

Lectures on the Theory  
& Practice of Physic -  
Doctor Waterhouse.

Sect. 1. Oct. 7. 1802.

Introductory - History of  
medicine - History of Bo-  
hcrave - Importance of  
Theory as well as experience  
He who has only the latter,  
nothing but a quack -  
It is necessary that a  
man be able to tell, not  
only what is to be done,  
but why it is to be done,  
in order to drop the name  
of empiric, for the  
more honorable one of  
artist.



Sect. II. Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>

Bohroave and the Boer-  
havian system - He con-  
sidered the human frame  
as Hydraulic machine,  
explicable upon mechan-  
ic principles - Lutton, &  
his system mentions in  
comparison with Boer-  
ave -

We ought to realize the great  
difference between a body before  
the anatomist & the living  
body, in order to understand  
in any degree the nature of  
life -

Knowledge of man re-  
ferred to 6 heads - viz -  
1. Physiologicæ - 2. Diætetici  
3. Pathologicæ - 4. Naturaliter - 5  
Politici & 6. Theologicæ -  
We have to do with but  
three of these heads -



Lect. III Oct. 12 Tuesday.

8 in the morning.

Considerations on the  
primary matter under  
as preliminary to con-  
siderations on life -

Its divisibility illustrated  
chemically & mechanically -  
its infinite divisibility a  
mathematical truth, but a  
physical falsehood - We  
know a little of the mid-  
dle of nature - the extremes  
out of sight -

Imperceptible transitions  
of inert matter to organized  
- from vegetating to animal.



Sect. IV. Oct. 13.

Life - Process of vege-  
tation from the seed of  
the plant up ward to ma-  
turity illustrated -

Hens' egg analyzed,  
& the process of animal  
life in the chicken illus-  
trated &c

The animal produced by  
cutting, as Moophytes, but  
one degree above vegetable  
that from an egg a step  
higher - that brought forth  
alive, still higher, & of them  
such as bring forth one  
at a time - most complete.

There are more



Lect. V. Oct. 14.

Growth of the animal trace  
to maturity - Seven re-  
markable periods in the  
age of man - viz - 7 - 14 -  
21 - 35 - 45 - 63 & 72 +



Sept. 4<sup>th</sup> - Oct. 15 -

Digestion - (not present  
myself) The different sys-  
tems of Bohner - Hall-  
er - Pringle & others were  
considered - That of Spas-  
burgian who has thrown  
more light on this subject  
than any who went before  
him, approved

This system is that the  
gastric juice, called by  
Bohner the nerve  
fluid, acts without the  
aid of fermentation -  
Pringle held to fer-  
mentation -



Lect. VII. Oct. 16.

Subject of the last lecture  
pursued — The blood of  
all men, however various  
their food, essentially the  
same — Healthy stomachs  
do not ferment — but the  
powerful solvent of the gas-  
tric juice does the business  
before there is time for fer-  
mentation — It is an experi-  
ed notion that vegetable  
is more adapted to our  
stomachs, than animal  
substances — It is also an  
erroneous notion that  
no harm can arise  
from eating <sup>fruit</sup> ~~vegetables~~ in what  
ever quantity —



Lect. VIII - Oct. 18 -

The food taken into the stomach is dissolved, & assumes a greyish hue, & is called chyme passing into the duodenum & mixing with the pancreatic juice, & bile, it assumes a whiter color, & is called chyle.

From the intestines it passes off thro' the lacteals, & is

The doctor descended on the formation nature circulation of the blood -

Doc. N. J. Hunter thought the blood not merely inanimate, but under certain irritations possessed of life. With him Dr. W. agrees - milk in the stomach becomes curd - & eggs taken raw become hard as if boiled - before dissolved for the duodenum -



Lect. 15. Oct. 19. Tuesday

Having observed that the use  
of the liver is to mix the fat of  
our food with the watery juices,  
having traced the blood, after be-  
ing formed from chyle, thro' the  
lungs to the left ventricle of the  
heart, thence to all parts of the  
body thro' the arteries, & back  
again to the heart thro' the veins,  
having remarked that the contents  
felt the pulse on the temples, that  
the best method to do it is to ap-  
ply the three fingers to the pro-  
per place on the wrist, with some  
pressure at first, gradually  
diminishing it, and that the  
pulse is very different in dif-  
ferent persons, & in the same  
at different times, there being  
a continual quickness of the  
pulse about 10 or 11 in the



evening apparently induced  
by stepping of sea; the doc-  
tor then proceeded to con-  
sider the function of res-  
piration -

- Structure & situation of  
the lungs -

Discoveries of Dr Priestly  
on air - The atmosphere  
composed of Phlogisticated  
air, or azote - De-phlogis-  
ticated or Oxygen - & deph-  
id air, or Carbonic acid.

The florid appearance of  
the blood owing to the Oxygen  
Respiration diminishes the  
oxygen & increases the car-  
bonic acid - the other remains  
the same -

Phlogisticated air, separated,  
nourished plants & the  
smaller tribe of insects -



Lect. X. Art. 20 -

Nervous system - Some  
have supposed that motion  
is communicated to parts  
by a fluid, flowing through  
the nerves, collected by  
the brain, called also ani-  
mal spirits - Others sup-  
pose vibrations - Others  
Electricity -

View of the whole body -  
its principal & mutually  
dependent parts, the brain  
& nerves, & the heart with  
the blood vessels - The hu-  
man machine must be  
constantly renewed by  
respiration & circulation  
of the blood -  
Considerations on vi-



stunt, or that disection,  
which, in different degrees, is  
diffused thro' every animal,  
directing it to choose what  
is good & avoid what is evil -  
most perfect, where rea-  
son is least so - as in  
brutes - savages - & chil-  
dren -

The human body consists prin-  
cipally of all the four king-  
doms - mineral - vegetable  
animal & intellectual, as in  
growth of the bones & teeth - of  
the hair, nails & - the mus-  
cular motions, vital functions,  
& operations of mind &c &c

Subject of Physiology con-  
sidered -



See N. 81. Vol. 21.

Pathology commenced -

General observations -

The vices medicatrices

natura commented upon,

as being the foundation

of surgery & physic -

The physician ought with

sagacity to observe the

operation of these - to

assist them, when languid,

to check them, when wrong,

but never to thwart them.

All fever is but a

struggle of nature for

her safety - the exertion

of that power, which ani-

mal nature possesses, for

resisting offending causes, &  
restoring broken, or disordered parts.



Lect. XLV. Oct. 22.

As in Physiology, so in Pathology, the systems of Boerhaave & Cullen, demand attention. Boerhaave's idea of inflammation - of fever -

- Chemistry first applied to medical purposes in modern times - by Arabians - and restoration of learning <sup>in the</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> centuries - Medical Chemistry to be distinguished from metaburgie, which existed from earliest times -

Cullen's doctrine of fevers - owing to spasms in arteries &

Three stages - cold - hot - sweat - all preceded by debility - The cold is the cause of the hot &



Sept. 23<sup>rd</sup>, Oct. 23

No affection of the human  
body so little understood,  
so difficult to be explained,  
as fever - Confined to the  
human animal - Has been  
divided into almost in-  
numerable kinds - All  
been essentially the same -  
Three species - viz - the  
intermittent - the remittent -  
cont & the contingent -  
Its varieties arise from  
climate - constitution - &  
the circumstances -

Dr Brown attacked  
Cullen with the acerbity  
of the last century, not the  
politeness of this - He was  
like Paracelsus in his  
beliefs - whimsicalities - intemper-



Lect. 415. Oct. 26, Tuesday.

Fever continued - First here  
ever a wanderer on Nosology  
Sydenham first suggested  
the idea of reducing diseases  
to certain determinate species.

Sauvages first attempted it  
Linnaeus - Vogel - Sagar & Cullen  
the greatest improvers -

Cullen's four classes - viz. Py-  
rexia - Neuroses - Cachexia -

Locales - Orders, genera, species.

Particular suggestions re-  
specting the indications  
of cure, & treatment in  
fevers -

Reference to Cullen's phy-  
sionomy respecting the  
collapse of the brain with  
its diminished energy - as  
preparatory to thoughts on delirium



Lect. XV. Oct. 27.

Symptoms of fever  
Attention to be paid to cold  
hair - headache - tongue  
serious. The two latter very  
important -

Having followed Dr. Cullen  
he now took up fever  
in his own way - spoke  
more particularly of symptoms.  
Patients prescribed cold water  
draughts alone - Dr. Cullen  
first applied <sup>of antimony</sup> compositions, to  
produce artificial crisis  
fever -

Delirium from delirio from  
deplura - being a deviation from  
a right furrow, or line, or  
right reason - Two kinds  
one from diminished energy  
of nervous system - the other a full-  
ness of the blood vessels of the brain.



Lect. XVI. Oct. 28.

The Dr spoke of the cure of fevers taking the intermittents with Dr Cullen as an example for all - Upon the Synocha or inflammatory fever Dr Cullen is so full & accurate, as to leave nothing for criticism or addition - On the Typhus, or nervous fever, Dr Keach some has written well - The Typhus is contagious - has four species - 1. Typhus with the putredia, 2 Typhus mitior - which is the nervous fever - 3 Typhus gravior, the putrid fever - 4 Typhus icterodes, the yellow fever -

The Dr gave a full description of this last species - It prevails in the West India islands especially Barbadoes, & elsewhere in hot climates - more fatal to strangers & to those of cold than of warm climates. The negroes mostly exempt from it - except some times the mutattoes -



Leet. XVII Oct. 29.

Recapitulation - Yellow fever  
in the Dr's opinion, agrees in  
its description, with the plague.  
He thinks it originated at Gambia  
Dia in Africa, of which place  
he gave, from Dr. Lynn, a  
most delightful description, then  
passed to West Indies, and  
thence to United States.

On the subject of fevers Syden-  
ham, Boerhaave, Cullen, Lynn,  
Wrigle, Hedgeson, Monroe,  
Jackson & others were recom-  
mended - Eclogium and  
history of Sydenham, who  
has been called the English  
Hippocrates - He was the  
father of our system of nosology.  
His description of diseases com-  
plete. Others have so taken from  
him, that he contains nothing  
new to those who read him last.  
- The Dr. spoke of the illiberality of Philadelphia  
at present, in a dignity about yellow fever; a praise  
of the state of physic of physicians.



Lect. XVIII, Oct. 30.

After recapitulating some things concerning fever, remarking that the plague, which originated at the Gambia, & which has prevailed in Egypt after the overflowing of the Nile, & so has latterly been the name of yellow fever — the Dr. proceeded to Inflammation, or phlegmasia, Boerhaave's notions first, & then Cullen's were considered — The Dr. himself conceived of inflammation thus: unusual propulsion of blood into the extreme arteries of the part affected, when produced, the effect, attended with a diminution of the sensibility, precedes to the part, together with an increase of sensibility, so far as —



Lect. XIX. Nov. 2

First some considera-  
tions on the blood. It  
several parts, & appearances  
after certain diseases, have  
taken place —

Subject of Inflammation —  
nature pursued — several  
kinds — different remedies

bleeding — Leeches suc-  
cessfully applied in certain  
cases, to suck blood from  
the neck, about the eyes &c.  
Quina — bark &c

Two species of Inflammation —  
the phlegmo-  
rous & emphysematous —



Lect. XX Nov. 3

Inflammation not properly a disease, but the consequence of disorder in some part, being the effort of nature in self preservation - Its first stage is the adhesive, when parts of a cavity adhere, & prevent inflammation through the whole cavity - If thwarted in this, the next step of nature is to suppurate, & form pus - & finally to ulcerate - Some parts of the body admit all the three stages - others not - The oesophagus, intestines, arteries &c. by a wise provision of nature admit not the adhesive.



Sect. 441 Nov. 4.

Having attended to typhus,  
measles in general, we  
descend to particulars.  
I first of Pneumonia.  
confined to the parts of the  
thorax - characterised  
by difficult respiration,  
cough, & sense of pain in the  
thorax - two species, 1. Pe-  
ripleurisy - more pecu-  
liar to the lungs - 2. Pneu-  
ritis - to the pleura -

Peripneumonia notha, or  
bastard pleurisy, is  
very different - mostly  
belonging to old people of  
gross intemperate habits.  
is cold, east wind, winter  
as Feb. 7, March 10 -



Lect. XXII. Nov. 5.

This Dr W. informed (without doubt  
have been del. yesterday, but  
he would not then lay his  
hand upon it -

Catarrah, and cold, being a  
less degree - The most of  
our diseases, to be traced to  
catching cold - We dress too  
thin, especially females - We  
subject children too much to  
cold, with an idea of hard-  
ening them - When the cir-  
culation is languid we are  
more liable to take cold. There-  
fore we should be careful, when  
physicking, & keep in -

Influenza, an Italian word,  
their notion being that diseases  
came by influence of stars, this  
is called by way of eminence.  
It came from Asia thro' Afri-  
ca, Italy, Spain, France, & so  
to the N. States -



Lect. XLIII Nov. 6.

A preparatory to the doctrine of consumption: a disorder remarkably prevalent among the English & our thin descendants, the doct. described the lungs, spoke of respiration, was breathing of the air, or rather atmosphere, calling it an abstract of all terrestrial objects, being filled with the attenuated particles of each &c. &c. when Dr. Sappan's bell rung for the seminar <sup>provision</sup> this & he accordingly closed.



Sept. XXIV - Nov. 8 -

Consumption of the lung, or  
Phtisis pulmonalis -

The Dr spoke of it - great  
prevalence, the he says it makes  
among our most promising  
young people - Out of 23  
000 dying annually in Lon-  
don 3000 of this disease -  
The proportion not less here.

Persons of fair soft skin,  
pale cheek, slender habit  
& sound bath, most ex-  
posed to this disorder -

Colds are common, & there-  
fore we neglect them -

Our climate is changing  
etc, but we do not in  
community - Complete know-  
ledge of the lungs - of the air -  
of predisposing causes & me-  
asures for finding out a  
cure for consumption



Lect. 45 V No. 9

Pulmonary consumption  
is expectoration of purulent  
matter from the lungs, together  
with hectic fever - faculties  
are bright, & mind full of hope.

It occurs generally between  
18 & 35 years of age -

What may be called chronic  
catarrh is often mistaken  
for it - This sometimes last

years, coming on in winter  
& going off in summer - it  
occurs generally between the

age of 40 & 50 - Very dif-  
ferent from consumption &  
requires different treatment -

Consumption affects whole system - This  
only the lungs - Balsam, & a  
Dr. Fothergill has proved, are

pernicious in consumption, but sal-  
utary in chronic catarrh



Leet. xxvii No. 10.

Dysentery - Painful & haemorrhoidal disorder -

Inflammation of a mucous membrane, such as lines the stomach & intestines, far more dangerous & distressing, than that of flesh or common membrane - Peculiar causes.

It prevails in hot climates - in hot & moist & changeable weather. Stagnant fests, or slow running rivers, or low marshy ground, favour its prevalence - It is profuse.

insate by Debian thought to be an acid matter, increasing the peristaltic motion of the intestines & Colic when supposed it to be a constriction of the Colon.

Great attention to be paid to the kind of purgatives used - those which affect only intestines, best -



Lect. XXVII. Nov. 11.

Exanthemata - an order in the  
Class pyrexia - known by fever  
with eruption on the skin -  
of genera - Erysipelas - Plague -  
small pox - chicken pox - Measles  
pock &c -

Plague most dreaded - next  
to the small pox of this  
50,000 have annually died  
in Great Britain - 20,000,000  
annually throughout the world.

The Dr gave a striking,  
lamentable & pathetic view of  
the ravages of this pestilence,  
then considered its mode  
substitutes the kinship -

Edw. Jenner of Berkeley,  
a man of talents & learning  
entitled to the honor of the  
discovery. Were all other  
writings on the subject des-  
trayed, his book would  
be sufficient to trans-  
mit a full knowledge of  
it to posterity -



Sect. XXVIII No. 1a -

Florid introduction, tend-  
ing to remove the prejudice  
against the time spot from  
Astrucial nature or origin -  
low origin & mighty effects of  
exalt - also mariner's compass.

Part  
Corrosive original & morbid  
The former the secretion of  
venomous reptiles -

The time spot described in  
all its stages - the lymphlike  
matter preceding pustules,

(For in the former state the Doct says  
strictly speaking, he would call  
them vesicles) is the proper virus  
for inoculation - The open

ation is through the lym-  
phatic, not sanguiferous  
system according to vulgar  
opinion -



Seck. XXIX Nov. 13

Chronic disorder - arise  
from weakness - occurs -  
caused by an error in the  
first concoction, or in  
digestion - wonderful con-  
nection & sympathy between  
stomach & intestines, and the  
head - stoppage of secretions  
& excretions sources of innum-  
erable diseases & the weak-  
est part seized, that disorder  
taking place, to which one is  
predisposed - stoppage of men-  
ses affects stomach - hence the head  
never follows some disorder, con-  
sumption - dropsy &c -  
Dr. A. phis. said acute diseases  
were from God - chronic made  
by ourselves - Regula hab.  
its & regimen restore to health,  
when drugs will not -



Lect. 7th Nov. 15.

Dyspepsia - importance of the organ of the stomach - effect of its debility on the whole system - gastritis, through want of energy in the muscular fibres, & vessels of the stomach, may be diminished, or vitiated, or both.

This is the proximate cause of dyspepsia - the remotes are various.

Such as warm drinks - tea & effect of tea is not wholly insupportable. So the warm water, as some suppose, the tea & coffee actually tends to correct the debilitating effect of the water - also the use of opium - frequent surfeiting of the stomach - sedentary life, or neglect of exerting mind & body - Acid application



to study or business - devo-  
tion at the shrine of Pa-  
chus or Venus - & in  
short prevention of any pas-  
sions - Loss of saliva &  
Extremum Danger of resorting  
to quacks in the venereal -  
taking mercury & at the  
same time continuing the use  
of diet & exercise for fear  
of discovery -

Spaccio condemned - as  
tending to exhaust the saliva  
Importance of Saratoga  
Spring in the cure of Dys-  
pepsia - Chalybeate com-  
position by the chemistry  
of nature superior to  
any of art - Also the ride,  
air, change of company &  
musical propositions -



Lect. XXXI, Nov. 10.

Effect of medicine sudden & tem-  
porary - frequent repetitions  
wear out best constitutions -

Indolence - intemper-  
ance & vexation of mind -

the three great sources of chronic  
in diseases - Upon these the

Dr made excellent observations,  
moral as well as medical -

More than the world knows  
of, or are willing to be-

lieve, fall a sacrifice to  
the passions of grief, desire -

lust & -

So much for chronic  
disorders -

Sudden influx of passion, as grief &c  
distrays appetite; or stops diges-  
tion, if the stomach be full -



47

Lect. XXXII. Nov. 17

Dropsy - first however  
a description of the cellular  
membrane - a diffuse & retic  
ular - also of the lymphatics

Dropsy may take place  
in almost any part of the  
human body - as in the head,  
thorax, pericardium,  
omentum, mesentery & liver  
The doctor dwelt upon the  
ascites & anasarca -

A perfectly adequate di-  
uretic, yet a desideratum  
in medicine - the doc<sup>r</sup> had  
found that a peint of water  
put to an ounce of tobacco, &  
brandy sufficient to keep  
it, formed a powerful diu-  
retic - 5, 6, 12 or 20 drops given -  
An egregious error to keep drop-  
sical patients from drinking, when  
thirsty &



Lect. XXVIII Nov. 18.

Sympathy of the parts of the  
Human body - Actions divid-  
ed into vital - natural -  
& animal - or, of the head  
& arteries, & lungs, of the stomach  
& intestines - of the brain  
& nerves - which form three  
several systems of functions.  
On the harmony of all depends  
well being - one affected, affects  
the whole - hence their sympathy - Some have explained  
this by means of the cellular mem-  
brane - some by means of the ar-  
terial system - Dr. W. rather  
tho' not entirely, by means of nerves.  
The prerogatives & influence of  
the stomach wonderful - this, as  
the heart, is the seat of many sa-  
visions, as anger - anxiety - joy.  
The brain may in fact become



putrified, or destroyed - the body  
may be in a high degree dis-  
eased - yet the functions of the  
body not materially injured. But  
in case the stomach be disordered,  
no function is rightly performed.



Lect. XXIV. Nov. 19.

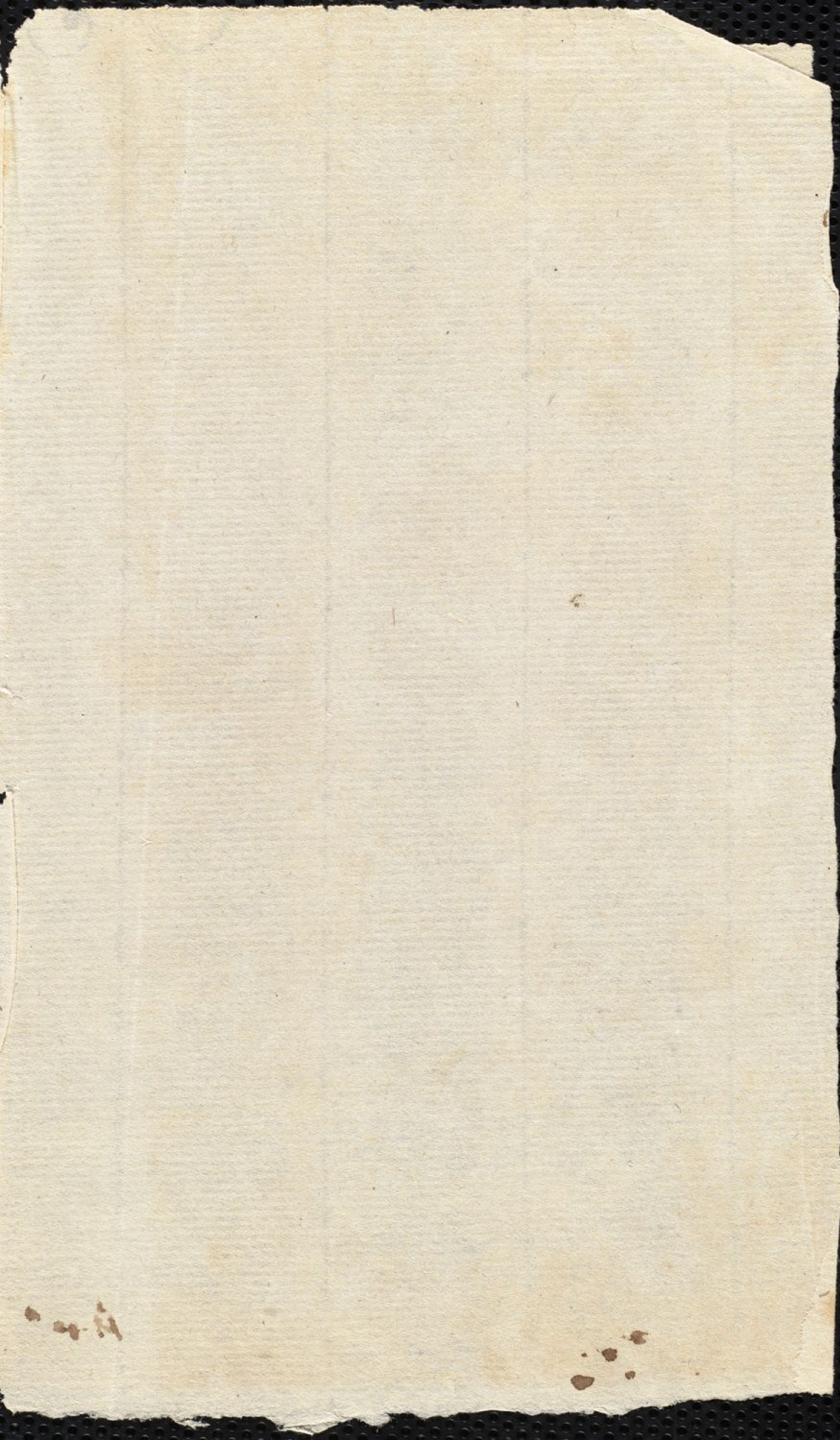
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Of Pharmacy - emphasis  
having of proper skill in  
the composition - pre-  
scription and of medi-  
cines -

Conclusion.









CT6.4