

**A TREATISE ON THE CURE OF
DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY;
WITH PRECAUTIONARY
REMARKS ON CHOLERA**

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A treatise on the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery; with precautionary remarks on cholera by
George Franks

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GEORGE FRANKS

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A TREATISE
ON
THE CURE OF
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY;
WITH
PRECAUTIONARY REMARKS
ON CHOLERA.

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

BY GEORGE FRANKS, SURGEON.

LONDON:
GEORGE JOHN STEVENSON,
54 PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1866.

ERRATA.

- Page 8, 1st line, dele *the*; insert *readers* for *reader*.
“ 12, 15th line, for *they are* read *it is*; for *their* read *its*.
“ 16, 27th line, read *expiration* for *inspiration*.
“ “ 28th line, read *outwards* for *inwards*.
“ 19, NOTE, 2nd line, read *tricuspid* for *tricusbid*.
“ 24, 5th line, read *leads* for *lead*.
“ 27, 20th line, read *evacuations* for *evacuation*.
“ “ 21st line, read *are* for *is*.

N.B.—A revised and enlarged Second Edition of this
Work is now in the Press, and will shortly be
published,—price One Shilling.



PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE SUBJECT of this book concerns all classes of the community—THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.—The OBJECTS for which it has been written are several—to prevent undue alarm, in consequence of the disease having again visited England—to allay overmuch anxiety, in case of individual attack—to explain the nature of the ailments that usually precede it, and are often designated its premonitory symptoms—to explain *concisely* the various organs or parts of the body affected by those symptoms—and to describe the functions they are respectively intended to perform, in language devoid of professional technical terms, that all who read may understand—and, if possible, to incite a desire and curiosity in readers generally

to make themselves acquainted with matters so important to all, is herein attempted. To direct attention to a Medicine that is calculated to check those complaints on their first appearance, and thereby to ward off an attack of Cholera, or to arrest it in its progress—a Medicine that has stood the test of extensive Private Circulation for many years, and which is now for the first time presented for Public Sale, is another reason for the publication of the following pages.

The circumstances that led to the discovery of the Medicine—the evidence to its efficiency,—testimony elicited by a chain of events somewhat special and extraordinary, and—the reason why it is now thus launched on the current of public opinion, are detailed in the body of the work.

LONDON, 90 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

January 1st, 1866.

A TREATISE
ON THE
CURE OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY,
WITH
Precautionary Remarks on Cholera.

ASIATIC or Spasmodic Cholera has again appeared in England. The *Times* newspaper of the 24th October thus announces it:—

"THE CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SOUTHAMPTON, *Tuesday.*

It is my painful duty to report to you the death this morning, after three days' illness from a violent attack of cholera of the worst type, of Dr. Francis Cooper, the Officer of Health for this borough. He was seized about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he called his servant and requested her to go for some medical man, as he was taken very ill, and felt he should not be long here. Medical assistance was speedily in attendance, and during Saturday nearly every gentleman of the profession in Southampton saw him, and remedies of all descriptions were successively applied, but it was painfully evident from the first that the attack

would in all probability have a fatal termination. His naturally strong constitution struggled manfully against the malignant disease, but notwithstanding, he gradually sunk under its ravages, and he died at 25 minutes before 1 o'clock this morning, just three days from the commencement of the attack. The deceased had, it appears, been suffering slightly from diarrhoea for three or four days previously, he having complained of it as long before as on the Monday evening to his friend, Dr. Wiblin, when spending a few hours at his house."

The disease has since visited Woolwich and other towns; it may possibly stalk throughout this, as it has through other countries. That it has assumed a virulent form at Southampton is obvious; nevertheless there is no cause for PANIC, or for UNDUE INDIVIDUAL ALARM. That Cholera is frequently a fatal disease is true. It is, however, also certain that it has been too much an object of intense fear; and that a great number of those who have succumbed to its attacks, have been the victims of uncontrolled affright. All medical practitioners of experience coincide in this opinion; and they all confidently rely upon this fact,—a fact well calculated to cheer and to inspire hope;—they say, that as the cases which have come under their observation in this country have been generally preceded by some kind of indisposition, as languor—dejection—nausea—wind in the stomach and intestines—followed by—Diarrhoea,—that if the Diarrhoea be duly attended to, and controlled on its first appearance, prostration will be stayed, and the distressing disease of Cholera warded off. The import-

ance of attention to these first, or what are frequently denominated *PRÆMONITORY* symptoms, cannot be overrated. The Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera has challenged the energy, the talent, the ingenuity, and the investigation of many as learned, accomplished, experienced and acute medical practitioners as ever existed. The press, not only of this, but of every other civilized nation—for all are deeply interested in the matter—has produced very valuable works, the result of the labours of those eminent persons. These works have, however, been written for the perusal of medical men, or students of medicine, and consequently they are replete with unexplained professional terms. These are for the most part derived from the Greek and Latin languages; and, since no clue to the meaning of those terms therein appears, to the general reader they are wholly unintelligible. This is the main cause why medical works are so little read out of the profession, although they intimately concern all members of society.

The following pages are adapted for the perusal of all classes, they are intended for the information of all, since all are interested in the subject. The language used is the English language, expressed in plain terms, which every one who reads them can understand.

The history of Cholera, whence it came, by what route it has travelled, whether it be dependent on a tainted atmosphere, or upon direct infection, or if infectious whether it may be spread abroad by other means, are very proper considerations for medical inquiry. To investigate them here would be to divert