sometimes exhibit

lotio carnis - (bloody meat washings) - sometimes pure blood - bring - exhibiting pieces of membrane (like peach blossom) - but not more than in some bilious fevers
The weakening is not great as in diarrhoea but the exhaustion results from the excessive irritation. As this proceeds, up towards the stomach, we have vomiting hiccup - subsultus &c. and death. If the disease is not cured when acute within 48 hours the pat. dies on 3 or 4th day. P.M. exam show various appearances - ulceration &c - little more than we might know before.

Treatment - The principal indication in the synochus grade is to overcome the dis. by translating to surface 1st hot foot - flannel to whole surface - give - sinapisms to feet - in a few instances v.s. to create susceptibility - diluents - diaphoretics - antim. co ipecac. - any herb teas - thorough wort - wine whey (Thorough wort did well if persevered in) - anything to produce free perspiration - even milk whey in large quantities. - (Case of Mr. Herrick - drank 3 qts

in a night - free perspir. - diuretic & cathartic - cured
But large quantities would often be thrown off
especially of thorough work. Opium always
Sometimes let the ipecac vomit. Case - boy
had eaten grapes, apples, cucumbers, &c. - vomited & purged with cal. jal. & antimony - afterwards opium - cured
Mosley recommended glass of ant. 1/2 as a cath.
& to determine to surface. Those who have practised among soldiers speak well of it. Prof.
E. did not like it. - Case of death from the diarrhoea it produced in a delicate person
Salivation rather injured. But in the more malignant form at Hotel Dieu, the commencement of salivation certainly cured -
(& external irritants, &c. there)
When the arterial system was much disturbed
- soft full throbbing pulse - palpitation
2 or 3 grs. of op. 20 or 30 grs calomel - checked
the disease - castor oil in morning to carry off
the changed secretion.
Hysterical symptoms (generally the slight, favorable) were fatal
The disease may be broken upon its commencement but after it has got fairly under way

we can do only palliate with calomel and opium or starch and laud. inject. — open op. 2 cal. at night when the system has been quieted with inject. ℞ Stable opium starch of flour laudanum 1 t. spoonf. — keep the injection up — if this fails try larger quantities of each — if these fail mix up opium with oil and introduce on a suppository. Keep a bed pan under the pat. if necessary. Prof. S. has known cures effected by cath. & diaph. a bed pan being all the while under — It is better however not to give the cath. but to depend on sweating. When the disease was kept up by habit, it might be broken up by vomiting with Moseley's tonic solution.

Some are partial to poultices, or to the abdomen — they do well. Prof. S. has applied ☆ on onion with advantage.

Paucity of urine, and slow pulse are troublesome symptoms. Diluents and mucilages will relieve. Take mucil. gum. ar. with ol. gaulth. ☆. Cat tail flag root sometimes succeeds remarkably well. Sometimes use it to counteract — e.g. copaiba or better decoct. white pine bark in milk — mucilaginous soothing & diuretic.

In the latter stage, astringents — there are a great variety — new ones are introduced every year, often as specifics for dysentery. Acids, as the Euphorbias (E. polycornifolia) — they are deobstruent & acrid — resemble Ipecac. Asclepiadeas are valuable substitutes for Ipecac

A. decumbens is diuretic, diaphoretic, ac-
tive, pain in the bowels when taken in powder.
It is the least powerful of the asclepiades, though
more used than any other. A syrup
is the most powerful diuretic often bowels.

Bilious dysentery – discharges
very fetid – bloody & with bile – not much
mucus – smell attaches itself to your clothes.
In this from the evacuations must be
kept up to evacuate the morbid secretions
& diaphoresis must be kept up.

In mild cases the disease comes on
gradually – pat. not giving up for a day or two.
Treat by giving opium enough at night to
quiet the patient – gr. ope. with ipec. ipecac.
– Add also pediluvium & apts. &c.
Diaphoresis as usual. In the morning he
will have a natural stool – in the afternoon
the disease comes on again – Keep the bowels quiet
Cure in a few days. If opium would not
stay down, give blue pill.

In 1814 & 15 the disease was ma-
lignant – often it came on like cholera
violent vomiting with tenesmus. These
cases were cured. External irritants
thoroughly applied. Calomel & opium
enough to keep the patient quiet for the
night. Towards morning work off the secre-
tions with castor oil. Soon the disease was
so far subdued that it needed nothing more
than rice water with mild tonics & calomel.

Atonic cases occurred resembling
in appearance, cholera malignant – few

stools - sleepy in afternoon - no complaint - pulse soft - easily exhausted - passed - pt. given slight - pt. for in a few days the lamp of life went out - stools crudy (like chol. malig.) Prof. S. lost his first 2 or 3 cases (young ladies) afterwards he roused the system by irritants and stimulants

Rest and quiet is of the highest importance in the treatment of this disease - For cord irritation - also motion of the other muscles increases peristaltic motion

Sydenham directs alternating with laudanum & a cath. of senna & rhub.

Many physicians depend upon giving a dose of castor oil every day. Prof. S. disapproves of this practice

Calumba is the best bitter

Prof. Smith was most partial to Simaruba

Tris. is commended in the highest terms for the latter stages of diarrhoea & dysentery

For tympanitic bowels give cajeput oil Diet should be arrowroot &c.

Hyoscyamus has occasionally been used for opium - it might be used when opium cannot be given. Give of extract 4 to 8 grs of tinct. a table spoonful The Germans are partial to Nux vomica 1/4 gr.

Prof. S. would not give lead, as it is not diaphoretic

In the latter stages allow fruits moderately

Sometimes it is connected with dyspepsia & cured by magnesia and alkalies

Dr Potter succeeded in one epidemic

Case - tepid bath - flannels - Moseley's sol. t. opi. once in 1/2 hour. It finally operated downwards & cured the disease

Ives. Tully. Vol. 2.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

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