

MUNROE, THOMAS

NOTES OF DR. POTTER'S
LECTURES

Notes ~~of~~ of Dr Potter's Lectures

The first week was occupied in an examination of the different theories of fever, as Cullen's, Brown's, Rush's, none of which were supposed perfect. The causes of fever were next discussed; the proximate, it is thought, must be considered as yet unknown. As to nosology, no perfect system has been written and cannot be ~~written~~ as long as the constitutions of men, & climates are so various. A disease may to day be synocha, to morrow synochus, then typhoid and typhus. Diseases in this climate are different now from what they were 40 years ago: as where intermittents then occurred, we now have high malignant fevers. Pneumonia may occur and does without any cough, which is considered one of its symptoms, by nosologists. Persons must be born the same, educated the same, eat the same, cloth & in a word do every thing the same, before they can have the same diseases. If all diseases were the same that is, if similar ones were always the same, they could be prescribed for without seeing the sick.

Nov^r 16th. The subject was the pulse, which Dr. P. thought very useful to have a good knowledge of, & to obtain it requires a servitude generally of many years. Dr. Rush was better acquainted with the pulse than almost any man. It generally points out the propriety of bleeding, but is not always to be depended on without an examination of other circumstances, as the Chinese practice. Inflammatory pulses are generally full & not so however in gastritis & enteritis which are attended with pulses small, scarcely perceptible sometimes, but hard, tense & wiry, which circumstances would prohibit apparently blood letting, but strongly demand it & the pulse will rise immediately. Dr. P. divides diseases first into those produced by heat.

Cholera Infantum.

Remote cause is heat & not marsh miasma as supposed by Dr. Rush: it is not preceded by chill as diseases arising from this cause generally are nor has it intervals.

Exciting cause unripe fruits &c. Prophylactics cleanliness, washing the body every day with cold water, removal to the country which is also a cure, wearing flannel. Cure In the majority

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porter which has lost a part of its carbonic
acid, stale meat &c. the facility of cure equa
to its danger. Symptoms, nausea, vomiting
& pain in the Epigastric & Umbilical regions,
giving place to spasms of the superior & inferior
extremities. Vomiting of bile & discharge
downwards follow the nausea. Cure
Tinct opii in large doses, let not the quan
tity already given deter you from repeating
it, until the disease is cured. For the first
dose, it is useless to give less than 100 drops
& if necessary 50 more may be repeated in 15
minutes. Blisters too slow in operation, Sin
gisms may be applied. These may be used as
auxiliaries, brandy & water, half & half in small
quantities, strong infusion of mint, cinnamon
& other powerfull aromatics. Diluents very im
proper. Another species is called Chronic Chol
era in which the discharges are not so frequent
& continue for several days: this is soon cured
by a dose of medicine acting *oursum* & *deorsum*
Such as balam et. Ipecac. or balam et Tart ant & Pot.

Dys^{en}teria. Nov 22th 1827

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Dysentery is nothing more or less than an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; it prevails in damp situations & humid seasons. In dry seasons the continued bilious or yellow fever prevails. Causes, Marsh Miasma, when produced by this cause, it is inflammatory. Impure substances, as bad food, putrid animal and vegetable matters, a sudden change from salt to fresh provision &c. When it proceeds from these causes, it is generally of the typhoid type. Symptoms, It is sometimes preceded by chill, nausea & vomiting, constipation, diarrhoea, tenesmus, discharges of blood & mucus, no discharge of fecal matter unless produced by purgatives. Proceeding from the latter causes, it cannot be cured by Ven. S. & purgatives as it can when it arises from Marsh Effluvia, but we must change the diet. When it is inflammatory, it must be cured by the strictest antiphlogistic regimen. In one case Potter gave 200 grs calom in 24 hours. It commonly wears the remittent type & then requires V.S. & Calom^p for its cure. Blisters are prejudicial in the inflammatory state, neither are emetics useful unless there

⁶⁰ be nauseated. There is a middle or Typhus state of this disease in which Emetics are proper, followed by balom, when there is not much inflammation; Blisters are a most excellent remedy applied to the arms, thighs or Abdomen. There is a low Typhus state which defies all our art; this should be treated with opium & its effects not suffered to abate, but the dose repeated & increased every 3 hours, and with stimuli the most diffusible as well as permanent; a warm bath of spirit. There is a chronic Dysentery mostly occurring in winter, often produced by diseased liver, or other viscera, for which a combination of balom & opium is used.

Diarrhaea.

It is produced by heat and excited by various indigestible or unhealthy substances received into the Stomach. Sometimes diseased liver or spleen produces a chronic state of it. the worse form is called dysentery in which the food taken in passes off quite undigested. these cases require balom to remove the organic affection, the remedies are as various as the exciting causes, to which they must be suited.

Remittent Fever

This disease in its inflammatory form is cured without the use of Calomel. Bleed, purge and cure your patient, is the short precept of the Professor. It is a higher grade of Intermittent fever only. Bleeding is the best remedy: tongue affords no constant indication: purge in Diarrhea as well as in Constipation. Lay Calomel in the stomach and let it act, then carry it off.

Bleed when it is there in the stomach. Hemorrhage should not take place in this disease when it has been properly treated.

The following formula makes an excellent purgative in bilious diseases -

R. Calom. Jalap, Aloes, Rho. aa gr j
Gambog gr $\frac{1}{4}$. M ft Pill -

Salivation is not necessary where proper remedies are used primarily, but sometimes is, when they have not been.

The Quartan type of Feb. Inter. is more easily cured by Fowler's Solution of Arsenic than by other remedies.

8 Yellow Fever

Is a still higher grade of Intermitent - not contagious, the yellowness occurs from want of bleeding and purging: it has been called by the various names of synochus Interodes, Typhus flavedine cutis, Causus, Calantura, La maladie des Matelots, vomitopne to, La maladie de Siam. Bilious Remittent yellow fever is the proper name. Persons from cold climates have it more severely than those of warm climates in the inflammatory form: Head ache, back ache, hard pulse, dry skin, white tongue constitute the inflammatory variety. There are two other varieties: the congestive form and a still more violent congestive form, in which the patient seems little affected but soon expires. Does the cause act on the blood? it acts on the nervous system certainly in the first place, and the patient dies sometimes in the chill: the disease comes on in a variety of ways according to the type: a soft pulse never occurs - the continuance of the congestive symp

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toms uncertain. A yellowness of the skin is
unfavourable in the beginning. It is not con-
tagious and can be had more than once.
Bleed according to the state, as in a strong
pulse, pain in the head and other marks -
in a depressed pulse bleed a little at a time
through a small orifice and pour in Calomel
in large quantities - 10, 20 or 30 gr doses ter in
die: emetics are improper, leeching useless;
blisters are unnecessary in congestion but
usefull in irritability of the stomach. Opium
and all stimulants always fatal. No bark
or any tonic to be used during convalescence,
which is a state of debility and excitability.
Black vomit proceeds from gastric fluid and
carbonated venous blood in a vitiated state.

Typhus Fever Dec 5. 1828

Commonly expresses a low fever and for-
merly Bilious fever: by some it is understood
to mean a fever from contagion. The cause
produces a high or low fever according to

the constitution. Typhus or low grades of fever occur in inflammatory fevers when they are not evacuated sufficiently. Puerperal and Scarlatina fevers are typhus frequently. Inflammatory fevers are synochus, typhoid and typhus sometimes even in 24 hours. GMP. in the treatment says emetics are highly useful in typhoid fever by acting on the system at large. Stimulants are always injurious, on the contrary evacuants must be employed. Typhus fever arises from human effluvia but is not contagious, it belongs to no fever; is a state of fever only, not a specific fever itself. Contagion is produced by a vitiated secretion. Dec 6th. The intestines, kidneys, and bladder are often affected with inflammation. A chronic inflammation of the stomach of this nature is often mistaken for colic. Bloodletting & cathartics should be used in the first place; then blistering and sweating & leeching: when a local affection is present, small doses

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of Calomel are necessary to cure it. Emetics are usefull in the typhoid state, they rouse the system and Calomel afterwards effects the cure: in this typhoid state the congestion is great and the action weak. The sub-acute and typhoid states are the same. It is apt to run into the typhus. Be cautious in seeking out the condition of the patient, whether to deplete or to stimulate: purges are often necessary. Antimonials are usefull by increasing perspiration. Dr — sweated in this disease till the sweat settled on the floor, as Dr Potter was informed by the landlady with whom he boarded. Old Madeira wine is the best stimulus, Old Sherry and old Lisbon port: the best malt liquors are often usefull: Various other stimulants were mentioned, as Ammonia, Brandy, whiskey, castor, musk, ether &c. From a notion of a putrefactive process going on in Typhus fever, the ancients used antiseptics, as mineral acids, carbonic acid, yeast. Some cases cannot be cured by internal —

Typhus Fever Continued

means and then the external use of turpentine and other stimulant applications are very good. A bath of ardent spirits seven actual cantary have been used in typhus gravior with great advantage.

There are three grades of fever in this disease the inflammatory, typhoid and typhus. The inflammatory is attended with a hard, tense pulse and dry skin, with a local affection: the brain and its appendages are the principal sufferers: the lungs and their membranes are sometimes affected, also the stomach and bowels: antiphlogistic remedies are here necessary. The typhoid immediately follows in grade the inflammatory and precedes the typhus. The point in this, is to determine whether to deplete or stimulate: never saw but one case where the loss of 7 or 8 ounces of blood was not beneficial: this state is transient and soon passes into typhus, which often re

sults from Pneumonia Bilios, Scarlatina and Measles. In this state with a local affection, blisters should be used to remove pain and equalize excitement. Other remedies are mild purgatives; Stimulating diaphoretics to produce a long sweat. Of this variety there are two grades, minor and gravior. Symptoms are, pulse frequent & soft, typhomania, physiognomy very peculiar, skin dry and hot, sweat none or partial, sometimes a diarrhoea, nausea, face flushed, eyes red & pupils dilated; deafness, tongue dry, brown, sometimes black, gums spongy and hemorrhage from them, the eyes, nose and sometimes the hair: petechie. In this state evacuations are seldom necessary or tolerable. We rely principally upon tonics and stimulants, commencing with small doses. Such is in part a representation of the lecture on Typhus Fever.

14 Hepatitis Dec 8. 1828

There are many grades from acute hepatitis to what is called chronic hepatitis. In cold climates an inflammation of the membranes of the Liver is sometimes produced by cold & especially when the liver has been affected by Marsh effluvia. It is more common in warm climates. Calomel is useless in the high inflammatory grades of this disease: use Venesection & Cathartics. A chronic inflammation of this organ occurs sometimes without much or any fever: it is often connected with tuberculous affections of the lungs and liver also. Over distention of the stomach produces the disease in intemperate persons. Disarrangement of the functions of the liver is of two kinds, one with increased & the other with an entire want almost of secretion. A chronic inflammation does occur without any pain in the side. The acute form can & should be cured without Calomel by the use of Venesection & purgatives. When sup-

Hepatitis Continued

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puration takes place and the matter is discharged into the abdomen, the patient dies: It is now & then discharged thro' the lungs by the continuity of the inflammation: sometimes it passes thro' the intestines by passing first thro' the duct or gall bladder. Calculi do form in the parenchyma of the liver and every soft organ of the body. The treatment in the acute form is few. Pect. & purgatives: Calomel in this state is improper, as well as emetics: blisters may be used in the subacute form: Leeches can be employed after the use of general blood-letting. In the chronic form, Calomel or Mercury in some form is necessary, as Calom. Ungt. Hydrag. or blue pill. Letons or issues may be used. Nitric Acid is usefull in the debility attending a long salivation. Employ an abstemious diet, which is easily digested, chiefly of vegetables. The soreness of the chronic state extends often to the stomach & Colic attends it. Bilious Colic proceeds from want of secretion of

Hepatitis Continued.

of bile & is cured by Calomel alone. Enteritis sometimes follows chronic inflammation of the liver. An inflammation of the left lobe is harder to cure than the right & is attended with a pain in the left shoulder.

Splenitis

An inflammation of the spleen produces the secretion of a matter which thickens the coats and substance of the organ: the liver is diseased by heat which does not seem to have any effect upon the spleen: the symptoms resemble those of the liver: hard pulse, white tongue, dry skin & pain in the left side. Treatment consists in the use of the depleting remedies *Ver Sect* & *Cathart.*: the enlargement often continues long after the other symptoms. Mercury in this disease operates slowly and very little! Dark looking ulcers of the legs often attend on this state of enlargement. A vegetable diet & Calomel in small doses are the best remedies here and then chalybeates. Dandelion *Tamaracum* & also *Barberry* tincture has cured this chronic form of the disease.

This disease consists of an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nares & bronchia producing a discharge of mucous matter: it leads to phthisis Pulmon. in scrophulous persons. Children have a catarrh which should be narrowly watched and is apt to terminate in Hydrocephalus Internus: the effluvia of Sulphur have been known to produce it: the partial application of cold, sleeping in damp rooms, newly plastered rooms, damp clothes, or checking perspiration in any manner produce the disease: Habit renders it more frequent still. It is sometimes complicated with the effects of Marsh Effluvia, causing Bilious Catarrh, requiring some modification of treatment, especially more ven Sect: the disease may be prevented in the first instance by inducing perspiration by confinement, foot baths, gentle warm drinks, mild purgatives. Inflammations of parts within the Fauces are named according as different parts

are affected, as *Cynanche Tonsillaris*, *Trachealis* &c: All kinds of remedies have been employed by all kinds of people in this disease. Bleed, give mild purgatives and diaphoretics. In the chronic form Calomel carried to the effect of producing salivation should be used. Purgatives are negatively injurious, *id est*, they do no good: blisters are good: Antimonials, *ver* Saet, & neutral salts should be employed in the inflammatory form of a high degree: local blood letting is usefull: the steam of warm water inhaled is usefull for the cure of the cough, as also the following prescription

Re Gum Ammon ζij
 Paregor — ζj
 Acet — ζiij
 Aqua — $\zeta viij$ *℞. Ol. Oliv. sendens.*
 the Ammoniac easily pulverizable. —
 The warm bath is very good in a low state of Catarrh with a weak pulse.

Called sometimes Peripneumonia: pneumonia properly refers to an inflammation of the substance or parenchyma of the lungs pleuritis implies an inflammation of the pleura: the indications are the same in both.

Inflammation of the substance of the lungs is often attended with a depressed pulse, which requires Ven Sect for its evolution: the pain is more acute in affections of the Pleura.

The varieties of this disease are Pneumonia Biliosa, vera, Astha and Typhoides:

Pneumonia Biliosa

Formerly called Typhoides, occurs in all grades from the highly inflammatory to Typhus Gravior. A severe headache is a strong symptom of the disease: it sometimes proceeds without pain in the side: the tongue first white then yellow, with nausea; for this symptom give emetics; in the high inflammatory form bleed. It occurs in autumn and winter & sometimes

Pneumonia Biliosa Cont.

in spring: tis but seldom we are obliged to stimulate at first: stimulating diaphoretics in this low state are good: blistering has not much effect: the great secret, as Dr. P. says, is to use the lancet & Cathartics: sometimes in the low state it is necessary to pull down with one hand and build up with the other.

Pneumonia Vera.

The symptoms of this disease are generally well known, but it may occur without its usual symptom cough: in this disease V.S. is sometimes required in the cold state to bring out a reaction. When the inflammation extends to the Diaphragm, it is called Paraphrenitis: Pneumonia terminates in suppuration, now and then in the low state in gangrene; in effusion and by V.S. in resolution. In the early stage Ven. Sect. will cure the disease almost alone: Antimonials are necessary after it has proceeded 2 or 3 days: they are not necessary when V.S.

is properly used: the blood is not buffy at first. Antimonials should be made to produce diaphoresis, not emesis: Calomel renders the system more irritable and is not necessary in the first stage of Pneumonia. Opium is only necessary to quiet cough or procure sleep in the last stage. Cold water is a good diaphoretic in the commencement: blisters are not necessary until the strong symptoms are subdued and a local affection, as pain, remains. Local bleeding is here good along with blisters. A torpid state of the lungs requires Calomel in small doses: here the pain is little or none, no expectoration, with a difficulty of breathing. Expectorants may also be used.

Pneumonia Asthma

Is so called, because the usual symptoms of pneumonia are not well marked. The pain is obtuse and more sudden in its attacks, great difficulty of breathing, like asthma.

Pneumonia Aethra

One large bleeding will cure it if adopted very soon: when the pulse is soft a blister. The disease consists in a congestion of the lungs in the pulmonary veins: a cough occurs at first. ~~V. S.~~ blisters are the best remedies. It comes on with alternate chills and heats: pyrexia not always evident: aching headache, face flushed, eyes red, some giddiness, oppression and pain in the breast and a sense of lassitude over the whole body.

Pneumonia Typhoides. See 13.

Does not bear purging and Ven. Sect. in most cases, but in others it does bear both: the former takes place in low situations: the latter in high mountainous situations: the disease terminates sometimes in 12 or 24 hours. The inflammatory type requires V. S. et Purgatives, stimulating diaphoretics & local bleeding: The pulse in the low type evanescent and the disease needs strong stimulants: an emetic at first acts like a charm: in this state the patient dies sometimes

Cynanche Maligna 25
and
Scarlatina Maligna.

Cynanche Maligna is quite different from Scarlat. Malign. and is only a typhus state of Cynan. Tonsillar: Scarlat. Malign. is a new disease, not 100 years old, this is contagious; the other not so. Cynan. Malign. appears in winter and spring, preceded by a chill without reaction and the patient dies on the 3 or 5 day. V S and emetics are not justifiable in Cynanche Mal, but you must use bark & wine. In Scarlatina the face is red like a crabshell; in Cynan pale and deadly-like and the throat is affected synchronously with the system generally, and hemorrhages take place. In Scarlat, the cuticle desquamates and the legs & feet swell. In Cynan Malign, while using bark and wine or brandy toddy, stimulating gar-

26 Cynanche & Scarlatina Malig. Cont.
gles must be used; as one of Capsicum
(red pepper), nitric & muriatic acids diluted
and sweetened with water, the patient being
kept in a warm room. The following is
the mode of using the red pepper internally
and also as a gargle: viz take of the
small red pepper two table spoonfulls, or
Common Cayenne pepper three do, and
fine salt two tea spoonfuls; beat them
into a paste and pour on half a pint boil-
ing water and strain when cold and then
add an equal quantity of very sharp vine-
gar: the dose for an adult is a table spoon
full every half hour: In Scarlet & Sca-
rlet generally be employed: purges, of Calomel, when
they can, should be used: if not, an emetic:
It is necessary to check diarrhoea by astring-
ent injections or opium: when a bilious state
occurs, emetics are very usefull. Blisters can
generally be employed before the putrid symptoms

occur. Tonics are usefull for the dropsical symptoms occurring after Scarlatina: Dr P has used Tinct. Guaiac. given in new milk. Desquamation does not always take place, when it does, the time is not regular: petechiae occur in both diseases with a very fatid breath in the second stage. The inflammation descends sometimes to the trachea & bronchia. White and yellow spots occur in Cynanche; copperish spots in Scarlat: this latter disease is contagious & occurs but once: Cynanche is not & occurs or may occur several times. Diaphoresis in Scarlat. is scarcely necessary; it comes on with shiverings, sickness & anxiety, a stiffness in the neck, uneasiness in the fauces & hoarseness of voice: the fauces are deep red with tumour, spots soon appear, which falling off discover ulcerations. Cynanche Pharyngea, inflammation of the Pharynx is cured like Cynanche Tonsillar.

28 *Cynanche Parotidea*

This disease is of two kinds, one contagious, the other not. The former variety cannot be propagated within 5 feet except in a close room and shews itself in 7 or 9 ~~days~~ ^{days} after exposure: it attacks one or both parotids occasionally: if in one, it never appears in the other. V. S. is seldom necessary and no external applications: sometimes a cooling cathartic may do good: an emetic may be used when nausea attends. When translated, it attacks, in men, the testes, the mammae in females, but seldom the latter: in them medicine is seldom or never necessary, but in men it requires antiphlogistic means: it is never translated except from cold or excitement when the disease is in the parotid. Dr Potter thinks the testes become schirrous from the translation of the disease in some cases. No cold applications should be employed.

Phrenitis

Dec 18 1828 29

An inflammation of the brain itself or of the membranes: in the latter case the pain & all the symptoms are more violent than in the former: Phrenitis is caused by blows, violence to the head in any manner, by the sun, passions of the violent kind, ardent spirits &c. The symptoms, are intolerance of light & noise, redness of the face & eyes with turgescence, heat great, thirst, pulse small, strong & frequent. To point out the vigorous measures necessary in this affection, the Professor said "Carthago delenda est." Put the patient in a cool, quiet, dark room: use V S to produce a diminution of the symptoms & repeat it according to circumstances. Cooling cathartics, not Calomel should be used in the first stage: apply to the head a bladder of ice & keep it there until melted: Sup. Tart Pot. is a good purgative: the cold bath up to the neck has been employed with advantage, & repeated whenever the symptoms recur: blisters are not useful in the high stage of inflammation. The opening of the Temporal artery is also useful.

30. Chronic Inflammation of the Brain

The symptoms of this disease are, pain in the head, pale face, hard pulse, no delirium, and slow bowels. This chronic inflammation of the brain often produces Hydrocephalus Internus, which is divided into Idiopathic and Symptomatic: The first is produced by violence done to the brain or head. There is no such thing as Serous Apoplexy, or Hydrocephalic Apoplexy. Hydrocephalus Internus is produced by neglected Catarrh & Remittent fever: that from violence is attended with a frequent & hard pulse, which continues untill effusion takes place, when the pulse becomes slow: then also the pupil is dilated: pain attends from the first: V. S. & Calomel urged thro' the bowels by some drastic cathartic. Blisters should be used when the disease arises from weak vessels without inflammation: the disease arises at no time from sympathy with the stomach or from worms: the dilated pu:

pid is merely symptomatic: the senses are unusually acute and the thirst great. Dr Potter thinks the effused fluid can be removed.

Apoplexy.

Dec 17.

When death takes place suddenly in this disease, the vessels were in great congestion and burst into the ventricles. Cullen's definition is defective. It is an increased action of the heart upon the congested vessels of the brain ending in effusion. The symptoms are, vertigo, headache, sickness or pain in the stomach, diminution of the strength, muscae volitantes, tinnitus aurium, tension over the forehead, flushing, pain in the occiput, slight blindness, noises, palpitation, night mare, drowsiness, hemiplegia. Apoplexy can be mistaken for injuries produced by external violence, followed by inflammation or concussion.

A gelatinous fluid is found on the brain from inflammation from external violence sometimes. Upon dissection & opening the skull, a profuse discharge of blood takes place from the veins on the surface of the brain: the arteries all are injected, the tunica arachnoidea red & opaque, not transparent, the pia mater shews great vascularity and is of a red colour, like a salmon brick; the substance of the brain is harder & when cut shews the red arteries: the ventricles are enlarged & the communication also: blood is found in various parts of the brain, sometimes in the substance; nevertheless blood is not always found extravasated, but the vessels are congested in this case: the Plexus Choroidea is affected sometimes with vesicles: in Paraplegia the blood is found in the lower part of the brain, near the spinal marrow: blood is found both in the Cerebrum and Cerebellum, oftener in the latter. Cavities have

been found in the brain of persons who have had
 apoplexy, supposed to be occasioned by former
 effusions of blood afterwards taken up. The
 liver is often affected in this disease. The
 predisposition is well known, it is transmit-
 ted by parents to their offspring. Pregnant
 women are often seized with apoplexy, which
 is mistaken for Puerperal Convulsions. Serous
 Apoplexy, so called, is produced by a chronic
 disease which causes the effusion of fluid. When
 the effusion exists, some exciting cause may
 produce sudden death. Persons have fallen
 dead with effusion of blood: the fluid secre-
 ted in the brain is not coagulable as the serum
 of the blood is. In Phrenitis there is no conges-
 tion, and but merely an increased action of
 the arteries: in Apoplexy there is a congestion
 previously existing and the increased action acts
 upon it. Those who are predisposed to Apoplexy
 and are intemperate in eating & drinking, should

Apoplexy Continued

diminish the quantity of animal food & strong drink gradually, not suddenly, use exercise and lie on a hard bed: Treatment - the patient should be immediately bled & an injection thrown up the rectum and a large dose of Calomel given through the mouth. There is no danger of producing palsy or dropsy by blood letting in this disease. Dr Potter has bled until syncope supervened, until there was no circulation. Open an artery when you cannot draw enough from the veins. Paralysis follows an attack of apoplexy sometimes, with a tense pulse; in this case nothing relieves the patient so much as blood letting. Purging is only auxiliary. When the patient is somewhat relieved and congestion continues, Calomel in 20 to 30 gr doses is the best remedy. Emetics are improper even when apoplexy proceeds from repletion: they stimulate too much. Venesection in this state will produce emesis, which

diminish the quantity of animal food & strong drink gradually, not suddenly, use exercise and lie on a hard bed: Treatment - the patient should be immediately bled & an injection thrown up the rectum and a large dose of Calomel be given through the mouth. There is no danger of producing palsy or dropsy by blood letting in this disease. Dr Potter has bled until syncope supervened, until there was no circulation. Open an artery when you cannot draw enough from the veins. Paralysis follows an attack of apoplexy sometimes, with a tense pulse; in this case nothing relieves the patient so much as blood letting. Purging is only auxiliary. When the patient is somewhat relieved and congestions continues, Calomel in 20 to 30 gr doses is the best remedy. Emetics are improper even when apoplexy proceeds from repletion: they stimulate too much. Venisect in this state will produce emesis, which

here occurs when the action of the heart is diminished and does not then produce injury. Blisters are unnecessary and useless in this disease. Calomel is the best remedy.

Epilepsy

Dec. 29

Called also Morbus Sacer & Morbus Comitialis. It consists in a certain mobility of the brain and is often curate: the brain is the sole seat of the disease: the blood vessels are indirectly debilitated by the action of the heart & arteries and the disease is induced by stimuli. Persons in this state are apt to talk incoherently & are said in vulgar parlance to be cracked: the disease attacks frequently in the night because that is a state of debility. A depression of the skull bone will produce the disease which being relieved will cause the disease to disappear. Large doses of narcotics are said to cause it: stramonium also: substances acting on the

Epilepsy Continued

stomach and mental affections, deep thought, and strong passions. Sudden fright may excite the disease and the sight of a person in the disease produces the disease sometimes in others by imitation. Those who die of epilepsy often shew marks of congestion in the brain & the disease sometimes terminates in apoplexy and paralysis. Letting causes it as some say. Some remarks were here made on the influence & nature of the passions on this affection: fear is the abstraction of courage and is debilitating; terror is stimulating as well as horror, which is caused by a disgusting object. The *Aura Epileptica*, a symptom of epilepsy, is not well accounted for; it advances, like something creeping, to the brain from any distant part of the body & when arrived there causes a paroxysm. The intellect is impaired by a continuance of it & the patients become fantastical. An attack is marked by vertigo, nausea & pain in the stomach, and the *aura epileptica*

and suddenly the patient falls to the ground in violent convulsions. Catalepsy is a species of the disease, in which the person is comatose a great part of the day but does not lose the powers of sense & motion: the pulse is slow but full. The tongue is apt to be thrown from the mouth & injured by the teeth, there is a foaming from the mouth & upon the going off of the fit, the patient remains sleepy and arises afterwards without knowing what has passed; sometimes he jumps up suddenly. The pulse is generally frequent & rather strong, sometimes slow. When hereditary Dr Potter thinks it incurable. It arises sometimes from the irritation of carious teeth. - A ligature will sometimes stop the aura epileptica and prevent an attack of the disease. The cure depends more upon the avoidance of exciting causes & a light diet than upon V & S and other means: an issue in the neck is useful. The suppression of an old discharge will give

Epilepsy Continued

rise to the disease. A variety of treatment is recommended. Tonics are to be used with circumspection, according to the state of the patient. A variety of metallic tonics have been used, those of iron & copper especially, with great advantage, as the following,

R Cupri Ammoniac. gr $\frac{1}{4}$

Sulph Zinc — gr $\frac{1}{2}$ M ft

Pulv et detur ter in die, gradatim aucta dose.

Arsenic has been used, also Sulph. Zinc, Acet, plumbi. Nitrus argenti, Caustic. Vegetable Alkali in large doses. The following

Recipe is advised —

R Extr Dat Stramon — ℥j

Oxyd Zinc — ℥ij

Sulph Cupri — ℥j M ft

Pill xxx, una ter in die or mane, meridie et nocte. Mercury is another remedy which has cured Epilepsy, sometimes but has often failed.

Hæmoptoe. Dec 31. 1828

This disease sometimes follows amputation of a limb: Congestion in the veins is favourable

to it. Heat produces an expansion of the blood, which often ends in this disease: changes also in the weather & cold in any form producing a check of perspiration. Wounds of the chest produce Hæmoptoe & are generally fatal: arterial blood mixed with air is generally thrown up in this case by cough. It is produced also by substances sticking in the throat. It should be distinguished from hæmorrhages from other parts, as from the nose, fauces, mouth & stomach: it is sometimes carried from the lungs into the stomach and again thrown up by vomiting; here it is distinguished by the florid colour of the blood, as if thrown directly from the lungs. The symptoms are sometimes a cough, especially in scrophulous subjects, a difficulty of breathing, sometimes a pain in the chest, a heat at the end of the sternum, a saltish taste in the mouth, a tickling at the larynx producing a half hawk & cough, bringing a small

40 Hemoptoe continued

quantity of blood. at first but afterwards larger quantities. Persons can be cured of the disease when not complicated with a scrophulous predisposition. When without predisposition the disease is without danger. It is caused by obstructed menstruation which when removed the symptoms of hemoptoe go off and the danger is removed. Cure - this depends upon the lowest kind of diet, weak acids, anti phlogistic regimen, and Venesection: the combination of acetate of lead & opium arrests the disease, but it appears again unless the patient has been reduced very low before exhibiting it: mild cathartics & sponges. Digitalis acts by diminishing the sensibility, it almost extinguishes the pulse, but being omitted, the pulse returns to its former state: Dr Potter thinks it as useless as any other weed picked up in the fields. All the astringents have been used but with little advantage; they should never be employed except in a very low state of the

system. Flannel should be worn through the year by persons subject to this disease. Blisters may be used in a reduced state of the system. Gentle exercise, in a carriage or on board a ship is often used with great advantage. Severe exercise is however injurious especially to persons who have constant discharges from the lungs.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

This disease is more frequent now in proportion than formerly and this fact is accounted for by several causes, as the damper or ~~wetter~~ ^{moister} state of our climate, the lighter dressing used, marsh effluvia, acting first on the liver and thence irritating the lungs. It is defined to be a spitting of purulent matter with night sweats and hectic fever: this definition is not accurate as it includes the last stage only of the disease and it certainly has a first stage. It commences with a cough, hæmoptoe sometimes and pain in the chest. There are several varieties of

Phthisis Pulmonalis

the disease: first, the chronic bronchitis, having the symptoms of phthisis arising from catarrh: second the scrophulous form: third that from pneumonia: fourth from malconformation which is attended with a cough early: The scrophulous phthisis is not attended with so much fever as the catarrhal and not indicative of so much antiphlogistic treatment. The disease is brought on more by catarrh than any thing else: this is the only form of the disease in which mercury can be used, except that arising from an affection of the liver which produces cough & may finally end in phthisis. In this variety, small bleedings, mild cathartics, external irritants, with mercury are used with advantage. Obstructed menstruation is somewhat connected with phthisis: it occurs sometimes from a long standing cough & then both symptoms can be cured by V S and Calomel. Another variety, the fifth, of phthisis arises from or follows asthma, either

hereditary or acquired. Phthisis also arises from several exanthematous diseases and from Psora, when they are repelled by cold or other means. It may be produced by the cessation of an old discharge either natural or accidental, as the menses and that from an old discharge or running ulcer. Various passions, as grief & love also produce it. Phthisis Calculeosa is another variety: a hard pulse is caused by a calculus in the lungs which continues so even under T. S. Dr Beddoes introduced digitalis as a remedy in phthisis: he also employed atmospheric air with a greater and a less quantity of oxygen with out any benefit. Petous and issues are serviceable only in the chronic inflammatory stage of the complaint, but not in the suppurative stage. Emetics are not usefull in any stage of the complaint and are a bad substitute for venesection. Hectic fever comes with a chill between 12 & 2 o'clock, followed by a fever

Phthisis Pulmonalis

which continues till morning, sometimes in the form of double tertian. All the balsams have been used, as tar water, splinter tea, junctop tea. Emetics are however usefull in Phthisis Trachealis as a palliative. Lichen Islandicus is the best tonic in the disease, as it does not stimulate & contains a nourishing matter. The famous Bleoona of South America was once an imaginary specific: it stimulates somewhat & is improper in the inflammatory stage. It is a bark similar to the Cinchona, but its character is not well known. It checks hectic fever for a time but it returns with more violence & the patient is carried off in a short time. Several medicines produce the same effect, as those which produce a strong influence on the stomach, as arsenic. Mercury &c. Dr Potter says Phthisis of the scrophulous kind is incurable in the state of medicine at the present time. Tussilage is useless. The fumes of stimulating articles have been employed with little or no effect, sometimes with obvious injury to the patient.

Is produced by a suppression of perspiration, when the parts concerned are predisposed. It occurs chiefly in cold climates where there are vicissitudes of weather. It is subject to metastasis. It is an affection of the ligaments, tendons & muscles: in this disease suppuration does not take place in seropulous dispositions. When not cured in the inflammatory acute stage, the disease is apt to terminate in the chronic variety & other miseries. Rheumatism does not terminate fatally because it affects parts not vital. The disease is general & local, both inflammatory; All the varieties of rheumatism are the same, differing only in degree: paralytic rheumatism is a variety mentioned by Dr Duncan. Rheumatism in the loins is called Lumbago: in the hip Sciatica. Syphilitic rheumatism is only a rheumatism brought on by cold when the subject has Syphilis: Mercurial when he is under the influence of mercury. Dr P. says the term chronic rheumatism is abused, as when the patient is going about, at the time has

Rheumatismus

ing a hard pulse. Diagnosis: Dr Potter thinks it is not hereditary as gout is: the remote and exciting causes are different in the two diseases: rheumatism does not often attack the viscera: it occurs in younger persons: gout does not attack the muscles. Rheumatism may however fall on parts which have been gouty & then produce a gouty rheumatism. It sometimes attacks parts about the lower ribs near the liver resembling Hepatitis: the head also is affected by it, as well as the neck. The disease is sometimes translated to the heart, when the pulse is irregular, with anxiety, restlessness, coldness of the skin: the pulse, tho' irregular, is strong enough to bleed, which must be done & purges given: the pulse then becomes regular, altho' the system is much depressed & apparently sinking. The cure of rheumatism is conducted on the antiphlogistic plan: Bleed until there is no disease: rheumatism bears the loss of more blood than other diseases: after general bleeding use it locally

when necessary i. e. when pain remains. Opium is highly injurious in this state. Dr P. says Calomel has no place in this stage; it is too irritating. Any thing lessening the action of the heart is usefull. Neutral salts & antimonials are to be used, but stimulating diaphoretics are improper & purgatives are unnecessary, mild laxatives answer sufficiently well. In chronic rheumatism Dr Potter says he would bleed largely & take Calomel. It is very difficult to salivate in acute rheumatism or wherever there is a local affection. Warm climate or the warm bath is good in the chronic form, as well as Sulphur & Sulphureous waters. Blisters are usefull in the chronic form, they give only temporary relief. Guaiacum grs v and Tart Antim gr $\frac{1}{4}$ is a good remedy in the disease, or the Vol. Tinct may be used. Arsenic & Stramonium are used. Phytolacca scandria is another remedy which is usefull and has cured long standing severe cases. The Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) in the form of decoction is

another usefull remedy and acts like quaiacum. The Bone-set, Cupatorium Perfoliatum, is also a good remedy.

Paralysis. Jan 7. 1829

It is only a symptom of apoplexy i.e., a compression of the nerve going to the part affected by the palsy, either at its orizen or in its course. There is a general & a local palsy. There are two forms of this disease viz, Paraplegia and Hemiplegia: the former is when one half of the body taken transversely is affected with Palsy: the latter occurs when one side of the body suffers. Hydatids are said to produce this disease: Professor Potter says they are not caused by animalcules, but are the effects of inflammation. We know not how the compression is produced, but the disease is known by its effects. It is an inflammatory disease and often the forerunner of apoplexy, & requires the same treatment that it does. An effusion of blood into the ventricles will not always cause

apoplexy, as described in books, but palsy. The Linctus with Calomel is the only true remedy: the pulse is tense and hard, not frequent, sometimes slow, skin natural, tongue sometimes whitish, except when the disease is chronic or very long standing. When T. S. is unavailing, then Calomel is the best remedy: all external stimulants are useless, according to Dr P. Mustard seed however is a good stimulating cathartic. Cold sometimes causes Palsy in old people by accumulating the blood in the veins. Setous Lissacs are usefull. The warm bath is injurious except when the patient has been reduced. Narcotics produce palsy. Working in mines also brings it on. A temperate diet must be employed in the cure of the disease. Paralysis often follows the Colica Pictonum from lead, which diminishes the excitability of the whole system and of the bowels especially. (Persons who work in leather have always pale faces from the effects of the leather). Palsy is produced by needles pass-

ing through the body. It also occurs from a long continued inflammation of the muscle concerned.

Our Tonic is a remedy which has acquired great reputation in palsy, but attention must be had to the variety of the disease: it cannot be usefull when the disease primarily depends on the brain, as in hemiplegia: it is good however usefull in paraplegia. Dr Potter has used caustic alkali in the disease with advantage.

Paralysis Senilis arises either from compression or from previous apoplexy. Mercurial frictions have been used successfully in paraplegia.

The stimulating oils have been used: the Moxa also should be tried. (A substitute for the Moxa is found in cotton, which being moistened by solution of nitre is placed upon the affected part surrounded by a ring of metal; turpentine is poured upon the cotton, which is then set on fire and suffered to burn down: Dr Baker.)

Is an inflammation of the stomach particularly. in this disease we cannot give purges on account of the nausea: the distinction between Phlegmonic and Erythematic made by Cullen is unnecessary, as one part involves another neighbouring part when inflamed. It may be produced by various causes acting peculiarly on it when weakened by previous causes: it is symptomatic and idiopathic, the ~~latter~~ ^{former} arising from secondary or remote causes; the ~~former~~ ^{latter} from causes acting directly on the organ. There is a chronic form of the disease arising from the acute and resembling or causing dyspepsia. It is symptomatic in bilious fever &c, causing black vomit. It arises from cold or damp, from acrid matters ingested or evolved in the stomach: from blows or contusions on the abdomen or even on the back: cold water or cold drinks: when arising from this cause it often produces violent inflammation of the organ, requiring energetic treatment. Going into water or damp air in a heated state produces it.

Gastritis.

Over distention of the stomach causes chronic gastritis. The internal causes are, inflammation of the vicinity, calculi in the kidneys, matters secreted in the stomach: When produced by poisons, we must employ the antidotes, if known: albumen or the white of eggs in cases from Cor. Sublim: Yellow Bark for Tart. Emet. The pulse is small, depressed, scarcely to be felt, but well known to one skilled in pulse feeling; the system apparently oppressed and sinking: it requires V. S. in small quantities, frequently repeated, when the pulse rises: the stomach rejects every thing taken in and no purgative remains long enough to have any effect. The warm bath is only usefull in the second stage. Blisters also are usefull when the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued. Mercurial frictions may be employed. Chronic inflammation sometimes occurs, producing the symptoms of dyspepsia, arising from the acute & some primary agents. Ol. Olivar. has been used with advantage: frictions with oil over the abdomen. Enema should be used.

Enteritis.

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Is nearly allied to Gastritis in cause & cure, differing chiefly in the irritability of stomach. The pulse is small & frequent. the disease is often mistaken for Colic. Dr Potter does not regard Cullen's division into phlegmonic and erythematic, such distinction is unnecessary & useless. It is distinguished from Colic by the extent of the pain, the hard, wiry, strong pulse, hot skin & dry: the pain is about the Umbilicus chiefly. Ven. Lett in small quantities, purgatives are the chief remedies. Mercury is not advisable in this disease. Local bleeding must be employed after general. Enteritis is sometimes symptomatic or arises from other diseases.

Hæmorrhoids. Jan 12. 1829

Is a discharge of blood from the vessels of the extremity of the rectum: when there are tumours without a discharge of blood, it is called the blind piles: the other is the open piles. Another division is internal and external, sanguineous and serous: The tumour is a state of ecchy-

Hæmorrhoids.

mosis and the blood certainly venous: it often depends upon an affection of the liver, perhaps always. It is symptomatic and idiopathic; the latter from causes acting directly on the rectum and the former from causes driving the blood to the vessels. It comes on sometimes with a chill and other symptoms of a general disease. The disease should be cured in all cases, except in some particular cases: this a disputed point, at least was formerly. The tumours are formed by an effusion of blood into the cellular membranes, sometimes they become very hard, the veins sometimes tho' not often varicose. The cure should be attempted as soon as the disease appears: the remote causes be avoided, as intemperate diet, constipation &c. When the vessels are hardened and somewhat insensible, they require stimulants such as Cor. Sublim, and astringents. At their first appearance they may often be cured by an astringent wash. Bougies may be employ-

ed to dilate the Canal. Sulphur & Balsam in large doses have been employed to advantage. When bleeding takes place, the vessels may be taken up, if seen, or pressed by a bougie. If lymph is thrown out and the tumours become hardened, it is necessary, in order to give ease, to cut them out, the arteries being tied. The operation is very important.

Nephritis.

The kidneys are subject to suppuration in all degrees: it is produced directly by certain substances, by sympathy with the stomach, also by calculi in the kidneys, by blows on the abdomen and back. Cold produces the disease, also certain vegetables, as turnips, poke &c. When the disease arises from ingesta, eject them by vomits or deject them by Magnesia. The treatment varies according to the cause, as those just mentioned, calculi & cold. Calomel is improper. Dr. P. says blisters may be used even in Nephritis.

Jan 15 1829

Asthma was formerly applied to every case of difficult breathing, but it is necessary to confine the term to a particular disease depending upon a peculiar condition of the nerves upon which the lungs depend for their power. Dyspnoea is another disease less violent than asthma which is hereditary, but may be acquired from catarrh & pneumonia nothd. Temporary asthma may be produced by light substances floating in the air. Cullen following Hoffman, supposed asthma to be a spasmodic affection of the muscular fibres of the bronchia: this cannot be the case, there are no muscles in the bronchia, the cause is a great quantity of blood in the veins of the lungs, producing a compression of the air vessels and wheezing. Catarr. Suffoc. resembles asthma except that the air vessels are filled with mucus. Asthma seldom appears early in life: its attacks are sudden with a sense of stricture or tightness across the

Chest, inspiration & expiration performed with great difficulty, a cough, a difficulty in speaking; the cough relieving the lungs, the patient becomes easy and sleeps: the pulse sometimes natural tho' generally more frequent than usual & weak: in the beginning sometimes hard & full and then it is also slow: the face in early life full and eyes protuberant: the pulse often irregular. When the pulse is weak, then stimulants may be used. At the attacks the urine is abundant & pale: after it is over, some difficulty remains in breathing, increased on exercise. Dyspepsia attends the disease and it often ends in Dropsy. It always proves fatal sooner or later. It ends in some young persons in phthisis, but sometimes in them is cured by the development of the body. The treatment is divided into that of the disposition and that of the paroxysm: A light diet chiefly of meat, little and not much at a time, no late suppers; flannel worn continually, light exercise, change of

of air constitute the former: that of the paroxysm consists at first in Ven Sect, which relieves the paroxysm, but when the disease has continued and the lungs are much weakened, this remedy is unavailing. Purgings does no good in asthma only because the remedy is not carried to a sufficient extent. The same may be said of other diseases of the lungs. Dr Potter says the remedy is not carried far enough: he relates the case in which diarrhoea came on, and the patient had no asthma during its continuance: he had well nigh died however and who would run this risk to cure asthma. After the continuance of the disease some time, the stimulating balsams may be employed along with mild emetics to carry off the secretions. Blisters do no good. Stimulating antispasmodics have been employed & sometimes with advantage: they should not however be employed in the beginning of the disease, but the congestion be overcome by Ven Sect. Smoking of Stramonium

leaves has succeeded in curing the disease. *Brum Americanum* or Skunk cabbage has been employed. Metallic tonics will often be usefull in keeping off a paroxysm.

Pertussis.

This disease is epidemic, contagious & propagated by its effluvia, a secretion from some part and producing its own disease: some persons will not take it, as is the case with some other contagious disease: there is not always much fever, we should however bleed, tho' there be not, and the patient will recover much sooner: in this contagious disease there is no eruption & in old people it is more severe, yet it is frequently mortal in children not weaned. The chief danger is from the supervention or addition of catarrh. When the cough continues some time & the lungs are almost emptied of air, the air rushes in suddenly and produces the whoop: this may occur in other diseases: the continuance of this is various. Dr P. does not think the contagious diseases are of a certain ne-

Pertussis

cessary length: this lasts from one month to three: the ordinary length is six weeks, yet it is much according to the season. During the cough, the blood being prevented from passing easily thro' the lungs, the face is suffused, the eyes red & protuberant, haemorrhage takes place from the nose, ears and sometimes eyes: vomiting also often occurs during a paroxysm. It is more dangerous when combined with catarrh or pneumonia, especially with a tendency to phthisis: these cases require venesection in a greater degree. Emetics in Dr P's opinion are not generally usefull, but when the lungs are oppressed with mucus they are of great benefit. Anodynes do not produce any good effect but a bad one, except when the disease is on the wane. Purgatives are not required, nothing is gained by them & laxatives are sufficient for every good effect. Expectorants are usefull only when the disease is declining. In the latter stage of this disease complicated with symptoms of

Pertussis.

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phthisis, the oleum Pulegii in 2 or 3 drops increased gradually is a very good remedy: other remedies such as musk & castor have been employed. Change of air or diet will often cure the cough which remains in this stage. Sub. Carb Potas has been employed thus -

R₂ Sub Carb. Potas - ℥j

Aqua ——— ℥iij solve.

A perspiration continued some time will often effect a cure of the cough which now & then continues when the other symptoms have disappeared.

Rubeola

Measles have a tendency to run together in clusters, hence called Corymbosi, like a bunch of grapes. The disease is subject to irregularities, as the chill & fever without eruption and other forms: it occurs once in about every five or six years. In Scotland a form of measles occurs called verles. Measles come on with chills, pain in the head & back with catarrhal symptoms, as hoarseness, sore throat, cough, pneumonia

ie inflammation also: the eruption is not critical. it is spread by the atmosphere & contagion. Coma attends especially in children: the eyes are red and swollen and tears acrid run down the cheeks: this symptom is characteric: the discharge from the nose is acrid also & excoriates the parts. The fever comes on with the affection of the lungs: the perspiration appears sometimes: the eruption appears on the third or fourth day, first on the face, then the breast & so down the body: haemorrhage from the nose sometimes takes place & affords some relief: on the fourth day of the eruption the pimples begin to desquamate and fall off. Can the disease be propagated by inoculation? Dr Potter asks the question & thinks it cannot. There is no secretion under the skin like the small pox: it can however be propagated by the effluvia before the eruption appears. On the 9th or 11th day all traces of it disappear. A diarrhoea will appear at this time, unless the patient

has been bled & purged. Pneumonic inflammation often remains & is dangerous to those predisposed to consumption especially. When the eruption is purple & the pulse typhoid, the disease is more dangerous & requires tonics & stimulants: sometimes the eruption produces something like petechiae or vibices: Treatment - keep the patient in a moderate temperature, neither hot nor cold, give mild drinks, employ V & I & purging. In the low purple measles stimulants such as Vol. Alkali, bark & wine are required. If the eruption disappears & the pulse becomes weak, a blister will bring it out or an emetic sometimes & Ven Sect. In the second stage warm drinks, antimonial powders & a gentle treatment are required.

Variola.

Vaccination is not, in Dr Potter's opinion, a prophylaxis against the small pox: its effects go off in some years & has introduced a new disease, the varioloid, which is a bastard variola begotten on a vaccination: so says Dr Potter.

Variola

The Variola may & does arise from natural causes. it is traced no further back than the time of the Arabian physicians. Inoculation properly managed is not a dangerous thing. When taken by inoculation it appears in less time than when taken in the natural way. Dr Potter says it does arise wherever there is a certain concurrence of circumstances to produce it. It has been said that the disease was brought into Europe by the Crusaders: this is not however a fact, for it has been proved to have existed in England before this time from various records. Inoculation was practiced first in China & was introduced from Turkey into England by Lady Montague in 1722. In the preceding year (1721) it had been introduced into Boston by the Rev Dr Mather. The persons improper for inoculation are, those with fever, a local disease, psora, pregnant women, syphilitic persons, tinea capitis. The most simple mode of preparation for inoculation is confining the patient to a

vegetable diet, as is practiced by the Brahmins. Dr. Vetterton first used the mode of preparation by depletion in England. The best way to inoculate is merely to destroy the cuticle or insert the matter under the cuticle by the point of the lancet. The best mode of preparation is to place the body under the influence of mercury, which renders the variola very mild. The eruptions are first papular, then vesicular, and lastly pustular. The disease may be distinguished by the pulmonary exhalation, which is peculiar. If the pustule in varioloid be opened before the matter is well formed, the poison is destroyed. The fever of small pox by inoculation requires nothing but the cool regimen, cool drink & air, but in the natural way Calomel is required & some depletion. Taken in the natural way without preparation, it is the most dangerous & fatal disease in the world. The poison may be carried to a great distance by various mediums & clothes, even by flies!! and dogs! by the latter

in their hair, whence it is received into the lungs. If a woman in the fifth month of pregnancy have the small pox, the fetus will have the eruptions on it, for abortion is not always caused by the disease. The confluent form may produce the distinct and vice versa, according to the state of the patient. The patient has a sore throat sometimes & much swelling and now & then suffocation, yet the disease kills by the influence of the poison on the nervous system. In the low state of the confluent form, the stimulating plan is necessary. Calomel will often render the disease mild, when taken already into the system. The secondary fever occurs sometimes when the pustules are few, yet soon passes off. The best time for inoculation is warm weather; marsh fevers cause the disease to assume an intermitting form. All exercise of a violent kind must be avoided during the continuance of the fever, as it will produce violent fever & a copious eruption. Vaccination - there may be a local inflammation of the vaccine poison without an affection of the system & the subject afterwards receive

the Variola: Varioloid is produced ~~is produced~~ by a mixture of the variolous & vaccine matters and it may produce the variola in persons not already affected by the variola itself. Varioloid is a disease begotten by variola on imperfect vaccination: the fever of varioloid lasts 72 hours and goes off, leaving the patient much debilitated, that is when the patient has been vaccinated & then receives the small pox: in this case if the eruption does not forthcome, the fever, as said before, lasts 72 hours. The vaccine will not always affect the system, but this is not the case with variola: the vaccine disease is the variola deteriorated by passing thro' the vaccine race: this doctrine Dr Potter asserted when he first lectured in the University of Maryland. When small pox matter is inoculated upon a perfect vaccination, the inflammation proceeds till the 8th day and disappears without fever. On vaccination the inflammation appears on the 3^d or 4th day, on the 5th or 6th it is papular & then soon pustular, depressed in the middle & raised at the edges, the vesicle more

Variola

transparent than in small pox, which is cloudy. the matter is better on the 12th day, tho' it should remain till it falls off. The varioloid gives to a person vaccinated perfectly the varioloid: to one not so, the small pox: the pustules are less numerous than in variola: the cuticle is thicker on the vesicle, with little secretion of pus: the straw-coloured pus in variola is the best: the pustules are more conical & contain but badly formed pus. The varioloid seldom leaves any pits, the scabs disappear or fall off in 10 or 12 days from their appearance. If the disease be violent, it resembles the small pox in its accession, it comes on with a distinct chill; enteritis sometimes attends the varioloid with a small, frequent pulse, as occurred 1822 in this City (Baltimore). Varioloid & varicella are as different as the small and big pox, to employ the language of the Professor. Chicken pox cannot be propagated by inoculation: the fever is less & the pustules contain a little watery fluid: the eruption is conical, tho' sometimes

large and then is called Swine pox: it is vesicular from the beginning.

Hydrophobia. Jan 26. 1829

This disease originates in the dog, the wolf & fox only, which animals constitute the canine species. It is communicated to other animals as a specific disease, as is the variola. It is a generic disease, different from tetanus & all other diseases: the physiognomy of the patient is very peculiar. The cause of its production in the canine race is unknown: the time it shews itself after reception in the human system is various, from one day to 12 years. Hydrophobia is only a symptom of Rabies Canina, as it is of several other diseases, viz of Hysteria, Tetanus &c. The disease does not, Dr Potter thinks, originate in any race of animals except the Canine, not in the feline or any other. The symptom Hydrophobia arises from merely the pain produced by the act of deglutition. Dogs will sometimes, contrary to the vulgar opinion, run into the water in this disease: a fiery redness of the eyes accompanies it in these.

70 Hydrophobia.

In man the disease begins with a local pain in the part bitten, tho' not always: this pain often seizes the urinary organs, causing priapism & strangury, pain in the pit of the stomach & hauses, anxiety and jactitation, great sensibility to noise and light, heat about natural, eyes ferocious, salivation and convulsions, something like a globus hystericus from the stomach: the saliva becomes very viscid, which is difficult of expulsion & produces a half cough & half hawking, which is said by some to be a barking like a dog. Often during the absence of the convulsions, the patients are perfectly rational especially in the beginning before delirium comes on: the pulse is various, at first almost natural, during the paroxysm strong & hard and now & then frequent and soft: the pulse is however generally strong & requires often repeated blood letting, which with Calomel has often cured the disease. The jaws are convulsed, which has given cause to think the patient wished to bite: in this way, by paroxysms, the disease continues a varia

Hydrophobia

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ble time and the patient dies either in convulsions or very calmly. There appear to be two fevers, the first of irritation, the second of re-action. The disease can be propagated from man to man by inoculation of the secretion, as was proved by the French physicians some years ago; who persuaded a man to inoculate himself with the saliva of a man in the disease: he took the disease and died. The poison acts by causing fever ^{and} ~~action~~ disorganization, not by acting on the nerves: there is no such thing as a nervous disease, they all produce disorganization. The patient dies in this disease from the first to the sixth or seventh day. The symptoms are, an inflammation about the fauces, causing stricture or tightness in this region & the difficulty of deglutition and in consequence the Hydrophobia or dread of liquids; pain in the scrobiculus cordis, intolerance of light, pulse generally strong. There is a state of debility in this disease at first, congestion takes place within, re-action & fever follow. The treatment is divided into prophylactic and curative. When

the bite has been received & the poison inserted, the thing to be done is to excise the part immediately and effectually: the excision of the part should be perfect & complete and performed very soon after the reception of the poison: if the part cannot be cut out, it should be burnt by caustics, & of these the best is the caustic alkali in solution, which goes to the bottom of the wound & destroys all the parts concerned, producing full suppuration: various other caustics have been used, as arsenic, red precipitate, carbonate of ammonia. Many persons bitten by rabid animals do not go mad, because the clothes thro' which the teeth of the animals pass, receive the poison, none of which is inserted into the wound. The numerous remedies employed to prevent the disease by different quacks are useless: none but the destruction of the bitten part and the employment of mercury deserve any regard. The Calomel should be energetically employed until the production of perfect & complete salivation, which should be continued for three weeks in a perfect degree. When the disease has come on, then

V. S. and Calomel have been used in several instances with great advantage and success.

Hydrops.

Feb 4 1829

Dropsy is merely a symptom of a disease, which is named according to the seat of the water. Children are often born with Hydrocephalus Internus: there is no such disease as Hydroceph. Externus. the disease arises from the non absorption of the fluid effused in ordinary quantity. Dr Potter does not think the disease curable in any manner. Water is found under the scalp, without internal disease, sometimes the internal collection passes thro' the sutures producing a swelling of the scalp. The causes of dropsy are much the same in general, tho' sometimes different from the nature of the parts concerned. Hydrothorax is not a disease of debility but is caused by a chronic inflammation producing effusion, either upon one side or upon both, oftener upon one only. The case of the Catholic Archbishop (Cavanaugh) of Baltimore was mentioned: he had an inflammation in the chest and in 10 months it ended in this disease. It commences

by an anxiety about the end of the sternum & a difficulty of expanding the lungs freely, especially in ascending a stair: the patient is often obliged to sit up in a chair. A cough attends, at first unproductive, afterwards with the expectoration of a thin mucus: it is often confounded with emphysema and angina pectoris; when accompanied with a leucophlegmatic countenance, swelled legs and scarcity of urine, the diagnosis is certain. Fluctuation can be discovered by striking the sides of the thorax and also by pressing upon the abdomen, which increases the difficulty of respiration. The patient is often awakened with difficult breathing and palpitation, but unless accompanied with anasarca swelling, no diagnosis is sure. A palsy of the arms, sometimes attends with an irregular pulse, which is met also in all affections of the heart. There is more fever in the latter stage than in the first, and the patient is also very sensible to cold at that time. Hydrothorax occurs sometimes alone & sometimes with anasarca. The disease arises also from ossification of the valves of the heart. The treatment

of this form of Dropsy is managed upon the general principles of the treatment of dropsy. The operation of Paracentesis between the ribs is sometimes performed. A mixture of oxygen and atmospheric air, 10 of the former with 19 of the latter, gradually increasing the oxygen, has cured the disease by being respired in the above manner in one day.

Anasarca may be either a secretion & then the fluid is not coagulable, or a simple effusion of the serum of the blood and in this case it is coagulable like serum & depends upon a debility. This collection of water in the cellular membrane begins generally in the lower extremities, which disappears after the night and collects again in the evening: in time it proceeds up the body and the scrotum in men & labia in women swell & enlarge and the disease extends thro' or over the whole body. Dr Potter thinks any attention to the colour of the urine as unnecessary, as to that of the Ohio or Mississippi: it is however generally in small quantities and various in colour, either coagulable or not so. Ascites is another form

of the disease: it is a collection of water in the abdomen: sometimes there is an encysted dropsy of the ovarium which is not remediable by the common remedies for dropsy. Encysted dropsies of the abdomen also occur and frequently the water is contained in several sacks or cysts. Pregnancy has been mistaken for dropsy of the abdomen and treated accordingly: finally however it was cured by a metastasis from the abdomen to the arms. Phlegmonous liver has also been confounded with the dropsy. The symptoms are, urine scarce, the pulse sometimes full, large & round, the tongue frequently white with inflammatory symptoms. Encysted dropsy may proceed without any bad symptoms or evidence of ill health, other than the swelling. The pathology of the disease was not known till lately. A secretion of scaly bone has been found on the surface of the peritoneum. V. S. was practiced in dropsy by Hippocrates & not revived till lately: it was considered a disease of debility & treated with tonics. V. S. should be practiced freely in the beginning of dropsy, except of that which arises from

debility, causing effusion of the serum of the blood. Dropsy arises sometimes from hæmorrhage from the uterus and nose, from chronic hepatitis, congestion of the liver, pressure by the gravid uterus upon the smaller blood vessels, chronic inflammation of all the serous membrane. There is no sweating in this disease any more than in fish. This affection often requires antiphlogistic remedies, as blood letting & cathartics: as Hydrocephalus requires this treatment, why not treat other forms of the disease in the same manner? Except in that variety arising from debility & which is more ^{often} cured than any other & chiefly by tonics, the disease can be cured only by antiphlogistic means: in the latter stage of this form however the system is debilitated and tonics are indicated. Dropsy attended at the beginning with dyspepsia is invariably incurable. The remedies are divided into internal & external: the latter are frictions with the hand or soft flannel to the legs in anasarca. Where there is no visceral disease frictions may be used generally. Scarifications have been employed but are mostly injurious. Blisters are liable to the same objection that scarifications

Hydrops.

are, they produce incurable ulcers & mortifications and blisters also have no effect upon the liver. Paracentesis should be employed early as soon as the fluid collects & be repeated. If the quantity of fluid diminishes at each operation, the patient is likely to recover. The operation may be conveniently performed on the side of the Umbilicus, thus avoiding the remains of the Umbilical cord. The dropsy of debility may be cured by bark in tincture or substance or tonics generally: that which occurs in children after intermittents without visceral obstruction is often cured by the Ammoniated tincture of Guaiacum, given in milk in doses of 30 grths or 1/2 teaspoonfull several times a day: this was Linnæus' remedy. It is Dr P's opinion that sixty blood is a secretion from the arteries taken up by the veins: this state of the blood is generally found in the inflammatory dropsy: here V. S. overcomes the congestion or chronic inflammation of the liver & Calomel completes the cure. Calomel however is injurious in the dropsy of debility: in

the other it stops the morbid secretion and acts as an antiphlogistic. Drastic purgatives or hydragogues act beneficially by lessening the inflammatory action: Emetics are not often useful, yet an emetic of squills has acted favourably from its diuretic effects or one of *cuprum Ammoniacum*. Diuretics are divided into two classes, some operate by diminishing action, as *Res. Sicc.* or a cathartic: nitre sometimes acts powerfully by producing copious diuresis; it should be employed in large doses, as $\mathcal{Z}j$ in 24 hours. *Digitalis* holds no place in Dr Potters opinion as a diuretic; its combination with *Calomel* he strongly reprobates and says it reminds him of an anecdote which begins with "how we apples swim". Of the various tonics employed in this disease, the Carbonate of iron is the best and the Sulphate next. A diet drink is often employed which consists of cider One gallon; Carbon iron $\mathcal{Z}j$; Garlic $\mathcal{Z}ss$ to $\mathcal{Z}j$; horse radish $\mathcal{Z}ij$: dose a wineglass full several times a day. In place of Carbon Rusty nails or old iron of any kind may be used. Some times it is necessary to allow the patient some stimulant

Hydrops.

and then gin may be employed. Decoction of the bark of parsley root is a good diuretic. Endive and Dandelion are also very good. Heropaca or Holly has been used in the form of infusion of the bark of the root. ℥j to a gallon of water & drank in 2 or 3 days.

Hæmatemesis. Feb 7 1829

Hæmorrhages are fevers, and arise from the action of the heart upon the vessels of the part, whence the blood proceeds and are a termination in effusion of blood instead of a secretion of mucus: as to passive hæmorrhage there is no such thing in nature. Hæmatemesis is generally an alarming disease but is not very dangerous, except in a form connected with scrophula. Dr Potter says he never saw a case of idiopathic hæmorrhage, & is borne out by Dr Cullen; it may however happen upon a suppression of the menses, yet here the stomach may be weakened and invite hither the disease. It may arise at the time of the cessation of the menses at 42 to 45 - therefore females should be bled & purged at this time to prevent congestion & live low. It occurs in pregnancy from congestion & is cured in the manner as above whether it is from the arteries or veins he cannot deter-

~~Haematemesis~~ *Haematemesis* 81
mine. It is caused also by congestions of the liver,
spleen & pancreas. Constipation has caused the dis-
ease. It occurs after continued fevers, when V. S. has not
been employed in the commencement & also in many other
fevers from congestion in the organ. Haemorrhage from
the stomach is very common in yellow fever: it occurs
Dr P. says also from the liver & is passed off by the bow-
els mixed with bile, something like the *Melaena* of the
ancients: it is ejected by the mouth also, and is attend-
ed with a tension over the liver. In the case alluded
to above as connected with scrophula, some members of
a family died of consumption & one of this haemorrhage
from the stomach, the disease having left the lungs. There
beings marks of fever, with great prostration, general
ven Sect is forbidden, yet blood may be drawn by cups
or leeches: the scrophulous condition causes the prostration
and forbids energetic measures. Costiveness should be ob-
viated by enemata or mild aperients. When congestion
about the uterus or other parts takes place, Calomel is
necessary in small doses: if the patient is sinking under the
disease, Opium is the best remedy (when inflammation or
congestion does attend). Astringents of various kinds
have been employed with advantage: Alum & Kino are
very good. Blisters are very usefull in haemorrhage

Hæmatemesis

and patients almost pulseless have been recovered by a blister over the abdomen: when the appetite continues, bread and milk diet is the best and all jellies and articles of that kind should be avoided.

Hæmaturia

This disease often arises from a chronic inflammation of the kidneys & requires Ven Sect, cups, aperients, mild diluting drinks, sweet oil in large doses. Calculus often produces the disease & in this case we must attend to the means of educting the calculus, as Ven Sect, opium &c. It also arises from acrid vegetables & other substances received into the stomach, as the Balsams turpentine &c. It is a symptom of malignant fevers, as yellow fever, malignant small-pox &c.

Epistaxis.

Often occurs in the last stage of fevers and is very dangerous & difficult of suppression. Some families are predisposed to hæmorrhage. Another form occurs with febrile symptoms. The former variety is cured by astringents and tonics. The latter requires anti-phlogistic means; Ven Sect & cooling neutral salts. It is sometimes attended with affections of the liver & spleen and Cal is necessary before the disease disappears.

In suppression of the menses this disease occurs in a vicarious manner from plethora. #

Dyspepsia. Feb 9. 1829.

Or atony of the stomach is often produced by causes stimulating the organ: it is often brought into chronic inflammation by the liver & spleen. This disease is not necessarily connected with gout, as said by some. Sick stomach sometimes attends gout, but this is not dyspepsia. Emetics are a cause of the disease, frequent potations of warm water; the long continued use of ardent spirits in any form; excessive use of opium, which often produces bilious colic in opium eaters: the use of bitters for a long time will produce the disease. Tobacco is the cause also & is most hurtful to smokers. Tea & coffee sometimes, high feeding, anxiety and many passions of the mind, hard study, are among the causes of it. In the disease the stomach should not be kept empty for any time, but have always something in it. Diet is the chief remedy in the cure; this should consist of some one simple dish, and no mixture be made in the stomach. Wilson is wrong in saying the stomach should have rest in some cases.

Dyspepsia

Dr Potter advises something to be kept in the pocket, as crackers, and eaten whenever hunger is felt: Exercise on foot is very usefull in dyspepsia: on horseback in phthisis. Go early to bed and rise with the sun. Tea & coffee should be dispensed with, milk, which is a good article, will not agree with all stomach and in these cases it should be mixed with lime water: brandy & water is usefull to those accustomed to its use. All acid and ma^ll liquors must be avoided. When the disease is produced by ardent spirits, the quantity of drink must be graduated to them. Ice water is injurious. Bread must be well fermented or not fermented at all and kept a day or two after baking: toasted bread is very good: all compounds of bread must be avoided, except hard ginger bread. Corn bread, Virginia and pancakes must be abstained from, but rice is agreeable without sugar. Roasted beef is palatable but baked beef is not: this beef must be taken in small quantities and without any other meat and with only a little bread - steaks should be cooked upon the live coals. Mutton, canvas-back ducks & venison may be eaten without injury: Chicken, veal & lamb are indigestible

tible by a dyspeptic stomach: after the first of January wild-fowl are bad food, an oil is secreted by the skin which is very offensive. Salted meats may be used by those who have eaten them a long time. Fish, except salted, are improper. If any article can be found to act on the skin, it should be used, such as Sarsaparilla: Raw oysters & raw onions are more digestible than they are when cooked. Acidity being a common symptom, antacids must be used as palliatives. The remedies for this disease must be employed early or they may be too late to profit. Aloes & other purgatives are sometimes usefull. Emetics are decidedly injurious, except sometimes in the beginning or when there is something indigestible on the stomach. - Dr Potter doubts whether tonics ever cured the disease after its continuance for some time. When dyspepsia remains after a fever, chamomile or any light or mild tonic may cure it. The various preparations of iron are usefull tonics & may be employed, as well as the preparations of zinc. A dyspepsia long continued from the use of ardent spirits, deranges the functions of the liver: this cannot be cured by mercury, but by the removal of the disease in the stomach by lessening the

Dyspepsia

the quantity of spirits employed & by a moderate nourishing diet. When there is a dyspepsia connected with chronic inflammation of the liver, with a white tongue & torpor of the whole system, mercury is usefull & by touching the gums, will remove the disease. Opium should not be employed in dyspepsia unless the disease depends upon the affections of the mind. Alkalies may be used when acid is present: the application of cloths dipped in spirits may be used to the abdomen. Artificial mineral waters & Charcoal have cured the disease. If the disease depends upon a chronic inflammation of the organ, leeching or cupping, with blisters or an issue in the side is very profitable, when mercury cannot be employed. The healthy action of the skin should be an object of chief attention in this disease & therefore the warm bath, frictions or change of climate often cure the disease.

Chorea Sancti Viti

This disease has not its seat in the brain, which is in a healthy state, but in the nerves and is a compound of paralysis & convulsions. It arises from a defect in the nervous system and a want of energy in the muscles the mind is not concerned at first, but afterwards

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the disease turns upon the brain and the mind then becomes affected. Epilepsy depends upon a mobility of the brain, this upon the nerves: paralysis depends upon a want of nervous influence in the muscles and therefore we find it in chorea. This disease occurs in other countries more frequently than in this among people badly fed and clothed; in persons of little muscular power or strength - it appears more frequently in girls than boys. Not only are the muscles of one leg and arm affected, but the face is sometimes affected alone. The muscles not being under the influence of the will, the leg affected is drawn after the body & often wavers and totters: the arm cannot by one effort be directed to the mouth. The disease sometimes affects large numbers at a time - like an epidemic. Worms have produced the symptoms of chorea which came on every day in the morning & were cured by a discharge of worms from the rectum. The treatment has been various - it must be commenced early, because it is connected sometimes with epilepsy & ends in fatuity. It is a disease of little action in the heart, tho' purgatives are now & then necessary. Sydenham used evacuations which however cannot be used in the disease at this

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Chorea Sancti Viti

present time. Hamilton employed them because constipation had taken place in the last stages of the affection: congestion had followed & slow irritative fever which then indicated ~~em~~ purgatives; in the commencement before this takes place, they are not to be used. It does not depend, as Dr. Boer thinks, upon a chronic inflammation of the brain - Calomel only increases the symptoms. The disease requires tonics & nourishing diet and these will cure any case of the disease, if employed early. Wine, bark, zinc, ammoniuret of copper have cured it: the most successful remedy is the arsenite of potash in the dose of one drop for every year of the child. The cold shower bath can be used at any time with great advantage. The remedies mentioned are the best which can be employed & Dr. P. speaks of them with great confidence. The mineral tonics are the best of them, superior to bark: arsenic & iron stand first among them - musk & castor have been used, but are too fugitive.

Colica

Feb 12 1829

Is often produced by raw acid vegetables, as potatoes, turnips & all substances containing acrimony, acid wine, & fruits &c. Constipation and calculi in the

supervenes sometime during the day. Dr Potter does not like the exhibition of opium during the constipation of the bowels, but it may be given if combined with a large dose of Calomel; these assisted by injections and oil will relieve the patient: whenever the mouth becomes sore from the Calomel (which may be repeated after the above dose, if necessary) the safety of the patient is secured and the powerfull cathartics are not required. Tobacco smoke injections are very powerfull & sometimes used with advantage when others have failed. The neutral salts are too cooling to be applied to the spasmodic intestines. The affusion of cold water over the lower extremities often produces a passage in obstinate constipation. Quicksilver has been used to force a passage. A large quantity of warm water injected into the rectum has relieved the patient. In all cases warm applications should be made to the abdomen, as cloths dipped in hot water or salt heated. This disease is often ~~cured~~ connected with an affection of the liver: this is known by the state of the intestines which are alternately loose & constipated and is cured by Calomel.

This disease consists in a spastic condition of some of the muscles without any relaxation alternating, & as this spasm often affects the muscles of the jaw, it is called locked jaw or trismus; it has been called by many other names according as the other muscles are affected, yet the condition is the same in all. Tetanus is symptomatic of other diseases, in which it is often observed, as in some fevers & then it is called febrile tetanus, also in intermittent fever. Altho' generally an affair of debility, yet it occurs in an opposite state. It has been seen in Cholera, in yellow fever, in worms of children sometimes, tho' Dr P. has never seen it in this case. Hysteria has been attended with it and the jaws entirely locked. This disease, tho' often fatal can generally be cured. Scorbutic, cynic & sardoniac Tetanus are varieties of the disease, which are temporary & unimportant and may be cured by any anti-spasmodic. The causes in the true form are more numerous in Dr P's opinion than generally stated. A wound of the lacerated kind may produce the disease in any climate, where a particular atmosphere is present. Cold, or sleeping in the air during the night after a warm day, during which the body has been debilitated indirectly by heat, has produced the disease. Sour cider was the

Tetanus

cause in two cases mentioned to Dr Potter. When from a wound or in the traumatic tetanus, it appears after the injury has healed. If from cold, it appears in 24 hours after the exposure to it. Punctures in the foot from nails, splinters or any thing lacerating tendinous parts cause it. Rusty nails are considered most dangerous; needles and awls pricking the fingers, cutting the nails too close, tight shoes on corns have all caused the disease. Amputation of a limb in cold damp weather, fractures of the compound character & other wounds have given rise to it. The irritation of ulcers by stimulating applications cause it sometimes. It comes on sometimes suddenly, at others slowly and then it is well to keep the patient under the influence of opium & thereby the disease may be warded off. It approaches with languor & lassitude like fever & a pain or stiffness in the back of the neck, which circumstance has given rise to a theory that the disease depends upon an inflammation of the theca of the spine: this may be true and still stimulants are necessary to save the patient. The pulse is generally weak, yet sometimes strong: the exertion of the body produces a strong pulse which may deceive us. The tongue and muscles of deglutition are affected and

Tetanus

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give rise to difficulty of deglutition and hence the disease is said to resemble canine madness. This is wrong, in tetanus it arises from weakness of the muscles and in the former from inflammation. A pain shooting from the sternum to the spine or from the pit of the stomach, which is said to be a fatal symptom, but in Dr P's opinion is not so. The muscles of the jaw are spasmodically contracted and the jaws closed: this renders the cure difficult, yet corrosive Sublimate may be poured between the teeth, which often completely removes the disease. The muscles of the back are then affected, the pulse is small and contracted - the face pale & covered with sweat - fever is scarcely ever present but sometimes is in tetanus from cold - Dr P. never saw it in the disease from a wound, except where there is some irritation from a splinter. Nausea & vomiting occur sometimes in the beginning, they are transient - the mental powers are not affected but in the last stage of the disease. The secretion or excretion of urine is generally suppressed & may be owing to the Opium employed. Military eruptions are sometimes produced by the stimulating remedies employed. Tetanus from cold is less difficult of cure than that from wounds. The disease being apt to

Tetanus

recur, the remedies must be always continued until the symptoms have disappeared some time. The amputation of a toe, finger or hand may & does cure the disease when it arises from the wound of one of them. The remedies are internal and external. The pathology is an accumulated excitability or irritability of the muscles while other parts of the body are debilitated. Stimulating substances should never be applied to wounds, but the bread & milk poultice put on & opium given; neither should the wound be laid open but a poultice be here applied also even when it has healed or it may be bathed. Constipation may be overcome by 20 or 30 gr Calomel, it will do no harm. Opium is the remedy to be used when the disease arises from wounds, combined with oil of amber. Calomel to produce salivation if the disease proceeds from cold. Dr Potter asserts positively that no patient ever died in this disease who was salivated. Calomel & opium are the best remedies, if none others could be had. Calomel & mercurial frictions may be used, while bark & wine are employed. The warm bath is useful by lessening irritation & must be used, not for 5 or 10 minutes, but until the spasms are relaxed. Cold water is not to be employ

ed, no good has ever been observed from it by Dr P: it accumulates the excitability but does not lessen spasm. other remedies have been employed, such as prussic acid which in one case relieved a patient almost hopeless; tho' highly poisonous, in small doses it is a good remedy like many other poisons. A famous remedy in tetanus is Albert's puking solution, which is bor. Sub. given so as to excite salivation in a short time.

Gout.

(Feb 17. 1825)

Podagra, Arthritis has several varieties, as tonic, atonic, retrocedent & misplaced. Many persons die suddenly of this disease: it assumes the form of spasmodic & nervous affections: it is also inflammatory in all grades & seizes all parts of the body, sometimes being neuralgia: In this form at the first attack N. S. & purgatives or the antiphlogistic treatment must be employed & will render the future attacks more mild. It is different in form & degree in the same person during the different stages of life and in the spasmodic form it is less dangerous than in any other. Some consider it difficult to distinguish the spasm of the stomach in gout from the inflammatory form of it: in the former the system is completely depressed & the latter shows marks of inflammatory action. The gout, tho' hereditary, may certainly be acquired by gluttony, over distention of the stomach &c.

It attacks men more frequently than women, seldom eunuchs, but those who indulge a venereal appetite are very subject to it. Persons who indulge in the nice delicacies of the table have it. Children of predisposed parents have it early when weak stomach accompanies the predisposition with acid. When the gout has been present sometime, it is apt to fall in the form of various diseases upon different parts of the body. It attacks persons of large ~~heads~~ ^{bodies} & frequently carries them off in the form of Apoplexy. The Choleric temperament attends this disease more frequently than the Sanguine or melancholic. The predisposition may be overcome by following a temperate & vegetable diet from early life. Wine & malt liquors bring on the disease. Indirect debility brought on in any manner will produce an attack in those predisposed. Persons who have gout in the low form, as in the stomach attacked with spasm, where it is necessary to stimulate with rum, brandy, vol. Alkali &c, have often calculi in the kidneys & finally dropsy, which proves fatal generally. The causes of this disease are wine drinking, sitting up late at night & drinking, deep & constant thinking, change of life to a luxurious living, acid in any form. Dr Caldwell says these causes do not bring on Gout until the stomach is weakened. Dr Scudamore agrees with Dr P. in thinking that the stomach is frequently affected only after the toe or other joints are seized with it, and in proof related his own & several other cases

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where the stomach was never concerned until the disease had existed sometime. It comes on with flying twinges of pain, diarrhoea now & then, cold feet, dry skin, fulcra of the veins - these often continue sometime before the attack comes. The appetite is unusually keen. Spring is the season more frequent than any other for its attack, cold of winter accumulates the excitability. The patient awakes in the night with a soreness of the great toe generally or the wrist; chilliness or rigor precedes the pain like other fevers: the paroxysm is formed & continues till the next night or may continue 10 or 14 days where nothing is done to relieve the patient: in 24 hours however he falls into a perspiration & soon sleeps. After the paroxysm the affected parts assume a smothered redness. The pain generally continues after the termination of the paroxysm yet every evening there is an exacerbation: the attack goes off in time. Some stiffness generally remains, at other times a weakness, both causing ~~weakness~~ ^{lame} ~~weakness~~. At first the paroxysms return but once in 4 years, but after a time they become annual, semi-annual & finally recur several times a year: the more frequent the attacks, the longer the paroxysm & the patient in late years has always some feelings of the Gout. One foot is affected at first, then both or each alternately - the fingers wrist & ankle are then affected one after the other or two together. The pain becomes less in time after a repetition of paroxysms, and the disease shews marks of debility.

such as Cullen calls a Tonic gout, which Dr P. says is only a lesser degree of the Tonic. Calculous concretions form on the joint just under the cuticle; first they are fluid & gradually become hard & occur in any part of the body: nephritic calculi occur in gouty persons, generally late in life & are considered by Dr Potter to be of the same nature with the calculi formed in the hand. Gout has more symptoms & modifications than are sufficient to fill a volume! All the symptoms cannot be described, new ones are seen in every case however many you may have seen before - it counterfeits every disease the subject has had in life, which leaves any predisposition behind. This disease and Hysteria cannot be described in all their symptoms. Dr Potter here mentioned the principal forms of it. It is translated from the extremities to the head, heart, lungs, trachea, urethra, here producing hemorrhagia mitis. In these cases all stimulants must be avoided, because they produce a more violent disorder. One point insisted on by the Professor is that the disease must be attacked in the beginning by V. S: neck or nothing with him he says. Retrocedent Gout is another form. It sometimes attacks the rectum with pain & hemorrhoids. Gout never attacks the system but from indirect debility, produced either by wine, or over distention of the stomach with animal food, or derived from

Anatomists distinguish three kinds of articulation; the first they name Diarthrosis; the second Synarthrosis; and the third Amphiarthrosis. The first or moveable kind, Diarthrosis, has four species, viz, Enarthrosis or ball & socket joint, as the head of the Os Femoris in the Acetabulum: Arthrodia, in which the head of one bone is received into the superficial cavity of another, as the Humerus in the Glenoid Cavity of the Scapula. Ginglymus, or the hinge-like joint, as the elbow. Trochoides in which one bone ~~articulates~~ ^{articulates} upon another, as the Atlas upon the Dentatus. Synarthrosis or immoveable connection has three species, viz, Suture, when one bone is united to another by dentiform margins, as in the bones of the head. Harmony, when bones

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are united by margins not dentiform, as in
most of the bones of the face. Gomphosis,
when one bone is fixed in another like
a nail in a board, as the teeth in the Al-
veoli of the jaw. The third kind of Ar-
ticularion, Amphiarthrosis partakes of
the nature of the two preceding, & admits
of an obscure motion, as in the Metacar-
pal & Metatarsal bones and in the Ver-
tebra.

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For Sodae Powders

R₄ Carbont. Soda — ℥ss (in blue paper)
Tartaric Acid grs xxv (in white do)

~~to~~ Dissolve separately & mix in half pint water
adding a little sugar to the first powder —

Patent Seidlitz Powders

R₄ Tartaroz Soda ℥ij
Carbont. Soda ℥ij ^{blue} (in ~~white~~ paper)

Tartaric Acid — grs xxxv (in ^{white} ~~blue~~ paper)
to half a pint of water.

Gout Continued

ancestors. The nerves are debilitated and their sensibility increased. Let A go into the cold and being predisposed, he will have pneumonia, while B, will have gout if he be predisposed. Sons generally inherit their mother's genius & temperament, while daughters inherit the father's. Dr Potter stated he once had a conversation on this subject with Mr Jefferson, who was decidedly of this opinion and had observed it in several cases. The family of Pitts in England were never remarkable for their talents till the grand father of the great Pitt married a woman of fine talents. — The treatment of gout in the first stage is conducted upon an antiphlogistic plan. Afterwards when the disease becomes one of debility, stimulants are required. Acid must be destroyed by Magnesia. Cold water often relieves the excessive pain of a gouty toe, when other things fail — it is employed by immersing the foot. Some spirits must be used by gouty persons in the later stages, because they have been used to them.

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Preparations of the Metals.

Butter of Antimony.

Take 16 parts of Oxy muriate of Mercury and 6 parts of Antimonium Preparatum, put them into a retort and apply heat. The butter of antimony or the Muriate of Antimony properly will be formed and will attach itself to the beak of the retort.

Glass of Antimony

Take native Sulphuret of Antimony, roast it slowly in a shallow vessel, then put it into a retort and apply a strong heat; it acquires a reddish colour and runs into a glassy substance, transparent at its edges and is called Glass of Antimony. It consists of eight parts of protoxide and one of sulphuret, with ten per cent. of silex. The same quantity of oxide with two of sulphuret compose the Crocus Antimonii vel Metallorum.

Kermes Mineral or Hydro-
sulphuretted oxide of Antimony.
Take equal parts of sulphuret of antimony
and common potash, and fuse them
together: pulverise the mass and boil in
10 times its weight of water. The filtered
liquor on cooling deposits Kermes Mineral
as an alterative it is given in doses of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony

Take the remaining solution and add
dilute sulphuric acid: this produces a
copious yellowish red precipitate which
is the Golden Sulphur of Antimony or
Antimonis Sulphuretum Precipitatum.
This differs from Kermes Mineral in
containing more sulphur and is 5 times
less strong. Dose from 4 to 10 grains.

James' Powder

Take equal parts of hartshorn or bone-
earth and sulphuret of antimony: project
them into a hot pot, stir them about for
some time, then put them in a crucible

and lute to this another crucible, ¹⁰⁷ apply
a white heat to the first for two hours.
remove the heat and James powder is
the result.

Tartar Emetic

Take equal parts of glass of Antimony
and supertartrate of Potash, say half
an ounce of either, boil them in a pint of
water untill dissolved, then evaporate
and the product will be crystals of Tar-
tar Emetic.

Fowler's Solution of Arsenic

Take 64 grains of the white oxide of ar-
senic and the same quantity of carbonate of
Potash, put them into a pint of water and
boil till dissolved: supply the loss by boil-
ing by the addition of water.

Sub-Sulphas Hydrargyri Flav.
or Turpeth Mineral.

Boil ~~two~~ ^{two} parts of the mercury in three

of concentrated sulphuric acid untill a white mass forms: then by pouring water on this mass, a yellow powder will be formed, which is the Turpeth Mineral, dose gr i ad v or vii. —

Sub vitras Hydrarg or Red Precipit.

By pouring nitric acid on Mercury an action is produced and a white powder is formed. By applying heat a red powder falls, which is the red precipitate, used as an Escharotic. A nitrouide of ^{Mercury} _{of}.

Corrosive Muriate of Mercury or Corrosive Sublimate.

Take a quantity of Mercury and boil it in two parts of concentrated sulphuric Acid: a mass will be formed. Take this and some Muriate of Soda, mix them and apply heat. The Muriate of Mercury will be formed and will rise and attach itself to the superior part of the vessel.
Dose ʒss in water in ʒiij.

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Mild Muriate of Mercury or Calomel.
Take of Corrosive sublimate and quick
silver equal parts and rub them together;
then put them in a subliming vessel &
apply heat: the Calomel is sublimed.

Grey oxide of Mercury
Submit Mercury to the action of nitric
acid in the cold, a solution of the mer-
cury will be caused, pour into this solu-
tion a solution of ammonia and a grey
precipitate will take place, which is
the grey oxide. dose gr i ad v or vi.

To prepare Mild Muriate of Mercury
in another manner.

Take nitric acid diluted with an equal
quantity of water and pour it on Mercur-
ry and apply heat to dissolve it: add
the same quantity of Muriate of Soda
dissolved in water as of Mercury.

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to the citric Solution and a Precipitate
is formed, which is Calomel.

Blue Pill.

Triturate ℥i of Mercury with ℥i of
Conserve of Roses untill the globules
disappear, then rub in ℥ij of starch
and divide into 400 pills of in grs aa
containing gr i of Mercury aa.

Antimonial Wine

Take 24 grs of tartar emetic and
dissolve in ℥ij of wine.

Cuprum Ammoniacum or Sub Sulph
of Copper and ammonia.

Take two parts of Sulphate of copper
and three parts of the carbonate of am-
monia, triturate them together in a mor-
tar and then drag the mass on blotting
paper.

Sulphas cupri is obtained by boiling cop-
per in Sulphuric acid; the product Sulphas
cupri or The Blue vitriol.

Acetas Cupri or Verdigris, ¹¹¹

It is made by exposing copper to the fumes of Acetic Acid or by placing sheets of it between the remains of the wine press.

Sub nitrate of Bismuth.

Commonly called white oxyd of bismuth, is prepared by dissolving the bismuth, broken up into small pieces, in nitric acid diluted with a small quantity of water; pour this solution into distilled water and a precipitate takes place which is the sub-nitrate of bismuth. The water decomposes the nitrate of bismuth and takes the nitric acid & holds it in solution with a small quantity of the oxide of bismuth, while the greater part of the metal falls to the bottom carrying a small quantity of the nitric acid along with it, forming thus the sub-nitrate of bismuth.

Aurum Musivum

or ornamental gold is made by taking 10 parts of tin foil and three parts of mercury &c. forming an amalgam: then take 7 parts of

Sulphur and three of Muriate of Ammonia and rub them together: mix these in a crucible and apply a strong heat: the Aurum Murrinum or Sulphuret of Tin is formed at the bottom.

The Amalgam on looking glasses is formed by mixing Mercury, Tin and Bismuth.

Flores Martiales

or Murias Ammonia and Murias Ferri in a weak state of combination are prepared in the following manner: take muriate of ammonia and iron filings sufficient to decompose half the ammonia and apply a moderate heat: part of the Mur. Ammonia is decomposed, the ammonia flies off and the Muriatic acid unites with the iron, forming a Muriate of iron: then apply a stronger heat, the remaining Mur. Ammon and the Mur. of iron are driven over from the retort and received into the vessel attached to it, forming the Flores Martiales. The oxid or sub-Carbonate of iron may be used in the above process instead of the iron filings.

Limatura Ferri

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are prepared by filing iron wire which is the purest kind of iron: the dose is 5 to 15 grains ter aut quater in die.

Sub Carbonas Ferri.

Take iron filings, put them into a dish of water and expose it to the air: the Rubigo Ferri or Sub carbonate of iron is formed: dose 10grs to ʒss.

or Take solution of Sulphate of iron and pour into it a solution of Carbonas Potassæ: Carbonas Ferri is precipitated: pour off the supernatant liquor and dry the precipitate.

Ferrum Tartarizatum

Take 1 lb sub carbon ferri and 2 lbs super tartar potassæ: mix them in a dish of water: ferrum tartarizatum is formed, which is a Tartarate of iron and Potash - evaporate and crystals are formed.

Vinum Ferri is merely a solution of the above preparation and is liable to decomposition.

Sinctura Mun. Ferri - take Sub. Carbon Ferri ʒss: and dissolve in Muriatic acid ʒij: then add

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spirits of wine three parts : dose 10 to 15 drops.

Sulphas Ferri.

Take iron filings and digest them in diluted sulphuric acid until the iron is dissolved, then evaporate and crystals of sulphas ferri are formed.

Corrosive Mur of Mercury.

Take 16 parts of mercury oxidated by one part of nitric acid diluted with an equal quantity of water, boiled to dryness: this is nitrate of mercury. Take 20 parts Mur. Soda and 20 parts Sulphas Ferri, put them into a retort perfectly dry and apply heat: the Corrosive sublimate rises and condenses in the retort: Rationale - the Sulph. Acid goes over to the Soda and forms Glauber's salt - the Mur. Acid combines with the Mercury, forming Mur. Mercury which rises - the Nitric acid is driven off and Sulph. Soda and oxide of iron remain behind.

An Allegory

Go to the caverns of Spain and take some of a bright fluid substance there found which eludes every man's grasp, take two of the parts of the

Preparation of Cinchonia & Quinia

Cinchonia may be obtained by the following process. A pound of pale bark (*Cinchona Lancifolia*), bruised small, is to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in three pints of a very dilute solution of pure potassa. The liquid after being suffered to cool, is then to be strained through a fine cloth with pressure, and the residuum repeatedly washed and pressed. The bark thus washed is to be slightly heated in a sufficient quantity of water, adding muriatic acid gradually untill litmus paper is slightly reddened. When the liquid is raised nearly to the boiling point, it is to be strained and the cinchona again pressed. To the strained liquor, while hot, add an ounce of sulphate of Magnesia, and after this add solution of potassa till it ceases to occasion any precipitate. When the liquor is cold, collect the precipitate on a filter, wash and dry it, and dissolve it in hot alcohol. On evaporation of the alcohol, the cinchonia crystallises in delicate prisms.

In the yellow bark (*Cinchona Cordifolia*) a

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salifiable base has been discovered which is termed Quinia. It may be prepared by a process similar to that above described for the preparation of Cinchonia.

Sulphate of Quinia may be prepared by the following process of M. Henry. The bark is reduced to powder and boiled twice for about a quarter or half an hour in 14 or 15 pints of water, two ounces of sulphuric acid being added to it each time. The decoctions contain the sulphate of quinia, are of a reddish colour which gradually acquires a yellow tint and have a very strong bitter taste. They are to be filtered through a linen cloth and about half a pound of pulverized quicklime is to be gradually added to the solution: the sulphate of quinia is decomposed, the alkali being precipitated along with the sulphate of lime. This is digested repeatedly in rectified alcohol, till it no longer imparts any bitter taste to this fluid: the alcoholic solutions are then evaporated till a very bitter, brown viscid substance is obtained

which becomes brittle as it cools. This is quinia separated from almost all the other ingredients of the bark; and by digesting it in dilute sulphuric acid, a solution of the sulphate of Quinia is obtained, which crystallises on evaporation.

Dr. P. admits of only two, Predisposing and Proximate or exciting. Dr. Cullen has committed an egregious error in placing the proximate cause of fever in a "spasm of the extreme vessels." Dr. Keach has also fallen into error by making the irregular action of the heart and arteries the proximate cause of fever, while this very irregular action Dr. P. conceives to be the disease itself. The body is wrought into a fever not by a *vis medicatrix naturae* according to the idea of Dr. Cullen who attributes to it the power of aiding in curing disease & who always resorts to it to get himself out of a difficulty, but by an increase of excitability. Without an increase of excitability, you cannot have either fever or inflammation. Dr. P. makes use of two terms, Excitability & Excitement. Dr. Cullen asserts if you can bring on the sweating stage, you consequently remove the spasm from the extreme vessels and thereby remove the fever; whereas in many cases as in Typhus & Eterodes sometimes, you

cannot cure the disease untill the sweat ^{'123}
removed. When you have hard pulse & dia-
phoresis, the disease is dangerous. Dr. Stahl to
carry himself thro' difficulties maintained that
there was an Anima Medica which was always
present in disease & assisted the system in its
recovery. All we know & can know is that in or-
der to have ^{fever} we must have debility; debility produ-
ces an increased excitability & the surrounding
stimuli finding the system in this state, pro-
duce disease. If this is not the case, how is it
that we see some persons under peculiar circum-
stances take the Febris Flava & other expo-
sed to the same cause, escape. Dr. P. says that the
theories of Dr. Darwin is nothing more than the rotten
excess of Dr. Brown & in general pernicious. Dr. P.
recommends the perusal of John Hunter's works. Other
than Brown or Darwin mention such a thing as morbid
excitability. It is evident that when disease acts upon
a part, it produces increased excitability of the part,
& this is morbid excitability. A man in health may
take a gill of spirits without suffering incon-
venience, but if he be labouring under Pneumo

ma & take one quarter of that quantity. he will
suffer a very serious illness. Dr Rush believed
that the action of the heart & arteries were the
same in all diseases of the inflammatory type &
notwithstanding his great knowledge of the pulse
he maintained this opinion until the hour of
his death.

Dr James Stewart's Prescription for ¹²⁵
intermittent fever, R^o Opii ℥j
Sulph Cupri ℥j ~~℥ss~~
ft cxxx pill, dose three or four per diem. —

Formula Medicaminum pro morbis variis.
In Hemorrhoids

R^o. Pulv Gallo — ℥j
Sac. Saturni — ℥i
Lap. balamin. — ℥ij
Ficus Liquida, Arungia aa ℥ss. —

Barton's venereal Gargle

R^o. Rad. Seneca — ℥ss
Sub. Mur. Hydrarg — grs x
aqua Bullient — ℥xx, Boil
down to one half.

Injection for Gonorrhoea

R^o. Sulph Zinc ℥i. Gum Arab. ℥ij
Gum Opii ℥i. aqua Font. ℥viij. —

Camphorated Liniment.

R^o Gum Camph ℥i. Basilicon ℥j
Black Soap ℥ss. Pulv Semen Sinap ℥ss

Liniment for Stiff joint.

R^o Gum Camphor, suspend in Sulph ether

Injection for Leucorrhoea -

℞ Gum Kino — ℥ij
Aqua Calcis — ℔ij M. —

In Menorrhagia

℞. Tinct. Kino ℥i. Tinct. opii ℥i
Acid. Sulph. Dilut. ℥ij. Aqua Fort ℥ijss M

Teaspoonful 3 - or 4 hours —

In Amenorrhoea -

℞ Gum Guaiacum — ℥viij
veg. Alkali — ℥ij
Pimento — ℥ij
Proof. Spirit — ℔ij. Tablespoon 3 - day

Dr Dewees' formula in painful menstruation

℞ Gum. Camph — ℥i
Aqua Cinnamomi ℥ij
Sach. Albi — ℥i M. —

In Suppression of Catamenia -

℞ Aloes opt. Sulph. Ferri, Gum Fetid
aa ℥j. Oleum Sabina gtt xx M
℞t Pill x℥ - 3 - day —

Dr Ferriar's formula in Dropsy.

℞ Pulv. Digital grj. Nit. Mur Hydrar grj
Pulv. Doveri grviij. M
To be taken at bed time

Aqua Phagedenica —

R. Corros. Mur. Hydrarg gr ij
Aqua balnea — — — ℥ij for all
kinds of ill conditioned ulcers and for the
vesicular inflammation produced by the
Plaus Radicans —

Dr Armstrong's Recipe of Balsam
Copaiva in Gonorrhoea.

R Balsam Copaiva ꝑtt cxx
Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ℥ij, tere intine
Aqua Pura ℥ij
Sach. Alb. — ℥ij solve, dein misce gra
datim donec emulsio eveniat: Dimidians ^{nocte}

Soap Plaster

R Emplast. Diachi — ℥ij
Ceruss. — — — — ℥ij
Sapor — — — — ℥ij

R Carbon. Soda grs iij
Vin Specae — ʒtt v
Tinctopii — ʒtt i
Aqua — — — — ℥ij m.

48 gr
8 "
8 ʒtt

in whooping cough, to be repeated 3 or 4 times
a day, obviating costiveness by Calom or Rhub.

128 Formula for making Black Drops:

Take half a pound of opium sliced; —
three pints of good verjuice: — one and a
half ounce of nutmegs and half an ounce
of saffron: Boil them to a proper thick-
ness, then add a quarter of a pound of
sugar and two spoonfuls of yeast: Set
the whole in a warm place near the fire
for six or eight weeks, then place it in
the open air untill it become a syrup;
lastly decant, filter and bottle it up,
adding a little sugar to each bottle.

Lime Water.

Take a piece of well burnt lime the size
of a hen's egg, put it into an earthen dish,
and sprinkle water on it till it falls into
powder: then pour on 2 quarts of boiling water
and stir it several times: after the lime has
settled pour off the clear water & cork it
up for use.

To prevent a paroxysm of Intermittent fever
in some cases where there is not too much
inflammation

R. Opii grs 1 1/2
Gum Camph gr v
Pulv Galen gr v Mft. Pill.

The following is a good prescription in some
cases of intermittent fever:

R. Cortic. Cinchon ℥ss
Serpent. Virgin ℥j
Sub Carb. Sod. ℥ss M. Cap. pa-

roxysmo incunte.

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