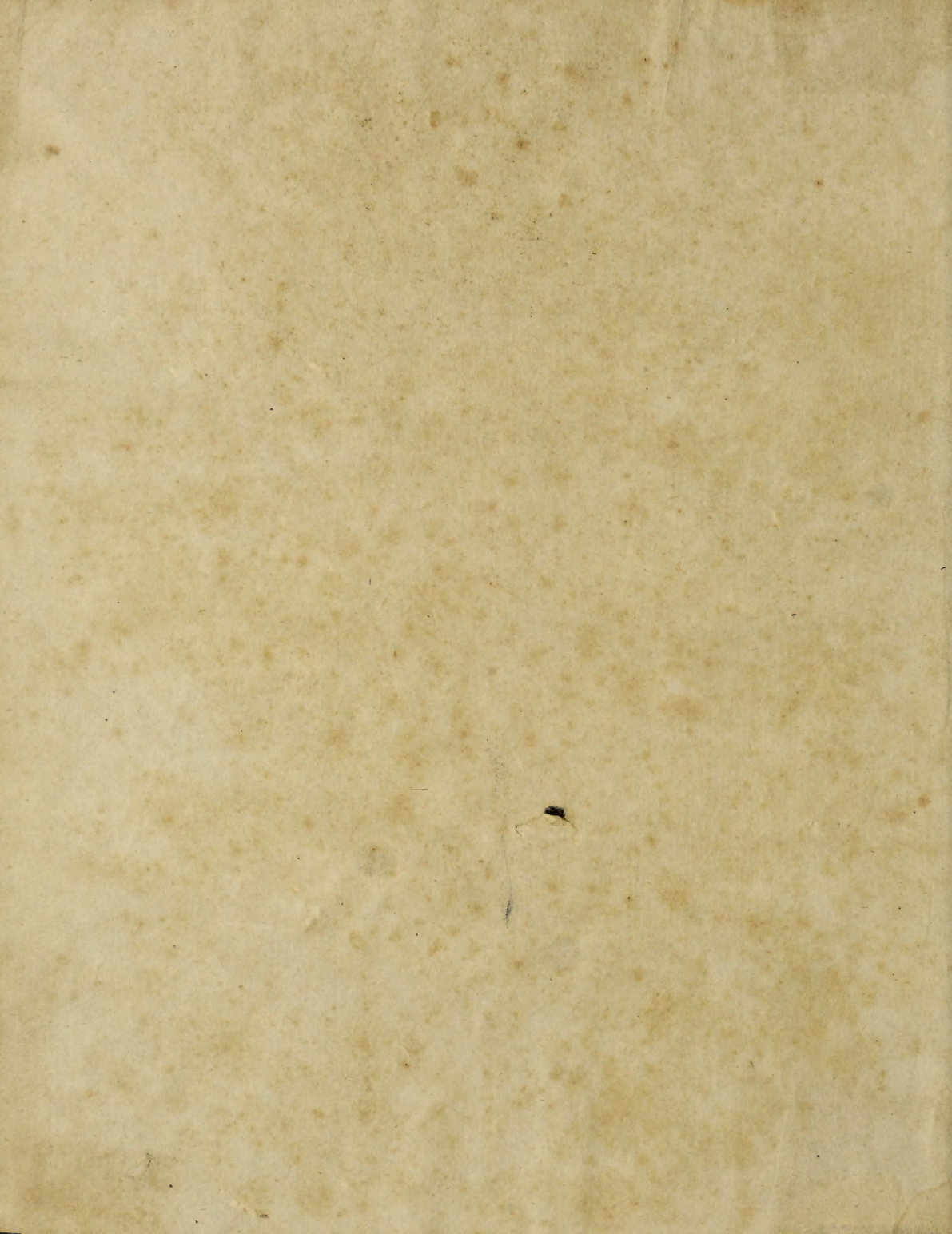
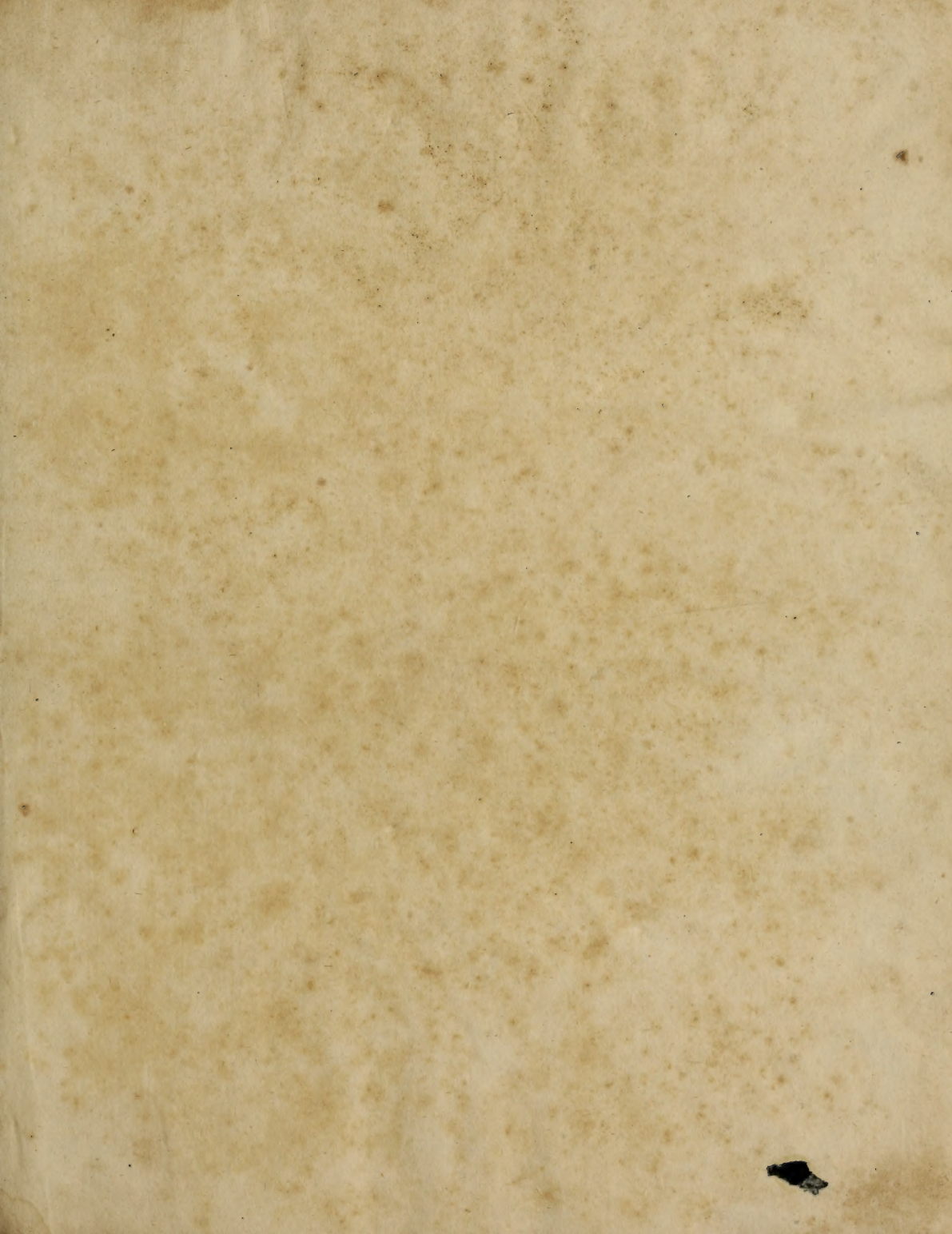




885.30

A. A. EVANS





Notes

taken from Dr. Rush's lectures
upon the institutes and Practice
of medicine and on
Clinical Cases.

Volume second

"Let no man enter the temple of medicine
who is not acquainted with the pulse"
Rush

Amos A. Evans,

Vol. 2^d

Hic labor, hoc opus est

January 4th. Lecture 44th. - Influence
 of different religions on Life & health.
 The relations of this would fill a
 volume - we shall confine our-
 selves to the Christian religion. - It
 exerts the most friendly influence
 upon Health & Life. - A Physician
 who renounces the Christian religion,
 stands removed from the principles
 of medicine. True religion never
 caused prosecution, nor induced sui-
 -cide: Influence of Employments
Agriculture - The first and most simple
 employment - it is very healthy. - The
 Farmer & Carpenter are subject only to
 fever & accidents - It has been re-
 -marked that Carpenters are the long-
 -est lived of any in Philadelphia.
 Day laborers are subject to sore legs,
 fevers, &c. Soldiers are very subject to
 rheumatism - Servants to catarrhs,
 pneumonys, &c. particularly Coach
 drivers - Manufacturers suffer for
 want of air, from fetid smells, fumes, &c.
 Beavers are generally pale, and subject

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to dyspnoea, dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, &c. Watchmakers and Silver Smiths suffer from want of air, &c. - Tailors and shoemakers, from want of exercise & air, & from position their legs become large. Bakers are subject to pulmonary consumption - to malignant & chronic diseases - "to disorders of the eyes" - Printers to inflammatory diseases - the lead in the Types is injurious - Dr. Franklin upon warming his Types felt the Palsy - &c. &c. - Studious persons are subject to dyspepsia - retention of urine, from unfavorable situations to discharge it, &c. has had effects - Instance Dr. Franklin who printed in an upper story, and retained his urine from laziness, or want of time to go and discharge it when first urged, brought on the gravel by it - Those who ride much are subject to costiveness, fistula in ano - &c. Amusements - The predisposition to disease, is greater from the pursuit of pleasure than any thing beside! It seems that our pleasures are greater evils to us than the curse of Labor - Heaven has wisely ordained it to be so - Contagion is often engendered in crowded assemblies; as Catarrh &c. Dancing produces diseases from fatigue - brings on indi-

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mostly obscured by a diagonal line and various stains.]

= rest debility - Most frequently produced
 = ces Catarrh - Cards prove sedative
 or stimulating, according as we are at-
 = tracted by interest or pleasure - Thea-
 = tres dispose to nervous diseases - These
 diseases have been noted for keeping
 pace with Theatres - Tragedies never
 prompt to virtues. They produce a re-
 = trograde action on both body & mind.
 They are said to promote sympathy, Cha-
 = rity, & benevolence - Dr. Rush denies
 it. They render the mind insensible
 to real distress. - The Lady who melts
 into tears at the Tragedy of Jane Shore
 or the Earl of Essex, will hear with
 indifference of the distresses of famine
 or War in her own Country, - and
 will spurn the naked mendicant
 with haughtiness from her door!!
 Hunting with the exercise connected
 with it, predisposes to disease. -
 Customs - Drains in the morning weak-
 = en the appetite if good, & excite it too highly
 if impaired, - disposing to dyspepsia, &c.
 The practice of visiting child bed wo-
 = men is pernicious - 15 or 20 old Gossips
 all charged with news, must have a

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mostly obscured by a diagonal line and various stains.]

bad effect. - Hereditary, & Congenial diseases -
 - as - The lues, small pox, measles, and malignant
 - fevers are congenial diseases. - Congenial
 - deformities - As sauciness of the eyes &
 forehead dispose to the same diseases -
 take notice of this Gentleman, says D.^r R. -
 Gaet, Scrophulous, madnia & leprosy, some-
 - times pass by the first & appear in the
 second generation. particularly mania.
 The colour of the skin is transmitted for
 many generations - hence the tenacity
 of the black colour of the ~~skin~~ Negroes.
 In chronic diseases, enquire whether
 they have been hereditary - In this
 case it has been said they cannot be cured;
 - reds; - but though much more difficult
 to ^{re}move, they may be cured - They are
 more apt to relapse, & require more at-
 - tention. A record should be kept of
 all chronic diseases, as well as acute.
False systems in medicine - There has been
 a succession of them since the days of
 Galen - They have slain their thousands,
 & tens of thousands. The great evil con-
 - sists in the servile adherence to one parti-
 - cular system - Rivers of blood have
 shed in consequence of a supposed lentor
 of the blood - &c. we should not reject
 the true religion because there are false
 ones - The same rule applies to medicine.
 One truth supplies the place of 20 errors.

The first part of the manuscript is a list of names and titles, including 'The King of the Kingdom of...' and 'The Duke of...'. The text is written in a cursive hand and is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

The second part of the manuscript appears to be a letter or a formal document, starting with 'I have the honor to...' and continuing with several lines of text. The handwriting is consistent with the first part, but the ink is significantly lighter, making it difficult to read.

The third part of the manuscript is a shorter section, possibly a signature or a closing, which ends with 'Yours faithfully...'. The text is also mostly illegible.

The fourth part of the manuscript is a list of names and titles, similar to the first part, but with some additional details. The text is again mostly illegible.

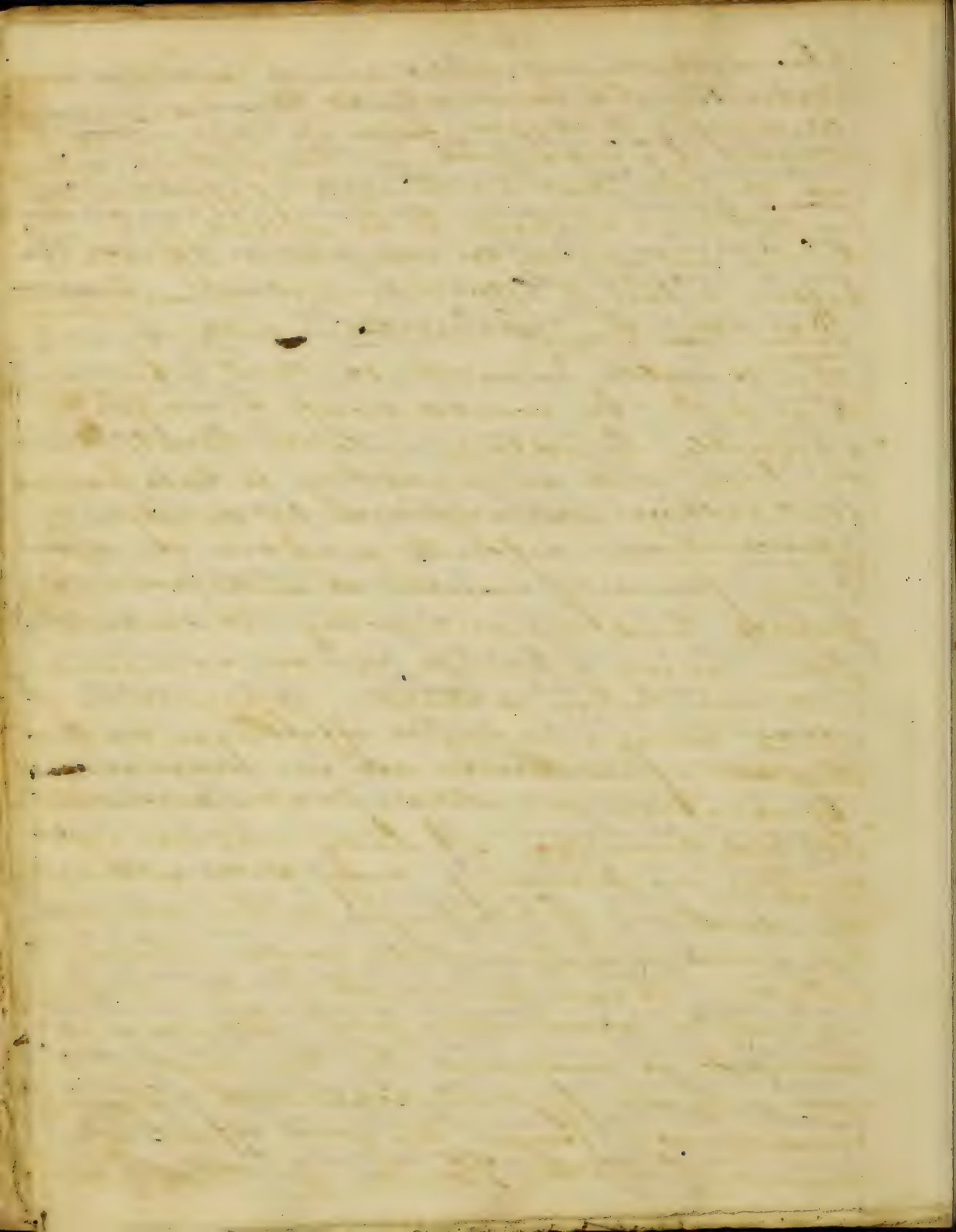
The fifth part of the manuscript is a final section, possibly a reference or a note, which is also mostly illegible.

in a system of medicine. - Nature is too much depended on. - If regular Physicians have done so much mischief - how much more must have been done by Quacks? There was once published a dialogue between Nun and the sword, disparting which had slain the most. If a Quack had been added he could have outdone them both! Where education is general, quacks dare not show themselves. - The people of new England are better informed than in any other part of the globe! Purges induce costiveness - Also dispose to the piles - Salts to diarrhoea - But not pills to apoplexy, palsy, &c. In France glysters & purges compose almost the whole Materia Medica. - The English use ponities - perhaps as they are accustomed to distend their stomachs, they use these to free them. - Bitters are injurious, they render the system insensible to stimuli. - The daily use of Chamomile Tea has occasioned vertigo. - The duke of Portland's powder is composed of bitter ingredients - it disposes to palsy & apoplexy. Opium, when too much used, disposes to languor, dyspepsia, loss of memory, &c. Bloodletting, disposes to plethoral, with all its morbid consequences. - Wine taken during the first attack of fever, produced death in two persons. Pedilicium - via - harm in active fever - as

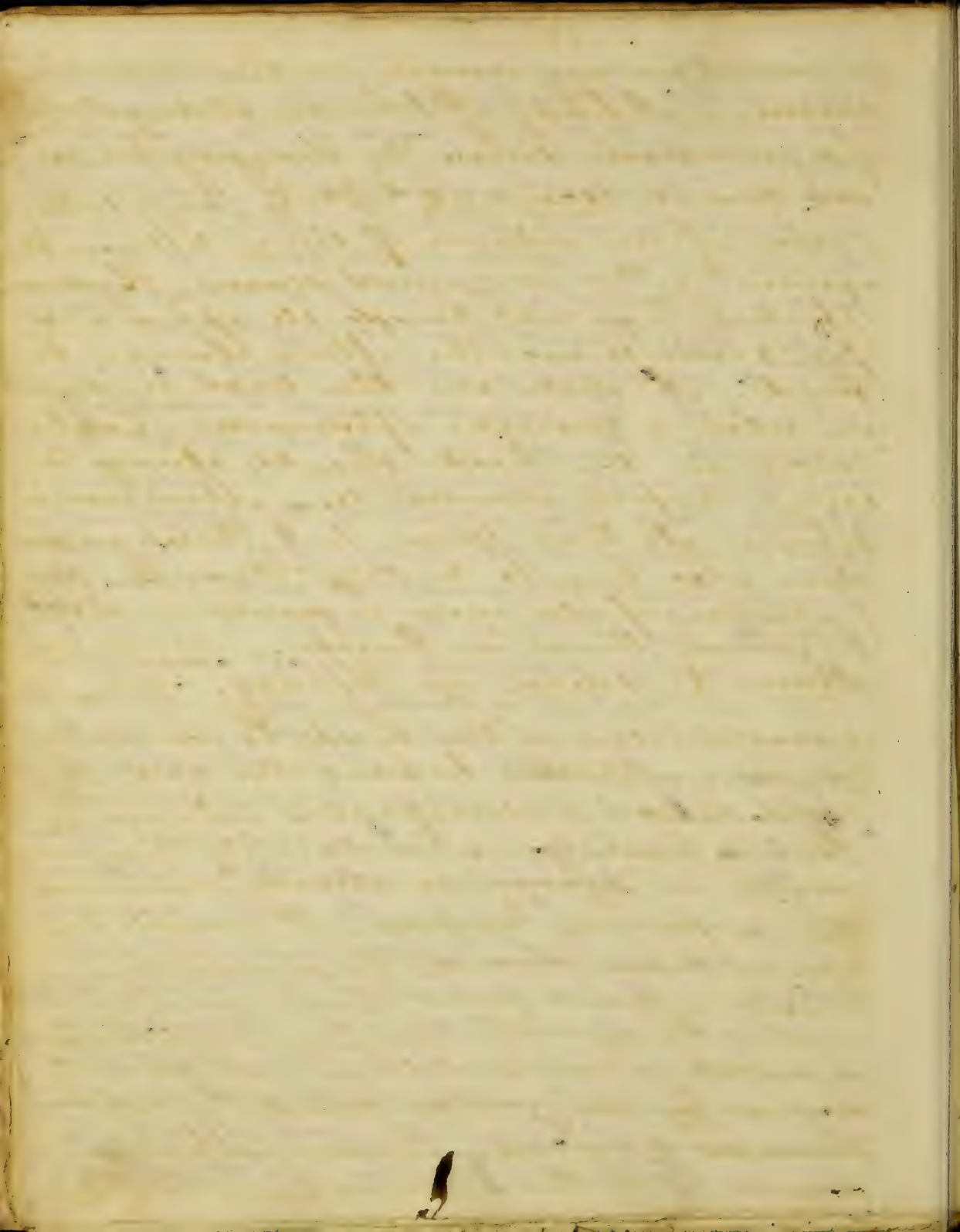
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also does opium. Diet drinks have been introduced from a false theory. Quack Medicines - Godfrey cordials has killed many - &c. &c. Vomits even in common doses, given under certain circumstances, do harm - Bitters sometimes render the bark ineffectual -

January 5th. Lecture 4th - Influence of Sympathy & Antipathy - gazing spreads thro. a company like contagion - Laughing & weeping may be produced without a knowledge of their exciting causes - Convulsions were produced in 6 persons in the Pennsylvania Hospital by the power of sympathy. Stuttering has been acquired especially by being fond of the person who stutters - How shall we account for this - Dr. R. answers Man is an imitative animal - A knowledge of ~~his~~ death is communicated to relatives at a great distance by some unknown intelligence - Instance, a Boy, who, tho. separated from his father by the ocean, was sensible of his death at the moment he died - What is that unknown web that connects us? There are so many well attested facts on this subject, that I must say Dr. R. - however contrary to my inclination, admit them - I have only related facts to you Gentlemen,



I leave them with you. Love of ancestors - Exam-
 -ples in the old Testament - Dr. B. - has seen instan-
 -ces enough to confirm him it. He knew an in-
 -stance of a man who, in his sickness express-
 -ed the fondest sentiments of affection for
 his father, & wished to be interred by his side.
 He did not appear to possess this affection
 before, & lost it after his sickness - Antipathy
Peter the Great was born with an antipa-
 -thy to water; so much so, that when going
 to crop it, he would wrap himself up,
 & tumble headlong into the Boat. Some
 are born with an Antipathy to Cats, Rats, &c.
Antipathies are acquired by satiety - By
association, depending upon the object
 being formerly combined with fear. King
James had an antipathy to swords,
 from seeing a horrid murder committed
 with one when a child. Associations of
ideas have a powerful effect upon the body.
 They are of immense use in practice. -
Association in other forms as urinating
 at bed time, &c. A Lady who was a great
sneffer, on becoming crazy still retained
 the operation of his fingers to her nose, when
 her nose was stimulated with volatile
 salts, &c. Hence periodical fevers, and epilep-
 -sy may be accounted for - Nausea is
 induced is induced by the sight of a
 sheep which formerly contained nauseating
 medicines - Hence the good effects of a
 change of objects - Hence, if this theory



be correct, we may account for all periodical diseases. — A Lady of Delaware state got rid of a periodical disease by changing her residence — sc. Accidents Dr. R. — only takes notice of the distance of time between the accident & the consequent disease — Hydrocephalus has not made its appearance for 8 or even 15 months after a blow on the head. A stroke on the back produced an ulcer 4 months afterwards. — Contusions on the head should always be early & carefully attended to. — Now women become old than men — but there are more men who live to be very old. — The proper proportion of old men is greater in New England than in Europe. — predisposition to disease in Infancy. — From the disproportion of the head to the body — hence eruptions behind the ears, and scald head, & hydrocephalus internus, &c. There is much more irritability than sensibility, in infancy, as already mentioned. This is for wise purposes — it prevents suffering from pain, &c. — hence convulsive diseases; different from those occurring in after life. — The Cholera Infantum, is nothing but a bilious complaint, excited by the peculiar irritability of the stomach & bowels. — Cyanosis Strachialis occurs after the humors have abated in

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The head, & fallen upon the Lungs - sometimes it is so great as to prevent Inflammation, & effusion; hence call'd spasmodic - A greater proportion of Boys than Girls die in Infancy - This is owing to their greater excitability, & more violent exertions, &c. - Predisposition from puberty, at

this period there is an increase of blood sent to the seminal vessels - There is nasal hemorrhage, dyspepsia, pains in the joints, call'd growing pains - swelling in the Groins - Females are more disposed to a vitiated appetite, at this period, than Males - The mind is unstable & volatile in all its pursuits. Fewer die between the age of 40 & 57 years, than in any other period of life. -

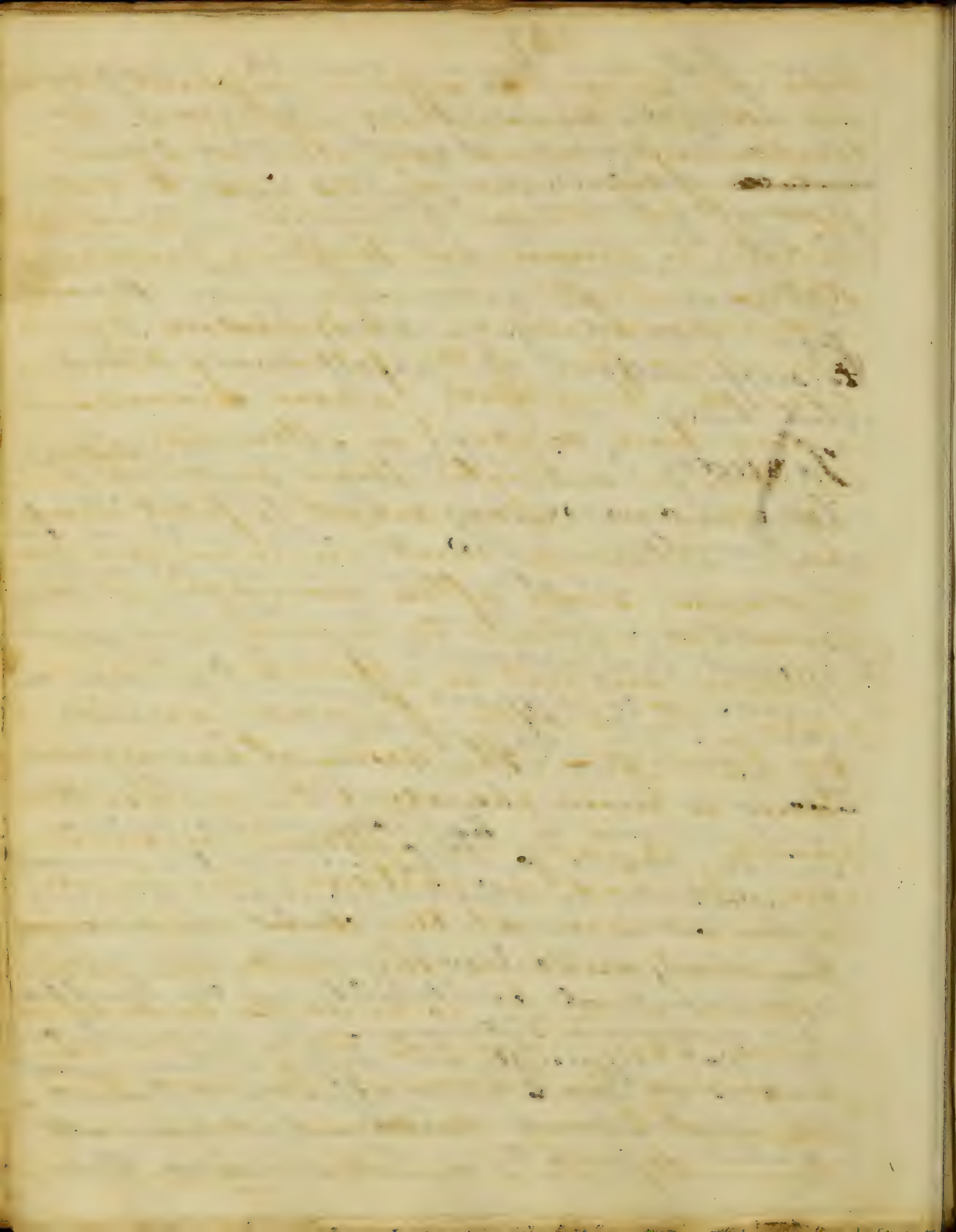
Many complaints, & even disposition to pulmonary consumption, go off at 40 owing to the equal state of the system.

It is the happiest period of life! - When a man first puts on spectacles he may be said to put on ^{his} ~~the~~ first shroud for death. - And when he comes under the necessity of rising in the night to make water, from inability to retain it till morning, he makes his first motion towards the grave! - Excitability revives in old age. hence in the first

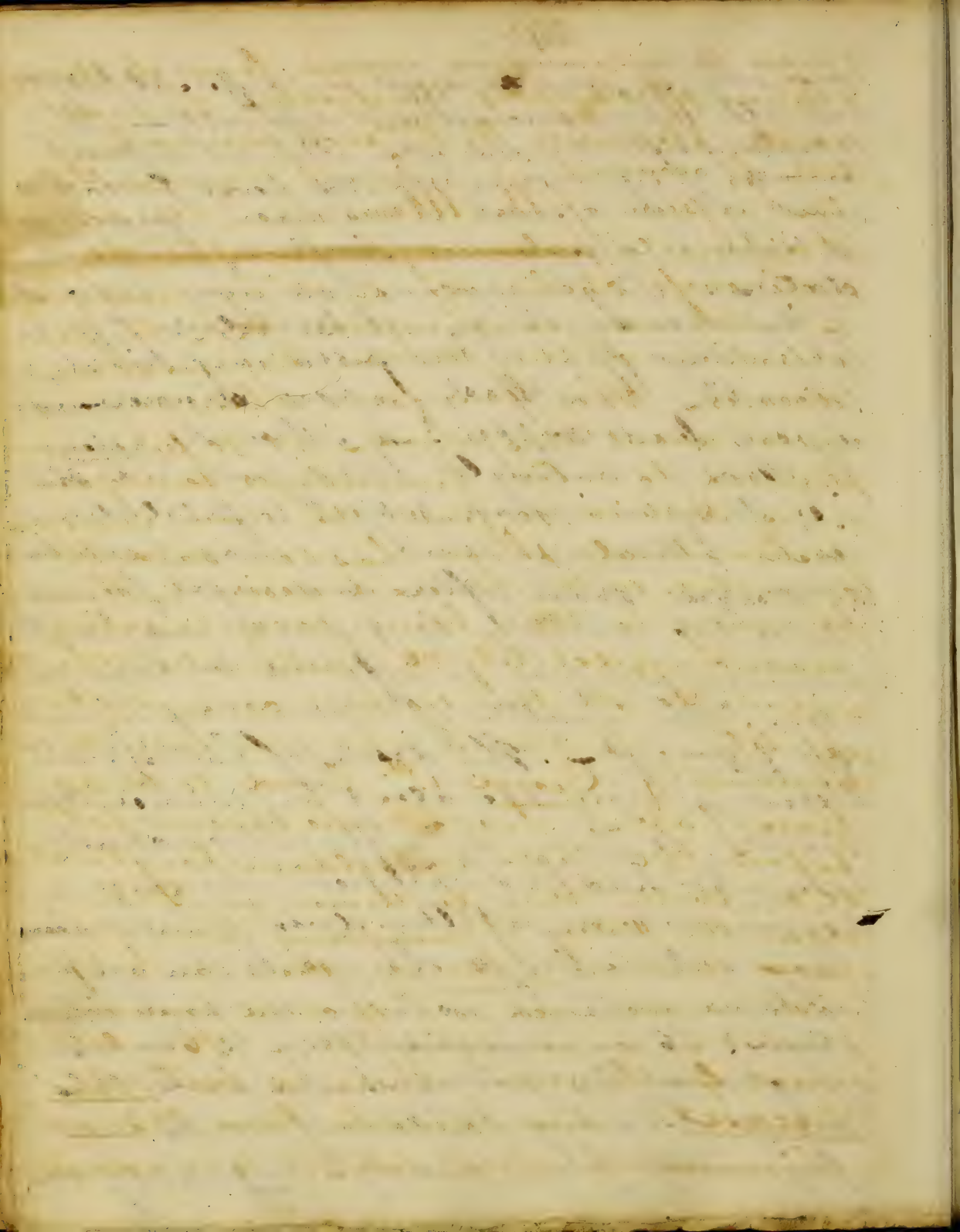
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stage of it, they become irritable, like children, are easily made drunk, &c. - In extreme old age, and the second stage the arteries become ~~irritable~~ excitable; hence they are liable to inflammatory diseases - Instances, 1st. Chouet, and Dr. Franklin; - The former would probably have recovered if he had been sufficient-ly bled - The latter died of an inflammation of the lungs or pleura which ran on to suppuration; the abscess burst and strangled him. -

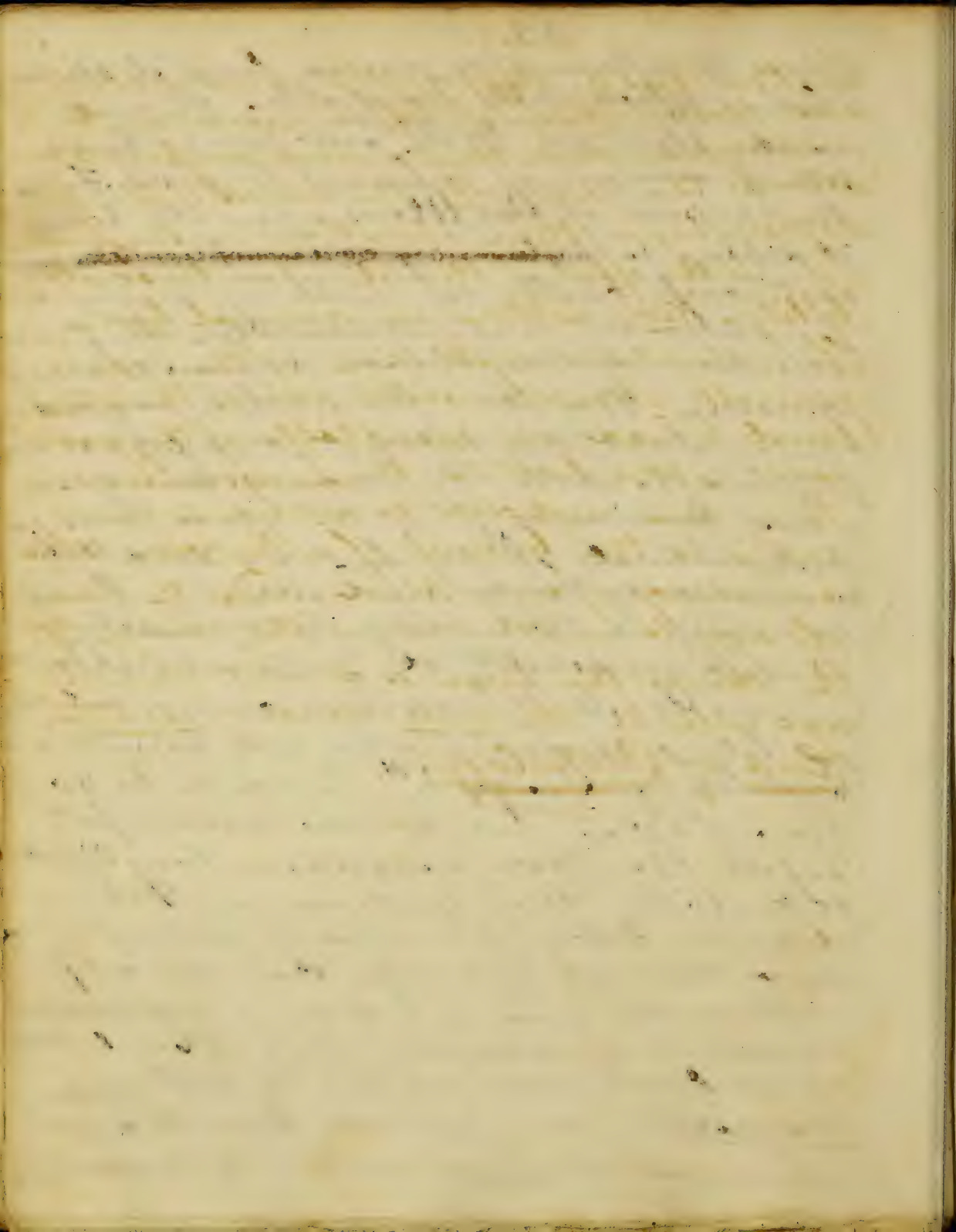
January 5th. Lecture 40th. - predisposi-
-tion to disease from the intemperance of
of Ancestors - The varieties in the minds of men are not altogether owing to Education Foundations for them are laid at birth, &c. Different temperaments dispose to different diseases, & to different forms of the same disease - The Sanguine temperament disposes to Arterial diseases; producing fever, &c. some people have no fever. - The nervous habit disposes to Hypochondriasis, Hysteria, Epilepsy, mania, &c. The bilious temperament to excessive, or deficient secretion & excretion of the bile - producing Cholic, diarrhoea, &c. The phlegmatic temperament predisposing to premature excitability, in the lymphatic & nervous systems - Thus remote causes act differently on different temperaments, 4 Boys at school were affected by exactly the same remote cause - but were all affected differently. - This explains the



cause why Epidemics differ in different people,
 and also why medicines act differently. — Those
 temperaments succeed each other in different
 periods of life; and should never be lost
 sight of in diseases in practice. — predispo-
sition to disease in single & married
states. — Single persons are more disposed
 to Hypochondriasis, &c. A Bachelor's life is
 like a days fast, — a tolerable breakfast, — a
 poor dinner, — and a very bad supper! — Non die, ceteris
paribus, in a single than married state,
 i.e. they are more subject to fatal diseas-
 = es. — Married men are more predisposed
 to disease, soon after marriage; for rea-
 = sons too obvious to require enumeration.
 Women are not so affected by those cau-
 = ses. — The health of women are injured
 by barreness. — The desire of having chil-
 = dren is more prevalent in women than
 men. — A Lady in affluent circumstan-
 = ces, who had no children, observing a
 beggar woman at the door who was
 pregnant, declared she would change con-
 = ditions with her to be in the same situa-
 = tion! How powerful then is the desire
 of pregnancy in women! In men, this
 desire of having children occurs most
 frequently from vanity. — pregnancy dis-



= poses to inflammatory diseases, from its stimu-
 = lating effects upon the System. The most
 acute pleuritis Dr. R. ^{has} ever seen or heard
 tell of, occurred in pregnant women. From
 the pressure of the uterus upon the rectum,
 it disposes to ~~constiveness, cholice &c~~
 constiveness, cholice &c sucking predisposes
 to pulmonary consumption &c. The final
 cessation of the menses disposes to many
 diseases. They flow for a while very irreg-
 = gular about this period. at 40 women are
 disposed to colic hemorrhages, scurvy, ear-
 = cers, Hysteria, &c from the above causes.
 preternatural shape has been said to be
 connected with venereal disease? - It must
 be owing to their being more inactive,
 producing debility, &c, preternatural height
 disposes to all the diseases consequent on
 debility. A dwarf who was carried into
 England by George 1. th. lived to be 80
 years of age. People who become fat
 before 40 years, are seldom long lived
 &c, &c. - With this Gentlemen say, Dr. R. we
 close the History of predisposing causes of dis-
 = eases that are natural, there are artifi-
 = cial causes; such as half cured pneumonies,
 producing consumption &c. - Here let me
 repeat Gentlemen. there is but one
disease! Here I deviate from Dr. Brown,
 who considered direct debility to be a disease.



I believe, says the professor, that direct debility must become Indirect before disease can be produced. - one thing more necessary to be attend to - nearly all the causes that induce disease, begin their operation in the Stomach. Life is the effect of Stimuli upon the excitability. - Kids, Lectures on animal life. -

The premature dissolution of the body is generally attended with pain. - the stomach, bowels, & head, are susceptible of the greatest pain - It is least in the Lungs & Liver. -

Some have neglected to attend to pain; but it is the business of a Physician to lessen misery of every kind. - Death from old age is unattended with pain. - Dr. R. thinks the time is coming when old age will be the only cause of death.
End of Pathology.

Memoranda

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Therapeutics.

January 7th - Lecture 17th. We have consi-
 -dered the human system in its healthy,
 and morbid, or diseased state. We come
 now to the consideration of that division
 of our course call^d Therapeutics; or the
Methods of removing diseases. I shall only
 examine, says Dr. Rush, the different classes
 of medicines - for particulars I must refer
 you to the Lectures of Professor Barton.
 I shall first deliver a few preliminary re-
 -marks - on the powers of nature in the
cure of diseases. Volumes have been writ-
 -ten on this subject - we are directed care-
 -fully to watch her operations. - Influence
of the soul &c. [Here Dr. R. read part of the
 oration in his volume of Inquiries, &c,
 being relative to the subject now under con-
 -sideration.] - By nature, Dr. R. means
physical necessity. Nature is too feeble to
 cure even the diseases of Brute animals; in
 which her operations are most perfect.
 Dr. R. is not the first enemy to nature, as
 Physician - Dr. Sydenham said that the
plague should be taken out of her hands.

Memorandum

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In the cure of a lues we have recourse to purges; & in hemorrhages to the lancet - In sweats to diaphoretic remedies, &c. Rely not upon one outlet only in the cure of violent diseases. It has been said that by making one we obstruct another; but this is false: In a pleurisy we do not obstruct sweat by bleeding. Are there any diseases in which it is improper to have recourse to art in the cure of them?

Dr. R. answers Yes. Such are eruptions on the heads of children - The piles in old people, &c. - Intermittent fevers should not be speedily cured when they succeed mania. Now the Rheumatism after pulmonary consumption - Instance Dr. Monro's daughter - Chronic Sores in old people ~~the~~ should be approached with trembling hands - In young people you may substitute evacuations (as setons &c?) The dropsy should not be suddenly cured if of long continuance - death has been quickly the consequence. - It ~~also~~ should not be cured in Hypochondriacs until the predisposition is removed - pain may become necessary to the support of animal life - vide Darwin.

Happily for us, this is but seldom the case. Coughing, ~~the~~ in old people, becomes necessary - a quack in Philadelphia, cured a cough in an old man of 80; afterwards which he soon died - Countries, Counties, Cities, & local circumstances should be con-

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sidered in the management of diseases; as they
 require a specific treatment - In all ages &
 countries the seasons should be attended to.
 No two seasons are so alike as to require ex-
 -actly the same treatment - In all ages &
 Countries, the seasons should be attended
 to. Always attend to the reigning disease.
 The habit of the people should be studied.
 Natives of cities require less active medi-
 -cines, than those of the Country, or sea-
 -faring people - In the Revolutionary war,
 the Soldiers from new England were affect-
 -ed with throm sickness, which forbade
 depleting remedies - The Virginian sol-
 -diery craved salted meat, & could not
 easily be cured without it, when sick -
 With the eating of it, would also be affe-
 -ciated the pleasing Idea of their native
 Homes, connexions, &c. - The Frenchman
 must have his soups - The Irishman his
 potatoes & Orog, &c. "What is one mans meat
 is another mans poison" peculiarities,
 both natural and acquired should be
 well understood by Physicians. - Some
 people cannot bear the taste of sweet
 things - we should, therefore, always
 prescribe in the presence of our patients,
 and inquire into their habits of diet &
 drink - It will save delays & trouble. -

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Habitual diseases should be inquired into. —

In chronic cases, inquire into the diseases of ancestors. We should look back beyond the second generation. Consumption swept off several in ~~Virginia~~ a family in Virginia whose ancestors had not been affected by it. The same thing occurred in Pennsylvania.

Age should never be overlooked. In acute diseases go back a week or two in your inquiries. In palsy, ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~two~~ ^{two} or two.

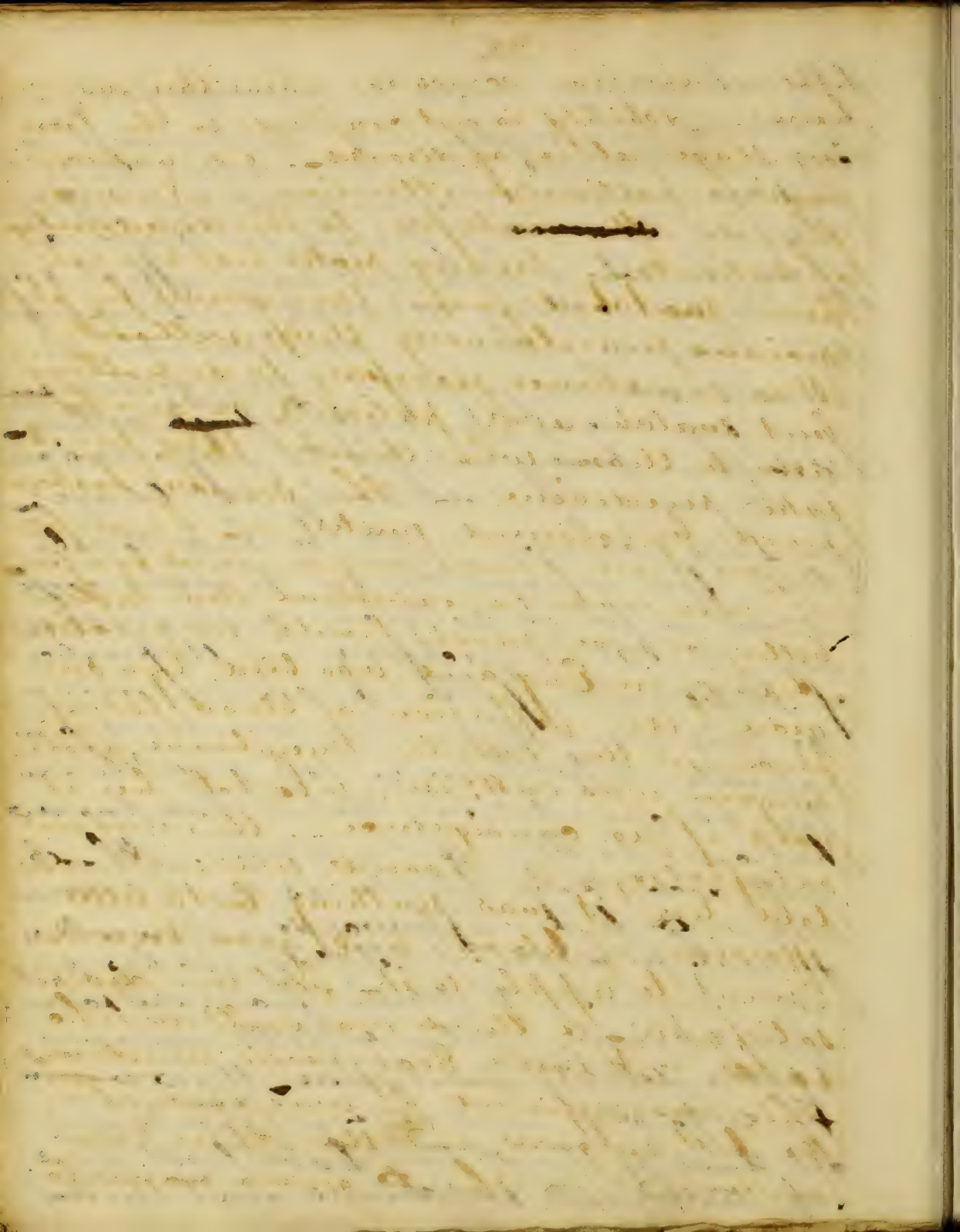
Excess in penury in youth may occasion gout, dropsy & melancholy in old age.

In Laws pecuniary must be had to relatives for information. — To inspire confidence as far as religion, reason, & truth will permit is necessary in the practice of Physic, and of the utmost importance.

Be very circumspect in the presence of your patients; Dr. R. once told a gentleman for his consolation, that he had known

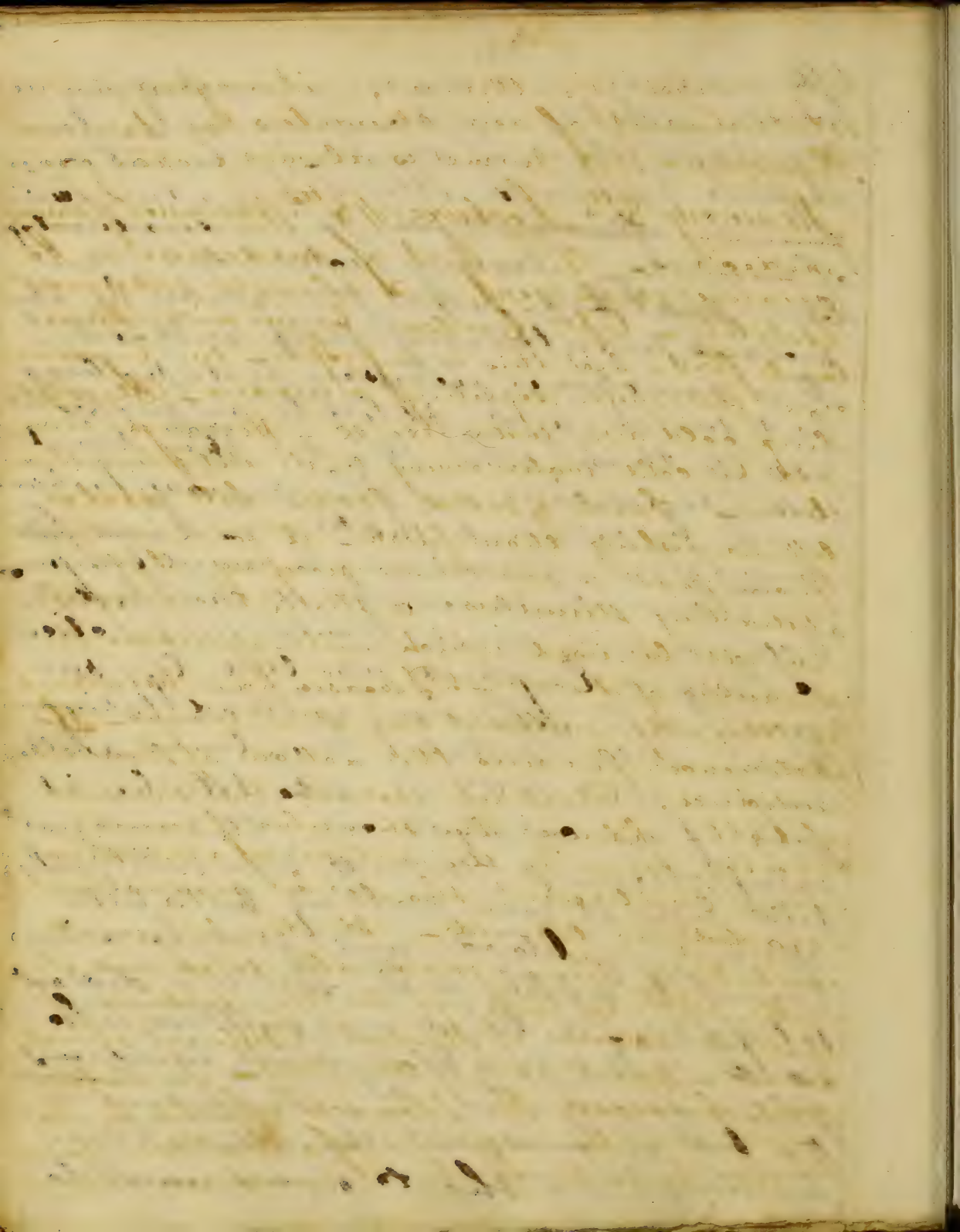
but one to die of his disease. — That had quite a contrary effect; as the gentleman informed him afterwards. — Remember general predisposing debility. — it has earned immense praise from the science of medicine. Attend to the occurrence

of this debility in diseases. there is your time to ply medicines. — patients are apt thus to think they have least need of them, and sometimes omit them.



till a paroxysm comes on, when they may do harm - debility is not confined to the forming stage, alone, of diseases. Convalescence requires particular attention - Nurses and friends often interfere to the disadvantage of patients - Many sick people have been snatched from the grave by physicians maintaining their authority.

It is sometimes necessary to do nothing but watch over patients; or give bread pills to those who think they must take medicine. - The Scurvy has been cured by coloured water; &c. - Choice of medicines. all diseases may be cured by a few, this will make us understand their action better, & save much trouble in practice. A Lady in England was bled by a surgeon - an Effusion of blood taking place in the cellular membrane, another surgeon was call^d in, who told her it was of no consequence. - this was not satisfactory - a second was call^d, who told her it was nothing but a little effusion of blood, and gave her a liniment to apply to it - but this did not satisfy her - a third was call^d in, who said "It is an Ecchymosis, madam." This was sufficient he was accounted the best surgeon; and the others knew nothing! We should give a name to



every disease, gentlemen, - it is necessary to the establishment of our characters as Learned Physicians! A name is always looked for.

January 8th. Lecture 48th. Manner of using medicines. The object of medicine is to equalize excitement, and obviate subsequent debility - Dr. Gullen begins with Stimulants first - but this is improper - we begin our cure first with depleting remedies - Bloodletting, cold air, water, &c. - Hiccough is cured by cold water, owing to its abstracting stimulus. - Fresh & salted food - Salt meat is less nourishing than fresh - A total abstinence from food is sometimes necessary - by thus abstracting stimulus - a stimulus may afterwards be used which will overcome the stimulus of disease - Diseases have been cured in this way, without any other means - ~~It~~ abstinence favours the action of stimulating medicines. - Darkness abstracts the stimulus of light - Silence the stimulus of sound - thereby favouring the action of other stimulus. - Excitement should be gradually abstracted, as before - It thereby gives the excitability time gradually to expand itself - Dr. R. believes in the doctrine of specific action of stimuli. Different stimuli act on different parts of the body - In the treatment of diseases, The Stomach should be considered as the regulator of a watch - Some poisons by entering the stomach are taken

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into the blood. - vide Smith on this subject.

Cathartics - after a large dose much less will be sufficient - the bowels being left more irritable. No solid food should be taken by the patient whilst under the operation of a cathartic. Cathartics should never be given in cases of direct debility. It is better to encourage costiveness. In diarrhoea & in ^{the} first stage of dysentery, they should be omitted? Vomiting may be excited, first by tickling the fauces with a feather - warm water, &c - secondly - by such medicines as act feebly: as Ipecacuanha, &c. Thirdly - by such as act powerfully, as tartarized antimony & Turbith mineral, &c. after Intoxication, and after taking Laud. - Mercurius the first is preferable - The warm water dilutes the contents of, & distends, the stomach. - Then discharging bile the 2^o is preferable - For dyspepsia the 3^o is ^{to be} preferred - as Tart. antimon. - also in cases of head ache, proceeding from a disordered stomach - It has sometimes cured ophthalmia & tooth ache - Burns was once cured by it - Dry skin relieved by an Emetic of Ipecacuanha. They should be given

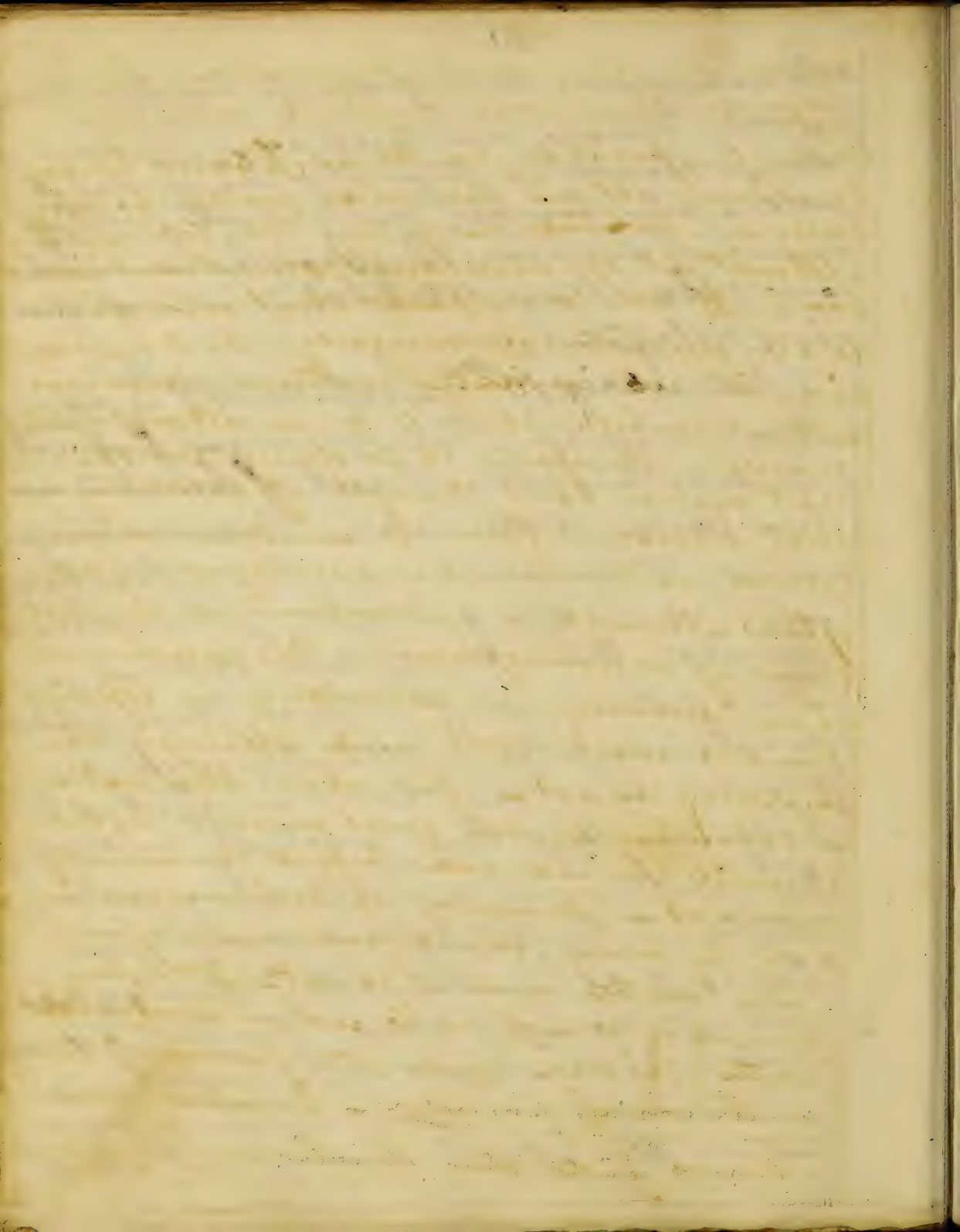
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in divided doses. If we wish them to act speedily & powerfully, we should give no liquid after them. Water weakens their action never give water until it has operated once. Emetics act more speedily in the morning. To stop them give a few drops of Sautern salt, &c. They are improper in congestions of the brain - in the first stage of malignant fever - In the last stage of pregnancy &c. Diaphoretics. Those applied to the skin; as pediluvia, vapour, air, hot bricks, confining the head under the bed cloaths, &c. Exercise, & cold water by reaction - cold water in succession to warm - vomiting &c. Nitre taken into the stomach. The stomach is a surface of the body as well as the skin. Vinegar, Sucka, Wine, &c. act upon the blood vessels in inducing sweat. of this, more hereafter. A Chancre was cured by sweating. - The shirt of the patient became so rotten that it could not be washed without tearing. - One class of diaphoretics may be proper in one season and not in another. Lying in bed with flannel next the skin favors the operation of sweating. Attend to the heat of the body. Sweating cannot be excited above 108° Fahr. here

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of cases of the disease has
 increased in the last few years.
 This is due to the fact that the
 disease is now being carried by
 the mosquito, which is now
 found in the lowlands of the
 country. The disease is also
 being carried by the water-birds
 which are found in the same
 areas. The disease is also
 being carried by the man himself
 who is now being found in the
 lowlands of the country. The
 disease is also being carried by
 the water-birds which are found
 in the same areas. The disease
 is also being carried by the man
 himself who is now being found
 in the lowlands of the country.

cold water answers the purpose. In highly inflam-
 =matory diseases, diaphoretics are injurious.
 Linens should be frequently changed or it
 will again become the permanent exciting
 cause of disease. Diaphoretics are injuri-
 =ous when they debilitate without afford-
 =ing relief.

January 10th. Lecture 49th - diures-
 =tics - cold air, - Dr. Sydenham frequent-
 =ly took his patients out of bed, and expo-
 =sed them to the air. Cold water ap-
 =plied to the whole, or a part of the body,
 when the body is heated these remedies are
 indicated. Fear, climbing stairs, abstinence, going
 into a cellar, noise of liquors flowing from
 barrels into cups, &c, We should use those
 remedies when they have an effect on the
 body, - as they have peculiarly on some.
 The good women excite making water in
 children by applying an onion cut in
 halves, to the pulles. other diuretics are
 salt and cream of tartar, fox glove, parsley
 &c, &c. - In dropsy all these may be used
 alternately with success. - Iron is proper
 in the atonic dropsy, and other



cases where there is no inflammation. Siala-
-gogues - some are confined to the parts
 near the parotid glands, as Tobacco, Ginseng,
 &c. - some act on the whole system as Mer-
-cury - Aphtha in young children is an
 attempt at spontaneous salivation in small
 pox - It has been said that salivation
 is an unnatural remedy; but in adopt-
-ing it we imitate nature - Maniacs
 salivate, which shews to be an attempt of nature
 to cure - therefore it is strange we should
 not sooner have thought of salivating in
 that disease - There is sometimes a sponta-
-neous salivation in small pox - Nature
 often attempts a salivation in the last
 stage of consumption - Bloodletting acts
 as an auxiliary in salivating by lessening
 morbid excitement, and allowing the
 mercury to act - for when the system
 is labouring under great morbid action,
 it must be reduced before the mercury
 can act - Mercury sometimes acts soon-
-er by being combined with opium -
 Cold water aids it to act - Dr. R. has
 found it to act well when combined
 with Nitre - as in the form of his
antimonial powder - Emetics some-
-times aid the operation of sialagogues

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Stygom may also be induced by mercurial friction and when Calomel fails, Turbith mineral & corrosive sublimate should be substituted. Calomel should be given in the food of children, as an bread & butter, &c. - Spitting is not always a necessary symptom in the cure of the venereal disease. - When mercury acts the excess in salivating, it may be restrained by bloodletting, opium - rubbing the throat all round externally with sweet oil - blisters, &c.; the mouth may be washed in a solution of sage tea, & honey - green tea, &c. - Mercury is a disagreeable remedy but divines tell us we cannot go to heaven on feather beds.

Mercury has been objected to on account of its making the perfume sour - but it should be remembered that the first sin was committed by the mouth in eating the forbidden fruit. - I should also be recollected that swearing & profaning the name of our maker; as well as calumnies upon one another, issue from the mouth. Let no one then complain of the operation of mercury upon the mouth!

Expectorants - 1st. demulcents; as liquorice, flaxseed, & brass tea, barley water, &c. 2^d. Emetics; & nauseating drugs; as Ipecacuanha, squills, &c.; 3^d. smoke of ~~_____~~ bees wax & resin, &c. - The following is said

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to be an excellent expectorant. Take of Lary
braw each half a pint; but then in a
quart peeps, fill it up with boiling water, &
receive the steam thro, an inverted fun
= nel. Blisters are of two kinds, such as
act slowly as cantharides, and the inner
bark of some trees, &c. and such as act quick
= ly; as boiling water - a piece of flannel
slit in boiling water will raise a blister,
in time of urgency, in five minutes.
an example of an urgent case is when a
person is attacked with violent pain
in the stomach, difficulty of breathing
&c. Blisters to the head should be kept
applied 24 hours; because there they
only act out, and do not pain like other
parts of the body - They are forbidden
in cases of great morbid action, and also
in very weak morbid action. There is
a blistering point - which is generally in
a Typhoid state of pulse. They are useful in
some cases of strangury, but in irritable
or habitual strangury they ^{should} be applied with
caution. - Cochineo - are a remedy
which nature points ^{out} as appearing in the
last stage of malignant fever is a favor
= able symptom - Cochineo are useful

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its inhabitants.
 The author describes the climate, the soil, the
 mountains, the rivers, and the various tribes
 of people who dwell there. He also mentions
 the different languages spoken by these
 nations, and the customs and manners of
 each of them. The second part of the book
 is a history of the country, from the time
 when it was first discovered by the
 Spaniards, to the present time. He relates
 the various wars, revolutions, and other
 events which have happened in this
 country, and the success or failure of the
 different expeditions which have been
 sent to conquer it. The third part of the
 book is a description of the different
 provinces, and the cities, towns, and
 villages which are situated in each of
 them. He also mentions the different
 manufactures, and the various trades
 which are carried on in this country.
 The fourth part of the book is a
 description of the different religions
 which are professed in this country, and
 the different sects which are divided
 out of each of them. The fifth part of
 the book is a description of the different
 governments which are established in
 this country, and the different laws and
 customs which are observed in each of
 them. The sixth part of the book is a
 description of the different customs and
 manners which are observed in this
 country, and the different superstitions
 and errors which are prevalent among
 the people. The seventh part of the
 book is a description of the different
 sciences and arts which are cultivated
 in this country, and the different
 professions and trades which are
 carried on in it. The eighth part of
 the book is a description of the
 different minerals which are found in
 this country, and the different metals
 which are extracted from them. The
 ninth part of the book is a description
 of the different plants and animals
 which are found in this country, and
 the different uses which are made of
 them. The tenth part of the book is
 a description of the different customs
 and manners which are observed in
 this country, and the different
 superstitions and errors which are
 prevalent among the people.

in diseases of the eyes & ears; in Catarrhs, &c. weak eyes are frequently cured by snuffing - Dr. Rush once cured a patient in Scarlatina by a pinch of snuff - The patient appeared to be in the last agonies of the disease. Observing a snuff box on the table Dr. R. applied a considerable quantity to his nostrils - a punning soon came on, followed by sneezing, and a copious discharge of mucus that had been lodged in the sinusses - This was 6 - at 12 he was able to walk about. Evluines should never be given when the blood vessels are full & active. - They would be good in some cases of sore throat. Issues open the fluids of the body by discharging pus - are useful in local congestions as substitutes for long continued discharges &c. Setons & perpetual blisters are the most common issues. - We come next to speak of those medicines whose actions are directly stimulant - Stimulants & Tonics both act by converting excitability into excitement. Sedatives - This is a wrong name for these medicines they are powerful stimuli, which destroy

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excitability or irritability. Inflammatory phre-
 = matism, & some other diseases of high action,
 = have been cured by highly stimulating veni-
 = dies - but they are dangerous. It is like
 breaking hinges, instead of turning a key, as
 by depletion. - If stimulants depart full-
 = ness & plowness to the pulse they are per-
 = fectly safe - but if they cause fullness
 in the head, pain, quickness in the pulse,
 &c. they are not proper & must be laid aside
 & drops of Laudanum at the beginning of
 a fever will have greater effect than 50
 at the end; when the excitability is worn
 out. - In tetanus without fever bleed-
 = ing is forbidden - Wine, a spirit &c
 are then proper. - You may give a
 patient in Pleurisy a night's sleep on
 the 3^d. Night; when he has a cough &c
 by from 5 to 10 drops of Laudanum.
 If you give 20 or 30 drops you will
 increase excitement, & perhaps have to
 bleed again - We should avoid ad-
 = ventitious stimuli; as conversation,
 light, &c. - Some medicines combined
 will cure, when they would not sepa-

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rately - Use stimuli in rotation when they loose their effect - and when you have exhausted the whole catalogue, begin the round again. Liquid Laudrium will do good when solid opium will not - and vice versa - In chronic diseases, it is proper sometimes to lay aside the stimuli altogether for a while, and then try them again.

January 11th Lecture 50th.

Saccharum Saturni has been used with success in the cure of haemorrhage, where bleeding failed. In Fetters pervading the muscular system and not the arterial, you may bleed in pain - The strongest Stimulants are necessary to destroy excitability and restore excitement. In the first stage of acute diseases, begin by small doses of stimulants? The jail of yellow fever have been said to be the same, and the same remedies have been used - but they are different - weak people being most liable to the jail fever, while

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those of gross, full habits are most subject to
 yellow - hence Stimulants are most proper for
 the former, & depletion for the lat-
 -ter. Stimulants should not be combined
 together - they should be used in succession
 and rotation - they should be intermittent
 now and then - Change the part of the bo-
 -dy for applying them after they fail in
 the stomach, try the rectum, skin, &c,
 Tobacco, from being chewed in one side of
 the mouth and will produce sickness
 when chewed on the other - hence Clysters
 are of service when the stomach is af-
 -fected - Opium also, and bark may be
 given in injections, or applied to skin -
 Electrical shocks pass thro, the ~~lungs~~
 breasts of fowls, have restored life after they
 had been kill'd by shocks of the same fluid
 thro, the head - It must have been in
 this way that opium has restored to life
 patients who had before taken it to destroy
 themselves; - for I believe says Dr. Rush
 that it would have increased the complaint
 if applied to the same organ. - Always re-
 -member the 4 Temperaments - In the san-

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-give temperament use stimulants ^{early} ~~and~~
 and with caution. observe the same
 thing with respect to the nervous. In
 bilious, take care not to increase the
 acrimony of the bile. &c. a little castor
 oil has opened the bowels after strong
 purgatives have been given in pain
 as sounds cannot be communicated with-
 out vibration, so it appears with the
 stomach; the strong purges prevented
 or overcame the vibration. Stimu-
 lants should be given in the morning.
 The same medicine should be given at
 different times differently prepared. this
 is important. A preparation of hogs
 lard & tar cured a chronic Leprosy
 which pervaded the whole surface of
 the body, after every remedy which could
 be thought of had been tried in vain
 hence we see the successful application
 of simples. and many account for the
 occasional success of Quacks; perhaps
 the hogs lard & tar, without the previous
 remedies, would have had no effect.

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Inquire into the previous remedies which have been used, when you hear of a remarkable cure. A headache is sometimes cured by a diarrhoea. pain may be relieved in one part by exciting it in another. - patients under operations should never be forbidden from crying out. soldiers bite bullets to lessen the pain of a whipping - the same punica was prevented from acting in a dog by whipping - I would sometimes recommend this, says Dr. B. - Here you must remember that but one impression can be felt at one time. Pains, to be felt, must be equal. Impressions, however pleasurable were originally painful - hence the necessity of changing medicines. It is time to change a medicine when it becomes agreeable to the patient. - Remedies for preventing, or removing the predisposing cause of disease and debility. - Dr. B. has call'd them tonics. They should be given in small doses, for fear of weakening the stomach. Aliments are preferable & should be given 5 or 6 times a day. The stomach should never be full nor empty. it is like

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its inhabitants.
 The author then proceeds to a detailed account
 of the various tribes and their customs.
 He describes the manner of their hunting and
 fishing, and the different kinds of food they
 eat. He also mentions the different kinds of
 clothing they wear, and the different kinds of
 dwellings they live in. The author then
 describes the different kinds of weapons they
 use, and the different kinds of dances they
 perform. He also mentions the different kinds
 of music they play, and the different kinds
 of games they play. The author then
 describes the different kinds of animals
 which are found in the country, and the
 different kinds of plants which grow there.
 He also mentions the different kinds of
 minerals which are found in the country, and
 the different kinds of metals which are
 used by the inhabitants. The author then
 describes the different kinds of ships which
 are used by the inhabitants, and the
 different kinds of navigation which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of trade which is
 carried on in the country, and the
 different kinds of commerce which is
 practiced in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of laws which
 are observed in the country, and the
 different kinds of government which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of religion which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of superstitions which are
 observed in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of arts and
 sciences which are practiced in the country,
 and the different kinds of literature which
 is written in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of history which is
 written in the country, and the different
 kinds of geography which is written in the
 country. The author then describes the
 different kinds of natural philosophy which
 is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of mathematics which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of astronomy which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of medicine which is
 practiced in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of surgery
 which is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of anatomy which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of botany which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of zoology which is
 practiced in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of mineralogy
 which is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of geology which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of meteorology which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of astronomy which is
 practiced in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of astrology
 which is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of divination which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of magic which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of sorcery which is
 practiced in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of witchcraft
 which is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of necromancy which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of alchemy which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of astrology which is
 practiced in the country. The author then
 describes the different kinds of astrology
 which is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of divination which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of magic which is
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 different kinds of sorcery which is
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 describes the different kinds of witchcraft
 which is practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of necromancy which is
 practiced in the country. He also mentions
 the different kinds of alchemy which is
 practiced in the country, and the
 different kinds of astrology which is
 practiced in the country.

a school Boy; when not kept busy it will
 be in mischief - Full meals should be avoid-
 -ed as so much poison, in these cases - Eat
 vegetables first - next oysters - then fresh, and
 lastly salted animal food - Salt meat as
 a tonic is to be prefer.^d to fresh - Fresh
 meat will produce fat, while salt meat
 will produce flesh. - Other quantity should
 be small in cases of debility for much
 produces ptethora. - One kind of aliment
 should be kept to at times only - Many cures
 have been performed by a homogeneous diet -
 as boiled turnips, carrots, &c., Bread & milk
 has cured the gout - Consumption, has
 been cured by the juice of the sugar ma-
 -ple - oysters have cured viscera obstructions
 Epilepsy, fat, &c. has been cured by a diet of
 pudding made of skimmed milk & eggs -
 these are important facts. - Drinks as a
part of aliment - Malt liquors, sherry, Madeira,
 Lisbon, & Teneriffe wines. - I shall not mention
 spirits, says Doct. R. - better die of the ori-
 -ginal disease than contract the habit of
 using any of them! Warm, & cold Baths.

The first part of the manuscript is a list of names and titles, including
 John Smith, Esq. Secretary of the Navy, and others. The text is
 written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded. The names are
 arranged in a list format, with some names appearing to be in a
 specific order. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page.

the latter prepares the way for Janies, by con-
 -verting excitement into excitability. The
 warm bath prepares the system for the cold
 they should be used frequently - Exercise or
 friction is necessary afterwards. It has an in-
 -fluence, not only on health, but on beauty.
 Rocking, swinging, sailing, riding on horse
 -back &c. - The Baloon may be an useful
 exercise at some future day - walking
 for slight indisposition, may be serviceable,
 but never before breakfast, &c. -

January 19th, Lecture 51. th - Habitual
 debility is often removed by change of oc-
 -cupation - change of dress - of diet - of situation:
 by travelling - change of climate.. These two
 last particularly remove nervous debility.
 Change of Country has fix^d: loose teeth
 fixed in their sockets - and replenished
 the head with hair - made sheep breed
 that were sterile. Always advise weakly
 people to go early to bed. - Flannel or
 cotton should be worn next the skin
 in all cases of debility. weakly women
 should wear drawers and thick shoes.
 In cases of debility, tight ligatures should

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the train was a warm blanket of
 sunlight. The air was crisp and clean,
 a stark contrast to the smoggy city I
 had just left. I took a deep breath,

feeling a sense of freedom and possibility.
 The landscape was beautiful, rolling hills
 and valleys dotted with small towns and
 villages. The colors were vibrant, the
 green of the fields and the blue of the

sky. I saw a few people walking along
 the path, some carrying baskets on their
 heads. They looked peaceful and content.
 I felt like I had found a new world,

one where the pace was slower and the
 people were kinder. I had heard that
 this was a good place to live, and now
 I knew why. It was a place where

you could truly relax and enjoy the
 simple pleasures of life. I had found
 my home.

be avoided. Steel & Bark are the most pro-
 per remedies in simple debility. In some
 cases of nervous debility, in sober men
 getting drunk, a chalice time, and so, has
 been serviceable. It is of great impor-
 tance in ordering tonic remedies, to
 make provision for adventitious morbid
 action - as taking cold, &c., when the
 patient should quit them, and even per-
 haps take some debilitating medicine.
 Dr. R. suspects we use too powerful stimuli,
 at first - in palsy, i.e. in recent cases/
 slight friction, has been more useful at
 first. Tonics may be applied 4 ways. 1st
 by the mouth, 2nd Clyster, 3rd Nose, & 4th sen-
 sitive extremities. - The mouth is the best
 way for Bark, Steel, &c. the nose for Cam-
 phor, &c. Anus for Opium, &c. - Magnesia
 will cure morbid acidity in the stomach.
 vegetable alkali, &c. is said to destroy cal-
 culus - Mercury is said to unite with
 the venereal virus - this is highly pro-
 bable. Medicines which remove ob-
 structions - obstructions are disorders,
 they however prevent, & cause disease.
 Steel has removed scrophula. It has
 been cured by fear - in this way

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the Royal touch acts. Beddoes, frictions
 are ineffectual - His patients always re-
 -lapsed afterwards & died. Those are only
 prepared the way for tonics in consid-
 -ration &c. - So only do digitalis, & saliva-
 -tion - Opium cures diseases of moderate
 excitement, by exciting a different action -
 Large doses of opium dispose, by its stimulus
 to effusion and we should prepare the
 way for its use, in cases of great excitement
 by Bloodletting - Warm water is an
 anodyne - Pediluvium has relieved pain.
 frictions has cured belly-ache in children.
 Fear eases pain - as do poultices, &c. Stellie
Fracture induce ease like counting 100
 backwards, - they induce a new action or
 divert the attention from the pain. The
 whole knowledge in procuring longevity, is
 in applying stimuli in due proportion to
 the excitability and excitement - apply diet,
 occupation, &c, &c., to the different habits as
 best suits them - All remedies are rela-
 -tive in their effects, owing to the vary-
 -ing states of the system - For instance the
 soporific Anodyne, opium, will cause weak-
 -ness & pain in certain states of the system -
~~For instance~~ No medicines are proper in every
 state of the disease. They must be varied ac-

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-cording to circumstances - to do this is the Therapeutic art

January 13th. Lecture 5th - we come now to the application of physiology, pathology, & Therapeutics, to the practice of medicine.

This is the most important branch of our science. Dr. B. has been compell^d. to reject nosology - it is injurious to the practice of medicine. It is erroneous for 2 diseases are never alike - they change in their forms - Diseases cannot be divided in their causes; remote, exciting, or proximate.

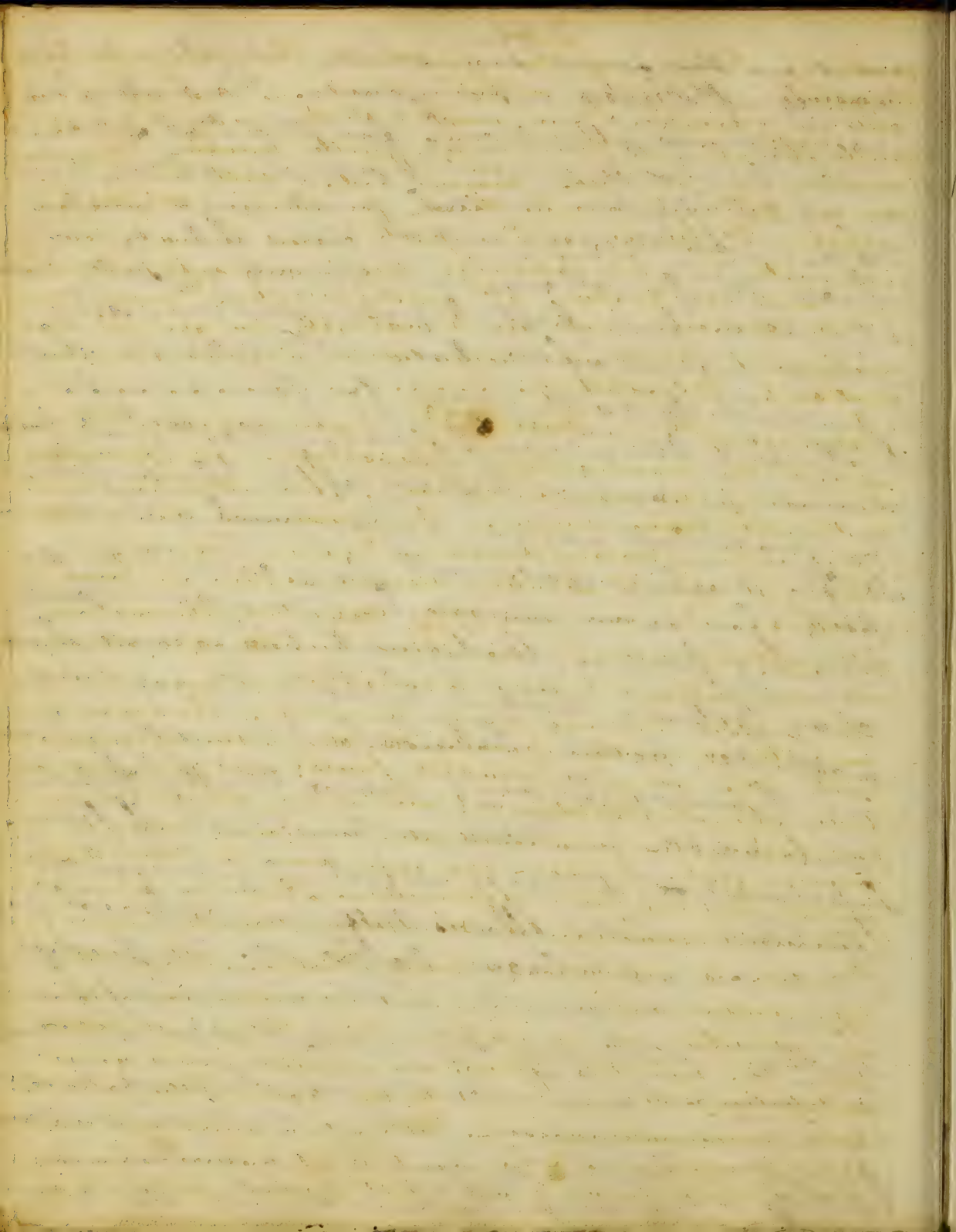
A person in languor, a little chilly, &c, requires the same remedy, whether his disease be inclined to gout, yellow fever, or pleurisy - namely, a gentle & equal stimulus; as profuse -

vicium - Darwin's theory is liable to the same objection as Cullen's - for no disease affects polition, association, &c, exclusively - Dr. B. divides the body into systems; as arterial, Nervous, visceral, &c, and arranges diseases according as they affect those systems. This arrangement he acknowledges to be imperfect,

but thinks it better than Darwin's, or Cullen's. Science is ^{like} an egg - forming theories is like holding it by the tail. Disease is an unit - think not that less attention is necessary after, thus simplifying diseases - It is even necessary to observe them more closely than nosology requires - The same disease will require different, and even opposite medi-

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is mostly obscured by the paper's texture and color.]

76.
-cious in the same day; which prescribes to the
Names of diseases never give. The seats of dis-
-cases demand attention. For morbid excitement
in the brain is much more dangerous than
the same degree in the joints or muscular
parts. A disease is that state of body in
which the functions are performed quiescently, with
difficulty. We first begin with the disease
of that system of the body call'd arterial; which
is improperly call'd fever - for fever signifies
heat, and there are fevers without heat - fever
consists in morbid action of the blood vessels -
the proximate cause is ipse morbus - the disease
itself. Morbid excitement alone constitutes dis-
-ease; for some diseases have no apparent marks
States of fever. Malignant, Gangrenous, Symp-
-cha, Bilious, Typhus, Typhoid, Synochoid, Syn-
-ochoid, Hectic, Febricula, Intermittent, Febr-
-ing, Fainting, Burning, cold & Chilly, Intesti-
-nal, &c, &c. - Premonitory signs of fever -
Lapitude, &c dulness; defect, or increase of
appetite; which shows itself in artificial
substances, as Tobacco, Coffee, &c. Excess or defi-
-ciency in the quantity of Urine - Costiveness or
diarrhea - Unusually dry or moist skin - or cold or
hot - disagreeable, or unusually correct dreams. In chil-
-dren crisp, or dry hair - putting the thumb in the
palm of the hand - dry tongue - headache, watery
-bulness or drowsiness. In cats the hair stands on



erob. &c. Treasure up those symptoms.. Remedies proper in
 this state - 1st Fasting - diluting drinks - 2^d. Rest - which con-
 sists in relaxation from work & study - going to bed. 3^d.
 gentle stimuli - as pediluvia - gentle sweats - balms, char-
 monile, sage, &c. teas - warm bed. a salt herring is gi-
 ven in Holland to excite thirst - for diluting drinks are
 useful - Dr Currie, of Liverpool, cured many by pouring
 cold water on his patients - this is only safe, where the
 humours are proper? 4th. Gentle purges - 5th. gentle vomits
 & the perspiration - cold air & water, &c.. We are told that
 malignant fever was prevented in Virginia & the West
 Indies by Bloodletting.

January 11th Lecture 3^d. I yesterday says Dr R. point
 ed out the disadvantages of Nosology. In Epidemics
 there can be no discrimination. Our attention must
 be directed to one disease. - In Epidemics there are some
 times as many seats of disease as there are viscera.
 Nosologist admit as many diseases as there are local af-
 fections. - In the year 1793, Agutary, Rheumatism,
 colic, efflorescence on the skin, heulsoes, &c. &c. all occurred,
 and were supposed by some to constitute so many diseases,
 when in fact but one disease prevailed. This is an in-
 consistency in the Nosologists - they admit of misplaced
 heat - Why not of misplaced fevers? and if of misplaced
 fever, why not of Epidemics? and of one disease? In our
 last lecture we mentioned the remedies proper in the
 forming state of fever - we come now to those that are
 proper after the fever is formed. - Such as lesser ex-
 -citement - Evacuants - Bloodletting, Vomits, purges & Gly-
 -sters, sweats, salivation, & lastly Blisters... Bloodletting to
 lessen excessive action, - induced by suppression of urine
 of perspiration, &c.. A plethora being thus induced -
 when the system is oppress^d. an equilibrium is restored
 by Resection. It is indicated by the habit of the patient -
 by the proximate cause. - It is not an unnatural remedy,
 as has been said - who would trust nature, when half a
 pint of blood drawn by art might prevent a natural & fee-

The first part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers. The list is as follows:

1	John
2	James
3	Robert
4	William
5	Thomas
6	Richard
7	Henry
8	George
9	Edward
10	Charles
11	Francis
12	John
13	James
14	Robert
15	William
16	Thomas
17	Richard
18	Henry
19	George
20	Edward
21	Charles
22	Francis
23	John
24	James
25	Robert
26	William
27	Thomas
28	Richard
29	Henry
30	George
31	Edward
32	Charles
33	Francis
34	John
35	James
36	Robert
37	William
38	Thomas
39	Richard
40	Henry
41	George
42	Edward
43	Charles
44	Francis
45	John
46	James
47	Robert
48	William
49	Thomas
50	Richard
51	Henry
52	George
53	Edward
54	Charles
55	Francis
56	John
57	James
58	Robert
59	William
60	Thomas
61	Richard
62	Henry
63	George
64	Edward
65	Charles
66	Francis
67	John
68	James
69	Robert
70	William
71	Thomas
72	Richard
73	Henry
74	George
75	Edward
76	Charles
77	Francis
78	John
79	James
80	Robert
81	William
82	Thomas
83	Richard
84	Henry
85	George
86	Edward
87	Charles
88	Francis
89	John
90	James
91	Robert
92	William
93	Thomas
94	Richard
95	Henry
96	George
97	Edward
98	Charles
99	Francis
100	John

The second part of the paper is a list of names and their corresponding numbers. The list is as follows:

101	John
102	James
103	Robert
104	William
105	Thomas
106	Richard
107	Henry
108	George
109	Edward
110	Charles
111	Francis
112	John
113	James
114	Robert
115	William
116	Thomas
117	Richard
118	Henry
119	George
120	Edward
121	Charles
122	Francis
123	John
124	James
125	Robert
126	William
127	Thomas
128	Richard
129	Henry
130	George
131	Edward
132	Charles
133	Francis
134	John
135	James
136	Robert
137	William
138	Thomas
139	Richard
140	Henry
141	George
142	Edward
143	Charles
144	Francis
145	John
146	James
147	Robert
148	William
149	Thomas
150	Richard
151	Henry
152	George
153	Edward
154	Charles
155	Francis
156	John
157	James
158	Robert
159	William
160	Thomas
161	Richard
162	Henry
163	George
164	Edward
165	Charles
166	Francis
167	John
168	James
169	Robert
170	William
171	Thomas
172	Richard
173	Henry
174	George
175	Edward
176	Charles
177	Francis
178	John
179	James
180	Robert
181	William
182	Thomas
183	Richard
184	Henry
185	George
186	Edward
187	Charles
188	Francis
189	John
190	James
191	Robert
192	William
193	Thomas
194	Richard
195	Henry
196	George
197	Edward
198	Charles
199	Francis
200	John

hemorrhage of 2 Quarts? A fever is seldom cured after the
 first paralytic. Physicians may save life but not prevent
 the course of disease but a copious bleeding in its
 forming state will cure it. Bloodletting checks nau-
 sea and vomiting in malignant fevers - renders fever
 more effectual - prepares the way for salivation
 checks profuse sweats - renders the pulse more fre-
 quent when too slow; & vice versa - removes a dry-
 ness and blackness from the tongue. The tongue
 has become moist while the blood was flowing.
 It prevents the effects of tartar and the absorbents.
 It lessens pain in every part of the body - prevents
 chilliness - checks purgatives, diarrhoea, &c. after astrin-
 gents have been given in pain - It removes co-
 nsumption, &c. which afflicts on the Liver fever formerly
 common - bloodletting has removed it. Dr. R. has
 never had but 2 cases of it. It prevents the gangre-
 nous state of fever; but not the chronic state,
 as Dr. R. once thought. There are times when
 the chronic state of fever is epidemic, & blood-
 letting will not prevent it - Timidity & not Temeri-
ty ought to be ascribed to bloodletters. Bloodletting pre-
 vents relapses. It has been forbidden in summer
 weather, but this is a mistake - being born in a
 warm climate often renders it more necessary.
 It is sometimes more necessary in weak than ro-
 bust persons - We would throw more of the car-
 -ge of a weak than a strong vessel in a
 storm at sea - Strength is not a disease. The
 business of a physician is to procure for morbid
action - It would be as absurd for a physician

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 description of the country, and the manner in which
 the different parts are situated. The second part
 contains a list of the principal towns, and the
 names of the different families who inhabit them.
 The third part is a list of the principal
 occupations, and the manner in which they are
 carried on. The fourth part is a list of the
 principal manufactures, and the manner in which
 they are carried on. The fifth part is a list of
 the principal exports, and the manner in which
 they are carried on. The sixth part is a list of
 the principal imports, and the manner in which
 they are carried on. The seventh part is a list
 of the principal articles of commerce, and the
 manner in which they are carried on. The eighth
 part is a list of the principal articles of
 consumption, and the manner in which they are
 carried on. The ninth part is a list of the
 principal articles of luxury, and the manner in
 which they are carried on. The tenth part is a
 list of the principal articles of necessity, and
 the manner in which they are carried on.

to govern his prescriptions by the strength of his patient, as for a Saylor to make ^{the} cloaths of a pious man larger than those of a pauper disabled. Infancy & childhood are no objections to bloodletting. Instance Dr R.'s own children - old age is no objection - It is more necessary - Botallus recommends it 100 years ago - The system becomes plethoric between 50 & 60 - This period of men-
-struation does not forbid it - we ought to bleed more freely at that time - also in pregnancy - Fainting after bleeding is no objection - neither is sweating - neither is sweating, but it is a loud call for it, when profuse - Dissolved blood, and blood devoid of inflammatory crust, has been considered as an objection to bloodletting, but this is a great mistake - an undue proportion of serum is no objection; nor are petechiae on the skin - the long duration of fever is no objection, instance a young man who was bled 16 times after the fever had continued 20 days - By forsaking nosology we are led to attend to the disease - The name Nervous should be banished from the nomenclature of diseases! - Cullen considered nervous diseases as most important. - Women who die immediately after delivery die of Syncope & not from loss of blood. - January 15th Lect 54th
Bloodletting continued. Few people censure copious U. S. in pleury. Unity of Disease, no matter what the remote cause is the morbid action requires the same remedy. - As in a storm bleak ~~at~~ in a vessel at sea, the danger is the same whether

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whether the wind come from the east, west, north or south
or whether the leak be on the larboard or Starboard side.
So N.S. is as necessary in helioids, malignant & fevers
as in pleurisy. —

Purges are useful in the early stages of
diseases but often dangerous in the latter.

Vomits are useful in diseases of a mild cha-
racter, but are unsafe in many diseases - espe-
cially where there is great determination to the
head.

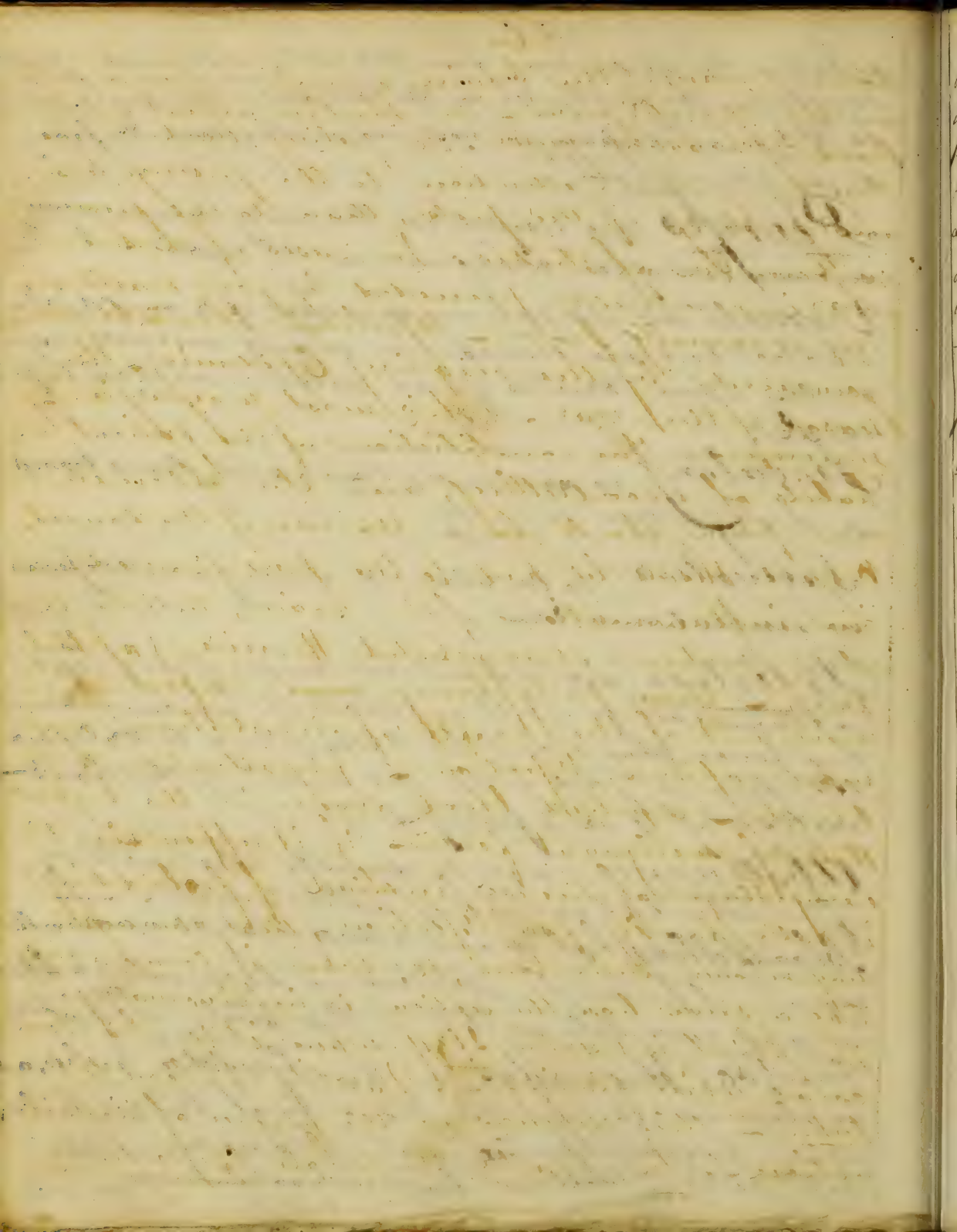
Sweating is an uncertain and sometimes
a dangerous remedy.

Salivation is too slow for malignant fever
is uncertain. &

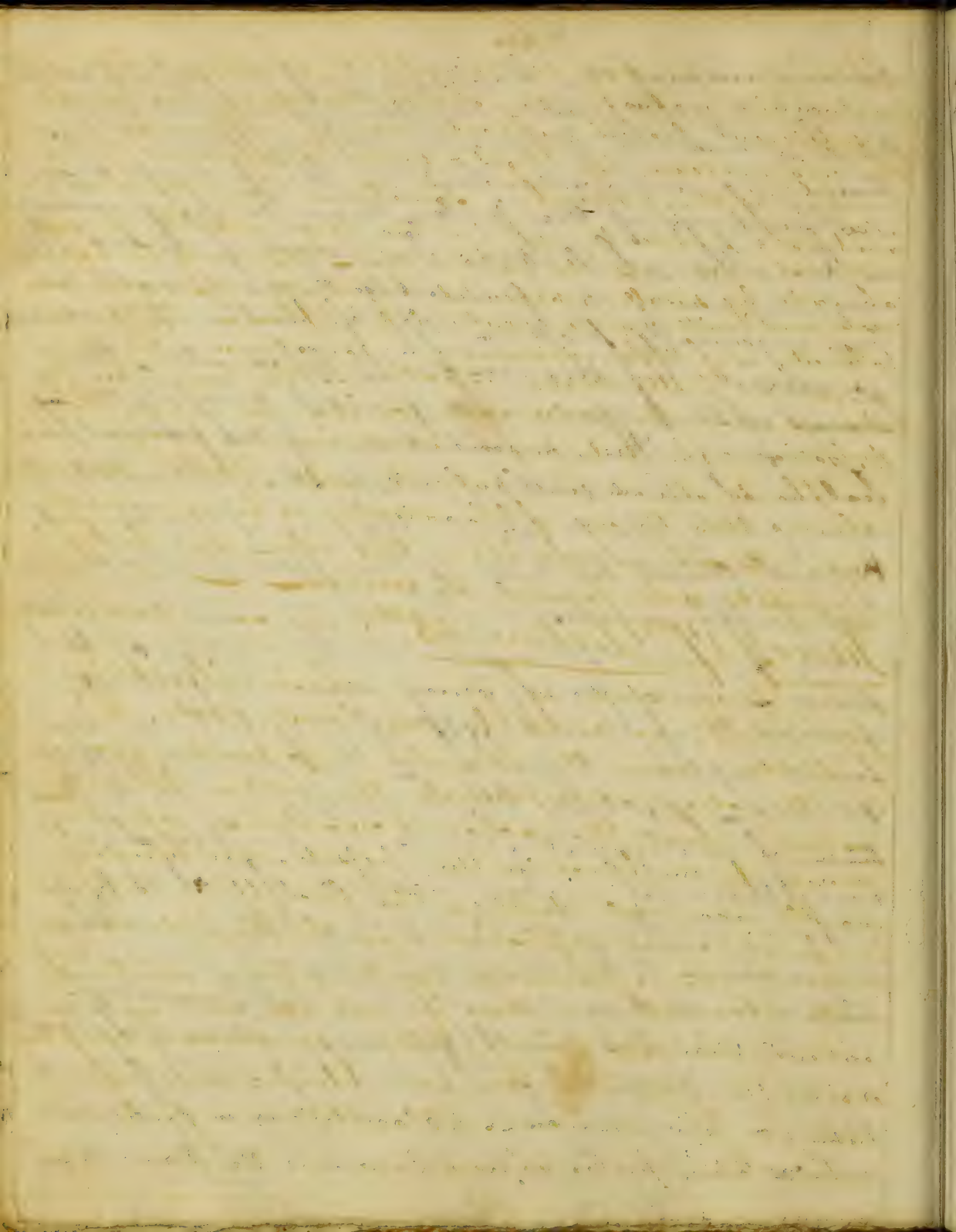
Blisters are useful in cases of topical
inflammation - but in violent inflamma-
tory fever, they are like attempting to bale wa-
ter from a ship with the palm of the hand
instead of 2 or 3 pumps. —

Abstinence acts by directly abstracting
stimulus, but is often of little avail. —

Bloodletting has many advantages over all
them - it may be applied as soon as you like
in any quantity suited to the state of the pa-
tient, &c. It is useful in the Synocha pulse; as
in pleurisy, &c. in the slow, but tense pulse,
as in Hydrocephalic state of fever - in the
soft pulse without frequency or fulness, as in



some diseases of the brain, & peripneumonia pectoris -
 in the depress'd pulse - in short in almost every
 kind of morbid pulse. In feeling the pulse you
 should pay more attention to the fullness, tension,
 and quickness of the pulse, than to the frequency
 or number of strokes. In cases of disease which
 were immediately preceded by good health, bleed-
 -ing is generally proper - Repetition should be
 governed by the reigning Epidemic, the
 season of the year - It is most necessary in dry
summers - The constitution of the patient, his
 habits of bloodletting, and the climate he
 came from, should govern the use of the lancet.
 Regard should be had to the part diseas'd, as
 in inflammation of the brain, testicles, blad-
 -der, rectum strangulated Hernia, & apoplex-
ia - those parts being more important, or
 more out of the parts of circulation, require
 more copious repetition - pay attention to the
 blood - discolour'd blood occurs in the highest
 state of malignant fever - if it appears in the
 early stage of disease instead of forbidding,
 it calls plainly for repetition, that the vessels +
 may recover their tone, &c. When it forms a cup
 like a sand box the action is inflammatory -
 The blood is usually sizey when it is of a Claret
color while flowing - Quantity of blood to be
taken - this depends on the degree of morbid
 action - In health the whole 25 pounds



of blood are necessary to the support of animal life - but
 in prostrated action, sometimes the 1/4 of this quantity
 is sufficient for its support - as, in inflammation of
 the eyes and ears, less light & sound is sufficient to the
 hearing of the patient - Sometimes when the blood is
 abstracted suddenly, and in too large quantity, the system
 will not react, and the patient dies - this may be happily
 abated by small & repeated bleedings - the system re-
 acts and will bear a greater loss of blood - The part where
 to bleed, is of little consequence - sometimes arterially
 might be better than v. s. - The time when, is
 always when the pulse calls for it - In intermittents,
 operation should be performed during the paroxysm, hence
 we should attend our patients well. Dr. B. utterly dis-
 claims this theory of bloodletting as being originally
 his - He only revived it in this city - and he hopes
 his pupils will forward its exertions -

Jan^y 4th Lecture 5th. we come now to con-

sider those states of fever, wherein bloodletting is
forbidden; or must be cautiously used. It is
 forbidden when the stimulus is so sudden & powerful
 in its action, as to prostrate the system below re-
 action - here the action & circulation is kept up
 merely by the blood in the vessels - and bleeding
 would accelerate death - the first thing to be done
 in such cases, is friction & gentle stimulants - as
 warmths, &c. afterwards we may begin cautiously
 with bloodletting - thus if you are call'd in to a
 patient that has fainty fits, or symptoms of a prostration
 excite the system before you bleed; then begin by
 taking a few ounces - Bloodletting is forbidden
 where the pulse is very low, and the Brain and

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other viscera engaged - excitement suffocated, as above
 stated - Phlebotomy is forbidden in malignant fever
 after the 3^d day, if it be the first time of bleed-
 -ing, i.e. if the patient have not been bled be-
 -fore - gentle purges, Blisters, & salivation are
 the best. If you have bled before or purged
 freely, and engorgement is prevented, you may some-
 times bleed afterwards. In Cinchona Maligna,
 when the pulse makes no resistance, though
 full, i.e. Sympus, you must not bleed, except at first.
 Use cordials, Blisters, &c. Phlebotomy must be used
 cautiously in drunkards; - though their arteries
 are in violent prostrated action, it is a mere
soap-bubble - soon vanishing - we should use pur-
 -ges, sweats, &c. The pulse and blood must not
 govern us in respect to Phlebotomy in old peo-
 -ple - Other circumstances must govern the
 use of lancet - Never forget, gentlemen, says
 Dr. W. the change which takes place in the
 pulses of old people. In some cases of plague,
 attended with morbid purple, imperceptible
 pulse, &c. the actual cautery applied to the
 arms & legs, was the only effectual remedy - Blood-
 -letting was always fatal - purges & salivation
 did service. In some other similar torpid ca-
 -ses, the sensibility was restored by first washing
 in warm water - whipping the legs - then apply-
 -ing ligatures, below the knees, and stimulating the

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~~By~~ making longitudinal incisions below the
 knees, and discharging the blood in warm water...
 This torpor, in the Yellow fever in a Lady of
 Philadelphia, was removed by a candle falling
 on, & burning her breast badly. Bloodletting should
 be prohibited in cases of ~~fever~~ external in-
~~flammation~~ determination, as phlegmon, after
 the suppurative process has begun, it retards
 suppuration. However in suppurated breasts, &c.
 when the whole system is excited into an inflam-
 matory action, bleeding is necessary. Comits
 are useful in cases of moderate fever - Cynanche
 trachealis - &c, &c, - To be effectual, they should
 be repeated 3 or 4 times a day - or they will be
 like the Indians sleeping on a single feather on
 a rock, and taking it as a criterion, to judge of
 the softness of a feather bed - Cholera morbus is
 a bilious fever cured by nature, and we might pro-
 - bably often cure bilious fever by exciting an arti-
 - ficial cholera. The Antimoniated tartre of
 potash is the best emetic; but remember the
 superiority of venesection in the cure of fevers.
 Purges are good in bilious fevers - Calomel &
 jalap, or rhubarb, are the best purges in bili-
 - ous fevers. Satts, castor oil,enna, &c, in other
 fevers - Scammony is a good drastic. Sweating
 medicines should be given 3 or 4 days together.

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Warm bath is a doubtful remedy - if it do no good it always does harm - it fatigues the patient. Cold Bath is more doubtful - The ablution of cold water is much better. A great load of bedcloaths in the beginning of a fever is often useful. Moving a perspiring man over the patient half an hour produces a copious sweat - as do jugs of warm water applied to the feet, legs, thighs, &c, putting head and all in - dry the cloaths will induce sweat; but the patient should put out his head as soon as difficult respiration comes on. Bloodletting is a more delicate remedy. Ablution of cold water accelerates the action of mercury & Dr. N. was calumniated for this practice, but he was authorized, both by other practitioners, and other practitioners by success. Where Colic - mel falls, turbith mineral, and corrosive sublimate will salivate. Colic may be given to children on bread and butter. Roumies which abstract stimulus. 1st. cold air - in cases of weak pulse and cool skin it is always dangerous. In fevers, take the patient out of bed, or oblige him to sit up, or lay but a sheet over him, when his skin is hot and dry, & his pulse firm. 2^d. cold water - to be used in similar cases. pounded ice applied to the head in a blad-

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96.
der is a good remedy in some fevers - it is not so
safe when applied to other parts. but is never dan-
gerous to the head; as heat mostly concentrates
there. Abstinence is good in fevers - rest also.
apple water is a good drink in fevers; as are
all diluting drinks - apples should not be roast-
ed to make apple water; but paired and
sliced thin, and boiling water poured on them,
dried apples will do nearly as well as fresh
ones - Nitre always renders the pulse slow.
-er - it is not good in bilious. ^{fever} Soluble tartar,
and sal. Glaub are better. Ipecacuanha
may be substituted for tart: emetic, when
the latter is inconvenient. Seneka root
is a vegetable antimonial, or nauseant. . . .
Sugar of lead lessens arterial action - as it is
said, does Digitalis - Dr. R. does not recommend
these two last. - P. scription is preferable to reduce
arterial action. - Sweet oil externally applied, in
plague & synocha fever, has been used with success;
though some say not - it is useful in local in-
flammation, as rheumatism, &c. . . There are other
methods of reducing great morbid action; Capt.
Cook was cured of Rheumatism by friction -
I has been cured by hard labor. Indians cure
great morbid action, as rheumatism, &c. by hang-
ing by the arm or by affected, or a limb of

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fever - Indians also expose themselves in hot ovens, and then run and jump into cold rivers to cure fever. Dr. R. thinks this has succeeded only in the forming stage of fever; - that by this experiment, excitement was converted into excitability - this mode of practice is violent to the constitution and to nature - it is a great deal worse than bloodletting - and may be one reason why Indians so soon look old. -

January 18th Lecture 50th. Typhoid state of fever. It is the jail and puerperal fever of authors. Huxham has described it under the name of Nervous. Dr. R. has seen it bear 2 or 3 bleedings - the puerperal fever is a true Typhoid fever or intermediate state between synocha and typhus. Typhoid fever was once prevalent in Philadelphia; but is seldom seen now. It differs from Bilious fever in occurring at all times - it arises from human and the bilious, ^{fever} from marsh miasmata; the bowels in typhoid fever are but little affected - there is but small disposition to sweat. Yellow fever sometimes assumes this form. Typhoid fever often requires medicines of opposite nature - sometimes it requires bleeding - at others, stimuli. If the pulse be full at first, a gentle bleeding is best -

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as it prepares the way for cordials. Emetics in the beginning of typhoid fever, repeated every 2 or 3 days, act almost as specifics in uniting the Typhoid Knot. Where these are objected to, nauseating medicines should be used... Gangrenous state of fever, is known by the hemorrhages from the mouth, nose, uterus, bowels, &c. It sometimes follows inflammatory fever, sometimes occurs in yellow fever. - It is called the adynamic state of fever - is sometimes caused by the improper use of stimulants. Low Typhus fever is attended with low pulse - firm & fawling tongue. It sometimes follows inflammatory fevers, and sometimes is arri- ginal. Dr. Robinson had unparalleled success in the treatment of this fever, when the patients were brought into the hospital in the typhus state, by giving Bark in large doses. A number of external & internal stimuli are given in this disease - when one fails, we should take them in rotation. at the beginning of this fever, if the excitability be not exhausted, we should begin with the

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mildest tonics; and gradually increase their ~~strength~~
 strength. But if the excitability be worn out,
 we should begin with the strongest, viz. Bark
 Wine is an agreeable cordial, in this state
 of fever, it may be given largely in this fever,
 without causing intoxication. port wine is next
 to be prefer'd. We should always add port
 when small liquor is prescribed. for reasons men-
 tioned formerly. Volatile Alkali is a va-
 luable remedy in this disease. it acts chief-
 ly by its stimulus. Opium is a stimulus.
 is a valuable remedy in this disease. Some
 stimuli act on the blood vessels; as Bark, &c.
 some on the glands, and lymphatics; as Mer-
 cury, some on the nerves as Ether, some
 on the muscles, &c. But opium acts on we-
ry part of the body. An opium pill was
 given secretly by Dr. N. to a patient in ty-
 phus fever, who had tremors, &c. with the
 happiest effects. This was at the commencement
 of his practice; and he has since used, and found
 it an invaluable remedy. Sleep may be procur'd
 after by 5 or 10 drops of Laudium, when 40 or 50
 would have kept the patient awake. When the
 patient is wakeful after a dose of opium, it is
 often caused by the dose being too large than too

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small.. when you prescribe bark in this disease if call'd in early, give the infusion.. Mercury is a stimulus; and is useful in this disease.. too much cannot be said in favor of pure air in Typhus fever - but not cold air - the latter is dangerous - the room should be ventilated - the bed without curtains - and situated in the middle of the room - remote from the walls. —

January 19th. Lecture 3rd - we resume the subject of typhus fever - where the patient cannot be removed into pure air, the air should be purified, and all causes of offensiveness removed. Fires are useful, and where there are no fire places make it in the middle of the room, and the smoke will ascend.. Where the floods are offensive, discharging them in cold water will prevent the offensive vapor. Ground floors are useful in preventing contagion - they absorb it this kind of floors was introduced into the military hospitals during the revolutionary war, by Doct. Silton, and was found to be very effectual. Smoke is a preventative of fevers - the deflagration of nitre has been used for purifying fever wards. Anger has affected a crisis in this state of fever - as likewise has fear - but hope is the cordial which we have most in our power, and which should be very neatly exhibited. we should

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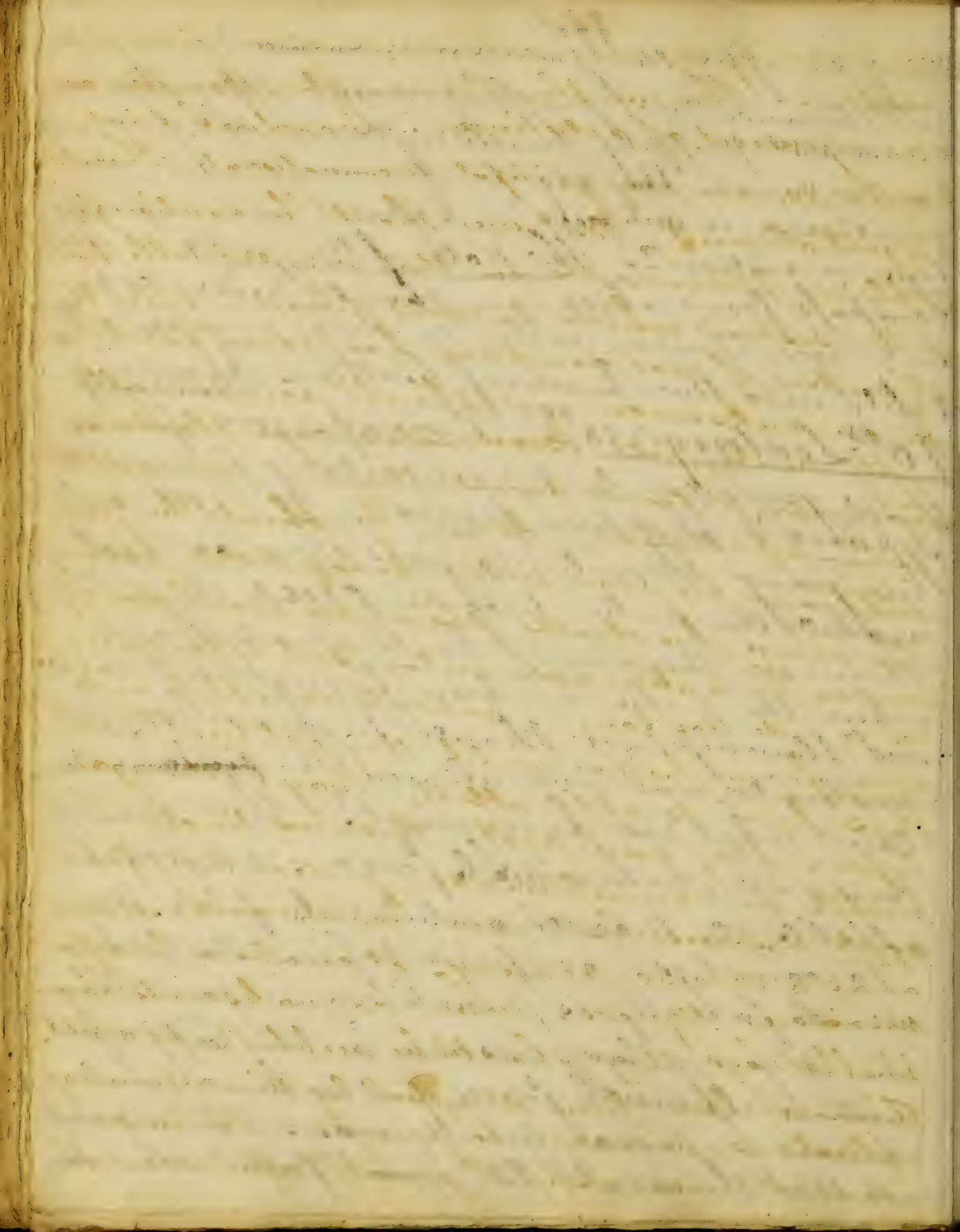
always relate agreeable circumstances - such as, other
 people who have been dispirited of, or very ill, and have
 recovered, &c. - but we should also inform them,
 with a steady countenance, of their danger - as
 it is best both for their temporal & future affairs.
 Dr. R. thinks it is best to have the wife made
 for if it be met, the patient continually thinks
 of it, and with it associates the idea of death.
 while we are pouring in medicines per os &
per anum, we should not neglect other ap-
 plications - as cataplasms, blisters, warm water,
 cold water, this last tho, is doubtful in this
 state; - Caustics, as they cause more inflam-
 mation and greater subsequent discharge, are
 very good in the lithargies state.. Aliment in
 Typhus fever - animal food has been condemn'd,
 in this state of fever, as tending to putrifac-
 tion - but Dr. R. has seen it by indulging
 his patients in ham, chicken, &c.. The appetite
 should not be allowed to regulate the quantity
 in this state of fever - for patients often
 have no appetite when food is proper, & vice
versa, patients should ^{not} get up in this disease -
 they should be confined to bed. Purges are often
 dangerous; for the patient sometimes dies upon the
 abstraction of the stimulus of the feces in the
 low state of this disease - The urine should not
 be allowed to stagnate in the bladder - it

should be drawn off, if the power of the will over
 the bladder be destroyed? if the pulse be full,
 the patient may be allow^d to sleep - otherwise not -
 For life is weaker in the sleeping than waking
 state - they should be attended to, during sleep, if
 possible - Dr. R. calls these forms of disease, states
 of fever - for they often change 3 or 4 times a
 day - & we should change the medicine accord-
 -ingly; without the fear, or at least regardless,
 of being call^d whimsical - We ought indeed,
 never to prescribe for the name but for the
condition, or state of the disease - If a
 physician could be always with his patients,
 and prescribe for every change, &c. it would be
 hardly possible for him to die!!! - Few books
 are to be depended on for the regulation of
 practice in fevers. - The state of the
pulse, quillman says Dr. R. The state
of the Pulse. I repeat it again ~~that~~
of The state of the Pulse, must guide
 us in all our prescriptions. - Dr. R. once taught,
 that Typhus ~~pulse~~ fever was owing to the want
 of sufficient early bleeding. - But he now renoun-
 -ces it - he believes it original.

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Many die after the fever is com- ~~pletely~~ ^{slightly} ce-
-red, because not properly treated afterwards, be-
-cause not properly treated afterwards. patients
are as much the objects of medical care after
the disease is subdued as before. until a proper
tone is restored. The state of the pulse is the
compass from which we should never take
our eyes, if we wish to steer our patient
safely into the haven of health. January
20th Lecture 58th. Convalescence from

fevers generally; but particularly from
Typhoid & Typhus fevers. It is the rule
in giving stimuli; to give them on if they
make the pulse become full & slow but
otherwise they must be suspended and
when the pulse has been brought to fullness
and slowness, we should suspend the sti-
-mulant, and give aliment to ~~sustain~~ ^{maintain}
-tain what we have gained. - There are six
forms of Autumnal fever. a defect of
appetite, &c, succeeds autumnal fever. Ana-
-sarcous legs - confusion of intellect - the
moral faculty is sometimes impaired by
it. A young lady was once in this City affect-
-ed with autumnal fever, and in her convales-
-cence, her moral faculty was much impaired
- so that she would tell great falsehoods. The



was cured by exercise, cool air, &c. of her fibrous pro-
 -pensity. This we should remember for the en-
 -couragement of relatives. Cordial drinks -
 -porter, &c. are very grateful to convalescents. Chocolate
 is a good aliment. But we should be cautious in
 applying Stimulants in that very excitable state
 of the system which succeeds disease - even the
 stimulus of good company has proved fatal. In
 convalescence we should remove all
 empty vials, pill Boxes, bits of rags, plasters, &c.
 from the patients room - they keep up a debili-
 -tating association. Indeed he should be remo-
 -ved from his room where he lay sick. he should
 also change his cloaths - shave his beard - and as
 soon as he is able ride out. But take care
 not to ride too long. Patients are apt to ride
 away from home until they get tired, and
 then have to ride all the way back again
 before they can rest. Hurams tincture is
 useful in convalescence; particularly from
 acute diseases - but never in chronic diseases,
 or as a chronic remedy. It creates a love for
 spiritous liquors. When convalescents have
 swelled legs, they should be rubbed upwards.
 Tumors have been dispersed by stimulating ap-
 -plications, according to Pringle. Children of
 -ten take on rapid growth after diseases.

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Some people grow suddenly fat after diseases, or even while sick. The plague in London rendered some barren women fruitful probably by accumulating excitability - attend to this explanation. Pectic fever is often confounded with Intermittent fever - sweats sometimes succeed the chill of Pectic fever, but gives no relief. Patients are chilly during the sweating. Swellings often come on & go off suddenly. Some times, but seldom, consecutive patients have no fever - patients seldom complain of headach in Pectic fever, as they generally do in Intermittent. Abscesses in the body - particularly the joints - Menorrhagia - Leucorrhoea - obstructions of bile, &c. cause this disease. It is as much insulated as any other disease - It is confined entirely to the Arterial System. No cure which may be entirely depended on, has been discovered. A milky diet is the best - occasional bloodletting, &c. Dr. R. has compared it to Hercules' shirt, which could not be cut nor torn off - but must be shaken off by riding on horseback. Bark, Steel, Swinging, &c. &c. have but little effect.

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Intermittent fever 116. The Tertian appears to be the only original type of fever - Dumb ague, so called, is that state of intermittent fever, which is not accompanied with chills - ~~It~~ or is it a remittent?

January 21st Lecture 39th - Intermitting fever was once incurable - Cromwell and King James died with it - In Spain, at the present day, they count its duration, not by days & weeks, - but by months & years - Most of the diseases of the hospital have arisen from ill treated intermittents - There are 2 Indications in the cure of Intermittents. 1st. To moderate the force of the paroxysm; and 2nd. to prevent its return - The chilly fit is shortest in the quotidian type - longer in the tertian - & longest in the quartan - Intermittents seldom occur in climates which are very hot or very cold. Bleeding is proper in intermittents during the paroxysm, when attended with pain. Purges are proper during the paroxysm - and gentle Emetics prevent determination to the viscera, by changing the action from centrifugal to Centrifugal - Laudnum may be given in the paroxysm when the pulse is Syphus - Bark has been given in this state, and properly - but Laudnum is generally sufficient - Some

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Physicians say they never wait, but pour in the Bark;
 and with great success - This may be strictly true in a
 typhus state, but otherwise must be wrong. This shows
 the necessity of attending to the state of the pulse sys-
 tem - it enables us to explain those facts without be-
 ing seduced by them. - Mode of preventing a return
of the paroxysm - Liquid Laudnum given just be-
 fore the fit is expected, will very often prevent its
 recurrence. Warm bath - but Dr. R. does not recom-
 mend this; he has seen it do harm. - Heating drinks,
 riding on horseback - Stramonium - Eupatorium
gentian and all the bitters - Terror, &c. The Eupatori-
um is prepared as follows - to 2 drachms of the
leaves & flowers, add half a pint of boiling water,
 and give a table spoon full every ^{hour} ~~hour~~. It is a firm eme-
tic, purgative, & diaphoretic - a vegetable Antimon-
ial. - But Bark is the radical remedy for in-
 termittent fever - the substance is the best. if
 it purges, add a few drops of Laudnum - if it con-
 stipate, a little rhubarb should be joined with it.
 It should be taken either in Milk, wine, or porter,
 Porter is a good vehicle - the taste of it so predomi-
 nates that the bark does not taste disagreeably. -
 When taken in milk, it should not be suffered to re-
 main long mixt, with it, before taking it, or it will
 impart every thing disagreeable to it. It should be used
 lowered immediately. Another way of preparing the
 bark is this. R^y. A pound of Bark - two pounds of
 brown sugar - and a gallon of water - let it ferment,
 and it will be an agreeable medicine. - If the

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stomach will not receive nor retain the bark in any
 food, we must use bark-jackets, Blisters, and baths...
 Bark was discovered to be medicinal by an Indian
 and introduced into practice by a Jesuit - It was scouted
 by regular bred physicians! by M. D.'s! and revived by
 a quack! how degrading to science! No difference is ne-
 cessary in the practice in Autumn and spring - always
 prescribe to the state of the pulse, or disease... Attacks
 of disease are like squalls at sea which lay the vessel
 on her broad side - the best way to weather the storm
 is to cut the halyards - it prevents damage to the hull!
 So bleeding and purging is cutting the halyards of the
 constitution; and the vessel rights! Intermittents ap-
 -pear sometimes in the form of cholera morbus. Efflo-
 -rescence - in the form of periodical blindness, &c. The
 most frequent form in which intermittent fever dis-
 -guises itself, is dysentery - or febris introverta of Sy-
 -denham - It should be treated as the disease of which
 it is a symptom - Sometimes it requires bleeding -
 but the bark combined with Laudanum will gene-
 -rally cure it, when purges & Laudanum will be in-
 -effectual - Intermittent fever and mild gonorrhoea
 have alternated - So have swelled legs, & fever. There
 is nothing so important as to be acquainted with the
 monarchy & mixture of diseases... The effects of inter-
 -mittent fever, are jaundice, - enlargement of the spleen
 dropsy, &c. &c. These are much less frequent now than for-
 -merly, owing to the use of the bark & Laudanum -
 Febriculae - is best treated first by N.jection, then
 blisters, then opium. - Sometimes all the forms of

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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fever occur in the same person. first he has had malignant fever, suffused eyes, &c. one bleeding has reduced it to simple inflammatory fever - another bleeding to intermittent fever - then after the crisis he had febricula - What becomes of Nosology now? The malignant state of fever is when the whole system is prostrated - the system is too powerfully impress'd to react immediately - The gangrenous state of fever is a highly inflammatory fever, which runs on to the putrid state - Dynocha is an acute inflammatory disease; as in pleurisy, &c. Dynoches is rather less - muscular action is not much reduced. Dynochoid, weaker still - Typhus, - Intermittent, & Febricula - and some have so.

January 22^d. Lecture 60th. - We will often, or at least, sometimes meet with Typhoid & Typhus fever combined with pleurisy - Febricula & malignant fever combined in the walking state - and they will require bark & wine on the second day, or after the first bleeding; or after the first bleeding - this will teach us to lay aside the burthen of Nosology: and attend to the state of the disease - to see our patients often - and forget the name of their disease - Critical days - Not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the works of Hippocrates on critical days, is probably true - In the equal climate of Greece diseases might have been similar in the times of crisis - After the eleventh day, fevers put on the quartan type; and terminate on the 14th, 17th, & 20th days - Tertian is the only original type of fever.

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Dr. Balfour rejects Hippocrates critical days, & adopts
critical periods - which he ascribes to the influence
of the moon - The moon influences the tides, &
hastens the putrefaction of meat. Dr. Balfour ob-
serves that the full & change of the moon is always
the worst - this was the case in the east-indies -
and is said to be the case in fourth America - Dr.
Jackson says 17 cases out of 60 of continued
fever terminated on critical days - There must be
then, says Dr. R. some ground for the doctrine -
Death is sometimes protracted beyond them. - -
prognosis - embracing critical days and all other
signs - sore-throat was one year a fatal symptom,
and another favorable - and so of hemorrhage from
the mouth. Black vomit - half closed eyes - and cold
beneath, are fatal symptoms in adults - but not
always in children - for they are more tenacious
of life - Many men have died on the sight of
black vomit - We may judge pretty correctly
of the violence, duration & termination of disease,
from the force and duration of the peracute cause.
If the disease were induced by an hour or two's
fatigue, instead of 2 or 3 days, we may expect a
slight fever. The more diffused a disease is over the
body the better; provided reaction be not prevent-
ed - It is unfavorable for the paroxysm to oc-
cur on even days - the also are apt to terminate
on even days; & vice versa.. When a patient has

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more pain, in a violent disease, after bleeding, it is always favorable: (as pain in the head after Operation for vertigo,) though the patient thinks he is worse and ignorant practitioners are apt to join with him. - When the wrist is cold and the hand warm, it is a fatal symptom. - partial warmth & coldness are unfavorable. - There are 3 natural appearances of the body which sometimes occur in malignant fevers, and which uniformly presage a fatal termination; viz. a natural temperature of body - a natural pulse, and a natural appearance of the tongue. patients have been known to deceive their physicians respecting the appearance of the tongue, by moistening it, &c. - Half closed eyes in adults, except in dysentery, is generally a fatal sign - insensibility to cold or heat is unfavorable - as are tinnitus aërum, and insensibility to blisters -

It is favorable for the patient to look quickly round at any one entering the room. The Hippocratic countenance is unfavorable - it is a sharp nose - sunk eyes - hollow temples - hard, dry, smooth forehead - cold, retracted ears - blue, or livid, and palish countenance, &c. - patients sometimes favour their ancestors after death, who have not while living. paraphrenia is unfavorable. apthoria modo &c. - Hanging the lower jaw, and sliding down in bed, are bad symptoms as are obstinate

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costiveness, or involuntary discharge of feces. -
 After a stulticidium of air from the bowels,
 which has contaminated the atmosphere of
 the whole room, if Cræpitus come on it
 is a good sign - it shews a recovery of volun-
 tary power over the sphincter Ani. - Suppres-
 sion of urine is bad - putrid or catarrhus
 smell is generally a ~~fatal~~ symptome. - When
 the skin becomes suddenly soft after being dry it
 is favorable. - A redness of a former blister or
 a fresh meaning of it, is favorable - a return of
 gonorrhœa is a good sign. - Hemorrhages are fa-
 vorable in the beginning of fever - but fatal
 in the close of it. It is more favorable from
 the anus and kidneys, than from the liver
 and lungs. - A priapism is generally a good
 sign. - It sometimes it precedes death -
 Haller once knew it to continue 2 hours af-
 ter death. - Silent delirium is more unfa-
 vorable than talkative. - a good temper in
 the beginning of fever is a good sign; and
 an irritable temper in the close of fever is
 also favorable, and e contra.

January 24th Lecture 61th. - patients when very
 low, have been recovered by exciting very strongly
 the desire of life. As in placing them on the
 shore of the gauges at low water - when the tide
 returns, they crawl off by the power this excitement

The first part of the paper is a list of names
 and addresses of the members of the
 Association. The names are written in
 full, and the addresses are given in
 detail. The list is arranged in
 alphabetical order, and the names are
 written in a clear, legible hand.
 The second part of the paper is a
 list of the names of the members of
 the Association, who have been
 elected to the office of Secretary.
 The names are written in full, and
 the addresses are given in detail.
 The list is arranged in alphabetical
 order, and the names are written in
 a clear, legible hand.

affords - though they could not move before!
 All fevers are more or less disposed to the tertian
 form; and we should give tonics upon the
 intermediate days - prognosis is always un-
 certain - patients will recover after all the
 bad symptoms - and die under the good - there
 is no fever without danger. Not no danger
 so great but they may recover. When press-
 ed for a prognosis - say, I have seen some
 who were worse, recover - and some who
 appeared better, die - this is the best rule
 to creep out at. we should never give a
 patient over. Bilious state of fever.

This appears in nearly all the forms of yellow
 fever - the pulse is synochus in this fe-
 ver: i.e. full, pound, but not tense. -
 Bleed if the pulse call for it - give vomits
 purges, &c. never force bark, &c. on the sto-
 mach if it reject it - apply it otherwise - In
 inflammatory bilious fever, bleed, give mer-
 curial purges, &c. In 1798 a boy died
 of M. Fever 10 days after black vomit had stop-
 ped - black vomit is generally preceded by a
 brown and then a black tongue - but D.R.
 has seen it with a natural tongue. -
 In one case of M. Fever a man attempted to
 bite his attendants - If he had been bitten
 by a mad dog, it would have been ascribed to
 canine madness - this shows the unity of

1310
The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
description of the country and its resources. It
then proceeds to a detailed account of the
various branches of industry and commerce
which are carried on in the country. The
author then discusses the political and
social condition of the country, and
concludes with a summary of the
state of the country at the present time.

disease - . One man complained only of pain in
the calves of his legs - a girl of pain in her
toes only - . Some cases of supuration occurred -
A redness of the eyes, which if not removed by
antiphlogistic remedies, proved generally fatal -
Swimming has often induced yellow fever -
quinine seldom failed - fractures have indu-
ced it - . A long interval, as much as 3 weeks
/ but after 11 or 5 days / has occurred between the
remote and exciting causes - . In 1798 several
walking states of fever occurred - . The system
was often depress'd below reaction; and such
causes were call'd by some, Typhus fever - . Y.
Fever has appeared to be combined with Cy-
= manche trachealis; yet it was but one solid
= case, / viz. Y. Fever / determined to the trachea.
Occurred several times in the same persons - .
The yellow fever terminated - by Hemorrhage -
convulsions - pains in the calves of the legs -
by a total absence of pain - vomiting & hic-
= cup - . The mind was often torpid without
delirium - the brain sometimes suffered in-
= flammation - water was found in the ven-
= tricles - . Cause and effect are by no means in
proportion in the human body - a slight wound
will cause dreadful symptoms, and vice versa
In some cases of Y. fever, the stomach cups
after most inflammation when the patient had no
vomiting - When the pulse does not inform
of this internal state, it is happy for us that it

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1311.
is indicated by pain, &c... Dr. Physick has proved
that black vomit is caused by a morbid secre-
-tion in the stomach. - Black matter is often
discharged from carbuncles. The ~~two~~ Liver &
Kidneys sometimes secrete a black matter when
diseased. The Origin of this fever was do-
-mestic - from gutters, ponds, &c. &c. &c. Method
of cure - Dr. Mease lost 200 ounces of blood -
where the system was depressed. Below reaction.
bleeding was thought improper; and nature often
performed the operations herself, from the gums
in 3 or 4 days. - In this state Dr. R. gave
some Emetics with advantage. - - -

January 25th Lecture 62nd .. To several pa-
-tients in the yellow fever of 1798, Dr. R. gave
2 Emetics - in some cases Bile was discharged, but
not always. - He reduced the pulse to the emetic
point - prepared the stomach, by emetics for
other medicines. - In case of great prostration
of strength, 30 grs.!! of Tart: Emetic!!! have produced
little effect.!! - A Physician in the southern states
~~gave~~ gave emetics so as to excite Cholera Morbus
purges had the same salutary effect this year
1798/ as formerly - For ~~nausea~~ Dr. R. found the
salt of tartar & Laudrum beneficial. Diet and
drinks the same as formerly. - Other Physicians

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In one case out of 4 Mercury succeeded - Vomits assisted it - Bleeding rendered the operations of mercury more certain - The effects of the - The effects of the Mercury continued in some cases a long time - Copious sweats succeeded in several cases - induced by the application of flannel / a blanket wrung out of hot vinegar & water, to the skin, and continued for several hours - When the fever ~~appeared~~ appeared in the Intermittent form, after depletion, Dr. R. used the bark with success - Here you see the influence of seasons - In 1793 no bark could be taken; even when it appeared in this form - a tea cup full of the decoction of Bark, excited in Mr. Meredith, a severe paroxysm 2 weeks after he was cured - Not so in 1798 - Dr. R. again had recourse to it - he was not prejudiced against it - Blisters had less effect, this year, ¹⁷⁹⁸ than formerly - For nausea Dr. R. found the salt of tartar and Laudnum beneficial - Diet and drinks the same as formerly - An Physician made use of tight ligatures round the extremities for the throbbing in the head & bowels, with success - this is proper when bleeding cannot be performed with safety, or prejudice forbids it - The pulsation, or throbbing in the bowels was not so common as in the head - Signs vary according to the season - Sore throat was an unfavorable ^{symptom} in 98 - in 93 it was favorable

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absence of pain and red eyes were unfavorable. Dr. R. knew of but one recovery after a dry tongue. None after a black one. A desire to ride out, or to go home, from false ideas of their situation, &c. was a fatal symptom. Some died putting on their cloaths in the hospital. All histories respecting Epidemics are imperfect, unless connected with climate - from not attending to the difference of climate, &c. disputes have originated - there were 3 modes of practice in N. Y. Fever in Philadelphia - 1. Castor oil, warm baths, &c. 2. Mercury alone - This was adopted by a quack from the west indies - one who had not practiced there, but had, perhaps, seen 2 or 3 sick people - but he was from the west indies, and was accordingly employed by the board of health! the 3^d. mode was that which Dr. R. used. The first was the least successful - Those who used mercury depended upon it alone - hence the success was small, as it did nothing for 3/4 of the cases - The french mode was most popular - The mortality was nearly as great in 98 as in 93, and the desertion from the city greater. Errors it was call'd a nervous fever of great debility - but it was the reverse. Lining is not correct in his forms of this disease - what he calls remissions, are violent exacerbations, prostrating the system. Another error was in respect of the pathognomonic signs - as yellow skin, black vomit, &c. The yellow skin is purely accidental. another error the absence of bile - but it was not absent - being only locked up - bleeding &c. unlocks

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110
it. - There are no pathognomonic signs to be invariably
attended to - 100 or upwards, who had had it before,
were again seized with it - In the west indies they
seldom have it twice - this is owing to the climate.
Europeans who go there are most liable to it. Our chan-
-ges in the weather dispose to it - like the change of cli-
-mate in new comers to the W. Indies.. It is rarely
contagious; and only under certain circumstances.

The french practice is still most popular - They
treat in the same way in all climates.. The last
error which Dr. R. shall mention respecting yellow
fever, is the belief in its importation from the West
Indies, and into the west indies from Siam. but
Dr. Chisholm has lately imported it from Africa! -
Yet we are not informed how it got into Africa.
There are 3 or 4 sects of Importers (while those who
believe in Domestic origine are all united in
opinion - hence the unity of truth - Some of
the importers contend that it is the ship fever of
warm climates. There is no such fever - The
ship fever is generated in ~~warm~~ cold weather
Others say that it is contagious, and set into a train
by bad air, &c. - posterity will do justice to truth.
To believe in the importation of Y. Fever, we must
sacrifice all our attention - our association - our
understandings, and our reason - In 1799 disas-
-es were chiefly inflammatory - a few cases of
malignant fever occurred - Bilious pleurisies in
march - march and April were cold, diseases be-
-licious and inflammatory - may was cold - In the

[The page contains several paragraphs of handwritten text in cursive script, which is extremely faint and largely illegible. The text appears to be a letter or a formal document, with some lines underlined. The ink is very light, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.]

month of June several cases of yellow fever ~~occurred~~ occurred. Loes emitted a peculiar smell, which caused some to say that we should have the yellow fever again. In the beginning of July Dr. Griffith declared the yellow fever to exist.

A vessel shortly after arrived, and notwithstanding the fever had occurred before, it was traced to this healthy vessel! It disappeared in August. Weather dry - fruit not good. The blistering fly appeared in great abundance on the potatoes, &c. Whence this derangement among animals & vegetables? was it imported from Peru?!!! ~~The stimulus in the air~~

The true cause appears to be a preternatural stimulus in the air - perhaps generated in the bowels of the earth. In the middle of August a sudden flight of the inhabitants took place, in consequence of a publication of Dr. Physick, stating that the yellow fever existed in the atmosphere of the City - the unbelievers of this doctrine, while they execrated it and its author, thought it most safe to fly, notwithstanding their specific contagion, &c. 2 patients recovered this year after the black vomit. One case appeared in the form of dysentery. The blood appeared as usual - a red mouth and polished tongue fatal. No black nor yellow tongues before the seventh day,

[The page contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible handwriting, likely in cursive. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting bleed-through from the reverse side. The ink is very light and the paper shows signs of age and discoloration.]

as in 97 - 200 ounces of blood were taken from Mr. Roane in 10 or 12 days, by 23 bleedings - the warm bath was good in cases of great prostration - a boy was relieved by it who had no pulse - The advantage of a salivation was like former years - Dr. N. relied on no particular medicine - he is an unbeliever in specifics. Barks, wine, and Ether, in long protracted cases, were all useful - Ether was successful after every other remedy had failed - Susceptibility of mind was favorable - Sighing fatal - Face fatal - Dr. N. saw but one case recover after it - In some cases all the functions and appearances were natural - Here the danger was only to be known by a knowledge of what they had pass'd thro' - It was said we had a variety of diseases - the admission of this is a course of great error - No two Epidemics of unequal force can exist at the same time -

January 20th Lecture 13^d - A few cases of bilious fever occurred in 1800 - It was confined to one square - in Dock street, principally, where there was an accumulation of filth. It yielded to Barks without bleeding - From the perfection of the fruit, &c. Dr. N. entered in his notebook as his opinion that there would be no yellow fever this year. Dr. N. has no doubts but we shall yet be able to predict the ^{periods of the} yellow fever. This knowledge has been overlooked and treated with contempt -

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To remove disagreeable symptoms in this fever. Vomits
 cayenne pepper, lime juice & Magnesia, applied to the head
 injections of Laudnum, & Esparatida, Nitre, lime juice
 &c. applied to the head was useful - In 1801 a few
 cases of fever occurred in 8th Street, that excited no
 alarm; but were of a very malignant nature - black
 vomit occurred, &c. - In 1802 it appeared in all its
 forms; and many of them ran into each other.

The yellow fever and inflammatory fever ran into
 each other - When asked what it was in the 1st
 stage, Dr. B. replied Bilious - this was a safe an-
 -swer, and exempted him from blame; as it is bilious
 under all its forms - After death the cry was
 Doct. didn't you call this a bilious fever? I
 heard by this says Dr. B. to expect difficulty and
 danger in every case - Bloodletting - purgatives -
 -suits, & a salivation were the most success-
 -ful remedies - but copious sweating Dr. B. be-
 -lieves might have been added with great ad-
 -vantage, as several were cured spontaneously
 by it alone. - Jail, Ship, or Hospital
fever - This fever sometimes requires 2 or 3 lee-
 -dings - it sometimes appears in the form of a
 chronic dysentery - It is as mortal as the plague -
Inguinal swellings occur, &c. - It spreads only by
 means of excreted matter, in cold, or cool weather
generally - Those soldiers who slept in the open
 air in the West Indies escaped it. Dr. Hunter never
 saw it in the west Indies while he was with the

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army— It may be communicated by persons who have it
 not— It may be communicated by persons who
 have it not— cloaths may be infected with it, &c.
 It is to be prevented by avoiding its causes, and cured
 by accomodating remedies to its state, &c. — plague
 The eastern plague is not generated by human
 Miasmata, as Dr. R. once thought; but by the same
 causes that produce Yellow fever — differing only
 in the circumstances of climate, &c. putrefaction
 of animal & vegetable substances ^{&c.} ~~abounds in the east,~~
~~particularly at Constantinople. The sweating sickness~~
~~of the English was a form of it — it pursued them to~~
~~every part of the world. Webster & Caldwell~~
 have changed Dr. R.'s opinion— Their opinions
 lead to the extirpation of it from the earth!
 putrid animal & vegetable substances abound in
 the East; particularly at Constantinople. The sweat
ing sickness of the English was a form of it—
 it pursued them to every part of the world.
 It is not specifically contagious — it never was
nor ever will be imported! It is said to be
 taken from knife cases, &c. — This is as absurd as to
 say that yellow fever was communicated by sugar
 loaves, and the masts of the N. India packet—
 It has nearly disappeared in many European coun-
 tries, owing to cleanliness — pure water — vegeta-
 ble diet, &c. It is still kept up in Egypt by putrid
 exhalations; the overflowing of the Nile filthy
 huts, badly constructed cities, &c. Their religion

prevents them from flying - (believing in predestination)
 those who fly are call'd Infidels &c. It puts on all
 the 11 primary grades of fever - the young and robust
 are most liable to it - It is taken more than once
 The stomach is principally affected. - It bleeds itself
 with all other diseases of lyfe force than itself -
 Moist weather is favourable to its prevalence - very
 dry weather checks it, as does rain, frost, &c. It is
 checked in Egypt by the overflowing of the Nile.
 Copious venesection in changeable weather.
 It is seldom safe in great prostrations, when irri-
 -tability is destroyed, bleeding is injurious, as in
 the Typhus grade, &c. - Bleeding, purging, vomiting,
 &c. are generally proper - swimming across the
 Thames cured the plague. - It is greatly to be
 lamented that the operation of Mercury is too slow
 to arrest its progress - could it be excited (i.e. salivation)
 in 24 hours it would be the best remedy -
 Mr. Baldwin has been successful by using the
 application of sweet oil to the body, in clothes -
 mercury & opium were found best in plague -
 aids. Webster, Caldwell - med. reposit. - The
 small pox is communicated by secreted matter -
 Jail fever by excreted matter. - The English
 appear to think us no better than Hottentots,
 and deal out their advice to us respecting our
 fevers - They confound our pestilence with Jail
 fever. It ^{the fever} ~~which~~ spreads independently of contagion.

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Chisholm stands alone, in supposing it to be contagious. It does not spread in the country. Let importers explain this fact! It does not spread from secreted contagion in the country cities; and always acquires an exciting cause. Measles and small pox require no exciting cause. Being confined in a close room with the sick will produce a cause equal to the remote. Miasma may act as an exciting cause; not as contagious. Ty. Fever only appears in those seasons of the year when putrefaction is highest. —

January 27th. Lecture 64th. We continue the subject of the noncontagious of yellow fever. This Dr. R. infers from its not spreading in the N. Indies by contagion — nor in the Country — from its not spreading from the hospital — nor in cities from specific matter, — and requiring generally the operation of exciting causes. It appears to spread by contagion, but it is a mistake — it is derived from small, close rooms — here miasmata equal to the remote cause may be generated, and the disease taken. When it runs into the jail fever and continues 30 or 60 days, it is still from Miasmata, and not contagion that the disease is generated. Miasma may be the exciting cause — still it is not contagious. We might as well say wine was a contagious; &c. Small may excite. This Dr. R. believes aided by fear, has often been an exciting cause — Yellow fever only appears in Sea

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= none favorable to its existence - it never appears ge=
 = neral in the spring, nor in the healthy places, not
 even in the month of may & June, when no rains
 are taken to keep it out. - It cannot therefore be
 a contagious matter. How do heavy rains and
 frosts destroy it? they must act exclusively on
 the air before they can affect our houses. none of
 the importers have explained this fact. The advo=
 = cates for importation gain nothing by admitting
 an inflammatory state of the air; because
 in this they have recourse to an unknown prin=
 = ciple in the air, as well as the advocates for
 domestic origin - It is worthy of remark, that
 those who die of yellow fever on board of vessels,
 die soon after they go on board from the W. Indies,
 and after they arrive here. In the first instance
 they are impregnated with the effluvia of the
 W. Indies - they are then healthy till they arrive
 here; and then become impregnated with the ef=
 = fluvia of the exhalations ^{from} our shores - A belief
 in domestic origin would lessen the expenses of
 Quarantines, and would lead to internal cleanli=
 = ness - it would prevent rapid and precipitate deser=
 = tion, and teach people to avoid exciting causes -
 Friends would not be deserted to perish alone; nor
 would the sick be dragged to the hospital, where
 certain death seems to await them - many have pe=
 = rished from these causes - How cruel is it to con=
 = vey by force, the helpless and defenceless sick to a
 solitary and crowded Hospital! It has been sug=
 = gested in an address to the Legislature to convey
 whole families to the Hospital - another writer
 has wisely proposed, and urged the necessity of remo=

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viving the Houses also to the Hospital to undergo a new
tilation like Ships!!! as they certainly stand in the
same need of it.-- The other doctrine is an Unit.

prophylaxis: Low diet, consisting chiefly of vegeta-
bles; with a due proportion of exercise - it acts
by debilitating - thus the willow will bend to the
blast, while the hardy oak is laid low! - But it
must be submitted to gradually - the bowels
should be kept gently open by chewing rhubarb,
and other mild means. Continue the usual
occupation, nor attempt a new employment.

A Carpenter might work all day at his own
trade with safety, and yet take the fever a
few hours after raising a boat. perspiration
should be kept up by means of flannels - it
is a discharge of the first necessity in malignant
fevers - Drawing a little blood as in those
who come from cold climates - Fresh earth
is good - Warm bath has preserved many

Many odors are good - they produce a coun-
teraction by acting on the nose - by saturat-
ing the atmosphere; or probably by chemi-
cal mixture. Garlic prevented it in every
instance in 1793. It is a great preventative
of diseases. It becomes delicious by habit - oil

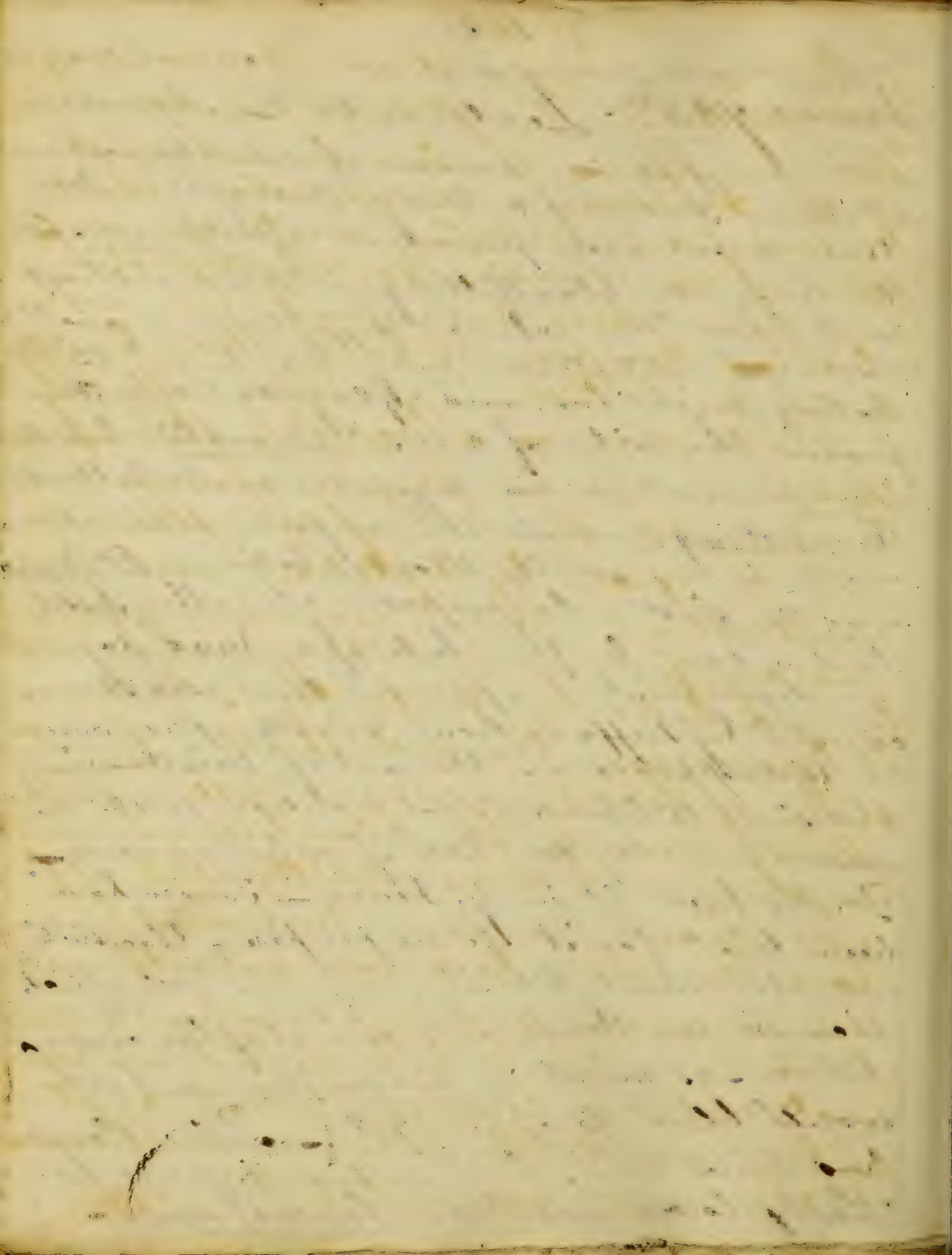
prevented it in a few cases in '98 - The dele-
terious acids are blunted by oily sub-
stances - poisoned arrows have no effect in
passing through the fat of a hog - Morning
and evening air should be avoided. C.

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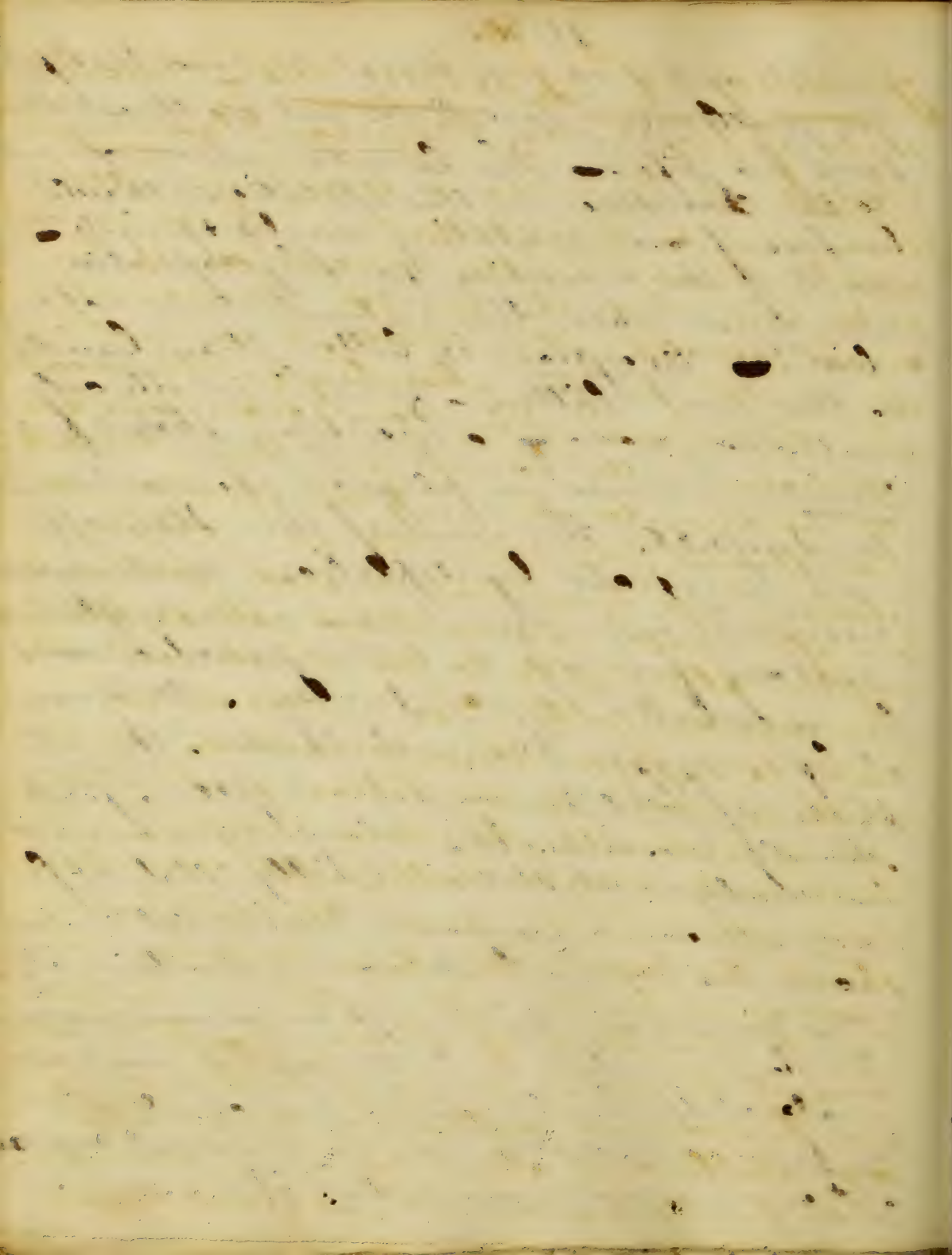
If on a journey, it is better to rise at midnight and lay by at sunrise. Midday is better for exercise than evening. In Philadelphia, none suffered from expeise at this time of day. Blisters, setons, &c. act as preventatives. It is remarkable that old sores run more at this period. all excesses should be avoided. - The stomach to shy of new acquain-
 - tances - Tobacco does not prevent Fever. Diemerbroeck furnishes an exception; he says it preserved him. people who ate juniper berries during a pestilence escaped it. There is one prophylactic, which Dr. R. will not recom-
 - mend? that is Drunkness - if any of you wish to adapt it, says Dr. R. let me advise you never to be sober! for during the inter-
 - missions, the effluvia act with double force. frequent and moderate meals are good preventatives - ^{up constant fires} Keeping - &c. It is said to have been checked by shutting the windows against it. Thus, gentlemen says Dr. R. I have given you the result of my reading and inquiries respecting fevers from ex-
 - halations. - The more successful you are in the practice, and the sooner you cure dis-
 - eases, the less will you be respected for it! according to the importers, and in consequence of the present doctrines, we are likely to have pestilence for centuries to come - sufficient for you to make your fortunes by it! &c.

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The Dr. made many just, and ironical remarks.
January 28th. Lecture 65th. A generous
 diet is useful in diseases of debility, but in
 no other. Fevers of a truly malignant na-
 -ture have been produced by opium. for
 the cure, use bloodletting, emetics, cold water
 to the head, &c. - where the opium cannot be
 discharged, dilution may be tried - stimu-
 -lating injections, and flagellation. - Fever
 from the bite of rabid animals - besides
 what is said in his Inquiries, &c. Dr. R. thinks
Trachotomy would be useful; as he believes
 death is caused by strangulation. Dr. Physick
 was the first who proposed it. - Mr. Todd
 lost a son by the bite of a mad dog - up-
 -on dissection it appeared that death was
 caused by suffocation. - Death often occurs
 in hydrophobia in the act of swallowing.
 Aversion to liquids is not peculiar to the dis-
 -ease caused by the bite of rabid animals -
 Dr. R. saw it in typhus. - Tonics have
 been tried for it to no purpose - bloodletting,
 even the most liberal, has but little effect;
 because the Trachea is so out of the circula-
 -tion - as much as paronychia - and who
 would bleed to cure that? - Salivation
 has been tried, but nothing appears so
 likely to do good as Trachotomy. -

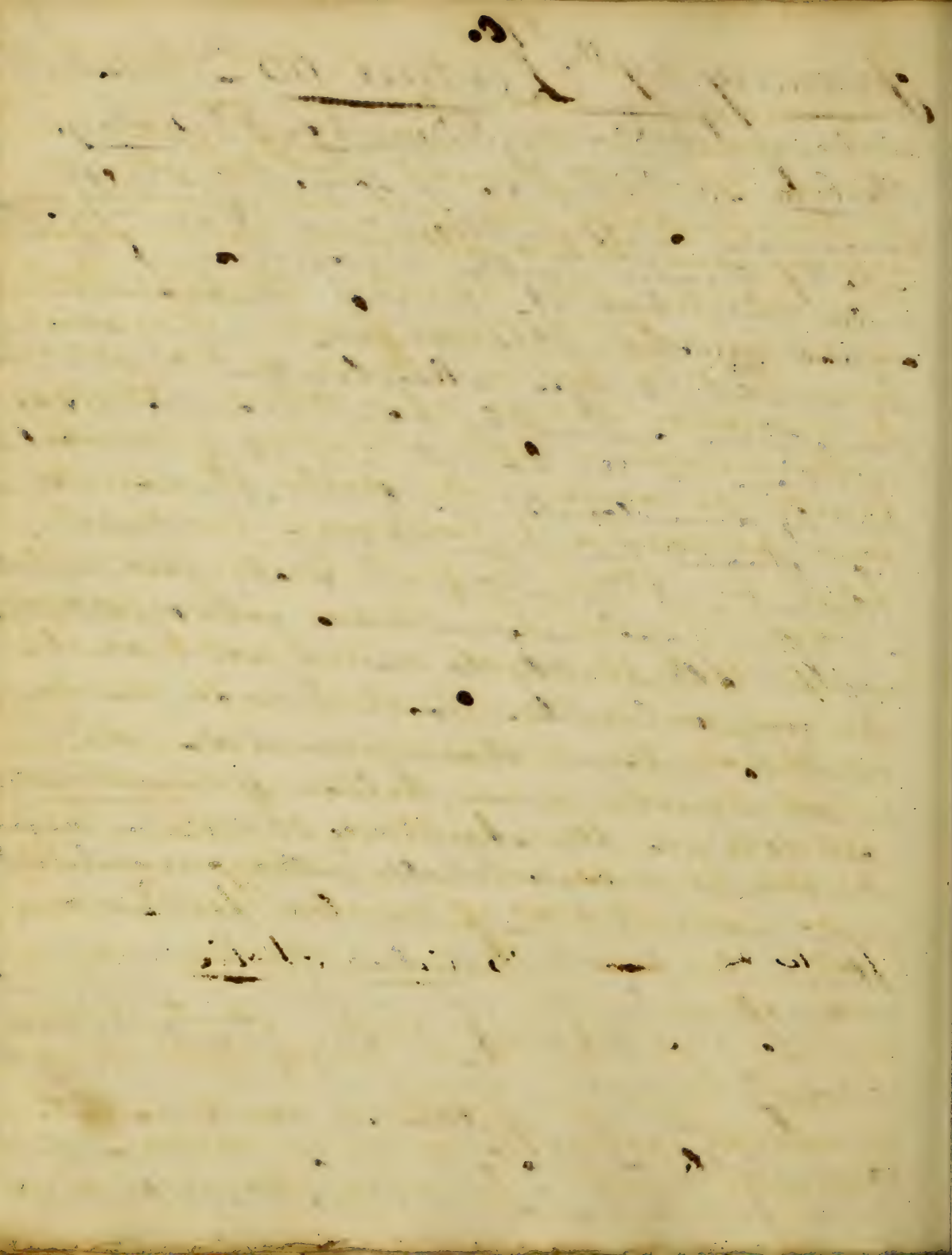


what! cut a man's throat to save his life!
 Yes, gentlemen, says Dr. R. cut his throat to
 save his life. — The Canula introduced in-
 to the Trachea in this operation, should
 be free from irritating angles & points.
 Most of the remedies for Hydrophobia
 have cured when the animal was not ra-
 lid! — Excision is better than caustic
 to the part bitten. — washing with cold
 water is good. — Sweating state of
Fever occurs in plague, rheumatism,
 Madness, &c. The cure of this state affe-
 -red is effected by depletion; particularly
 venesection, when it occurs in inflam-
 -matory fevers; — but the practice must
 be regulated by the pulse. — Dr. R. cured
 it by wearing flannel shirts. — Fainting
state of fever — occurs in yellow fever.
 Mosely describes it. — Bloodletting cures it
 in malignant states. — Chilly state of fe-
ver — occurs in some malignant Epidem-
 -ics. — the warm bath does not relieve it,
 it is sometimes partial, & sometimes general.
 Dr. R. has relieved both partial and gen-
 -eral chills by bleeding. — petechial state
of fever — vide Duncans medical report
 - it gives a good account of it.

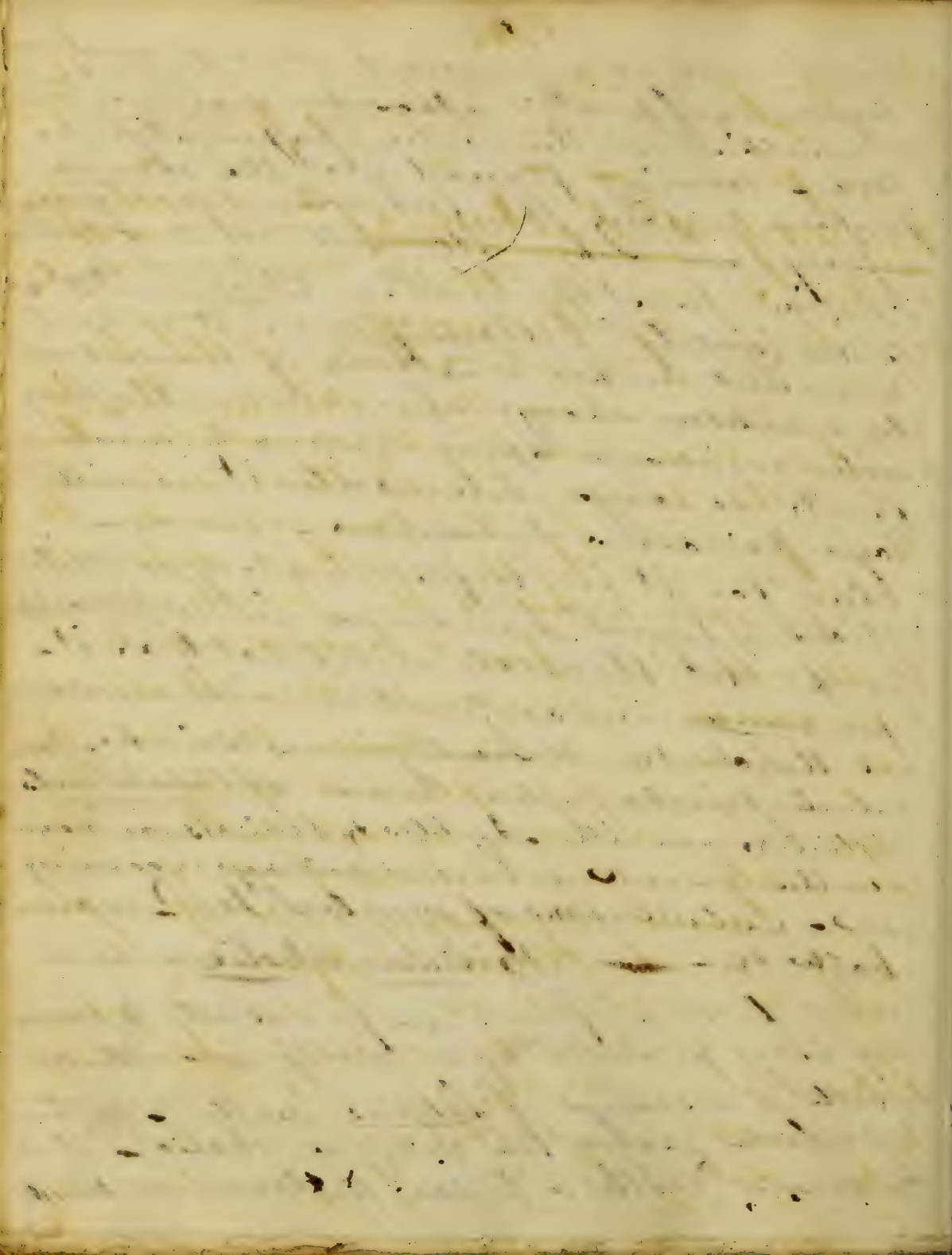


January 29th Lecture 66th - Intestinal

states of fever. - viz. Diarrhoea, Dysentery, & Cholera - Diarrhoea is sometimes called "downward consumption" in Virginia. it is to be treated with venesection if the pulse will bear it. Emetics Ipecacuanha is a good emetic. it is tonic, a neuroaction. it is created - purges - absorbents. Diarrhoea is sometimes caused by acid secretions & excretions in the bowels; and then it is relieved by demulcents - as gum Arabic, mallow tea, flaxseed tea, bran tea, &c. - Clysters of flaxseed and bran teas are good. Astringents are often good; as gum kino, galls, &c. Blisters applied alternately to the wrists and ankles are very valuable. Too much cannot be said to enforce these remedies. warm baths is good - Doctr. Sittou first introduced it into the American army. The warm bath and pringles chalk julep cured almost every case. In summer the cold bath should be tried. The late Dr. Ewing was once cured by the cold bath - a diet suited to the state of disease should be used. cordial drinks - a lump of loaf sugar dissolved in brandy and putted in the mouth. a vegetable diet alone has cured diarrhoea - ripe fruits has cured it; as black berries,



Strawberries, &c. - change of air is of great con-
 -sequence. of water also. for sometimes there
 is something in the water of a purgative na-
 -ture. - wearing flannel next the skin is
 proper - keeping the feet warm is very ne-
 -cessary - and when all will not do a Salu-
 -vation must be tried? - Cholera Morbus
 is an inverted bilious fever - it is most
 prevalent in hot weather - is brought on
 by a sudden change of weather - sleeping
 with windows open - Eating summer
 fruits to excess will excite it - as will
 some poisonous substances - we must
 bleed for it in inflammatory constitu-
 -tions - Liquid Laudnum given per os
 or if the stomach will not bear it -
per anum, in conjunction with mucilage,
 as Marsh, &c. Mucilaginous drinks - Cor-
 -dial drinks - a tea made of toasted oats -
 Blisters on the Ankles & Wrists - or near
 -er the trunk where a coldness is coming
 on - Cataplasms of mustard feed? warm
 baths, &c. - Bilious Cholice - occurs
 when bilious fevers are prevalent - is known
 by being preceded by a chilly fit - attended
 with a discharge of bilious matter - neither
 of which occur in nervous cholice - it is
 attended with a tense pulse - we should



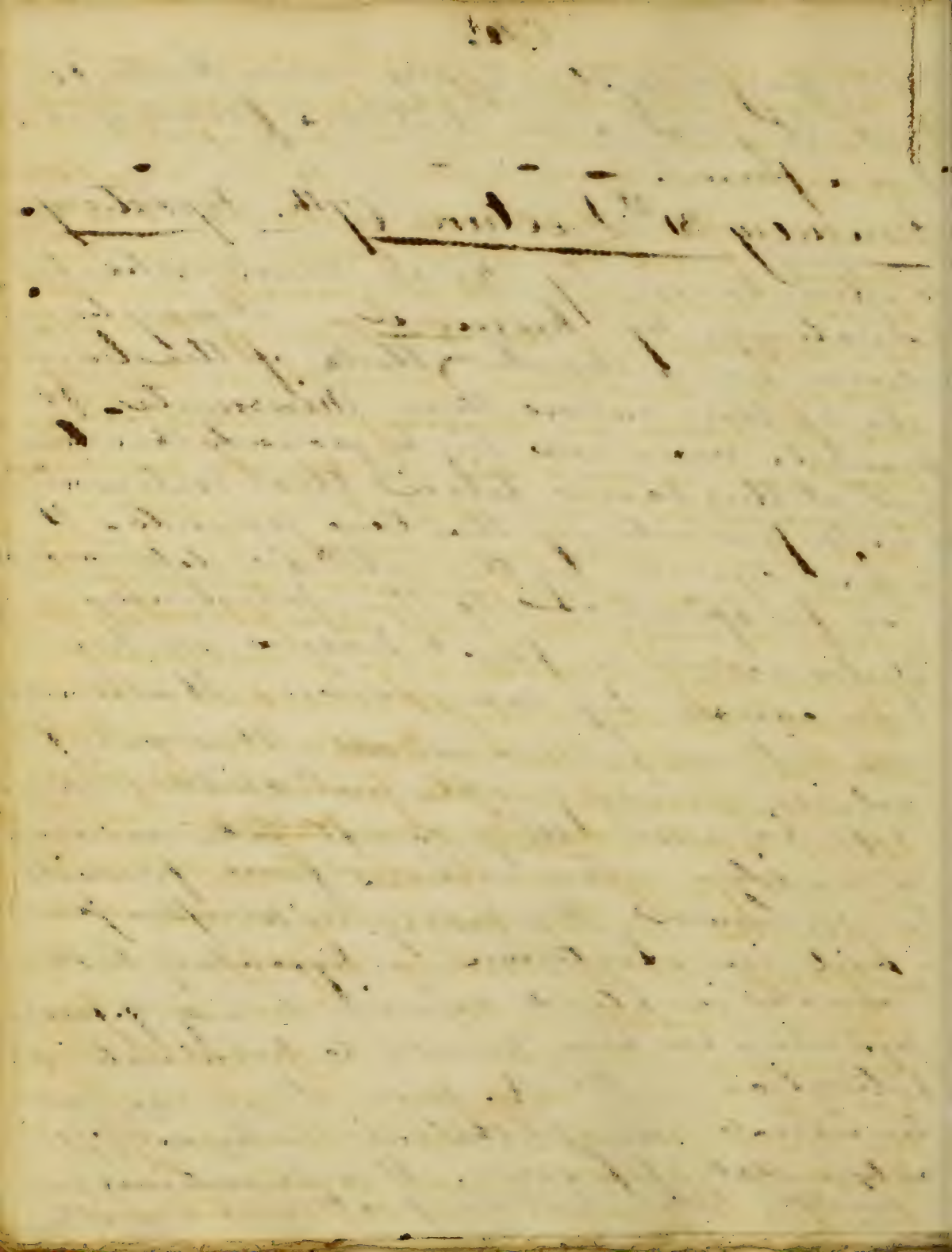
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bleed, purge, clyster, apply warm baths, &c.
treat it just like bilious fever, of which
it is a form.

January 31st Lecture 6th. Dysentary.

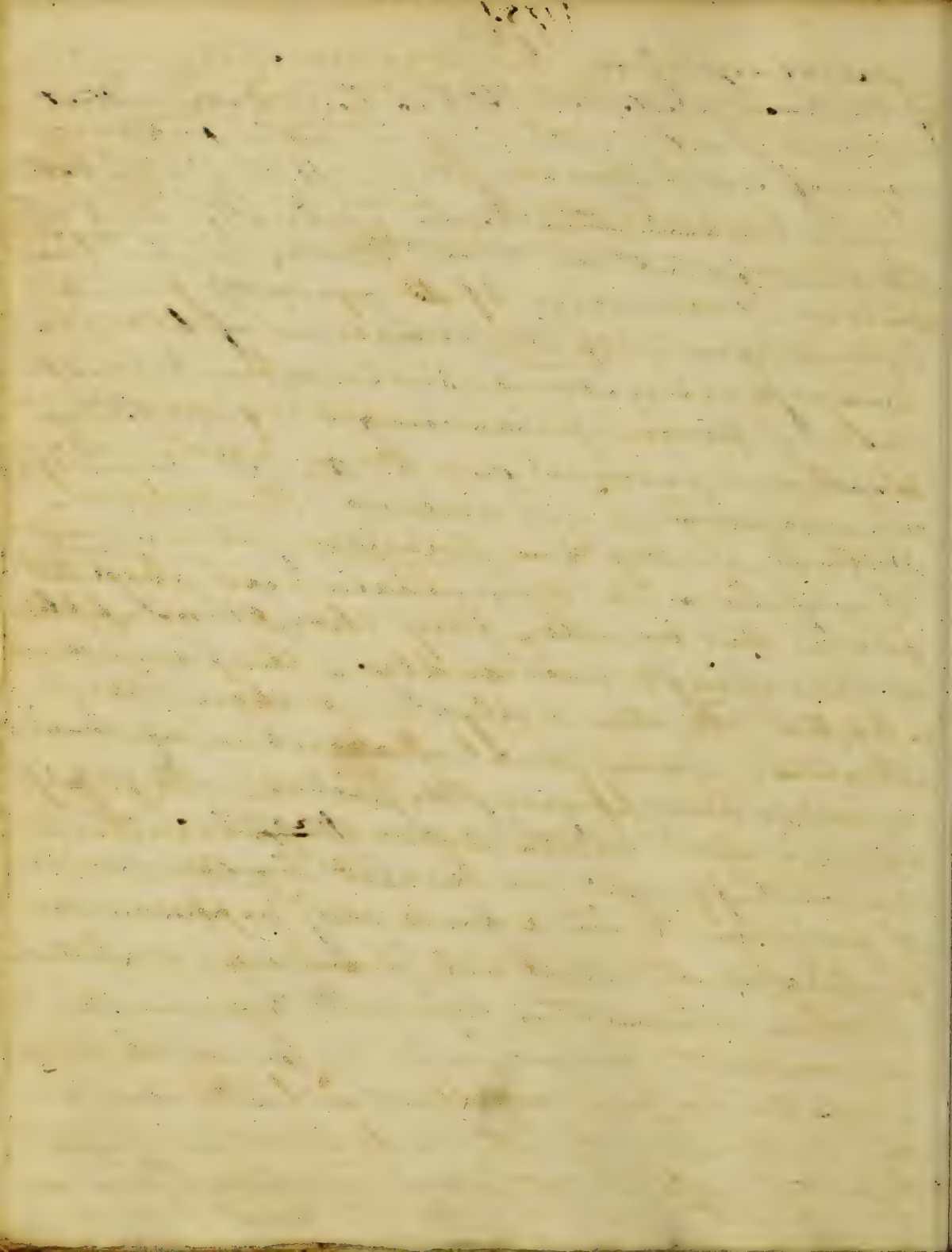
is often caused by Marsh miasmata - but
sometimes by human - it may be in-
duced in a weak state of the bow-
els by other causes than Miasmata. It
prevails more on high grounds than low
and at the same time that intermit-
tents prevail in the low grounds. It
is here caused by the cold air determen-
ing perspiration to the intestines.

It also occurs in fruit seasons - and has
been caused by sour wines - It alternates
with bilious fever sometimes - It is more fa-
tal in young people and children, per-
haps because they do not take medicine
so readily - when bilious fever prevails
in summer, Dysentary will after pre-
vail in Autumn. - Dysentary has ter-
minated in black vomit during M. fever.
Dysentary has been known to terminate in
salivation. Dr. B. saw it in one case
terminate in ophthalmia - why not? it is
only a state of fever. It is sometimes suc-
cured, like cholera pictonum, with

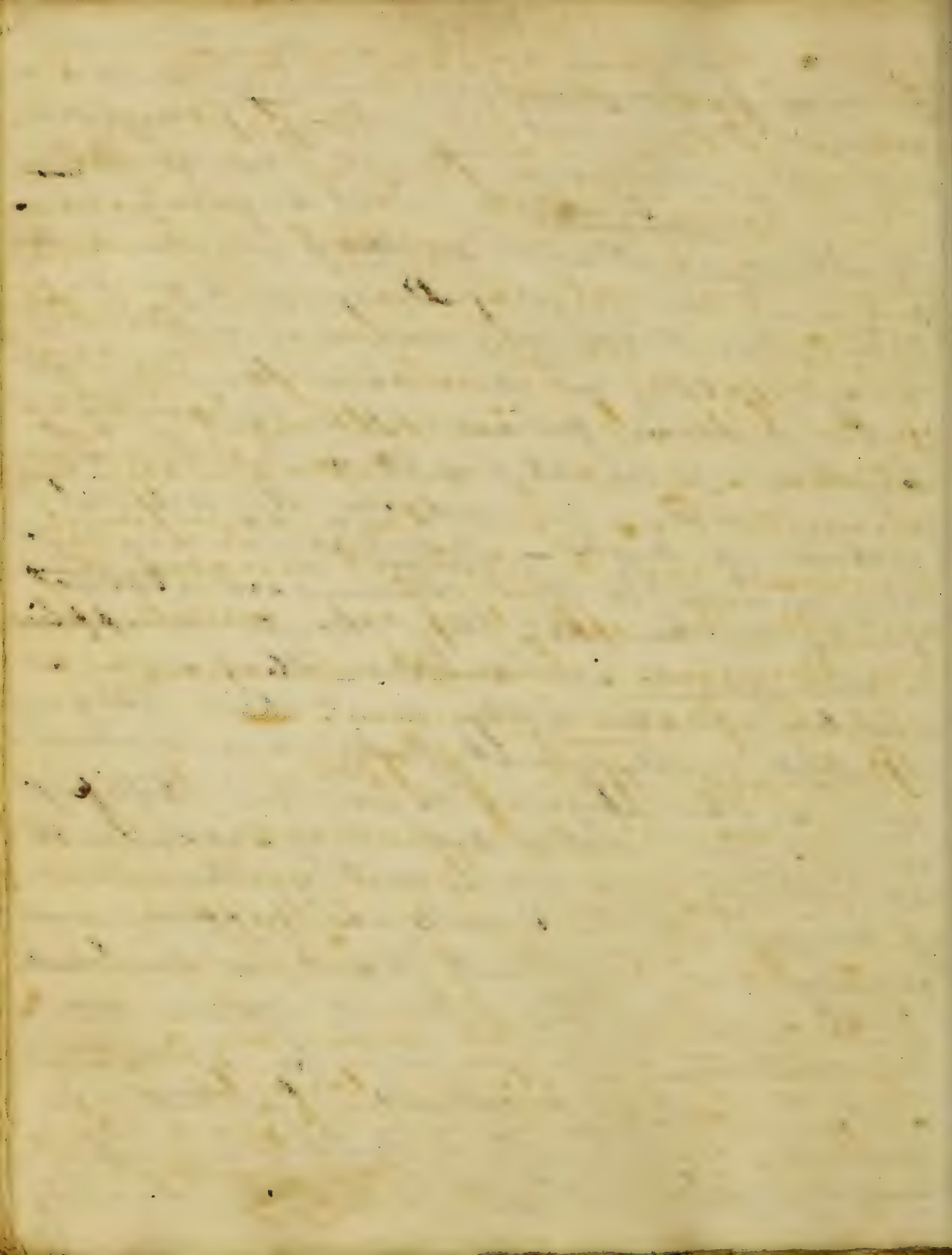


a numbness of the lower extremities, crackling of the knee joints, &c. - It has been intermittent and periodical; returning in painful paroxysms of 3 or 4 hours a day - It is a very fatal disease when it attacks violently - but is seldom fatal in mild cases, treated timely and properly. - It is generally preceded by a stoppage of the excretion of bile, & costiveness - sometimes Salurra, or broken pieces of faeces are discharged - sometimes blood and mucus are discharged - sometimes mucus alone - but still it is a dysentery - Dr. B. has called it a gonorrhoea of the bowels.

It may be cured or prevented, if a purge be given during the first symptoms of the approaching disease, viz. a costiveness attended with a slight irritation to go to stool. - When the constitution of the air is inflammatory or the pulse calls for it, bleed? next Emetics are proper. next lenient purges, as Castor, Linseed, &c. oils. a German writer has lately recommended sulphur in Dysentery highly - Dr. B. thinks he reasons rightly justly; but has never tried the remedy - the dose is a teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours in Molasses - it acts chiefly on the lower bowels - When these purges fail Rhubarb, Jalap, & calomel combined have been found useful - In the West Indies



common salts & limejuice are used - it will
 not do to purge on the first day only - tho, ever so
 copiously - we must purge every, or every other
 day, as in bilious fever - Emolient Cly-
sters, Demulcents, &c. must be freely used -
Mutton suet and milk are used in this
Citty - at the seize of Derry, equal parts of
tallow and starch cured almost every
 body; acting as demulcents - When opi-
 -oids increase pain, either by mouth or
Clyster, we must lay them aside, and use
 demulcents - and reduce the arterial
 system if high - Blisters are very useful
 they derive to the skin, and abstract
 from the bowels - they should be applied
 to the wrists and ankles - they were once
 applied to the belly; but there they are
 attended with great pain & inconveni-
 -ence - The Spaniards on the Mississippi
 always died with dysentary - because their
 excitability was worn out by their mode
 of living; which was 4 red peppers, a salt
 herring, and sweet oil (heat up) for break-
 -fast - Where the Dysentary assumes the
 intermittent form, or is worse in the even-
 -ing, the bark is excellent, when taken in
 the intervals - Lastly - a Salivation -
Dysentericula - a slight kind of the above dis-



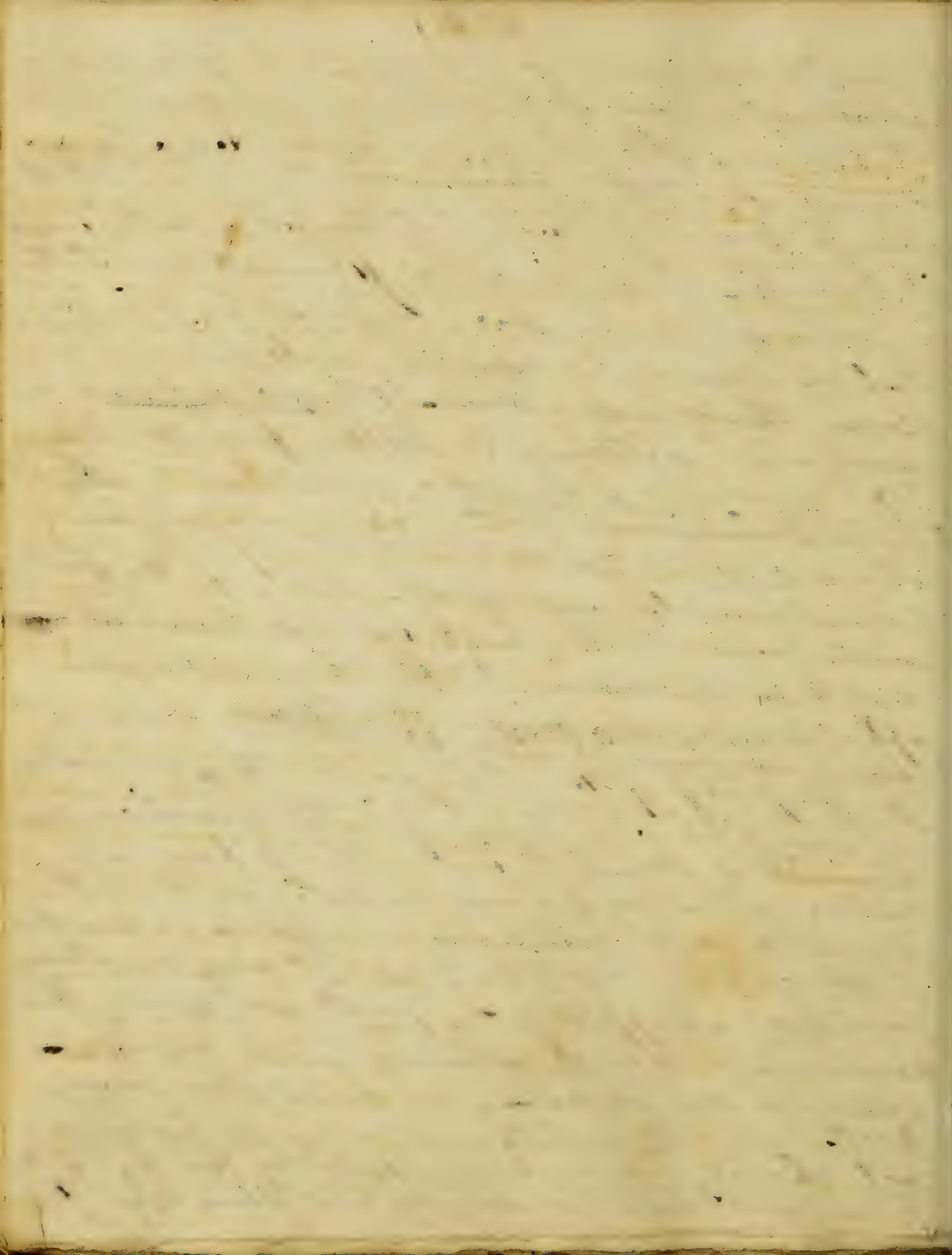
ease. The good signs of dysentery, are a return of fetid stools - i.e. natural fætor - a discharge of living worms - a discharge of dead worms is a bad sign. Is it a contagious disease? It may be in cases of long protracted disease - but not otherwise readily. prophylaxis - avoiding cold, wet, &c. &c. using proper diet - keep open bowels - a free discharge of the bile. live on salt meat in hot weather - drinking molasses & water has prevented it. We have now finished Summer and Autumnal diseases - they are all the effect of one remote cause viz. Miasma - brought into action by a variety of exciting causes.

Pulmonic State of Fever - A pain in the shoulder is not peculiar to Hepatitis - it occurs sometimes in Pneumonia - Often in the worst diseases of the Lungs there is no pain nor no cough - the worst cases of pleurisy have been without pain, and with a very small pulse - In this disease viz. puripneumonia vera, or pleurisy, large bleedings are generally admitted by both patient and physician - It was the custom formerly to bleed only in the early part of the disease - but

if you bleed early, you may bleed late, if the pulse call for it - and even if you have not, and an abscess should have been formed, commenced, the bleeding will prevent the abscess from growing as large, as otherwise it would - and perhaps promote resolution or absorption. - next to bleeding, purging - blisters, should be applied early in this disease than any other. Diaphoretics are good, and nothing is better for this than Snake Snake root, combined with a

little Liquorice - when coughs occur, Expectorants are used - but if the pulse will bear it, the best way to treat the cough is to draw it off thro, a vein.....

Pneumonia Notha - is a kind of Apoplexy of the Lungs - for they cannot re-act - and show no sign of inflammation. some times it is attended with sharp pain - some times with no pain - sometimes it is attended with great attempts, or efforts to cough. It often kills suddenly; and may sometimes pass for Apoplexy - Great and speedy bleed- 2 sections, to 20 or 30 ounces, must be used - blisters to the breasts. In a sudden case, Dr. R. used steam of water, made by a red hot shovel in water, inhaled by the patient - he relieved him suddenly, and then tried frie



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tions, blisters, &c. - Laudanum, also, may be given after relief for the present. -----

February 1st Lecture 8th - pneumoni

- & biliosa - occurs after bilious fever for which, give purges of calomel, & other Cathartics. - Mercuriation when the pulse calls for it. - Emetics. - Blisters to the breast. Sometimes the system is below reaction.

then the bleedings must be cautiously performed? In some cases the Lancet should by no means be used - we should here

give Parto and other cordials and Tonics. - Say not this. Quithman, says Dr. P. that I

recommend bleeding in every case! These walls will bear witness, continues he, that I do not advise it when the system

is below reaction, - or there is such a degree of irritability in the muscular fibres of the

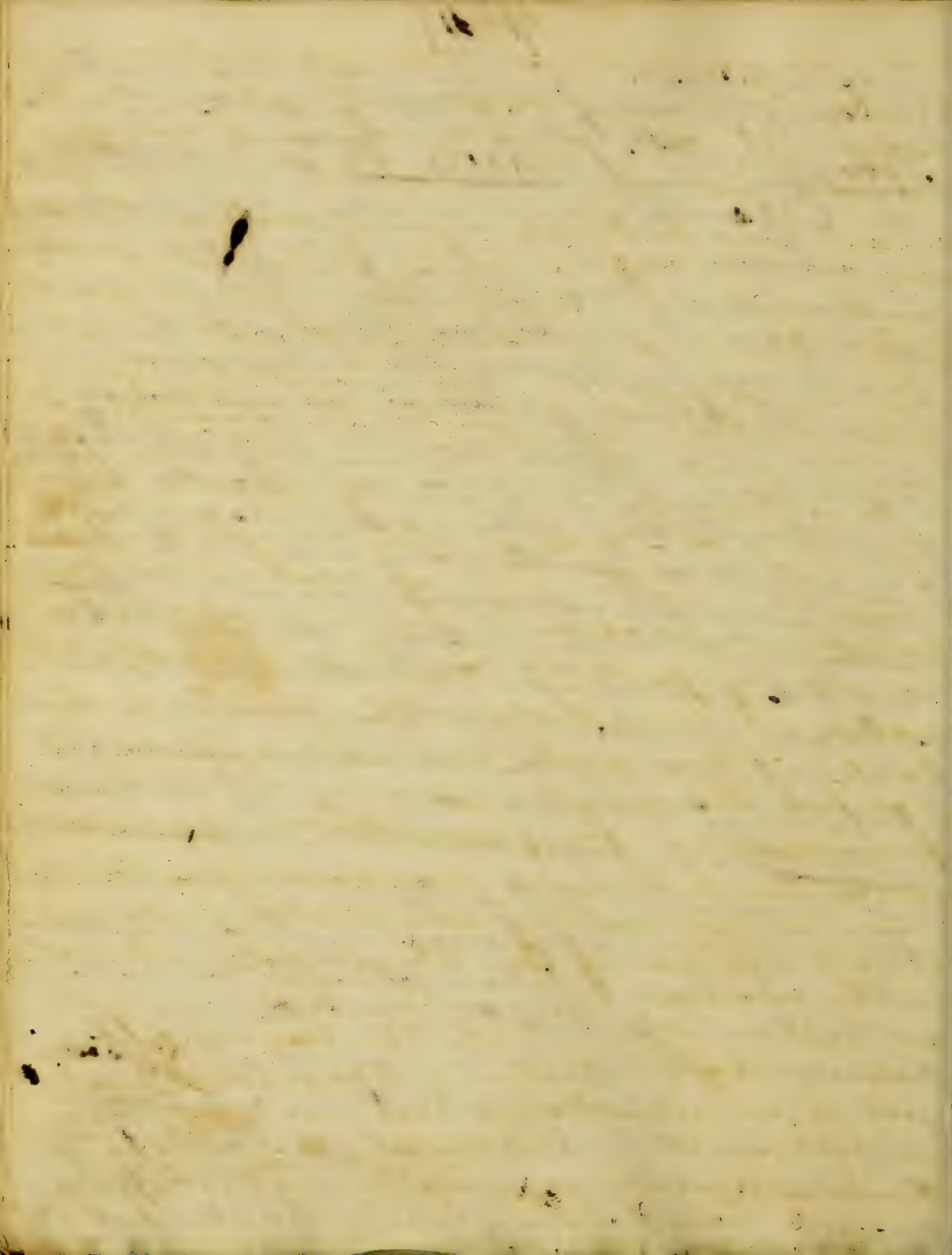
Arteries, as to forbid the use of the Lancet. Catarrh - is produced from exposure to

cold, or moisture - Sometimes it attacks the Schneiderian membrane, producing sneezing

when it seizes the bronchia it causes cough and copious expectoration. - It is scarcely known in the uniform climate of Russia -

Some brute Animals, as Horses, are subject to it. - In children who cannot expectorate freely,

it is often fatal - and causes fever, call'd catarrhal fever - In the forming state of catarrhal



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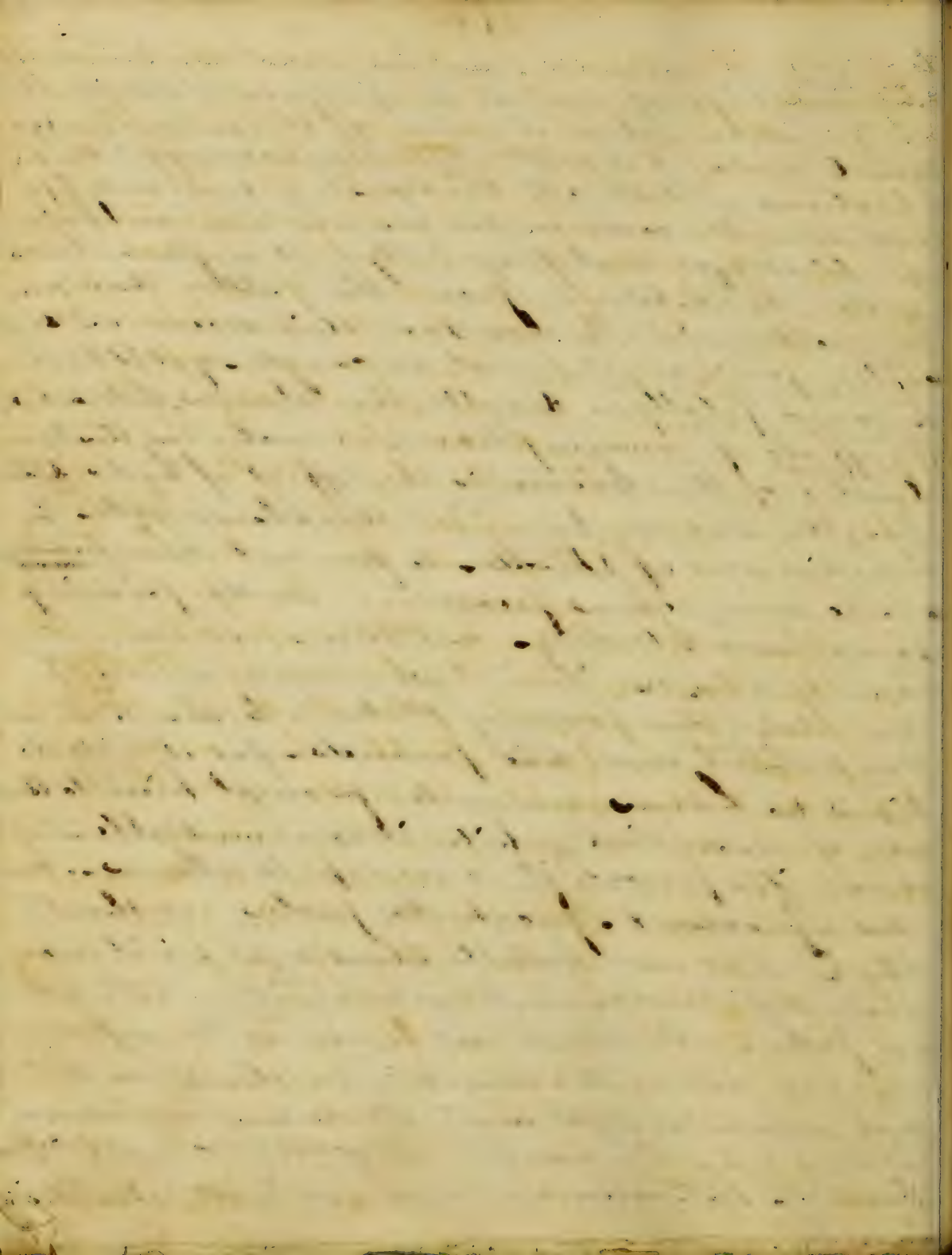
fever, use pediluvium, diluting diaphoretic drinks, as warm vinegar and water with Mucosus in it - oc, Garrick, who could not afford to have a cold, used to eat a salt herring, which caused him to drink a great deal; and in that way carried it off. When Catarrhal fever has formed use Venesection; purges, (of neutral salts) - blisters, demulcents, as flaxseed tea, &c. Antimonial powder... for a cough, Rf Liquorice, gum Arabic, Tartar. Emetic, Laudnum & water mix in proper proportions - when the pulse is low brandy, is generally added to the Symp used - when the cough is Spasmodic, a little oil of amber and asafetida is good. - a man suspended a cough by putting his hand against a cold wall. A Burgundy-pitch plaster to the back of the neck, (vel inter scapulas) is good for the cough. - - -

pulmonary Consumption, pneumonia, or chronic pneumonia. - This disease is induced by debilitating causes - it is a disease of the bloodvessels - alternates with mania, rheumatism, &c. &c. occurs in cold and moist countries. The Inhabitants of Salisbury, Mass - Boston, & Rhode Island are subject to consumption, - because those places are kept moist by the sea winds - we should therefore dissuade consumptive patients from going to the sea shore, and where the patients

^{up} This is according to Cullen, comes on most frequently in persons who are of a Sanguine or Sanguine-melancholic temperament, & who have very fine skins, rosy complexion, large veins and soft flesh - likewise persons of a slender make, of long necks, narrow chests, and prominent shoulders.

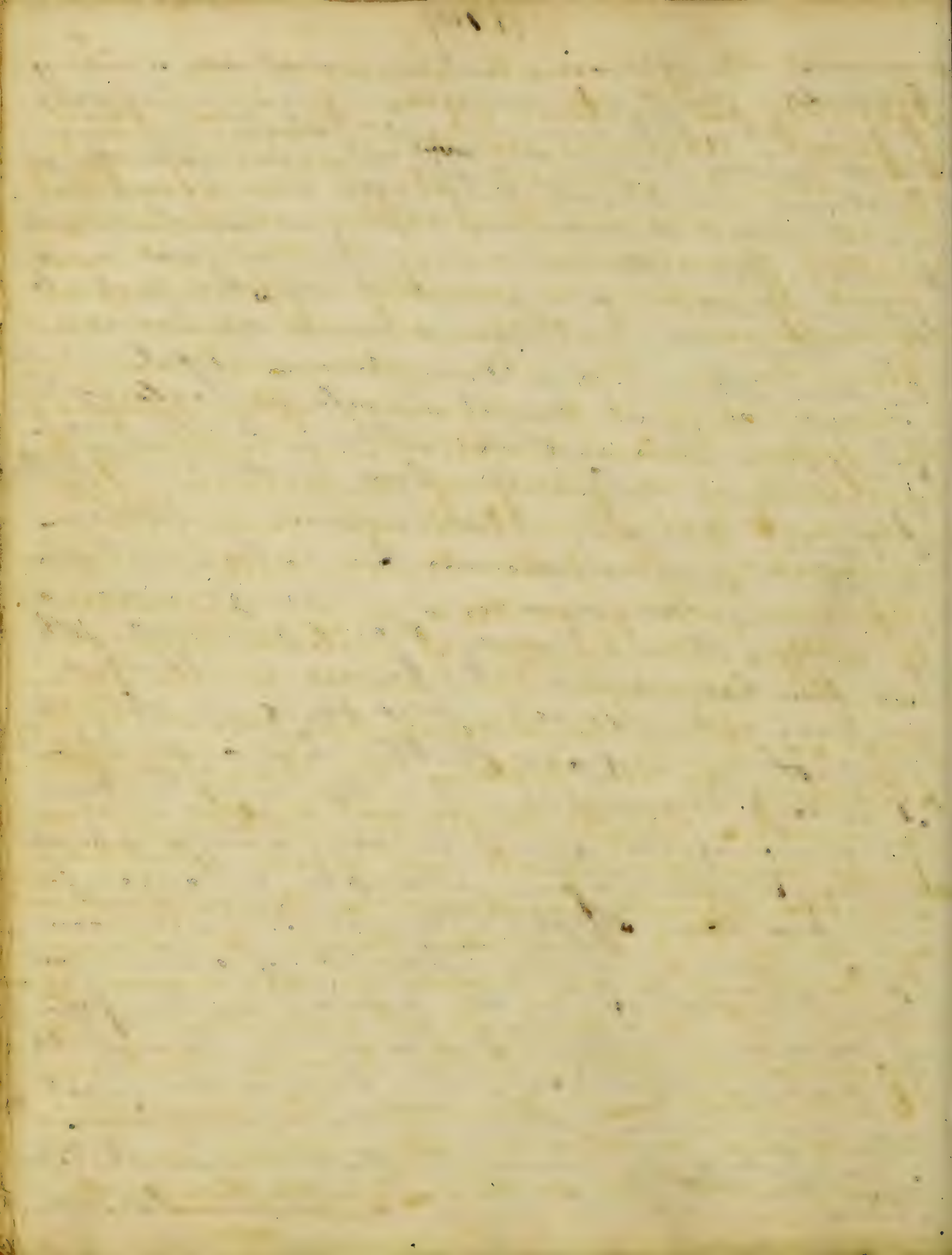
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line near it, advise to leave the place. It often occurs from want of sufficient bleeding in acute diseases of the breast. -- When it carries off the patient in less than 6 weeks, it is called "galloping consumption". Sometimes it lasts all the life, i.e. from early life to old age. It occurs in persons who have red hair, and black eyes most frequently. It is oftener transmitted to children from the father than from the mother. Dr. B. has seen this disease without chill, fever, night sweat, or cough, -- yet it has run its course fatally. He calls the abscesses, tubercles, &c. the effects of consumption -- as water in the ventricles of the brain is the effect of hydrocephalus; the disease being in the blood vessels. The remedies are of 2 kinds, to prevent when forming, and to cure when formed. ... In the forming, sometimes bleeding, but tonics, exercise, riding, country air, &c. avoid all exciting causes. In this state (the forming state) we should alarm the patient and his friends -- for it will do him no harm, and will prompt him to the use of remedies, while it is remediable. but when it is formed, it is unsafe to alarm. In the Synocha + Synocha pulse, we should bleed, but use small bleedings; for it is a protracted disease. A vegetable diet, a little salted fish - milk should not be used in the inflammatory state of this disease - we should use that diet which is light and affords least nourishment. Blisters are good when the inflammation is gone off. Emetics. Salivation has been used with advantage.



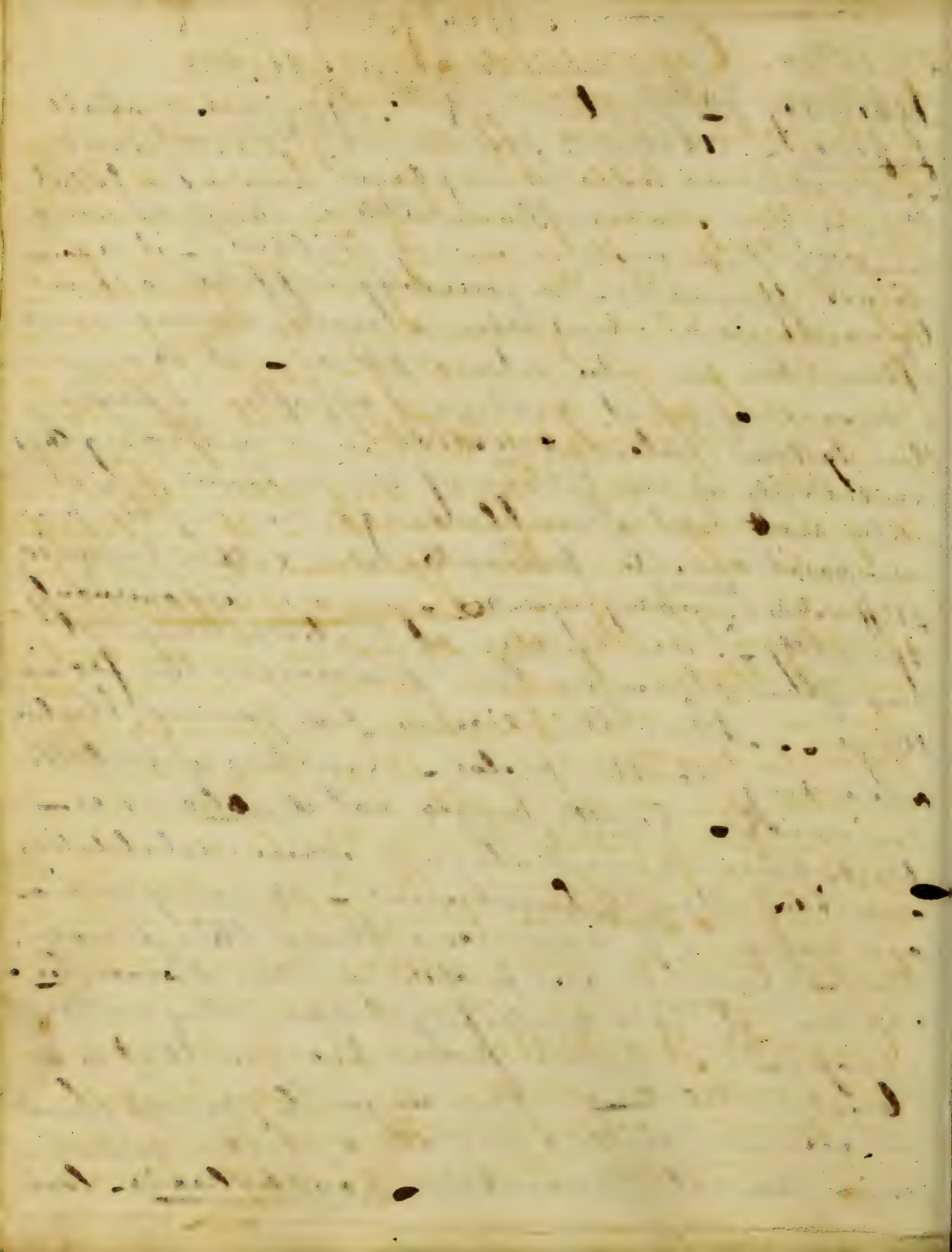
to remove the disease; but we must use tonics af-
 -wards - for it does not remove predisposing debi-
 -lity - Where it does no good, it does no harm;
 - which cannot be said of ^{most} medicines - after the sa-
 -livation, which only suspends the disease, we
 - should order exercise; as riding, &c. combined with
 - Tonics - Tar pills have been found good in a
 - Sphacid pulse after cough - It is improper to
 - send them to the patient to the West Indies -
 - Smoking Tobacco has been found useful to alle-
 - -viate the Cough - Night sweats are relieved by
 - flannel worn next the skin - Rest is procured
 - by opium - where the legs swell, and the pulse
 - is tense, bleeding will relieve - Blisters -
 - Digitalis only suspends the pulse, but does
 - not remove the cause; and therefore does not
 - do better than Penetration, if so well - the
 - -sis has been cured by living on Malaga
 - grapes - eating sweet apples &c. &c. - putting the
 - patient in a Cave, stable has cured it - but
 - it is not the stable; it is the equable tem-
 - -perature of the air - Neither abscess, tubercles
 - &c. should deter us from attempts to cure - for
 - cure has been effected after all - Death occurs
 - by a rupture of the Abscess - of a blood vessel
 - by a translation to the brain, in the form
 - of Mania - to the bowels in the form of col-
 - -liquative diarrhea - This last is the most
 - common termination of Consumption.

Prophylaxis - warm dress - occasional Resi-
 - -dence - occasional jurnies - change of residence



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avoid exciting & remote causes, &c. &c. ---
February 2^d Lecture 69th. Anginose state
of fever. Ulcerous sore throat (Malignant
sore throat - occurs in plague - is very fatal.
It once prevailed in Philadelphia; chiefly among
wealthy families, and among children - it is some-
times sporadic - is generally supposed to spread
by contagion; but the remote cause must
often be in the atmosphere - it is originally
a disease of great malignancy; after depriving
the system below reaction, - or inducing that
irritability of the fibres of the arteries, which
will not act after bleeding. During the pre-
disposition, the patients are either languid,
stiff-necked, watery eyes, &c. - or are uncommonly
sprightly. An Emetic of turbetta mineral
has often strangled the disease in the forming
stage. After the disease has formed, bleeding
according to the pulse. Emetics of turbetta
mineral. Gentle purges, not drastic ones -
Bark wine & cordials; and where debilitating
diarrhoea attends, Laudnum. Mercury induces
an action less dangerous than this disease.
Bark & cordials are proper in this disease, be-
cause it is a centrifugal one - they are in-
proper in yellow fever because that is a
centrifugal one disease... The sores should
be removed with a rag on a stick - sweating
is in general favorable. prophylaxis - low



diets, &c. - Cynanche Scarlatina - is general
- by attended with ulcers, - and where not thus attend
- ed, the skin comes off during convalescence.
It sometimes kills in a few hours - It exists
in all the grades from a flea-bite to the
Plague itself - It is nearly the same in the form
- ing stage with the malignant cynanche -

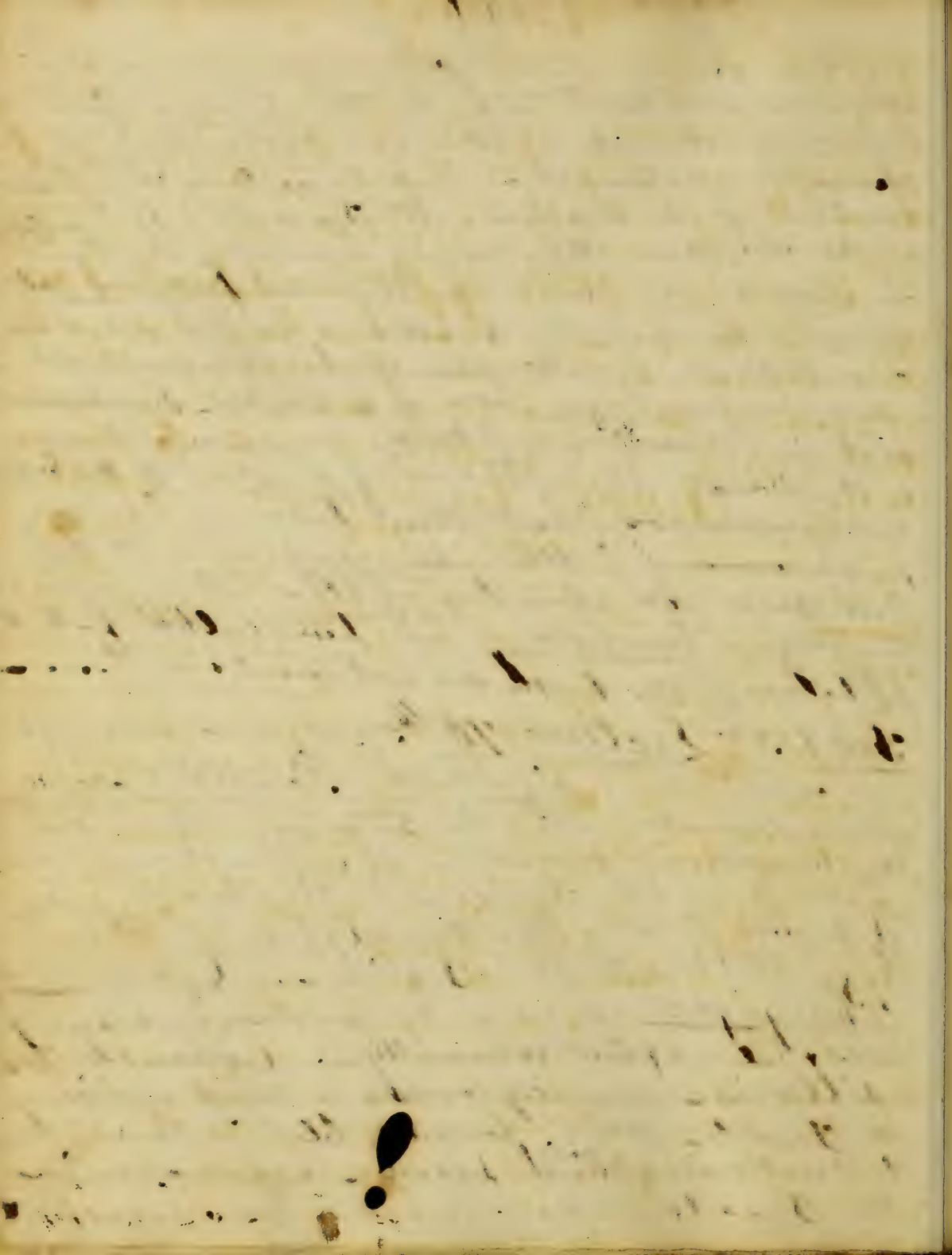
Remedies, - bleeding according to the pulse -
Emetics - purges - sweating - blisters to the ex-
- tremities, &c. - ^{prostration and coldness unfavorable} pains and swellings in the
limbs are favorable - Delirium is less unfa-
- vorable in this than any other disease: -
A yellowness is unfavorable - It is ^{an} atmospher-
- ical disease when Epidemick, and is pre-
- vented by purges - Angina Suffocativa.
Symptoms nearly the same as in the malign-
- ant state - when fatal it leaves a ~~mem-~~
- brane in the Trachea - suffocates the
patient - matter comes thro, the nose and
mouth, sometimes highly acrid. Treatment
in the forming state nearly the same as in the
others. - when formed, bleeding according to
the pulse. Emetics - fumigation - sweating -
blisters, bark, &c. These diseases have all one pe-
- nate cause - and are of domestic origin...

Cynanche Trachealis - chiefly affects children;
but sometimes adults - Is generally Idiopathic -
but sometimes symptomatic - as of Rheumatism,
yellow fever, &c. - It is seated in the trachea.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper with a large diagonal stain.]

Children are sometimes quite well & in an hour after are very bad - owing to the Clonic Spasms, which is alternate Spasms and relaxation. Tonic Spasms, is continued - Sometimes there is inflammation of the Trachea call'd Trachitis, & Rheumatism of the Trachea - Bleeding is a remedy - and should be used largely - some use it successfully ad deliquium; because the Trachea is so far get of the circulation - Emetics should be join'd with bleeding - purges - large doses of Calomel - must make part in decoction - Blisters in cases of danger, to the throat - Cataplasms of Mustard to the feet - pediluvium - &c. - but these latter are like the small arms of battle when compared with the field pieces and Artillery of blood letting, emetics, & purging - Trachotomy has been talk'd of - but I believe, Dr. Rush did not mention it.

Feb 4. 3rd Lecture 70th Anginous state of fever continued - Cynanche Parotidea or Mumps after alternates with the Testicles in Men; and the Breasts in Women - It is sometimes translated from the Testicles to the brain, when it proves fatal. This translation is prevented by a blister to the Testicle... Cynanche Pharyngea - is cured by gargles - Harts Horns Spi-rits &c. apply'd externally - Cynanche Tonsillar - generally causes a suppuration of the Tonsils - Dr. R. formerly bled in this disease, but not with much success - A puncture into the Tonsils, discharging a few tea-spoons full



of blood, is better than 12 ounces drawn from the arm - Bronchotomy has been once tried, & it then protracted life - The Sorely, when separated generally break by coughing, laughing &c. - It is brought on by cold feet, &c. wearing wool in the ears has prevented its recurrence.

.. Eruptive state of fever - 1 small pox

More of the human race has been destroyed by this disease, than by war, famine, & pestilence altogether - 110,000,000 have died of it during the last century - but, happily, it will be seen no more - Jenner has discovered a substitute - the vaccine disease. It has many advantages.

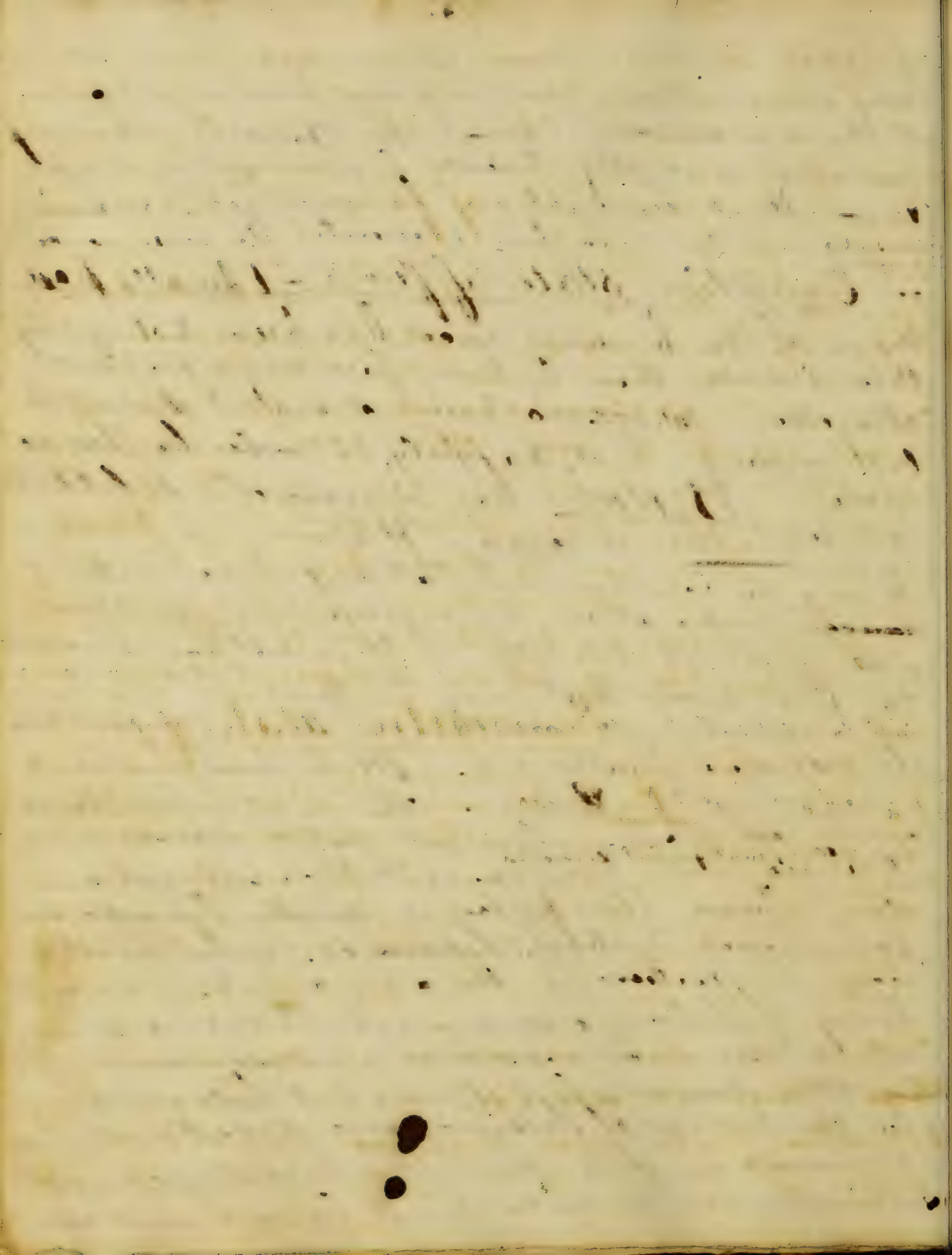
It may be communicated at any time, without ~~danger~~ preparation by regimen or medicine, and without danger. It is not contagious.

The first seeds that may be preserved 2 months in a spiral piece corked, and then dissolved like old variolous matter. L. (Dr. R. here went on to panegyricize the vax) - The time will, it must

come, says Dr. R. when all fatal diseases, as pestilences, ^{and other malignant diseases} will become extinct. Measles - in

this disease the pulse is mostly synocha, but sometimes typhoid, typhus, &c. - when measles occur in Autumn, they are coupled to wear the

livery of bilious & autumnal fevers - a sore mouth was once considered a pathognomonic sign in this disease; but it does not hold good always. See the fallacy of Pathognomonic signs! watery eyes, hoarseness, cough, &c. attend the measles. Benefection according to the pulse must be used - and other



antiphlogistic remedies. There have been instances of a second eruption. Measles are often followed by diarrhoea, and troublesome cough, & consumption. These effects are consequences of deficient secretion.

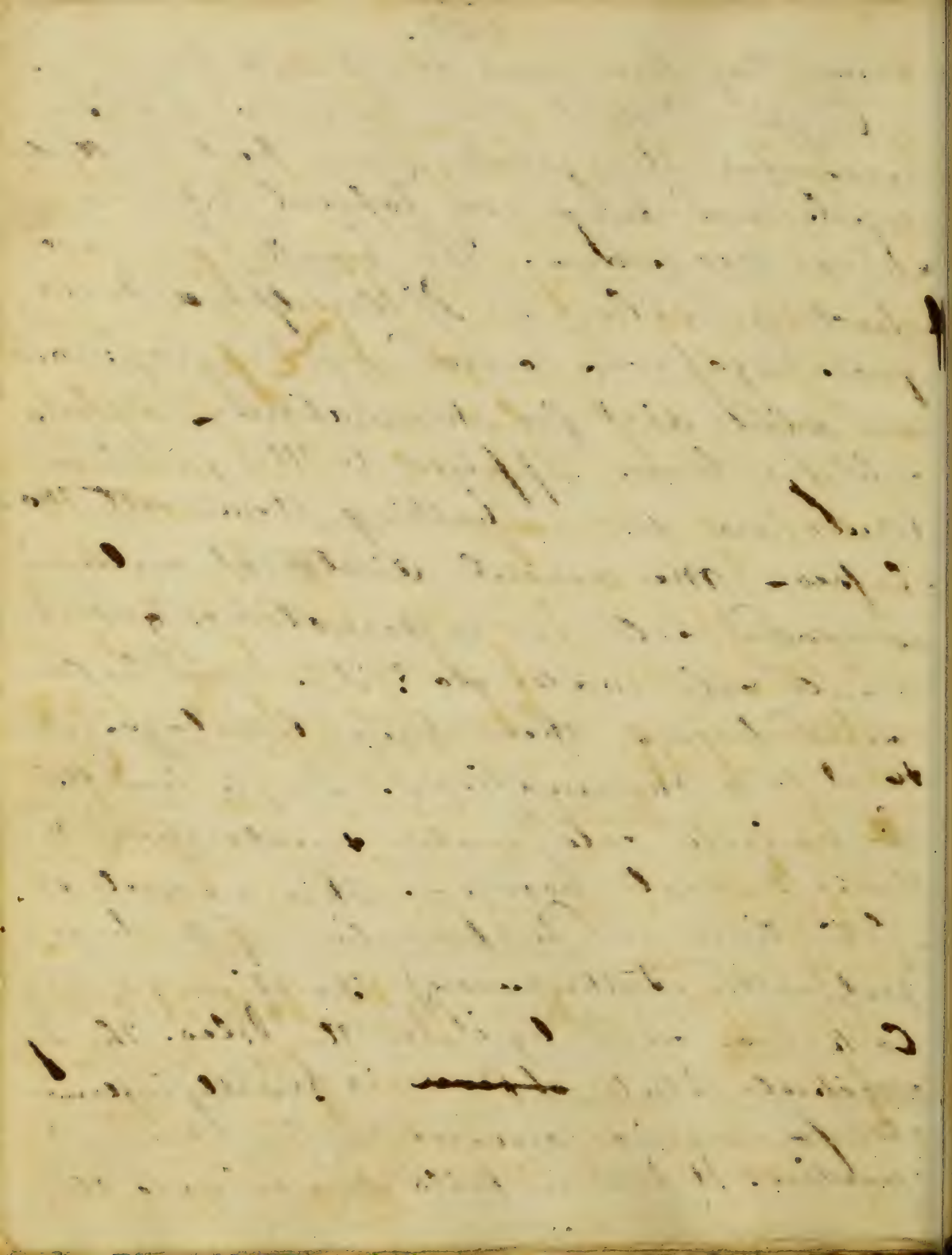
Erysipelatous state of fever - is sometimes caused by lashed punts; and poison being of this case try. It is often a precursor of putrid disease. It sometimes ends in death, in consequence of transmission to the brain; and from mortification. Copious perspiration, according to the state of the pulse, should be used. The paterine and other repellents, must be avoided - a little dry flour is all that should be applied. Miliary fever is seldom seen now a day - keep the bowels gently soluble in this disease. --- Varicelli is a trifling disease - a simple purge is sufficient for it. --- Pemphigus - is an indifferent disease, generally. ---

Rheumatic state of fever - An old soldier without rheumatism would be worthy of a place in Paul's Museum; on acct. of his rarity! Rheumatism is an inflammatory disease. Dr. B. has seen the worst cases in fetters - it mostly attacks the joints; but sometimes other parts. It is divided into acute & chronic - both inflammatory - one synocha; the other synochula.

Chalk stones and concretions are sometimes formed. These are disorders, not diseases. In the synocha state use copious perspiration - purges. Fothergill forbids perspiration. but it is he-

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- cause they have used too small bleedings
 in England, that they have not had success.
 Remember the joints have but small blood
 - vessels; and large and topical application will
 appear necessary. The break bone fever
 which prevailed in Philadelphia some
 years ago, was cured by purging; Low
 and solid diet for rheumatism. blisters.
 cabbage leaves applied to the joints, or
 limbs, are good. bathing them with Mo-
 -lasses. Mercurial ointment rubbed on
 is good. cold air is sometimes good. ~~how~~
 should cold water do? it is used for four
 - sided horses. these have lumbago. fever
 &c. it is a rheumatism. People lead their
 horses into cold water & make them stand
 there several hours. This prevents ex-
 -foliation and suppuration of the hoofs &
 feet, / call'd Anthroposis, / Friction? Capt^o
 Cook was cured by it in the Isles. The hy-
 -mochnla state ~~of~~ is mostly inflamma-
 -tory. chronic diseases require chronic re-
 -medies. It seldom fails of yielding to the



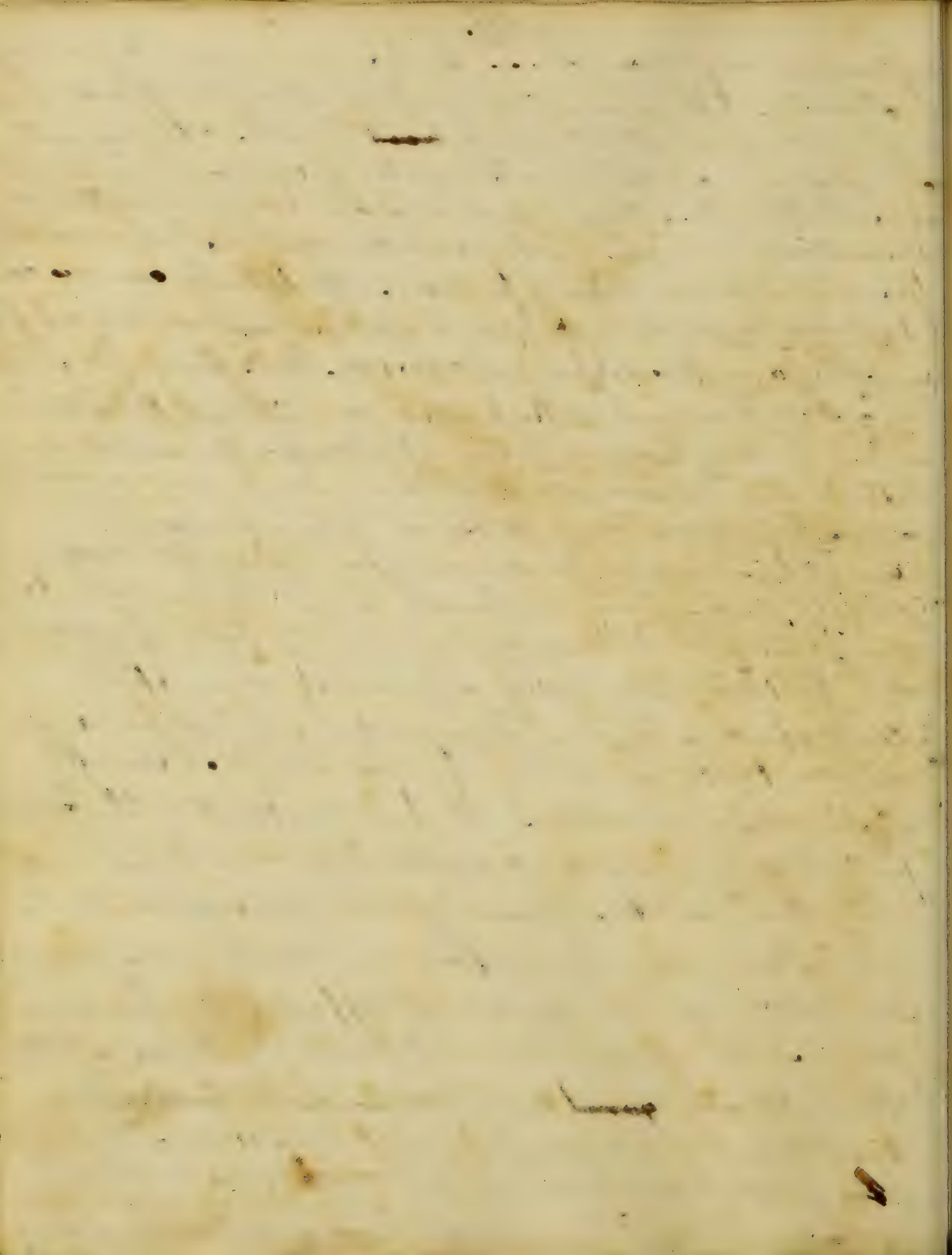
Lancet... Doctor R. has tried all the other remedies without success - but now the lancet succeeds - aided by low diet, neutral salts and salivation caused by antimonial powder. - Prophylaxis - flannel worn next the skin - warm feet - low wines - acid fruits - . Cyder should be particularly avoided; unless a hot iron be first plunged in it - in this case it has been used as a cure. Cold baths. Remedy. warm and cold bath. vapour bath. Friction. volatile liniment. Cayenne pepper in brandy, applied to the parts. volatile tincture of quiaicum; but not until inflammatory action has subsided. Salivation. change of climate. Volatile salts; Electricity, &c.

A pain in the face has been described, supposed to be owing to cancerous matter. Antiphlogistic peribodies have been tried in vain - destroying the nerve has removed it. ---

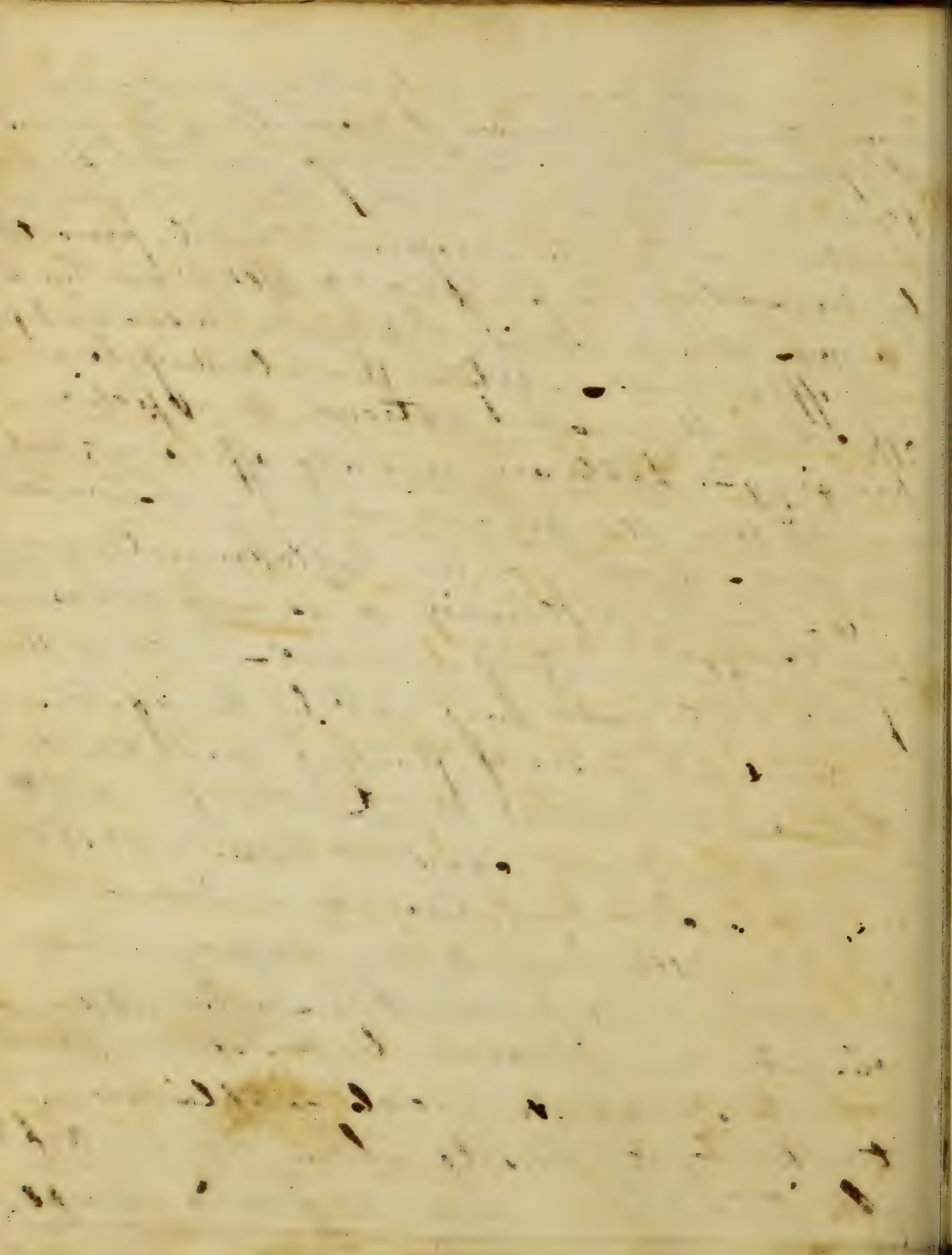
Febrile 4th. Lecture 71th. Arthritic state of fever. it is a disease of the solids - occurs in the extremities often in men than in women; but it appears in women in the form of Colic, &c. It occurs in the season of

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inflammatory diseases... It has been cured by a change of climate. It is hereditary; but often skips one generation and attacks the next. The remote causes are certain aliments, vexation, mind and ardent spirits.. These last dispose to gout in the extremities; which perhaps is the reason why women have it less in those parts-. Exciting causes consist in a more violent action of an union of remote and predisposing causes. It is brought on by irregularities and debauches, &c. proximate cause is morbid action-- When it attacks the arterial system, the phenomena of common fever are produced- It affects the viscera- glands Lymphatics &c.. It has caused Menorrhagia when it attacked the uterus- from which it was translated to the feet.... It has appeared in the form of gonorrhoea &c. In short like yellow fever, it is an epitome of all diseases. It has terminated in petichia, gangrene, &c. &c. even the bones are not exempt from this disease. It has dislocated the femur, probably by means of chalk stones.. It has dislocated the teeth. During the paroxysms, the hair and nails cease to grow. We may as well call the yellow fever, when it affects the brain grains, &c. yellow fever of those parts, as to talk of misplaced ~~gout~~ or Retrocedent Gout.. It is said that gout prevents other diseases. it does this just like dizziness prevent intermitted fevers. It is like school-boys swallowing chary



stones to help to digest that delicate fruit! It is worse than the diseases it prevents. - Symptoms of approaching gout - drowsiness, disturbed sleep, flatulence, acidity in the stomach, dulness in the head &c., its accession may be prevented by venesection, or purging - pediluvium. Laud. - nunn. - Ol. Suckin. - these remedies are safe and efficacious. - When the blood vessels are affected with violent action - venesection, purging - Salts are generally offensive; but any of the other purgatives are good. Emetics are good. cold air, in inflammatory cases - for here flannel is as improper as any other inflammatory disease - putting the feet in cold water was used by Harvey - Blisters in moderate cases of floating gout, like the electric rod, collect the scattered fragments of excitement, and conduct them out of the system. - Sweating - Exercise as soon as the fit is a little over is very necessary. - Remedies for full gout - Warrers tincture - opium, Ether - Ol. of Amber - Salivation - bark - Ardent spirits volatile Alkali, &c. Local complaints are treated by authors to whom we are refer'd. An itching in the anus & vagina is a symptom

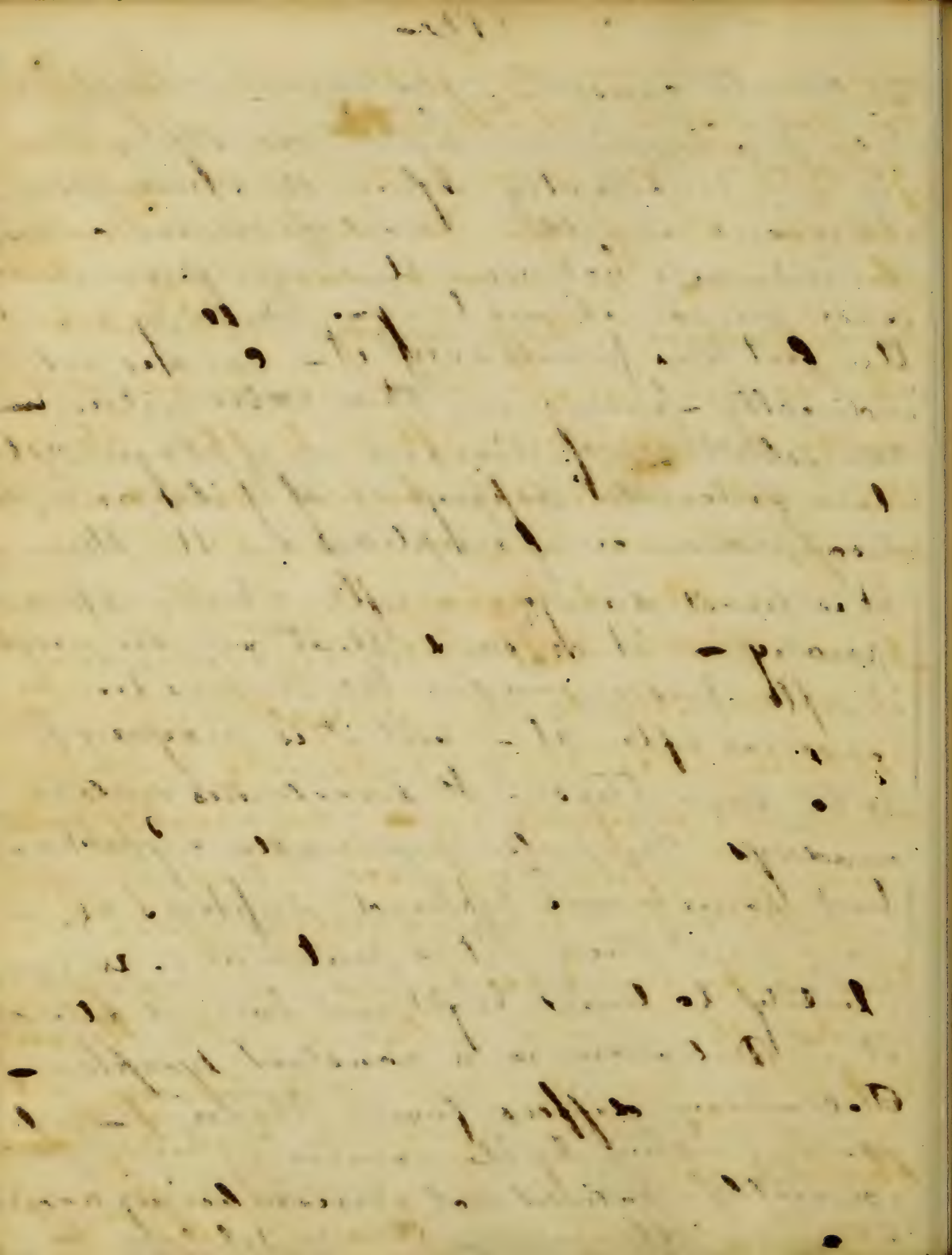


of foot - cured by rubbing mercurial ointment
 on the part.. Gout has been completely radi-
 cated. Gout in one case, by the low diet of
 a jail for a year or two - another by an ac-
 cidental hemorrhage by torture - by a
 large dose of laudnum... Prophylaxis -
 Temperance, but not abstinence. The lat-
 ter is low living the former moderate.
 exercise - uniform temperature - avoid cold -
 particularly when combined with moisture
 wear flannel in winter, & muslin in
 summer - Sulphur between attacks is
 an excellent remedy to ~~prevent~~ ^{prevent} costiveness
 Bitters are not proper as preventatives -
 they dispose to apoplexy in young and
 plethoric habits - warm climate - gentle
 stimulating aliment - chalybeates - ginger tea

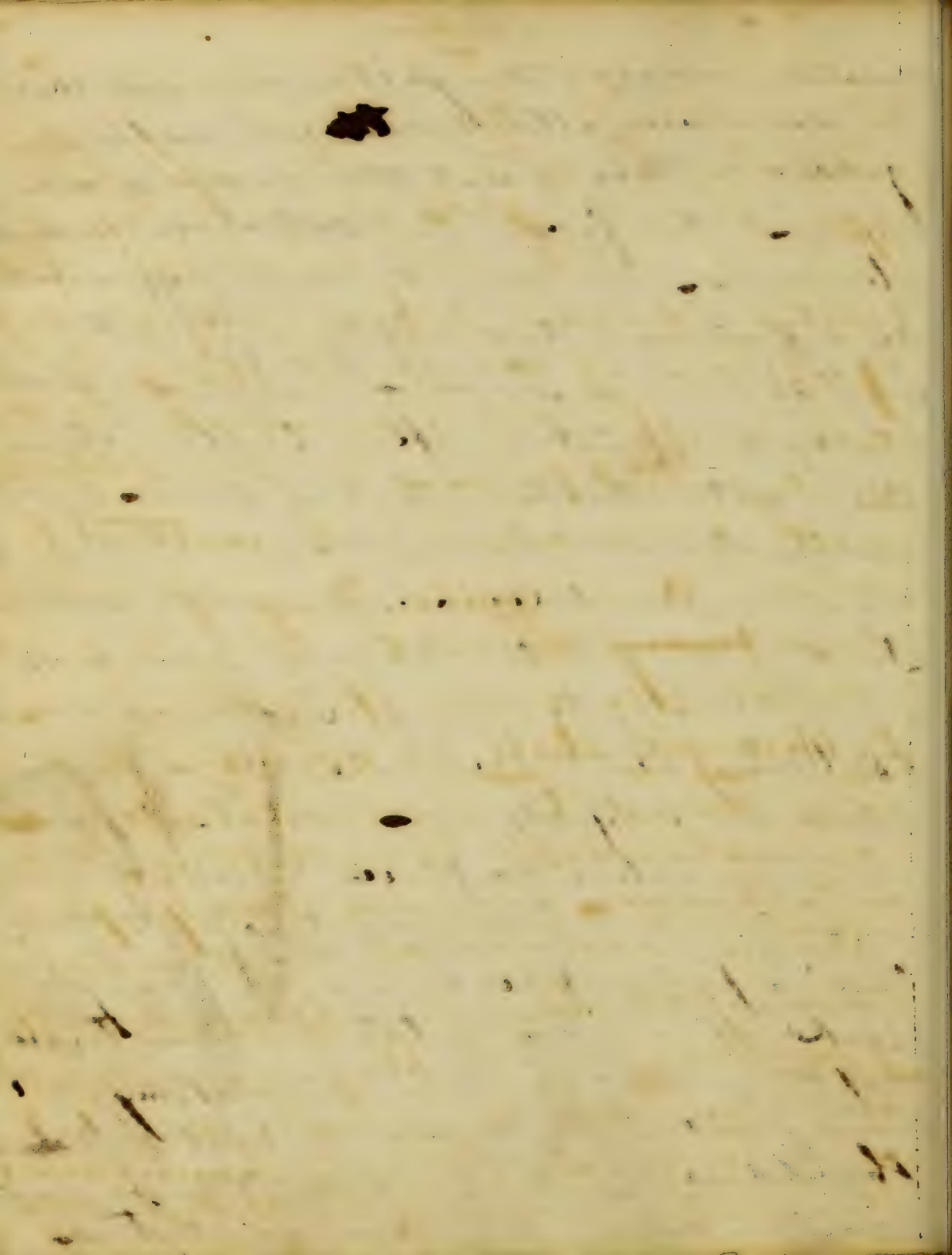
Feb 5th Lecture 72nd Cephalic states
of fever - They affect those parts connected
 with the intellectual faculties - In what
 manner the intellectual ^{powers} ~~faculties~~ are ~~acted~~
~~acted~~ upon, is not certainly known - they
 are all the effect of morbid excitement in the
 brain - the different states of morbid action
 alternate with each other - all from



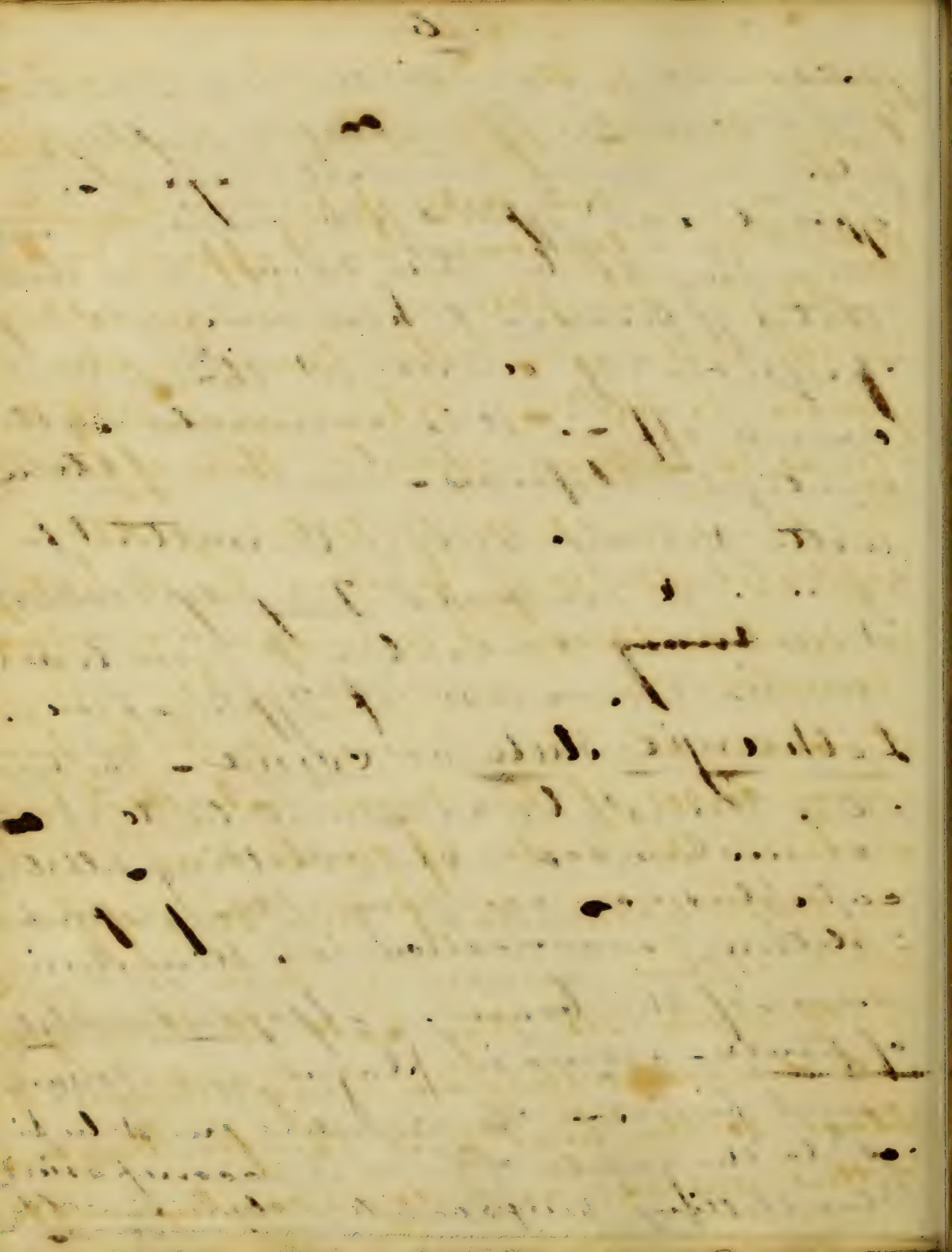
one remote cause - . We begin with phreni-
tis - It is occasioned by causes acting direct-
 -ly and indirectly upon the brain - Con-
 -tusions are the most common causes
 the intervals between the injury and dis-
 -ease are sometimes long - . Taking upon
 the feet has produced it - causes acting
indirectly - pains in the extremities -
 translation of diseases; as of plague, yel-
 -low fever, &c. suppression of piles, urine, &c.
 disappearance of eruptions on the skin -
 It is most dangerous after cholera & pneu-
 -mony - it is said that all die with
 it after pneumony - . Dr. R. has seen re-
 -coveries after it - but it is necessary for
 us to know this - . It sometimes ends in
 madness - The pulse is generally Sympcha-
 -but sometimes typhoid, typhus, &c. - -
 -now and then it is natural - . An ina-
 -bility to hear light and sound attends
 it - . Delirium is a constant symptom -
 Delirium differs from Mania - to be
 distinguished by its occurring more fre-
 -quently - patient not remembering occur-
 -rences afterwards - this is seldom the



case in mania; though it is now and then.
 In delirium, attendants are not distin-
 -guished - This is not the case in Ma-
 -nia - The fever in delirium is more
 obvious, in mania more suffocated.
 In delirium, they rarely remember
 what is said or done. Maniacs gene-
 -rally remember; often better than
 their attendants, what is done. Never
 an instance occurred as Dr. R. knows
 of, wherein delirious patients remem-
 -bered past events - Maniacs are confi-
 -ned mostly to one subject in conver-
 -sation - delirious patients wander
 upon all subjects, &c. - In cases of great
 morbid action, copious bleeding, partic-
 -ularly when from contusion - Dr. R.
 bled a patient 20 times in 20 days and
 took 16 ounces of blood at a time
 cupping upon the head - Arteriotomy would
 have great advantages - The head and
 shoulders should be elevated - pressure up-
 -on the carotids? purges and blisters.



cold water, or air to the head - darkness
 and low diet.. If owing to suppressed
 piles, they should be excited again.. In
 Typhoid and Typhus phrenitis, the reme-
 -dies should be the same as in those
 states of fever.. When owing to sup-
 -pression of urine, it should be
 drawn off.. It is connected with
 malignant fever - now and then
 with yellow and intermittent fe-
 -vers.. A celebrated Tragedy induced
 it in ~~many~~ several - It sometimes
 attends the close of Typhus fever.
Lethargic State or Coma - The reme-
 -dies must be accommodated to cir-
 -cumstances - bloodletting, blister,
 cataplasms, company after proper di-
 -punction, - conversation is a stimulus in
 diseases of the brain. - Apoplectic State
of fever - occurs in plague, and all malig-
 -nant fevers - The remedies must be suit-
 -ed to the grade of fever it accompanies.
 Bloodletting, purges, vomits & clysters - cold



applications to the head, and cataplasms.
 Lastly, bark - Typhus state. Remedies the
 same as in that state of fever... Paralytic
state - This is less common - it appears in He-
 miplegia, paraplegia and in general palsy
 in the last case, often from sudden ex-
 :posure to cold. • Bloodletting, Salva-
 :tion, &c. - Hydrocephalic state of fever

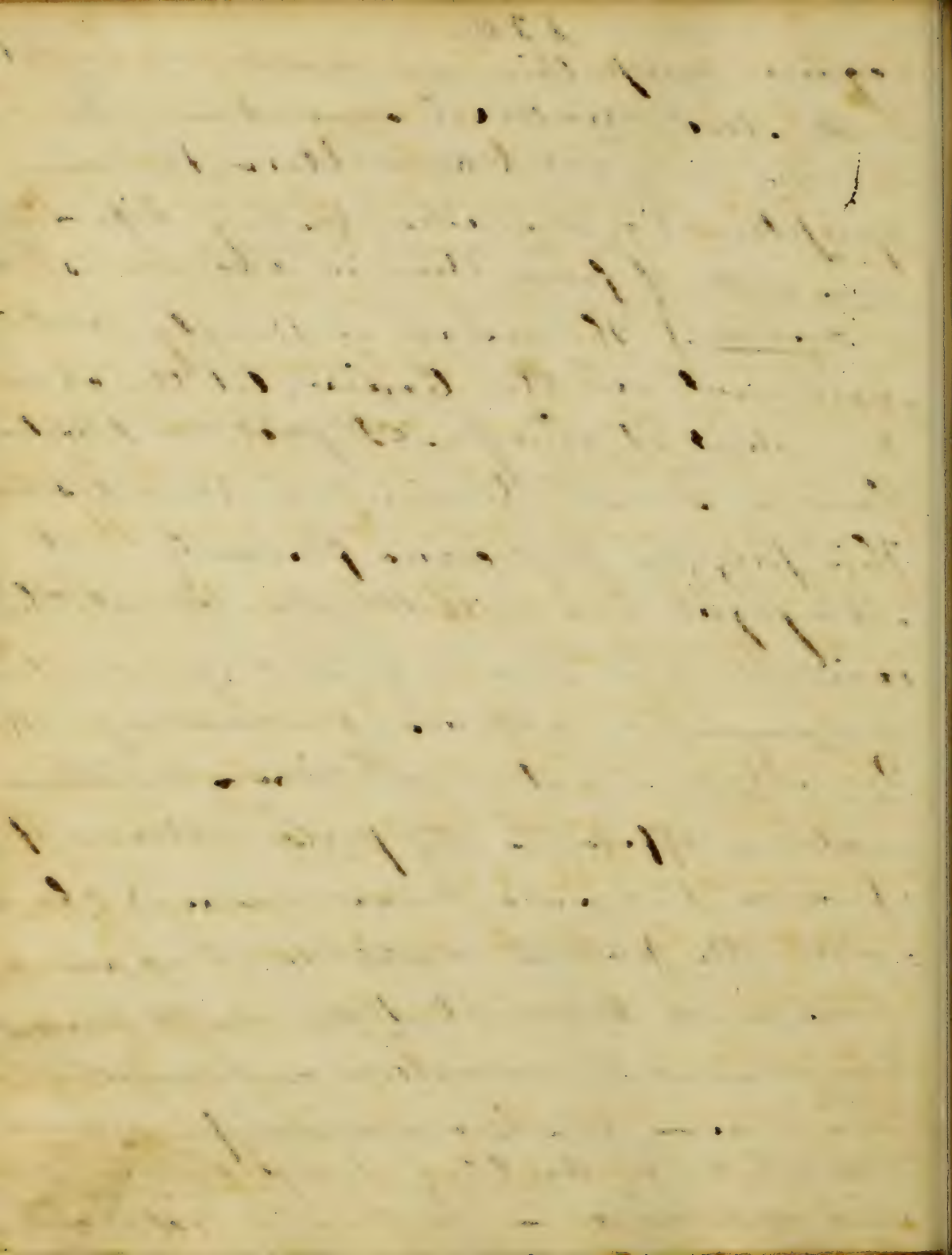
This seems most properly to belong to the
 cephalic states of fever. For its history
 consult authors - it is idiopathic or sym-
 :tomatic - from contusions, blows, &c.
 it occurs also in fevers. Dr. R. has seen
 many cases of this kind. Authors have
 reversed the order of cause and effect
 in their accounts of this state of fever
 when it has occurred in, or in consequence
 of other diseases, they call it the origin-
 :al disease. Worms may determine the
 blood to the head, and therefore be a cause
 of this disease, as well as contusions, &c.

1847

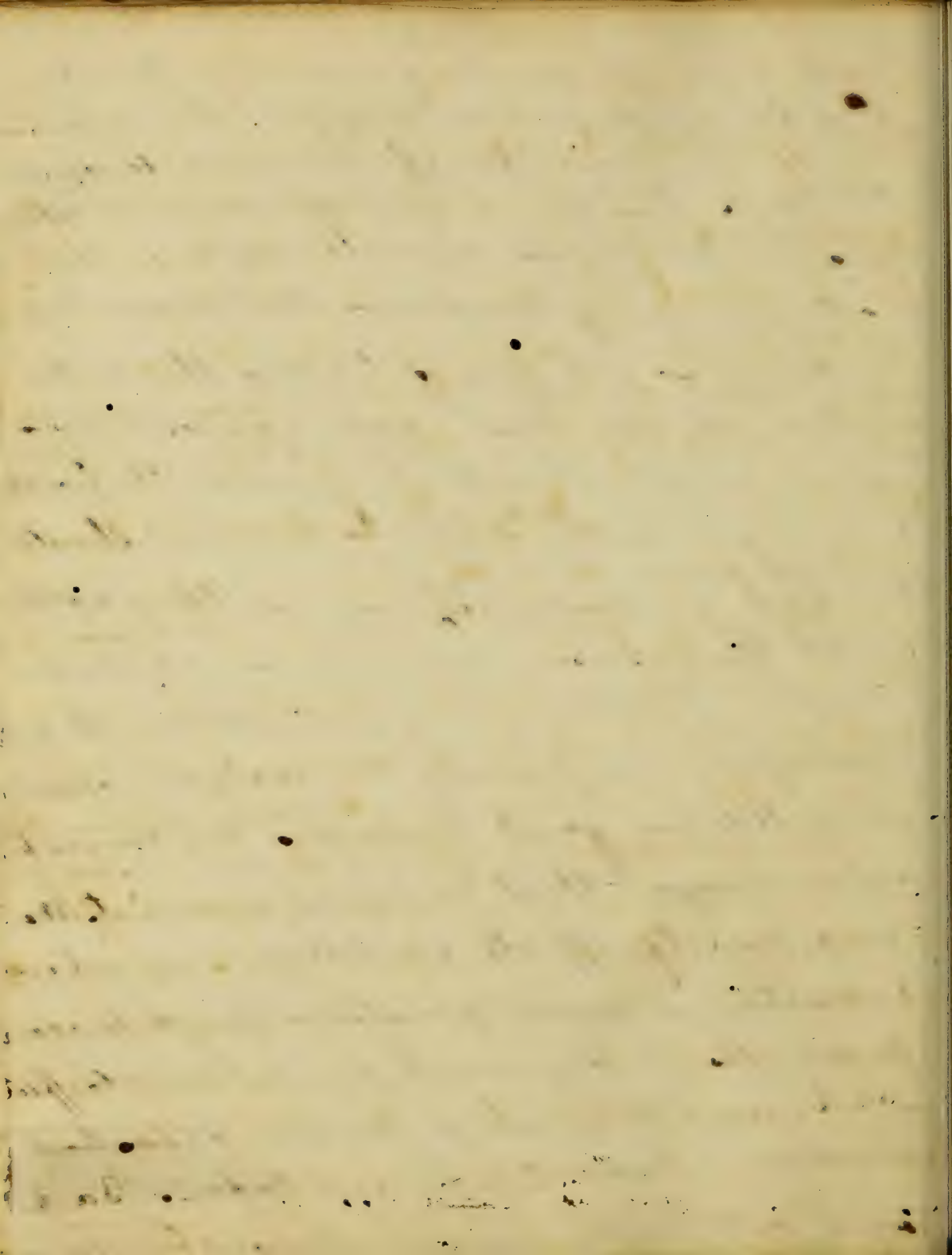
Dear Mother

I received your kind letter of the 10th and was glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I have not much news to write at present. I am still in the same place and doing the same work. I have not seen any of the old friends here. I have not time to write you more than this at present. I will write again when I have more news to tell you. I love you very much and hope to see you soon. Give my love to all the family. I am, dear Mother, your affectionate son, John Smith.

acquired sympathies are numerous and not understood - natural ones alone are known. Worms may act like a blow, &c. Many symptomatic diseases destroy life - In this state of fever there is disorder as well as disease. The disease is simply morbid excitement in the brain, let the cause be what it may. Dissections sometimes show a sound brain in this disease. This puzzled physicians formerly - but Morgagni has dispell'd the cloud. The excitability is suddenly destroyed. Sometimes inflammation appears; particularly on the Pia Mater - but no effusion. Sometimes water is effused. The pulse after an effusion becomes more natural & frequent - the patient is able to sit up, and appears much better - but the water in a short time induces a reaction and the patient soon dies - This has deceived physicians. Blood letting - the blood always exhibits a morbid appearance. In the year 1801 Doctor



Rush took 100 ounces from Miss Hunter
 at 10 bleedings, in 10 or 12 days. There is no back
 door to the brain for effused water to escape
 at - Dr. R. has cured after effusion had taken
 place. Strabismus, convulsions, &c. are the
 most alarming symptoms that characterize
 the disease. Cups and leeches should be
 applied to the head. cold applications -
 active purges should be given; the bowels
 being generally torpid - a view should
 be had to discharge ^{ing} worms - they aggra-
 vate the disease. Give calomel, rhubarb, &
 jalap. - Blisters and a salivation. The latter
 [salivation] was formerly the exclusive remedy
 and is still in great Britain. Dr. Monro has
 acknowledged that he never cured it. Mer-
 cury rarely affects children; and when
 salivated a mortification is apt to occur
 in adults it is more safe and easy to effect
 Dr. R. used it in Miss Hunter's case, but
 bleeding is more simple and safe. Bark
 and cold bath should always be used



to prevent relapses-. There was a time when like *Cynanche trachealis*, it was an incurable disease - but that time has now pass'd away - Hydrocephalus has ceased to be terrible! To

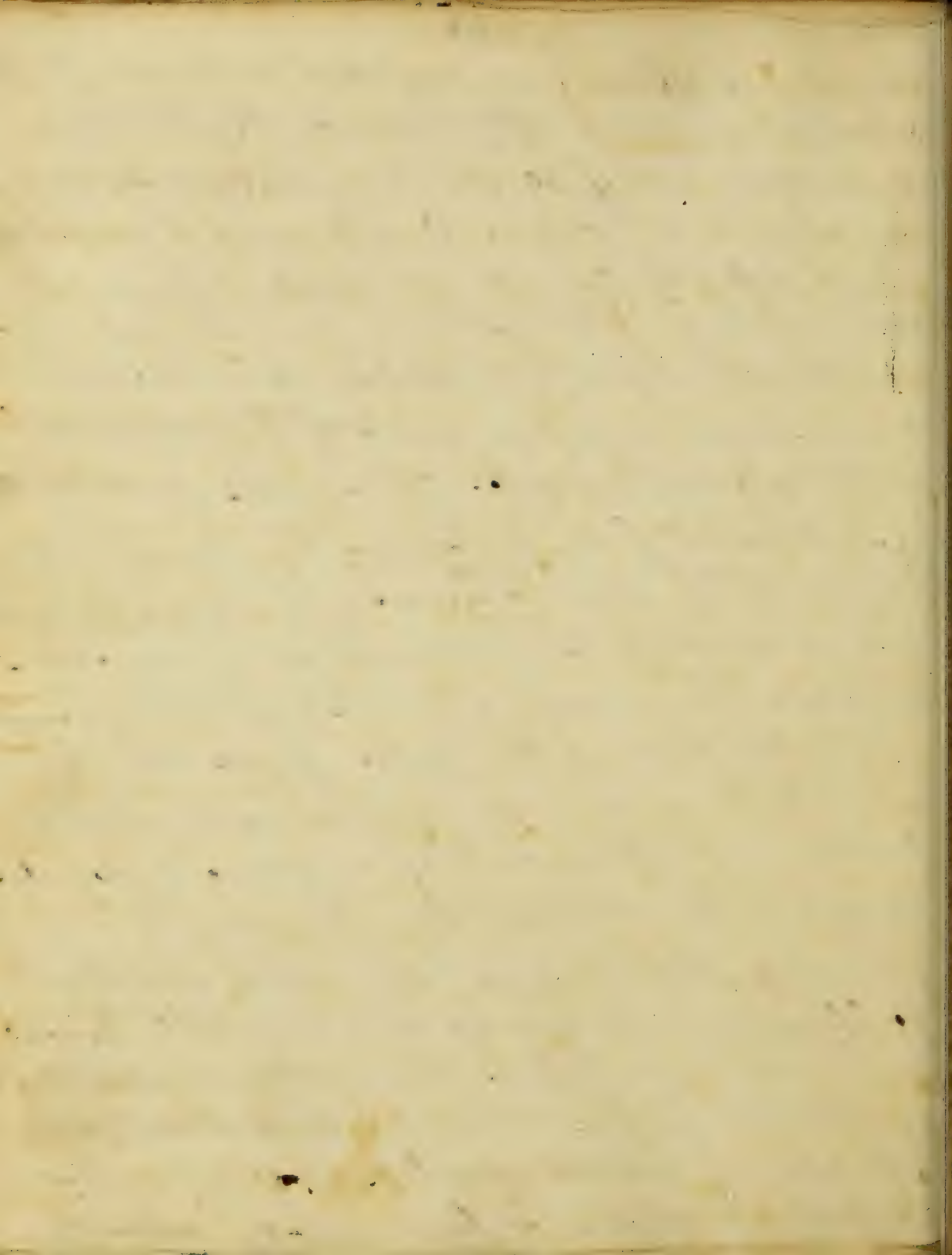
the *Lancet* gentlemen says Dr. A. we are indebted for our victory over it! It has wiped away reproach from Physicians as well as rivers of tears from the eyes of our fellow creatures. -

Feb. 7th. Lecture 73. *Hydroptic* state of fever; so call'd because it has all the symptoms of fever - it comes on like fever, &c.

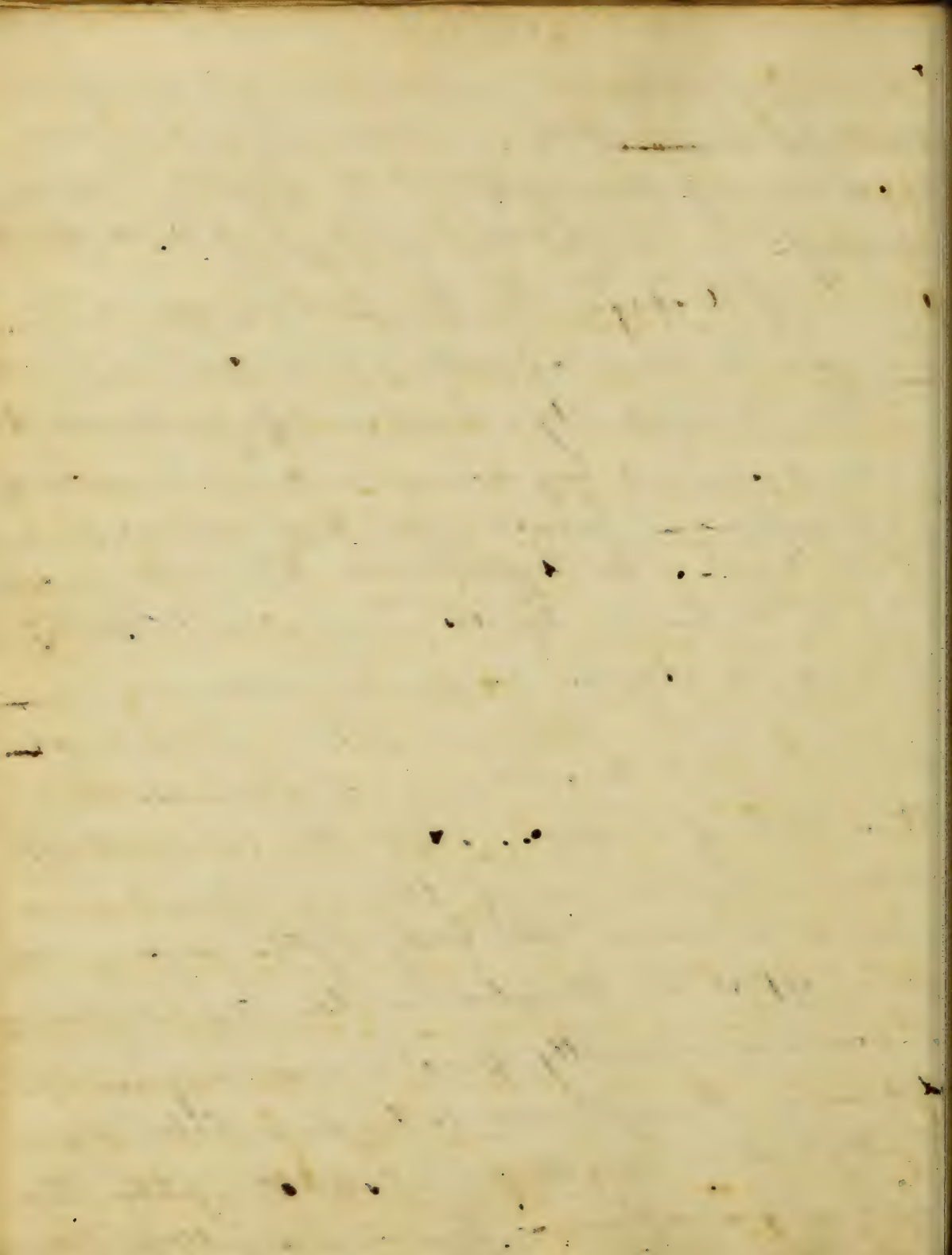
Morbid action in the blood vessels when left to itself always tends to effusion -. Swellings in dropsy differ from those in *Hysteria* - Serum mixed with coagulable Lymph is effused in *Ascites*, and *Hydrothorax* - Coagulable Lymph is effused in the glands as *Kidneys*, &c. and calcareous matter is sometimes formed - blood is sometimes effused, constituting gangrene .. Inflammation is increased excitement - but not always increased action - for excitement is sometimes carried beyond the point of great action .. Bony matter is



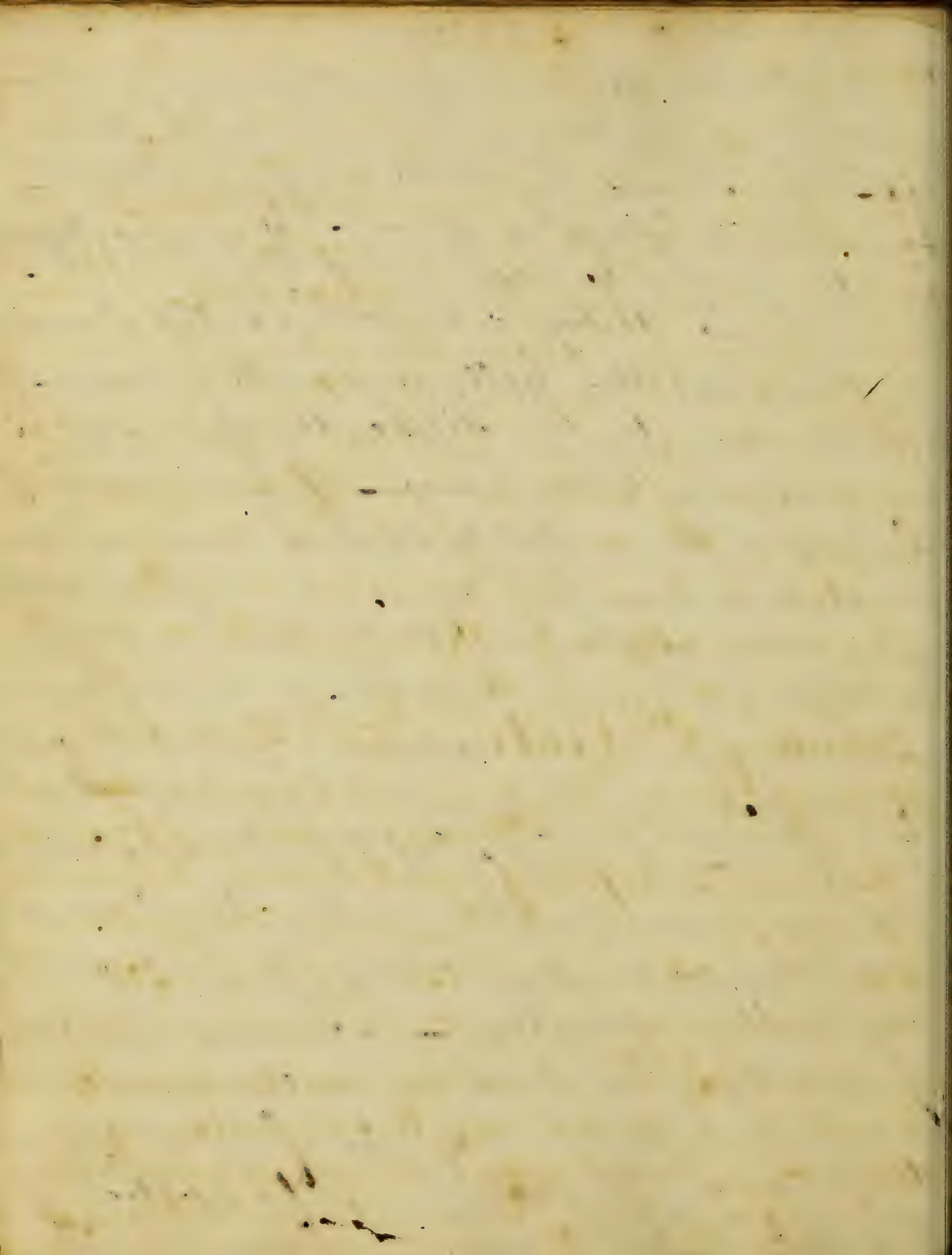
sometimes effused. a neglected Catarrh or half
 cured pneumonia often cause Hydrothorax -
 19 dropsies out of 20 are originally diseases of
 the Arterial System. It is seldom a disease of
 direct debility for all old people labour under
 this debility - and yet how few old people have
 even swelled legs & feet: dropsy never occurs in
 Marasmus nor in cases of famine when
 direct debility prevails. The causes of all the dif-
 ferent states of the pulse, are the same in drop-
 sy as in all other diseases - Therefore we must
 attend to the pulse as much as in any other
 disease. The remedies are, bloodletting accord-
 ing to the state of the pulse - purges, vomits -
 and bath certain sedatives; as Digitalis,
 Nitre, - in inflammatory, or tonic dropsy only,
 they act by diminishing serum - Strange!
 that we should give diuretics and subject
 to bleeding! - Digitalis is a vegetable Trochar,
 but it only removes the water, without ef-
 fecting a perfect cure - like salivation in
 Pthisis - it leaves great predisposition to re-
 lapse which should be removed by tonics -



In dropsy attended with debility, - tonics, as Steel, Bark, ~~isid.~~, &c., .. Dr. R. only revived the doctrine of Menapetion in inflammatory dropsy. he is not the author of it. different forms of dropsy - in the substance of the Lungs - In this case, the patient can lay down without difficulty - but in Hydrothorax the patient cannot lay down without sensation of suffocation - sometimes Haemoptisis, swelling of the legs. - In Hydrothorax - bloodletting according to the pulse - Squills - digitalis - blister to the side, &c. In Ascites - purges - salivation - vomits; cream of tartar - nitre - infusion of Tobacco. have cured it. Digitalis is not of much use in this state of dropsy. After the water is withdrawn by the use of these medicines, we should bandage the belly tight - pressure has great effect on the absorbents - Tapping seldom succeeds; - especially if not done early in the disease - It ought not to be done late; it generally hastens death, by abstracting the stimulus of distention. Sometimes yellow, green

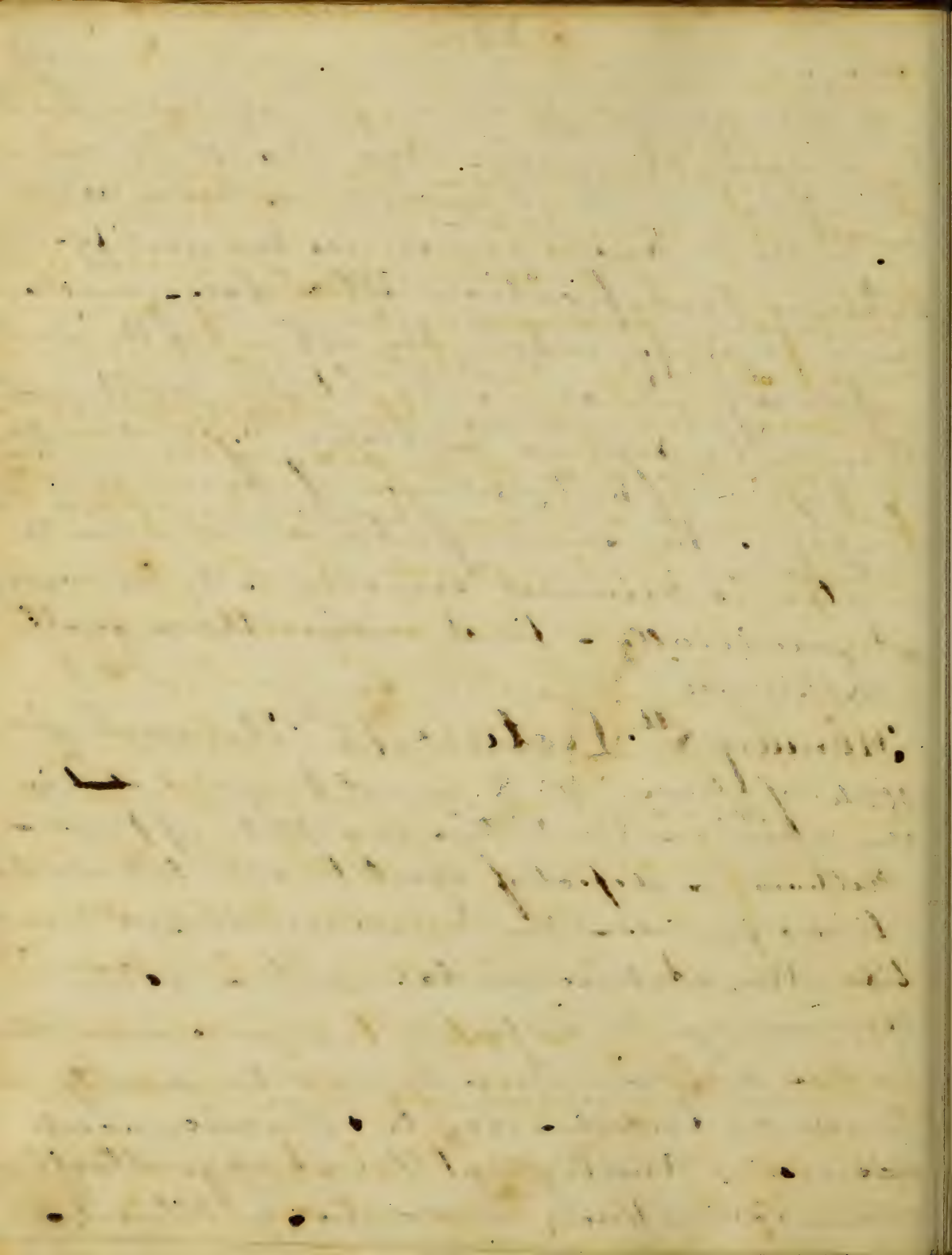


16. Matter is effused in the abdomen. Sometimes
 a jelly like matter which cannot be drawn
 off. Sometimes hydatids are found there -
 sometimes blood is effused. It is a bad sign
 for the water to come out of the puncture.
 Sometimes dropsy is encysted in the abdomen.
 in this case the belly is generally uneven in
 appearance. but a difficulty of purging is
 considered a better proof. Sometimes we
 should inform the patient of these varieties
 to prepare him for them. An inflammation
 has been excited in the abdomen similar
 to that in the hydrocele. a dropsy happens
 sometimes in the ovaria - out of the reach
 of medicine. salivation however should
 be tried. a dropsy of the uterus some-
 times occurs. also in the serotum, which
 has been cured by dissections; but general-
 ly by the operation. Anasarca. patients
 generally use friction in the evening &
 downwards the reverse of both should
 be done. Blisters should be applied to
 the legs about the calf. it answers two



ends-, a discharge of water, and confinement to a horizontal posture, which latter should be always observed. - See should never use scarification - but punctures may be used. Dr. R. never knew punctures to mortify. Whereas scarification often does. punctures may mortify where the action of the blood vessels is great. as would blisters, &c. this action should be reduced by proper rejection. - Dr. R. knows of but one case of hereditary dropsy. In cases of Anasarca, when the water is removed exercise is to become at gradually - first riding then gentle walking. &c.

February 5th. Lecture 74th. Hemorrhagic state of fever. Dr. R. is not singular ~~but~~ in the opinion that this is a state of fever - Plethora - a defect of equilibrium between solids & fluids - The veins are strongest in early life: the arteries in late, hence Arterial Hemorrhage in early life, & venous as in piles in the decline. Rush divides hemorrhage into tonic & stonic. acute & chronic. acute occurs in malignant fevers of great action. chronic in pneumoniacula or pthisis.



Some families have an hemorrhagic dia-
 thesis by which they bleed obstinately
 upon slight wounds - It was stopped in
 such, by long continued pressure. & a
 solution of Saccharum Saturni in
 Vinegar. predisposing cause of Hemorrh
 age, debility - nervous and exciting causes
 sudden changes in the atmosphere, in
 density. violence of passion - of exercise. cold
 feet have brought on hemorrhage from the
 lungs - as has too much cloathing - &c. Ani-
 mal Magnetism magnetism has in-
 duced hemorrhage. - Hemorrhage is lia-
 ble to return when once established.
 Cure Remediation; it is not an effort or re-
 medy of nature; and if it were she does
 not use it with prudence, but to excess
 or deficiency - bleeding determines bet-
 ter cold is useful - Evacuant purges &c.
 Atonic hemorrhages should be treat-
 ed with spirit. steel. bark. alum-
 cold bath, &c. - Hemoptisis. attended with

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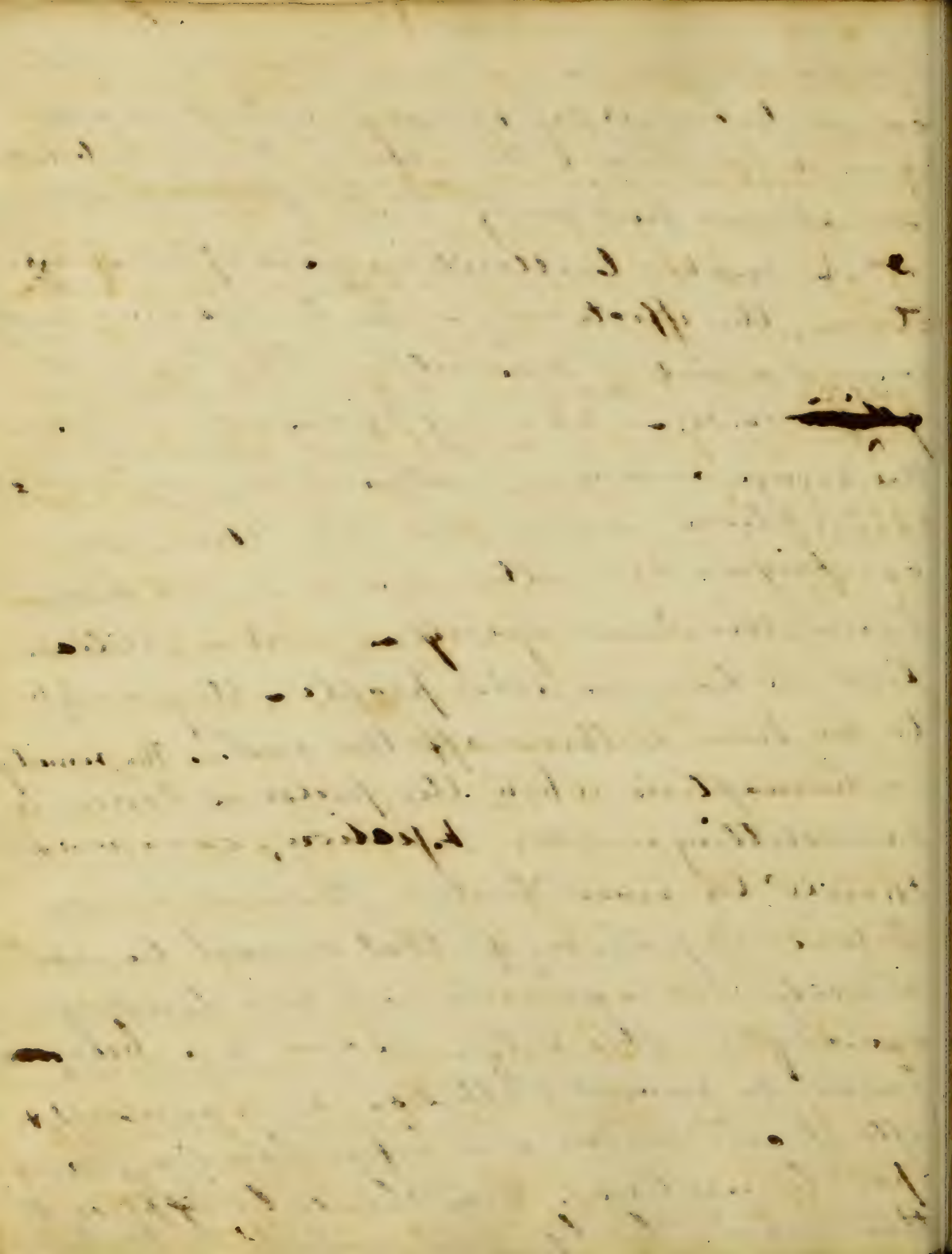
flushing - tickling cough - discharge of blood & sputa. In vomiting of blood, the blood is black. In ~~vomiting of blood~~ hemoptisis, the blood is florid - is sometimes discharged from the trachea. then it flows more rapidly. - There is a tracheal hemoptisis, as well as a Tracheal consumption. Three fourths of the cases of Hemoptisis have occurred in the night. It rarely occurs in persons who use their lungs in singing, speaking, &c. moderately - singing has relieved it. It rarely occurs among the Germans who sing much in worship. The Quaker Ladies of Philadelphia are most subject to it - probably because they do not sing as much as others! It is an alarming symptom but not dangerous - a mere local discharge - is most easily cured when the discharge is freest. In a debilitated state of lungs, a discharge of lymph is more common - this is generally discharged by coughing; or absorbed by the Lymphatics. Where neither takes place the

~~_____~~

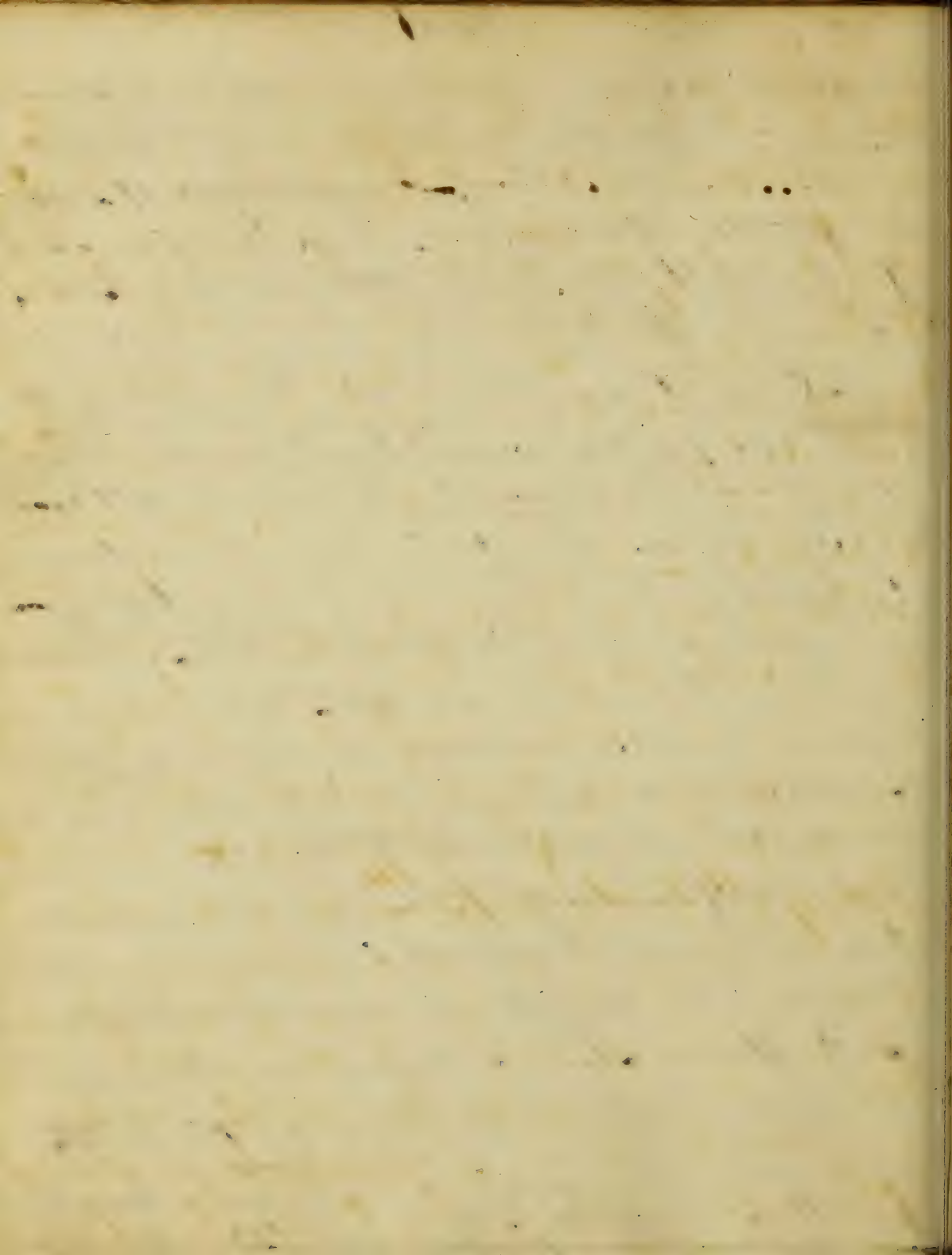
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lymph stagnates and an abscess is formed. The cough becomes dry & husky, which is a dangerous symptom & the abscess at length breaks sometimes suddenly, but often gradually. Dr. R. makes Cullen's causes of consumption, the effects only. The lungs are a hard, viscus devoid of sensibility. They defy dust-gasses ~~gases~~, &c. &c. - 24 out of 25 cases of wounds in the lungs recovered without sequent consumption, during the late War in one campaign. No other viscus would have borne the same equally as well. Millars live as long as other people. They cough to be sure to throw off the dust. The remedy for hemoptisis, when the pulse is tense, is bloodletting. - after expectoration, common salt should be used freely. It should be used before expectoration, if that cannot be used readily. - it is generally used as a temporary remedy in this City. Brine has been found to prevent phthisis. Common salt, & after it cold water; even before bleeding, has stopped hemoptisis. Cold should be applied to the whole body. cold water to the throat

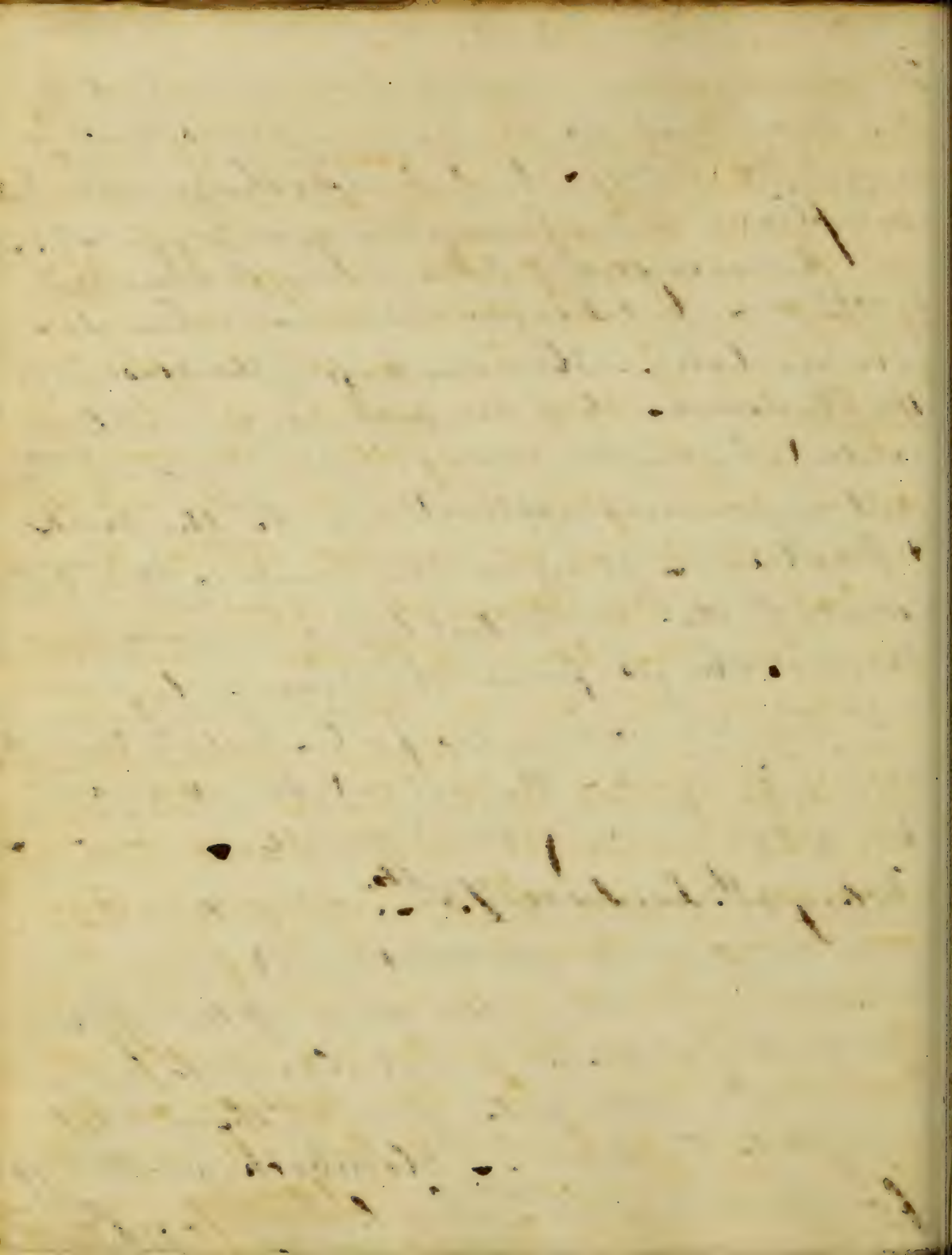


Vegetable acids - alum - opium - saccharum Saturni - blisters to the breast - best gentle purges. Conversation, - coughing, &c. should be strictly forbidden. Use herbaneed, if opium be disagreeable, or induce ca-
tion - British oil, or aniseed oil - cor-
 dial diet and drinks - Emetics, if the
 remedies fail; - or at least, nauseating
 drugs. - To prevent its return, all exci-
 ting causes should be avoided: as loud
 laughing - loud reading - lingering - lifting
 weights - severe cold - great heat, &c. - Moderate
 exercise should be advised. - a moderate uni-
 form climate - cordial drinks as port - and
 cordial diet - Occasional Spjection is an ex-
 cellent prophylactic. - a full pulse, and ten-
 sation of fulness at the breast, indicate
 bleeding... Bark after the cessation of the
 disease and cough, is a good prophylactic.
 Dr Hans Sloane took a dose of Bark every
 day for 45 years, and preserved his health.
 Many live to a great age who have been sub-
 ject to it all their lives nearly.



Hemorrhage in Dyspnea is an acute disease it is local, and no more dangerous than bleeding at the nose. but hemorrhage when consumption is confirmed, is generally fatal. Dr. R. never saw it fatal when it was the first symptom. but seldom otherwise when it occurred late. Hemorrhage of the nose is often spontaneous. but sometimes caused by accident. by passion, &c. &c. Cure. - Reflection. - leeches. - cold applications to the neck; & scrotum. - plugs in the Nostrils this seldom fails. Dr. R. lost but 2 patients from hemorrhages from the nose. Ligatures on the arms are useful. but on the neck, are injurious. the patient should avoid sneezing, blowing the nose, &c.

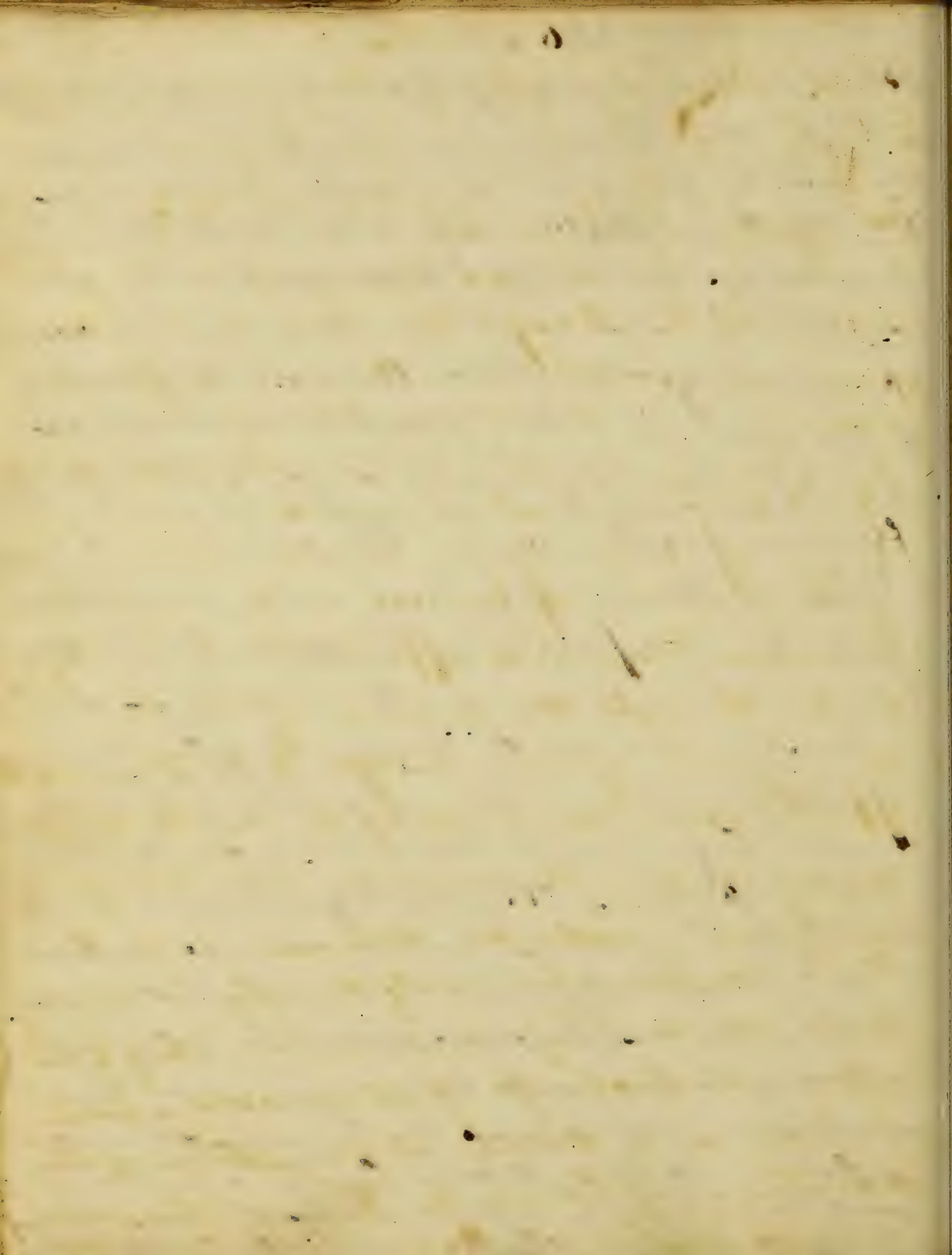
Febry 9th. Lecture 75th. The pulse seldom fails to indicate the treatment necessary in diseases, as well as the state of the system. The seat of a disease is not always to be ascertained; but the pulse generally shows what ought to be done. Hemorrhagic state of fever. continued. when hemorrhage from



the Lungs occurs early in disease. if properly
 treated it is seldom dangerous. - If the dis-
 charge be sufficient we should give Tonics
 &c. - but if the discharge be not sufficient,
 we should deplete further; or effusion, and
 a hæmoptoe will take place. The Tubercles in
 the lungs have been call'd Scrophulous
 in England; - they are not Scrophulous, but
 still Scrophulous. May fall on the lungs and
 cause consumption! No Country is so clear
 of scrophula as the United States. Hemorrh-
 age from the stomach, is preceded by
 nausea, the blood is black, owing to stag-
 nation. The remote cause, - acrib substan-
 ces destroying the texture of the stomach
 violent shocks of the system - hard drink-
 ing has caused it - it is vicarious with the
 menses, occurs oftener in women than
 in men, alternates with the piles - it is
 more liable to relapse than any other
 hemorrhage. - The pulse is generally typhus
 Mineral tonics for the disease. - There
 is a discharge from the bowels, originally
 from the liver, call'd Melæna, or morbus
 niger; - remedy the same as for the last.

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Blood is also discharged from a ruptured vessel in the bowels; - it may be known from the last by being red and mixed with mucus for which neglectable and other mild diet. hemorrhage from the kidneys and bladder; sometimes occurs from relaxation. tonics, &c. Hemorrhage from the uterus - bloodletting if the pulse be full - positive rest in a recumbent posture for many days - cold - cold water - flour - ligatures on the extremities - Saccus Saturni, &c. During pregnancy avoid climbing stairs. prophylaxis - if the pulse be languid, bark and gentle exercise... abortion is mostly preceded by hemorrhage - it occurs about the 3^d month after conception. Hemorrhage from the skin, occurs in violent passions.. Hemorrhage from wounds - are stopped by cold - cold water to different parts of the body - alcohol - mineral acids - flour; this last in cases of uterine hemorrhage, by being thrown into the vagina & on the perineum, decomposes the blood, & causes excretion to take place - Lunar caustic is good to stop an hemorrhage - as is adhesive plaster. A bladder should never be without a

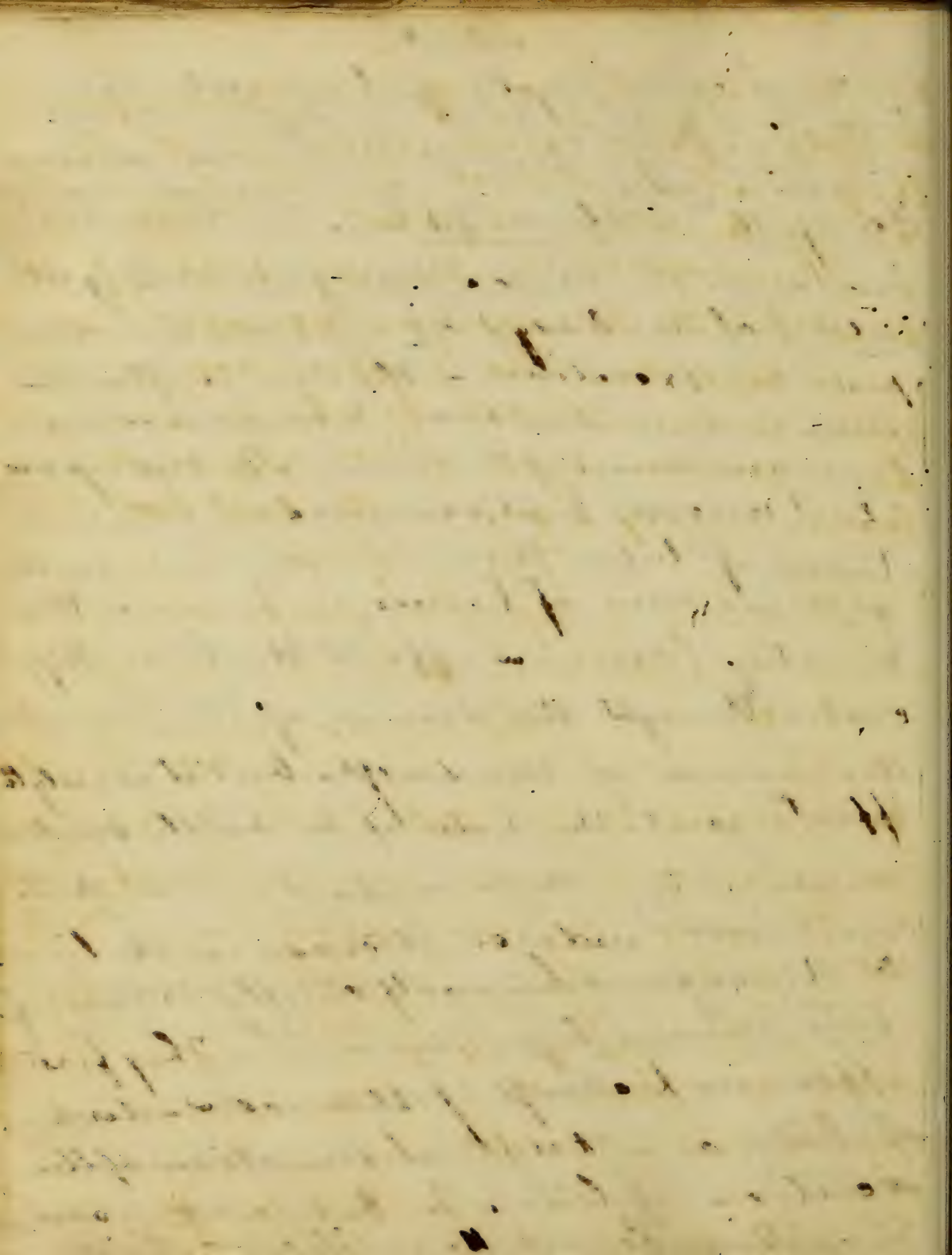


piece of court plaster in his pocket - it never fails to stop the blood if difficulty occur after bleeding - So says Dr. Rush -

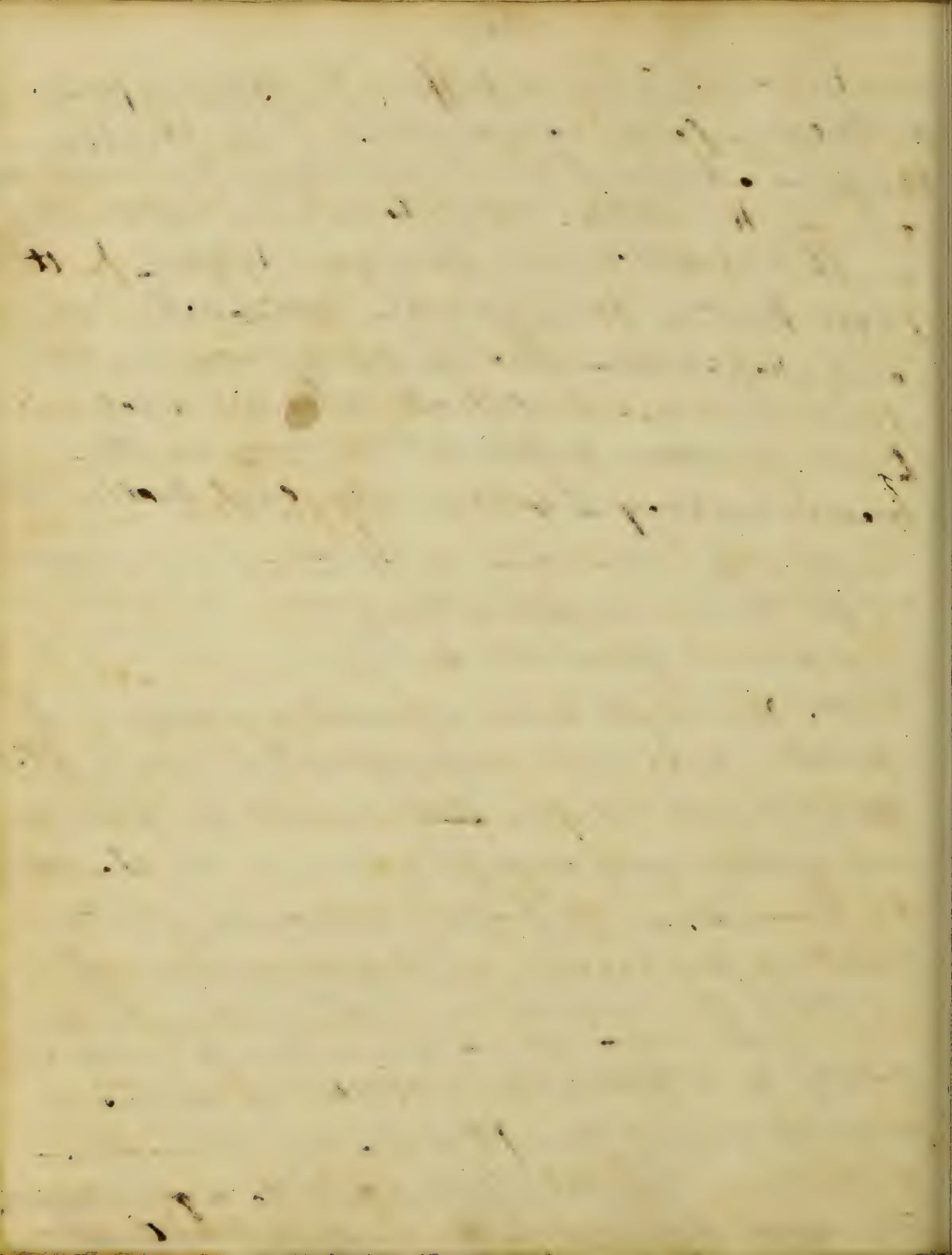
Febry. 10th Lecture 70th - The liver has

been called the Cloaca Magna - or Big little piece of the body! The Bile has been supposed an excretion - The liver is often diseased in hard drinkers - Intemperance in eating causes disease of the liver - Sea sickness violent exercise, heat, &c. cause an accumulation of bile - there is more bile in the gall bladder of bees in summer than winter. Mania affects the liver - Hippocrates thought the disease of the liver was the cause of madness - but it is only the effect - gout - the bite of the rattlesnake, Miasmata - Miasmata & ardent spirits combined induce disease in the liver.

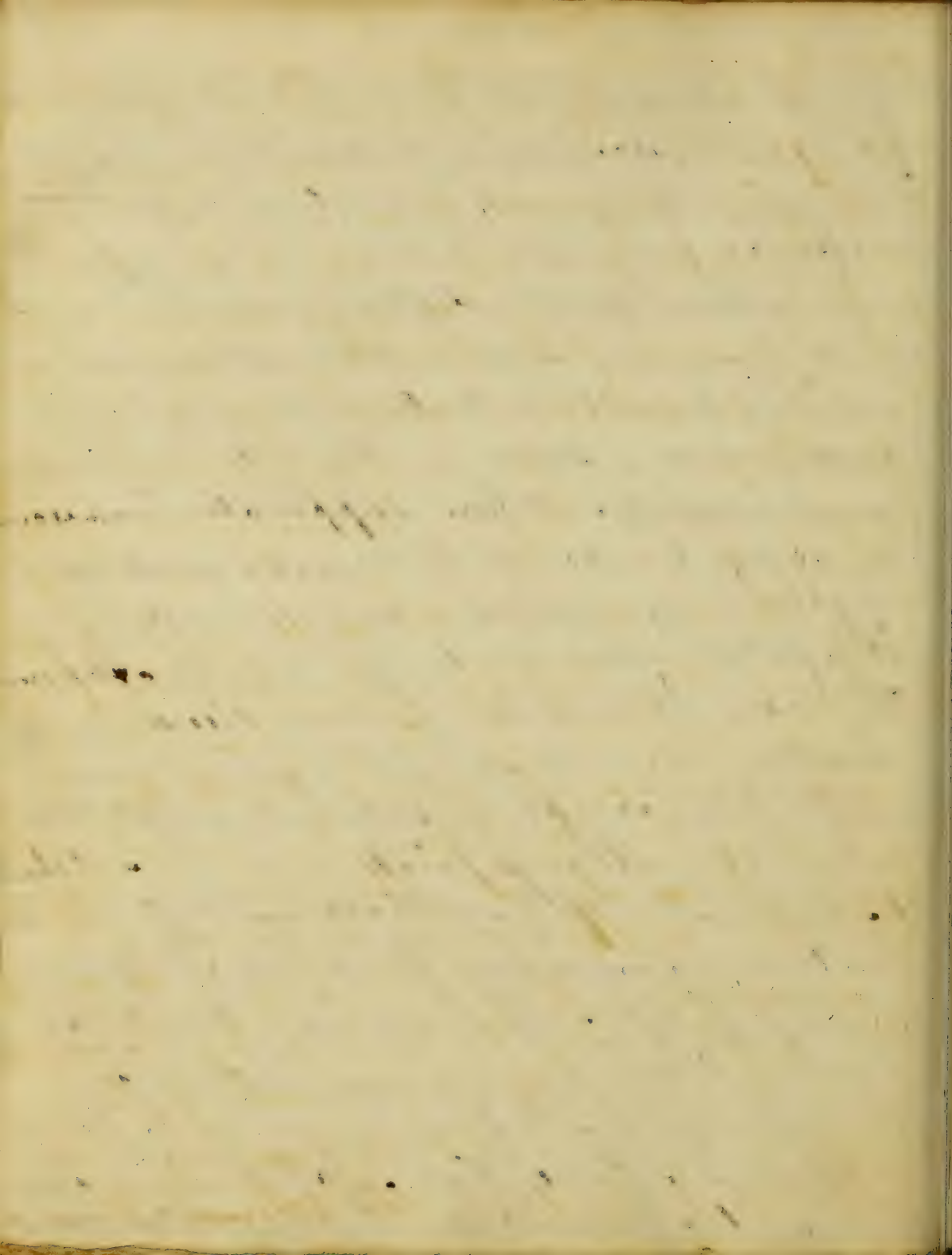
Dr. R. confines himself chiefly to those effects caused by miasmata - They first appear in sickness of stomach - discharge of bile, or a total obstruction of the excretion of bile. In Intermitting and remitting fevers, Hepatitis is caused



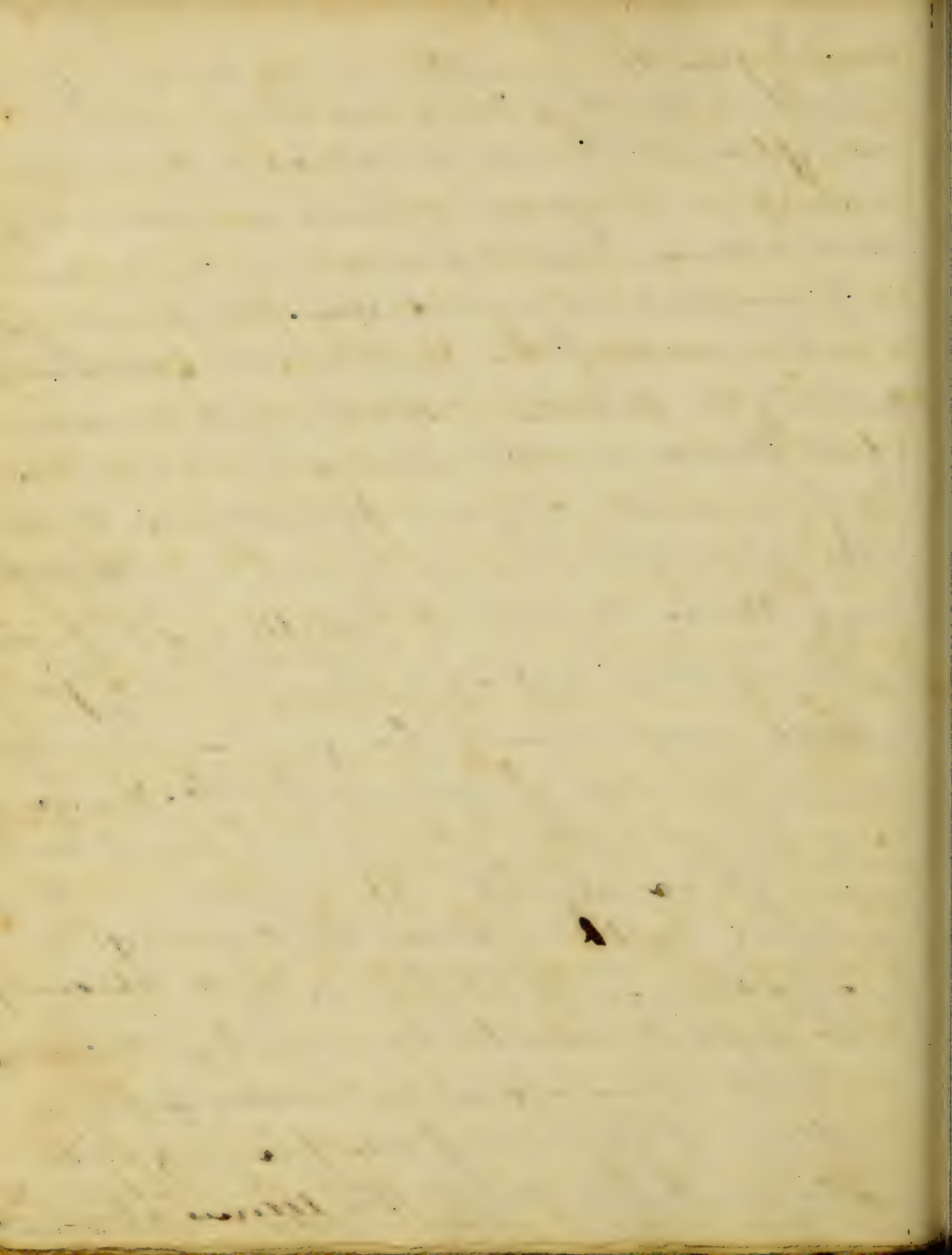
sometimes. This is suffocated Bilious fever:
 or Bilious fever concentrated in the Liver.
 Except in Animal food - drinking bad water,
 cause Hepatitis. Hepatitis was Epidemic
 in Philadelphia in the year 1792. In the
 West Indies strangers are attacked with a
 acute Hepatitis - and suppuration and death
 often ensue, - but those who are acclimated
 have neither suppuration nor death.
 Preliminary Signs in the East Indies - de-
 pression or elevation of Spirits - languor - pain
 in the liver - dryness of the gums - increased ap-
 =petite or impaired. - Sometimes no pain is
 felt: The right lobe is most commonly ap-
 =pected - but not unfrequently the left.
 The approach is also felt marked by thickness
 and yellowness of urine - pain in the shoulder
 &c. Remedies - Profection according to the
 state of the pulse. Seat of the disease, when
 chronic, as supposed by Dr. Saunders, is in the
 vena portarum - as no disease tends more ra-
 =pidly to suppuration & death, - so no disease
 requires more prompt & decisive remedies. -
 Sometimes bleeding is required to a great degree.
 The second remedy is a speedy salivation.



When the Mercury acts first by making the Mouth
 sore (as little ulcers &c.) it seldom salivates. When
 blinding is properly used, salivation is ^{not often} ~~seldom~~
 necessary. - purging - Blisters, in cases of great
 pain, where proper depletion has been used
 opium may be given in this state and sur-
 -des this condition, with advantage. Where
 Blisters fail, a seton in the side has been
 found useful. When suppuration comes over
 the abscess breaks, or terminates in all the
 neighboring cavities. - and also externally.
 It is fatal when discharged into the Abdomen
 Thorax - Stomach - Pericardium. &c. The
 matter when discharged is generally mixed
 with bile, except in external ruptures.
 When the Abscess points outwards it should
 be hastened with poultices; and opened when
 mature - for when it opens itself it is
 always fatal. If Emetics operate too
 hard, a little Laudnum will suspend
 the operation. Black urine in Hepatitis
 is always a fatal sign. Obstructions & Achil-
 -is are less frequent in Philadelphia now.

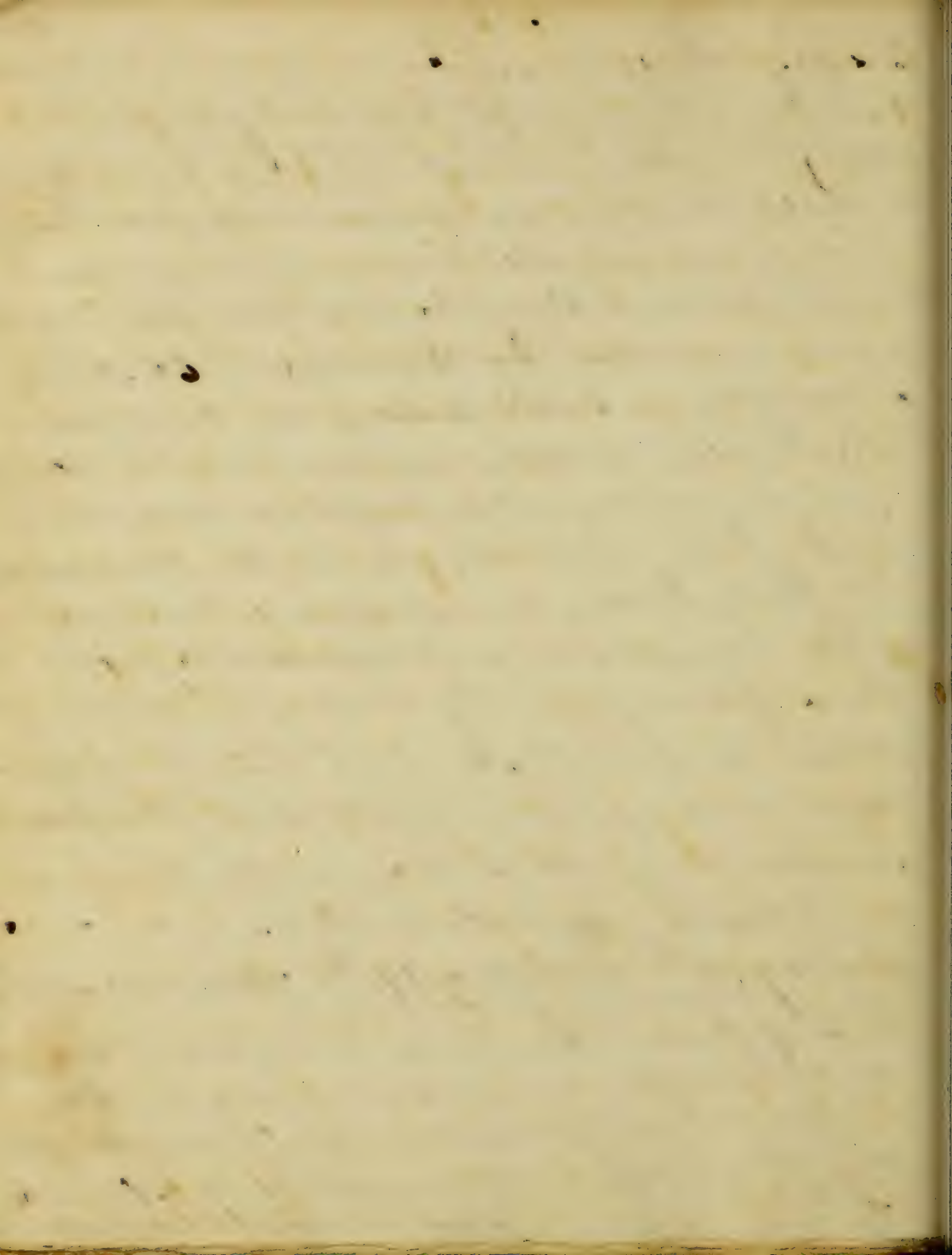


than before the year 1793; owing to more frequent bleeding. Hydatids occur in liver complaints - worms - & schirri - these last, arise from neglected chronic complaints of that viscus; - and by reaction cause new inflammation and dropsy. The most important disease of this part is the Gall bladder, owing to stricture, spasm. Gall stones, &c. Gall stones are the most common causes of jaundice. They are sometimes lighter than water - cause great pain in passing thro' the duct - chills and sickness attend this passage. Symptoms of jaundice - uncommon languor - costiveness or a diarrhoea of yellow stools. The eyes are tinged with yellow; but do not make images, or objects, appear yellow; as Storr relates. Milk retains its sweetness in jaundice. - If it be owing to spasm of the duct it may be known, by its coming on and going off at intervals. - if from pressure of adjacent parts purging will relieve it; - if from the stones, a bandage

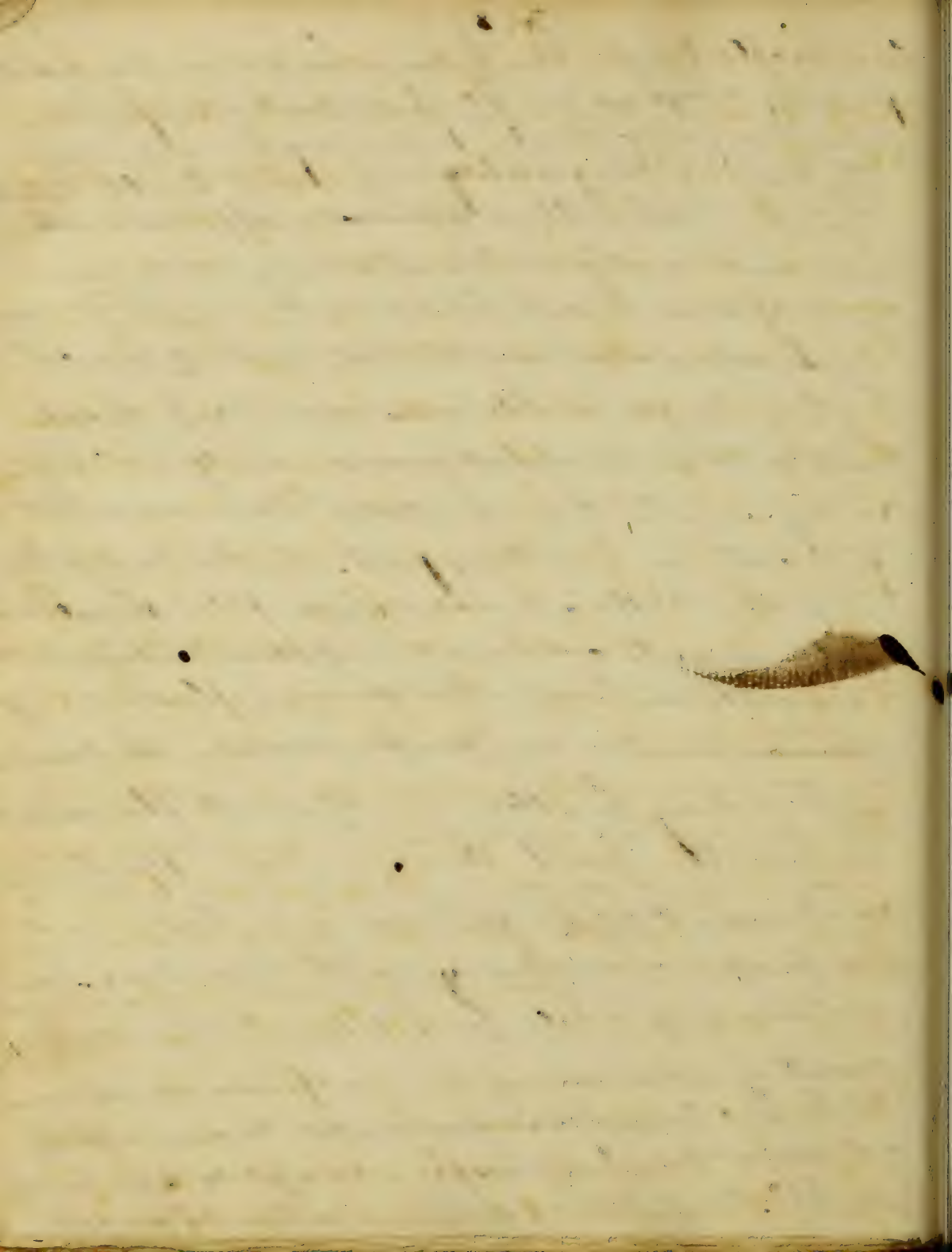


to depress the uterus. A raw egg - and mercury
 have been given with advantage. When it is
 owing to gall stones, it is hard to cure. Vomits
 to shake the liver are sometimes good. Boer-
 have recommends drinking largely of water
 to relax; and then to use purges. Linquice
 is recommended by Heberdeen. Electricity
 a diabetes or salivation of the liver occurs
 sometimes; i.e. excessive discharge. Vomits relieve
 but do not cure it. N. fiction 86. 86. Many
 people have obstructions in the liver nearly
 all their lives, and afterwards become clear
 of it. In such cases physicians should keep
 them from growing worse; by directing
 them to avoid all increasing causes; and
 time and nature will do a great deal
 sometimes in this disease, the urine is
 as limpid as rock water. — — —

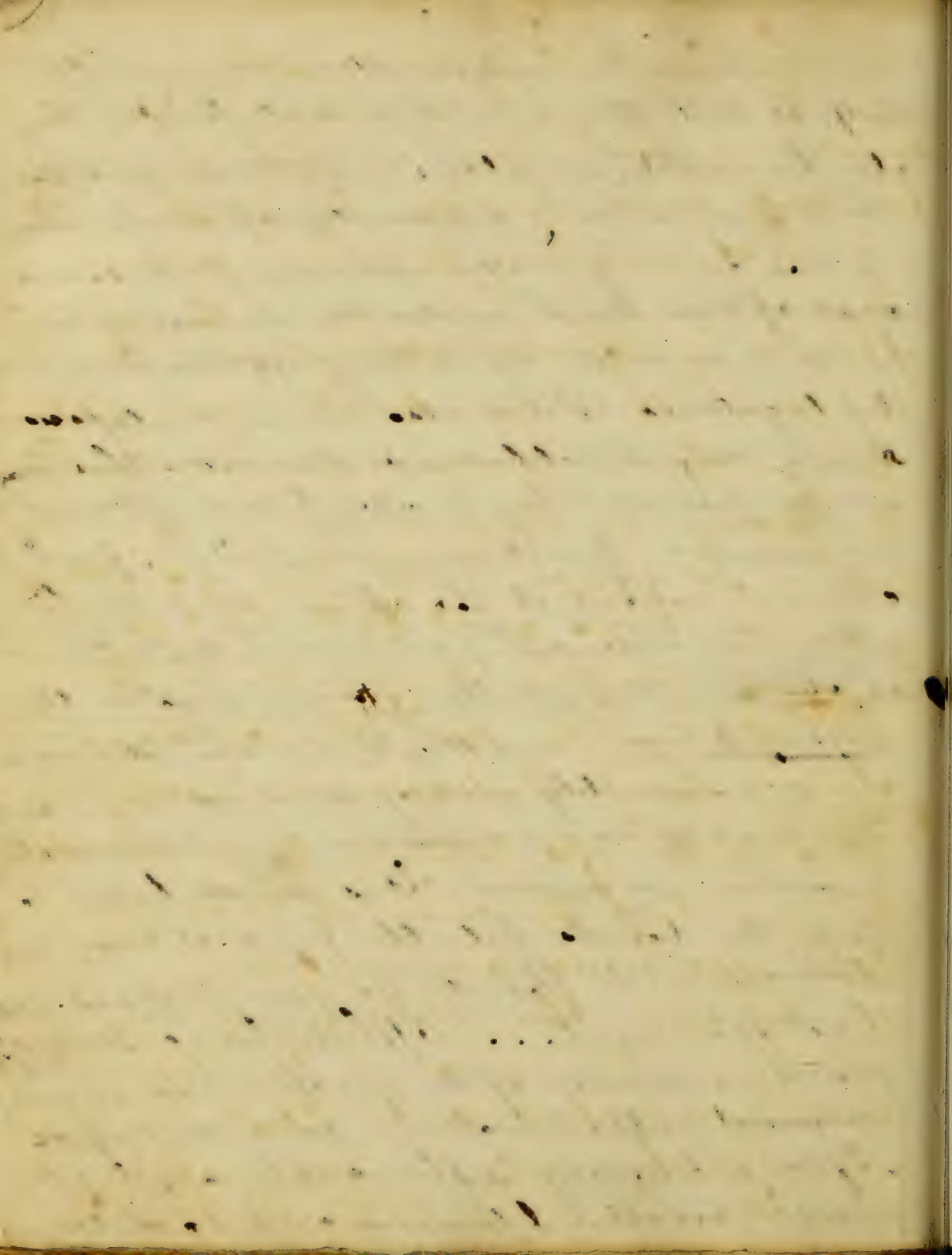
Febry. 11th. Lecture 77th. Hemorrhoidal
 state of fever. It is true it is a local disease
 but it is often connected with general af-
 = fection - is attended with heaviness of the
 legs - pain at the extremity of the rectum, &c.
 The remote causes, castiness - hard riding



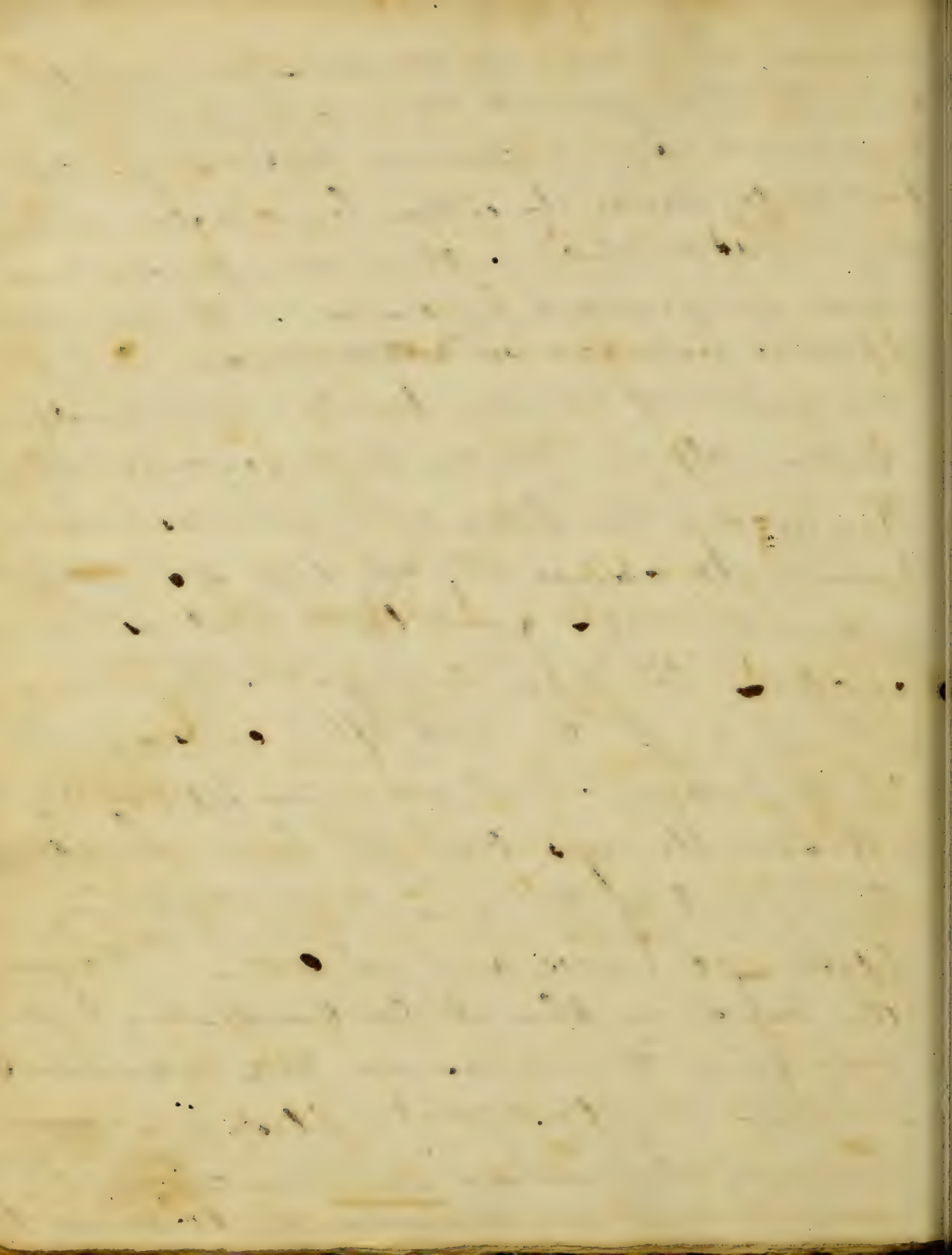
few people escape the piles who are in the habit of using aloe as purges - habitual use of bitters - women, from their sedentary lives, and especially during pregnancy, are most liable to them - & garret. When the system is affected with increased action; bloodletting according to the pulse - local bleeding is very efficacious - by leeches and punctures with a lancet - a few drops will relieve the patient. Next to these lenient purges - Sulphur is generally used - it is supposed to have a specific action on this part. Butter Nut pills are good - rest - a persons with piles should not walk about. cold water applied to the part is very good, in proper states, viz. Inflammatory Warm water in proper states - The smoke of burning leather / as of an old shoe / applied under the part thro, a close stool. An ointment of hog's lard, and tar, made of a proper consistency with bees wax. An ointment of white lead & sweet oil - An ointment of ammonium; or James-town weed. Dr. R. has been thus particular, because it is an important disease, and apt to terminate in bleeding piles; which are troublesome;



and to which the system often accommodates itself, so that they cannot be safely stopped. They also terminate in ulcers fistula in Anus - Ichthi-
 -vous tumours - difficulty of stool. Some-
 -times causing consumption - Dr. R. saw a
 case of this kind where the disease of the
 lungs was cured by taking off the tumours
 by ligatures. Piles also cause prolapsus
 Ani; a very troublesome disorder. These may
 all be prevented by proper bleeding; and
 remember Gutterman says Dr. R., for I
 cannot repeat it too often, that the fur-
-ther the diseased part is out of the course
of the circulation the greater must be the
loss of blood; - and the hemorrhoidal veins
 are considerably out of the direct course.
 The prophylaxis consists in vegetable diet -
 laxative regimen - It is much better to
 keep the bowels soluble by diet than Me-
 -dicine a diet should be used that contains
 least excrement... Aphthalmic state of
 fever - a disease of the eyes often occurs with
 apparent inflammation - pain - dulness &c.
 After a bleeding inflammation will ap-
 -pear - another bleeding or two will

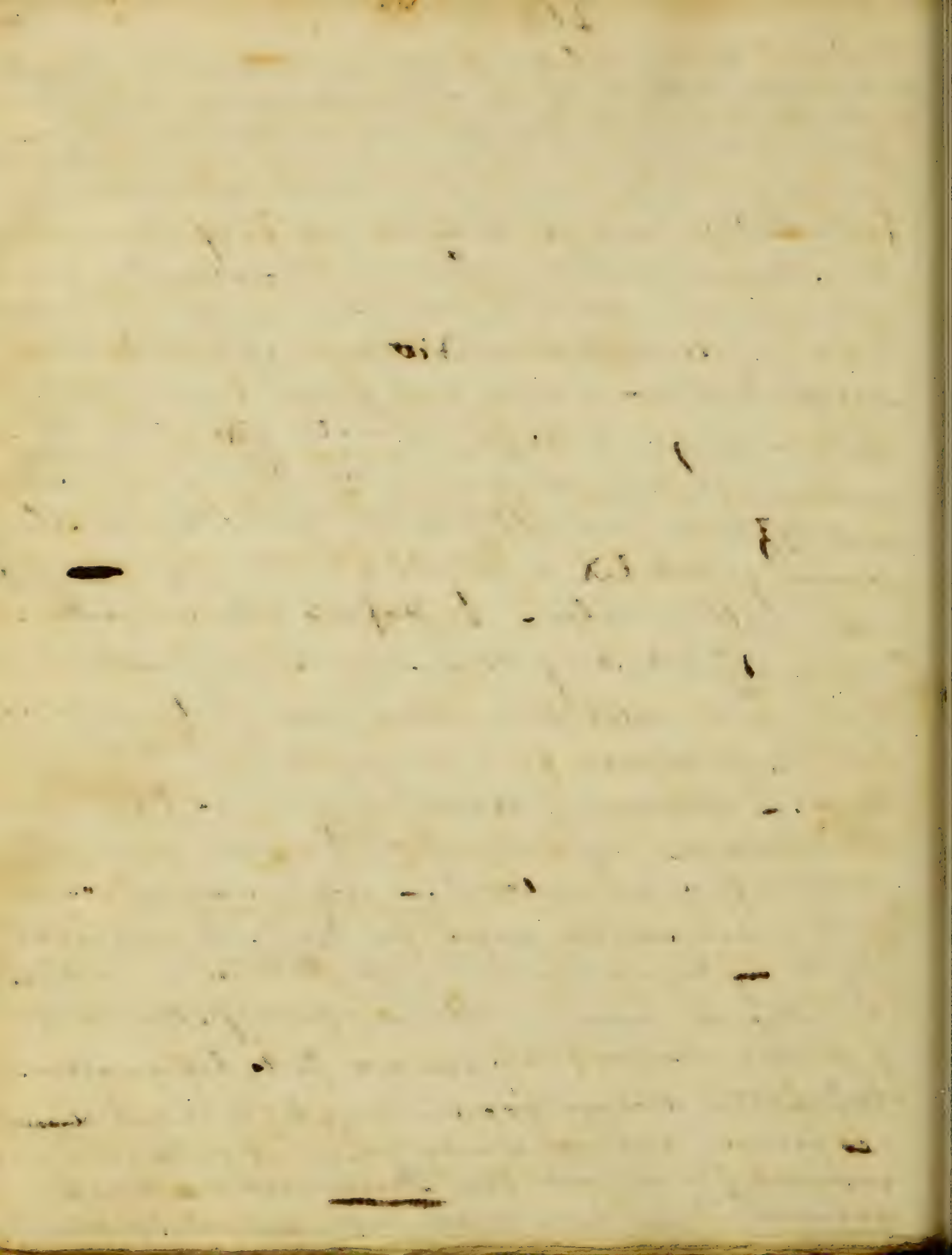


remove it.. Miasmatic causes - Miasmata -
 and all the general causes of fever - It
 sometimes accompanies Dysentery. Cold
 feet will cause it - either by a natural or
 acquired association. There are associations
 which are acquired by disease. - The exhalations
 of privies have caused ophthalmia - as has
 the juice of onions - smoke - sand - dust - trans-
 location of acrid matter to the eyes - &c. In
 Kentucky the Fallin of Vegetables has been
 known to cause it. The light of Snow in
 a sunny day - great light - heat - as among
 cooks - Excess in Venery - &c. Remedies,
 1st. Darknes - the least ^{light} after causes great pain
 2^d. Repetition... But when the System is not
 affected, the eyes, like the hemorrhoidal veins
 being out of the circulation few may
 bleed 100 times and not cure it; therefore
 the Repetition should be local - viz. Symp-
 leamifying the veins on the sclerotic &
 purging - very low diet - blisters to the
 back of the neck, - but they often do
 more good to the temples. The blisters should

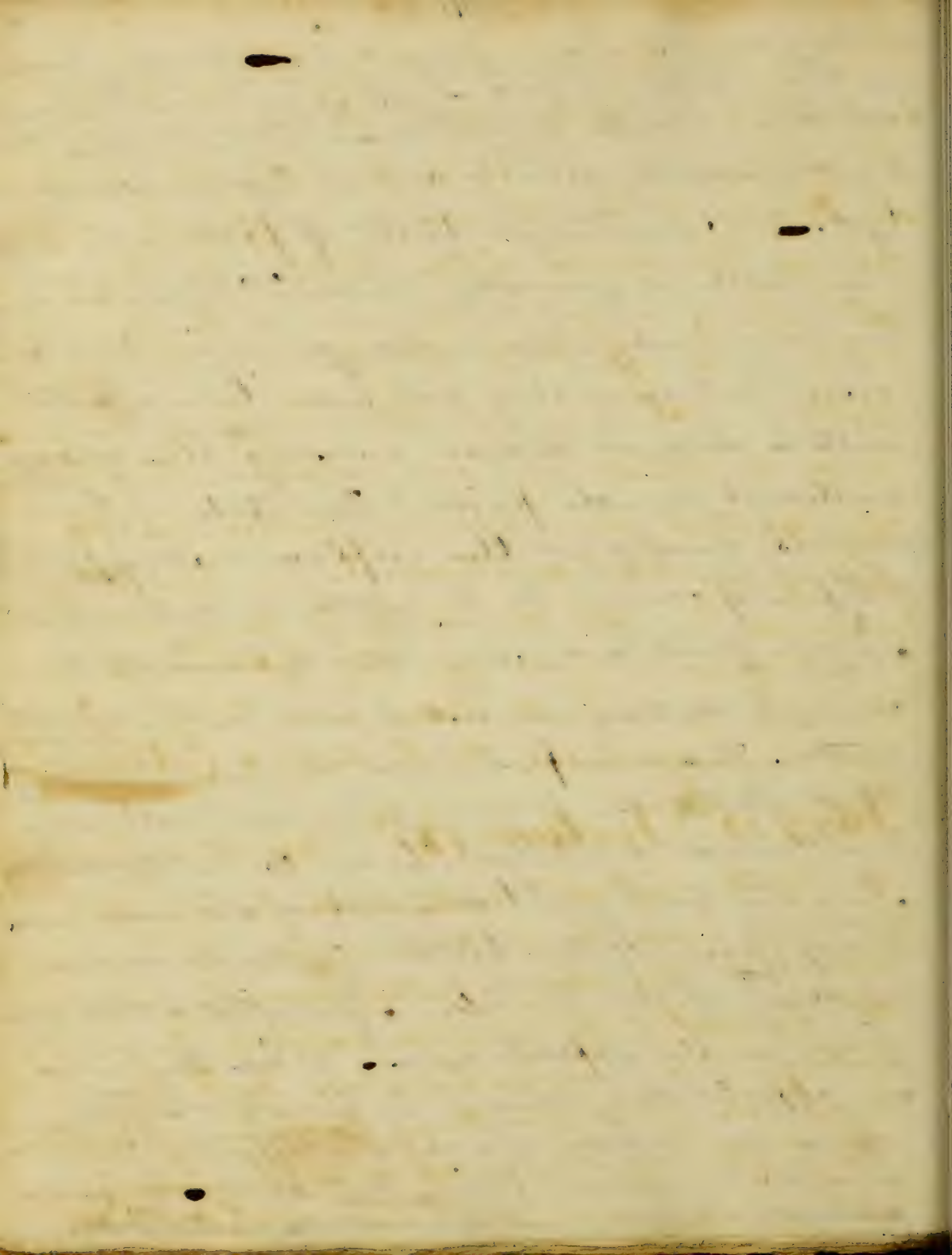


be about the size of half a dollar, and confined by adhesive plaster. Cold water to the eyes. A great oculist caused his patients to sit with their feet in cold water; and have it applied to their eyes at the same time: This probably acts by inducing a general rigor. An Eye water when inflammation is light may be made of Wine and water - Brandy & water - Lead water - Mss. Rf. pulv: Caliminaris, and fresh butter, as an unguent - R. Sulph. Jint ʒi, Aectat. Saturni: ~~ʒi~~, and aqua pluvialis one quart, Mix - This has been found a good collyrium Rf. opium ʒi. Galls ʒij, and water ʒij mix. Rf. corrosivum sublimatū, grains vj. Spirits and water each vj ʒ mix, and apply to the eye. - R. Liquid. Laud. munn. guttū LIX, & spirits & water quant. suff: also Salt & water. La papras pitte and water..

When Aphthae are owing to an inverted hair, it should be extracted. When iron filings get in, use load stone, or a magnetic Needle to extract them. - When an acrid liquor, as tears cause the disease, quince seed bruised in water, makes a fine demulcent. - When every application fails a salivation must be tried. It is necessary to try be acquainted with all these remedies. - We should have our Quiver full of Arrows to fight this disease, - & when one fails, try another. - When the disease occurs in Autumnal distemper & fevers - and especially when it puts on a peracute form; use the Bark - opium pills have relieved it in such cases - to prevent relapse, avoid



exciting causes - one frequent ~~exciting cause~~ exciting cause is a lucid & vivid fire - Hickory wood has cured it, and oak wood cured it / or rather let it get well by giving out a less lenient light. - Odontalgic state of fever - The decay of the teeth is generally preceded by tooth ache. They sometimes appear decayed before pain occurs; but may they not have been affected with a chronic disease, causing this decay without much pain? This state of fever occurs chiefly in the inflammatory period of life - of course, Dr. R. rejects the notion of Salt, Sugar, fruit, &c. causing decay of the teeth. They are only exciting causes of pain in the decayed teeth. This is infered from the sound teeth of West Indians - Negroes & French people who live much on sugar, have sound teeth. Sudden and great changes of climate, cause decay & pain of the teeth. Toothache causes swelling of the Gonsils. - Sympathetic toothache of one in the opposite side. - Where the gums are affected, they should be punctured - but where the system generally is affected, blood should be drawn from the arm - purges - opium internally and externally - roasted figs



or raisins, applied to the cheeks, gums, - ginger.
 beeswax, and pepper-cordials. wine and a full
 dinner have cured it. - Sometimes gumboils
 occur, which mostly end in suppuration, which
 destroy the roots of the teeth. - In this case,
 extraction ought to be used or the decayed
 tooth will affect its neighbour. - Decayed
 teeth ought to be extracted because they in-
 -pair mastication, and consequently digestion.
 They collect acid, & putrid matter - are the in-
 -let of morbid excitement - are subject to
 wounds in the nerve, which may cause vio-
 -lent commotions in the system, &c. &c. &c.
 Now, to avoid all these ever to be deprecia-
 -ted consequences, Dr. Rush says EXTRACT!

Feb. 4 12th Lecture 78th. Directions for treating
 the teeth - Let the milk teeth be extracted as
 soon as loom, to make way for their suc-
 -cessors. - Handsome teeth generally last long.
 - Extract teeth as soon as they begin to
 decay. When horses live on soft food their
 incisors grow too long for their Molars.
 The teeth require exercise. If horses do not
 eat grass, they should have unshelled corn

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car-ache

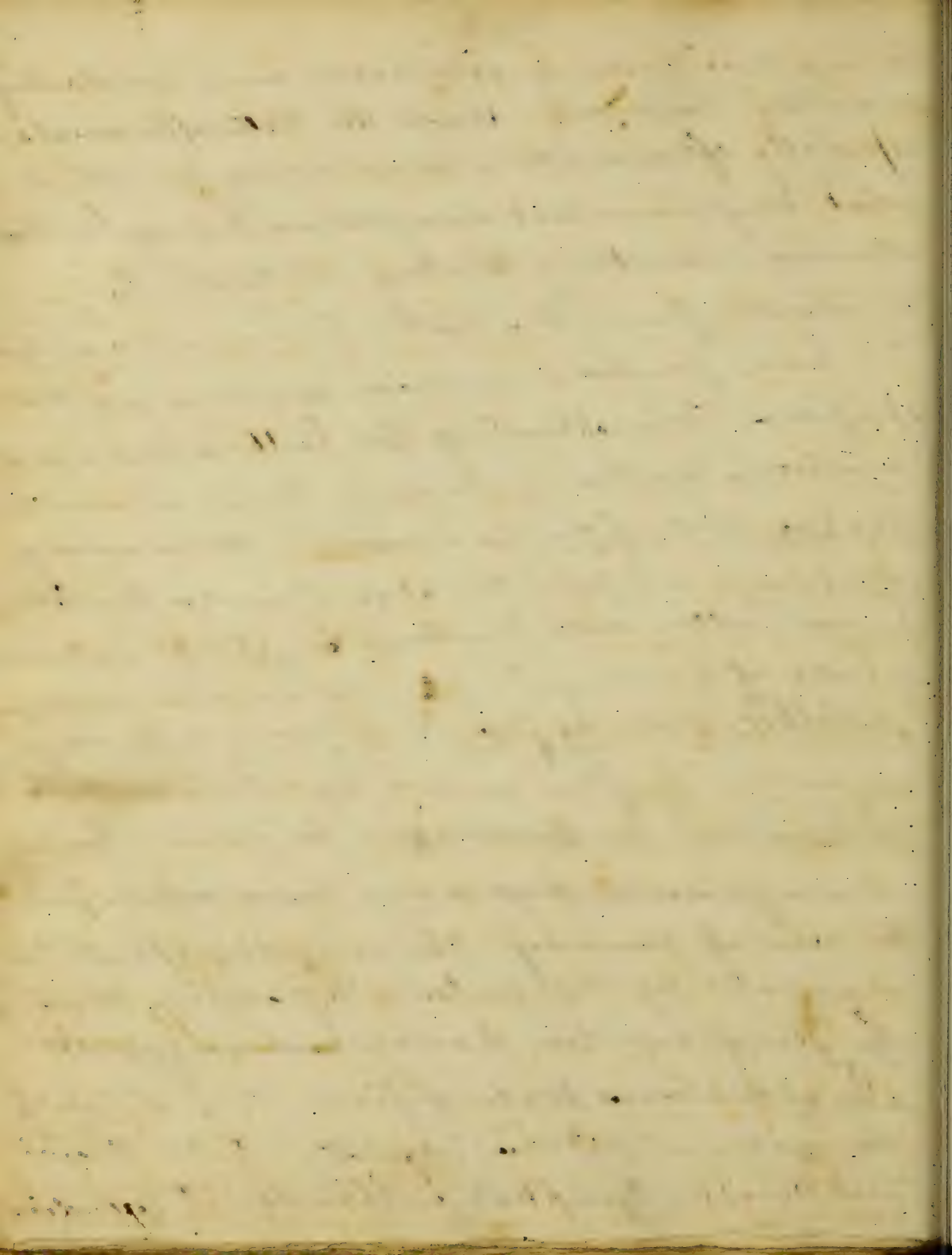
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to keep the teeth in exercise - avoid acids. they
 erode the enamel. Wash the teeth after meals,
 especially after supper. avoid using the teeth at
 what they were not designed; as biting hard sub-
 stances - cracking Hickory nuts, &c. - Remove
 the tartar from the teeth; but do not scrub them
 too hard; powdered charcoal is a very good den-
 tificer. Transplanting the teeth is not a good
 practice - neither is pivoting them advisable.

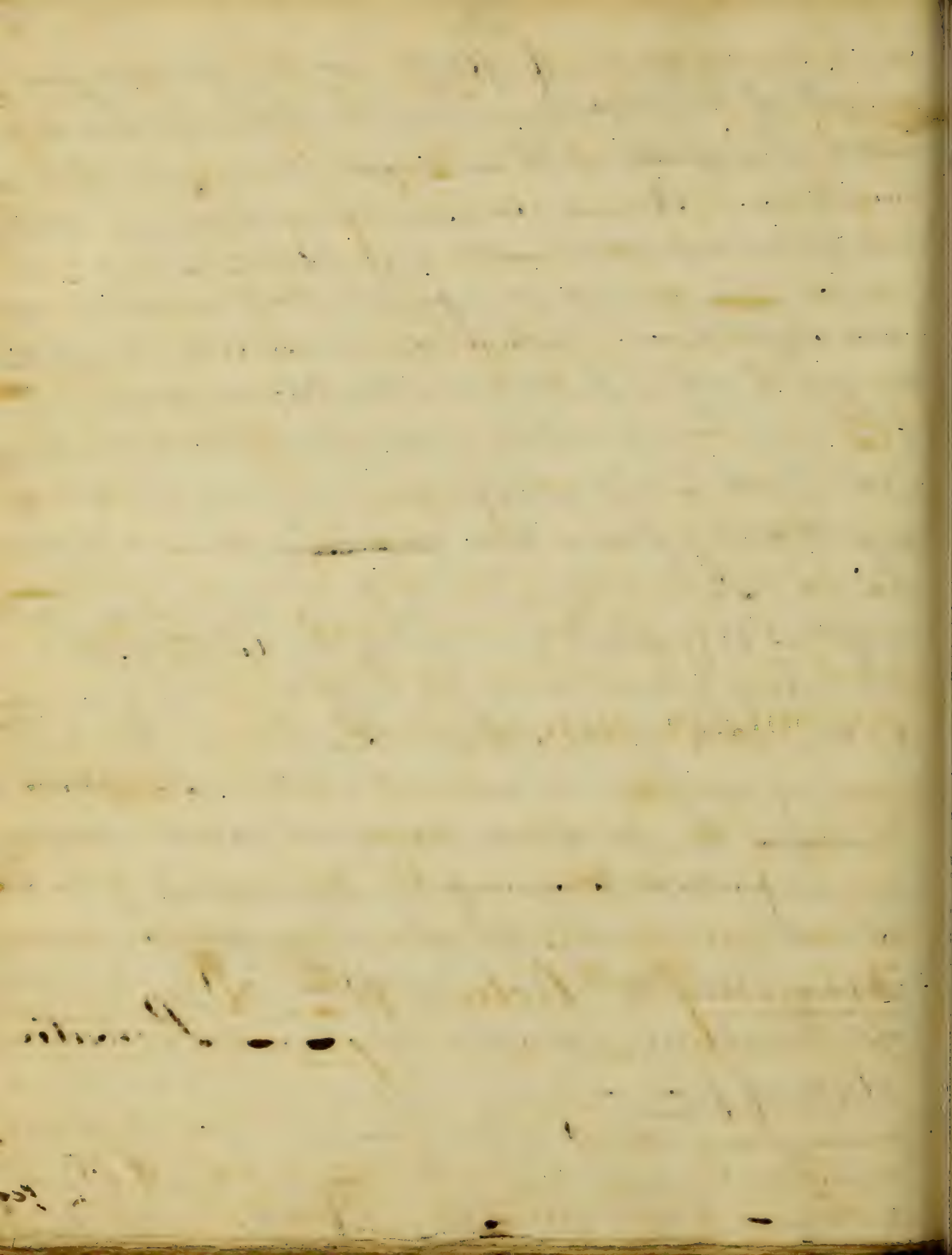
Otalgic state of fever is a common disease among
 children - in sore throat, &c. Remedies bloodletting
 purges - cation with Laudnum in it, put in the ear.
 smoke of burning sugar; Tobacco smoke &c.

Aphthic state of fever - is never a primary
 disease - is often caused by retention of the
 Meconium in children. In a true Pleurisy
 it is a favorable sign - and never occurs from
 the use of Mercury. The remedies should be
 regulated by the pulse - Expectation - Mercury
 Gargles, of sage tea, honey and vinegar, &c.

Prophylaxic state of fever - is a disease of
 the arterial system, originally - but is thrown
 out on the lymphatic glands - it is endem



ic in Barbadoes - It affects all the glands, and several of the viscera - also the Bones when it is called Rickets - It is most common in Marshy countries. - Remote causes - Miasmata, &c. It said not to be attended with puffy blood - but it is because the action is beyond that which produces puffy blood. - When the pulse is tense, Bleeding, purges, &c. when feeble give Bark; except there be pain in bones, when Fothergill says it does harm Cold Bath - Sal. Soda - Mercury - Burnt Sponge is good only from the ~~Mercury~~ Alkali it contains - Soda is better. - There is no disease which requires so frequent changes of Medicines. - all the remedies proposed may be right or wrong according to the state of the system. Sea air must be bad during excessive or morbid action. Scrophulous tumors should never be opened, except when near an important blood vessel. An abscess of the liver should always be opened - scrophulous tumors never; with the above exception. Use discutient and emolient cataplasms. - - - Scorbutic state of fever - is common in moist countries - penury and want of food have caused it. Marsh miasma has caused it; in this place it is called Land scurvy. - It is an extra, verted fever, or disease



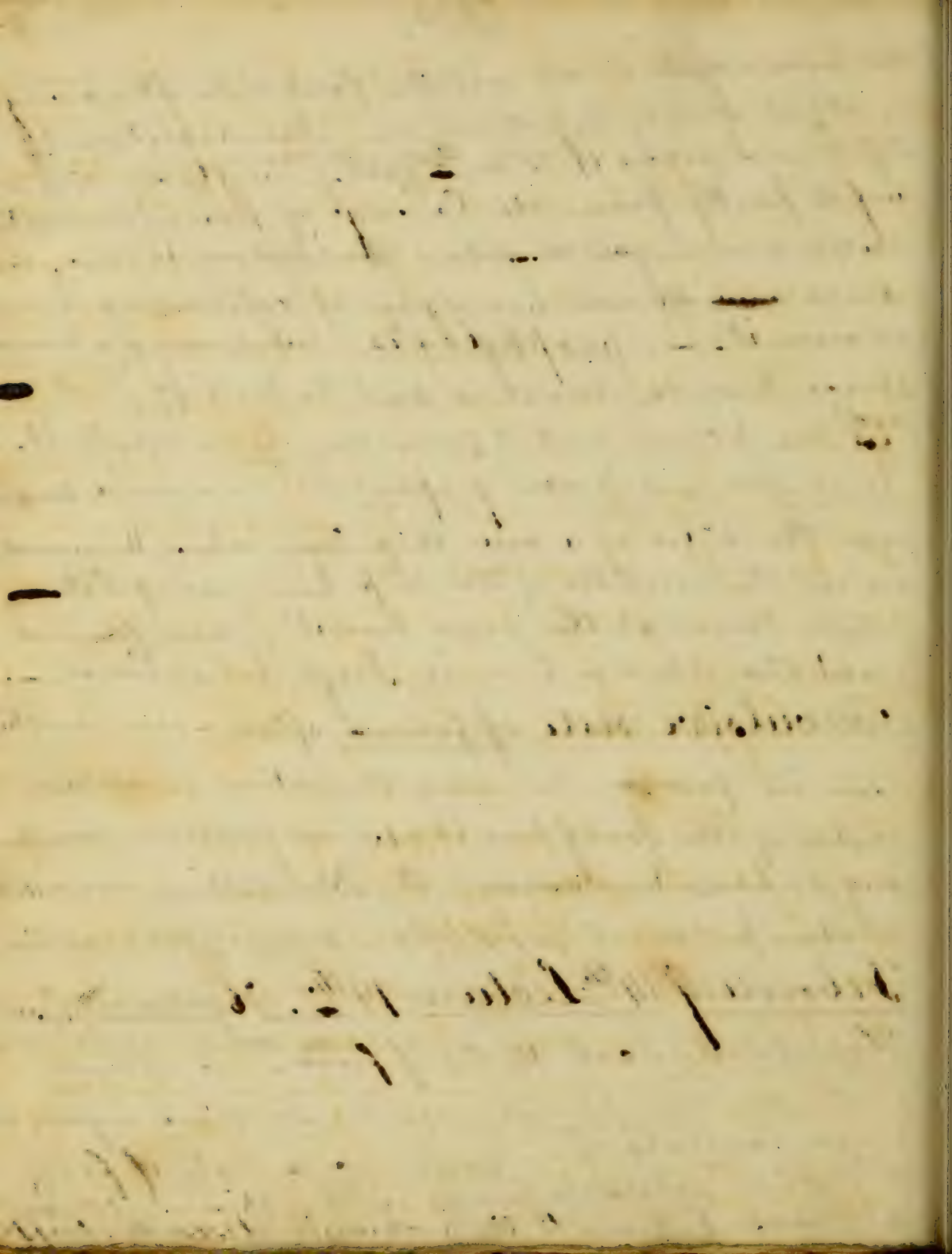
the blood vessels .. are not the fatal cases often owing to defect of early rejection, and other depletion? Experience proves it to be ^{the} fact. - Vegetable diet is useful partly from its lowering of nourishment. Nitre + vinegar &c. - when the system is low, - cordials and spruce beer - joy of returning home to cure it. - prophylaxis - wholesome aliment spruce beer, &c. Meat is said to putrify first ~~at~~ ^{next} the bone - cut it from the bone & salt it. Malapras has proved prophylactic. - avoid sleeping near the sides of a new ship. Those whose Hammocks are in the middle of the ship have escaped it - while those at the side had it. Wear flannel next the skin - live in high situations. -

Convulsive state of fever - often occurs in child

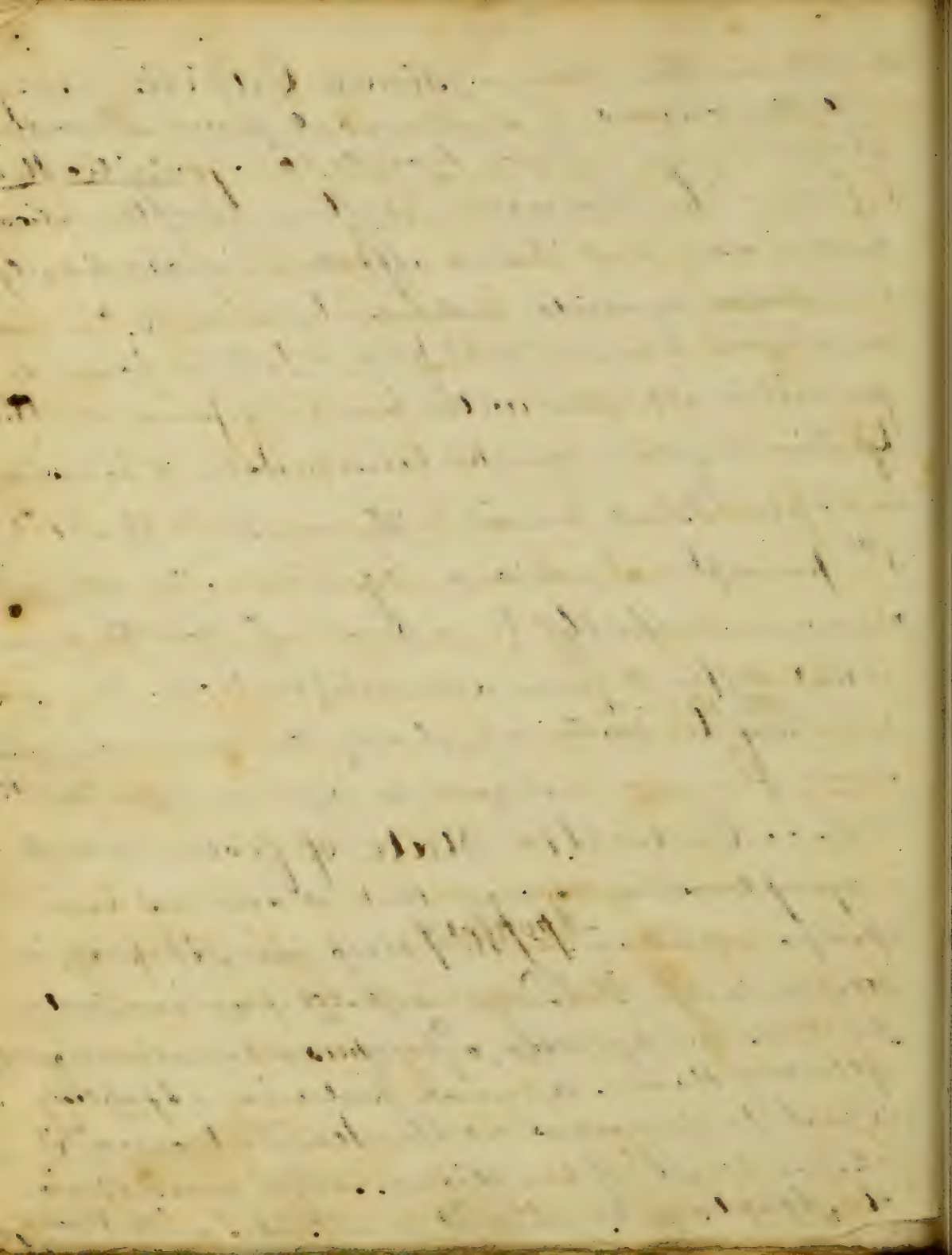
den in fevers. - Touching the patient in certain states of the body has caused convulsion; - even speaking to him has caused it - Bloodletting according to the pulse - & Cordials - a safetida - volatilis &c.

February 14th Lecture 79th. Hysterical, and

Hypochondriacal states of fever - are attended with death - phobia - are troublesome. require to rices - cordials, &c. - Cutaneous state of fever - is morbid action suffocated in the skin. - Dr. Rush supposes Leprosy to be a chronic disease, suffer



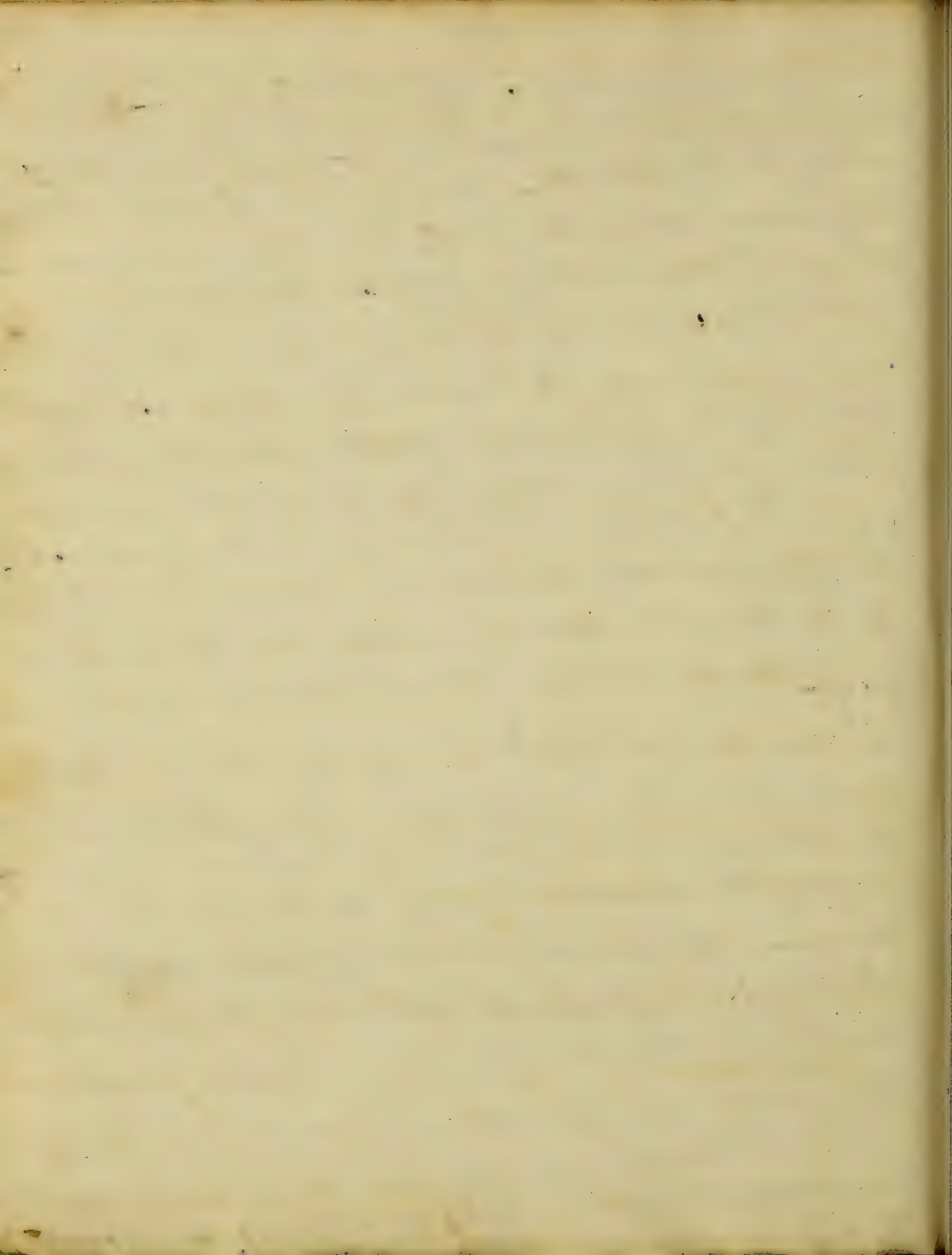
: eaten in the skin... Tined Capitis - owing
 to all the causes of Autumnal fever - Remedies
 Bloodletting - purges - sweats, &c. - Gastric State
 of fever. The stomach is often symptomatic
 - ly diseased, but it also affected idiosyncratically
 is irritated by acids - distended by wind, &c. The worst
 cases have been without pain - but in lower de-
 - gres, it is attended with burning pain in the
 Gastric region - quick - tense pulse - it sometimes
 ends in Black vomit. The remedies should be
 1st prompt and copious N^ojection. The stomach
 runs on rapidly to a kind of death, - some-
 - what different from a mortification.. This rapid
 tendency ^{of the stomach} to death is probably the cause why yellow
 fever often does not yield to N^ojection after the 1st
 day... Enteritic state of fever - is to often
 a symptomatic disease that it does not require
 specific attention. ^{Apoplexy} The ^{flap} in Apoplexy, is
 attended with ^{flapping} - without previous watching.
 The pulse is synocha, Synochus & sometimes quick
 after very slow.. A quick pulse in Apoplexy
 is not so dangerous as the slow - because it
 shows signs of reaction... The worst kind
 of Apoplexy, is when it is attended with foam,



ing at the Mucous .. paleness of the face shows
the disease to be retrocedent - or determined to the
brain - it is a bad sign - also sweat on the fore-
head. - Remote and exciting causes - excess in
eating - tight dresses - long speaking - azale in
apoplexies - worms - Insolation causes a less affec-
tion of the brain, which sometimes ends in
mania - Apoplexy, is a greater disease of the
Brain. The smoke of Tobacco has caused
Apoplexy - as have straining at stool & particu-
larly violent emetics - Stoppage of some
hemorrhages - of running ulcers; let us beware
of stopping such in persons predisposed to the
disease. Damp & very warm ^{or} cold weather
excess in eating - missing a periodical fit of the
Gout - lightning and electricity. Malignant
fevers - long protracted headaches - &c. have cau-
sed Apoplexy. The brain is affected with a
rupture of the vessels, call'd extravasation, which
is generally fatal - or by congestion, call'd intra-
vasation, often curable. - There is no differ-
ence in the symptoms, whether Serum or blood
be effused - The same method of cure is requi-
red in both cases. The third fit of Apoplexy



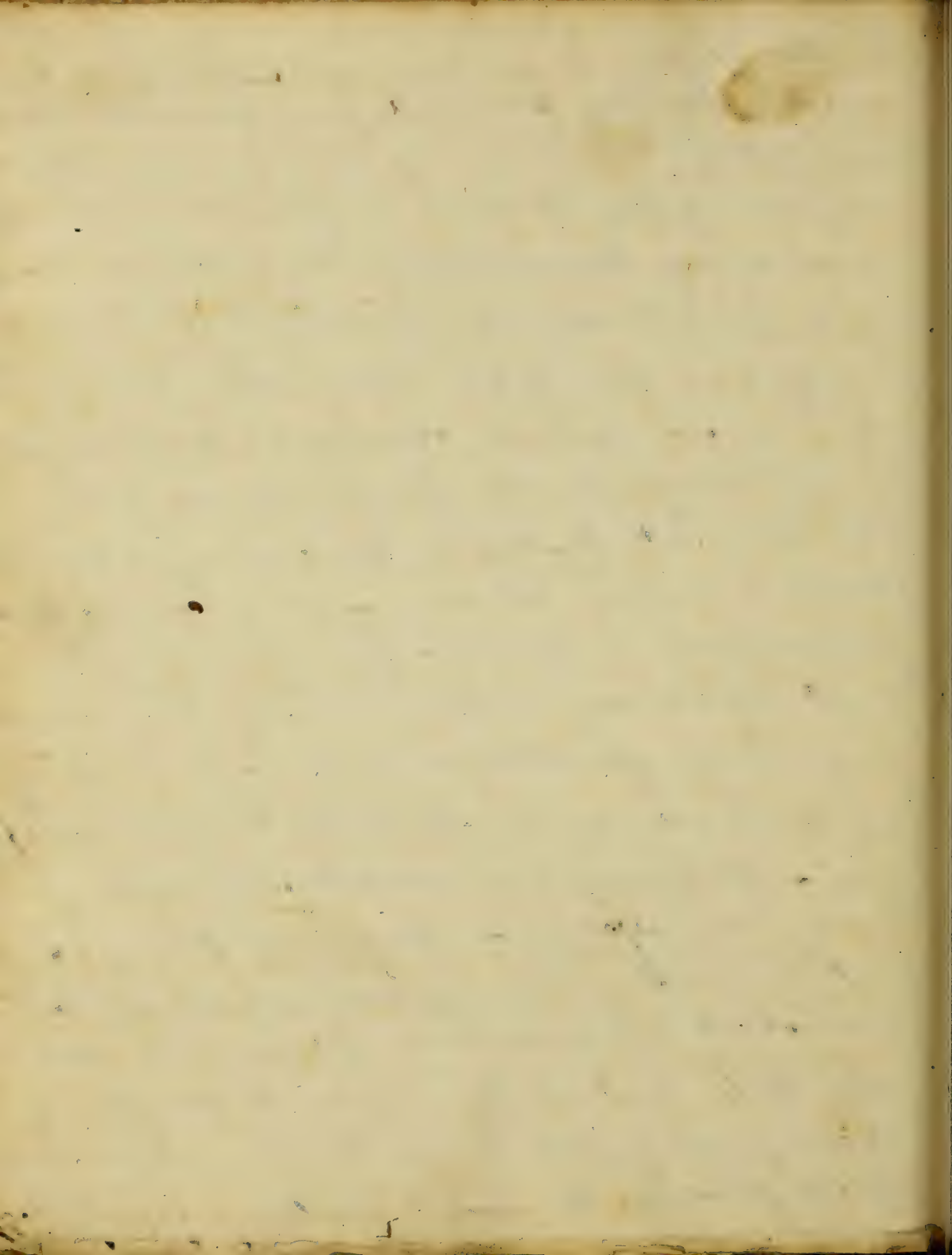
is not always fatal, as is generally said. - It sometimes attacks a dozen times, and sometimes kills on the first attack. - It comes on people who have long necks, as well as short - young, as well as old. - Preliminary signs - drapesiness - dulness - *tinnitus aurium* - Injuring, when the patient is unaccustomed to it - terrible dreams - inflammation of the head and neck - double vision - giddiness - head ache - numbness, &c. In this state, *Respectation* and a purge will remove it. - Dr. Cheyne says occasional *Respectation* in old people renders the descent down the hill of life easy - probably by averting Apoplexy. - It also preserves the intellects. - Sometimes Whipping will cure it. - - The first thing to be done in this disease, is to empty the room of all unnecessary attendants - loosen all ligatures; and even remove shoes and Boots if tight. - Next bleed - letting in a proper manner. - It should generally be prompt - if not convenient to open a temporal, carotid artery, (or jugular) - open both arms at once. But sometimes it is as necessary to abstract blood as gradually, as to apply sti



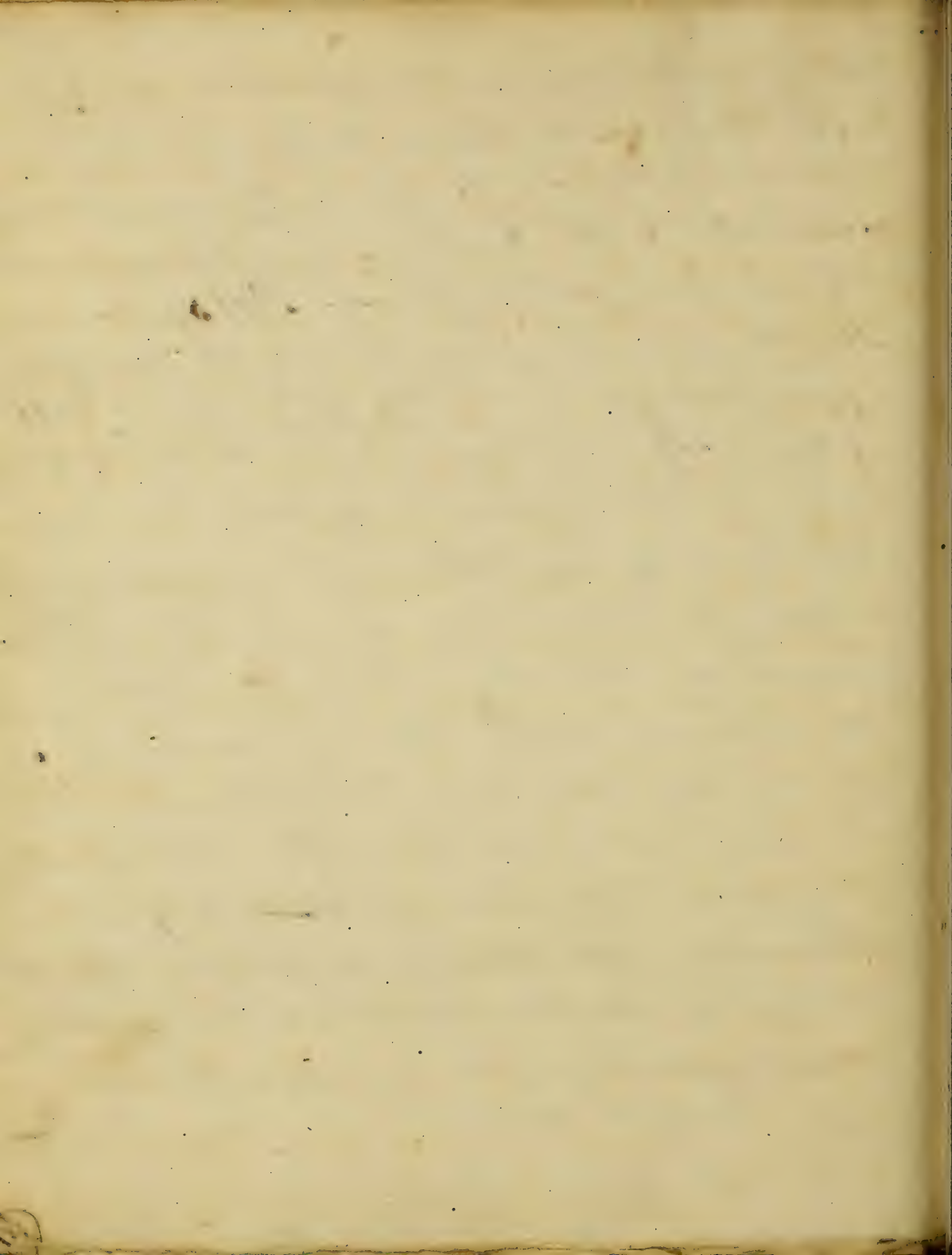
nucleus in some other diseases. Vomits are re-
 commended - but they should only be used
 when it is brought on by a full meal, or
 worms. When it cannot be excited by emetics
 drugs, tickling the fauces with a feather will
 often induce it. If the head be hot, as when
 brought on by drunkenness, apply cold water
 and ice to it - have the head shaved, or
 hair cut - open the bowels by acid Cly-
 sters - Bleeding should precede these. - A
 prepulse and the Caralids has been found
 useful. - When these fail, try Stimuli,
 as Blisters to the Arms, head and neck -
 Cataplasms of mustard - friction - certain
 sounds - Electricity - pumping cold water
 and a drunken patient has cured it - 1806.
 Febr. 15th. Lecture 80th. prophylaxis of
 Apoplexy - Temperance in eating and drink-
 ing - but not abstinence - avoid heavy
 suppers - and yet an empty stomach is nearly
 as bad - The quality of food should be attended



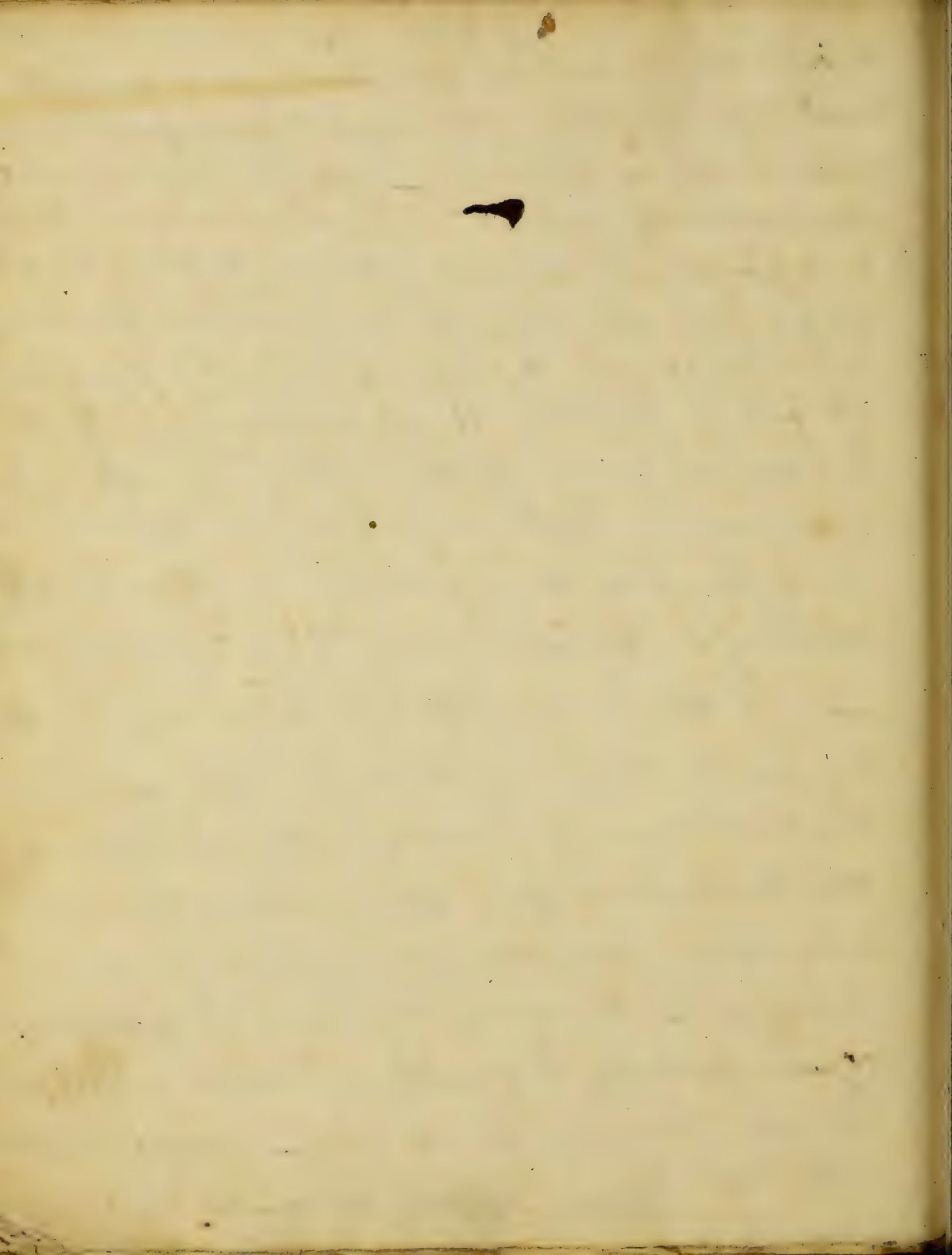
to - and adapted to the tone and habits of the Sto-
 mach - for the stomach is a vindictive Bis-
 -ness often remembering an injury for years
 and is very shy of new acquaintances! Boiled
 meat is less stimulating than roasted. Drinks
 must be attended to - Small liquors are too
 heavy and strong for those who do not la-
 -bor or use much exercise - Garlic is good
 for giddings in the head - it acts feebly on
 the arterial system - Exercise is good but fa-
 -tigue is bad - All the exciting causes should
 be avoided; as violent muscular action -
 tight ligatures - intense study - long stand-
 -ing - large assemblies - cold feet - sleeping
 on the back with the head low; or on a soft
 bed - stopping an accustomed discharge
 from the system - The use of Tobacco should
 not be laid aside by those accustomed to it -
 a constant determination of blood to the feet
 should be kept up by worsted stockings, or if
 these fail garlic to the soles - or burgundy
 pitch plasters. Remember Gentlemen says Dr. R.



that the whole system is affected by the feet. In all cephalic diseases, the feet are dry or cold - an exception to this hardly ever occurs - cold water to the head has cured drunkenness - as have fear, and anger. - Palsy - sometimes attacks one side; when it is called Hemiplegia, paraplegia is a palsy of the lower half of the body. Nothing is more apt to bring on palsy than the fumes &c. of lead. It is also caused by half cured Rheumatism. All ages are subject to it but it is most common to those turned of 50. The pulse is often fullest on the diseased side - there is most pain in the well side - it is attended with a flow of tears - urine excoriates the scrotum - The tongue is half white and ~~white~~ half natural. Remedies - Bloodletting is necessary when the brain is affected - sometimes it is treated unsuccessfully by too small a bleeding. purgatives - blisters to the head and neck - purgatives should be given daily and constantly - Aloes was used by Dr Bond. Vomits warm



bath; the bath should be below animal
 heat, - as at 94° - after depleting remedies. the
 Cold Bath - Issues - salivation - excitement of
 stimulating passions - terror - certain stimuli
 applied to the mouth, as Salt, &c. Electric-
 ity - this should not be used until deple-
 tion is used - it increases heat - Tying down
 the sound limbs - thereby determining the
 sensorial power to the palsied limbs. vide
Barvius. a tight ligature on the tremble-
 ing limb - this practice is taken from
 that of a schoolmaster, who tied a ligature
 round the arms of his scholars when they
 shook so they could not write, after play.
 The first sign of recovery is the use of speech;
 the limbs, &c. - Use stimulating diet and
 remedies after a full or tense pulse is
 removed - Volatile tincture of Guaiacum -
 Root - bark, &c. External remedies - gentle fri-
 ction, increased gradually - Empyumatic
 oils - tar Cayenne pepper, macerated in rum -



cold Bath - Electricity - ~~...~~
lifting weights, increasing their ponderosity

But, attend to the pulse - pains in the limbs of
- ^{insensibility of the limbs is a bad sign} ~~...~~ they are a good sign
prophylaxis - is the same as in Apoplexy
never lying long on one side. Nor sitting with
one side always to the fire. Nide Barwin, have
the pillows so as to keep the head on a level
with the body. You should attend to these
things; for patients are like little children.

Catalepsy. - . Nide Vol: 3^d





"It were good for men to think of having
healthful air in their houses; which will
never be if the rooms be low roofed or
full of windows & doors: for the one
maketh the air close and not fresh,
and the other maketh it exceedingly
unequal, which is a great enemy to
health".

This observation of Bacon
is confirmed by Dr. Mosely. —
what ^{say} the inhabitants of N. Orleans to it.

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