





THE
C U R E
OF THE
MILIARY FEVER.



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To which is Annex'd,

Advice to the Apothecaries.

By CHARLES HALES, Surgeon.

- ‘ You, whosoever you are, insigniz’d or not insigniz’d
‘ with the Degree of *Doctor, Master, or Batchelor,*
‘ whether skilful in Art, or by some other Privilege
‘ promoted, pause a while, and hear what I have
‘ *here* to say. I will shew you the Truth, without
‘ any Mixture of Falsity. I will make you under-
‘ stand who proceeds *rightly*, and who unadvisedly.
- ‘ You Apothecaries; you, I say, who hitherto have
‘ been blind, suffer a *Collyrium* to be poured into your
‘ Eyes, and permit them to be anointed with *Balsam,*
‘ that the most thick Skin of Blindness may fall from
‘ your Sight, and you behold the Truth as in a most
‘ clear Glafs.’

BASIL VALENTINE.

THE SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

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C O U R S E
OF THE
MILITARY FEVER.

By CHARLES W. J. SARGENT.

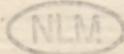
THE SECOND EDITION.

With a new chapter on the treatment of the fever, and a new chapter on the treatment of the fever in the tropics. The author has also added a new chapter on the treatment of the fever in the tropics.

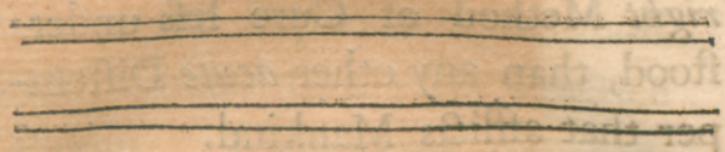
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THE
P R E F A C E.

THE military Fever, either in its simple or compound State, is the most frequent Disease that happens to Men, Women, and Children, of all Degrees, and almost all Ages, throughout all Seasons of the Year; in Child-bed Women 'tis rare to meet with any other Fever of Consequence: Notwithstanding hitherto it has been less taken Notice of by Authors in general, is less known by the Physicians and Apothecaries, and its

443208

right Method of Cure less understood, than any other *acute* Distemper that afflicts Mankind.

How to account for this general, but unpardonable Ignorance, I am much at a Loss, except the prevailing Opinion of some Physicians, *That this Fever is a Creature of our own making, and that the Eruption is brought forth by the Use of too hot Medicines*; I say, except that prevailing Opinion has run through the whole *College*, and from thence the dangerous Infection been conveyed to the Apothecaries; of whom the greatest Part are indeed so very inconsiderate and negligent, and so little inquisitive into the *Nature* of Distempers, that they must of Consequence be great Strangers to *Observation*

servation and *Experience*, the most faithful Guides to a *right* Practice of Physic. I would not romance, or speak with Malice, but can assert with great Confidence, that I have had an Opportunity of discoursing with some Physicians, and many Apothecaries, concerning the *Nature* and *Treatment* of this Distemper; but, good God, how great their Ignorance, how unaccountable their Stupidity and Obstinacy! I can hardly forbear blushing when I think of it, and yet all the Assurance I could give them of my Success, by Word of Mouth, had no Effect, they still resolutely persisting in their destructive Treatment, tho' half of their Patients fell under their Hands; till I had an Opportunity of convincing them by ocular

lar

lar Demonstration, with how much Safety, Ease, and Expedition, I cur'd those who were under my own Care; and almost with as much Certainty as Intermittents by the Bark; not more than one in twenty dying, except I have been called in at the last Stage of the Distemper, when I found their *Mittimus* already signed. During several of my younger Years, I had an Opportunity of attending one of these Gentlemen, very eminent in his Profession, and in great Practice; but, all the Time I was with him, I only once heard mention'd the Words *miliary Fever*, and those in so slight a Manner, as not sufficiently to attract my Attention; but knew nothing of the *Nature* of the Distemper, or the *miliary Eruption*, having

ing not seen one Patient, who, it was said, had them, altho' this Gentleman had been in the Profession *Twenty Years* ;

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui Lumen ademptum. Virg.

And that it is a Fever *sui generis*, and altogether as different from other Fevers, as the Measles from the Small-Pox, is with me out of Dispute ; and that it existed, long before my Time, is sufficiently recorded by the Testimonies of Sir *Richard Blackmore* and Sir *David Hamilton* ; the last of whom Dr. *Cheyne* mentions with great Reverence and Respect (a).

That

(a) And here I am obliged, by many Ties, to do Justice to that very worthy and skilful Gentleman,
Sir

That the Eruption is caus'd by the Use of too hot Medicines and Regimen, I absolutely deny, altho' such Method, I know, will prolong the Cure, if it does not soon kill the Patient ; for I have often attended poor Men, Women, and Children, who have scarcely had Cloaths to cover them, and have taken no Medicines, but drank cold Water, or Small-

Sir *David Hamilton*, Physician, lately deceased, who in our conjunct Attendance on a Person of Quality in this last Distemper (the miliary Fever) did, to my great Satisfaction, so readily foretel every succeeding Change, and so aptly furnish out a Remedy for every Accident, as did abundantly shew it familiar to him, and justify the History and Method of Cure published by him, of this tedious and dangerous Disease, the miliary Fever. A Disease, tho' less common, (b) yet as various and as nice, and much more tedious than the Small-Pox itself. *Cheyne.*

(b) *This is a Mistake of the Doctor's, through Want of Observation.*

Small-Beer, four or five Days or longer, before I have been call'd to them, and yet this Fever, according to the best Account I could collect, has gone thro' its various Symptoms, but *in a terrible Manner, even to a very plentiful Eruption of the crystalline Pustles*; but, by the Use of *too cold a Regimen*, then almost ready to expire for Want of other Assistance, such as *cordial* and *diaphoretic* Medicines, to conduct them safely thro' the last Stage of the Disease, which was by such Means very soon and surprisingly effected.

In the Year 1741, this Fever in its worst Degree was more epidemical than ever I have found it within my Time, and swept away great

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Num-

Numbers of People of all Degrees and Ages under Fifty, (for few above that Age were then seiz'd with it,) infomuch that the Bills of Mortality amounted weekly to twelve or fifteen Hundred, for a considerable Time: In the Beginning of this Constitution, Patients were treated, by other Practisers as well as myself, with Bleeding and Vomiting indiscriminately, Blistering early and without Mercy, *Sal Nitri*, or Saline Draughts, with or without *Sal. Vol. C. C.* which were continu'd four or five Days without *real* Advantage, and were then changed for *Conf. Raleigh*, which, doing no more Service than the former, was again chang'd in three or four Days more for *Sal. C. C. Pulv. Serp. &c.* which then brought on
Deli-

Delirium and *Subsultus Tendinum*, Symptoms which introduc'd a Succession of Blistering Plaisters from Head to Foot, which were not likely to relieve the Patient in any Degree, so long as the Causes of all this Mischief, *too hot Medicines*, were daily repeated, till the Scene clos'd in Death; but which did not frequently happen till the 15th, 20th, or sometimes the 25th Day; with this Satisfaction only to their surviving Relations and Friends, *that they had, as they thought, done all that could be done for the Deceas'd*; altho', to speak the Truth, they could not take a more effectual Method to remove them out of the World. This shocking Success, which made me almost weary of my Profession, as I could not avoid

thinking, that we all treated this Fever after a wrong Manner, obliged me often to think seriously upon the Matter, and examine many of the best Authors, who had wrote of Fevers ; I could find nothing in them that suited my Purpose, and but very few that even mention'd such a Fever ; till, dipping into *Allen's Synopsis*, I found that Sir *David Hamilton's* Treatise upon that Subject was my chief Dependance (c). This I procur'd, and, after reading it over and over again with great Attention, determin'd to follow the same Method in that Case, with all the Patients who should happen

(c) I did not know that Sir *Richard Blackmore* had wrote upon that Subject, till very lately I accidentally read his Discourse of the Plague, wherein I found a previous Account of the military Fever,

happen afterwards to fall under my *sole* Management ; as I religiously observ'd the *speculative*, as well as the *practical* Part, so did I ever after as happily conduct my Patients thro' every Stage of the Disease ; for, as before, not more than five out of ten liv'd, so now *not one in ten died*, and those only who had some other Disease in Conjunction with this Fever ; with this Inconvenience only, that the Cure, tho' almost certain, was very tedious, even 20, 25, or 30 Days. But happy was I, that I had met with even a tedious Cure ; nothing now remain'd for me to do, but farther to consider if it was not practicable to contract the Cure within a shorter Compass, by more powerful Medicines, and yet such as would by no Means aggravate

gravate the Symptoms. Whilst I was thus pondering, I recollected that my Author observ'd, as a favourable Prognostic, *that the drowsier Patients are, the happier they recover (d)*. Reasoning with myself upon this Principle, I luckily hit upon a speedier Method, which from Time to Time, with the greatest Care and Attention, I alter'd, till I had reduc'd the Cure of this devouring Fever to as great Certainty, as almost any we can boast of in the Practice of Physic: Thus I fix'd the Rule of my Practice for the future, and which I have continu'd from that Time to this, with so much

(d) A Physician may as certainly take the curative Indications from the smallest Circumstances of the Disease, as he does the Diagnostic from them.

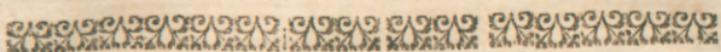
SYDENHAM.

much Success, that, for seven Years past, I confidently affirm, I have not lost above *four Patients out of a Hundred*, of that Fever in its simple State; nay furthermore, for one Patient that I have had under my Care fifteen Days, ten have perfectly recover'd in two Thirds of the Time, and, even in many, all dangerous Symptoms have been absolutely remov'd before the Eruption appear'd; which, altho' it may seem strange to most of our Profession, is nevertheless no more strange than true, as they themselves may prove, if they diligently observe the *Nature* of the Disease, and exactly follow the Method of Cure, as I have done before them.

For

For the present Purpose, I have abstracted from Sir *David Hamilton*, and Sir *Richard Blackmore*, all that I judge necessary in Relation to the Description and Nature of this Fever ; to which I have added occasional Remarks, and my own Method of Cure, which by repeated Trials, and diligent Observation, I have prov'd to be more easy, speedy, and safe, than even theirs, or any other, that I know of ; if any Body shall hereafter publish a better, I shall receive the same with as much Satisfaction as I communicate mine, having nothing more at Heart than the Service of my Profession, and the Use of all possible Means for the public Welfare. I have taken the Liberty to give Advice to the Apothecaries

theories in *general*, which (how much soever I may be censur'd for it) I am sure they stand much in Need of at this Time of Day, as their own Consciences must undoubtedly tell them ; for it is not the Physician's Attendance and Prescriptions, on which they so much rely, that will *alone* cure Diseases ; there are many other Requisites absolutely necessary, which of Consequence fall to the *Medicaster's* Share.

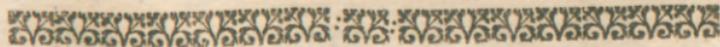


OF THE
MILIARY FEVER.

By the late Learned

Sir *DAVID HAMILTON*,

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,
and of the Royal Society ; as likewise Phy-
sician in Ordinary to her late excellent Ma-
jesty Queen *Anne*.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

I Have chosen to describe, before all other Diseases, the Nature and Method of curing a *Miliary Fever*; because I know of none who have hitherto treated of this Fever, as of a different Sort, at least, in any satisfactory Way; when, notwithstanding, I have known it, in several, to turn either into a chronical Distemper, or in a short Time to prove fatal. For this sometimes comes to pass, in a mild Beginning of this Distemper, from a Neglect of themselves, or thro' an Impatience of the Sick at its long Continuance; and sometimes also

also from the *Ignorance* of the Physicians, being deluded with its fallacious Symptoms ; or, lastly, thro' an unreasonable Fear (*e*) of being thought greedy of Gain, they omit continuing their necessary Visits. Wherefore, I have thought it a Work worthy of my Time, if by these my Observations, being diligently collected from the daily Inspection, or Attendance upon sick Persons, I might afford some Light to young Practitioners ; and by these Means stir up the more skilful to publish their own ; and the Reader may assuredly believe, that I have acted with great Veracity.

O F

(*e*) The Patient will be in no Danger, on that Account, now ; for that Sort of Fear has been long since banished.

O F T H E
M I L I A R Y F E V E R .

*Of the Name, Kind, and Sorts of this
Distemper.*

A Military Fever take its Name from the Pustles, or Vesicles, in some Sort resembling the Form of Gromwel Seeds, appearing chiefly about the upper Parts ; yet I think it ought rather to be called a vesicular Fever, because the Pustles are Vesicles, or little Blisters, filled at first with a limpid Serum, and afterwards with a whitish, not unlike to the Colour of Pearls.

There

There are some who think, that only the pestilential and spotted Fevers ought to be reckoned amongst the malign Kind; but I am of Opinion, that there are likewise others of a different Species, which may very well be referred to the malign Class.

1. What Kind of Fevers soever, which are acquired by Contact, or Breathing (*Vapour*) or any other Manner of Infection.

2. Also those Sorts of Fevers, which, immediately from the Beginning, are accompanied with a violent Pain, and fix'd to some Part; as to the Head, or Region of the Guts, or Kidneys, or even to the Limbs: Like as if the Patient should be affected with a Pain of the Head, or a Cholic, or a nephritic, or a gouty, or a rheumatic Pain; or even with the Pains (like those) of Child-birth, as if the same was an original Distemper; when, notwithstanding

standing, such Sort are the Symptoms of a miliary Fever; they will not give Way to Remedies which are wont to be of Service, when the Diseases so nam'd are primary.

3. Also in whom the animal Spirits are suddenly oppress'd and eclips'd; and where the aforesaid Symptoms seem to depend on no evident Cause, but on a certain latent Poison, call'd, by the Antients, an occult Quality, and by the Moderns, Vapours.

Or, *Lastly*, where sudden Death arises from a Cause which seems to be void of Danger; all which, as they denote a Malignity, so also have I observed the same to happen in a miliary Fever.

And it is worthy of Remark, that this Fever rages with the same Malignity, as the petechial or spotted Fever in the *Indies*.

E

This

This Kind of Fever is two-fold, simple and compound. I call it simple, as often as no Pustles besides the miliary appear, whereof I am going to discourse; but compound, when red, papillary Pustules are interspers'd with the miliary, and which, when they are solitary, are commonly called a Rash. And it is farther to be observ'd that miliary Pustules are sometimes intermix'd with the Small-Pox, and, while the Small-Pox rises up, those gradually wither away; but remain standing, after the papillary are dried up.

A Description of the Miliary Fever.

That I may the better describe the History of a miliary Fever, I shall reckon up the Antecedents, Concomitants, and Consequences.

The Antecedents are, a weak Constitution of Body, whether the same be natural

tural or adventitious, caus'd by immoderate Evacuations, or too spare Diet; a ferrous or wat'ry Blood; a weak and timorous Mind, and easily annoy'd by external Accidents, as in Women and effeminate Men; much and deep Study (or Thoughtfulness) or Sorrow; an Obstruction, or Ulcer in any Part, attended with Pain: Whence those Persons who have been long afflicted with a Cholic Pain, Gout, or Stone, or an Ulcer of the Kidneys, are more obnoxious to this Fever. Also an inward Heat in Women, with or without Thirst, and especially about the Time of their Delivery, whereby also the Pains of Child-bearing are less severe than usual, and the Spirits, without any evident Cause, are very much depress'd, with an Oppression of the Breast, causing Sighs; wherein, as in all other Fevers, here also generally happens an external Coldness.

The Concomitants, or Symptoms accompanying this Fever, are oftentimes a Pain resembling that of the Cholic, Stone

of the Kidneys, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, or that of Child-birth; likewise an Oppression of the Breast, with a Sinking of the Spirits: And, two or three Days after the said Pain is gone off, there comes on a Shivering of the whole Body, and then a Coldness and an Heat alternately arise. Yet this Heat is milder than in a common continual Fever, and comes nearer to that of natural; the Palms of the Hands are affected with a more intense Heat, while the Back-part is much cooler; the Pulse also is frequent, but weak; the Spirits often flag very much; and the Breast, being oppressed as it were with a great Weight, causeth Sighings; the Sleep stealing on is suddenly interrupted, the most inseparable Token of all the Symptoms; for the Patients are often without Sleep for many Days and Nights together (*f*) without a Delirium, or a Pain of the Head, and generally much longer than in other Fevers. I met with a very

singul-

(*f*) This Symptom will scarcely, or ever, be met with, if the Fever be treated in the Manner, as hereafter directed.

ingular Example of this Case, in a certain Lady who was under the Care of the learned Dr. *Bernard*. She was a whole Month in this Fever, without Sleep; yet free of a Delirium, or any Pain in the Head.

The Tongue is sometimes cover'd over with white *Aphthæ*, or a Thrush, and sometimes like that of Persons in Health; the Urine is one while as pale as common Water, at others, of a natural Colour: Which Symptoms, deceiving young Physicians, make them frequently attribute this Effect to the Vapours, as they term it. They who are seized with this Fever, are sometimes afflicted with a Sickness at Stomach, especially after Sleep; and sometimes with a Soreness, either by their own Negligence, or a *bad* Practice; to wit, while *heating Medicines*, usual in hysteric Paroxysms, are prescrib'd, *without Diaphoretics*; whence in Lieu of a mild Procedure of Nature, expelling the morbid Matter by a *gentle Sweating*, a rapid Fermentation throws down the same into the Guts. The Belly

is

is sometimes bound, and sometimes loose, with a Sickness at the Stomach, and Pains of the Bowels ; one while they are thirsty, at others, very little ; sometimes the Hands and Tongue, being stretched out to the Physician, tremble, and the Patient speaks in a trembling Manner ; they are also often molested with convulsive Motions, a Delirium, and a difficult Respiration ; the Exacerbations of which Symptoms return like the Paroxysms of an intermitting Fever. An Oppression of the Breast with Sighing, or a greater Sinking of the Spirits, without manifest Cause ; Watchings, and a Commotion of the Spirits, commonly called a Hurry in the Head, as often as the Sick compose themselves to Sleep ; as likewise a frequent and weak Pulse, being conjoin'd with certain other Symptoms, are always the Fore-runners of the miliary Pustles at Hand : And they are all wont to continue till the miliary Pustles break out, and then the Patients are freed from most of them.

These

These Pustles generally appear in the Breast, Neck, and Interstices of the Fingers, sometimes also in the whole Body; and, after a daily and gradual Increase, they at last vanish away, leaving the Skin rough in the Seats of the Pustles. They sometimes itch, especially in a complex miliary Fever; that is, where red papillary Pustles are mix'd with the miliary. And it is to be observ'd, that, by how much simpler this Fever is, by so much slighter are the Symptoms, and which for this very Reason frequently creates a Neglect, both in the unwary Physicians, and in the Patients; whereby this Fever either becomes more perilous, or another Disease often arises; for, by taking less Care at first than ought to have been used, it sometimes begins with more grievous Symptoms; as, with a Sickness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, an inward Heat, an Oppression of the Breast, Sinking of the Spirits, Sighing and irregular Returns of Heat and Cold, Watchings, and the like. In the Declination of this
Fever,

Fever, the upper Part of the Hands are often moisten'd with a cold Sweat.

It is very difficult to observe, whether the miliary Pustles are wont to appear on a certain Day ; seeing the first Appearance of this Distemper, and the Patient's Account of the same, are so uncertain. But, as far as I can learn, I take them mostly to appear about the Tenth or Eleventh Day from the Beginning, if so be the Fever have a regular Progress, and are dried up about the Eighteenth ; or, where there is Plenty of morbid Matter, about the Twenty-first or Twenty-second Day.

I have chiefly endeavour'd to observe the Time of the Eruption in those Women, to whom I have been call'd, on the Third Day after their Delivery ; and have heard them complaining of a Shivering or Coldness, follow'd with an Heat : For when I found, in looking upon their Breast and Neck, the miliary Pustles there, I concluded, that they had been seiz'd many Days before

before with a miliary Fever ; and, upon a strict Scrutiny made even from the Beginning of the Distemper, I understood that they had perceiv'd either a preternatural Heat, or a Pain of some Part, with or without Thirst, and a vehement Oppression of the Breast, with Sighings, and a Sinking of the Spirits before they were brought to-bed ; which Symptoms being suppos'd to depend on the approaching Birth, they hop'd all wou'd be well, when it was over. — Moreover, altho' they have the Pains of Child-birth milder than usual, yet the great Oppression of the Breast in such, with the Sighing and Deficiency of Spirits (called by the Midwives Fear and Vapours) and the quick and weak Pulse are sure Prognostics of the approaching miliary Pustles ; to whose Eruption in Child-bed Women, a Way is made by their composing in Bed to sweat : Therefore I commonly reckon eleven Days from the first inward Heat, or Pain before the Birth, to the Eruption after the Birth. But the Ignorance, and preposterous Relation the Patients give of their

own State, do, for the most Part, so confound the Physician's Prognostic, that even the most curious can't find out the very Day.

The Consequences of a miliary Fever, as far as my Observation reacheth, are a Swelling of the Thighs, Legs, and Feet, not always free from Pain; a Swelling and Abscess of the Breasts; an immoderate Flux of the *Lochia*, and of Urine; Hypochondriac or Hysteric-like Affects; an inward Heat join'd with a Weakness, Faintness, and Loss of Appetite: One or other of these, I say, are generally the Consequences, as often as this Fever, either by Reason of its own Ill-nature, or *bad Treatment of the Physician*, makes an unhappy Ending (g).

(g) The Symptoms of the miliary Fever, in the Year 1741, were these; Shivering or Coldness, and Heat alternately; a Pain of the Head, Limbs; Back, like the Stone in the Kidneys; Belly, like the Cholic; Sickness, bilious Vomiting, Looseness; Sinking of the Spirits, Oppression at the Breast; a moist Tongue,
 little

Of the Prognostic Signs in this Fever.

A Prognostic is thus to be made in this Fever; if the Sick hath not observ'd a due Regimen in the Beginning, or the Physician prescrib'd *heating Medicines, not raising a Sweat*; altho' the Symptoms were *milder* from the Beginning, yet the Distemper often turns to the *worse*, and threatens either Death or a lingering Illness.

F 2 If

little Thirst; the Urine of an Amber Colour, like that of a Person in Health; a strong, full, quick Pulse at the Beginning, but three or four Days afterwards, weak, low, and swift; Delirium, *Subsultus Tendinum*, difficult Respiration; the Heat milder than in other continual Fevers.

The Appearance of the Eruption, which was chiefly of the crystalline Kind, did not happen till the 14th, 15th, or 16th Days; which, I have now Reason to believe, would have appear'd sooner, if it had not been retarded, by the bad Conduct of the Patient or Nurse, or imprudent Treatment of the Physician.

If some Part should be pain'd from the Beginning ; or the Patient grow hot without Pain ; or be sick at the Stomach ; and afterwards should have irregular Returns of hot and cold Fits, and a Sinking of the Spirits, and an Oppression of the Breast, with Sighings, attended with a free Breathing, and the Pustles come out at last with a gentle and continu'd Sweating ; the Case is generally hopeful. If a Delirium, convulsive Motions, a Convulsion, or an Apoplexy, should accompany the Pathognomonic Signs of the Fever, that is, a great Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, and Sinking of the Spirits, and they should happen in the Beginning, they yield more easily to a regular and diligent Practice : But in a more advanced State of the Distemper, and in the Declination, where the Sick is weaker, and the miliary Pustles, either by catching Cold, or perhaps by an *irregular Management*, do not appear, a deadly Translation is made upon the Brain and

and Nerves, and Death the speedy Consequence of it.

A yellow Colour of the Urine, which suddenly turns pale, warns the Physician, that a Tranflation is to be feared.

A Looseness in Child-bed Women, seiz'd with this Fever, is a dangerous Symptom; for it not only hinders the Eruption of the Pustles, but also the Flowing of the *Lochia*.

A difficult Breathing, an intercepted Speech, and a Trembling of the Tongue, are to be rank'd amongst the perilous Symptoms, especially a nervous *Dyspnaea*, or Difficulty of Breathing

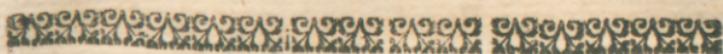
The drowsier the Patients are, the happier they recover.

Those who are of a milder Nature, escape more easily, than the furious and wrathful Tempers do.

If Nature and the Physician concur together, the Sick immediately recovers Strength, after the drying up of the Pustles; unless, by Reason of the Abundance of morbid Matter, the Relicks be thrown upon some certain Part.

If in a Scarlet Fever miliary Pustles should arise, dying away with a red Colour, they promise Safety.





OF THE
MILIARY FEVER.

BY

Sir Richard Blackmore, M. D.



MILITARY FEVER.
OF THE

BY

Sir Richard Blackmore, M.D.

OF THE
MILIARY FEVER.

THE miliary Fever, so called from the small red Eruptions that resemble Millet-feed, is the most frequent in this Country of all the malignant Kind.

The Patient often seems to himself at first only somewhat faint and indispos'd, his Strength and Appetite diminished, and his Sleep interrupted, and his Dreams disorderly and tumultuous, while he goes abroad and applies to his usual Business, and hopes his Indisposition will soon wear off, not suspecting that he nourishes a malignant Fever in his Bosom. At length after about seven or eight Days, when he

G has

has taken to his Bed, by Means of copious and profuse Sweats, the miliary Eruptions before mention'd appear in the Temples, the Neck and Breast, and sometimes spread over the whole Body. If the Quantity be not great, as in the distinct Kind of the Small-Pox, they generally presage a happy Event; but if they are very numerous, and cover the whole Surface of the Skin, then, like the Small-Pox of the confluent Kind, they are often fatal, and always dangerous; and they are in this too like that Sort of Small-Pox, that, as I have seen, in their Ripening, they sometimes flow or run into each other (*b*).

These little red Eruptions grow by Degrees to Maturity, acquire white Heads full of Matter, and then grow dry, and die away; which Course, in the more kindly Sort, is generally accomplish'd in seven Days;

(*b*) There are, notwithstanding, Physicians, who, to this Day, ignorantly presage the happiest Event, from the greatest Quantity of Pustles; of which I have often been an Ear-witness.

Days ; but, in the worst Sort, the Time is much farther protracted, and this happens also in the worst Sort of Small-Pox ; and it is very remarkable, that it sometimes falls out, that in this Sort of Fevers, after one Eruption of a more malignant Kind has compleated its Course, and the Skin is clear'd of its putrid Crop, yet a swift, troubled Pulse, great Drought and Want of Spirits, shall continue, and the Physician may be assur'd, that either Death, or another Eruption (*i*) like the first is at Hand, to carry off the Matter of the Fever, which the first was unable wholly to perform : And this I have seen repeated the third Time, and even after that the Patient has recover'd, which but rarely happens.

The great and profuse Sweats, that precede the miliary Eruption, are by no Means

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such

(*i*) A second Fever and Eruption, I likewise know, often succeed the first, but that is only when the Patient has been ill-treated, or when the Continuance of proper Medicines, for a sufficient Time, has been obstinately refus'd.

such as critically discharge the Putrefaction that causes the Disease; but they arise from the violent Conflict and Agitation of the Blood, while the sound and active Parts exert their Force, to digest and expel the Matter of the Disease; and therefore they do not relieve oppress'd Nature, but sink and weaken the Spirits by an excessive Evacuation (*k*); which however is necessary, that the putrid Parts may be excluded from the Blood by the miliary Eruptions that follow, in which consists the critical Separation by which Nature is deliver'd, and the Blood recovers its healthful State; as it does by casting out the Matter of the Small-Pox, at first complicated and entangled with the Mass of Blood.

Some

(*k*) This brings to my Mind the Case of a Female Patient, who, at my first Visit, I found drowning, if I may so say, in those Sweats; with an interrupted Pulse, and the Feet and Hands growing cold; at which, I presag'd Death in a short Time. The Apothecary, being told, upon Enquiry, my Opinion, said, He cou'd not see any Thing which had that Appearance, for that she was in a *fine breathing Sweat*, and a most *sweet Sleep*; but, *fine* and *sweet* as they were, she died in twenty-four Hours afterwards.

Some Physicians, too fond of the *cool Method* in the Management of Fevers, from their Observation of the Usefulness of that Conduct in inflammatory Distempers, such as the Small-Pox, Rheumatisms, Pleurifies, Quinsies, and St. *Anthony's* Fire; have injudiciously extended it to the Cure of malignant Cases, in which a considerable Quantity of the Blood is putrefied or perish'd by the Dissolution or Separation of the Parts, as before describ'd; but they seem not to act under the Guidance of Reason, but, in a mechanical Way of Practice, apply the same Method of Cure to all Sorts of Fevers, tho' their Nature be ever so much distinguish'd. And hence it is, that these Gentlemen will not allow, that the miliary Eruptions are a regular Discharge of the Feverish Matter from the Blood; but, say they, they are the Effect of an unskillful Conduct, in using Remedies of too hot a Nature, by which the Blood is put into too great a Hurry and Agitation: But this Assertion affronts all Reason and Observation.

They

They may as well affirm, that the Small-Pox, Measles, and Scarlet Suffusions, Boils, and Blanes, wou'd never appear on the Skin, were they not produc'd and excluded by the Administration of too warm and active Remedies. I have often seen those Eruptions break out in great Abundance, where the cool Method has been exactly observ'd; and of this every Practiser may be soon convinc'd, if he carefully attends to the Growth and Progress of this Distemper. In this, as in the Diseases above-nam'd, the hurtful Matter, admitted into the Blood, is by Nature's Determination to be first concocted, and then separated by the Strainers of the Skin, where being entangled, and not suffered to perspire, it produces a miliary Harvest; and a Physician, being but a *Servant of Nature*, ought to follow her Steps, promote her Intentions, and not to turn her from her Path, and oppose her Operations (1).

When

(1) When the opposite Practice is made use of, by Mistake, it is manifestly productive of great Evils; as when, for Example, the miliary Fever is taken for an

When a Patient has long struggled with a Fever accompanied with Putrefaction, and, after twelve Days, no miliary Break-ings

an Intermittent; saline Draughts, succeeded by the Bark, are then not only confidently prescrib'd, but the Practiser without Hesitation declares the Danger entirely over, not knowing that he is at once giving a fatal Stab to his own Reputation, and his Patient's Life; for Death most assuredly, and to the Surprize of the Doctor, as well as all about the poor Sufferer, must soon close the Tragedy.

As when, likewise, that Fever is taken for a Chollic, the Stone in the Kidneys, or the Rheumatism, the same fatal Issue must be the Consequence; with this Difference only, that, in these latter Cases Death makes his Approach, more slow, but more terrible; for it is then not uncommon for an Abscess to be form'd in the Breast or Belly, or other lingering Disorders to follow, which, together with an hectic Fever, at length, finish Life.

Some eminent and worthy Physicians, of my Acquaintance, know what I say to be true, because they must be sensible how much they have suffer'd in their Reputations, by these fatal Mistakes; particularly, by the Mal-administration of their *ador'd Cortex*.

I cou'd

ings out are observ'd, it is usual that small wat'ry Bladders, from their Transparency, call'd crySTALLINE, appear in the Temples, Neck, and Breast, which often gradually ripen, and become full of Matter; these perform the Office of the former Eruptions, by freeing the Blood of the noxious Ferment that disturbs it, but not so safely and effectually (*m*).

It is to be observ'd, that there is a Fever, which I call hypochondriacal or hysterick, tho' it be not rang'd in the Classes of

I could relate many Histories of these tragical Events, but I think these Hints are alone sufficient to mark out the dangerous Rocks, which lie in the Way to a safe Harbour.

(*m*) I must confess, that it is a Matter of Doubt with me, whether these Bladders do not rather *only* portend the gangrenous State of some Part of the Fluids, than that they are a critical Discharge of the noxious Matter; any more than the Vefications, which are usual in Gangrenes of the Solids, free the diseas'd Subject from the impending Danger, which, of Consequence, threatens the Loss of the Limb, Life, or both.

of that Disease by any Authors, as far as I know, that, by its Similitude to the malignant Kind, often imposes on Physicians, and induces them to believe that it is of that Sort. And this is the only true Fever of the Spirits, and which I have often seen. It imitates closely the malignant Sort in the greatest Parts of its Symptoms, but it differs in this, that the Exercise of their Reason is not interrupted, or suspended, during its whole Course, which runs out sometimes to more than twenty Days; whereas most commonly the Head is much, if not chiefly affected, and the Faculties of Reason and Memory are greatly disturb'd and broken, in malignant Fevers. Another Distinction is, that in the first Sort the Patient is not troubled with Looseness, or Thrush; nor do there ever appear in the Skin any miliary Eruptions, or Spots, of any Sort whatsoever. But on the contrary, in the last Kind, some putrefied Matter is always excluded from the Blood, and determin'd to the Skin, or ought to be so, if sufficient Force remains in the Blood to

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effect

effect it (n). It is true, that in simple Fevers, where no Parts of the Blood are corrupted, there needs no critical Separation, but by Sweats and Transpiration, which cool the feverish Flame, carry off the offensive Matter from the Blood, and restore Nature to its regular Constitution; but, when many Parts of the Blood are actually mortified, how can Nature ordinarily be restor'd to a healthful State, without expelling them to the Skin? Can a Gangrene in the solid Parts be heal'd till the sound Flesh be freed from the mortified Fibres? No more can the Mass of Blood be cur'd, till it is clear'd and purg'd from its putrid and perish'd Portions; which usually must be done by excluding them from its Bosom by friendly Sweats, or lodging them in the Surface of the Body; I said usually, because sometimes this putrid Matter may be discharg'd by the Glands or Strainers of the Guts, tho' that does not often happen; for frequently

(n) Or if the Intention of Nature be not revers'd by Mal-practice.

ly the Looseness, that at the latter End attends malignant Fevers, if the Patient recovers, is taken up by a Thrush or sore Mouth; and hence it appears, that the hypochondriacal Fever, mentioned before, has not the essential Properties of the malignant, and therefore does not arise from Putrefaction; tho' it is certain, that the malignant Kind have, at their Beginning, such a Conformity of Symptoms and Appearances to hypochondriacal Passions, that it is difficult to discern, whether the Patient be attack'd by a putrid Fever, or an hysteric Disorder, or Perturbation of the Spirits: For Instance, Chilness, Shiverings, and rigorous great Inquietude, Vomitings, Dejection of Appetite, Anxiety, Sickness, and immoderate Sweats, Wakefulness, a low weak Pulse, Faintness, and great Diminution of Strength, are Symptoms common to both; and therefore for several Days a malignant Fever has so near a Resemblance to one, that is only hysteric, that many Physicians and Stan-

ders-by, I am apt to believe, *mistake the first for the last*, and look upon a great and dangerous Disease to be only the Spleen, or a Fit of the Vapours, to the great Hazard of the Patient.





OF THE
C U R E
OF THE
MILIARY FEVER.

By *CHARLES HALES*, Surgeon.



OF THE
C U R E

Of the SIMPLE

MILIARY FEVER.

WHEN I am sent for to a Patient in a Fever, I attentively listen to the Account he gives of himself, without Interruption, and then carefully examine into the Progress of every Symptom (*o*) from the first Seizure; I mean, from the first Hour that he found himself in the least disorder'd

(*o*) For by what more compendious, or other Way, can the curative Indications, or the morbid Causes we are to oppose, be searched for, than by a certain and distinct Perception of peculiar Symptoms?

SYDENHAM,

order'd ; in order to find out, with as much Certainty as possible, the *Nature* of the Fever ; for on that depend the *Hopes* of an *expeditious* Cure ; altho', for the most Part, I can certainly foretel, whether, or not, it will prove of the *miliary* Kind, from the *Pulse alone*, the Moment I touch it, which, in this Case, discovers itself to *me*, in a more *extraordinary* and *distinguishing* Manner, than in any other I have ever met with ; for altho' in the Beginning of the Fever, in a robust Constitution, it is sometimes frequent, full and vigorous, yet it seldoms fails, in three or four Days, to become remarkably swift, weak, and depress'd ; which also happens in *most* People at the Beginning : But these nice Distinctions are not to be acquir'd, without long Observation and Experience, arising from constant and unwearied Attendance, in a Multiplicity of Practice ; so that the *young* Practitioner must not only content himself with forming a Judgment from the general Indications, but be particularly careful not to hazard his Patient's his Life, or his own

Repu-

own Reputation, by mistaking the Case for an inflammatory, nervous, or intermit- tent Fever, which may easily happen to the unexperienc'd and unwary (*p*); nay, to my certain Knowledge, hath often so hap- pen'd, even to many *old*, but very emi- nent in the Profession, Physicians as well as Apothecaries, to the Destruction of Num- bers; who might otherwise have been now *living* Monuments of their Know- ledge and Success. I wou'd therefore by all Means advise the *young* Practitioners to stand upon their Guard; to study *Nature* (*q*), and pursue her to her most intricate

I Recesses;

(*p*) For there are found Diseases, which are reduc'd under the same Genus and Name, and, as to Symptoms, are like one another, yet they are differ- ent in their Natures, and require a different Way of Cure.—The Cure whereof had not been now to seek, if Writers, in communicating their Experiments and Observations, had not took one Disease for another.

SYDENHAM.

(*q*) For the sagacious Man (*Hippocrates*) perceived, that Nature cures Diseases, and does all, being help'd by a few simple Forms of Remedies, and sometimes without any.

SYDENHAM.

Recesses ; to search out diligently the Nature and Properties of Medicines, and to attend indefatigably the Poor as well as the Rich ; which will not only teach them to ward off the furious Attacks of a most potent Enemy, but may, one Time or other, prevent themselves and Families, from falling Victims to their own Ignorance.

From what I have said, if any Body expects to see a copious and pompous Form of Remedies, he will be much disappointed ; for I delight in Simplicity of Medicine, for the Cure of acute Diseases, as much as in simple Diet, for the Preservation of Health and long Life.

In my Preface, I have objected to the Method of Practice in 1741, for that the *Sal Nitri* and Saline Draughts are too cold, and *Sal. Vol. C. C. Conf. Raleigh, &c.* are of too hot a Nature, and quite inconsistent with that moderately *cordial* and *diaphoretic* Quality, necessary in this Case ; therefore

fore cannot by any Means be admitted into the Rank of Remedies for a *miliary* Fever, without manifest Hazard of prolonging the Distemper with dire Symptoms (*r*), or Death itself: What a preposterous Fashion have some of our modern Physicians crept into? A sudden Transition from cold to hot, or hot to cold; either of which not having sufficient Efficacy to produce the desir'd End, they agree in Consultation, the *dernier Resort*, to sign a *Neutrality* (*s*), their *extreme Unction* (*t*): Would they not account it Madness in a Man, who, not being able to endure the *extreme* Cold

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of

(*r*) It often happens that the Face of the Disease varies according to the various Processes of Healing; and some Symptoms rather proceed from the Physician than the Disease. SYDENHAM.

(*s*) *Sal. Vol. C. C.* with *Sal. Nitri*, or Saline Draughts.

(*t*) Tho' many Patients fall under the wisest Application of Remedies, and the Physician is not to be condemn'd for killing all that he cannot cure; it must, however, be acknowledg'd, that some unable Physicians of little Sagacity and Judgment, of a cloudy
Imagi-

of *Greenland*, would from thence, if possible instantly fly to the *extreme* Heat of the *Indies*? Therefore,

O Medici, Medici! Quæ vos dementia cepit?

If I am call'd within the first three Days to a Man of a *robust* Constitution, with a *vigorous* Pulse, I immediately order eight Ounces of Blood to be taken from the Arm, and then as follows :

R. Croc. Castor opt. pulv. ana gr. x Syr. Croc. q. s. ut f. Bol. h. s. sumend. et mane repetend. cum Haust. seq.

R. Vin.

Imagination, and whose weak Reason is continually puzzled, as well as other bold and rash Practisers, do often increase the Distemper, and make it more dangerous, by an injudicious Method, and improper Remedies; and if the Patient recovers, and Nature prevails against the Doctor, he is greatly satisfied in himself, and confirm'd in the Opinion of his Medicines, believing he has cur'd the Patient, who had only the good Fortune to escape.

BLACKMORE.

R. *Vin. Coccinel.* (u) ℥j. *Aq. Alexet. Simp.* ℥j. ℞. *ejusd. Spirituos.* ℥ij. *Syr. Albi* ℥j. *M. F. Haust.*

The next Day, if Nauseousness and Inclination to vomit indicate the Necessity of an Emetic, the following may be given :

R. *Rad. Ipecac. pulv. gr. x. vel xv. Aq. Alexet. Simp. M. F. Haust. pomerid. sumend. superbib. infus. Flor. Chamæm* ℥j. *vel ij. pro Ratione Operationis.*

Afterwards, R. *Conf. Damocrat. ʒ. ℞. Croc. gr. v. Syr. Alb. q. s. f. Bol. H. S. post Emetic. sumend. & singula nocte repetend.*

R. *Pulv. Contrayerv. comp. ʒj. Croc. gr. v. Vin. Coccinel. gut. ʒo. Aq. Alexet. Simp. ℥j. ℞. ejusd. Spirituos. ℥ij. Syr. Alb. ℥j. f. Haust. sextâ. qq. Horâ sumend. incipiend. Hor. sex. post Bolum.* But

(u) *Vinum Coccinellæ.*

R. *Coccinellæ pulv. ʒj. Vin. Canarin. ℥j. Macera sine Calore & Cola.*

But if there should be no Occasion for Bleeding or Vomiting, I begin with the Draughts and Bolus last prescrib'd, the first Time I see the Patient, and continue them till about the sixth Day, I mean, from the first Complaint; but, after that Time, prescribe thus:

R. Conf. Damocrat. ʒ ℥. Croc. Castor. ana gr. v. Syr. Alb. q. s. ut f. Bolus sexta qq. Hor. sumend. superbib. Coch. iv. Julep seq.

R. Aq. Alexet. Simp. ʒvj. ejusd. Spirituos. ʒij. Syr. Alb. ʒ ℥. Vin. Coccinel. ʒij. M. F. Julep.

These are to be continu'd to the Appearance of the *miliary* or *crystalline* Eruption, separately or together, which if all Things have been well conducted, will generally happen, in small Quantity, about the Eighth or Tenth Day; about that Time also, the dangerous Symptoms will abate, and the Fever soon after vanish, without Danger of Relapse or more to do, than keeping out of the cold Air, observ-
ing

ing a proper Diet, and taking a Bolus, with some of the Julep, Night and Morning, for a Week longer. I have often found but three or four crySTALLINE Pustles, which, however, prove the *Nature* and *Degree* of the Disease : But if any considerable Errors have been committed by the Sick, or those about him, then will no Eruption appear, till about the sixteenth Day, and that generally of the crySTALLINE Kind alone, often in great Quantity, and very large ; I have seen Thousands as big as the largest Pin's Head (*x*), crowding all over the Body, the Extremities not excepted, like the confluent Small-Pox, portending Death. Here is an evident Mark of great Putrefaction ; greatly, if I may be allow'd the *Simile*, tending to a Gangrene of the whole Mass of Blood ; therefore here is the Touchstone of Skill ; here the Field, wherein to try the Power and Efficacy of Medicine !

If

(*x*) I have lately seen a Child, two Years of Age, afflicted with that Fever, and Breeding the Teeth, with Bladders of clear Water upon the Wrists, whose Circumferences were larger than that of a Shilling, besides many others of prodigious Size all over the Body. The Child died.

If by the tenth Day no Eruption appears, and the Symptoms run high, *Delirium* and *Subsultus Tendinum* beginning, a Blistering Plaister must be apply'd immediately between the Shoulders, and, the Morning after that, the whole Feet wrapt up in cephalic Plaister two Thirds, Blistering Plaister one Third, spread moderately thick ; the following Prescription must also take Place :

R. Conf. Damocrat, ʒʒ. Croc. Castor. a gr. x. Syr. Croc. q. s. ut f. Bol. sexta qq. Hor. sumend. superbib. Coch. iv. Julep præscr.

R. Vin. Coccinel. Vin. Croc. a ʒʒ. M. cap. Gut. 40. sæpe in Ser. Lact. Vin. Alterat. vel Apozem seq.

R. Aq. Hord. ʒij & Gum. Arabic. ʒj. f. M. bibat. Haustul. sæpè tepidè.

If the *Delirium* continues very long, I have sometimes added five Grains of *Campfire* to every Bolus, with good Effect.

This

This Method, without Alteration, must be continu'd till Death, or a Recovery, turns the Scale; if Death shou'd take Place, I know of no better Method whereby to prevent it; but a Recovery will most commonly ensue, if all Things, in this Stage of the Disease also, are faithfully and rightly manag'd; and then Security from a Relapse depends, as I said before, in keeping the Room, proper Diet, and a Continuance of the Bolusses and Julep, Night and Morning, for a Week longer, when the Fever is gone off.

If, in any Stage of the Disease, a Pain of the Head becomes very troublesome, the Application of six or eight Leeches to the Temples will be not only absolutely necessary, but greatly advantageous; and so it will also be of Consequence, at any Time of the Delirium.

If Costiveness intervenes, a Clyster may be injected every third or fourth Day:

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R. De-

R. *Decoct. Malv.* ℥8. *Ol. Olivar.* ℥ij.
Mel. Solutif. ℥j ℞. *M. f. Enema.*

I allow for Drink, always to be made warm, Mint, Baum, or Sage Teas, Barley-water, Water-gruel, White-wine Whey, Panada, Chicken-broth, Sago boil'd thin; and sometimes, if the Sick is earnestly desirous of it, half a Pint of good Small-beer, with a Toast and grated Nutmeg in it; but no *Juice of Orange* or *Lemon* in any Drink.

If profuse Sweats render the Linnen disagreeable, I allow a clean Cap, Shirt, and Sheets, well dried and warm'd; but then for this Purpose, the Sick must be wrapt up in a warm Blanket, and carefully laid on another Bed in the same Room; for I am well assur'd, that less Mischief will accrue from this Change, than from the cold Air rushing into the Bed, when all is wet, and while they tumble to and fro' with great Restlessness; these Sweats being only *symptomatical*.

The

The Plaisters upon the Feet, which I design for continuing Blisters, to avoid the Cruelty of fleaing alive from Head to Foot, *the present Vogue*, but not half so easy or effectual as *mine*, may be taken off in three or four Days, if there is is great Complaint of Soreness, snipping the Bladders, without tearing off the Skin; the Sores may be dress'd every Day with a Cerate of Wax and Oil, and a little yellow *Basilicum*: I us'd to order equal Parts of the Plaisters, but since the College have increas'd the Quantity of Flies in the *Emp. Vesicat.* I have been oblig'd to diminish the Quantity of that Plaister; for my Intention is thereby to raise Blisters very gradually, so that sometimes the Plaisters may lie on a Week, with proper Effect, and without great Uneasiness.

Women and Children, in *general*, may be treated, in the same Manner I have directed for Men, with this Difference only, that as they are the *weaker* Vessels, and of

a *more delicate Texture*, less Doses of Medicine, with little or no Loss of Blood, except by Leeches, will best answer the Purpose; which any Practiser, who has but a Grain of Sense, may, I think, judge of, and proportionate according to the various Symptoms and Degrees of the Disease, and Circumstances of the Patient, without my Directions; which for every Individual wou'd render this Account too prolix and tedious, and serve only to puzzle and confound the Reader. And so much for the Cure of the *simple miliary* Fever; I will now proceed to that call'd *compound*.

Of the Cure of the compound miliary Fever.

I call this Fever *compound*, when it attacks *Women with Child* or in *Child-bed*; when it is consequent to Children *breeding their Teeth*, or having a *convulsive Cough*; when join'd with the *confluent Small-Pox*, *Measles*, *Scarlet Fever*, an *Asthma*, *acute Rheumatism* or the *Gout*; Or when it is
 render'd

render'd so, by a *wrong* Method of Cure, or *imprudent Management* on one Side or the other.

When it attacks a *Woman with Child*, Bleeding, according to the Time of her Pregnancy, is absolutely necessary in the Beginning; then the Method I have prescrib'd in general, with the Omission only of the *Emetic* and *Castor*.

Women in Child-bed may omit Bleeding, and begin with the following at any Stage of the Disease:

R. Conf. Damocrat. ʒj. Croc. Castor. ana gr. v. Syr. Alb. q. s. ut f. Bol. sextâ qq. Horâ sumend. cum Coch. iv. Julep. seq.

R. Aq. Puleg. ʒvj. Alex. Spirituos. ʒij. Syr. Alb. ʒ B. Vin. Coccinel. ʒij. M. F. Julep.

If Costiveness ensue, a Clyster may be injected once in four Days.

There

There is seldom Occasion for more than I have here laid down, having recover'd Scores in this Manner, without the Loss of one Patient, since I have been in Practice ; but, if the Symptoms shou'd perchance become more violent, Blisters and increas'd Doses of Medicine may take Place : Some Practitioners think, that Opiates suppress or retard the *Lochia*, but I have always found it otherwise.

Children, breeding their Teeth, must have their Gums cut, if necessary, and take the following Mixture :

R. Pulv. e C. C. C. ʒj. Croc. subtiliss. pulv. gr. iv. Conf. Damocrat. gr. x. vel xv. Aq. Alexet Simp. ʒj ʒ. Syr. Croc. ʒi. f. Mist. cujus cap. Coch. parvum sextâ qq. Horâ.

*Applicentur etiam Emp. Vesicat. nuchæ
Et Emplastra pedibus totis, pro re nata.*

Children

Children, having a *convulsive Cough*, may be bled in the Arm, or with Leeches, in the Neck, at the Beginning of the Fever; may have a Blister, and take the same Mixture as above, augmenting or diminishing the Dose, according to Age, till the Fever is gone off; and then nothing will avail, but Change of Air, Asses Milk, and *Manna*, to keep the Body laxative; which last is generally necessary in both recited Cases, or a Clyster in its Stead, if they have not a Stool once in a Day.

When join'd with the *confluent Small-Pox*, in adult Age, *Sydenham's* Method may be follow'd, till within forty-eight Hours, that the Turn of the Pustles is expected; then;

R. Syr. de Mecon. ℥ ℞. Aq. Alexet. Simp.
 ℥j ℞. ejusd. spirituos. zij. M. f. Haust. Horâ
 sextâ matutinâ & vespertinâ sumend. quo-
 tidie.

R. Conf.

R. Conf. Damocrat, ℥j. Croc. gr. x. Sulph. Aurat. Antimon. gr. iij. Syr. Alb. q. s. ut f. Bol. hor. duodecimâ Meridie & mediâ nocte sumend. superbib. Coch. iv. Mist. seq.

R. Sperm. Ceti ziiij. Vitel. ovi q. s. Aq. Alexet. simp. ℥vj. ejusd. spirituos. ℥ij. Syr. Alb. ℥ß. f. Mist. cujus etiam cap. Coch. iv. sæpe.

The Sulphur *Auratum* promotes Expectoration better than any Thing, I know of, and the other Medicines cause a *Diaphoresis*; Evacuations absolutely necessary in this Case, to remove impending Danger; I have met with great Success by this Treatment, therefore I think it my Duty to recommend it to others.

With the *Measles* or *Scarlet Fever*, my general Method of Cure for the *simple miliary Fever* will likewise avail here, without Alteration, as no Symptoms in these two eruptive Fevers in the least *contra-indicate*.

With

With an Asthma; Bleeding in the Beginning, and Blistering about the eighth Day, are without doubt necessary; but Opiates of every Kind must be utterly rejected; therefore,

*R. Croc. Castor. Pulv. Contrayerv. comp.
ana gr. x. Syr. Alb. q. s. ut f. Bol. f. xta qq
Horá sumend. superbib. Coch. iv. Mist. seq.*

*R. Sperm. Ceti ziiij. Vitel. Ovi q. s. Aq.
Alexet. simp. ℥vj. ejusd. spirituos. ℥ij. Syr.
Alb. ℥ß. f. Mist.*

*R. Spt. Volat. Aromat. Vin. Coccinel. ana
℥ß. f. Mist. cujus cap. Gutt. 40. bis terve
die in Aq. Hord. cum Gum. Arabic.*

The Cure, in this Case, will be generally more tedious and difficult, than in the others; but, for the most Part, with Care, may be safely conducted.

L

With

With an acute Rheumatism ; Bleeding in the Beginning ought not to be here neglected ; and the following may be prescrib'd through the whole Course of the Diseases, augmenting or diminishing the Doses, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms :

R. Conf. Damocrat. ʒj. Pulv. Rad. Polygal. Virgin. (Senekka Rattle-Snake Root) Cin. Antimon. Croc. Castor. ana gr. v. Syr. Croc. q. s. ut f. Bol. sextâ qq. Horâ sumend. superbib. Coch. iv. Julep. præscr. cum Vin. Coccinellæ.

A Blistering-Plaister to the Back, and Leeches to the Temples, may be applied, if *great Pain* of the Head requires them.

Bleeding often, giving *Sal. Nitri*, or *Gum Guajac*, as usually practis'd in this Case, will generally prove fatal.

With

With the Gout; this Fever rarely invades People afflicted with that *Opprobrium Medicorum* in a regular Manner, except external Applications, imprudently apply'd, disturb the gouty Matter in the Extremities, its usual Residence, and force it to mingle again with the whole Mass of Blood; when this is the Case, it generally fixeth upon the Brain, Lungs, Stomach, or Intestines, or produceth a Fever of the *miliary* Kind; if the last happens alone, or is complicated with a small Degree of Pain, in any of the Parts before-nam'd; the same Method may be us'd, as directed before for this Fever, with the Rheumatism, with the Alteration only of the *Doses*, and *Times of Administration*:

R. Conf. Damocrat. Pulv. Rad. Polygal.
 Virgin. Cin. Antimon. Croc. Castor. ana
 gr. x. Syr. Alb. q. s. ut f. Bol. quartâ qq.
 Horâ sumend. superbib. Coch. iv. Zulep. seq.

R. *Tinct. Aromat.* ʒvj. *Vin. Coccinel.*
 ʒij. *Aq. Alexet. simp.* ʒvj. *ejusd. spirituof.*
 ʒij. *Syr. Alb.* ʒ ʒ. *M. f. Julep.*

The *Tinct. Aromatic.* may be omitted, if the Stomach and Intestines are free from Pain.

It must be remark'd, that, as I have endeavour'd to be as concise as possible, in Relation to these compound Diseases, I have only directed what is necessary to be done, *in the Presence of the Fever*; when that is gone off, leaving the rest to be manag'd by the skilful Practitioner, as he shall think fit. And here, as an Apology for myself, I can't help quoting a Passage from the judicious *Sydenham*, one of the worthiest and best Men that ever liv'd :

“ If any one shou'd here object, that
 “ others that are as much conversant in
 “ Practice as I, are not of my Mind; it
 “ does not concern me to enquire what
 “ others

“ others think, but to propose faithfully
 “ my own Observations, in doing which,
 “ I beg the Reader’s Patience, not his Fa-
 “ vour ; for the Thing itself will shortly
 “ shew whether I have acted sincerely, or
 “ whether I have been a *Man-slayer*.”

Only I beg Pardon, for that I have not
 regarded a pure Diction, or an elegant Style,
 being not at all heedful of *nice* Matters, if
 I only write so as to be clearly under-
 stood.



ADVICE

others think, but to propose finally
 my own Observations in doing which
 I beg the Reader's Pardon, not his
 Fault; for the Reason will shortly
 shew whether I have been wisely or
 whether I have been foolishly.

And I beseech you, for that I have not
 regard a pure Discretion, or an elegant Style,
 being not at all heedful of such Matters, it
 I only write to us to be clearly unde-
 rstand, to all, for I know there are
 many of you and others, honest, generous
 and judicious, who seem to be guilty of a
 mean or plain Action, either in public or
 private; but a much greater Member in
 City and Country, of the opposite Charac-
 ter, are daily labouring, ignorant, and
 passionate to a Degree, who will value up-
 on Lives, and that without so much as
 spending Money at all, they are
 their Spectacles, for the Sinner, who are
 full of good natural Parts, and general
 Sense.

Education, have been brought up regular-
 ly in Pharmacy and by your early Address
 and engaging Behaviour, which has
 and constant Employment in a great

A D V I C E

TO THE

A P O T H E C A R I E S .

I DO not take upon me here to give
 Advice to all, for I know there are
 many of you undoubtedly honest, generous,
 and judicious, who scorn to be guilty of a
 mean or base Action, either in public or
 private; but a much greater Number in
 City and Country, of the opposite Charac-
 ter, are *vilely* industrious, ignorant, and
 penurious to a Sin; who set no Value up-
 on Lives, and study nothing so much as
 amassing Money *at any Rate*; there is ano-
 ther Species of you Gentlemen, who are
 Men of good natural Parts and genteel
 Educa-

Education, have been brought up regularly in Pharmacy, and by your easy Address, and engaging Behaviour, attract Esteem, and command Employment in a great Number of Families; but are, on the other Hand, so strangely attach'd to Taverns and public Diversions, that you have neither Time or Inclination to make a *right* Progress into the Knowledge of Diseases or their Remedies: It is to you, of these *two last* opposite Characters, that I present my Address: Therefore, first of all, let me intreat you to be particularly careful in the Choice of the best Drugs, and exact in the Composition of your Galenicals and Chymicals; otherwise you hazard your Reputation, deceive the Physician, and either kill your Patients, or prolong the Disease, till *Nature* at length forcibly gets the better. How many People suffer from *bad Bark, Rhubarb, Ipecoanba, Jalap, Castor, Saffron, &c.*? The Dead are past telling the Tale, but you yourselves must be conscious of it, or else confess your great *Ignorance* of Medicine; many

many of you, as I said before, are too generous to act so base a Part; but a great Number are penurious to such an excessive Degree, that, altho' your exorbitant Profits exceed those of any other Trade or Employment in the whole World, you wou'd not *privately* advance a Shilling *extraordinary*, to save the Life of the most valuable Man in the Kingdom. How many *periodical* Cafes bring on *chronic* Diseases, and enslave poor Mortals to a miserable Life, by the Use of *bad Bark*? How do the vital Liquids run off, in *Diarhœa's* and *Dysenteries*, from the Use of the worst *Rhubarb*, *Ipecacuanba*, *Diascordium*, &c.? How much deceiv'd is the Physician, when the Apothecary substitutes a *cheaper* Medicine for a *dearer*, altho' the Price of the *dearest* wou'd not amount to Six-pence a Dose? *Lastly*, How many perish in Fevers, and linger on with other Diseases, only for Want of *good Drugs*, *Galenicals* and *Chymicals*? For God's Sake, Gentlemen, ye *Surveyors-general*, I speak to now, who by Authority search the Apothecaries Shops,

Search them narrowly from Stem to Stern, and where you see Cause, give a severe Reprimand; tho' you shou'd forfeit the *Six Shillings*, which are usually given you, *like Bolusses, to ease the Pain of your Stomachs.*

The wholesale Apothecaries and Chymists are often the Sources of these terrible Disasters, who basely sophisticate, for the Sake of a little Profit, Medicines which circulate not only through this Kingdom, but many foreign Countries, and destroy five Times more People, than wou'd die of Distempers in a *natural Way*; and the Druggists, whose Principles are little better, for vending *bad Drugs*, excuse themselves, by saying, *If they buy the Devil, they must sell the Devil*; but, if the Apothecaries did not purchase him from Time to Time, they wou'd soon be tir'd with exposing him to Sale.

When you have got *good Medicines*, I must then beseech you to learn the *Use* of them;

them ; *but bold !* you must first learn the *Nature of Diseases*, and know well how to distinguish one from another ; I speak chiefly to you *young Ones*, tho' the *old Ones*, many of them, wou'd not do amiss to take my Advice : For this Purpose, search out the best Authors, which will enrich your Senses ; read them over and over again, till their most remarkable Precepts are strongly impress'd on your Minds ; but, in the mean time, abstain from Wine, and other strong Liquors, lest they drown all your *reasonable* Reflections, and hurt your Memory. Attend diligently the *sick Poor*, as well as the *Rich* ; for, tho' the latter may best suit your Pockets, the former will serve you for experimental Knowledge, which in the End, if you have *natural* good Principles, will bring you more Satisfaction, than the Mines of *Mexico* ; but be especially careful in your Experiments, that you do *no Harm*, for that shou'd always be your *first Principle* in Practice. Whenever you venture out of the *beaten Track*, or even follow the *old one*, go on

with Caution in giving *small* Doses of a *doubtful* Remedy, and be frequent in your Visits to see the Effect of it; then proceed gradually Step by Step, and never quit the Disease, or the Remedy, till you are Master of both. When a Physician attends your Patients, which you *too often* recommend, from, I am afraid, a *just* Sense of your own Inabilities, or to swell your Bill to a *greater* Bulk, don't think that your Business is *then* done, for it more nearly concerns you *now* to attend with Diligence, as you have a greater Work set before you; now your timorous Mind is set at Liberty, to inspect narrowly into the Nature of the Disease, the Remedies prescrib'd by the Physician, and to compare the Effects of them with your own Practice in the like Cases. The *exorbitant* Fees of the Doctor will seldom admit of more than *one* Visit a Day, and that at a Time when, in *acute* Distempers, the frightful but *informing* Symptoms of the Night are either going, or chiefly gone off; therefore it is your Duty, if you have any Fellow-
feel-

feeling for your Patient, or Regard for yourself, to be constant in your *Evening-Attendance*, that thereby you may be ready the next Day to give a just Account of the Patient's Welfare or Sufferings, from the Disease and the Remedy, as well as to establish yourself firm in that Opinion of the Sick, by your *Diligence*, which cou'd not be brought about by your *Judgment alone*; this will never fail from Time to Time to advance your Reputation, till your Age and Success fix you on a more solid Foundation. But now presents the *dismal Scene*: To do all this, you must leave your darling Pleasures, Taverns, and Bottle Companions, Play-houses, Gaming-houses, and other public Diversions; to advance happily and successfully in your Profession, and to arrive at the Pinnacle of universal good Character and Esteem, you must forego all jovial Appointments, for the Sake, sometimes, of one Patient only, and even that a *poor* one, to whom you must perhaps give your Advice and Medicines *gratis*; who, notwithstanding that, has a

Life

Life at Stake, as valuable in his Station as that of an Emperor ; for his Family are his loving Subjects, and his Cottage is his Kingdom, which must all droop and fall to Decay, after the Demise of their *only* King ; therefore you must absolutely attend him as diligently as the Rich, lest, by a Surmise of Neglect, you lose more Reputation in one Day, than you will be able to recover by the greatest Diligence in many Months ; especially too, if you are but just enter'd into Life : Do but succeed, tho' *Nature* does all, you will have all the Glory ; but, if you miscarry, Shame and Confusion will be your Attendants, till, by Time and constant Rubbing, you are sufficiently burnish'd, to stand the Fire of a censorious Age : This is a long Lesson, a *hard Task* ; but be assur'd from me, that you will not have it in your Power to make any *considerable* Figure in your Profession, according to the old Phrase, *till you have no Teeth to eat your Bread*, without you pursue the Course I have laid down ; except indeed, as sometimes happens, you have the Luck

to have the Bread put into your Mouths, by some well establish'd Practitioners, who take you into Partnership in an *early* Age: This is the good Fortune of some remarkable *Boobies*, who, from not being able to get Shoes and Stockings, if they were set on their *own* Legs *barefoot*, begin soon to get an Estate; while others of Merit, Knowledge, and Success, are oblig'd to trudge early and late, only for the Sake of a genteel Support.

Now I have explain'd the Duty which more immediately concerns the Apothecary, I will give you farther Instructions for the Benefit of your Patients, which will not altogether be useles to yourselves.

Be sure to keep a watchful Eye over the sleepy *senseless* Nurses, suffer no Error or Neglect in their Conduct to pass unregarded, as many of you do, to gain their Esteem, and thence their Commendation, or otherwise to avoid their weak and low Asper-
 fions,

fions, and ungrounded Prejudices : Pay the same Deference also to the *mighty knowing* Midwives, who are only a better Sort of Locusts, that will take the Bread out of your Mouths, if you do not smother their Errors, and proclaim their Qualifications ; but mind this, you must be thorough-pac'd in your Profession, and have given repeated Proofs of your Judgment, before you make this hazardous Attempt, *Nothing less than a forlorn Hope* ; for Women are, by a Sort of Infatuation, so excessive fond of this Sort of Creatures, who from thence take such Liberties, that sometimes even in desperate Cases, they will, with an uncommon Stock of Impudence, tell you to your Face, in their Language, that *sure they have not been so many Years Nurses or Midwives, but that they know what belongs to the Cure of such and such an Ailment, better than a young Apothecary.* This you must irresistibly oppose, and never leave them, till you have fairly prov'd that they are Fools and Lyars ; otherwise, in Return, they will, much to
your

your Disadvantage, prove you to be a very *ignorant Fellow*, which will soon spread amongst the neighbouring Women, your *Body Guards*; but then, I say, you must be conscious that you certainly know how to vanquish the Disorder, which has set you at Variance, or must come to a Parley upon worse Terms. But, leaving this Digression, condescend to examine the several liquid Foods you have order'd for your Patients Subsistence; be not content with one or two Sorts only, but have Plenty where it can be admitted, that the constant Supply which is necessary not only for the Disease, but from the Quality of the Medicines, may not nauseate the Stomach, and rob you of Part of your Dependance in the Cure of the Patient; and indeed nothing contributes more to the Ease and Satisfaction of the Sick, than Choice of Liquors properly made; for weak Stomachs are soon^d disgusted.

As the Physician is often discharg'd, so soon as the Danger is over, the future Con-

N

duct

duct of the Patient lies wholly upon your Care ; therefore now is the Time to bestir yourself, to procure a perfect Recovery, by continuing the Medicines order'd by the Physician ; for at your Peril do not alter them, lest by any Accident the Patient shou'd grow worse, and you incur the Blame ; I say, continue the Medicines, as long they are absolutely necessary, but *no longer*, and take upon you, with *becoming* Authority, to order the necessary Diet from Time to Time, and strictly scrutinize into the Execution of your Orders ; which will not only always gain the Attention and Esteem of the whole Family, but convince them of your upright Intention to prevent a Relapse.

One Thing more I must add, and that is this, Revere the Profession to which you belong, and treat every Member of it, who shall *deserve* it, with the utmost Marks of Sincerity and Respect ; be not reserv'd, but with an *engaging* Air and Freedom, in your
mutual

mutual Correspondence, communicate every Thing you know for the public Welfare; *let no good Thing be buried in the Grave, the Seat of Oblivion*; be courteous and affable to all Mankind, especially the *sick Poor*, who, in their great Distress have little else to alleviate their Sorrows, than your sympathizing Nature, mild Deportment, and benevolent Hand; in short, always endeavour to act the Part of the *real Gentleman*, which, if you do not gain Riches, will generally procure you a contented Mind, the next Step to a happy Life.

These are the Requisites, which, I have told you in my Preface, must be join'd with the Physician and his Prescriptions, in order to a happy and successful Practice: But what with the *Pride, Inability, and Self-conceit* of many Physicians, the *Negligence, Ignorance, and Penury* of many Apothecaries, *Sophistication and Villainy* of many Chymists and Druggists, I must, upon the

the Whole, conclude, that we are, in general, in no proper Condition to make many great Advances or Improvements in Physick.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

PREFACE pag. vi, last Line, read Eruptions. p. 23. l. 1. read takes. p. 61. l. 9. after Simp. read $\bar{z}j$. omitted. p. 64. l. 14. read ana \bar{z} f. l. 17. read Aq. Hard. $\bar{b}ij$. p. 66. l. 2. read Solutio. p. 69. l. 16. read $\bar{z}vj$. p. 73. l. 7. read sextâ.

If I have overlook'd any Errors of the Press, I hope the Reader will be careful to rectify them.

Printed and Colored from Original Drawings taken from Nature

BY WILLIAM HENRY

PLATE IX

PLATE IX

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