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A TREATISE

ON THE USE OF

Prussiate of Iron,

(Or, PRUSSIAN BLUE,)

IN

INTERMITTING AND REMITTING FEVERS.

BY WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER, M. D.

Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery; Member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Honorary Member of the Society of Natural Sciences of St. Gall, Switzerland; and of the Medical Society of Maryland; and of the Baltimore Medical Society; and formerly one of the Attending Physicians to the Baltimore General Dispensary, &c.

"*Experience, which is constantly contradicting Theory, is the surest test of Truth.*"

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your most, obt. Servt. —

W. Zollickoffer

Frederick County
Maryland

1715

TO

Baron Caspar Tobias von Zollickoffer von Altenklingen, M. D.

PRESIDENT

OF THE

Society of Natural Sciences

OF

St. Gall, Switzerland;

This Treatise upon the use of *Prussiate* of *Iron*, is most sincerely and respectfully dedicated, by his friend and relation,

WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER, M. D.

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1715

Preface.

THE object that I have in view, in presenting the Medical public with the virtues of the article which is the subject of this treatise, I trust arises from the influence of motives of the greatest interest toward humanity.

That this remedy will at first meet with many opponents to its general introduction, I am well aware of, knowing that all new discoveries have, with considerable difficulty at first, overcome the unfavourable opinions respecting their utility, as applicable to disease; but with these, I am confident, it will eventually shine more brilliantly in the list of valuable remedies in the Materia Medica than the justly esteemed, and very celebrated Cinchona officin.

All I have to ask respecting this subject is, that such as have an opportunity of perusing the following pages, will, without prejudice or partiality, enter into a rigid investigation of the virtues that have been ascribed to it, that they may be fully satisfied of the correctness of the statements that have been made.

A TREATISE

ON THE USE OF

Prussiate of Iron,

(Or, PRUSSIAN BLUE,)

IN

INTERMITTING AND REMITTING FEVERS.

COEVAL with the discovery of manufacturing the *Prussiate* of *Iron* for the purposes of art, it has been to the present period, considered as possessing certain deleterious properties, that rendered its use as a medicine internally exhibited, altogether inadmissible, and productive of the most fatal consequences.

It has, and is at present considered by limners, to be a paint of much value, by combining it in certain proportions with other substances: but as an article worthy of regard and attention, on account of its application as a medicine, calculated to alleviate the sufferings of fallen humanity, induced by disease, it has never been known.

The cause which gave rise to the present existing prejudices unfavourable to the use of this

substance, I cannot in any way satisfactorily account for: though I am led to conclude, that they have originated from the circumstance of the *Prussic acid* being an article that enters into the preparation of this compound, possessing such activity, as when inhaled in a gaseous form, and the gas thus inspired coming into contact with the lungs of small animals extinguishing life almost instantaneously, together with its *aqueous* solutions when taken into the stomach proving an immediate poison, and in the generality of cases attended with fatality.

The *Prussic acid*, though perhaps ranking among the most powerful poisons, has, within a very few years past, attracted the attention of the Medical profession: and it is at present, by many who are in the constant habit of employing it, considered a medicine of much value in the treatment of affections of the *Thorax*, particularly *Phthisis Pulmonalis*. This as well as many other extremely poisonous articles belonging to the class of *narcotics*, is administered in very small doses, so that it cannot be considered as being more productive of serious consequences, when judiciously exhibited, under circumstances favourable to its use, in quantities sufficiently small, to prevent the unpleasant effects that would arise from an over dose, than the *Mur. Hyd. Cor.* the *Arsen. Alb. Opium, Datura Stra-*

monium, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Cicuta*, and very many remedies now in use in practice, and employed with perfect safety. But was the *Prussic acid* of such a nature as to render it impracticable to give it in the smallest quantity imaginable, under circumstances of the most unfavourable nature; it certainly would be unphilosophic in the extreme, to conceive that the *Prussiate* of *Iron* should partake in any degree of the properties of the *acid* in its uncombined and freed state from its metalic basis.

Our knowledge of Chemistry, and the various changes which bodies undergo, in consequence of the laws of chemical affinity, to which all bodies are subject, when brought within the sphere of this action, forming an entirely new compound, differing from either of the constituents in their simple and uncombined state, and of assuming new properties peculiar to itself, ought to discover to every dispassionate and reflecting mind, the absurdity of drawing conclusions, either favourable or unfavourable respecting the powers of any remedy, though the articles that enter into its composition, may, in their uncombined state, possess the most destructful qualities, that would render their use highly improper. It may not be unnecessary by way of establishing this position, merely to adduce the few following cases, by which the reader, if unacquainted with the prin-

ciples of the delightful science of Chemistry, will become convinced of the propriety of the position which has been taken. *Muriatic acid* and *Quicksilver* are very simple substances; the former may, in a sufficiently diluted state with water, and rendered agreeable with the addition of loaf sugar, be taken as a cooling drink; the latter can be taken into the stomach without occasioning any inconvenience; but bring them into contact, under circumstances favourable to their union, and a compound body will be obtained, that will be found upon examination, to differ very materially from either of the articles prior to their being affected by this change: a muriate of mercury will be discovered to be the result of this combination; an article that cannot be too cautiously used in medicine on account of its very great activity. Similar results will be obtained with the *Nitric acid* and *Quicksilver*, *Acetic acid* and *Lead*, *Sulphuric acid* and *Zinc*, *Nitric acid* and *Potash*. In each of these cases, a very considerable change is brought about in consequence of the virtue of chemical affinity.

But upon the other hand, it may be supposed by many, that the *Prussiate* of *Iron* is altogether harmless; though when taken into the stomach, it may there undergo a decomposition, and consequently be productive of the most alarming and distressing consequences, as the *Prussic acid* will

then become freed from the body to which it is united, and again assume all the noxious qualities peculiar to it in an uncombined state: this opinion will soon be laid aside by giving the article a trial in two or three instances, by way of experiment. However the number of cases in which it has been repeatedly given without any unpleasant symptom succeeding its use, will in their proper places be hereafter noticed, which will be sufficient to establish its mildness.

The circumstance that first led me to the discovery of the invaluable virtues of the *Prussiate* of *Iron*, as a remedy of very great importance, and worthy of the particular regard and attention of practising physicians generally, was such as might be supposed scarcely entitled to notice, but not unfrequently occurrences apparently unworthy of the slightest observer, become of the most interesting and important nature to mankind.

In the latter part of the summer and fall of 1821, more cases of intermitting and remitting fevers claimed my attention, particularly among children under two years of age, than I recollect seeing, during an extensive practice, since I first entered into the laborious and arduous duties of the profession. And these kind of patients claimed my peculiar sympathy, regard and attention, in consequence of my being fully aware of the exist-

ing difficulty of treating them successfully; should the disease not yield to the free and discretionary use of emetics and cathartics, inasmuch as I was confident that Barks could not, in the generality of cases, be given in doses suitably large, to produce its revolutionizing effects upon the system, from the circumstance of the exceedingly unpleasant and peculiar taste accompanying its internal exhibition, which I knew to be a very frequent cause of their being refused by the little sufferers, and if taken into their extremely delicate stomachs, of their producing irritation and causing them to be rejected. And being thus situated for want of remedy equally prompt and effectual, with the Cort. Peruvi. by which I might, with perfect ease, controul the unruly and distressing *paroxysms* of intermitting and remitting fevers; and supposing that nature was not so limited in her gifts as to have provided but one remedy, and that from the vegetable kingdom, for the removal of a disease so general as the one under present consideration, I concluded, after reflecting upon a number of articles that might be supposed, though they had never been recommended, to be productive of some practical utility, to give the Prussiate of Iron a fair trial. I had at this time seven cases, in which I exhibited this remedy, and the result of which exceeded my most sanguine expectations; for five out of the number were relieved, without being subject to an attack of the disease for some time.

The *sulphate* and *carbonate* of *Iron* have long since been noticed by most writers on the *Materia Medica*. These articles certainly possess virtues, as medical remedies, that render them worthy of attention, and deserving of a place which they have obtained in the list of tonics: though from experience, I can boldly assert, that neither of them can be considered of the least importance, in a practical point of view, when compared to the *Prussiate* of *Iron*. The two former articles, as tonics, are slow in producing the effects peculiar to this class of remedies, upon the human system, and from this circumstance, the result arising from their administration, is seldom visible under two or three days: neither have I found either of them competent to the cure of *intermitting* and *remitting fevers*. The *Prussiate* of *Iron* in this respect, differs very materially from these preparations, in being more certain, prompt and effectual, in fortifying the subject of this distressing malady against the return of future *paroxysms*.

The *oxide* of *arsenic* exhibited in the form of the Sol. Arsen. Fol. Min. is an article that is highly prized by many practitioners, on the account of its supposed superiority as a remedy, over all others, in the treatment of intermittents. The utility of this compound cannot be doubted; although the consequences resulting from its inter-

nal exhibition are not unfrequently of such a nature as to render the further use of medical aid essentially necessary, in order to relieve the patient from a partially diseased state, that has been brought on by giving it in doses rather large, as likewise by continuing its use for too great a length of time, without occasionally suspending it. Another inconvenience occurs, which would appear to be an objection to its use under all circumstances, and that is, of administering it to the more illiterate class of society, many of whom are of the opinion, that if a small quantity of a medicine is calculated to be beneficial, that an increased proportion must be productive of the most certain and happy effects: and by this mode of false reasoning, they are induced to give as much more (out of the phial that may be left them) as their judgment may, on the occasion, influence them to conceive necessary, without having any reference to the rule prescribed by the physician for their observation. Every practising physician of experience in the profession must certainly be well acquainted with this circumstance, inasmuch as they have, from time to time, in paying their visits to the class of people alluded to, discovered this disposition.

The *Prussiate* of *Iron*, which is recommended in this disease, cannot be objected to on this account, in consequence of its mildness, and

indeed, it is perhaps more so than any other remedy of equal power, with which the present improved and considerably enlarged state of the *Materia Medica* acquaints us. It is far more certain, and better adapted to the treatment of intermittents, than arsenic under any form: and it possesses an advantage with this article, in any period of the disease, being a suitable time for its administration; though it has never been productive of nausea even in one solitary instance, where the stomach would not receive, without becoming irritated, every other remedy. I have merely to observe in closing this part of the subject, that it is hoped, that those who are in the constant habit of using of *arsenic* will, at least, if not continue to use the *Prussiate* of *Iron*, give it a few trials, in order to test the superior and decided advantages that it has been stated to possess over this article.

Of all remedies recommended in intermittents, none has been so generally employed as the different species of the interesting *genus*, *Cinchona:* particularly the *Cortex* (or bark) of the *Cinchona Lancifolia*, the *Cinchona Cordifolia* and the *Cinchona Oblongifolia*. These different species of bark* are supposed by many practition-

* This medicine is noticed by different authors under various common and local appellations, such as *Kinkina, Kina Kina, Chinchina, Quina Quina, Chinachina, Gentiana Indica, Jesuiticus Pulvis, Antiquartium Peruvianum, &c.*

ers to contain specific properties, which give them a decided superiority over the generality of tonics in this disease ; and as such has, for a very considerable length of time, claimed the particular regard and attention of nearly all, who have gone through an academic course of studies, and have afterwards arrived to a state of pre-eminence in the medical profession ; but although it has justly claimed the notice of the wisest and most distinguished of physicians, both in Europe, as well as throughout the vast extensive territory of the United States, it cannot but be considered as possessing three very great disadvantages. The first consists in its taste being exceedingly unpleasant and nauseating, combine it with other articles as we may, in order to cover its unpleasant and peculiar gustation, and thereby endeavour to render it more palatable. The second, and a much more important objection to giving it, particularly in substance, is, that some stomachs will not bear it, from the oppression, and even vomiting which in these cases it excites. The third, and last inconvenience arising from its internal administration is, that of the impossibility of giving it in any stage of intermittents, the apyrexiæ only excepted. The disadvantages may not be very sensibly experienced, in consequence of the long accustomed use of it in practice, which so frequently occurs either in one instance or the other, as on every occasion to prepare the mind for the reception of such information as may be unfavourable to its administration.

It may by many be supposed that I am taking rather an unwarrantable position, when I bring before the public these objections at this remote period, from the introduction of the use of Barks, as an inestimable remedy, calculated to subdue the most distressing attacks of intermitting and remitting fevers; but the principal object I have in view at present is, to contrast the advantages of the Prussiate of Iron to this celebrated and much esteemed remedy. That Barks, as an article deserving of the regard and attention of every physician, is a valuable medicine in a number of diseases to which mankind are subject, I am bound to acknowledge; though I cannot for a moment suppose, that it possesses one advantage, but on the contrary, several disadvantages, to the use of the Prussiate of Iron in the diseases under consideration. The Prussiate of Iron is a remedy of very great importance, and which has, in my hands, been productive of the most salutary effects in the diseases upon which I have treated. With this article I have been enabled to subdue the most contumacious and wearisome intermittents; cases that had for a very considerable time, resisted the use of the Barks; and which yielded to the internal administration of this remedy in a very few days; though I have, in one or two instances, employed the Barks advantageously when the Prussiate of Iron had failed: but more frequently found it necessary to resort to the use of this arti-

cle, and that with the most decided success after the exhibition of the celebrated Cort. Peruv. had proved unsuccessful.

The *Prussiate* of *Iron* possesses the following advantages over the *Cinchona officin.* as a remedy in intermitting and remitting fevers:

First. It is void of taste, and may therefore be much more readily exhibited, than the *Pulv. Cinch. offin.* which, to some, is extremely unpleasant.

Secondly. It may be given in every stage of the disease; while the administration of Bark is confined to the *apyrexiæ.*

Thirdly. The dose is much smaller, being from four to six grains twice or thrice in twenty-four hours; or at morning, noon and at night: while Bark, to be effectual, must be given in much larger doses.

Fourthly. It never disagrees with the stomach, or creates nausea, even in the most irritable state of this *viscus:* while Bark is not unfrequently rejected.

Fifthly In its effects as a remedy calculated to prevent the recurrence of future *paroxysms*, it is more certain, prompt and effectual than the justly celebrated *cort. peruvian.*

Sixthly, and *lastly.* A patient treated with this article will recover from the influence of intermitting and remitting fevers, in the generality of

cases, in much less time than is usual in those cases in which Bark is employed. In making use of the Prussiate of Iron as a remedy in disease, care must be taken to select that which is of a very dark blue, approaching to a black, having a shining coppery fracture, and adhering firmly to the tongue.

The following cases are adduced in evidence of its efficacy in the diseases mentioned:

CASE 1.

On the 4th of August, I was called to visit Mr. P——'s lady, who, upon examination, I found to be labouring under the tertian form of intermittent fever. This lady had, a few days previous to my visit, taken an emetic, which was succeeded by a dose of the sub. mur. hyd. and shortly after followed by a small dose of ol. ricini. Under these circumstances, I thought it advisable, inasmuch as the stomach and bowels had been freely evacuated, to prescribe the use of the prussiate of iron, which I directed to be taken morning and evening in a little sugar and water. I left sixteen grains, divided into four doses; she commenced taking the first powder on the morning intervening the disease, and had taken three powders before the time in which she expected the return of the paroxysm: but no symptoms of the disease occurred.

CASE 2.

August the 7th. Upon this day the case of a

child came under my care. The disease was of the quotidian type, under which it had been labouring for eight days. I left a small dose of mur. hyd. mit. which operated *sursum et deorsum* freely; after which I ordered one powder of the prussiate of iron to be given every three hours during the apyrexiæ. The child had taken but four powders when the affection disappeared; and it remained hearty for four weeks.

CASE 3.

August the 8th. I was called upon to visit Miss H——n, who I found affected with the intermittent fever. I left her a dose of sub. mur. hyd. cum. jallapa, which I directed to be taken in a small quantum of syrup. simp. and its operation to be facilitated by drinking any simple tea. After which I ordered one powder of the prussiate of iron, containing four grains each, to be taken twice a day, in a little sugar and water. By the time she had taken five powders the disease left her.

CASE 4.

August the 10th. Mr. P——'s son had been affected with the disease of the quotidian form for several days. I gave him a dose of the sub. mur. hyd. and after its operation had ceased, directed one powder of the prussiate of iron, to be given in a small quantity of milk every three hours during the apyrexiæ. He had taken but four of the powders when he became perfectly relieved, and remained in the enjoyment of health for some time.

CASE 5.

August 17*th.* I left Mr. P——'s child (who was labouring under feb. interm. and whose bowels had been freely evacuated, and had been taking the barks in considerable quantities, but to no effect) several powders of the prussiate of iron, and directed one to be taken morning and evening, in sugar and water. It took them all without any benefit resulting from their administration. From this case, it will be perceived, that neither the bark nor the prussiate of iron had any effect upon the disease.

CASE 6.

August 19*th.* Visited Mr. J——n's child, which I found affected with feb. intermittens, and to which I ordered a small dose of the pulv. rad. rhœi to be taken in a small quantum of syrup. simp. and which was succeeded by the internal use of six powders of the article that is the subject of this paper, but without any visible effects.

CASE 7.

September 10*th.* This day saw Mr. P——e's child; I gave it a dose of sub. mur. hyd. which operated freely; after which I directed one powder of prussiate of iron, to be given morning and evening. The child had taken but four powders when it obtained relief.

CASE 8.

September 16*th.* Mr. H——y had two children who were for some considerable time labour-

ing under the influence of this distressing malady. I left both of them cathartic medicines, which operated satisfactorily. I afterwards left each of them eight powders of the prussiate of iron. One of them became perfectly relieved, and the disease in the other case merely assumed the postponing form.

CASE 9.

Miss D——e I was called upon to visit about the middle of September. Upon paying my first visit she appeared to be but triflingly indisposed; being apprehensive of her suffering from an attack of the then prevailing epidemic, I prescribed an emetic, which was succeeded by a dose of calomel. Upon my second visit, I found her unfortunately much worse, for by this time she was labouring under a high grade of bilious intermittent fever. I kept her bowels free, and during the apyrexiæ ordered a teaspoonful of the best barks to be given every three hours, which she continued to use for four days, without experiencing any benefit. After this I concluded to give my new remedy a trial. She commenced its use, and was, after this, saved from suffering the recurrence of another paroxysm.

CASE 10.

Mr. B——h had been sick during the course of the summer, of feb. intermittens. This gentleman had taken emetics repeatedly, succeeded by the use of cathartics of various kinds; he had

likewise been in the constant habit of using barks in large quantities: and as he observed, "he had taken almost every thing he had heard of, and that had been recommended to him," without his experiencing any alleviation. I left him four powders of the prussiate of iron, each containing six grains, and ordered one to be taken morning and evening: when he became perfectly relieved, and has never since had a return of the disease.

CASE 11.

Mr. J——'s son, aged fifteen years, was sick of intermitting fever four weeks. I gave him an emetic of Euphorbia corollata, (or coralloid spurge,) which was followed by a dose of sub. mur. hyd. cum. pulv. jallap; afterward I ordered one powder of the prussiate of iron to be given, morning, noon, and at night. This case recovered after having taken but six doses.

CASE 12.

September 20th. I was requested to visit Mr. S——h's child, whom, upon examination, I found to be labouring under feb. intermit. of the quotidian form. I ordered a cathartic of sub. mur. hyd. and afterwards directed one powder of the prussiate of iron, containing two grains each, to be given every four hours. The child had taken but eight, when it became relieved of the disease.

CASE 13.

Upon this day I was also called to visit the case of a Mr. S——s, who was affected with a

double tertian. I gave him an emetic of Euphorbia corollata, which operated freely, and directed a cathartic of sub. mur. hyd. cum. pulv. rad. podophyllum peltatum, to be taken in two hours after the operation of the emetic had ceased; after which I ordered one powder of the prussiate of iron to be taken morning, noon, and at night, in sugar and water. But nine powders were taken when the disease disappeared.

CASE 14.

September 21st. This morning a messenger came, requesting me to visit Mr. D——n. This gentleman was affected with a bilious intermitting fever of considerable violence. I gave him three pills, composed of mur. hyd. mit. gum. aloes and pulv. rad. conv. jallap: these operated to my satisfaction.* I then directed one powder of the prus. ferri to be taken every four hours. This case was relieved after six powders had been taken.

CASE 15.

A labouring man applied to me, who stated that he had been affected for some time with the ague, and that he had taken several purgatives, as

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* Venesection, so highly recommended by some writers, I have occasionally, when the inflammatory symptoms ran very high, had recourse to; but I must acknowledge, from several years experience in the treatment of intermittents, that I have rarely found any advantage to be derived from it; but to the contrary, I have been led to conclude, that in every case, with the exception of two or three, venesection was calculated to cause the disease to assume rather a protracted form.

well as barks, but to no effect. I gave him eight powders, and requested him to take one morning and evening. He became relieved by the time he had taken them all.

CASE 16.

Jacob B——y expressed a wish to have something that would relieve him from this disease. I gave him a large dose of sub. mur. hyd. cum. pulv. rad. podophyllum peltatum, which operated *sursum et deorsum.* This case was relieved after having taken ten powders.

CASE 17.

September 24th. I find in my note book, the case of a person who had laboured under the distressing malady under consideration, for upwards of six months, without any intermission. Purgative medicines, he stated, he had taken not unfrequently, and barks, and many other preparations of the kind, in considerable quantities. He had laboured under its effects until he became reduced to a mere skeleton. I concluded that the administration of a cathartic in this case was altogether unnecessary, in consequence of his bowels having been so frequently evacuated; consequently, I ordered one powder of prussian blue, to be taken morning and evening. This unfortunate sufferer was relieved in four days after, and has since informed me, that he had enjoyed good health to the present time.

CASE 18.

September 26th. Mr. S——y applied to me, with a view of obtaining something for his little girl: she had the tertian form of the disease. I gave her a cathartic, and afterwards ordered one of the powders to be given three times during the course of twenty-four hours. This little girl had taken ten, but to no purpose; for the disease, instead of yielding, assumed the anticipating form. I afterwards gave her barks without any visible effects. The disease after this became a quotidian.

CASE 19.

This morning I visited Mr. A——m, who was labouring under the disease under consideration. I ordered a cathartic of rad. pod. peltatum, and requested him to take one powder of the prussiate of iron three times a day. He continued their use for three days, without receiving any benefit. This case was afterward relieved by the use of the bark.

CASE 20.

October 4th. A gentleman called upon me this morning. He rode fourteen miles (as he said) with a view of obtaining something that would afford him relief from an intermitting fever of some considerable standing. I gave him a powder of calomel and jallap, which I ordered him to take as soon as he arrived at home, and requested him to facilitate its operation by drinking freely of coffee, or any simple tea; and ordered the use of one powder of the prussiate of iron, containing six

grains, to be taken in a little milk, every four hours. He became perfectly relieved without ever suffering from another attack.

CASE 21.

October 6th. My attention to-day, was called towards the case of a child, two months of age. It appeared from what I could observe, from the sufferings of this babe, that it was labouring under a remitting fever of considerable violence. In consequence of its having taken several times of the ol. ricinii, I thought it unnecessary to give it any other medicine to evacuate the bowels, but concluded to prescribe the use of the prussiate of iron. I commenced by giving a powder, containing one grain each, every morning, noon, and night. The child had taken but three of them when the disease assumed a distinct intermittent form, of which it was relieved in three days from the time it first commenced the use of this remedy.

CASE 22.

October 7th. Mr. —— stated to me, that he was affected with the ague, and requested that I would give him such medicine as I supposed would afford him some relief. I prescribed a dose of sub. mur. hyd. and ordered it to be followed by the use of an ounce of ol. ricinii, and gave him ten powders, with directions to take one twice a day, morning and evening. He had taken but eight when he experienced relief.

CASE 23

October 10th. A case of the quotidian form of the disease under consideration, claimed my attention. I administered an emetic, and directed it to be succeeded by the use of a dose of calomel; and ordered one powder of the prussiate of iron, to be taken twice a day, which afforded relief to the subject of this distressing malady.

CASE 24.

October 12th. A case of the quartan form of the disease came under my notice, which took eight powders during the apyrexiæ, and was preserved from the attack of another paroxysm.

CASE 25.

October 13th. To-day I called to visit a patient, whom I directed a few days ago, to take a dose of calomel and jallap, and use, according to the directions left him, the prussian blue; from which he received much benefit.

CASE 26.

October 20th. The case of a gentleman, who had been subject to an intermitting fever for some time, this day claimed my attention. He stated to me, that the use of barks at first removed the disease, which generally returned in eight or ten days after; and expressed a wish, that I should, if I had it within my power, give him something that would not only afford him temporary relief, but prevent him from suffering from another attack of the disease, as he was apprehensive of its return-

ing in a few days, provided he might experience relief. I gave him fifteen powders of the prussiate of iron, which relieved him; and he has never since been troubled with this distressing malady.

CASE 27.

Mr. J——n applied to me for such remedies as I thought proper to give him. I ordered a cathartic of calomel and jallap, with the use of the prussian blue, but without an effect resulting from its administration. This individual was afterwards relieved by the use of bark.

CASE 28.

A case of the disease under consideration, of a Mrs. S——r, was relieved by the use of six powders of prussian blue.

CASE 29.

October 25th. This day I saw a Miss P——tt, who was labouring under a double tertian. I ordered a dose of sub. mur. hyd. which was to be succeeded by the use of the ol. ricin. and left several powders of the prus. ferri, with directions how to use them. This case was relieved after suffering from an attack of one paroxysm.

CASE 30.

October 30th. A gentleman called upon me this morning, and stated that his child (six years old) was affected with the ague and fever, which occurred every other day. I gave him a cathartic, with directions how to use it; I likewise re-

commended the use of one powder of the prussiate of iron, three times a day. The child commenced taking the medicine immediately after the fever had passed off, and never had a return of it.

CASE 31.

November 2d. My attention was this morning called to the case of a child, four years of age, whom I found, upon making the necessary examination, to be labouring under a remitting fever. To this child I prescribed a dose of the sub. mur. hyd. which was ordered to be succeeded by the use of the ol. ricin. I left ten powders of the prussiate of iron, with directions to take one, three times during the course of twenty-four hours. This little sufferer became relieved by the time eight of the powders had been given it.

CASE 32.

Upon the same day, a case of intermitting fever claimed my attention, which was relieved by the use of this remedy, after the stomach and bowels had been freely evacuated by the use of an emetic (of Euphorbia corollata*) and a cathartic of sub. mur. hyd. cum. pulv. rad. podophyllum peltatum.

* For a knowledge of the virtues of this article, I beg leave to refer the reader to a work which I wrote, and published in 1819, entitled "A Materia Medica of the United States, &c."—folio 39.

CASE 33.

November 3d. I was called upon to visit a Mr. A——c, who was, and had been affected with a remitting fever for eight days previous to my seeing him. I gave him a cathartic of sub. mur. hyd. cum. pulv. rad. pod. peltatum, which operated *sursum et deorsum*, and left twelve powders of the prussiate of iron, one of which I directed to be taken three times a day; which relieved him effectually.

CASE 34.

This day I saw Mr. C——r, and directed an emetic of antim. tartari, and likewise ordered a cathartic of sub. mur. hyd. et pulv. rad. conv. jal. and I left ten powders, with directions how to use them; which afforded this gentleman relief.

CASE 35.

November 4th. A case of intermitting fever claimed my attention, which was relieved by the use of the prussiate of iron, after barks had been taken for some time without any effect.

CASE 36.

A gentleman who had been affected for some time with this disease, was relieved after having taken several powders of the prussiate of iron.

CASE 37.

November 5th. This morning I saw a case of the intermitting form. I gave an emetic, which was followed with the use of a cathartic; and ordered one powder of prussian blue to be taken

every three hours, which had the effect of causing the disease to assume the postponing form.

1822.

July. During this month ten cases of feb. interm. claimed my attention; six of which assumed the tertian type, and the remaining four that of the quotidian. Four of this number were relieved, after the bark had been exhibited unsuccessfully, by the use of the prussiate of iron. Three recovered by taking it alone. Two the bark relieved, when the prussiate of iron had no effect: and the remaining one neither the bark nor this remedy appeared to do any good.

ERRATA.

Page 9—6 lines from the top, read "*favourable,*" instead of "*unfavourable.*"

17—12 lines from the top, read "*as,*" instead of "*is.*"