

Those who are liable to frequent returns of this disease ought constantly to have an issue in one or both arms. Bleeding or purging in the spring and autumn will be very beneficial to such persons. They ought likewise to live with the greatest regularity avoiding strong liquor, and every thing of a heating quality. Above all, let them avoid the night air and late studies.* It may also be necessary, to prevent a return of ophthalmia, to continue the use of blisters behind the ears, or an issue or seton. The cold bath, employed by immersing the whole body, or by washing the head in cold water once or twice a-day, is also a powerful means of prevention. Also the application of cold water to the eyes themselves, or of any astringent collyrium, by means of an eyecup, two or three times a-day, may likewise be serviceable in preventing its return, or removing it after it has become habitual. Tonics have also been adopted with this intention, and with the best effects.

CHAP. XX.

QUINSEY, OR INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT. (*Cynanche Tonsillaris.*)

THIS disease is very common in Britain, and is frequently attended with great danger, occupying the glands, such as the tonsils, but frequently extending throughout the whole mucous membrane of the fauces, so as essentially to interrupt the speech, respiration, and deglutition of the patient. It prevails in the winter and spring, and is most fatal to young people of a sanguine temperament.

CAUSES.—In general it proceeds from the same causes as other inflammatory disorders, viz. exposure to cold, an obstructed perspiration, or whatever heats or inflames the blood. An inflammation of the throat is often occasioned by omitting some part of the covering usually worn about the neck, by drinking cold liquor when the body is warm, by riding or walking against a cold northerly wind, or any thing that greatly cools the throat and parts adjacent. It may likewise proceed from the neglect of bleeding, purging, or stoppage of any customary evacuation.

Singing, speaking loud and long, or whatever strains the throat, may likewise cause an inflammation of that organ. I have often known the quinsy prove fatal to jovial companions, who, after sitting long in a warm room, drinking hot liquors, and singing with vehemence, were so imprudent as to go abroad in the cold night air. Sitting with wet feet, or keeping on wet clothes, are very apt to occasion this malady. It is likewise frequently occasioned by continuing long in a moist place, sitting near an open window, sleeping in a damp bed, sitting in a room that has been

* As most people are fond of using eye-waters and ointments in this and other diseases of the eyes, we have inserted some of the most approved form of these medicines in the Appendix. See Appendix, *Eye-water* and *Eye-salve*.

newly plastered, &c. I know people who never fail to have a sore throat if they sit even but a short time in a room that has been lately washed.

Acrid or irritating food may likewise inflame the throat, and occasion a quinsy. It may also proceed from bones, pins, or other sharp substances sticking in the throat, or from the caustic fumes of metals or minerals, as arsenic, antimony, &c. taken in by the breath. This disease is sometimes epidemical and infectious.

SYMPTOMS.—The inflammation of the throat is evident from inspection, the parts appearing red and swelled; besides, the patient complains of pain in swallowing. His pulse is quick and hard, with other symptoms of a fever. If blood be drawn, it is generally covered with a tough coat of a whitish colour, and the patient spits a viscid phlegm. As the swelling and inflammation increase, the breathing and swallowing become more difficult; the pain affects the ears; the eyes generally appear red, and the face swells. The patient is often obliged to keep himself in an erect posture, being in danger of suffocation; there is a constant nausea, or inclination to vomit, and the drink, instead of passing into the stomach, is often returned by the nose. The patient is sometimes starved at last merely from an inability to swallow any kind of food.

When the breathing is laborious, with straitness of the breast and anxiety, the danger is great. Though the pain in swallowing be very great, yet while the patient breathes easy there is not so much danger. An external swelling is no unfavourable symptom; but if it suddenly falls, and the disease affects the breast, the danger is very great. When a quinsy is the consequence of some other disease, which has already weakened the patient, his situation is dangerous. A frothing at the mouth, with a swelled tongue, a pale, ghastly countenance, and coldness of the extremities, are fatal symptoms.

REGIMEN.—The regimen in this disease is in all respects the same as in the pleurisy, or peripneumony. The food ought to be light, and in small quantity, and the drink plentiful, weak, and diluting, mixed with acids, although a rigid observance of the antiphlogistic regimen is the most proper.

It is highly necessary that the patient be kept easy and quiet. Violent affections of the mind, or great efforts of the body, may prove fatal. He should not even attempt to speak but in a low voice. Such a degree of warmth as to promote a constant, gentle perspiration, is proper. When the patient is in bed, his head ought to be raised a little higher than usual.

It is peculiarly necessary that the neck be kept warm; for which purpose several folds of soft flannel may be wrapt round it. That alone will often remove a slight complaint of the throat, especially if applied in due time. We cannot here omit observing the propriety of a custom which prevails among the peasants in Scotland. When they feel any uneasiness of the throat, they wrap a stocking about it all night. So effectual is this remedy, that in many places it passes for a charm, and the stocking is applied with par-

ticular ceremonies: the custom, however, is undoubtedly a good one, and should never be neglected. When the throat has been thus wrapped up all night, it must not be exposed to the cold air through the day, but a handkerchief, or a piece of flannel, kept about it till the inflammation be removed.

The jelly of black currants is a medicine very much in esteem for complaints of the throat; and, indeed, it is of some use. It should be almost constantly kept in the mouth, and swallowed down leisurely. It may likewise be mixed in the patient's drink, or taken any other way. When it cannot be obtained, the jelly of red currants, or of mulberries, may be used in its stead.

Gargles for the throat are very beneficial. They may be made of sage-tea, with a little vinegar and honey, or by adding to half an English pint of the pectoral decoction two or three spoonfuls of honey, and the same quantity of currant jelly. This may be used three or four times a-day; and if the patient be troubled with tough viscid phlegm, the gargle may be rendered more sharp and cleansing, by adding to it a tea-spoonful of *sal volatile*, or any of the annexed forms:*

There is no disease in which the benefit of bathing the feet and legs in lukewarm water is more apparent: that practice ought, therefore, never to be neglected. If people were careful to keep warm, to wrap up their throats with flannel, to bathe their feet and legs in warm water, and to use a spare diet, with diluting liquors, at the beginning of this disease, it would seldom proceed to a great height, or be attended with any danger; but when these precautions are neglected, and the disease becomes violent, more powerful medicines are necessary.

MEDICINE.—An inflammation of the throat being a most acute and dangerous distemper, which sometimes takes off the patient very suddenly, it will be proper, as soon as the symptoms appear, to bleed in the arm, or rather in the jugular vein, and to repeat the operation if circumstances require.

The body should likewise be kept gently open. This may either be done by giving the patient for his ordinary drink a decoction of saline aperients, figs, and tamarinds, or small doses of rhubarb and nitre, as recommended in the erysipelas. These may be increased according to the age of the patient, and repeated till they have the desired effect.

I have often known very good effects from a bit of *sal prunel*, or purified nitre, held in the mouth and swallowed down as it melted. This promotes the discharge of *saliva*, by which means it answers the end of a gargle, while at the same time it abates the fever, by promoting the discharge of urine, &c.

At the commencement of inflammatory sore throat, and before the febrile symptoms have become any way violent, an early emetic is often of great benefit, and not unfrequently checks its formation.

* Take Confection of the Red Rose,

1 oz.

Boiling Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid, 1 dr.

Mix for a gargle.

or

Take Barley-water,

6 oz.

Honey of Roses,

1 oz.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid, 1 dr.

Make a gargle.

The throat ought likewise to be rubbed twice or thrice a-day with a little of the volatile liniment. This seldom fails to produce some good effects. At the same time the neck ought to be carefully covered with wool or flannel, to prevent the cold from penetrating the skin, as this application renders it very tender. Many other external applications are recommended in this disease, as a swallow's nest, poultices made of the fungus called Jew's ears, album Græcum, &c.; but as we do not look upon any of these to be preferable to a common poultice of bread and milk, we shall take no further notice of them.

When white sloughy specks appear in the throat, the gargles advised in putrid sore throat may be used. If a disposition to gangrene should manifest itself, those of an antiseptic nature should be immediately adopted, and the best are those composed of bark, myrrh,* port-wine, or of capsicum and vinegar.

Some recommend the gum-guaiacum as a specific in this disease. Half a drachm of the gum in powder may be made into an electuary with the rob of elderberries, or the jelly of currants, for a dose, and repeated occasionally.†

Blistering upon the neck, or behind the ears, in violent inflammations of the throat, is very beneficial; and in bad cases, it will be necessary to lay a blister quite across the throat, so as to reach from one ear to the other ear. After the plasters are taken off, the parts ought to be kept discharging by the application of issue ointment, till the inflammation is gone; otherwise, upon their drying up, the patient will be in danger of a relapse.

When the patient has been treated as above, a suppuration seldom happens. This, however, is sometimes the case, in spite of all endeavours to prevent it. When the inflammation and swelling continue, and it is evident that a suppuration will ensue, it ought to be promoted by drawing the steam of warm water into the throat through a funnel, or the like. Soft poultices ought likewise to be applied outwardly, and the patient may keep a roasted fig constantly in his mouth.

It sometimes happens, before the tumour breaks, that the swelling is so great, as entirely to prevent any thing from getting down into the stomach. In this case, the patient must inevitably perish, unless he can be supported in some other way. This can only be done by nourishing clysters of broth, or gruel with milk, &c. Patients have often been supported by these for several days, till the tumour has broke; and afterwards they have recovered.

Not only the swallowing, but the breathing is often prevented by the tumour. In this case nothing can save the patient's life, but opening the *trachea* or windpipe. As that has been often done with success, no person, in such desperate circumstances, ought to hesitate a moment about the operation; but as it can only be performed by a surgeon, it is not necessary here to give any directions about it.

When a difficulty of swallowing is not attended with an acute

* Take Infusion of Roses,	6 oz.	Honey of Borax.	2 drs.
Tincture of Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Mix for a gargle.	

† Dr. Home.

pain or inflammation, it is generally owing to an obstruction of the glands about the throat, and only requires that the part be kept warm, and the throat frequently gargled with something that may gently stimulate the glands, as a decoction of figs with vinegar and honey; to which may be added a little mustard, or a small quantity of spirits. But this gargle is never to be used where there are signs of an inflammation. This species of *angina* has various names among the common people, as *the pap of the throat*, the falling down of the *almonds of the ears*, &c. Accordingly, to remove it, they lift the patient up by the hair of the head, and thrust their fingers under his jaws, &c.; all which practices are at best useless, and often hurtful.

Those who are subject to inflammations of the throat, in order to avoid that disease, ought to live temperate. Such as do not choose to observe this rule, must have frequent recourse to purging and other evacuations, to discharge the superfluous humours. They ought likewise to beware of catching cold, and should abstain from aliment and medicines of an astringent or stimulating nature. Violent exercise, by increasing the motion and force of the blood, is apt to occasion an inflammation of the throat, especially if cold liquor be drank immediately after it, or the body suffered suddenly to cool. Those who would avoid this disease ought, therefore, after speaking aloud, singing, running, drinking warm liquor, or doing any thing that may strain the throat, or increase the circulation of the blood towards it, to take care to cool gradually, and to wrap some additional covering about their necks.

I have often known persons who had been subject to sore throats, entirely freed from that complaint by only wearing a riband, or a bit of flannel, constantly about their necks, or by wearing thicker shoes, a flannel waistcoat, or the like. These may seem trifling, but they have great effect. There is danger indeed in leaving them off after persons have been accustomed to them; but surely the inconveniency of using such things for life, is not to be compared with the danger which may attend the neglect of them.

Sometimes, after an inflammation, the glands of the throat continue swelled, and become hard and callous. This complaint is not easily removed, and is often rendered dangerous by the too frequent application of strong stimulating and styptic medicines. The best method is to keep it warm, and to gargle it twice a-day with a decoction of figs, sharpened a little with diluted sulphuric acid.

MALIGNANT QUINSEY, OR PUTRID ULCEROUS SORE THROAT.

(*Cynanche Maligna.*)

THIS kind of sore throat is but little known in the northern parts of Britain, though for some time past it has been fatal in the more southern counties. Children are more liable to it than adults, females than males, and the delicate than those who are hardy and robust. It prevails chiefly in autumn, and is most frequent after a long course of damp or sultry weather.

It is readily distinguished from the inflammatory quinsy by the soreness and white specks or aphthæ covering ulcers which appear in the fauces, together with the great debility of the system, a

small fluttering pulse, and an eruption on the skin of the same nature with that of scarlet fever, which are to be observed in the former; whereas in the latter there is always considerable difficulty of breathing, a considerable degree of swelling, with a tendency in the parts to suppurate, and a hard pulse. Also in the seat of the disease, which in the former is principally in the nervous membrane of the mouth and throat, and the accompanying fever is of the typhoid kind; whereas, in the latter, it chiefly occupies the glandular parts, and the fever is of the inflammatory type.

CAUSES.—This is evidently a contagious distemper, and is generally communicated by infection. Whole families, and even entire villages, often receive the infection from one person. This ought to put people upon their guard against going near such patients as labour under the disorder; as by that means they endanger not only their own lives, but likewise those of their friends and connexions. Whatever tends to produce putrid or malignant fevers, may likewise occasion the putrid ulcerous sore throat, as unwholesome air, damaged provisions, neglect of cleanliness, &c.

In some instances the symptoms of scarlet fever and putrid sore throat are so blended, that it is frequently difficult to pronounce of which the disease partakes most; this, however, is of little importance in a practical point of view, as both require the same mode of treatment.

SYMPTOMS.—It begins with alternate fits of shivering and heat. The pulse is quick, but low and unequal, and generally continues so through the whole course of the disease. The patient complains greatly of weakness and oppression of the breast; his spirits are low, and he is apt to faint away when set upright; he is troubled with a nausea, and often with a vomiting or purging. The two latter are most common in children. The eyes appear red and watery, and the face swells. The urine is at first pale and crude; but, as the disease advances, it turns more of a yellowish colour. The tongue is white, and generally moist, which distinguishes this from an inflammatory disease. Upon looking into the throat, it appears swelled, and of a florid red colour. Pale or ash-coloured spots, however, are here and there interspersed, and sometimes one broad patch or spot, of an irregular figure, and pale white colour, surrounded with florid red, only appears. These whitish spots or sloughs cover so many ulcers.

An efflorescence, or eruption upon the neck, arms, breast, and fingers, about the second or third day, is a common symptom of this disease. When it appears, the purging and vomiting generally cease.

There is often a slight degree of delirium, and the face frequently appears bloated, and the inside of the nostrils red and inflamed. The patient complains of a disagreeable putrid smell, and his breath is very offensive.

The putrid, ulcerous sore throat may be distinguished from the inflammatory, by the vomiting and looseness with which it is generally ushered in; the foul ulcers in the throat covered with a white or livid coat; and by the excessive weakness of the patient; with other symptoms of a putrid fever.

Unfavourable symptoms are, an obstinate purging, extreme weakness, dimness of the sight, a livid or black colour of the spots, and frequent shiverings, with a weak, fluttering pulse. If the eruption upon the skin suddenly disappears, or becomes of a livid colour, with a discharge of blood from the nose or mouth, the danger is very great.

If a gentle sweat break out about the third, or fourth day, and continue with a slow, firm, and equal pulse; if the sloughs cast off in a kindly manner, and appear clean and florid at the bottom; and if the breathing is soft and free, with a lively colour of the eyes, there is reason to hope for a salutary crisis.

REGIMEN.—The patient must be kept quiet, and for the most part in bed, as he will be apt to be faint when taken out of it. His food must be nourishing and restorative; as sago-gruel with red-wine, jellies, strong broths, &c. His drink ought to be generous, and of an antiseptic quality; as red-wine negus, white-wine whey, and such like.

MEDICINE.—The medicine in this kind of quinsey is entirely different from that which is proper in the inflammatory. All evacuations, as bleeding, purging, &c. which weaken the patient, must be avoided. Cooling medicines, as nitre and cream of tartar, are likewise hurtful. Strengthening cordials alone can be used with safety; and these ought never to be neglected.

If at the beginning there is a great nausea, or inclination to vomit, the patient must drink an infusion of green tea, camomile flowers, or *carduus benedictus*, in order to cleanse the stomach. If these are not sufficient, he may take a few grains of the powder of ipecacuanha, or any other gentle vomit.

If the disease be mild, the throat may be gargled with an infusion of sage and rose leaves, to a gill of which may be added a spoonful or two of honey, and as much vinegar as will make it agreeably acid; but when the symptoms are urgent, the sloughs large and thick, and the breath very offensive, the following or similar* gargles may be used:

To six or seven ounces of the pectoral decoction, when boiling, add half an ounce of contrayerva root; let it boil for some time, and afterwards strain the liquor; to which add two ounces of white-wine vinegar, an ounce of fine honey, and an ounce of the tincture of myrrh. This ought not only to be used as a gargle, but a little of it should frequently be injected with a syringe to clean the throat, before the patient takes any meat or drink. This method is peculiarly necessary for children, who cannot use a gargle. No degree of force, however, is to be used to effect a separation of the sloughs; and if, after a continuation of the gargles for some time, the sloughs should not begin to separate, all that can

* Take Decoction of P. Bark, 6 ounces.
Muriatic Acid, 1 drachm.
Compound Tinct. of Cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh, 1 ounce.
Make a gargle; to be used as above.

or
Take Honey of Roses, 1 ounce.
Barley Water, 10 ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Vinegar, 1 ounce.
Mix, and make a gargle.

safely be done is to touch them with a little alum, or the muriatic acid mixed with honey, and applied by means of a piece of lint, or a hair pencil.

It will be of great benefit if the patient frequently receives into his mouth, through an inverted funnel, the steams of warm vinegar, myrrh, and honey.

But when the putrid symptoms run high, and the disease is attended with danger, the only medicine that can be depended upon is the Peruvian bark. It may be taken in substance, if the patient's stomach will bear it. If not, an ounce of bark grossly powdered, with two drachms of Virginian snake-root, may be boiled in an English pint and a half of water to half a pint; to which a tea-spoonful of the diluted sulphuric acid may be added, and an ordinary teacupful of it taken every three or four hours. Blisters are very beneficial in this disease, especially when the patient's pulse and spirits are low. They may be applied to the throat, behind the ears, or upon the back part of the neck.

Should the vomiting prove troublesome, it will be proper to give the patient two table-spoonful of the saline mixture in a state of effervescence by opiate joined with camphor, and cloths wetted in tincture of opium applied to the pit of the stomach. Mint tea and a little cinnamon will be very proper for the ordinary drink, especially if an equal quantity of red wine be mixed with it.

If a diarrhœa should rise in the progress of the disease, powerful astringents* must be immediately resorted to, to which may be added wine or brandy mulled up with spice. Every means must be adopted to put an immediate stop to it, as at all periods of this disease, diarrhœa is a very dangerous symptom.

If bleeding from the nose occur, the steam of warm vinegar may be frequently inhaled up the nostrils, and the drink be sharpened with sulphuric acid, or tincture of roses.

And as hemorrhage from the nose is not an uncommon occurrence in putrid sore throats, as well as from the mouth and ears, and as it never proves critical, or is attended with any salutary effect, but, on the contrary, threatens the greatest danger, it ought to be immediately stopped by administering strong antiseptics internally, as advised under the head of *Malignant Fever*; and by the external application of tents dipped in some powerful styptics, as a solution of the sulphate of copper.†

In case of a strangury, the belly must be fomented with warm water, and emollient clysters given three or four times a-day. After the violence of the disease is over, the body should still be kept open with mild purgatives; as manna, senna, rhubarb, or the like.

If great weakness and dejection of spirits, or night-sweats, with other symptoms of a consumption, should ensue, we would advise the patient to continue the use of the Peruvian bark, with the

* Take Aromatic Confection, 1 drachm.
Chalk Mixture 2 ounces.
Cinnamon Water, 1½ ounce.
Tincture of Opium, 20 to 30 dps.
Tincture of Catechu, 1 drachm.
Make a mixture; of which two table-spoonful may be given every four hours.

† Take Sulphate of Cother, 1½ drachm.
Alum, ½ drachm.
Water, 7 ounces.
Rectified Spirit, 1 ounce.
Make a styptic solution.

elixir of vitriol, and to take frequently a glass of generous wine. The quantity of wine allowed ought to be in proportion to the age of the patient, the violence of the febrile symptoms, the degree of debility that exists, or the tendency there is to putrescency. These, together with a nourishing diet, and riding on horse-back, are the most likely means for recovering his strength.

The quinsy, being a local disease, is generally caught by exposing the throat to a draught of cold air. I know many people, who are sure to be troubled with this complaint if they stand or sit near an open window, or continue for any length of time in a room lately washed. There is not a readier or more certain way to catch a quinsy, than sitting near an open window in a carriage, especially during the night, or when the weather is cold or damp.

The inflammatory sore throat, though it sometimes comes to a supuration, generally yields to the method of treatment recommended in this chapter. Cases, however, occur, where the power of swallowing is lost, and the patient perishes from the mere want of sustenance. I lately saw a very ingenious invention of a young surgeon, by which a man's life was saved in a case of this kind. He fastened a funnel to the skin of an eel, open at both ends; and, by means of a flexible probe, pushed one end down the gullet, till it entered the stomach. Afterwards, milk, broth, or whatever was deemed proper for nourishing the patient, was put into the funnel, and conveyed to the stomach. Though I mention this chiefly with a view of directing others in the like alarming situations, yet it may also serve to confirm an opinion, often avowed by the late JOHN HUNTER, and well illustrated in his own practice, that presence of mind, and a readiness or fertility of mechanical contrivance, may sometimes prove more serviceable in a critical moment, than all the resources of science.

But the most dangerous kind of quinsy, as I before observed, is that attended with a putrid fever, commonly called the malignant quinsy, or putrid ulcerous sore throat. Whenever the symptoms of this appear, I cannot too urgently advise the patient's friends to lose no time in procuring for him the best medical assistance they can obtain. The delay of an hour may be attended with irreparable injury.

MUMPS. (*Cynanche Parotidæa.*)

The Mumps is a swelling of the glands about the throat, which is occasionally observed to be epidemic in certain districts of this country. This disease generally makes its appearance in spring, and young persons of both sexes are much more liable to be attacked by it, than those farther advanced in life. It is preceded by heaviness, lassitude, and a general sensation of uneasiness, which continue for several days. Stiffness, pain, and difficulty of motion, is then perceived about the articulation of the lower jaw. A swelling of the glands situated under the jaws, and diffused over the neck, next takes place, which sometimes increases to so enormous a magnitude, as greatly to disfigure the countenance. There is a good deal of fever, as indicated by the increased frequency of the pulse. About the fourth day from the commencement of the

tumefaction, the disease is at the height. A gentle moisture then begins to exude from the surface of the swelling, accompanied with a general perspiration of the whole body, which, if it be encouraged by keeping warm in bed, and drinking diluent fluids, appears to form the natural crisis of the disease, and the whole terminates favourably about the sixth day.

But if, from exposure to cold, or improper management, this natural process of the disease be interrupted, a singular translation of the morbid action takes place. The tumours about the throat suddenly subside, and are followed by swellings of the testicles in the male sex, and of the breasts in the female, accompanied with a fresh exacerbation of the fever. If the swellings of these parts be imprudently checked by exposure to cold, or if they suddenly subside, the brain is apt to become affected, occasioning convulsions, delirium, and other dreadful symptoms, which finally terminate in death.

In the treatment of this disease, evacuations of all kinds are not only improper, but dangerous. If the bowels are much constipated, they may occasionally be relieved by a clyster, but active purgatives, and blood-letting, must on no account be employed. The patient ought to keep warm in bed, and encourage perspiration, by drinking plentifully of diluting liquors, such as mint whey, or balm-tea, with a few drops of spirit of hartshorn. The effort of nature to resolve the tumours by exudation, should be promoted by covering the parts with soft flannel. If the swellings show a disposition to subside too early, they should be covered with blistering plasters, or rubbed with the volatile liniment.

Should the tumour, when seated in the testicles, suddenly subside, and any tendency to delirium manifest itself, the whole scrotum ought, without delay, to be enveloped in a blistering cataplasm, which is made by sprinkling a little of the powder of Spanish flies over the surface of the common poultice. By this means the disease may be arrested in the part occupied by it, and the dangerous consequences of its falling on the brain prevented.

It is not an uncommon sequel of this complaint to find sometimes one and sometimes both testicles, after the inflammation has ceased, gradually shrink in size, and finally wither wholly away. The mumps, which in the northern parts of the country, is termed the *branks*, is decidedly an infectious disease, but there is rarely an instance of a person being attacked by it a second time.

CHAP. XXI.

COLDS AND COUGHS. (*Catarrhal Affections.*)

It has already been observed, that colds are the effect of an obstructed perspiration; the common causes of which we have likewise endeavoured to point out, and shall not here repeat them. Neither shall we spend time in enumerating all the various symp-