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Must assuredly cannot be too highly extolled. Properly administered, we have seen the overwhelming affluence speedily removed. A continuation of those remedies that will thoroughly evacuate the liver, stomach and bowels constitute the great desideratum of the treatment.

We see an account of a fever very much like the one now under consideration, given by Pringle in 1743, yet we can only infer that such a fever did exist in his day and that its treatment was at that time but imperfectly understood. Says he, "That which was the most alarming was a fever of a malignant nature, slow in its course, attended with a sunk pulse and constant stupor, the more -ly and danger (more than the number seized made this distemper, considerable".

Nor can we forbear to bring in the name of illustrious Hamilton on the use of purgatives; who also practiced in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. And was led to the use of purgatives by seeing the good effect they produced. When appointed Physician to the Royal Infirmary, he was assured of the good effect an Emetic and Purgative would have in the first stage of Typhus but that the state of the stomach and bowels after this was little regarded, apprehensions were entertained, that purgatives would farther increase debility and produce spasms of the extreme vessels, and occasionally a glisten to procure a stool. was the only means of opening the bowels.