

recommend the Peruvian bark, which may either be taken in substance, or infused in wine or water, as the patient inclines.

Great sickness at the stomach is apt to precede any fresh eruptions that come out in the course of the disease, and to prove very distressing. To allay it, small doses of camphor mixture may be frequently given. Where delirium or coma comes on, blisters will be proper. When a retrocession of the eruption takes place, the principal object will be to bring it out again, and keep up a perspiration by means of powerful diaphoretics, as camphor,* ammonia, frictions to the skin, external warmth, bathing the feet in warm water, &c. When any considerable evacuation ensues on a retrocession, we must be careful not to check it hastily. Should convulsions supervene thereon, musk and opium are strongly recommended.

The miliary fever, like other eruptive diseases, requires gentle purging, which should not be neglected, as soon as the fever is gone off, and the patient's strength will permit.

To prevent this disease, a pure dry air, sufficient exercise, and wholesome food, are necessary. Pregnant women should guard against costiveness, and take daily as much exercise as they can bear, avoiding all green trashy fruits, and other unwholesome things; and when in child-bed, they ought strictly to observe a cool regimen.

There is not any fever, in which the symptoms ought to be more carefully watched than in this. The changes are frequent and rapid, and the fever itself often assumes a quite different character. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance upon such occasions to change the regimen and medicines, and adapt them to the new symptoms.

CHAP. X.

BILIOUS FEVER.

WHEN a continual, remitting or unremitting fever is accompanied with a frequent or copious evacuation of bile, either by vomit or stool, the fever is denominated bilious. In Britain the bilious fever generally makes its appearance about the end of summer, and ceases towards the approach of winter. It is most frequent and fatal in warm countries, especially where the soil is marshy, and when great rains are succeeded by sultry heats. Persons who work without doors, lie in camps, or who are exposed to the night-air, are most liable to this kind of fever.

If there be symptoms of inflammation at the beginning of this fever, it will be necessary to bleed, and to put the patient upon the

* Take Camphor,	4 grains.	Aromatic Confection,	10 grains.
Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha,		Make a bolus.	
	5 grains.		

cool diluting regimen recommended in the inflammatory fever. The saline draught may likewise be frequently administered, and the patient's body kept open by clysters or mild purgatives. But if the fever should remit or intermit, bleeding will seldom be necessary. In this case a vomit may be administered, and, if the body be bound, a gentle purge; after which the Peruvian bark will generally complete the cure.

In case of a violent looseness, the patient must be supported with chicken-broths, jellies of hartshorn, and the like. If a bloody flux should accompany this fever, it must be treated in the manner recommended under the article *Dysentery*.

When there is a burning heat, and the patient does not sweat, that evacuation may be promoted by giving him, three or four times a-day, a table-spoonful of the solution of acetated ammonia, formerly called Mindererus's spirit, mixed in a cupful of his ordinary drink.

If the bilious fever be attended with nervous, malignant, or putrid symptoms, which is sometimes the case, the patient must be treated in the same manner as directed under these diseases.

After this fever, proper care is necessary to prevent a relapse. For this purpose the patient, especially towards the end of autumn, ought to continue the use of the Peruvian bark for some time after he is well. He should likewise abstain from all trashy fruits, new liquors, and every kind of flatulent aliment.

Though few fevers bear bleeding better than that which accompanies the measles, yet the lancet is not to be used at random, and without a strict attention to the progress of the disease. If the symptoms run high, with a full, hard pulse, and other signs of inflammation, bleeding will be proper, but not otherwise.

I have looked at fevers, as well as at other disorders, for many years; yet, were any one to ask me what was good for a fever, I could not tell him without knowing the particulars of the patient's case. There cannot be a grosser error than that of prescribing to the general name of a disease, though thousands of people in the country swallow drugs every day on no better ground.

Nor are the inhabitants of Britain the only dupes to this notion. I had a patient very lately, a young man from a neighbouring kingdom, who, after consulting me for his own complaints, which were chiefly imaginary, requested that I would prescribe for his father and brother, neither of whom I had ever seen. When I told him the absurdity of doing it, he went away, seemingly much disappointed, and, I dare say, with a far lower opinion of my abilities than he had conceived from report.

CHAP. XI.

PLEURISY. (*Pleuritis*.)

THE true pleurisy is an inflammation of that membrane called the *pleura*, which lines the inside of the breast. It is distinguish-