which are generally observed to precede a pestilential emanation in northern climates, they may hardly ever get rid of this distressing ills more than the Turks in Asia, who, in matter of the plague, without a purification of the infected place, or separation of the sick. As this was the case, several prophylactics were sought for; when in got into large families, the common alexipharmic method with water, roots, drank to prove ineffectual.

The following seemed to be the only effectual prophylactic I ever knew tried, and which proved effectual in fifteen in one family, where none escaped without boxes, preservative or anther; and when it was duly complied with, the good effects thereof were evident. I observed that after this fever formed itself, there was no sign of a received infection, ready to display its magical effects, was a sudden and unusual pain of the head, generally alm in both eyes, which in such symmetric with short intervals.
Caused a giddiness and vertigo, rather than sharp pain, attended
with unusual feebleness, languor of the body, and often a sickness
of stomach. These complaints, however little regarded at the first, seized
again upon the first excitement. Upon the first excitement, they had 6 or 8 a.
Proper losses from the area. Some fell
with large schools or plentiful breathing;
some after bleeding, by which their
disorders were somewhat relieved. Those that
did not succeed in their complaints were
remonstrated, took a much of sleep, and
were often after the

success of

the plentiful use of tepid</l>

warm covering.

After these applica-
tions the distemper was soon cured
as it can be. When these complaints
were neglected, although many had a

brisk onset, few af\n
this fear when once formed; and all
are more or more familiar in the time
of their secrets which, however, went off
with them & never returned.
In all these that were past, even in
these circumstances the thread was
then, rising, seemingly dissolved, and
that in writing; a very uncommon thing
at that time of the year in Virginia.
Some few were seized so suddenly
as not to give room for this method
of precaution which, however, in most
proceed to the point from in all instances &
wings of a slight sudden disorder;
far from knowledge, what it meant.
when from want, want, want, want, want.
[Note: page 190]
But although I can say that I knew
this prophylactic necessitated to fail
when it was right to try it; yet we can
not always perhaps expect such good
affairs from it; still, however it might
be well worth while to put it into
practice in these circumstances
in all large families, towns, camps
or ships in which this disease

has chiefly rooted in America; for it has chiefly got among suffering people, who saw these scenes, and have brought to Virginia by his Majesty's ships of war, from whence great loss is uncertain, lost in private concerns, transacting of public affairs, which may move any account of it, not mentioning, for it is true to proclaim it in defiance of any, and it seems to be the first preparation for the body to render the disea-


In speaking of these curiosities says Py
erus when "Aelius said of healing in an apoplectic, 'They seem to kill a cure.'"

"The first and clearest test of the cure is to examine the former signs of the disease, before it has produced any fatal effects on the body, so as to render it more mild and tractable than it usually is, when left to take its course; else the event will be precocious." -- "The useful effects ascribed to the art of preserving life.
May form fun. The above dissections 
prove from an 
inflammation of the viscerum. The principal 
way to prevent which, is generally 
by large evacuations at first, as 
that the chief indication occurring 
this disease is the same as in other 
inflammation, i.e. stop off any 
local inflammation, or more universal 
obstruction of the capillaries by evacuation.

Pleasant bleeding is a means common 
found most effectual to obtain this, and 
in the rheumatic inflammation, fever; but 
we cannot apply this most effectual 
remedy in this disease, because it 
evacuates only a chiefly, the red globules. 

The blood, which as we see by the stan 
taken notion of alive, are in two equals 
a proportion already, and bleeding 
Further thins the texture of the blood, 
which almost all things is to be 
avoided in this disease; for all 
pleasure bleeding the pulse makes 
so at least very low and feeble, 
which almost all things is to be
Next in importance he used "mild" relaxing diuretics, such as aperients, taken frequently in such quantities as to keep up a constant diuresis, rather than speedy perspiration.
Precalculus evacuations are generally read in most books, especially such as proceed from a sepulchral
upon quietius humus... of the body; but these containing malignants
years proceed from a ravenous mingled,
which like all other
in... extra; which like all other
persons ought to be discharged as soon
as possible. qua. sent. post. "X x x
"In the meantime I was directed by
selves. I observed that moderate
thin tiles short's rais'd by nature
for a day or two, at the beginning, pre-
revert in a great measure... till yellowness at the height of the distempers
which then terminated by death.
The alchymic method was to illustrate
refluents purge I. X x x
"Several treated in this manner, had
no relapses, which all had here in
Paris in the ninetieth spring season
that were treated in any other manner.

He gave plentifully of agreeable delicacy
for their "moistening cooking, diluent"
In his "Additional Observations on the Yellow Fever of Virginia," Dr. Mitchell says:

"The principal of these indications which have been so well explained by many is curative, or at least promoting a certain dysphoria, will remain the necessary in all malignant fevers. But also, it is much easier to preferen a general method than to perform a cure, when in once to practice, as that accurate observer, Sydenham, tells us, that the method which will prove successful in any (not to mention particular case), and to
Prejudicial in another. Thus in the years 1787 and 1741 when this disease was epidemic in Virginia, the sick could not be moved to a sanitar in the winter or spring season, at least, not so plentifully as was necessary to check the violence of the fever, and arrest the impending inflammation which indeed is very often the cause when this disturbance do my sense to you never show, that it differs as much in degree at different times, as the necessities require for life.

Dr. Cadwallader Colden, New York wrote Dr. Mitchell, June 8, 1743, some observations in his treatise on yellow fever which Mr. Franklin showed him. It speaks very highly Mr. Mitchell.

"Now, sir, the manner which you have taken to answer the objections which I made is so much to my heart, that I think myself happy in having given occasion of this for it gives me hope for an epistolary correspondence.
Dr. Mitchell who, though I do not otherwise know him though he was in the paper Mr. Franklin transcribed to me. I have gained that he was related which censure to knowledge cannot be procured. I can promise you very little for the pleasure I hope find you, if you will favor me with correspondence by Mr. Franklin's means, but that I shall cheerfully see your curiosity in every thing of any interest.