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PRESENTED BY

Dr. Thomas Griffiths

THE
INDIAN PRACTICE
OF
MEDICINE;

*Presented by
Dr. Wm. Griffiths*

BEING A TREATISE,

DIVESTED OF PROFESSIONAL TERMS,

ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT

OF THE DISEASES

OF

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN;

WITH

APPROPRIATE PRESCRIPTOINS, IN ENGLISH.

BY BENJAMIN B. WALKER, M. D.,

STUDENT OF

DOCTOR RICHARD CARTER, JR.,

OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE:

JOHN C. NOBLE,—FOURTH STREET PRINTING ROOMS.

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1847

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES }
For the District of Indiana, SS. }

Be it remembered that on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven, Benjamin B. Walker, M. D., of said District, deposited in this office the title of a book. The title of which is in the words and figures following, to-wit: "The Indian Practice of Medicine, being a Treatise divested of Professional Terms, on the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of the Diseases of Men, Woman, and Children, with appropriate prescriptions in English. By Benjamin B. Walker, M. D., student of Dr. Richard Carter, Jr., of Kentucky. Louisville, John C. Noble, Fourth street Printing Rooms, 1847." The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act, to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

A. BASSETT, Clerk of said District.

I, Horace Bassett, Clerk of said Court, do certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy from the Entry Book now in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, at Indianapolis, this 24th day of July, 1847.
H. BASSETT, Clerk.

PREFACE.

The preservation of health is beyond all doubt a matter of general importance, and although its rules, scientifically considered, belong to the profession of medicine, yet, as they are level to the understanding and experience of every man of reflection and reading, the subject may with great propriety be considered as nearly universal.

Viewing it in this light, I was induced to compose this work, now submitted to the public.

Throughout the whole of this work it has been my endeavor to convey useful and practical information in plain language, and as much as possible to avoid the introduction of professional terms; but when such have unavoidably occurred, an explanation accompanies them. This work contains a full and correct history of the secret practical knowledge of Richard Carter, Jr., of Kentucky, as made known to the author when a student of his. Having determined to quit practice, the author feels it his duty to make it known to the world, that it may prove a benefit and blessing to all of those that may take interest in it. Having practised this system for the last twelve years, the author can recommend it with

safety, knowing that it is able to perform all that it promises to perform. It has promised to cure the most inveterate cases of chronic diseases, and it has done it, [see certificates at the latter part of this work,] as well as diseases of every class and order, which time and space would not allow in so small a work as this; nevertheless, the remedies are all here in the form of a receipt. Objection to the work may probably be started by some professional men; a few of them influenced by selfish motives, and others from an apprehension that persons who become possessed of it, may be induced to place too great confidence in their ability to discriminate between diseases, and by neglecting proper and regular assistance at the commencement, either confirm or exasperate them. I am ready to admit that this may now and then be the case, but I am nevertheless of opinion, that the casual evil is greatly overbalanced by the instruction which it affords to those that are too poor to procure medical attention; and, also, to those that are afflicted with complaints of a chronic nature, that cannot be cured by the regular practice. It will also enable the heads of families, in the case of any sudden attack of an acute disorder in their own families, to administer an appropriate medicine instantly, so as to relieve the sufferings of the patient until the arrival of his medical attendant. In all such cases his assistance should be obtained as speedily as possible; for medicine is a science the proper knowledge of which is only to be acquired by much study in the library and an attentive observation at the bedside of patients.

BENJAMIN B. WALKER.

JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

THE INDIAN PRACTICE

OF

MEDICINE.

OF THE SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

The characteristic signs of this disease, are swellings of the lymphatic glands, chiefly in the neck, a thick upper lip, smooth skin, florid complexion, most usually enlargement of the belly, and obstinate ulcers. It generally arises between the third and seventh year, yet sometimes later, and even at the age of puberty, particularly in persons of a relaxed habit, of an irritable fibre, and fine skin.

Symptoms.---When it makes its appearance it is attended with hard, unequal, or knotty tumors in the glands about the neck and under the jaws; in the eyes it creates inflammation; on the eye-lids a soreness and small ulcerations. Sometimes the humor does not show itself externally, but settles on the interior parts, such as the lungs, producing tubercles, a cough,

hectic fever, wasting of the flesh and strength, with other symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

*Causes:---*Scrofula is a disease nearly confined to cold and variable climates, and its attacks seem greatly influenced by the seasons of the year; for they usually come on in the winter and spring, and are much amended in summer and autumn. It is very frequently the effect of an hereditary predisposition, and is excited into action by living in a low, damp, and cold situation; by crude indigestible food, bad water, neglect of due cleanliness, &c.

*Treatment:---*If you wish to be successful in the cure of Scrofula, you must attend strictly to the following rules: 1st. Prepare your medicine as herein directed. 2d. Continue the use of it as long as you believe it is a benefit to you. Cleanse your stomach and bowels well at first with an emetic, say: 1 gr. of tartar combined with 15 grs. of ipecac, mixed in a half cup of milk-warm water; take a half table-spoonful every ten minutes, until it operates. Work it off with gruel or chicken soup; then get one half bushel of poke-berries, mash them fine, squeeze out all the juice, and boil it down to the consistency of molasses. Then take it out and bottle it. To every quart of this syrup add a half pint of good old whiskey. You will take one table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. Dose for a child under five years old, half the quantity, given in the same way. Or, get mullen roots, sassafras roots, sarsaparilla roots, pine tops, sumach roots, crowfoot leaves, star root, angelica roots, spicewood buds, inside of spanish-oak

bark, running-briar root, comfrey root, may-apple roots, of each one gallon; put them into a large kettle, cover the roots with water, boil it down to one gallon, strain it well, bottle it, add one gill of turpentine, one pound of loaf-sugar, one pound of salts, and shake it up well before using it. Dose for an adult, one table-spoonful; children under five years old, two tea-spoonsful, to be given one hour before meals. You must abstain from bacon, sweet milk, cider, and spirits. Live on any light diet that agrees with you. For an application to the sores, take one handful of common table salt, the same of corn-meal, mix it together as if to bake bread, and keep it on as a regular poultice. As the sores mend, put in less of the salt, changing it once a day; or take one pound of china roots, one half pound of lignum vitæ, one peck of burdock roots, the same of sassafras roots, put in ten gallons of water, and boil to one. Strain it, add an ounce of beaver castor, and one gallon of rum. Dose, from a tea to a table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals; with the same restrictions in diet as in the above prescriptions. In applying the salt-dough, as herein directed, it will draw the humor to the surface, which is known by numerous little pimples coming out all around the former sore, which is all for the better. It becomes sound then from the interior to the surface. I have frequently used, in my practice, nitric acid to the glands; where there was considerable enlargement, some physicians have recommended iodine in the form of an ointment. I cannot say anything in fa-

vor or against this remedy, as I have never used it in my practice. While using all those remedies, you should refrain from exposure of every kind, and continue the use of the medicine at least three months after the disease has subsided to all appearance. In doing this, you will not fail of success in more than one case out of fifty, if at all.

OF THE DROPSY.

Dropsy consists in an effusion and preternatural collection of the watery parts of the blood in the whole of the body, or some part of it, and essentially interfering with the functions of life. Among professional men, it bears different names, according to the different parts in which it is deposited. Where it is effused in the cellular membrane, it is called anasarca; when in the cavity of the head or brain, hydrocephalus; when in the chest, hydrothorax; when in the belly, ascites. In some instances the fluid is contained in cysts or bag, as in the vaginal coat of the testicle, when it bears the name of hydrocele; and in others it is lodged in the ovaries, appendages to the womb.

Symptoms:---Anasarca, or Dropsy of the cellular membrane, usually commences in the lower extremities, and first shows itself with a swelling of the feet and ancles, towards evening; which by degrees ascends and occupies the thighs and trunk of the body. The swelling is soft and inelastic, retaining for a

time the pressure of the finger. The color of the skin is paler than usual, and in the more advanced stage of the disorder, now and then exhibits more or less of a livid hue. When the effusion has become very general, the cellular membrane of the lungs partakes of the affection; the breathing becomes difficult, and is accompanied by frequent coughing and the expectoration of a watery fluid. The urine is scanty in quantity, very high colored, and generally deposits a redish or pinky sediment, although in a few instances it is of a pale whey color. The ascites (where the fluid is lodged in the cavity of the belly) often comes on with loss of appetite, inactivity, sluggishness, dryness of the skin, oppression at the chest, cough, diminished secretion of urine, and costiveness; soon after which, an enlargement and protuberance is perceived in the belly, and then gradually extending, at length occasions it to become very tense and much swelled. Hydrothorax or Dropsy of the chest, is attended with great difficulty of breathing, which is much increased upon any exertion, and most considerable during the night. When the body is in a recumbent position, there is a distressing sense of weight and oppression at the chest, great thirst, a scanty discharge of urine, and a swelling of the extremities, from a fluid effused in their cellular membrane.

Causes:---Every species of Dropsy is occasioned by an exposure to a moist and unwholsome atmosphere, crude and indigestible aliment, drinking large quantities of watery fluid, an abuse of spirituous and

other intoxicating liquors, certain organic diseases, producing an obstruction to the free circulation of the blood, as Jaundice, enlargement and induration of the liver and spleen. If the patient be strong and vigorous, and the disease a primary one, appearing suddenly, arising from cold or any other recent cause; and if, during the progress of the disease, the thirst diminishes, the skin becomes moist, the urine increases in quantity, the respiration is free, the appetite good, the constitution of the patient previously unimpaired, we are to regard these as favorable symptoms, and with proper care and management, may hope to be able to effect a cure.

But if the disease is attended with very great thirst, feverish heat, a small quick pulse, great emaciation, much drowsiness, erysipelas, inflammation, purple spots, hemorrhage, intense local pain, and occurs in a shattered constitution, or has arisen from concomitant organic affection or obstruction in the liver, spleen, &c., there will be strong grounds for our supposing that the case will be a fatal one.

Treatment and Diet:---The diet of a dropsical person should consist chiefly of meats that are easy of digestion, either roasted, boiled or stewed; soups, vegetables of a pungent and aromatic nature, as horseradish, water-cress, onions, shalots, garlic, mustard, spices, &c. Regular exercise is of great importance in this disease, either on horse-back or on foot. If he is capable of walking, he ought to continue to do so as long as he can. There are two very important points to attend to in the cure of Dropsy;

first, to extract the water; second, to prevent its return.

In the first place, to expel the water, take 20 grs. of squills, 30 grs. of nitre or saltpetre, 60 grs. of the carbonate of iron, mix them together, divide them into 10 equal powders—take one night and morning for five nights, in sugar and water, one hour before meals. If this should not succeed in expelling all the water, you will then take the following mixture: Brown egg-shells in an oven, as you would coffee, pulverize them very fine, search them through a fine cloth, and mix half a pint with the same quantity of cream of tartar, the same of jalap; stir them well together—take from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful three times a day in a little warm water. If this course should expel the water too fast, decrease the dose or increase as the case may be. Or mix well equal parts of jalap and the cream of tartar—this preparation is good to start the water when the above has failed; given in the same way as the former powders. Or take one ounce of the carbonate of iron, as much rue as you can hold between your finger and thumb, the same of wormwood, six of the inside skins of chicken's gizzards. You must dry the rue, wormwood and gizzards in the shade. When they come to be perfectly dry, add all of it together, beat it to a fine powder; give one tea-spoonful three times a day in water, one hour before meals. After the swelling begins to go down, fever is apt to rise; when that is the case, give one tea-spoonful of the spirits of nitre in some water, every four hours, until the fever cools down.

If sickness of the stomach should prevail during the expulsion of the water, give ten drops of the elixir-vitriol in some water, three times a day, until it subsides. Now, after you have tried the above remedies, and they have not had the desired effect, get one quart of Maderia wine, as much of elder bark as you can hold between your finger and thumb, the same of sarsaparilla, the same of elder roots, one half ounce of iron rust; put in the wine, let it stand five days; then it is fit for use. Take half table-spoonful three times a day, half hour before meals. Or get a handful of horseradish roots, a handful of black snake roots, a handful of horse mint, a handful of golden rod, a handful of pennyroyal, a handful of summer grape-vine roots; to this add two gallons of hard cider and fifty rusty nails; boil it down to one quart, and strain it. Take a table-spoonful three times a day. This receipt is good to expel the water, but the best method is to give this medicine when the water is nearly expelled, to prevent the return of the complaint and to brace up the system, as well as to increase the appetite. The dose may be increased or decreased as the strength of the patient will permit. I have found the following medicine a most excellent remedy in this disease: Get four gallons of cider, one peck of pine tops, a large double-handful of pennyroyal, the same of sarsaparilla, ten pounds of rusty iron; put it all together in an iron pot, simmer it down to one gallon and a half, strain it out and bottle it. To every quart of this medicine, add one tea-spoonful of nitre. This is also good for all weak

and debilitated persons; it is also good for worms, first stage of consumption, cachexia, nervous cholic, female complaints from cold. Where their menstrual discharge is not regular, they should refrain from bacon, sweet milk, cider, spirits, and over heating themselves in any way. Dose, from a tea to a table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. This is the course pursued by Dr. Carter in this disease, and by which he cured many cases of Dropsy after being given out by the very best doctors in the land. I have used this practice for the last twelve years without having failed in the first case. If you expect to receive benefit from it, you must continue the use of the medicine for several months after all the symptoms have disappeared, in order to prevent the return of the complaint. In this way you eradicate it from the system, and in no other.

part is occupied red, swollen, and very tender to the touch; the tongue is white; the bowels obstinately constive; in general the urine is high colored; the pulse full and hard; the blood when drawn from a vein exhibits a thick buff coat on its surface, as in pleurisy, and sometimes there is a profuse sweating.

unattended however by any relief. When the patient is in bed, the pains are usually increased, and he cannot bear the least motion without their being

OF THE RHEUMATISM.

This is a very painful disease, which affects the muscles and joints in different parts of the body. In many cases it so nearly resembles the gout, as to be distinguished from it with difficulty. It makes its attacks in all seasons of the year when the atmosphere is moist and variable, but is more met with in the autumn and spring. It is sometimes accompanied with fever, and sometimes there is none; in the former instance it is known under the name of acute rheumatism; in the latter it is called chronic rheumatism.

Symptoms.—The acute rheumatism generally commences with weariness and shivering, succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, anxiety, a hard, full, and quick pulse, and all the symptoms of inflammatory fever; after a short lapse of time, acute pain is felt by the patient in one or more of the large joints of the body, and those are followed by a tension and swelling of the parts affected; the pain is apt to be transitory and shift from one joint to another, leaving the

part it occupied red, swollen, and very tender to the touch; the tongue is white; the bowels obstinately costive; in general the urine is high colored; the pulse full and hard; the blood when drawn from a vein exhibits a thick buffy coat on its surface, as in pleurisy, and sometimes there is a profuse sweating, unattended however by any relief. When the patient is in bed, the pains are usually increased, and he cannot bear the least motion without their being greatly aggravated. The chronic form of rheumatism may either be a consequence of the termination of the acute, or it may be independent of it. In the first case, the parts which are affected with inflammation are left rigid, weak, and in some instances puffed up, and the pain not being moveable, is now confined to particular parts; sometimes, however, it shifts from one joint to another, but without being accompanied with inflammation or fever. In the latter case, where it has arisen from an exposure to cold and sudden vicissitudes of the weather, pains seize the head, shoulders, knees, loins, wrists, and other parts, and often continue for a considerable time, and then go off, leaving the seat they occupied in a state of debility.

Causes.—Obstructed perspiration, occasioned either by laying in damp linen, or damp, unventilated rooms, wearing wet clothes, or being exposed to cold air after having been much heated by exercise or other ways, may be considered the chief and most frequent causes of rheumatism.

Treatment and Diet.—The first and great object in

acute rheumatism, is to lessen the inflammatory action, and lower the fever; for which purpose it will be advisable to draw blood from the arm; and if the patient is an adult, from ten to twelve ounces may be taken away, if he is of a robust and full habit. Should the person be of a spare and delicate frame of body, it would be best to refrain from bleeding altogether. The next proper step to be taken, is to open the bowels freely with salts or oil; after the fever has somewhat abated, use a linament composed of equal parts of hartshorn, sweetoil, and laudanum, to the parts affected, twice a day, morning and night, giving the tincture of gum guaiacum at the same time, in doses sufficient to produce a gentle moisture on the surface of the body. The patient's diet should be very light during the inflammatory stage of the complaint. As space and time will not permit me to comment on the acute form of any disease in this small work, I shall confine my treatment principally to the chronic or lingering form of disease.

The chronic rheumatism differs from the acute, in its not being attended with fever or much inflammation, and the pain being usually confined to some particular part of the body, as the shoulders, arms, or loins; but it is apt to occupy those joints which are surrounded by muscles, and particularly such muscles as are employed in the most constant and vigorous exertions. When it affects those of the loins, it is called lumbago; when seated in the hip joint, it is known by the name of sciatica. In all cases of chronic rheumatism, it will be advisable to

adopt the following treatment: Take of the tincture of cayenne pepper, [this is made by putting one half pound of pepper to one half gallon of whiskey, letting it stand three days, then it is fit for use;] take of this tincture two ounces, two ounces of sweet oil, two ounces of hartshorn, one half ounce of the oil of sassafras, one half ounce of pennyroyal oil, one half ounce of turpentine, one half ounce of laudanum, mix it all together in a phial, shake it up well; rub the parts affected twice a day, morning and night, warm before the fire; at the same time taking either of the following medicines: one handful of prickly ash roots, and a double handful of dry poke-berries, the same of sawdust out of fat pine knots, one half pound of dry seneca snake roots, one ounce of nitre, two ounces of lignumvitæ, two ounces of the flour of sulphur, one handful of hoarhound, two ounces of guaiacum; put all those articles in two gallons of whiskey; let it stand about five days, it is then fit for use, and may be given from a tea to a table-spoonful three times a day. You should just take enough to keep up a gentle perspiration. You must take particular care not to expose yourself in any way whatever. This medicine is also good for king's evil, and weak nerves, and is good in first stages of consumption, pleurisy, biles, surfeit, tetter, and almost any disease of the blood. Or you may take an ounce of blood-root, pulverised, put in one quart of whiskey, take as much of it as your stomach will bear three times a day. If the above prescriptions should not relieve you after a fair trial, take of the following compound

tincture: Roast as much poke-root as you can hold between your finger and thumb, beat it well, put it into one quart of good old whiskey, take one table-spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals. This I have known to cure when everything else had failed. This is also good for nervous cholic or wind in the blood, king's evil, surfeit on the skin, and in most all diseases attended with pain. There are a great many more remedies for this complaint that will be given in the form of recipes in the latter part of this work.

After what has already been said above, I need scarcely dwell on the propriety of examining the spinal column, in chronic pains of a rheumatic character. When any portion of it is found unusually tender to pressure, cups or blisters should immediately be applied over the tender part. If the disease be the consequence of spinal irritation it will frequently disappear under the use of these local remedies.

liniment, heat as much box-wood as you can hold
 between your finger and thumb, beat it well, put it
 into one quart of good old whiskey, take one table-
 spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals.
 This I have known to cure when everything else had
 failed. This is also good for nervous cholic or wind
 in the stomach, kick a wall, rub it on the skin, and in
 most all diseases attended with pain. There are a great
 many more remedies for this complaint that will be
 given in the list of recipes in the latter part of this
 work.

OF A SCIRRHUS, OR CANCER.

Symptoms.---The disease manifests itself at first
 with a small swelling in the gland or part affected,
 unaccompanied, however, by any discoloration or
 pain. The humor increases gradually in size and
 hardness, becomes knotty and hard, and in process
 of time is attended with darting pains of an excruciating
 nature, as if pierced with a sharp instrument;
 there is likewise an uneasy sensation in the neigh-
 boring parts, and enlargement in the veins thereof, as
 if they were unusually distended with blood. The
 tumor sometimes remains in this occult state for a
 length of time without much alteration, but if it be
 irritated by pressure or improper treatment of any
 kind, or there is accrimony in the constitution, it
 then extends itself to the neighboring parts, as it
 were in small roots, or branches. The colour of the
 skin begins to change from a red to a purple or livid,
 and becomes at last very dark, and the patient com-
 plains of heat, with a burning and shooting pain;

the skin soon afterwards breaks, and a thin accriminous and not unfrequently bloody discharge takes place, which falling on the neighboring parts, corrodes them, and so forms a large ill-conditioned and unsightly ulcer.

Treatment and Diet.—The patient on being threatened with an attack of scirrhus or cancer in any part of the body, should pay a strict attention to his mode of living, and carefully avoid every species of irregularity, as also all kinds of external injury, particularly of the parts affected, which ought therefore to be defended from any pressure, and even from the external air, by covering it with soft flannel or fur; the diet should be light and nutritive, and abstinence from all high seasoned or salted provisions, and from all strong liquors; moderate exercise may be taken daily, but should not be carried to the extent of producing fatigue. As soon as a scirrhus tumor is discovered, be it seated where it may, burn it severely with a hot piece of iron, then apply some simple salve to take the fire out, and the patient will be well in a few days; but if it has run on for some length of time, you must use the following medicines: Get of red clover blossoms, red sage, of robin's plantain, of bloodroot, of beech drops, of each one double-handful, put in one quart of tar, stew it down until all the strength is out of the roots and herbs, strain it well, use a plaster of this once or twice a day. After the cancer is killed apply some healing salve to cure up the sore.

The following remedy is said by Dr. Richard Car-

ter to cure ulcers and cancers of all kinds: Take of red oak bark, of whiteoak bark, blackhaw bark, blackberry briar root, persimmon bark, poke root, of each one double handful, one ounce of cinnamon bark, put in five gallons of water, boil down to one half gallon, strain it out well, clean the pot, put back the syrup in the pot, add one half ounce of borax, one half ounce of alum, four ounces of the juice of sheep sorrel, then boil it down to a salve; don't burn it; stew it down slowly; take it off, put it in a cool place; apply this salve once a day until the cancer is killed, at the same time keeping it washed out clean with castile-soapsuds; now if the cancer is killed, use a salve composed of equal parts of beeswax, sheep suet, crude turpentine, and sweetgum wax, all stewed together. This salve will finish the cure of cancer or obstinate sores of any kind.

DYSPEPSIA.

This disordered state of the stomach is marked by flatulency in a high degree, acidity, and not unfrequently heartburn, defective appetite, costiveness, giddiness in the head, ringing in the ears, and palpitations of the heart; the mind in such cases is frequently disponding and irritable, and a peculiar degree of anxiety is perceptible in the countenance. During the night the patient is restless, he moans in his sleep, has frightful dreams, with startings, and does not feel refreshed in the morning by any rest he may have had; slight exercise produces considerable fatigue; his spirits are depressed by distensions of the stomach and bowels, together with a rumbling noise in the latter, the obvious effects of wind. In some cases where the complaint has been of long standing, there is severe pain in the stomach, and occasionally there is a discharge from the mouth of a

watery fluid; in disordered states of the stomach, there is usually a foul or furred tongue, its cuticle becomes perfectly white, and loses its natural color; there is a disagreeable taste in the mouth every morning, and notwithstanding the greatest care, the breath frequently acquires an unpleasant smell. In some cases of disordered digestion, although the appetite is not greatly impaired, and the patient can take his meals readily, still he does it without much gratification or relish for his food.

Causes.—Intense study, inactivity of body, uneasiness of mind, grief, love of an absent object, profuse evacuations, a poor, vapid diet, excess in sexual gratifications, hard drinking, particularly of spiritous liquors, great irregularity of life, late hours, an immoderate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, or opium; frequent over-distension of the stomach by food; a deficiency in the secretion of bile, or the gastric and pancreatic juices; a diseased state of the liver or spleen; other diseases, such as the hysteric and hypochondriac; chronic weakness; scirrhus of the lower or upper orifice of the stomach, &c., may be considered as the most usual exciting causes of indigestion or dyspepsia.

Treatment and Diet.—The indications to be attended to in all cases of dyspeptic affections, are to avoid and remove the exciting causes of the complaint, to obviate the symptoms which contribute to keep up or aggravate it, and to restore due energy to the stomach, so as to enable it to perform the office

of digestion properly, and with due effect. If the patient, therefore, has given way to a life of intemperance, he must relinquish this; he must shun late hours, luxurious tables, forsake the haunts of dissipation, become temperate in all his habits, rise early, use moderate exercise, court the pure air of the country, pleasing occupations, and the society of a few select friends, for the purpose of correcting the morbid acidity in the stomach, and also flatulency. It will be advisable, when the patient is distressed by these, to obviate them by some appropriate medicine, such as rhubarb and magnesia combined, two or three times a day, in doses sufficient to keep the bowels moderately open; when indigestion is owing to defective biliary secretions, or is combined with a disordered state of the spleen, liver, or biliary ducts, which may be known by the stools being without a due mixture of bile in them, and having a clay colored appearance, the best medicine to administer will be the icterus powders, in tea-spoonful doses, every third night, in new milk, or the white of an egg, for several nights, with the view of strengthening the stomach and bowels, and consequently removing the dyspeptic symptoms. The patient should be put under a course of the following bitters: Take yellow poplar bark, golden seal, sarsaparilla, ginger, peach kernals dried and pulverised, equal quantities; one ounce of the powders to three gills of water, one gill of Maderia wine, and one gill of honey; take one table-spoonful three times a day, morning.

noon, and night, taking at the same time two of the dyspeptic pills every night, to keep the bowels open. If you find it necessary to change the purgative, take one table-spoonful of gumfoley, three times a day, one hour before meals. This medicine will act freely on the liver and spleen. You must increase or decrease the dose as the case may require.

OF JAUNDICE.

Symptoms:---This disease is strongly marked by a yellowness of the eyes and skin, white or clay colored stools, urine highly colored and tinging linen yellow, whilst at the same time there is universal languor and lassitude, with costiveness. As it advances in its progress, then, in addition to these symptoms, the stomach and bowels become affected with ascidities and flatulency; there is a loathing of food, with frequent nausea and vomiting, a dull, obtuse pain felt in the right side of the lower part of the belly, which, when pressed upon with the hand, occasions an aggravation of the uneasy sensation; the yellowness of the eyes, as well as that of the whole surface of the body is much increased; obstinate costiveness or a purging is present, the stools being still of a clay color; there is a dryness and febrile heat of the skin, and generally the pulse is slow, yet sometimes, especially where the pain is acute, it becomes quick and hard. Should the disease be long protracted, the

skin, from being before yellow, turns brown or livid; small purple spots now and then appear on different parts of the body, or perhaps passive hemorrhages and ulcerations break out. In some instances the disease has assumed the form of scurvy.

Causes:—Jaundice is occasioned sometimes by passions of the mind, as anger, grief, &c. But it is more generally produced by inspissated bile or concretions thereof in the gall bladder or ducts, through which it flows in its natural state into the intestines; by collections of hardened, feculent matter in the bowels; by tumors of the neighboring parts, such as the liver, spleen, stomach, mesenteric glands, &c.; by a morbid redundence of bile; by pregnancy; by the bite of poisonous animals, as the viper, adder, &c.; by attacks of the hysteric or bilious cholic; by taking cold or the stoppage of some accustomed evacuations, and by obstinate agues, which have occasioned a derangement in the biliary system. In infants it is apt to arise from the meconium, that green excrementitious substance which is found in the intestines of the fœtus, not being sufficiently purged off soon after birth.

Treatment and Diet:—In the cure of Jaundice, our attention must be directed to the removal of any obstructions to the proper passage of the bile into the upper portion of the intestinal tube, and afterwards to the palliation of those symptoms that present themselves as deserving of notice.

Dr. Carter's plan of treatment in this disease, is to open the bowels freely by giving one tea-spoonful of

the Icterus powders, every night, in new milk or the white of an egg, drinking plentifully of dandelion tea, made of a pleasant taste with honey or sugar. And if the case required the purgative to be changed, he gave from two to five of the cathartic pills every night; giving at the same time a composition made thus: Take one half pound of castile-soap, one pound of wild cherry-tree bark dried, one pound of tansey roots, one ounce of saffron blooms—put all of this into a copper vessel, add two gallons of sherry wine or bounce—put it on a slow fire, simmer it for four hours, strain it out and bottle it. The dose is one table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. Forbidding the use of bacon, milk, cider, or spirits. Confining the patient to a vegetable diet.

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CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Symptoms:—When this disease makes its appearance, the patient complains of a soreness in the breast, weakness in his stomach; his stomach appears to be swelled from a collection of wind; sometimes pain under the short ribs; bowels generally costive; soreness in the flesh, accompanied with a kind of twitching in the nerves, something similar to that of a beef when the butcher is skinning it. He complains of acid on the stomach, soreness between the shoulders and under the left shoulder-blade bone, accompanied with a dead numbing pain, and stiffness in his neck, like he had lain with his neck very crooked; a dull, sleepy, heavy feeling; bad taste in the mouth when he first gets up in the morning; a weakness in the eyes, a throbbing in the ears, a soreness between the flesh and skin on the breast; burning in the urethra, with sometimes cider colored urine; a weakness in the small of the back and kidneys; the veins sometimes appear to be swelled, and other

times sunk and blue. Eating sometimes relieves the patient's stomach from the gnawing uneasy feeling to which it is subject, but at other times it makes it weaker. If he fast long, it will produce flatulence in the stomach and bowels; sometimes a cough, owing to a depressed state of the lungs, from enlargement of the liver pressing against the diaphragm, &c., and frequently terminates in consumption.

Causes:—Sudden changes from heat to cold, as well as taking hearty draughts of cold water when the system is very hot; lying on the cold ground, excessive fatigue in very hot weather, excessive use of spirituous liquors, falls, over strains, over loading the stomach and lying down too soon afterwards.—All of the above mentioned circumstances are liable to produce nervous diseases and complaints of the liver.

Treatment and Diet:—The method of cure is, in the first place, to cleanse and renew the blood; live on light diet; eat but little at a time, and often, if required; guard against heats and colds; wear flannel next to your skin in the winter; abstain from the use of spirituous liquors; avoid the use of harsh purgatives, over heats, anger and strife; and keep your feet warm, body clean, head cool and bowels open, and you will live till you die, without an accident. Take 20 grs. of blue mass, 10 grs. of rhubarb, extract of colocynth, 10 grs. Mix them well together, then roll it out into pills about as large as Cook's pills; take one night and morning until you produce a healthy action in the secretions, which you will know by the

stools becoming highly bilious; then stop taking this medicine, and take one tea-spoonful of the Icterus powders in new milk or the white of an egg every third night. If this quantity should operate too freely, decrease the dose, taking at the same time one half table-spoonful of gumfoley, three times a day, one hour before meals. After the symptoms begin to abate, you will take angelica roots, spignard roots, dandelion and liverwort, equal quantities, put them in a pot to three gallons of water; boil it down to one quart, strain it out and sweeten it with loaf sugar. Dose, one table-spoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night; still continuing the powders as directed, so as to keep up a gentle action on the bowels. There are a great many more remedies for this disease, which will be named hereafter in the various recipes in this book, which are highly important in the cure of this disease; and if any of these remedies should disagree with the patient, he should lay them aside and take up another of them, and so on, until he finds one that will agree with him.

DYSENTERY, OR BLOODY FLUX.

Symptoms.—This disease comes on with cold shiverings, succeeded by heat and other febrile symptoms; at others the local affection is first perceived. There is unusual flatulence in the bowels, costiveness, severe griping pains, a frequent inclination to go to stool, without ability of voiding any feculent matter, except in the form of small hard lumps; loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, frequency of the pulse and febrile heat; there is also a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foetid matter from the fundament, varying in appearance, consisting sometimes of pure mucous, or mucous mixed with blood; and at others, of pure blood, or of a thin putrid matter, proceeding from ulcerated parts, accompanied with a sense of burning or intolerable bearing down of the parts, known by the appellation of tenesmus. If the disease is very severe or continues long, then great emaciation ensues, the pulse becomes quick and weak, hiccups arise, and not unfrequently a fatal termination ensues.

Causes.—Great moisture, quickly succeeded by heat, unwholesome and putrid food, noxious vapors and exhalations, exposure to cold or wet, occasioning an obstruction of the perspiration, may now and then give rise to dysentery. Dysentery may, I think, be considered as sometimes contagious, and sometimes not so, according to circumstances; it is contagious when found in crowded hospitals, prisons, and ships, where strict cleanliness is not attended to. The disease is most prevalent in the autumn and spring, and in marshy countries, where it is apt to become epidemic when hot days are succeeded by cold nights. Spasmodic constriction and ulceration of the large intestines, known by the name of the colon, is the immediate effect of the complaint. During the rainy seasons of the year in this country, that is in the months of August, September, and October, dysentery is more apt to break out. The disease which most nearly resembles dysentery, is that known under the name of diarrhœa or purging, but it may readily be distinguished from this by the appearance of blood in the stools, and the presence of tenesmus and fever, none of which are to be met with in the latter.

Treatment and Diet.—In the first stage of this disease, if fever runs high, and the patient is of a full habit of body, blood-letting will be of great service, to lessen the momentum of the circulation, and thereby prevent inflammation to a certain extent; the next step to be taken is to give the patient an emetic of ipecac, to cleanse the stomach and bowels of all

offending matter, as well as to produce a termination to the surface, which is a very important step to be taken in this disease. After the fever has somewhat abated, you will take an ounce of logwood, add to it one half pint of French brandy, let it stand three days; take of this tincture and of linseed oil equal parts, and to every half pint of this mixture add one table-spoonful of laudanum; shake it up well, and give the patient one tea-spoonful every three hours; if this quantity should not restrain the bowels to a pretty considerable extent, increase the dose, giving the patient slippery-elm water, to drink freely all the while, with now and then a tea-spoonful of charcoal in water. If the above remedies should fail, give injections, composed of a solution of gum-arabic and laudanum, say one half pint of the former, with one hundred drops of the latter, to be repeated every operation, until the bowels are restrained; the diet, at the same time, should consist of one table-spoonful of milk that has had red oak bark boiled in it. You should give the patient castor-oil every other day, to act on the stomach and upper bowels. Now, if this disease should run into a chronic form, as is sometimes the case, and there remains a soreness in the bowels, you must apply a large blister-plaster over that region, giving at the same time a pill composed of one grain of opium, two grains of bluemass, and two grains of ipecac, every operation the patient has from the bowels, until the stools become of a proper consistency. I have cured this disease by giving one tea-spoonful of

gumfoley every three hours, and would recommend it in preference to almost any other medicine. In bowel complaints of every description, I have treated upwards of fifty cases within the last three years with the above remedies, and that not without success in every case; in treating children for this disease, all of these remedies should be proportioned agreeably to the age and constitution of the child.

OF INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR AGUE AND FEVER.

This disease is so well known, that a slight description of it is all that is necessary. These fevers consist of attacks, or paroxysms, in which there are three stages, viz.: A cold, hot, and sweating stage, succeeded after a time by a perfect intermission from febrile symptoms. Intermittent fevers have been divided into the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan. In the quotidian, the attack takes place daily, there being an interval of freedom from fever of twenty-four hours; in the tertian, the paroxysm comes on every other day, having an interval of forty-eight hours; and in the quartan, the fit occurs on the first and fourth days; the two intervening ones being free, and therefore having an interval of seventy-two hours.

Symptoms.—The cold fit of intermittents, is ushered in with languor, and a sense of debility, listless-

ness, yawning, and stretching, together with an aversion to motion; the face and extremities become pale; the skin of the whole body appears constricted, as if cold had been applied to it; the secretions and excretions are diminished; the pulse is small, frequent, and irregular; the respiration short and anxious; and rigours succeed, which terminate in an universal and convulsive shaking. These symptoms after an hour or two, are succeeded by a degree of heat, at first irregular, by transient flushes, but which soon becomes oppressive and burning, rising much above the natural standard; the sensibility, which in the cold stage was diminished, now becomes preternaturally acute; pains arise in the head, with a throbbing in the temples; the tongue is white; there is considerable thirst; the urine is high colored; and the pulse quick, strong, and hard. Such are the characteristics of the hot stage. After a time the heat abates, the pulse is diminished in frequency, and becomes free and full; respiration is easy and natural; the urine deposits a sediment; a gentle moisture is observed to break out upon the face and neck, which extending, soon becomes a universal and equable perspiration, termed the sweating stage. The whole paroxysm generally occupies from six to eight hours; and after a specific interval, it again returns, commencing as has just been described. The cause of this disease is not as yet fully understood. It is the opinion of a large majority of the best physicians, that it is brought on by the effluvia or vapours arising from stagnant waters or marshy ground

impregnated with vegetable matter in a state of putrefactive decomposition, as the most usual exciting cause of this species of fever.

Treatment and Diet.—When we take a survey of the great number of medicines which have been resorted to for the cure of ague and fever, we shall find, numerous as they are, that they may all be classed under two general heads: 1st. Those which are of a stimulant, relaxent, and sedative character; and tonics, or strengthening medicines. The first class are prescribed to weaken and shorten the paroxysm when it has come on. The second class, to prevent a return of the paroxysm altogether.

Treatment of the Cold Stage.—Here the important point is to get through the cold stage as quick as possible and to bring on the hot stage. The following means are to be resorted to, to effect this object: All kinds of artificial warmth judiciously applied, as bathing the feet in warm water, as warm as it can be borne; hot rocks to the feet; the warm bath all over; warm teas, such as pennyroyal, sage, balm, and hoarhound; to be drank plentifully. Brandy or whiskey toddy, mint-julips, and cordials of any kind. Where the cold stage is long continued, and the depression of the vital powers great, camphor and opium should be used; also, ether; or whiskey or brandy; and mustard plasters between the shoulders and on the extremities.

Hot Stage.—When the hot stage has come on, the next object is to bring on the sweating stage; here the warm teas are to be continued, and nitre (salt

petre,) is to be added; if the stomach is oppressed, a vomit of ipecac, or of ipecac and tartar combined. If the fever runs high, and the head aches violently, or the chest, or side, or back, should be greatly pained, blood letting should be employed in proportion to the strength, the degree of fever, and the violence of the pain. Here, also, blisters come in sometimes, and when circumstances do not allow us to get the full benefit of blood-letting, blisters should be resorted to extensively, and the excitement thrown to the skin; this, when effected, secures the vital organs within. The hot stage being commanded, passes into the sweating stage, and the patient gradually becomes comfortable, and the material functions resume their action. Having got the patient now through the whole paroxysm, the next object is to prevent its return, which is to be accomplished by the following means: By barks and wine; by sulphate of quinine; and bitters of a decoction of dogwood bark, drank plentifully through the day; a decoction of willow bark, used in the same way; red oak and yellow poplar bark, boiled together. is also good; the burdock tea, made strong, is very valuable, and will sometimes check the paroxysm when nothing else will. A vomit, taken before the expected paroxysm, has often prevented it altogether. The expressed juice of hoarhound, taken of a morning, is an excellent remedy. In all cases where the internal organs are obstructed, mercury should be judiciously employed. Take ten grains of blue mass, five grains of the extract of colocynth, ten grains of

rhubarb, combined together; roll it out into common sized pills; take one night and morning until it produces a healthy action in the secretions, which is known by the dark billious appearance of the discharges or stools. If the patient is averse to taking mercury, take of the icterus powders in the ordinary way, or of gumfoley as directed therein. And if the above remedies fail, put two ounces of barks to one quart of French brandy, and take a table-spoonful three times a day. Or you may prepare the following bitters: Take one ounce of cherry tree bark, the same of sarsaparilla roots, the same of bervine roots, the same of cloves, the same of blacksnake roots, the same of aloes, put in two quarts of whiskey or brandy, let it stand five days, and take one table-spoonful three times a day. Your diet should be light and of easy digestion. Keep your bowels regular. Expose yourself as little as possible. And continue the use of the medicine as long as you feel the least symptom of the complaint, and I will guarantee a cure in all cases that can be cured at all. All the above remedies should be proportioned agreeably to the age, constitution, and habit of the patient. If the case is a severe one, it will require more of the medicine at a time. As it was my intention at the outset to give the reader all the information I could in a work so small as this, I will proceed to give you a farther list of the various preparations in the cure of this loathsome and troublesome disease, called chills and fevers. Take twenty grains quinine, put in a two ounce phial of water,

add half tea-spoonful of elixir vitriol, take one tea-spoonful every two hours. This is an excellent preparation of quinine; a dose for a child is half the quantity. Or take twenty grains of quinine, ten grains of blue mass, ten grains of aloes, mix and roll out into common size pills; take one three times a day. This is an excellent pill to act on the liver and spleen, and should be given in all cases where there is a deficiency in the biliary organs, which is known by the stools being of a clay color. Take a large double handful of willow bark, the same of boneset, boil them in water till all the strength is out, strain it well, boil it down to a candy; take it out; let it cool; add about one table-spoonful of cayenne pepper; roll it out into pills; give from four to five every four hours, until you give some fifteen or twenty of them; stop some ten hours, and resume them again in the same way. Or take ten grains of the oil of black pepper, ten grains of the oil of sassafras, six grains of the oil of cloves, thirty grains of the extract of barks, put into a four ounce phial, add two ounces of alcohol, fill up the phial with molasses, shake it up well, and take one tea-spoonful every two hours until you take about six doses. Then stop and take no more until the next day, and so on until the chills stop. This is an excellent medicine to take to prevent the return of the disease. I have used all of these remedies, as laid down in this work, for chills and fevers, and that with unlimited success. The patient, in all cases, should cleanse the stomach and bowels previous to taking any of the above reme-

dies, either by vomits or purgatives, and continue the use of the medicine. About the time you look for the complaint to return, and every disagreeable change of the weather from heat to cold, or from dry to a damp atmosphere, change your clothing agreeably to the changes of the weather. Live light, and never crowd your stomach with more food than it is able to digest; avoid eating hearty suppers and laying down too soon afterwards.

OF THE REMITTENT FEVER.

The symptoms will vary according to the situation and constitution of the patient. They usually begin with yawning and stretching, a sensation of cold, nausea or bilious vomiting; to these succeed thirst, pain in the head, back, and stomach, restlessness, difficulty of breathing or oppression in the chest, extreme heat over the whole body; the pulse is seldom full, but frequent and hard, the tongue is white and moist, with a yellowness very perceptible in the whites of the eyes and occasionally over the whole body. After a time the symptoms abate considerably, and a gentle moisture is diffused over the whole body. But there is no complete interval or perfect freedom from fever, and perhaps in a few hours it returns with the same violence as before, or under a more aggravated form.

Treatment and Diet.—If the fever runs high, the head aches, the chest or back, side or loins, are vio-

lently pained. If the patient is of a robust, sanguine temperament, blood letting should be employed to relieve these symptoms. Afterwards, if the stomach is foul, a gentle vomit of ipecac and tartar combined should be taken in the ordinary way, and worked off with a little water-gruel, or balm or sage tea; if the vomit should not purge, then senna and salts are to be given; if the patient passes bile, let the same medicine be given, or a dose of black snap. But should the passages be white, or of a pale yellow, indicating a deficiency of bile, let ten grains of calomel be administered to an adult. The skin kept moist; occasional doses of nitre, or broken doses of tartar and ipecac, say one grain of the former and two grains of the latter, every fifteen or twenty minutes, just so as to keep the stomach sick. And as soon as you get a general moisture diffused all over the surface, give from five to eight grains of quinine every five hours, until you give some three or four doses. If the patient should complain of a burning pain in the stomach or bowels, give two grains of calomel, one grain of opium, and two grains of ipecac, combined, every two hours, or oftener if the bowels are sluicing. And after you break the fever, give either of the preparations of quinine, as laid down under the head of intermittents. And in all cases where inflammation comes on, either in the stomach or bowels, bleed, more particularly when the patient is of a full habit, for the relief of the pain in the stomach and bowels. The smallness of the pulse should never be objected to in this case. If the

bowels are costive, give senna tea plentiful, and use mild injections. The stomach is highly irritated in case of inflammation, and should be allayed by giving charcoal and prepared chalk every ten or fifteen minutes, drinking at the same time slippery-elm water for your constant drink. If the urine should be obstructed, as is sometimes the case, give flax-seed tea, or spignard tea, or of uvaursi. If the bowels are too active, they must be restrained by giving injections of gruel and laudanum combined. If this does not give relief, a large blister plaster must be applied all over the stomach and bowels, and kept running for several days. The diet of the patient should be of the lightest kind, and he should not be allowed to eat more than two or three mouthfuls at a time for several days; as the patient gains strength, he can be allowed a little more.

OF BILLIOUS CONGESTIVE FEVER.

This disease is characterised by a very protracted cold stage, deep seated pain in the head, vertigo, fainting, a sense of weight or oppression in the breast, coma, a small and weak pulse, a sense of internal heat, sometimes a billious vomiting, coldness of the extremities.

Treatment.—If we are called in at the first stage of the disease, when the extremities are still slightly warm, and the deep seated pains are not yet violent, we should at once apply mustard plasters to every part of the system on which they can be put, the more of them the better, and let them remain on as long as the patient can bear them—drinking at the same time French brandy toddy. And if the depression is great, give one half grain of opium combined with from five to fifteen grains of camphor to an adult; to children in proportion to the age. The dose of camphor must be regulated by the degree of

depression; and after the mustard plasters have performed their proper functions, they should be taken off and the patient put into a warm bath; after he remains in there a few minutes, take him out, wipe him dry, wrap him in warm blankets. Now the patient becomes warm and a reaction takes place, attended with violent pains in the vital organs; blood letting should be had recourse to, the extent of which is to be determined by the violence of the reaction. As soon as this is done, blisters should be put on in the place of the mustard plasters on the stomach and the bowels. After the excitement has been brought to the surface by the mustard plasters, the blisters will make it permanent. Keep the feet and legs warm by rubbing them now and then with pepper and whiskey. Keep the bowels open with the cathartic pills. Quinine should be used very extensively in this disease, as well as in intermittents of every grade, which prevents them from sinking back into the cold stage, as is sometimes the case in this kind of fever.

OF SCARLET FEVER.

This fever takes its name from the scarlet efflorescence that appears on the skin of nearly the whole body, which does not rise however over the surface, but is attended with heat, dryness, and itching. It happens at all seasons of the year, but is most predominant towards the end of summer or autumn. At which time it frequently shows itself as the prevailing epidemic, chiefly attacking children and young persons; and afterwards extending through whole families. There appears to be two species of this disease, viz: First, the simple scarlet fever, which is of a mild nature. And, secondly, the scarlet fever, accompanied by ulcerations in the throat and malignant or putrid symptoms. We seem however to have just grounds for presuming that the different species of scarlet fever proceed from the same source, because under the same roof, in large families, some individuals have the disease in one form,

others in another. The difference may arise from constitutional circumstances, and not from a difference in the contagion.

Symptoms.—The first species is produced by coldness and shiverings, to which succeed a considerable degree of febrile heat, thirst, and a quickened pulse. About the fourth day the face begins to swell, and patches of a florid red color appear scattered over the skin in various parts of the body, which at length run into each other, and put on the appearance of a red colored suffusion, rather than of distinct spots. After three days these disappear—the cuticle or scarf skin falling off in branny scales. It is no unusual occurrence for the patient to show a disposition to dropsy, or effusion of lymph in the cellular membrane of the body shortly afterwards. The second species of scarlet fever is marked by previous lassitude, dejection of mind, pain in the head, followed by soreness and a sense of stiffness in the muscles of the neck and shoulders, shiverings, and other febrile symptoms. On the second day or so, the patient perceives nausea, sometimes accompanied by vomiting, difficulty of swallowing, and a hurried respiration, interrupted by frequent sighs; the skin is red, hot, and dry; the breath burning to the lips; there is great thirst; a quick, weak, and sometimes a hard pulse; and darting pains are felt in different parts, as if occasioned by the point of a needle or pin. On or about the third day, there is a redder appearance about the face, neck, and breast; scarlet patches are noticed about the nose and mouth; the glands be-

neath the lower jaw are painful to the touch, and enlarged; and the palate, tonsils, and inside of the throat partake of the general redness; specks and collections of thick mucous are frequently observed, similar to the sloughs which are seen in the malignant sore throat; in a few hours the redness becomes universal over the whole body, and increases to a great degree of intensity; upon pressure with the fingers it disappears, and is perfectly smooth to the touch; nor is there the least appearance of pimples or pustules. About the fifth or sixth day the intense redness abates gradually, and a brown color succeeds, when the skin, becoming rough, peels off in small scales like bran, and the patient is gradually restored to his usual health. It not unfrequently happens, however, that after a few day's amendment, unaccountable langour and debility are felt, and these are followed by stiffness in the limbs, disturbed sleep, disrelish for food, and accelerated pulse, scarcity of urine, and dropsical swellings. This second species of scarlet fever is apt also to be attended in many cases with putrid and malignant symptoms; and when these present themselves, there will be fresh danger; in addition to chilliness, langour, sickness, and oppression, there are great heat, nausea, and vomiting, with a small quick pulse, and a frequent and laborious breathing; ulcerations appear on the tonsils and adjoining parts, covered with dark sloughs, and surrounded by a livid base. The efflorescence appears about the third day, but without any relief; it assumes a dark or livid color, and between the patches purple spots are inter-

mixed. This malignant form of the disease very closely resembles the putrid or ulcerous sore-throat, and by many is supposed to be the same.

Causes.—The scarlet fever is occasioned by a peculiar contagion, and is highly infectious; it sometimes prevails epidemically, owing probably to a peculiar state of the atmosphere. The diseases which most nearly resemble the scarlet fever are the measles and malignant sore throat; it is to be distinguished from the measles by the appearance of the eruptions, its greater extent, its not being elevated into pimples, by the affection of the throat, and by the absence of much cough, sneezing, or discharge of a limpid acrid fluid from the eyes and nose. The scarlet fever is to be distinguished from the malignant sore throat, by the first being more inflammatory, whilst the latter is accompanied by a fever of the typhous type; moreover by the absence in general of sloughs or ulcers in the former, and by their presence in the latter. Scarlet fever for the most part prevails towards the end of summer and in autumn, and attacks the most vigorous and robust. Whereas the malignant sore throat is more frequently met with in the spring and winter; and it usually attacks the delicate and weakly. In scarlet fever the skin is of a bright red, smooth, and always dry and hot. In the malignant sore throat it is red and pimply, the pimples being redder than the intervening spaces. Scarlet fever terminates upon the third, fifth, eighth, or eleventh days, whereas the termination of the malignant sore throat is irregular. The

favorable circumstances in scarlet fever are the attendant fever being purely inflammatory, a remission of the febrile symptoms and of the affections of the throat, ensuing upon the coming out of the eruption, the eruptions appearing late; and if any hemorrhage takes place from the nose, it being of a florid red color. The following symptoms are to be regarded in an unfavorable light: the eruption being preceded by great anxiety, nausea and vomiting, the mouth and throat being of a dark red or purple color, without swelling, but beset with ash colored or grey specks, which soon become ulcerated, there being great loss of strength, delirium or stupor; the eruption coming out as early as the second day; its appearing in patches, with purple spots intervening; glandular swellings arising, there being much difficulty of breathing, and a peculiarly stridulous voice; shivering; an extension of the disease to the wind-pipe and lungs, a discharge of a very acrid matter from the nose, highly foetid breath, purging ensuing, or discharges of blood from the nose, mouth, or other outlets of the body taking place.

Treatment and Diet.—Simple scarlet fever is usually of so mild a nature as to require little aid from medicine; and in general all that is necessary is to confine the patient to a low diet, and to avoid cold air, and if the thirst is considerable, some cooling acidulated liquor, such as barley water, with a proper proportion of lemon or orange juice squeezed into it, may be employed for ordinary drink. When

there is much nausea or a disposition to vomit at the commencement of the disease, a gentle emetic should be given, composed of ipecac, or ipecac and lobelia. I have frequently cut short the disease by emetics alone in the commencement of the disease, at the same time keeping up a gentle action on the bowels. If the fever runs high and the skin is dry and hot, you may give one tea-spoonful of the spirits of nitre in a little ground-ivy tea every hour in the day, until the fever abates or goes off, bathing the feet and legs in warm water every night. In that species of the disease where there is ulceration of the throat, we must, in addition to the means already pointed out, have recourse to frequent gargling, as well as the outward application of some stimulant, embrocation, or linament; as a gargle we say use the forty-eighth receipt, to be used several times a day. If the patient should be averse or unable to wash his mouth in this way, it may be done by throwing the fluid into the mouth by means of a small syringe; as an external application, the throat may be well rubbed morning and night with the rheumatic ointment, after which a piece of flannel should be applied around it; inhaling the steam arising from warm water with an equal quantity of vinegar, will afford considerable relief in this form of the disease. It is much the practice to apply a blister plaster to the throat, which should never be done. If you blister in this disease, apply them on each shoulder or collar-bone, or on the lower part of the breast-bone, so

as to draw the disease from the throat as quick as possible; keep the patient tolerably warm all the time. Camphor is a medicine much used in this species of scarlet fever, and often with good effect, particularly when conjoined with the subcarbonate of ammonia, about ten grains of the latter to four grains of camphor mixed in water, and may be given in the form of a draught every four or six hours. In those cases where the pulse is low or the efflorescence suddenly disappears, this will be the more necessary, and to add to its effects, a warm bath, with the use of wine in a moderate quantity, may also be recommended. At a very early stage of the disease, and where the heat of the body is considerably above the natural degree, some have recommended application of cold water and vinegar, with very singular advantage. It is to be borne in mind that throughout the whole course of the disease, the state of the bowels are to be carefully attended to. If they are confined, a few grains of rhubarb with one or two grains of calomel may be given to dislodge their feculent contents, but if on the contrary a purging arises, recourse must be had to the thirty-ninth receipt, to put a stop to it; if that should fail, give from fifteen to twenty drops of laudanum. Where a putrescent tendency is obvious, the only remedies to be employed with any hope of relief are cordials, such as wine in considerable quantities, Peruvian barks, and mineral acids. At the same time we should employ the stimulant and auceptic gargles as before directed. At the decline of severe cases of scarlet

fever, a generous diet, with the Peruvian bark, or sulphate of quinine joined with mineral acids and stomach bitters should be taken, the good effects of which may be assisted by gentle exercise taken daily.

OF THE NERVOUS, OR TYPHOUS FEVER.

The characteristics of this fever are, great depression of strength, quickly coming on, the animal functions much disturbed, considerable stupor, the urine but little changed, the heat of the body not greatly increased at first, the pulse being weak and small, but in general quick, the bowels rather confined, and the disease contagious, particularly where cleanliness and a free admission of air are neglected.

Symptoms.—It comes on with lassitude and general languor, loss of appetite, dejection of spirits, dullness and confusion of thought, and alternate chilliness and flushing. As the disease advances, these are succeeded in a few days by a short anxious respiration, giddiness and pain in the head, aching pains over the whole body, nausea and vomiting, and a frequent, weak and often intermitting pulse; the tongue from being at first moist is now covered with a white mucous, but afterwards becomes dry, of a dark brown

color, and is tremulous; the thirst is not great, the urine is pale and watery, the bowels are rather confined or costive, sweats break out on the forehead and backs of the hands, whilst at the same time the palms are dry and glow with heat; the nervous system is much afflicted with tremorous twitchings, and the patient keeps constantly picking at the bedclothes with his fingers, and mutters to himself. It seldom happens in this species of typhous that the delirium is violent or furious. The disease preceding the heat, frequently becomes intense, with great thirst; the tongue is very dry, brown furred, and is often chapped; the teeth are slightly incrustated with a dark mucous of the same nature; there is great restlessness and uneasiness, with flushing in the face, redness in the eyes, and an increase of the incoherency and delirium; the urine is scanty and of a high color; at first the pulse is weak, quick and unequal; the heats and chills are very fluctuating and irregular; for sometime there is a sudden glow and florid color in the cheeks, while the tip of the nose and the ears will be cold, and forehead perhaps in a dewy sweat; sometimes the extremities are cold, while the blood is determined to the head, and there is great sensibility to light and noise; all the symptoms generally increase towards the approach of night.

Causes.—Those which predispose to an attack of this fever, are a weak and delicate habit of body, accompanied by a morbid sensibility and irritability, poor living, and a defect of a proper nutritive food, too free an indulgence in enervating liquors, excess

in venery, profuse evacuations, depressing passions of the mind, and a studious sedentary life. The causes which bring the disease into action, are exposure to cold air united with moisture, intemperance, anxiety, grief, impure air, and contagion. This species of fever is to be distinguished from typhous of a malignant and virulent nature, by the attack being more gradual, and the symptoms milder than in the latter; in the progress of the disease, by the absence of those, of putrescency and malignancy enumerated under the latter head, and by its being accompanied with less heat and thirst, less frequency of the pulse, and little or no vomiting of billious matter. Mild typhous fever has no regular critical days, nor is it often that anything completely critical occurs. About the seventh day there is generally an increase of the symptoms. If the patient dies, it is usually on or before the fourteenth day; if he can be supported to the twentieth or thereabouts, he commonly escapes. But this fever runs on for a month or more, and so completely exhausts the patient, that he dies from weakness or debility alone. Occasionally it degenerates into the malignant and putrid type.

The symptoms which denote a favorable termination, are about the seventh, fourteenth, or twenty-first day; the tongue becoming moist, first at its edges, afterwards on the surface, a gentle moisture breaking out all over the body, the pulse being fuller and slower than at first, the urine increasing in quantity, being turbial, and then depositing a sediment; the

sleep more natural, the appetite returning, the appearance of scaly eruptions about the lips, or an inflammatory tumour making its appearance in some part of the body, or a gentle diarrhœa ensuing. A continued state of insensibility or confusion of intellect, or low muttering, delirium, extreme debility, the presence of convulsive twitchings and startings, a tremulous motion of the lips, tongue and other parts; impeded power of swallowing, deafness, involuntary evacuations, a small, rapid and intermitting pulse, great anguish or anxiety in the countenance, picking at the bed-clothes, catching at imaginary objects in the air, and hiccups, are to be looked upon as very unfavorable symptoms, and point out that the life of the patient will be sacrificed to the severity of the disease.

Treatment and Diet.—The low nervous fever, or mild typhous, attacks a person with some mildness at first, and two or three days perhaps elapse before the certainty of the disease can be ascertained, but when once established it usually runs its course in defiance of medicine, and whether it terminates fatally or otherwise, will depend greatly on the natural constitution of the patient, the attention that may be paid to the urgent symptoms which arise in the course of the disease, and supporting the strength by a proper and nutritive diet. When debility becomes obvious, it is of great importance to check the disease at the outset, and with this view we should advise a gentle emetic composed of tartar and ipecac in the usual way. As soon as the patient finds him-

self considerably indisposed, particularly if nausea and sickness at the stomach are present. The operation of the emetic being over, the contents of the bowels should be freely evacuated by some active purgative of either the cathartic or purgative pills. These remedies, although they probably may fail in removing the disease, will generally succeed in abating the violence of the symptoms. In the majority of cases of this species of typhous, it will not be necessary to have recourse to the lancet, but now and then cases do occur where the drawing blood from the arm may be requisite, as for instance where the disease attacks a person of a full habit, and there is evidently a great determination of blood to the head, giving rise to redness of the eyes, violent flushing in the face, and much intellectual affection. In no other case will it be proper to bleed, nor will the operation be advisable in any case where the disease has past its first stage. Beyond the second or third day after the fever is perfectly formed, bleeding should never be attempted. When the head is occupied after this period with much pain, suffusion of the countenance, stupor, low mutterings, or delirium, you should apply cold water or ice to the head, by filling bladders with ice or wetting cloths in cold water, taking care to re-wet them every four minutes. This is more appropriate than bleeding from the arm. If the affection of the head should not be relieved by this, you must apply a large blister on the back of the neck; to assist the effects of the blister, the feet may be put in warm water at night. If the heat of the body is

steadily and considerably above the natural standard, without any sense of chilliness being present, or there being any general or profuse perspiration, we may employ effusions of cold water over the whole body. These remedies, if judiciously used, will rouse the dormant susceptibility, so as to induce a new action as it were of the nervous system, removing spasmodic contraction of the extreme vessels, and carry a large portion of morbid heat by evaporation, and the remainder by insensible perspiration. They are, however, only applicable and safe at an early period of the fever. I attended an old gentleman who had all the symptoms of this fever as above stated; the first thing I gave him was an emetic, which operated well both ways, upwards and downwards. This seemed to relieve him in a certain degree, but still complained of his head, for which I applied cold water freely; at length he became perfectly stupid and speechless for four days; I continued the above application for three days longer without effect; at length I changed my treatment to that of blistering and giving tonics with wine; in the first place I put a very large blister plaster on the back of the neck, one on each wrist, and one on each ankle, and one on his stomach, all of which drew very well, giving him at the same time from five to ten grains of quinine every three hours in wine through the night. Next morning he was perfectly at himself, and with the aid of tonics and mineral acids and light diet he was restored in a few weeks to his usual health. You should keep the bowels regular in this fever under

all circumstances; if too loose, restrain them by giving opium or laudanum, if costive, open them slightly with calomel and rhubarb, so as to procure one operation a day, and no more if it can be avoided. If the patient sweats too freely, as is sometimes the case in the latter stage of this fever, give him fresh air, covered lightly with a thin sheet; giving at the same time cooling drinks, properly acidulated with lemon or orange juice. If startings of the tendons or convulsions arise in the course of the disease, the most appropriate medicines to relieve and remove them, will be opium, camphor, and musk, agreeably to the following formula:

Take of camphor five grains, tincture of opium fifteen drops, tincture of castor thirty drops; mix them: and take this draught twice or three times a day.

Or take of musk fifteen grains; dissolve it in cinnamon water ten drachms, and add sulphuric ether twenty-five drops, tincture of opium fifteen drops. This draught may be given in spasmodic complaints two or three times a day.

If the extremities should become cold, as is sometimes the case, you must keep them warm with mustard plasters. If inflammation of the stomach and bowels should arise at any time during this disease, from any cause whatever, you must give charcoal and slippery-elm water freely; you should also give two grains of calomel and one grain of opium, combined, every three hours, unless it produces too much sleepiness; if so, give it more seldom. This

treatment is highly necessary in all cases attended with inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and should never be neglected. All the above remedies are prepared in doses sufficient for an adult; when given to children, should be proportioned agreeably to the age and constitution of the child.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

When menstruation has taken place with proper regularity, and has continued for some months, and then becomes obstructed or suppressed, the disease in question may then be said to exist.

Symptoms.—Those which attend it are pains in the head, back and loins, coldness of the feet and legs, costiveness, indigestion, hysteric affections, hemorrhages from the nose, stomach, lungs, and other parts of the body, and colic pains at times; some inflammatory symptoms present themselves, and then the pulse is hard and frequent, and the skin hot.

Causes.—Defective or suppressed menstruation may arise from an exposure to cold in various ways, particularly wet feet; from fear, or any emotion suddenly excited; from a poorness of the blood, or a debility of the system, causing a weakened action of the vessels of the parts; and perhaps not unfrequently too free a use of vinegar and other acids for the

purpose of preventing obesity, which at length impair the due action of the stomach and other digestive organs. When menstruation becomes suppressed suddenly, by exposure to cold in any way, it may in general be again restored by a pursuance of proper means; but when the suppression is of long standing, and the whites have appeared as a substitute, the disease usually proves very difficult to remove. The opinion we are to form as to the result, must be governed by the cause which has given rise to it, the state of the woman's health in other respects, and the length of time that the suppression has existed.

Treatment and Diet.—Every attentive observer must be aware, that if there be a cause of obstruction or suppressed menstruation, when the fluid is tardily secreted from local or general debility, there are many other cases where an opposite state of the frame becomes the cause of their production. It will therefore be highly necessary in the treatment of these complaints, that the morbid peculiarities and habit of life of the patient be taken into consideration. Let the sanguine have her mass of fatness diminished; let the debilitated have her powers augmented; in short, the constitution be strengthened, and the functions of health will in all probability be restored. To treat the disease judiciously and with advantage, therefore, it will be highly necessary to discriminate whether it proceeds from an over-fulness of habit, or the blood being thin and defective. If it proceeds from a viscid state of the blood, or if the woman be

of a robust habit, the effects of fullness in the vessels produced thereby, is to be obviated by abstemiousness, with an increase of exercise, assisted by moderate bleeding, and laxative medicines, composed of aloes and rhubarb, equal portions, made into pills; take one pill three times a day. Warm fomentations may also be applied over the region of the womb; the feet bathed in warm water; and slight diet be enjoined. When there are spasmodic pains in the bottom of the belly, an emolient clyster of thin gruel with thirty drops of the tincture of opium may be administered.

I was called in great haste to see a young lady, about nine years ago, with obstruction of the menses. I found her in the following condition: with high fever, pains in the loins, aching in the legs and thighs, pains in the head, with redness of the eyes, hard and frequent pulse. She was a girl of a full habit of body. In the first place, I had her feet and legs bathed in hot water; corded her arm and bled her, somewhat to the relief of these symptoms. In the next place I rubbed her back well with the rheumatic ointment, which relieved her very much. In the next place I gave her four pills of the sixth receipt, which operated very well. And when she complained of pains in the lower part of the belly, I used warm fomentations to that region. After the fever abated, I left her one pint of receipt the fortieth, to be taken as therein directed, still using the pills and the ointment as before; the pills to keep her bowels regular. And in this way she was restored to her

usual health in a few weeks. Her disease was brought on by cleaning out a very cold spring in the month of June, while her monthly periods were on her.

Case the Second.—Was a young lady about twenty years of age, of a weekly constitution. She had been sick about nine months previous to my seeing her, three of which she was bedfast; she complained of a great deal of weakness, with pains in the legs and thighs; pain in the loins; pain and bearing down in the lower part of the abdomen or belly, with a slight fever; dizziness in the head; she had not enjoyed a good night's rest for several weeks; she was troubled with a very bad cough, with great debility, so much so that she could not be raised up in the bed without fainting. In the first place I gave her three powders, composed of nitre, squills, opium, and calomel, prepared as follows: take two grains of opium, six grains of squills, ten grains of nitre, and ten grains of calomel, mixed well together, divide into three equal parts; she must take one of these powders every four hours, in some sugar and water; and under the influence of these powders she rested well. The day following she took two pills of the sixth receipt, morning and night, which operated very well. In the next place I gave her a composition made thus: get three gallons of good apple cider, one peck of pine tops, one double-handful of pennyroyal, one double-handful of sarsaparilla, ten pounds of rusty iron, add all of this together, boil or simmer this down to one gallon, strain it off, bottle it, add one

tea-spoonful of saltpetre to every quart of this medicine. She took one table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. She continued this medicine for about two weeks, still using the pills as before, to keep the bowels open. Under this treatment she mended very fast, so much so, she could go about the house. I changed the treatment; gave her five grains of calomel, and five grains of aloes, combined, which operated very well; worked it off with chicken soup. After it was done operating, I gave her one table-spoonful of receipt the fortieth, three times a day, one hour before meals, forbidding the use of bacon, sweet milk, cider, &c., but to live on light diet; and under this treatment her monthly periods returned as usual, and has remained in good health ever since. In this way I have cured hundreds in a similar condition. It may not be amiss to say that this young lady was attended by an eminent physician of Greenville, Kentucky, and was given out by him when I was called to see her.

PNEUMONIA, OR WINTER FEVER.

This disease is usually ushered in with shiverings, succeeded by fever, dry cough, pain in the breast, side, and sometimes the head is considerably affected in this disease. Great thirst, difficulty of breathing, with great oppression in the chest; rattling in the lungs; flushing of the face, sometimes one cheek and then the other; quick and hard pulse; scarcity of urine, and what is voided is of a very high color; tongue coated with a white fur at first, afterwards changing to that of a yellow or dark brown color. When the head is affected, there is great delirium and muttering, with startings and jirking of the tendons, with great thirst and dry skin.

Causes.—Great or sudden vicissitudes of the atmosphere, obstructed perspiration, from cold wet cloths, or lying in damp sheets, &c., violent exercise of the body, great and continual exertions in speaking, singing, or the blowing of wind instruments,

an improper use of fermented and spiritous liquors. Winter and spring are the seasons of the year when this disease most frequently occurs.

Treatment and Diet.—In the first stage of this disease, if the fever runs high, with pain in the head, with great depression of the lungs, and the patient is of a robust habit, and of a good constitution, blood-letting should be resorted to until it produces a considerable impression on the pulse. If the pulse should rise during the operation of blood-letting, you may know that it is practised with safety; but if they sink, you should stop immediately, and give an active purgative; if the extremities become cold, apply mustard plasters. After the medicine is done operating, apply a large blister plaster over the breast and side. Let it remain on until it performs its office properly; then take it off, clip and dress the blisters in the ordinary way, and if they should heal before the pains subside, apply it again in the same way. If the head suffers much uneasiness, keep wet cloths or bladders of ice constantly applied to the relief of these symptoms. If this application should not give relief, in addition to the cold application apply a blister plaster to the back of the neck. This should be kept running as long as possible, dressing it with fly ointment once a day. When the patient craves water, give him seneca snake-root tea, or flax-seed tea, adding from one to five grains of tartar emetic every fifteen or twenty minutes, with five or six drops of laudanum to the tea. The tartar should be regulated so as to keep up a slight sickness at the

stomach; this will throw out a gentle moisture on the surface. When this is effected, you must give from five to ten grains of quinine every three hours, until you give some three or four doses. You must keep the bowels open, but if a purging should arise towards the middle or latter stage of this disease, and should produce much debility or weakness, this should be checked by giving opium or laudanum. I have frequently used calomel and Dover's powders in this disease with happy effects in putting a stop to the fever, more particularly if the stools are of a clay color. This medicine, if continued, will produce a healthy action in the secretions, an effect greatly desired in this disease. When this is done expectoration goes on freely. The syrup of squills is an excellent remedy in all stages of this complaint. I have used receipt the third in this fever with the happiest effects, and it should be given in all cases that require the use of expectorants. Quinine should be used extensively in every stage of this disease, where there is the least moisture on the surface of the body. Notwithstanding I have used it in the height of fever, and would prefer it at all times for my own part, yet I am well aware that there are a number of physicians who are opposed to its being given in this way. All that I have to say to them is to try it, and if you do not succeed, then condemn it. But you will say it will make the patient deaf, or it will effect his eyes. Well, I will admit this takes place, perhaps in one case out of a thousand. If so is it not better than that the patient should linger

ger for months under the influence of calomel and other poisonous medicines, and have his jaws, tongue, and gums, carried away, and finally have his mouth, eyes, and ears, closed from time and sense, for the want of quinine, judiciously employed at the commencement of the attack. This medicine when given in large doses in fever, with one half grain of morphine, acts like a charm. I have used it for a considerable length of time, and that not without success. In every case it is highly necessary to cleanse the stomach and bowels, previous to administering this great and wonderful medicine, quinine.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Parents, if you have good reasons to believe that your children have worms, give either of the following remedies: Give ten drops of the oil of turpentine for three nights in succession; next morning give oil or salts to work it off; or give wormseed oil, from one to ten drops, in proportion to the age of the child, every night, for three nights, and work it off in the same way as before. If this should not succeed, give of North Carolina pink root tea, made strong, from a half to a tea-cupful, for three mornings, and work it off as before. Worm-wood and beefs-gall, made in the form of a poultice, and bound to the navel of a child, is an excellent remedy to expel worms. Or you may give from two to five grains of calomel, three or four times a day, and work it off with salts or oil. Salts alone is an excellent remedy to expel worms, given before breakfast in the morning. If all these remedies should fail, give of re-

ceipt the twentieth, as therein directed; feeding the child on a light watery diet. When you try one of these remedies and it fails, try another, and so on until you try the whole of them, for it is often the case that the medicine which will succeed in destroying one class of worms, will have no effect on another; therefore our treatment has to differ in the different class of worms, showing very plainly that there is no general vermifuge that will expel them at all times and in all cases.

PUKING AND PURGING IN CHILDREN.

This complaint is frequently produced by loading the stomach with indigestible food. When this is the case, you must evacuate the offending matter by giving a gentle emetic of ipecac, and afterwards to exhibit a mild purge of rhubarb and magnesia; this may be repeated every third or fourth morning, according to the strength of the patient and other circumstances of the case. On the intermediate days, the disease is to be mitigated by the use of some absorbent medicine, such as the chalk mixture: take of prepared chalk ten grains; rhubarb ten grains; cinnamon water one ounce; common water one ounce; mix, and give one tea-spoonful three times a day. Should the purging not be considered checked by this medicine, some other of an astringent nature must be substituted, as in the following form: take compound powder of cinnamon three grains; prepared chalk eight grains; powdered catechu three

grains; mix them well, and let this powder be given to the child twice or thrice in the course of twenty-four hours. Or take of cinnamon water two ounces; compound powder of chalk fifteen grains; tincture of kino one drachm; mix them, and let the dose be a tea-spoonful, morning, noon, and night. If much griping attends or precedes the stools, or these still continue to be frequent, from one to ten drops of the tincture of opium may be added, to one dose of either of the astringents, taken daily; a preference should be given to the dose administered in the evening.

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OF CONVULSIVE FITS.

These spasmodic affections frequently attack children during the process of teething; but they may also be occasioned by worms, by acrid matter in the stomach and bowels, over-eating; producing too great a distension of the stomach, by the accession of some constitutional disease, such as the small-pox, scarlet fever, or the sudden repulsion of any eruptive complaint or rash.

Treatment.—It is of the utmost importance in the convulsions of young children to discover the cause which has given rise to them. When they appear to be occasioned by indigestion or improper food, a gentle emetic of a few grains of ipecac or a weak solution of antimony may be administered to dislodge the offending matter.

Cause.—If supposed to arise from irritating matter of any kind in the bowels, it should be removed by some gentle aperient medicine, such as a couple

of grains of calomel conjoined with five or six of rhubarb or jalap, assisted if necessary by a laxative clyster. If from flatulency and gripings in the bowels, take ginger tea, or the spirits of laudanum, Baitmen's drops, or Godfrey's cordial, until this subsides; but if occasioned by teething, scarifications ought to be made with the edge of a lancet immediately over the parts where the tooth appears to be seated, and the operation may be repeated from day to day until the convulsive fits cease, and the tooth appears through the gum. When from the symptoms which present themselves, there is reason to suspect that the convulsions have been occasioned by worms, the remedies recommended under that head should be given. If the sudden disappearance of rash, or the drying up of any discharge behind the ears or elsewhere, has given rise to the fits, its reappearance ought to be promoted by putting the child into a warm bath, giving it some cordial, saffron tea, or warm teas of any kind, and if necessary apply a blister plaster to the parts where the discharge originally proceeded from. If from fever after a chill, denoting a determination of blood to the brain, or inflammation of the same, apply cold water or ice constantly to the head, at the same time using mustard plasters to the ancles and wrists, giving some mild purgative medicine to open the bowels. There is one very important point that I wish the reader to bear in mind, that in every disease where there is any defect about the head from fever or any other

disease, producing pain, redness of the face and eyes, you must make cold applications to the head, and warm applications to the feet, whether in the absence or presence of your attending physician, if you have one called in.

OF THE CROUP, OR HIVES.

This disease consists of a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the windpipe or trachea, which throws out a kind of exudition of lymph, that afterwards becomes inspissated, and thereby so impedes the passage of air into the lungs, as to interfere very greatly with respiration. It is characterized by a peculiar sonorous inspiration, compared by some to the crowing of a young cock; a similar stridulous sound in speaking and coughing; great difficulty in breathing; thirst, and others febrile symptoms. It is principally met with among children, and has therefore been inserted among the diseases incident chiefly to them; and the little patient is liable to a return of the disease on the slightest exposure to cold. It is most common in low, marshy countries. The croup usually creeps on imperceptibly, beginning with a hoarseness and wheezing, and also an obtuse pain about the upper part of the windpipe; a short,

dry cough, and sometimes a rattling in the throat, when asleep; there is considerable difficulty of breathing, which at length increases much; the face is flushed, and the veins of the neck distended with blood; the voice, in speaking and coughing, acquires a shrill and peculiar sound.

Causes.—The croup may be induced by any of the usual causes of inflammation, but exposure to cold, in various ways, is the one which mostly gives rise to it; hence it prevails most in wet and cold seasons. It frequently attacks children in the night, after having been exposed to damp air and cold easterly winds through the day. We should ever consider an attack of croup to be attended with danger, and therefore never delay prompt and active measures at its commencement.

Great difficulty of breathing, no expectoration, vast anxiety, violent fever, and the sound of the voice becoming more shrill, are to be looked upon as very unfavorable symptoms. On the contrary, an early and copious expectoration, the breathing not much impeded, the voice little altered from what is natural, and the febrile symptoms being moderate, are to be regarded in a favorable light.

Treatment and Diet.—Before I proceed to these subjects, I beg leave to observe that it will be advisable to pay the most scrupulous attention to the state of the organs of respiration, whenever the least change is perceived in the voice of children. Although the change may appear to be the result of an infection different from the croup, from the highly

dangerous nature of this disease and the situation of the parts occupied by the inflammation, it will be necessary to resort to immediate and very active means. On the first appearance or attack, blood should be drawn from the arm in quantity proportioned to the age and strength of the child. The next thing is to give an emetic of lobelia or ipecac. After it is done vomiting, carry it down with an active purgative of either salts, oil, or jalap. Then put the child in a warm bath; take it out and apply a snuff plaster high upon the breast; let it remain on until it produces a copious sweat over the whole surface, then take it off. After the active symptoms are subdued, take of the forty-ninth receipt, as therein directed. Keep the bowels open for several days, with some mild laxative. Some have recommended blistering the throat, cupping, and leaching. This is an excellent remedy, but I have always succeeded with the above remedies without it. The snuff plaster is made by spreading tallow on a rag and sprinkling Scotch snuff on it tolerably thick. After the patient gets out of danger, give a light nourishing diet, of easy digestion. Keep it out of the cold, change its clothing in proportion to the change of the weather.

A CASE OF BILLIOUS VOMITING, OR MILK-SICKNESS.

I was called to see a young man some two years ago, with the above disease. He was vomiting incessantly, with some fever. His bowels very costive, so much so that nothing had passed off from them for eight days; pains in the stomach, great thirst. A steam doctor had attended him for several days without any effect only for the worse. His stomach was very irritable, for which I gave him charcoal and flour by the tea-spoonful, combined, for two or three hours, which greatly allayed the irritation. The next thing I gave him was castor-oil, spirits of turpentine, and spirits of lavender, combined in the following way: Take of castor oil one ounce, turpentine one table-spoonful, lavender one table-spoonful, mixed well together, and gave one tea-spoonful every ten minutes until it operated, which was in about three hours. This relieved him very much indeed. I repeated the

use of the charcoal the next day, with the use of the cathartic pills to keep his bowels open. If this had not relieved him, I should have given him injections of castor-oil, slippery-elm water, turpentine and gruel, while using the above remedies; but I succeeded without the use of the injection, as he was somewhat averse to this treatment, owing to the steam doctor's using it so frequently on him without success. The main object in this disease, is to get an operation on the bowels and keep them regular, and to counteract inflammation, and I know nothing better than charcoal and flour, slippery-elm water, soda powders, and if fever runs high, bleed freely and take of receipt thirty-two, as therein directed. These remedies you can use with safety until you can procure medical aid, which is highly necessary in bad cases, provided he understands the treatment of this disease; and if he does not, I would advise you to let him alone and adopt the treatment as laid down above. I have used the black-snap in this disease with unlimited success.

THE NETTLE RASH AND PRICKLY HEAT.

The first of this disease is characterized by an eruption over different parts of the body, resembling that produced by the stinging of nettles, whence its name is derived. It not unfrequently happens that a considerable swelling accompanies the eruption; and now and then long weals, as if the part had been struck with a whip, are to be observed. The only thing necessary in this disease, is to open the bowels freely with salts or black snap, and bleed tolerably freely at the commencement of the attack.

OF THE ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

This eruptive disease is accompanied by a superficial inflammation, confined sometimes to a particular part of the body, and at others more generally diffused; not unfrequently occupying the head and face, and being then accompanied by a high degree of fever and delirium. Infants are liable to a particular species of this inflammatory affection. Erysipelas is usually preceded by cold shiverings and other febrile symptoms, such as pains in the head and back, restlessness, loss of strength, thirst, nausea, vomiting, a quick, hard, strong, or small pulse, according as the fever may incline to the inflammatory or typhous kind. About the second or third day, the skin of the affected part becomes inflamed, be it the foot, breast, or face; soon after which, an efflorescence appears, of a florid red colour and shining appearance, being at first of no great size, but spreading gradually, and at length occupying a considerable extent of surface. There is a peculiarly acrid heat in

the inflamed parts, with much swelling. When it attacks the face, this swells, appears very red, the eye-lids are frequently puffed up and closed, the whole scalp of the head becomes affected, and there is a confusion of ideas and not unfrequently some delirium. Now and then there is a difficulty of breathing. After a time blisters of a larger or smaller size commonly appear, containing a clear watery fluid, of so acrid a nature as to inflame the skin of the part over which it is discharged. The surface of the skin in the blistered places is sometimes of a dark or livid colour.

Treatment.—In the first place, open the bowels freely with calomel, salts, oil, jalap, or the cream of tartar, or pills of receipt the forty-fourth, using tar water freely internally, and externally to the parts affected three or four times a day, using at the same time a poultice of beech and sugar tree bark every night. Take it off in the morning, and wash the parts with a weak solution of the sugar of lead. If this should not succeed, wash the parts with a wash as follows: Take two ounces of water, dissolve two grains of the nitrate of silver in it, and wash with this twice a day, still using the poultice as before. If it should run into a typhoid form, treat it as you would that form of fever, with quinine, barks, and acids of various kinds. In this way I cured a case last winter, which had been under the care of a physician for two weeks without relief. The patient should be very particular in his diet, live light, use no diet that will inflame the blood.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS, OR MILK-LEG.

This singular affection is almost exclusively confined to females in the puerperal state, and is characterised by a pale, tense, and extremely tender swelling of one of the lower extremities, communicating to the touch a feeling of numerous indurated nodules and ridges under the skin, and attended with more or less fever of the hectic character, as has just been stated. Phlegmasia dolens is almost exclusively a puerperal affection, and it appears from general observation that the most common period of its attack varies between the fifth and ninth day after child birth.

Treatment.—If the patient is of a full habit of body, you should draw blood freely at the commencement of the disease, afterwards poulticing the limb with red oak and beech bark for three or four days, or longer if the case requires it, changing the poultice twice a day, morning and night. Every time

you change the poultice, bathe the limb well with the rheumatic ointment, keeping the bowels open with salts, cream of tartar, or magnesia. After you subdue the active symptoms in this way, inward fever is apt to remain. To relieve this, give the patient from five to ten grains of quinine, morning and night. If she complains of much pain, add a half grain of opium or an eighth of a grain of morphine to the quinine. This will produce a gentle moisture on the surface, a circumstance greatly desired in this disease. I cured a case last winter, that was given out by all who saw her, with the above treatment, and would recommend it to all women afflicted in this way.

RECEIPTS.

1.—TO MAKE GUMFOLEY.

Take of the tincture of assafœtida, aloes, rhubarb, gum guaiacum, silk-weed root, of each an equal quantity, and mix it together. Now you have gumfoley. This is a wonderful medicine in all complaints which have their origin in the liver, such as dyspepsia, consumption, jaundice, chills and fever, cholics of every description, dysentery, inflammation or enlargement of the spleen, pain in the back, sore legs, rheumatism, gout, &c. Dose—from a tea to a table-spoonful, three times a day, one hour before meals, while the patient abstains from the use of bacon, sweet milk, cider, and cabbage, but may live on any light diet that agrees with him. This medicine should be taken so as to keep up a gentle action on the bowels, say from two to three stools a day will be sufficient.

2.—TO MAKE ICTERUS POWDERS.

Take of rhubarb, gum guaiacum, and charcoal, one ounce each; pulverize them separately in a mortar, search them through a fine cloth, and mix them together. This is given in dyspepsia, liver complaint, jaundice, &c. Dose, one tea-spoonful every third night, in new milk or the white of an egg.

3.—FOR COLD ON THE LUNGS.

Get an ounce of squills, put it in eight ounces of vinegar, in an earthen vessel, put it over a slow fire, simmer all the strength out of them, and strain out the liquor. Take a double-handful of sage, the same of hoarhound, put in a gallon of water, boil it down to a pint, strain it out, add a half pound of loaf-sugar, three ounces of sweet-oil, a quarter of an ounce of sperm tallow, four ounces of flax-seed oil, and mix the squill syrup and this together. Shake it well. The dose is from a tea to a table-spoonful every four hours. This is a wonderful medicine for coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, pneumonia, and in all diseases of the lungs. The patient should live very light, and not expose himself in any way.

4.—FOR A WEAK BREAST.

Take a half table-spoonful of the essence of peppermint, one table-spoonful of rhubarb, two table-spoonful of the carbonate of soda, and one quart of water; shake it well; take a table-spoonful three times a day. This is good to correct the acid on the stomach.

5.—FOR FITS.

Take three pounds of the bark of sassafras roots, two pounds of angelica roots, a quarter of a pound of cinnamon bark, an ounce of beaver castor, put into three gallons of whiskey; put it into a small still, run off a half gallon, and bottle it. The dose is one tea-spoonful three times a day, morning, noon and night.

6.—TO MAKE DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

Take one bushel of hoarhound, put it into a kettle, add enough water to cover the hoarhound, boil it down to one quart, pour it off in a vessel, fill it up

again, boil it down in the same way, and pour it off with the same syrup. Now clean your kettle, and strain your syrup back into it. Boil it down to a candy; take it out and add pulverized aloes until you get it of a proper consistency to make pills; roll them out about the size of Cook's pills. The dose is from two to four every night, or two of them three times a day. These pills are given in dyspepsia, coughs, colds, consumption, liver complaint, chills and fever, billious fever, and is the best pill in female complaints from cold I ever gave in my life. I have used them in my practice for twelve years, and have found them to do good in every case in which I have ever given them.

7.—TO MAKE PILE OINTMENT.

Get five pounds of hogs lard, one half bushel of Jamestown weed leaves, beat them well, put them in the lard, simmer all the strength out of the leaves; then strain them out, and after it gets cold, add one drachm of mercurial ointment to every pound of the ointment. You will rub the parts affected twice a day. This is also good for sores of every description.

8.—Get a half bushel of burdock roots, same of sarsaperilla roots, same of running briar roots, put them in a large kettle, add water enough to cover the roots, boil it down to a half gallon, pour it off; fill up the kettle again, and boil it down in the same manner; clean your kettle, strain your syrup back into it, boil it down to one quart, and add one pound sugar. Take a table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. This medicine is given in all diseases that are occasioned by an impure state of the blood, such as tetter, scald-head, scrofula, itch, yaws, surfeit of the skin, and syphilis. By a continuation of this medicine five or six months, I will ensure it to

cure any of the above named diseases. When given for tetter, use a small portion of receipt the tenth on the surface every night before going to bed.

9.—Take half a pound of sarsaparilla roots, same of rhubarb, same of burdock roots, add two gallons of water, boil it down to one pint, strain it well from the roots, and add a quart of molasses. Dose, one half table-spoonful three times a day. This medicine is given in dyspepsia.

10.—Get a half gallon of narrow dock roots, beat them very fine, add three pounds of lard, simmer on a slow fire until all the strength is out of the roots, strain it out, and when cold add four ounces of the flour of sulphur; mix it well together. This is used in tetter, scald-head, and surfeit of the skin. The patient should guard against getting wet while using this medicine. Rub the parts affected, at night before going to bed.

11.—FOR THE GLEET.

Take flour of sulphur, pulverized cloves, cream of tartar, and peruvian bark, a table-spoonful of each, mix it all together. Dose, from one to two tea-spoonful every hour through the day, in water.

12.—TO STOP AND CURE DISCHARGES OF BLOOD FROM THE LUNGS.

Take a half ounce of gum kino, three ounces of blood root, a half ounce of beech tree leaves, one ounce of annis seed, put in cherry bounce, let it stand four days, and strain it off. Dose, a wine-glassful three times a day, one hour before meals.

13.—Take a quart of holland gin, roast as much

poke root as you can hold between your finger and thumb, put in the gin, let it stand four days, and then it is fit for use. Dose, a wine-glassful three times a day. This is a sure cure for gleet, gonorrhœa, rheumatism, nervous colic, chronic affection of the kidneys, &c.

14.—FOR GONORRHŒA, OR CLAP.

Take an oz. of laudanum, two ozs. of balsam copaiva, four ounces of the spirits nitre, four ounces of lavender, the white of an egg, mix it all together, and take from a tea to a table-spoonful every four hours. Abstain from bacon, butter, sweet milk, spirits, and salted diet of every kind, and do not over-heat yourself in any way.

15.—Take a double-handful of elder roots, the same of white walnut bark both of the tree and of the root, a gallon of rose blossoms, put in a pot to five gallons of water, boil to two gallons, strain it out, add elderberry juice enough to give a molasses taste, add an ounce of ginger, a pint of fennel seed, a half pint of coriander seed, a half pint of angelica seed, a half pound of raisons, and an ounce of ipecac. It is good for soreness in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, king's evil, dropsy, consumption, cholic, &c.

16.—Take a peck of ground mustard seed, four pound of glauber salts, a half bushel of horse-radish roots, a half bushel of elecampane roots, beat fine, add two pounds of saltpetre, a gallon of grapevine roots, a half bushel of comfrey roots, two gallons of elderberry juice, all to be put in thirty gallons of cider. This medicine is called abstraction, and by it we take mercury out of the system. It is good in sciatica, or pain in the hip joint, and for pain in the

head, shoulders and back. It relieves sour stomach, helps digestion, green-sickness, palsy, convulsions, surfeit, king's-evil, scurvy, tetter, dropsy, scald-head, fits, gravel, suppression of urine, suppression of the menses in women of a full habit. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. Use any light diet that agrees with you. When this medicine is given for fits, you must give a tea-spoonful of the compound angelica a half hour afterwards. When it is given for gravel, give of the compound horse-mint a half hour afterwards.

17.—COMPOUND ANGELICA.

Take a gallon of alcohol, two ounces of angelica oil, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon oil, same of sassafras oil, an ounce of castor. Dose, a tea-spoonful three times a day, in warm water. This is, without exception, the best medicine for the cholic I ever used in my practice. When given for cholic, give one tea-spoonful every fifteen minutes, in warm water sweetened, until you get relief. It is good for fits, or convulsions, spasms of the stomach and bowels, &c.

18.—TO MAKE GUMFOLEY PILLS.

Put a half pint of whiskey to a half pound of assafoetida, let it stand until the assafoetida is well dissolved, strain out all the particles through a fine cloth, then get may apple roots, dry them well, pulverize them to a powder, pulverize aloes in the same way, add about equal quantities of the aloes and may apple powders to the assafoetida, until it becomes of a proper consistency to roll out into pills; make them of common size. These pills are given for cholics, scrofula, female obstruction, hysterics in women, gonorrhœa, syphilis, and in all constipated habits of the body. Dose, from two to four every night.

19.—Take equal quantities of black cohush, may apple roots and blood root, dry them in the shade and pulverize. Take a half tea-spoonful every fifteen minutes, in cold water, until it produces salivation. This medicine is given to cure the venereal disease, and is an excellent remedy for gonorrhœa.

20.—WORM POWDERS.

Take two scruples of iron rust, forty grains of very fine iron dust, two scruples of gamboge, one scruple of tin dust, two scruples of calomel, mix together, and give from twenty to thirty grains twice a day on an empty stomach, in some sugar or honey. Continue the use of them about two days, and then give a dose of salts before breakfast to carry them off.

21.—TO CURE THE GONORRHŒA.

Sassafras bark two ounces, two ounces of gum guaiacum, three ounces of sarsaparilla, one ounce of red sanders, one ounce of yellow sanders, put into a bottle, fill it up with the spirits of wine, and let it stand for ten days. Dose, a half table-spoonful three times a day; the patient to live light.

22.—TO CURE FITS.

Take one quart of whiskey, one quart of rum, two quarts of abstraction, one ounce of beaver castor, two ounces of cinnamon bark, six ounces of angelica roots; mix the whiskey, rum, and abstraction together, and put all of those roots and bark into it. Let it digest for twelve hours. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a day, a half hour before meals.

23.—COMPOUND SPIGNARD ESSENCE.

Take one quart alcohol, as much spignard oil as the alcohol will take up, one quarter of an ounce of

camphor, one ounce of benson, one-quarter of an ounce of opium. Dose from five to twenty drops three times a day. This medicine is given for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, inflammation of the kidneys, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.

24.—POX, OR LUES.

Take sarsaparilla roots, the bark of sassafras roots, burdock, rhubarb, altogether a half pound, put to a half gallon of water and boiled to a half pint; add one grain of the muriate of gold. Dose, one tea-spoonful three times a day. Eat no meat and drink no cold water while taking this medicine.

25.—FIRST CHRONIC.

Take one peck of sawdust of fat pine, one half bushel of dried poke-berries, three pounds of sulphur, three pounds of saltpetre, two pounds of gum guaiacum, one peck of dried hoarhound, a half bushel of prickly ash, a half pound of seneca snake roots, put into thirty gallons of whiskey, and let it stand about ten days; it is then fit for use, and may be given from a tea to a table-spoonful three times a day. If it is the rheumatism, you should just take enough to produce and keep up a gentle perspiration; but you should take particular care that you do not take cold by exposing yourself to wet or damp air, or heating yourself, or taking heavy draughts of cold water. This medicine is good for the rheumatism, sciatic pains, king's evil, weak nerves, and is good in the first stage of consumption, pleurisy, biles, surfeit, nightmare, tetter, scald-head, and almost any diseases of the blood.

26.—LIQUORISH OLD.

Take a bushel of the outside of pignut bark, put it

into ten gallons of water, boil it down to one gallon, and strain it out. Clean your kettle, put in one bushel of life-everlasting, add ten gallons of water, and boil it down to two gallons. Clean your kettle, take ten gallons of elderberry juice and boil it to a thick molasses. Clean your kettle, and put in one bushel of sarsaparilla, add ten gallons of water, boil it down to two gallons, and strain it off with the other syrup. Take one bushel of sycamore chips, add ten gallons of water, boil it down to one gallon, and strain it off with the other syrup. Take five gallons of white plantain, put in five gallons of water, boil to one half gallon, strain it out; put in one half bushel of sarsaparilla roots to five gallons of water, boil it down to one half gallon, strain it off; take one bushel of elecampane, add ten gallons of water, boil it down to one gallon, strain it off; take one bushel of comfrey, add ten gallons of water, boil it down to a half gallon, and strain it off; take one bushel of spignard, add ten gallons of water, boil it down to one half. Put all of this medicine into a thirty-five gallon keg, add a half pound of genson, a half pound of colombo, one gallon of whiskey, one pound of saltpetre, one gallon of honey, one gallon of the elixir vitriol; fill up the barrel with boiled cider. Dose, one table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals. This medicine is given in colds, coughs, whooping-cough, measles, consumption, rheumatism, asthma, pneumonia, &c.

27.—PIPSISIVA.

Take one gallon of crude turpentine, one bushel of wild rat's bane, a bushel of service bark, a bushel of elder berries, a double-handful of red century, two pounds of china roots, a peck of sarsaparilla roots, and put in thirty gallons of whiskey. Dose, a table-

spoonful three times a day. It is good for breast complaints, whites or fluor albus, flooding, obstruction of the urine, dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, chronic affection of the kidneys, &c. The patient must not expose himself in any way whatever. Live very light while using this medicine.

28—GALLILEE.

Take a gallon of vervine roots, a double-handful of sweet modley, half a gallon of camomile flowers, a gallon of elder berries, a handful of blazing-star root, put in five gallons of whiskey, let it stand five days, and it is then fit for use. It is wonderful in the cure of fluor albus, obstruction of the menses, billious fever, ague and fever, dropsy, and a corrupt state of the blood, child bed fever, where the patient has caught cold in child bed. Dose, a table spoonful three times a day, an hour before meals.

29.—CATHARTIC PILLS.

Take thirty grains of aloes, thirty grains of jalap, fifteen of gamboge, ten of tartar, ten of ipecac, five of nitre, mixed in the juice of senna; roll it out into fifty pills of common size. From two to five is a dose, given at night. These are an excellent pill for billious complaints, costiveness, chills and fever, milk sickness, or billious vomiting, which is the same thing.

30.—Slice fine a double-handful of the roots of summer grapevine, the same of the roots of horse-radish, also a handful of parsley roots, a double-handful of ass-smart, a double-handful of water melon seed, the same of pumpkin seed, add all these to eight gallons of water, boil it down to a gallon, strain it out, put it back into a clean pot, and add a pint of

good madeira wine, a pint of good clean honey, and a table-spoonful of nitre; simmer this down to three pints, and it is then fit for use. A dose may be varied from a table-spoonful to a wine-glassful, and should be given three times a day, morning, noon and night. This is designed for dropsical persons, where the urinary evacuations are depressed, and is very beneficial in severe spasms of the gravel. But if it is given too freely, it will cause the urine to flow too freely. The patient may eat any light diet that agrees with him.

31.—TO CURE CORNS ON THE TOES.

Pare them as close as you can, wash them in a strong alkali wash; get fresh blood root, bruise it well, and bind it to the corn. Make this application twice a day, morning and night. In this way you will destroy those troublesome things you call corns on the toes.

32.—Burn old shoe-leather to a coal, beat it fine, add the same quantity of sulphur, the same of Peruvian bark. Dose, from half a tea-spoonful to a tea-spoonful every two hours. This is an excellent remedy for inflammation of the stomach and bowels, or to apply to an inflamed wound of any kind.

33.—Take half a bushel of sycamore chips, the same of yellow poplar chips, a peck of shell-bark hickory, the same of spignard roots, the same of the root of indian arrow wood, the same of elecampane roots, the same of angelica roots, the same of maiden's hair, put them into a still, cover them with water, and run it off as you would in making whiskey. So long as there is any strength in it, cleanse your still, and put the proceeds back again and run it off,

until you run about one gallon. To this add a half gallon of honey. Dose, from a tea to a half a table-spoonful three times a day. Now you have as good a preparation as ever was given in consumption or any disease of the lungs, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis. I have relieved persons with this medicine when every other remedy had failed.

34.—TO CURE CHILLS AND FEVER, OR AGUE AND FEVER.

Take sixty-four grains of white arsenic, put it into a sweet oil flask, add a pint of proof spirits, stop it tight, and let it stand in the sun twenty-four hours; it is then fit for use. Dose, from three to seven drops three times a day. If the patient complains of a burning in the stomach, beat up the white of two eggs and give it immediately. This medicine never should be given where there is a dropsical habit of the body.

35.—THE ALL-HEALING SALVE.

Take a quart of hog's lard, a handful of spignard roots beat fine, the same of elder roots, the same of white sumach root, the same of butterfly root, the same rattlesnake's masterpiece, the same of devil's shoe string. put all of them in the lard and simmer all the strength out of the roots; strain it out, add four ounces of beeswax, four ounces of mutton tallow, take it off and set it by for use. This is to be applied twice a day, and is a great remedy for weak back, sore legs, scrofulous sores, fresh cuts, chronic affections of the kidneys. In applying it to a cut or sore, you must spread some of it on a linen rag, and apply it twice a day, morning and night. When it is used for weak backs, or pains of any kind, rub it on with your hand, twice a day, warm, before the fire.

36.—TO CURE THE CLAP.

Take sarsaparilla roots, devil's shoe string roots, red oak bark, black ash bark, burdock roots, may apple roots, sumach roots, running briar roots, silk weed roots, of each an equal quantity, put into a gallon of water, boil the strength well out, strain the syrup, and sweeten it with sugar. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a day, abstaining from high-seasoned victuals of every kind.

37.—Take a bushel of cucumber roots, a half bushel of the bark of the tree, a half bushel of the cucumbers, a half bushel of pleurisy roots, a half gallon of star roots, a pound of ginseng roots, a peck of sarsaparilla roots, put all of them in thirty gallons of whiskey, let it stand ten days, and it is then fit for use. The dose may be varied from a table-spoonful to a wine-glassful three times a day, morning, noon, and night, and is an excellent medicine in gout, rheumatism, palsy, to purify the blood, billious fever, yellow jaundice, king's evil, dropsy of the brain, humors in the spine, fistula, itch, female complaints, and to prepare a woman for conception.

38.—TO CURE THE POX, OR VENEREAL DISEASE.

Take of green plantain a double-handful, the same of wild cherry tree bark, the same of ground ivy, the same of sarsaparilla, the same of sassafras, the same of burdock, the same of rose blossoms, put them in a pot and cover them with water, boil it down to a quart, strain it off, fill up the pot again with water, boil it down to a quart, strain it off with the other, fill it up again, boil down to a quart, and strain it off. Now clean your pot, pour the syrup in the pot, boil it down to a pint, add a quarter of a pound of sugar,

take it off and bottle it. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a day, morning, noon, and night.

39.—Get a handful of the roots of high black-berry briar, the same of white oak twigs, a handful of the twigs of common cherry tree, a handful of the inside bark of the roots of black haw, put them all in a pot, boil them well in water, strain it, and boil it down until it becomes as thick as molasses. Dose, from half a table-spoonful to a table-spoonful, which may be given from three to six times a day, agreeably to the necessity of the case. This medicine is to be administered in cases of floodings, dysentery, griping pains, flux, &c. Diet should be light and cooling.

40.—Get two ounces of red puccoon root, a table-spoonful of birch bark, the same of fennel seed, beat them, put in a quart of good old whiskey, and let it stand five or six days. I generally commence with half a table-spoonful of this medicine, and increase the dose slowly to a table-spoonful three times a day. If this quantity should produce sickness of the stomach, or vomiting, decrease the dose. This medicine I never knew to fail in cases of obstructed menstruation, especially when there is a general debility of the system. Previous to taking it, the patient should take a dose of calomel and aloes combined, worked off well with chicken soup, or gruel. This medicine will act freely on the liver, and thereby produce a healthy action in the secretions, and is good for rheumatism, pneumonia, and pleurisy.

41.—TO MAKE BLACK SNAP.

Get a handful of the inside bark of the tree of white walnut, the same of the root, the same of the roots of elder, the same of the bark of the root of dog-

wood, boil them well together in water, strain the syrup through a flannel cloth, put it back in a clean vessel, boil it down slowly to the consistency of molasses, bottle it, and add half a table-spoonful of refined nitre; shake it well together, and it is fit for use, and may be given from a tea to a table-spoonful three times a day, and should be worked off with gruel, or chicken soup; but if you cannot conveniently do this, you may use cold water. This medicine is called black snap, and will work a passage when all other means fail, and operates with no more severity nor griping than any other cathartics. It is excellent in a costive habit, and in all kinds of inflammatory fevers, because it cools the fevers and promotes perspiration. It is also an excellent remedy for milk-sickness or billious vomiting, liver complaints, chills and fever or ague and fever, and is a quick relief for all kinds of cramps and billious cholics.

42.—TO MAKE WETFIRE.

Boil down the ley of ashes of red and black oak until it will cut a feather, and take it out and bottle it. This is used to cleanse old sores, as the sore heel. Weaken the wetfire and apply it twice a day. While using it, keep a plaster of the pile ointment to the sore. This is an excellent remedy and has cured many sore legs.

43.—COMPOUND HORSE MINT.

Take a quart of alcohol and put in as much of the horse mint oil as the alcohol will take up. This is given for gravel and suppression of urine, chills and fever, &c.

44.—PURGATIVE PILLS.

Take gamboge, aloes, extract of colycinth, rhubarb,

and cayenne pepper, twenty grains each, and castile soap ten grains; pulverize them well and mix together; add a sufficiency of black snap to form them into a mass or bolus, and roll it out into pills of common size. We give from two to four at a dose, at night. These are an excellent pill in all kinds of fevers, chills and fever, billious fever, congestive fever, dyspepsia, liver complaints, milk sickness, &c.

45.—TONIC PILLS.

Take quinine, lupenlin, the extract of gentian, of each twenty grains, mix up with a small portion of the oil of black pepper, and roll it out into common size pills. Take from four to five every four hours until you take sixteen pills. These pills will stop the chills and cure the fever. Should the chills return after taking this medicine, resume it again as before. If you will pursue this course, after the stomach and bowels have been cleansed with the purgative or cathartic pills, I will insure that you will have no use for patent chill medicine after you try this plan, which is plain and simple. After you break the chills, you can leave out the quinine, and take of the gentian alone, to brace the system and prevent their return.

46.—TO MAKE AN EXCELLENT EYE-WATER.

Take twenty grains of the sulphate of zinc, burn it on a shovel until it gets hard, and pulverize it fine. Boil six hen eggs very hard, mash them up in a pint of rain water, add the sulphate of zinc; stir it with a red hot bar of steel as much as three different times. Let it settle, strain it off well and bottle. This is an excellent eye water, and has cured many sore eyes, by dropping two drops in each eye three or four times a day.

47.—Burn half a bushel of muscle shells well, beat them fine, steep it in water so as to make it as strong as possible, let it settle, pour off the pure water, mix it with sweet oil, and stir it until it becomes thick as butter. To a pint of this, add half a vial of opodeldoc, and mix it all together. This is an excellent ointment for burns, scalds, and sore legs. It will take out the fire of a burn or scald, as well as cleanse and heal any kind of sore. It is both drying and cooling.

48.—Take a table-spoonful of salt, half a tea-spoonful of cayenne pepper, half a pint of vinegar, steep it on the fire ten minutes, and let it cool. This is the best mouth wash that I have ever seen for sore throat, quinsey, &c. In sore throat, from scarlet fever, you should use a swab to wash the mouth and throat, or wrap a fine linen rag around your finger, and dip it in the mouth wash and rub the parts affected three or four times a day.

49.—Roast a large red onion well, squeeze the juice out, and sweeten it with honey until it becomes a thick syrup; then add two drops of the spirits of turpentine. This may be given to a child of six months or a year old, in the course of the day. Do not allow the child to go out in the wet or damp air. This is the greatest receipt yet discovered for the croup or hives, for I have relieved children with it that were apparently out of the reach of medicine. Its properties are, throwing the disease out to the surface, opening the lungs, and destructive to the complaint.

50.—TO CURE THE CONSUMPTION.

Get half a bushel of flat mullen, boil it in water

until you get all of the strength out of it, then boil it down to a pint, and add a pint of molasses, an ounce of gum guaiacum. Dose, a wine-glassful three times a day, morning, noon, and night.

51.—*A Syringe Wash, for King's Evil and White Swelling.*—Put two grains of corrosive sublimate to two ounces of water. Use this wash twice a day, morning and night.

52.—*To cure a Polypus in the Nose.*—Dry blood root, pulverize it fine, and use it as a snuff twice a day, for several days, and finally it will die and drop out.

53.—A CURE FOR POISON.

Get eight heads of green plantain, tops and all, the same of garlic, two table-spoonsful of salt, two ounces of sulphur, and put them into a quart of whiskey. Dose, a table-spoonful three times a day, one hour before meals.

54.—TO MAKE LAUDANUM.

Put two ounces of opium to a quart of whiskey, let it stand four or five days, then pour it off and it is fit for use.

55.—THE ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

Get two pounds of alcohol and six ounces of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol. Drop the acid gradually into the alcohol. Next day add an ounce and a half of cinnamon and an ounce of ginger. Let it stand six or seven days, and it is fit for use.

56.—TINCTURE OF ASSAFÆTIDA.

Put two ounces of assafœtida to a quart of madeira wine; let it digest four days, and it is fit for use.

57.—TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Put two ounces of finely pulverized aloes to a quart of madeira wine. Let it stand four days, and it is fit for use.

58.—The Tincture of Rhubarb, and the Tincture of Gum Guaiacum, are made in the same way as the Tincture of Aloes and Assafœtida.

59.—TINCTURE OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

Put a half pound of cayenne pepper to a half gallon of whiskey. Let it stand five days, and it is then fit for use.

60.—TO MAKE RHEUMATIC OINTMENT.

Get two ounces of the tincture of pepper, the same of hartshorn, the same of sweet oil, half an ounce of the spirits of turpentine, an ounce of laudanum, an ounce of the oil of sassafras, the same of pennyroyal oil, mix it all well together, and stop it tight. This medicine is used in all cases attended with pains, bruises, spasms, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, pains in the limbs from inflammation of the liver, inflammation of the spleen, &c. I have relieved persons and cured them, who had lost the use of all their limbs, with an application of this ointment and the internal use of the abstraction, as laid down in the sixteenth receipt.

61.—*To cure Snake or Spider Bites.*—So soon as you are bitten by a snake, you should take the juice of cuckle burr weed inwardly, and apply it to the bite outwardly. If you cannot get this remedy, drink plentifully of whiskey and apply to the bite wet and dry powder, mixed together, and set fire to it. Do this until you burn it well and it will extract the poison. The poison can also be extracted by holding

fire as near the bite as the patient can bear it. Green plantain, hoarhound, and sweet milk, is an old remedy, and is no doubt a very good one. The large size milk weed root, and elecampane, is an excellent remedy. If you are bitten by a spider, there is no better remedy than wild touch-me-not. Give the juice inwardly, and apply the bruised leaves to the bite.

62.—*To cure Fever from Dropsy, or Heat in the Abdomen from Weakness.*—Get horse-radish roots, rue, wormwood, featherfew, and garlic roots, of each a handful, a half pint of grapevine ashes, fifty rusty nails, and a half gallon of apple cider. Slice the horse-radish fine, and put the whole together, and let it stand seven days, then strain it off. Dose, from a spoonful to a wine-glassful three times a day. Eat no bacon, and keep out of the damp air.

63.—*To stop Bleeding.*—Get two ounces brandy, two drachms of castile soap, one drachm of pearlsh; scrape the soap fine and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pearlsh, and mix well together. Keep it close in a vial. When you apply it, let it be warm, and dip pieces of lint in it and apply them to the wound. The blood will immediately coagulate.

64.—*To cure the Scald-head.*—Get rosin, honey, and beeswax, two ounces each, four ounces of venice turpentine, a pound and a half of hogslard, and two ounces of verdigris; melt the beeswax first, then the rosin, then add the honey, and let it stew awhile, then add the lard, and let it cool a little, then add the verdigris, and stir it well. Simmer it down again, and strain it through a flannel cloth. Anoint the head once or twice a day, and then sprinkle fine beat charcoal or hickory ashes on the head. Before applying the ointment again, wash the head with soapsuds.

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