Thesis on "Soxstutania"
On Scariatina.

The term "Scariatina," as one which was introduced into medical literature by Sydenham, A.D. 1670, was used by him, and adopted by subsequent authors, to specify a disease of a febrile character, having as one of its chief distinguishing features, a bright, scarlet efflorescence of the skin. We have no conclusive evidence of the existence of this disease prior to the time of Sydenham. Norton says, 'but still, there is probably little doubt, that, though not recognized, or classified before that period, it really did exist, and has confounded with Mumps, to which in some of its characters, it bears considerable resemblance. The "Scariatina," also described by Sydenham, A.D. 1670, much more near of a very mild nature, as he applied the term to an affection, consisting merely of pains, and aches, taking no notice of any affection of the throat, and not...
tilt the time of Souter Gill, in 1748, there be any
satisfactory notice of the existence of that disease
form of the disease, to which Callan gave the
name of Dysenteria Maligna.

The most striking features of the disease
are:
1st. Aecólica Sores or efflorescence of the skin;
2nd. An inflammatory condition of the throat cay-nig
in intensity; and 3rd. A degree of fever excitament
branding in intensity.

The scarlet efflorescence characterising the
disease, and from which it derives its name, is one
that can generally be easily distinguished.
It presents a bright reddish hue, and is com-
pared by authors to the calamus of the shell of
a boiled lobster. It makes its appearance ge-
nerally in minute points, first aecicle on the upper
parts of the body, about the face, neck, and chest;
and gradually extending over the whole surface
of the body, at length becoming universal, salt-
patches here and there, as well as the parts
about the groin, and pleureses of the joints,
gradually exhibiting a deeper tint. The
efflorescence of measles, another of the Lanthan
states, is one that is liable to be mistaken for
this; but the distinguishing marks between the
two: both as regards the back and the other
accompanied symptoms, will be taken notice.
of more particularly afterwards, as it is of con-
derable importance, to be able at once to dis-
tinguish the one disease from the other.

With regard to the time of appear-
ance of the afflictions, it is hardly possible to
state any exact period, as in the majority of
cases it varies so much, depending greatly on
the severity of the attack; in the milder cases,
being often the first noticeable symptom, while
in more severe attacks its appearance may
often be deferred to the 5th or 6th day of
the general complaint. In general, however,
it may be stated that it makes its appear-
ance sometime between the second and fifth
day. It begins generally from three to five
days, when it begins to declare, and gradually
becomes more and more indurated; termin-
ating in desquamation and separation of
the cuticle, in small scales from the face
and body, and in flakes from the ex-
tremities; sometimes separating from the
hands and feet entirely. With its disappear-
cence, when this takes place slowly and
Gradually, the disease is generally seen to undergo a marked change for the better; but if all advance the efflorescence leaves the surface, and no appearance of degeneration takes place, it is instantly by a most earnest toward symptoms, as the general severity of the disease will hardly fail to become aggravated; the countenance grows becoming more intense; the affection of the throat more severe; or metastases of the disease to some important internal organ ensuing, endangering the case and of considerable complication, and in either event, more especially the latter, one of considerable danger.

With regard to the intensity of the rash, this also varies considerably; in some cases being well marked, and uniformly dispersed over the whole surface of the body, and which is accounted so favorable a symptom; while in others, again, it is tends in its appearance, a very bluish, and of a lead blue or livid tint, according generally in the more severe forms, and lingering no grad as regards the success of the case.

In this as well as most other congestion
febrile diseases, this efflorescence is seen to play an important part in the general course of an attack, its early or late appearance, its acute or chronic distribution, and its gradual or sudden disappearance; affording, therefore, may be favorable or unfavorable symptoms of the progress of the disease. I was led in points of fact to be considered, as a natural fact, produced by a certain power arising in the system, enabling it to remove a diseased action from an internal organ, to another part of the body, not of such vital importance as immediately necessary to life. This appears to be the case from the fact, that if we note the general disturbance of the system at large, and the morbid changes in the functions of various organs through out the body, exciting precursors to the disappearance of the rash; and then remark the evident diminution each under goes, and the marked statement for the better, when the efflorescence makes its appearance in a decided and well-marked form; and if we add to this the increased oppression, and weakness, resulting from a deficient eruption.
or when it suddenly disappears from the surface, we cannot fail to see, that this fact or efflorescence plays a most important part. It seems to be the General Cause of an Attack of Scurbathia.

The affection of the throat, the second great characteristic of Scurbathia, varies also considerably in intensity, according to the general virulence of the attack. In the lighter forms it often merely consists of a limited inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, with some fulness and dysphagia in swallowing. In other cases again, if a more severe type, the inflammation is very violent in its character, exceedingly rapid and intolerable in its course, proceeding to ulceration and suppuration, with an exceeding by acrid discharge, and ultimately to Gangrene.

The fever accompanying the disease also varies considerably, according to the severity of the attack; in some cases indeed, being hardly percei-
-Capillaries matter. Again, several glands in the mouth, and of a highly inflammatory type; while in the usual class of cases, the fever passes off of the lymphoid chain. After, with well marked and extreme depression. It is a most important feature of the disease, as regards the treatment, and in the subduing of which, a great measure of success in the cure depends; both on account of its often mortuial severity, as well as the fact, that the affection of the throat, which is susceptible to epidemic influence, and ultimate according to fatal termination, tends to demand, or increase in severity, according as the febrile disturbance diminishes or increases.

Scarletta is a disease, more particularly confined to early life, and it has been found from various statistics that the years between the 5th and 15th are those in which the largest number of cases occur; but it does not mean from this to infer, that it does not occur in more advanced ages.
Superficially, on the contrary, this may no means infrequent in such, and its pre-
grenency in adults, when compared with early life, is undoubtedly very small.
This may be owing probably in some measure to a certain indisposition on the
part of adults to liability of the infection of Scarlet Fever. And at the same time,
it may very likely be accounted for by the fact, that as it has been found, primary
attacks of Scarlet Fever in a great measure form a protection from a second, and
as a large majority of adults have
at some periods gone through the disease,
these consequently are less liable to second attacks.

In describing Scarletina, the best
generally adopted is to form it into three
species or varieties, named Scarletina Simplex;
I., Anginosa; and S. Maligna; undoubt-
ably in a measure arbitrary; as many cases
seem to show, constituting the characters of the
more simple variety; tomorrow those of
the more frequent forms. This arrangement
however is undoubtedly useful; as it gen-
Usually does assume the form of one or other variety; and as from the varying severity of the symptoms, a facility of description is attained, which would be impossible in describing the disease under one head. I will consequently follow this division, and in the first place, that of

Sedative Simplex.

This form as its name implies is one of a very mild and simple character. It usually makes its appearance without any great degree of rigor, or general disturbance of the system. The patient may complain of some uneasy sensations in the head; he feels restless and cannot sleep; his countenance is pale, and he feels altogether out of heart. These uneasy sensations may continue for a day or two, and are succeeded by the stage of excitement. The pulse becomes more frequent than before; the skin hot and dry, and the face flushed; the tongue, red and white with the tip and edges red; the eyes not generally great, but the jaundice of the thrombus to some extent impaired; the chief

peculiar efflorescence makes its appearance.
And the case is fully developed. The fever may be said to be the time, at which the eruption and also the fever attain their greatest height; and the fifth begins to decline. — This statement may generally continue for three or four days, when it gradually begins to give way; the face assumes a redness, the constitutional disturbance diminishes, the skin becomes again naturally, probably slightaguesmatism takes place. — In many cases however, these symptoms are exceedingly slight; and no notice whatsoever is taken of the attack, until the patient notices the exception. This variety there is exceedingly mild; the first stage of congestion being through; the period of ascertainment moderate, and in some cases very rapid; and the progression in such cases, may be favorable, so long as the symptoms do not become aggravated: and it is not unfrequently seen, that this apparently mild form, sometimes gradually and unfrequently suddenly, merges into the most severe.
Leptatua Anginosa.

This the most varieties is one more severe in its character, and displaying symptoms throughout its course of a more acute type. The patient complains of rigors, headache, pain in the back, all the usual precursory symptoms of fever in fact, and more sudden and of greater intensity than in the last variety. The pulse, which at the anties, becomes very rapid and full. The tongue, is dry, jaundiced, red at the edges, and through the fluid enlarged papillae may be seen projecting. The thirst is great, and the head is much complained of, and the cheeks are a dark red. The can.

Plains of a feeling of stiffness of the neck, and fulness and soreness of the throat, and difficulty in swallowing, and on looking into it, a diffuse and general redness is visible about the pillars, soft palate, and tonsils. These symptoms in the throat may be the first symp.

toms noticed. Many commence into the fever, or in the appearance of the eruption. In

denser forms of this variety, and when the case has advanced a little, small specks may be observed on these party moor.
particularly, in the neighborhood, and on the
surfaces of the teeth. They are of a greyish
almond-shaped, red or brown, stage of advancement;
append as little around the surface of the tooth,
which ultimately become detached from the surface,
and resemble little surfaces resembling ulcerations.
Two or three of these specks or ulcerules are often seen to coalesce,
and the crusts when detached, leave a considerable
surface exposed. These surfaces when the case
proceeds favorably, soon take on healing tincture.
And they may in unfavorable cases, become
tertiaries. These specks do not invariably form
within the cavity of the bone. In the latter part
of last year, and beginning of the present; when
practitioners prevailed to a considerable extent;
in the practice of the New York Dispensary, I
noticed, the large majority of cases were of
the Anginoso Variety. And in every case where
the age of the patient admitted of a proper action
of the cataract of the throat, these little specks
were insensibly present in large numbers.
They are frequently preceded by attacks, chills,
and chilly sneezings, rendering a proper view
of the throat, or after a slight coughing,
They are generally tolerably distinct. They seem in a great measure, dependent on this.

The fever of the face: for it does not run high and abates before the 4th or 5th day, these
specks will probably not appear. The
redness of the surface of the throat is not con-
fined to that alone, extending often around the
oesophagus, it is said, and also into the air:
passages; always adding greatly to the severity
of the attack. Dr. Ongaro mentions that in
plethoric adults, he has observed no break in
the cutaneous surfaces affected, but likewise
the whole mucous membranes, not excepting
the urinary; an extremely ordinary form of
the disease, and invariably leaves, proving
fatal by the 5th day. The cutaneous of
fluorescence generally makes its appearance
about the 3rd or 4th day, and is not so
uniformly diffused, and frequently partially
vanishes and reappears, without the general
bad effects of a sudden, and complete dis-
appearance. The fever frequently runs high,
and delirium frequently present, more es-
pecially as curing advances, when this seen
to undergo marked accentuation in the pulse.
Dying greatly, the head of surface also becoming very great. This state of matters is favorable cases to last about the 6th or 7th day, and then the fever gradually abates, the general constitutional disturbance diminishes, the rash gradually decreases; and general symptoms of amelioration take place, the process of desquamation probably commences.

Such is a general outline of the course of this variety, but cases not infrequently occur, where termination is not so favorable, and though discharging great vesicular abscence, and all the general appearance of the angioneure variety, seem to merge gradually into and assume the character of the next variety the malignant. The case may have proceeded so far favorably, when about the 3rd or 4th day, probably 2 in the whole energy of the disease, seems to be concentrated in the throat, though rapidly forms the glands in the chest indurated; aerial fistulous discharge from the nostrils takes place; diarrhea frequently sets in, fatal collapse ensues, and the patient rushes, the whole system seeming to be demasculated into a new person from the discharge from the throat.
Again, we may have an acute attack of bronchial inflammation supervening, from a tense state of the inflammatory action around the air passages; and in another class of cases again, head symptoms may be the chief cause of apprehension; the brain appearing insensate from the intense cerebral excitement, great delirium being present, gradually passing to coma, and thus the patient dies. In another class of cases, abdominal complications may take place; very rapid and fatal, and lastly, of all, severe asphyxia, from the inordinate vascular excitement; not infrequently may the cause of unfavorable termination.

In this variety as in the former, there are several grades of severity; some in which any internal inflammatory action is chiefly limited to the throat, and that, in many cases not severe; in others again involving organs of far more vital importance in the proper maintenance of the functions of the body.

The efflorescence in this as in the former variety, also plays an important part in the course of the disease, from the marked
Modification that seems to take place, though not entirely, its full appearance, as well as well as the febrile oppression a general aggra-

vation that takes place, when it goes in such.

duly. And more particularly, the great susceptible

ity with which the throat passes on to death.

Lentation Maligna.

This, the third variety, is characterized by too.

General oppression, and typhoid symptoms.

attending it; its great severity at the outset, the

febrile, liquid, and imperfect developements of the.

affluence, &c., in some cases hardly perceptible;

the rapidity and extreme virulence of the thorough

affection, with its great tenacity to febrile, and

gangrenous disorganization. It has sometimes

been described, as appearing under two forms an

inflammatory, and ulcerative; but as the former

lasts on, displays all the characteristics of

the gangrene variety. And throughout its course

merge into the malignant. I shall conclude

my remarks to those cases, where the general

symptoms throughout, correspond with those

mentioned above, and in which the disease

from the commencement, it exhibits symptoms
of extreme depressions.

It makes its attacks in much the same way as the former variety, but with much greater intensity. Rigor, lassitude, languor, into extreme depression; often dizziness and vomiting. There is great depression about the region of the heart; the breathing is hurried and short; the pulse, small, feeble, and irregular; and there is considerable heat. And anxiety present, which is well depicted on the patient's countenance. He sometimes lies confused, and in different, with a vacant stare on his face.

The tongue is dry, and coated with a dark brown fur, the healthy surface is irregular, and it never attains the great height seen in the former variety; often complaining of a feeling of great heat about the trunk, while the extremities are quite cold. The effusion issue is always late in its appearance; very imperfectly developed; sometimes hardly perceptible, and very uncertain in its duration. This frequently is a dark liquid, brown or muddy, thick and, and frequently quite opaque, appearing and disappearing. Frequently, never continuing steadily and.
affected. — There is great swelling, fulness, and difficulty of swallowing; the little apertures leading backwards quickly form patches, burst, and disappear, a raw surface rapidly passing to sloughing; the salivary glands become enlarged, and the glands in the neck become distended also. The whole throat, as well as air passages below, became clogged up with mucus, and scabrous mucous, greatly impeding respiration. The nasal passages became affected, and discharge a peculiarly aerated secretion irritating and chopping the upper lip. The tongue, as mentioned, is coated with a thick, gray, and slatyomatous, scabby, vesicular mucus, frequently present at the outset. The banals are generally constipated. And any stools that may be passed are morbidly or deficiently coloured, from disturbance of the functions of the liver. The fever is partly typhoid, from the commencement, and that of this variety is extremely virulent. And hot, and has proved to last as early as the first day; as in a case recorded by Dr. Watsema, and when thus early death is the result, of the primary sepsis, and death.
to the nervous system, by the poisonous influence, producing such extreme depression, as insidiously to overawe the patient, and cause fatal sinking. Another cause again, the affection of the head, may be the cause of death as early as the 5th and 6th day; jaundice, delirium, and fatal coma setting in. In another class of cases death may be said to commence at the throat by suppuration, suppurating at the place, ultimately gangrene. Against the ends, dischets from the throat, through absorption, causes the parotid and submaxillary glands to enlarge and enlarge enormously, intense discomfit, also the whole system seeming to be imbibed with a new poison, sets in gradually wearing out the patient. This in the general of the glands causes a preventing the free return of the blood from the head, cause jaundice. And again what very frequently occurs, they proceed to suppurate, the abscess bursts into the throat, suffocating the patient, or else externally without such immediately fatal results. But a foul and loathsome and offensive. Sometimes it is said the mischief in the throat extends
into the larynx and esophagus, gangrene also supervenes there. Another consequence of the.
throat affects, is its extension along the.
innominate tube, with destruction of the Membrana.
Sympathica, and Mucus membrane having been.
such to take place, when part of all fluid matter.
downward, passed and through the auditory.
passages. Congestion of various important
internal organs as the lungs, brain, and liver
are peculiarly liable to be present in this variety.

With such a strain of danger and very
deadly affection, attending the Laryngitis
Maligna, the great mortality attending them
is not to be wondered at; and certain it is,
that no disease of childhood, is so surely fatal.
as this, with truly malignant form, and less
Amenable to proper treatment, being to defy.
every means that may be adopted. And
there should the patients survive, very trouble.
some sequelae are liable to ensue; rendering
the condition of the patient for a long time
unsurpassed, proceeding, such as chronic
ulceration of the throat, inflammation of the
interorbital cell, tendinous strings, and appendices,
and tonsillar abscesses; and attended


to a greater or less extent, by a low and
irritating fever, bearing somewhat the appearance
of phthisis. Very few, however, of cases of the
truly malignant form ever reach this length.

A fourth variety, called by Dr. Lueschke,
"Sexuation Fasciae," is one frequently also de-
cscribed. In this variety, he has come to the
conclusion that, with a degree of debility equivalent, without evident
efflorescence, it is very frequent occurrence
in epidemics of Small-pox; often attacking
those who have previously had the fever; and
also those who have never had such. Many
dispute its identity with Sexuration; but sup-
ported by the following arguments: it stands
is quite entitled to rank as a variety.

1st. That it presents to a considerable extent,
in epidemics of the fever; and very frequently in
those persons (much opposed to the contagion),
who have at some time or other previously, suf-
fened from the fever with efflorescence, and
some are stated of Medical men who could
never be long exposed to contagion of Scarlet
Fever (having previously suffered from it) with
and being attacked, with some degree.

And. It has been observed, in some epidemics
of Scarlet Fever, and Dr. Hark's, & Dr. Wood in the accounts of the epidemic of 1838-9, as it occurred in two charitable institutions in this town; also brings forward several cases, where the Anasarcha, so frequently a sequel of the Red Fever, was observed to follow this variety of heartburns. Zoonomia, as well.

It has been urged, our present labor-cup under this variety, propagate the true Red Fever; a point which is settled, and it is surely most the identity of the two; but this is a point undoubtedly difficult to determine; and I say, Zoonomia evidence is wanting on the subject.

Of the numerous sequelae of Red Lassa, first in frequency probably we have, Acute Rheumatism with Nephritis, with Anasarcha, and congelable urine. Rheumatic affections of the joints also are not infrequent. And it is written a curious fact, noticed in several cases by Dr. Hark in the epidemic of 1835-36, that those in which such occurred, some or other of the parents, had been known to have suffered from Acute Rheumatism, or were liable to it in its chronic form, a point so far in favor of Zoonomia as a hereditary affection.
Parulent discharge from the ear also, by frequent occurrence, and is stated to have been most frequently observed after the language variety, and more particularly in children having a tendency to the strumous habit. Various other sequelae also occur, as formation of small abscesses in various parts of the body, evidently in connection with the strumous habit, also, chronic inflammation of the eyes and eyelids also occur.

Such is a general outline of the disease, as far as the constancy of the symptoms admits of description; and it difficult to give such a concise account as to include the various complications, throughout the disease referable to the same; indeed taking sarcinatrosis as a whole, there can hardly be a disease of an epidemic nature, which, in its general history, its rapidity of extension, its intensity of symptoms, its complication, sequelae, and mortality, displays such diversity, in different cases, and in different epidemics; some epidemics partaking of the character of the simple, others of the severe forms; some again having anaemia and congestions swellings, rather sequelae, others, chronic affections of the joints.
The morbid cause giving rise to this series of phenomena described above as constituting an attack of scarlatina, seems to be, owing to inflammatory action going on in the ultima capillaries of the cutaneous and mucous surfaces; and the degree of severity of the attack, seems to be proportioned to the degree of determination of this inflammatory action to either of these surfaces; and determining to the cutaneous surface chiefly, with little or no involvement of the mucous, we have a disease comparatively mild and tractable; while on the contrary, of affecting the mucous surfaces considerably, we have the affection in a far more turbulent and intractable shape.

Before proceeding to the treatment of scarlatina, I would advert to the chief distinctions by which it may be distinguished from measles; and these are:

1. The absence from the first of cutaneous symptoms, no sneezing, delirium from the eyes and nose, no constipation at the outset of an attack of measles.

2. By the presence of the throat affection peculiar to scarlatina.
By the character of the efflorescence, its contents being of a darker tinge, and not so micascular as in lenticularis, being in patches and clusters, into interstices of healthy surface between; it is slightly elevated above the surface, and is generally later in its appearance.

The tongue is peculiar in lenticularis. Its papillae are elongated, and project as fringed points through the white mucous covering its surface, or the whole tongue, in a bright red color, onto the papillae also prominent. The appearance in the first case has been likened to the surface of a hot red strawberry; in the second to that of the red variety.

As regards the prognosis in lenticularis, it is necessary to be somewhat guarded, from its liability to merge from one form into another, which may be generally favorable, when the fever is purely inflammatory, and not infective, when the affection of the throat is mild; when the efflorescence is early of a good stand, and gradually succeeds at the proper period. On the other hand, the prognosis is unfavorable, when the complaint is preceded by a short, oppression, delirium, and
Vomiting; and the Jaunes is a dark blood or purple colour, lute or partial appearance of the flesh; when this is a deep colour, and when it suddenly disappears from the surface. When the glands in the neck, during the presence of the fever, color changes and beautify, and when there are symptoms of affection of internal organs, as the lungs, and brain, &c.,

Treatment of Jaunettes.

And first of all, Jaunettes simple, in which only slight measures are requisite, and indeed it has been stated, that this variety is rendered harmless only by the too free interference of two physicians, and that no Excellent treatment is required. This probably occurs in many cases, but still, from the subtle nature of the disease, its tendency to merge into various forms, and the fact, that the troublesome Anasarca is so frequently following Jaunettes very frequently, indeed, follows this variety; I think a degree of attention as well as treatment is really necessary. Attention to the state of the alimentary canal is necessary, and regular action of the bowels should be attended to. The stated treatment in young children may be very great, and thus Jaunettes...
be kept in moderation by tepid, or cold, 
spousing, and antimony of necessary, and acetate 
of lead, and a mild spirit and antiphtisicos. 
Aids: I may sum up the treatment of this variety. 
From the milk nature of Leptatina, rem- 
species, it not infrequently happens, that proper 
precautions are not taken to prevent exposure 
to cold, by which patients are particularly liable 
to be affected, more particularly, during degranu-
lation, and which will seldom fail to the 
means of bringing on either an attack of 
degranulate hepatitis into its acuta, or 
some other of the tractable causes. Exposure 
to cold, then, must be particularly guarded. 
Against —

Treatment of Leptatina Augmatic and 
Maligna.

In the treatments of these varieties, three 
classes of remedies are called for: 1st, those 
acting on the circulation generally, and those 
acting on the gastroenteric mucous surface and 
its circulation, and 3rd those acting on the 
skin and its circulation. —

And first of those that act on the circulation; 
the high inflammatory acting, and morbus 

Vascular diseases in many cases calling for acute measures for its subdual; and first of "Blood letting" the only remedy at mid disposal. Acting directly on the organism.

As regards blood letting, all are not unanimous. Some in recommending it, some affirming it is actually useless, and dangerous; while others think it probably when employed in cases indicated for its exhibition, and when not substituted at the proper period. In the hands of some practitioners blood letting has proved of most especial benefit; and those cases to which this is applicable are:

1. When the pulse disturbance and vascular state to mind are excessive, with as full, rapid pulse, and hectic fever as intense, with marked apoplexy of the head and chest, and suffusion of the conjunctivae (membranes); and the period generally recommended for its exhibition, is early in the disease, or even at the last instant, is a great blessing to the mind, and correct to such an extent as to produce a marked impression on the system, partial bleeding having been found useless. Very great benefit has been seen to result from blood letting, reducing the attack, calming the mind, and making it easier to handle.
of the febrile symptoms. Local bleeding when
the head is severely affected, will often be found
of very great use, when general bleeding is not
resorted to.

Many milder cases are not however, where the
febrile symptoms is not so great as to call for
blow-bleeding. Such cases will yield probably to
Antimonials, a proper regulation of the bowels, and
the use of cold or tepid fomentation, and if the congestion
within the cranial cell for its, leeches may be applied
to the head, which may also be bled, and the
cool, by cold applications.

Naphy, the remedies acting on the Gastro-intes-
trine means surface. This is great importance to procure
an early cast the all evacuation of the bowels;
and for this end, we should administer a brisk
peristalsis as soon as possible, by a through
evacuation of the bowels, a obtained; full purging
not afterwards necessary, and care being Chiefly
to restore the disordered. And improved action
of the intestines, to secure Complete, and regular
expulsion of the contents; And to prevent the
accumulation of faces, which is not attempted.

And, fail, to increase the general uneasiness
and aggravate the symptoms.
Calomel, which is useful and can be easily administered, or combined with tincture of pekapek, and followed up by the "Black draught." are good purgatives for the purpose, and if the hands are inordinate to stop their action, may be assisted by mild enemias. After a thorough evacuation by one or two such purgatives, greatbenefit will often ensue, the flushed and swollen face disappearing, the heat of surface diminishing, and the pulse falling in frequency. Enemias may now be administered to assist to procure a daily evacuation of the contents of the canal. Emetics are also recommended, but it does not appear any decided benefit arises from their practice. They are chiefly recommended at the onset, under the hope of either cutting short or modifying the attack, but probably with doubtful success. Finally, some of these remedies acting on the cutaneous surface and its secretions, the many great and painful redness of the surface attending the inflammatory forms, is a cause of being greatly unconsolable, and restlessness to the patient. The cold affusion, cold or tepid open gape, are highly recommended, and constantly of great service. This demulcent, the ease and comfort I have been derived from the tepid or cold Spanish, alleviating...
the head or surface must effectually; reducing the
pulse considerably, when sparging is resorted to,
should be repeatedly applied, whenever the skin commences to
regain its great heat; and care must be taken not to
reduce the heat of surface too far; or to procure, if two
patient complain of cold or chills; and with these
precautions, sparging will be found a most excellent
agent in treatments of fevers, and unless one has
attested arguments against its use, a tendency
to repress the death.

The "warm baths" is another valuable aid
next; and may be used to good benefit at almost
any stage of the treatment. At the onset of the attack
it shortens the stage of congestion; causes determination
of the efflorescence to the surface; when febrile re.
reaction less sharply, its moisture probably gives
greater relief, reducing the force and frequency of
the pulse, soothing the patient; and procuring
diaphoresis, promoting sleep. When desquamation
has commenced, it is also of great service; promoting
the separations of the cuticle; and allaying the ir-
itation of the surface so often accompanying it. When
the rash has suddenly disappeared from the
surface also, the warm baths and friction are
the most likely means to restore it, and prevents
the dangerous consequences liable to result from its suppression. The means to this end is really a very valuable agent in the treatment; and is so far preferable to the cold applications, in that the liability to cold is not so great, and may be used in many cases, where cold causes violent shivering, or depre
defision of the eruptions.

Then as regards the treatment of the throat affection, and measures must be at a great
measure palliative, as the mischief here will do
its course in a great measure dependent on the
fear. In the slightest forms, when the throat
is not severely affected, no very active measures
are necessary; and when it is more severe, where
there is tendency to ulceration, or gangrene, some
measures must be urged to relieve the patient,
and mitigate the acrimony of the disease. But
it too often happens in young children, we are
completely baffled to ascertaining the condition
of the throat, and it is quite impossible to apply
any means for its cure. If any means can be
applied, some have recommended, when early stage
of the attack, free application of a cold in brandy,
which it is asserted, reduces the angina, inflammation
and prevents the tendency to suppuration. Some
are also of service; but care must be taken in very young subjects, to apply them so that the bleeding may be restrained, such as at the angle of the jaw and behind the ear. Many Gargles have been recommended by Alum, Capsicum, the mineral acids; all of which only afford temporary relief by clearing out the throat and its ciliated and aeric secretions; and allaying its dry and parched condition; but probably without little permanent benefit. Chloromic Water has been used much recommended. I have had an opportunity of trying it in a few cases of this sore throat; and in three cases of among Birkerts description with the whole of the throat. In one of these cases, a wash of pure cold, following the use of the Chloromic Water, seemed to have a most decided effect, in gradually stopping the acid discharge, and causing the parts to assume a healthy appearance. In the other cases, I could mark no benefit whatever the case, assumed the truly typhoid, depressed form, had not the slightest good effects: At least perceptible none. Of the three cases, in which I noticed such remarkable and decided effects from its use, two were of the inflammatory form; another case, the third was constantly a
Case of the simplest variety of typhus, at the commencement, with no affection of the throat whatever, but having been exposed to cold. Shortly after the sun, the throat affections subside and it treated with very great expectancy.

If the violence of the fever, then lead at length, these constant; the blood gradually dies appearing and symptoms of amendment taking place; the treatment much new alter; and tonics and stimulants proportionate to the degree of weakness, must be administered; and often with great energy as this often excessive.

In those very bad cases of the malignant type, with very severe and inordinate oppression of the system, truly typhoid from the commencement; wine and stimulants must be used freely, from the attack almost. And the warm baths will be found of great benefit, extinguishing reaction.

Is there in this form into attacks occasionally, that it has proved fatal, so early as the first day, from the primary, back to the system; and defying all means of treatment; and is two often happens, thus, though not so immediately fatal, as purely runs its fatal course, leaving means we can adopt, to prevent rapid excraving poisoning.
useless. Bleeding has been recommended in this form as well as in the inflammatory; Dr. Stark states, that he found it of great use in the early stage, relieving the great oppression of the system; and promoting a healthy reaction. In the delirium and coma, & lacerate fevers. Dr. Remel has recommended the use of colchicum, on the supposition that these lead symptoms, in this as in typhus fevers, might probably depend, not so much on inflammation of the brain, as generally supposed; but upon absorption of aven, which appeared to him might be the case from the diminished quantity of urine, and absence of any deposit. And reasoning on the alleged virtues of colchicum in increasing the elimination of aven, he used its in combination with other diuretics, with most remarkable effects; diminishing the head irritations; and increasing not only the quantity of the urine, but the deposit of urates, which he said occurred to this extent, he had never previously noticed. Since this notice of Dr. Remel, I have seen various practitioners also experienced the good effects. The constitution of the urine of leucocytes has attracted some considerable attention.
Some cases, that albumen is almost invariably present, independent of drooping symptoms.

Dr. J. H. Begbie, in a paper on the subject, states, "I found albumen in small amounts in all the cases I examined, but independent of drooping symptoms, the albumen was hardly traceable. Dr. Patriko, describing cases of Dr. Begbie's statement, and Mr. Benjamin Bell, in his account of the observations occurring in George Watson's Hospital during the spring of 1837, state he examined numerous cases and in none could he detect the presence of albumen, independent of the existence of droopy.

In the cases of scurvy, in which I have an opportunity of examining the urine at various stages in the progress of the cases, in three, there was evidence of the presence of albumen, but very slight indeed.

Belladonna, a herb believed by many to possess a preventive and protective influence, against the contagion of Scurvy, many instances have been brought forward in Germany, and France, of its efficacy, as such; and as far as I have been able to discover, no such decided benefit has been attained in this country, save few affirming they have
found its efficacy in others, after satisfactory
trials. Having found no benefit whatever,

Peter Davidson

Edinburgh. March 1832.