

Parkinson, John (fl. 1747), of Wandsworth, Surrey

Publication/Creation

1747

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/bfx884sm>

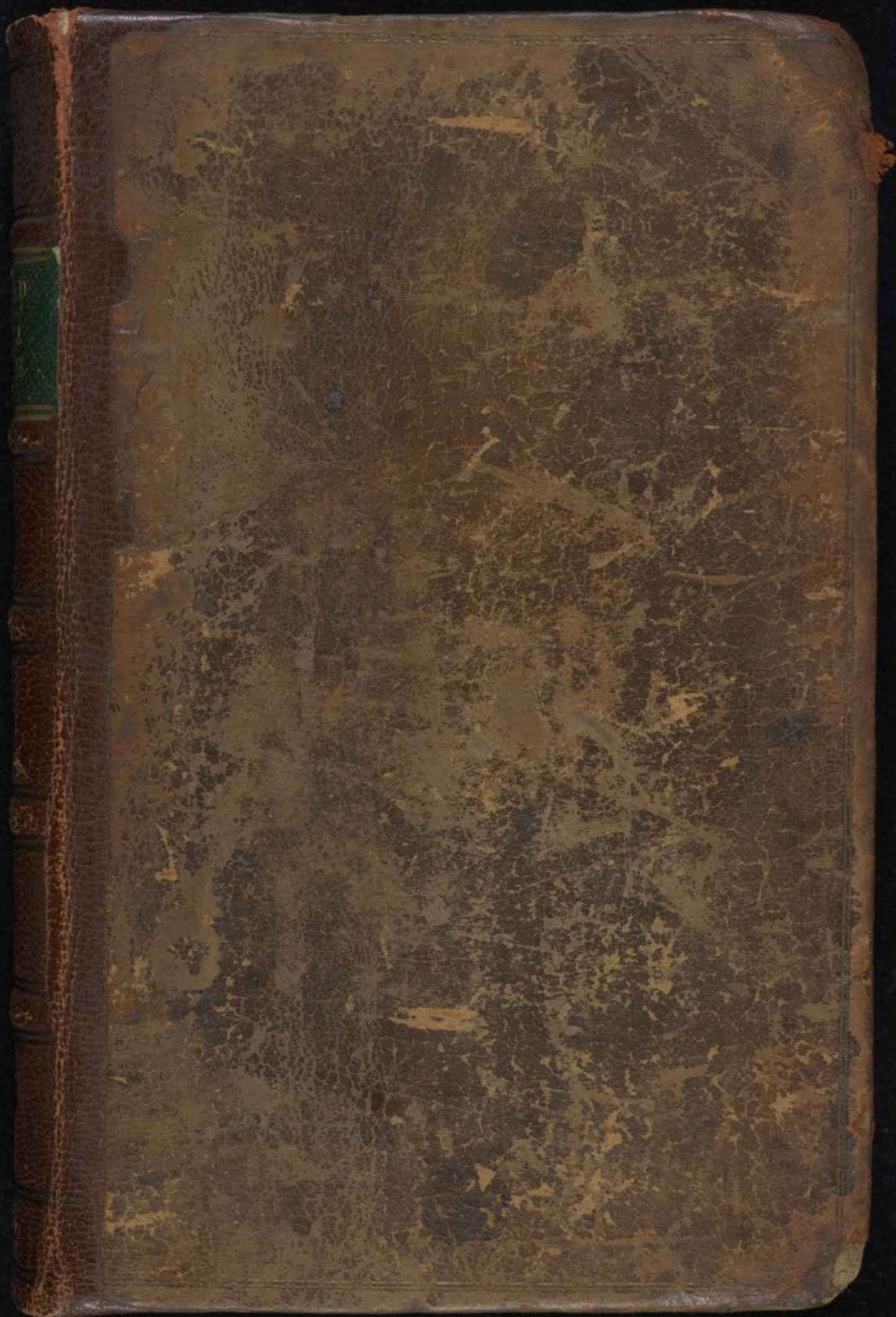
License and attribution

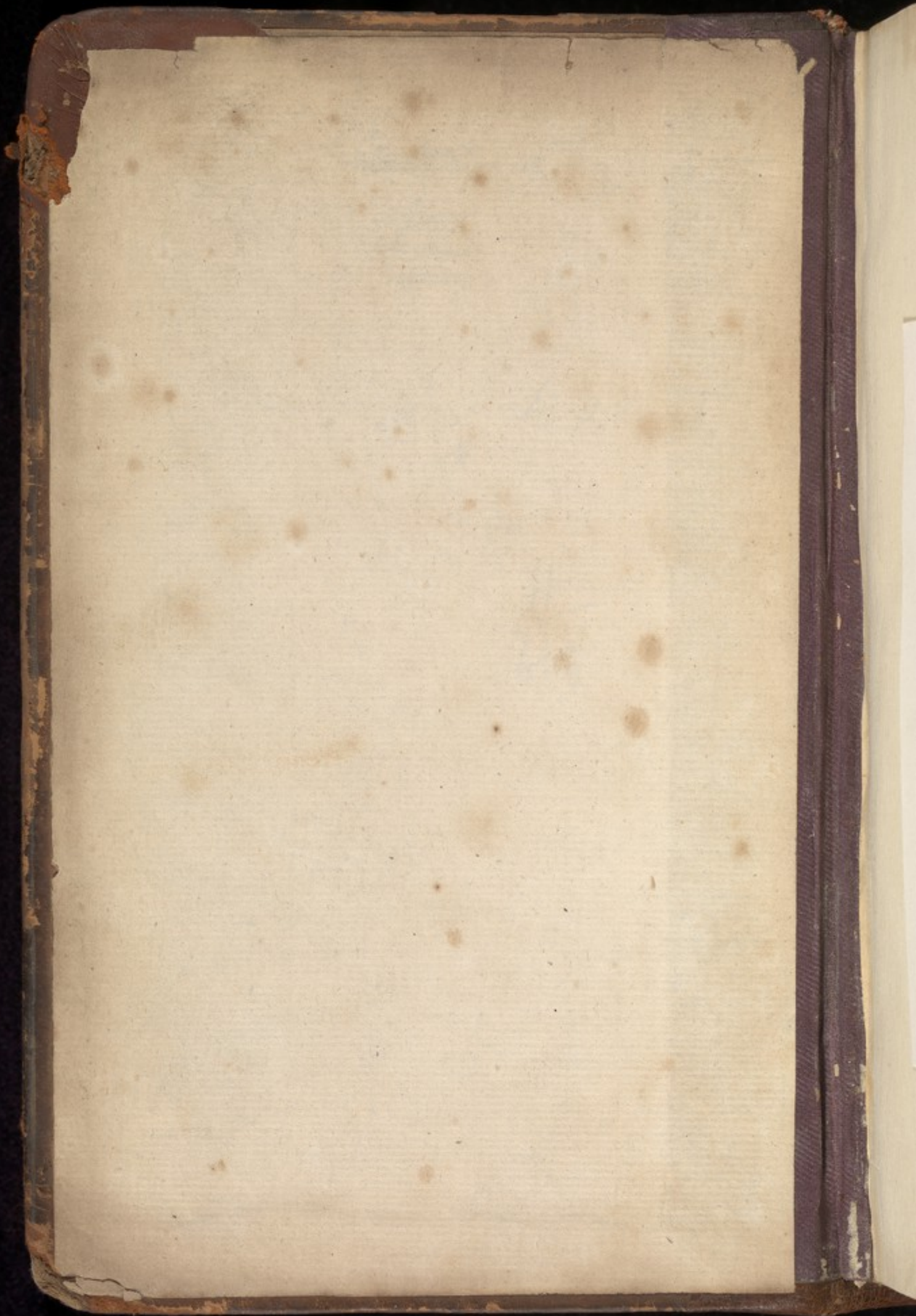
This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>





The Library of the
Wellcome Institute for
the History of Medicine

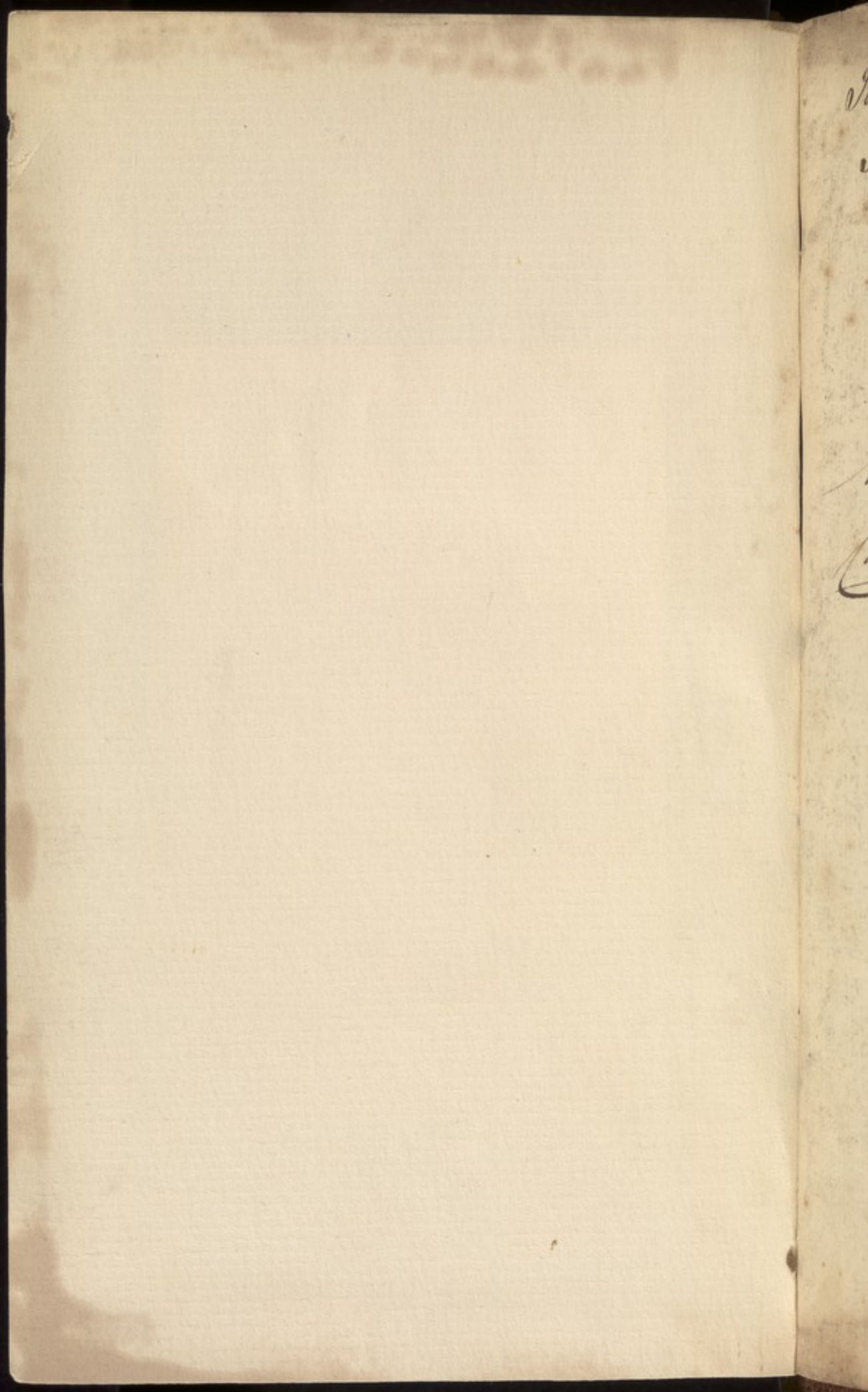
MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF
LONDON
~~DEPOSIT~~
MS

Accession Number

Press Mark

~~MS. 142~~

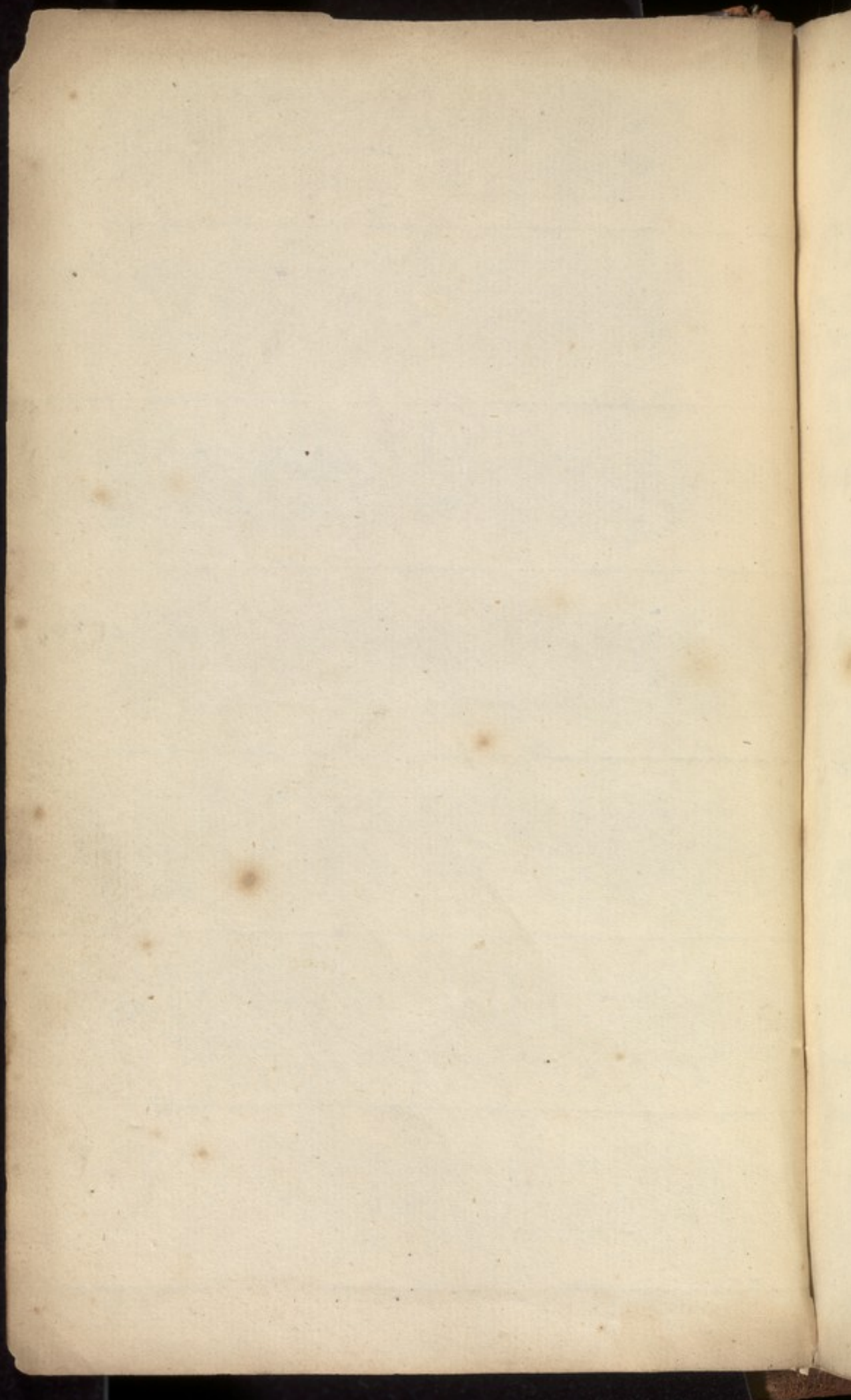
Western MS. 6148

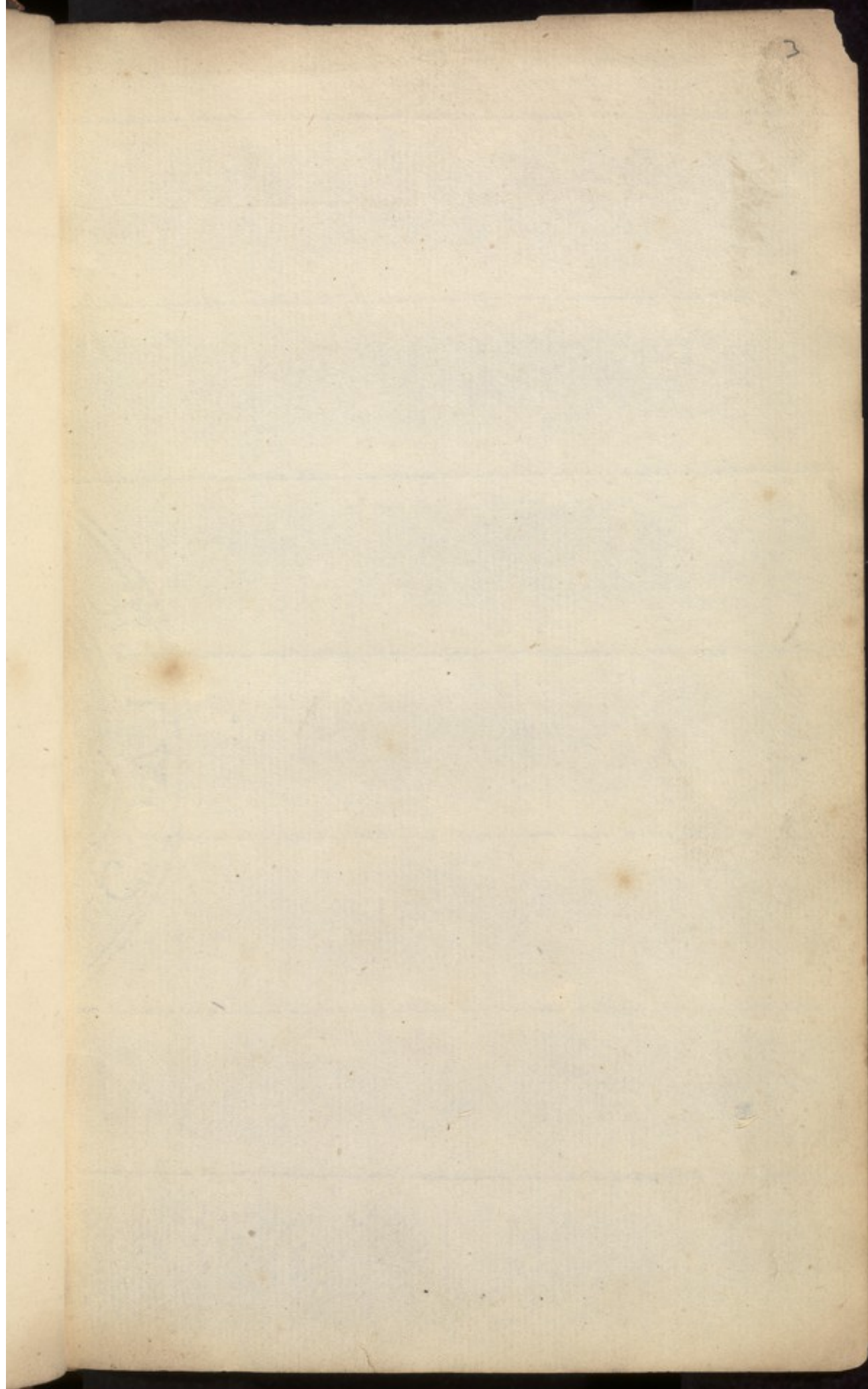


John Parkinson Esq. Libr.
J Johnson

J Parkinson Esq Libr
Wandsworth in y^e
County of Surrey

W₂





Medu

7/21

DI

Wherein

Way,

with r

to anfi

Cure.

Compiled

For the U

By the K

the Sa

Genera

An

With a

la, the

scription

Indexes

incident

respecti

the De

Calculate

Printed fo

(P

4
MEDICAL SOCIETY
K. L. 3
3-6
Medulla Medicinæ Universæ:

John O R, Parkinson
at A New Compendious Wandsworth

DISPENSARY.

Wherein is Contain'd, in a direct summary
Way, all that is essentially necessary, either
with respect to **PHYSICK** or **SURGERY**,
to answer every Medicinal Intention of
Cure. *In y^e County of Surrey. 1771.*

Compiled at the Command of His Royal
Highness the **D U K E**,

For the Use of the Military **HOSPITAL** abroad.

*By the KING's Physicians and Surgeons,
the Surgeon General, and Apothecary
General, of the ARMY:*

To which is added,

An ENGLISH Translation ;

With a Comment subjoin'd to every Formu-
la, shewing in what specific Cases each Pre-
scription is peculiarly efficacious: with proper
Indexes, referring to the various Maladies
incident to the Human Body, and their
respective Cures; and a Preface, displaying
the Design and Use of the Whole.

Calculated equally for the Benefit of Others, as
of Those of the Faculty.

L O N D O N:

Printed for **JACOB ROBINSON**, at the Golden Lyon,
in *Ludgate-Street*. 1747.

(Price One Shilling and Sixpence.)

By John Theobald

8 / 1

E

R

A^S to
Army,
Highness
ever bids
lief of t
Sick and
Manner
sideration
berkatio
sicians a
and App
laid und
quiry in
hitherte
State o

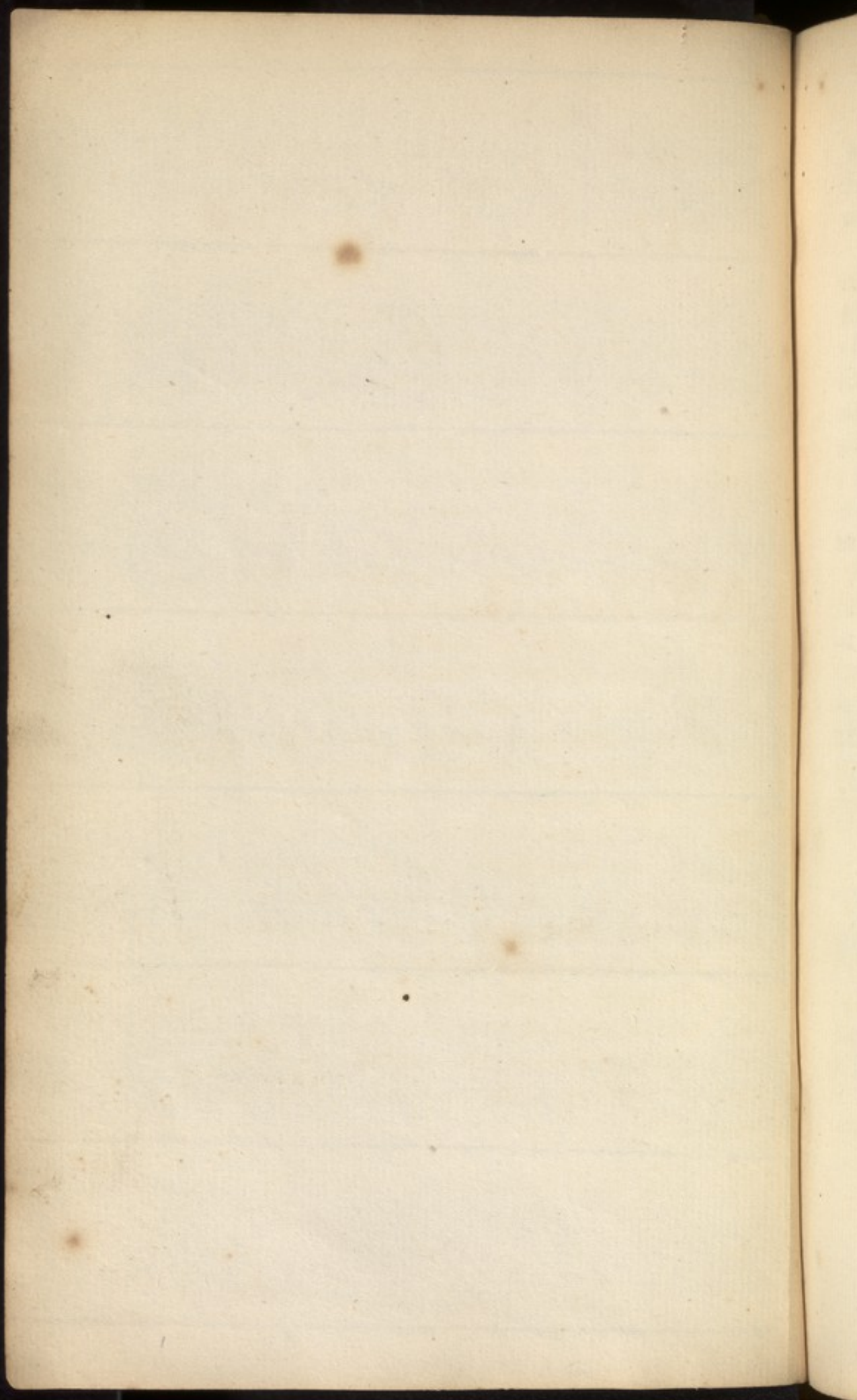
6

T H E
E D I T O R
T O T H E
R E A D E R.

AS EVERY Thing, relating to the better OEconomy and Service of the Army, never fails to engage His Royal Highness, the DUKE's Attention; so whatever bids fair to promote the Ease and Relief of the suffering Part of it, namely the Sick and Wounded, becomes in an especial Manner the immediate Object of his Consideration. Hence, a little before his Embarkation for HOLLAND, the KING's Physicians and Surgeons, the Surgeon General, and Apothecary General, of the Army, were laid under an Injunction to set on foot an Enquiry into the Practice and Management hitherto of the Military Hospitals, and the State of the Chirurgical Chest: with In-

sturctions to make a Reform, in regard of
 Whatever should appear to Them either un-
 physical, or needless. Consequently to these
 Orders was compos'd the following PHAR-
 MACOPOEIA: And the Benefits, which it
 seems calculated eminently to convey to
 Mankind, are Motives indisputably suffici-
 ent for it's Publication. A Work, One
 may dare aver, which, however small in
 Size, will be a lasting Monument of the
 DUKE's Princely Concern and Tendernefs
 for the Soldiery, and, at the same Time,
 transmit to late Posterity the Name and Re-
 putation of Those, who, in Obedience to
 His Royal Highness's Commands, were em-
 ploy'd in Compiling it: Being a remarkable
 Instance, to what a narrow Compass solid
 Judgment and long Experience can reduce
 the Prescribing Province. It is a Field clear'd
 of all Medical Redundancies, and farragi-
 nous Superfluities: where the minutest Spot,
 nevertheless, is not, perchance, made un-
 productive of What will turn out directly
 subservient to the Purposes it is design'd to
 answer. In short, it may be liken'd to a
 Casket of Jewels, small indeed in Bulk, but
 still containing Effects of no despicable Va-
 lue. Nor will it, 'tis conceiv'd, launch in-
 to Light inauspiciously, either in respect of
 the Prescriber, or Patient: inasmuch as the
 Memory

gard of
her un-
to these
PHAR-
which it
vey to
suffici-
, One
mall in
of the
nderness
Time,
and Re-
ence to
ere em-
arkable
s solid
reduce
d clear'd
farragi-
est Spot,
de un-
directly
gn'd to
n'd to a
alk, but
ble Va-
nch in-
spect of
as the
Memory



Men
Store
com

T
exte
subj
a she
ticult
any l
most
a Re
on m
has h

As
macer
ject c
whom
was c
Instru
every
tion in

A Scr
Two
An A
Two
A Tr

Memory of the One, and the nauseating Stomach of the Other, will find in it no uncomfortable Account.

To render this compact little Piece more extensively useful, Care has been taken to subjoin an English Translation of it; with a short Detail of the Virtues of every particular Composition. So that, by this means, any Person of tolerable Sagacity may be on most Occasions his own Phyfician; and find a Remedy here adapted to his Complaint, on much easier Terms, than, perhaps, he has heretofore experienced.

As the Chirurgical, as well as the Pharmaceutical, Part was directed to be the Object of the Gentlemen's Consultations, to whom this Salutary Province of Reformation was confign'd; the subsequent is the List of Instruments to be dealt out for the Future to every Surgeon, serving in his respective Station in the Army.

Instruments for each Chest.

- A Screw-Saw with two Blades.
- Two Knives and a Catlin.
- An Artery Forceps.
- Two Cauteries.
- A Trephine with two Heads of equal Size, and one small one, and a Key.

A

A Case of crooked Needles.
 A large and small Catheter.
 Crooked Scissars.
 A Plaister Knife.
 A Trocar.
 Paces.
 A Brush for the Trephine.
 A Bar Instrument with two Claws.
 A Levatory.
 A Screw Tournequet.
 A Case of Pocket Instruments.
 A Case with four Knives.
 A Case of Launcets.
 A small Spring-Saw.
 Two long Whalebone Probes with Sponge
 at the End.

To compleat the whole Design of this
 Publication, an Invoice will be inserted at
 the End of the Performance relating to the
 Chirurgical Chest. From whence no small
 Advantage may arise to the Merchants, that
 may fit out Ships for long Voyages; as this
 Allotment of Medicines may serve as a
 Guide to point out to them What to assign
 the Surgeons on board their own Vessels.
 To conclude, both They, the Troops, and,
 indeed, the Kingdom in general, may con-
 gratulate Themselves on an Event, for
 which they are indebted to HIM, who
 seems to be destined by Heaven to be on more
 Occasions than one their signal DELIVERER.

age

this

at

the

hall

that

this

a

ign

els.

nd,

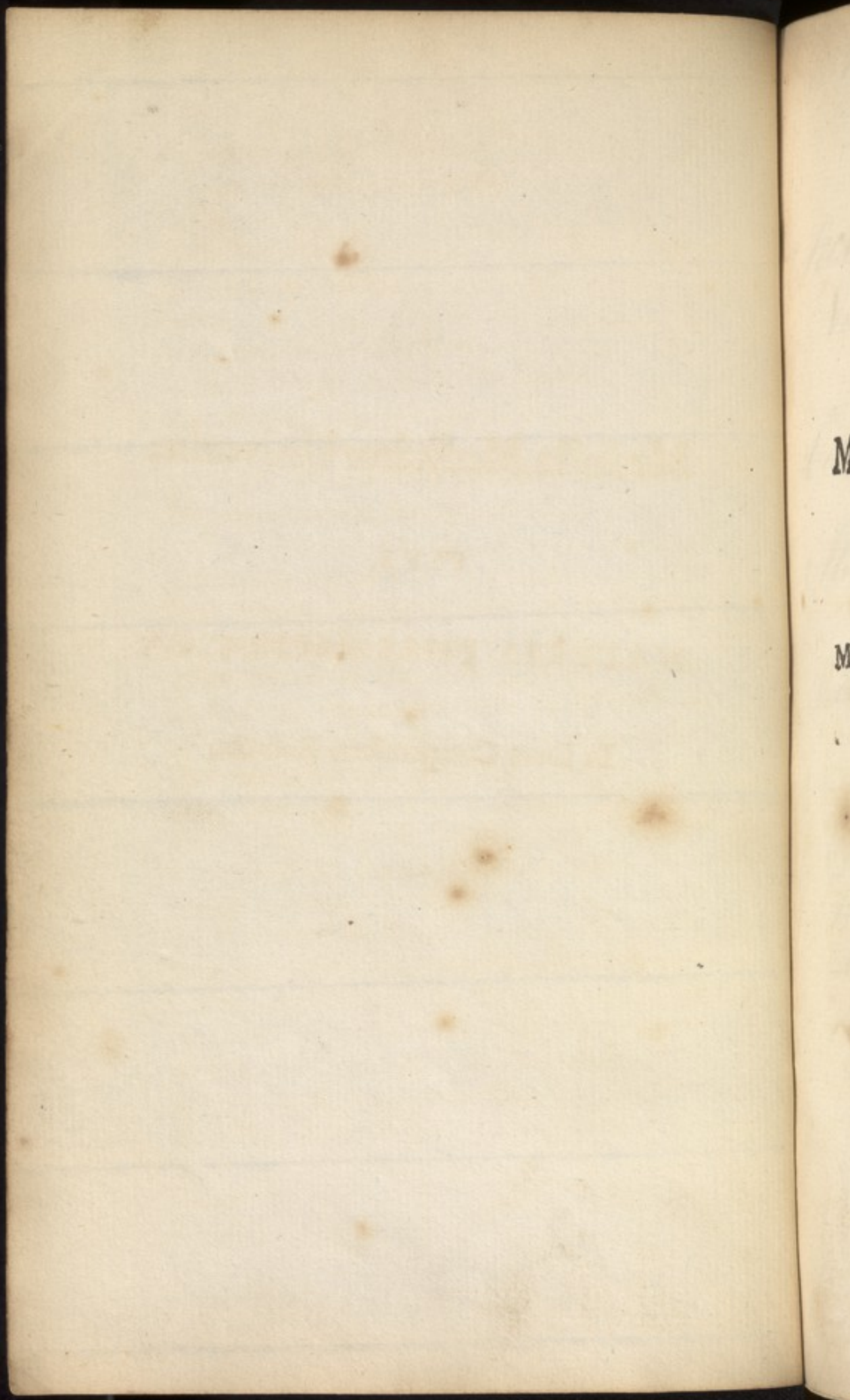
on-

for

ho

ore

R.



11
Medulla Medicinæ Univerſæ:

S I V E,

MATERIA PHARMACEUTICA

In Breve Compendium Redacta.

Medulla Medicinæ Universæ;

SIVE

MATERIA PHARMACEUTICA

In Breve Compendium Redacta.

Mith

Dict.
Nerv

Condu

Stima

Rebu

Quin

Diap

Imu

Ho

Stu

Hy

Py

Methodus Simplicium

1 Vegetabilia

2 Animalia

Sect. 3 Mineralia Classis

Nervina — { 1 Cardiacae
2 Carminativa
3 Hysterica

Corroborantia { 1 Agglutinantia
2 Astringentia
3 Absorbentia

Stomachica - - - - -

Balsamica { 1 Mollientia
2 Restaurantia
3 Vulneraria
4 Detergentia

Diuretica - -

Diaphoretica - -

Emetica - - - -

Cathartica { 1 Laxantia seu Mitiora
2 Drastica vel fortiora

^{at}
Sternutatoria

Hypnotica

Refrigerantia

Topica — { 1 Repellentia
2 Suppurantia
3 Detergentia
4 Caustica

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, possibly a ledger or account book. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[Handwritten notes on the right margin of the adjacent page.]
H
R
C
C
C
C
x
Inf
vab

Hushams. Tincture of Bark.

R. Cort. Mru. Apt. Pulv. ℥ij
 Flav. Aurant. Hispal. ℥iss.
 Rad. Serpent. Virg. — ℥ij
 Croc. Anglii — ℥iv
 Cocinell. — ℥ij
 Sp. Rini Gallici — ℥xx. f.
 Infusio clausa per dies aliquot (tres
 saltem quatuorve) deinde colatur.

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

C

Simp

A

Alliur

Aloe S

Alume

Amyg

Amylu

Antim

Aqua A

A

C

C

N

Argenti

Afa feet

Axungi

Erugo

Baccre

Balsamu

Balsamu

Bolus G

Calomeh

Campho

Canthari

Castoreu

Custicu

Cera flay

Ceratum

Chalybs

Cinnabar

Confecti

CATALOGUS

Simplicium et Compositorum Medicamentorum.

ABSINTHIUM vulgare, pro Fotu
 Acetum distillatum
 Allium
 Aloë Socotorina
 Alumen
 Amygdalæ dulces
 Amylum
 Antimonium crudum
 Aqua Alexeteria in Aceto
 Alexeteria Spirituosa
 Calcis minus Composita
 Cinnamomi Spirituosa
 Menthæ Composita
 Argentum vivum
 Afa foetida
 Axungia Porcina
 Ærugo Æris
 Baccæ Juniperi
 Balsamum Copaiva
 Locatelli
 Peruvianum, in parvâ Quantitate
 Sulphuris Terebinthinatum
 Balsamum Terebinthinæ
 Traumaticum
 Bolus Gallica
 Calomelas præparatus
 Camphora
 Cantharides
 Castoreum Rufficum
 Causticum Commune
 Lunare
 Cera flava
 Ceratum Epuloticum, vel de Lapide Calaminari
 Chalybs præparatus
 Cinnabaris Antimonii
 Confectio Cardiaca

B

Confectio

Confectio Mithridatica
 Conserva Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum
 Rosarum rubrarum
 Cortex Cinnamomi
 Peruvianus
 Sassafræ
 Winteranus
 Cremor Tartari
 Creta præparata
 Electarium Lenitivum
 e Scammonio
 e Scordio
 Elixir Paregoricum, seu Asthmaticum
 Vitrioli acidum
 Emplastrum Attrahens
 Commune
 Adhæsivum
 Vesicatorium
 Extractum Campechense
 Corticis Peruviani
 Thebaicum
 Flores Chamæmeli
 Sulphuris
 Gambogia
 Guaiacum
 Gummi Ammoniacum
 Arabicum
 Hedera Terrestris
 Hiera Picra
 Hordeum distichum
 Linimentum Saponaceum
 Manna
 Mel Anglicanum
 Mercurius Præcipitatus ruber
 Nitrum Purificatum
 Nux Moschata
 Oculi Cancrorum præparati
 Oleum e Caryophyllis Aromaticis
 Olivarum

Oleum

Oleu

Oxyr

Philo

Pilula

Piper

Pix E

Pulvis

Radix

Rob S

Saccha

Sal Ab

An

Co

Di

Gl

Vi

Ve

Salvia

Sapo C

Sarcoc

Scilla

Semen

Specie

(3)

Oleum Terebinthinæ Æthereum
 Vitrioli
 Oxymel Scilliticum
 Philonium Londinense
 Romanum
 Pilulæ Rufi
 Saponaceæ
 Piper nigrum
 Pix Burgundica
 Pulvis Antilyffus
 e Bolo cum Opio
 Contrayervæ Compositus
 e Scammonio Compositus
 e Tragacanthâ Compositus
 Radix Jalapii
 Ipecacoanhæ
 Liquoritæ
 Rhabarbari
 Serpentariæ Virginianæ
 Valerianæ Sylvestris
 Zinziberis
 Rob Sambuci
 Saccharum
 Sal Abfinthii
 Ammoniacus purificatus
 Cornu Cervi volatilis
 Diureticus
 Glauberi
 Vitrioli
 Volatilis Salis Ammoniaci
 Salvia
 Sapo Castiliensis
 Sarcocolla
 Scilla arida
 Semen Anifi
 Cardamomi minoris
 Lini
 Sinapi
 Species Aromaticæ

B 2

Species

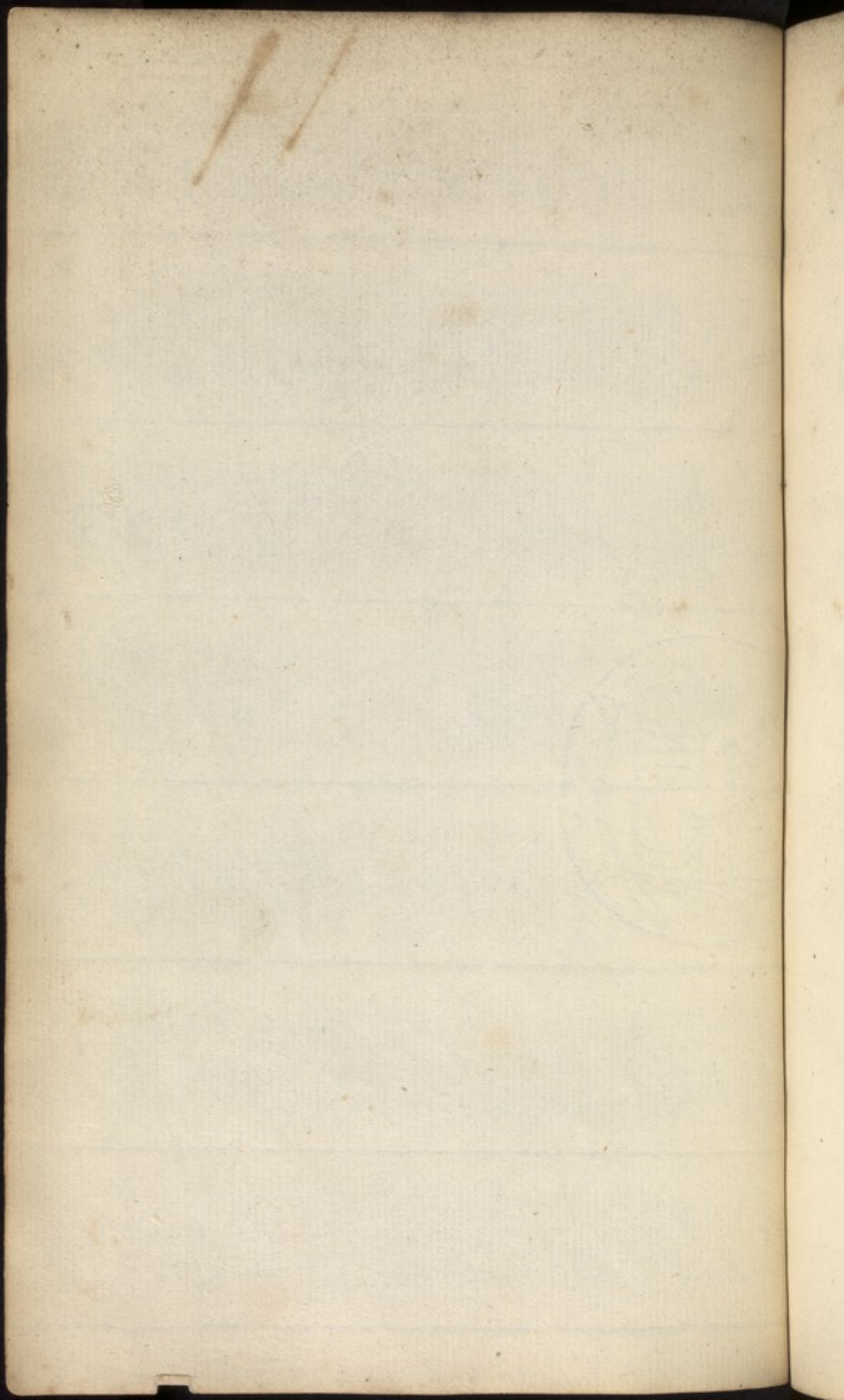
Species ex Scordio in Opio
 Sperma Ceti
 Spiritus Cornu Cervi per se
 Lavendulæ Compositus
 Nitri dulcis
 Vini rectificatus
 Volatilis Aromaticus

Spongia
 Stannum præparatum
 Succus Liquoritiæ
 Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum
 Vivum
 Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantiorum
 e Meconio

Syrupus e Spinâ Cervinâ
 Tartarum Emeticum
 Terebinthina Argentoratensis
 Terra Japonica
 Theriaca Andromachi
 Thus
 Tinctura Amara

 Cantharidum
 Cardamomi
 Corticis Peruviani simplex
 Guaiaci volatilis
 Jalapii
 Rhabbarbari Spirituosa
 Sacra
 Senæ
 Styptica Regalis
 Thebaica

Vinum Aloëticum Alkalifatum
 Ipecacoanhæ
 Vitriolum album
 Cæruleum
 Vitrum Antimonii
 Unguentum Digestivum
 Sambucinum



CA

R. P

R. Fari

Acc

R. Aq.
Vit

D E

R. Sal. A
Coq.
Desp
Spir.
Aq.

R. Cort
Coq.
De

CATALOGUS REMEDIORUM.

BOLUS ANTI-DYSENTERICUS.

℞. PHILON. Roman. ʒss.
Rhabarb. pulv. ʒss.
Syrup. q. s. Misce.

CATAPLASMA SINAPINUM.

℞. Farin. Semin. Sinapin.
Avenac. ana.
Acet. q. s. M.

COLLYRIUM e VITRIOLO.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ʒviij.
Vitriol. alb. ʒss. M.

DECOCTUM ANTI-EMETICUM et FEBRIFUGUM.

℞. Sal. Absinth. ʒvj.
Coq. in Aq. Fontan. lbijj.
Despuma, deinde instilla gradatim
Spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad Saturationem, et adde
Aq. Alexeter. Spirituos. Sacchar. alb. ana ʒiij. M.

DECOCTUM PERUVIANUM.

℞. Cort. Peruvian. pulv. ʒij. Nitr. ʒss.
Coq. in Aq. Fontan. lbijj. ad dimidias et Cola.
Dosis ab ʒij. ad ʒiij. sextâ quâque Horâ.

DECOCTUM

DECOCTUM SERPENTARIÆ.

℞. Rad. Serpentar. Virginian. contus. ℥iij.
 Aq. Fontan. ℥vj. Coq. ad Medias.
 Colaturæ add. Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.
 Spir. Sal. vol. oleos. ℥j.
 Syr. e Cortic. Aurantior. ℥ss. M.

ELECTARIUM ADSTRINGENS.

℞. Pulv. e Bol. cum Opio
 Nuc. Moschat. tost. ana ℥ij. Syr. e Mecon. q. f. M.
 Cap. a ℥ss. ad ℥ij. cum Julap. Cretac.

ELECTARIUM ALEXETERIUM.

℞. Pulv. Contrayerv. comp. ℥ij.
 Rad. Serpentar. Virgin. pulv. ℥j.
 Syr. e Cort. Aurant. q. f. M.
 Cap. ℥ss. sextâ quâque Horâ cum Julap. Diaphor.

ELECTARIUM BALSAMICUM.

℞. Conf. Ros. rubr. ℥iij.
 Balsam. Locatell. ℥ij. Syrup. q. f. M.
 Cap. ℥ss. urgente Tussi. Add. pro re natâ
 Balsam. Sulph. Terebinth. ℥ss.

ELECTARIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

℞. Pulv. Contrayerv. comp. ℥ij.
 Nitr. depurat. ℥j. Syr. Aurant. q. f. M.
 Cap. ℥ss. sextâ quâque Horâ.

ELECTARIUM ad GONORRHÆAM virulentam.

℞. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥iij.
 Rad. Jalap. pulv. ℥iij.
 Nitr. depurat. ℥ss.
 Cap. ℥jss. primo manè et Horâ Somni.

ELECTARIUM

(7)

ELECTARIUM ad GONORRHÆAM post Inflam-
mationem.

℞. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥ij. Balsam. Copaiv. ℥ss.
Pulv. Rhei, Gumm. Guaiac. Nitr. depurat. ana ℥iv.
Syr. e Cort. Aurantior. q. f. M.

ELECTARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE.

℞. Elect. Lenit. ℥ij. Flor. Sulph. ℥ss.
Nitr. depurat. ℥ij. Syr. Aurant. q. f. M.
Cap. 3j. bis in Die.

ELECTARIUM HYDROPIUM.

℞. Gambog. pulv. ℥jss. Crem. Tartar. pulv. ℥j.
Zinzib. pulv. ℥ss. Syr. alb. q. f. M.
Cap. 3ss. primo manè.

ELECTARIUM JALAPII.

℞. Rad. Jalap. pulv. ℥ij. Zinzib. pulv. ℥iij.
Syr. Aurant. q. f. M.
Cap. ab 3ss. ad ʒij. primo manè.

ELECTARIUM ICTERICUM.

℞. Sapon. Castiliens. ℥iij
Rhei, pulv. Spec. Hier. Picr. ana. ℥ss.
Syr. e Cort. Aurantior. q. f. M.
Cap. ab 3ss. ad ʒj. bis in Die. Add. pro re natâ
Limatur. Mart. ℥ss.

ELECTARIUM PERUVIANUM.

℞. Cort. Peruvian. pulv. ℥iij.
Syr. e Cort. Aurant. q. f. M.
Cap. a ʒj. ad ʒjss. secundâ vel tertiâ quâque Horâ
ad vices sedecim cum Julap. Commun.
Add. pro re natâ Rad Serpentar. Virg. ʒj.
ELECTARIUM

ELECTARIUM ad Alvi PROFLUVIUM, five
DIARRHÆAM.

℞. Diascord. ℥iij. Rhabarb. pulv. ℥j.
Syr. e Mecon. q. f. M.
Cap. ʒij. cum. Julap. Cretac.

ELECTARIUM RHEUMATICUM.

℞. Conf. Cort. Aurant. ℥ij. Cinnab. Antim. læv. ℥jß.
Gum. Guaiac. pulv. ℥j. Cort. Winter. pulv. ℥iij.
Syr. e Cort. Aur. q. f. M. Cap. ʒj. Manè et Vesperi.

ELECTARIUM STOMACHICUM et
SCORBUTICUM.

℞. Conf. Cort. Aurant. ℥viij.
Zinzib. Condit. ℥iij.
Cort. Winteran. ℥ij.
Rubig. Mart. ℥ß. Syr. Aurant. q. f. M.

ELECTARIUM SUDORIFICUM.

℞. Theriac. Androm. ʒß.
Cap. cum Julap. Volatil.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS.

℞. Refin. flav. Cer. flav. ana ℥iij.
Sev. Ovill. depurat. ℥bj. M. F. Emplastr. f. a.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

℞. Ol. Olivar. ℥viiij.
Litharg. subtilissimè trit. ℥v.
Aq. Fontan. ℥bij. M. F. Emplastr. f. a.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE ADHÆSIVUM.

℞. Emplastr. Commun. ℥iij.
Pic. Burgund. ℥iij. M. F. Emplastr. f. a.

EMPLASTRUM

Electuarium

pro Hemierania p^r D^r Grant.

Rp. Pulv Rad valer. sylv. 3j.

— Cort Peruv. — 3ss.

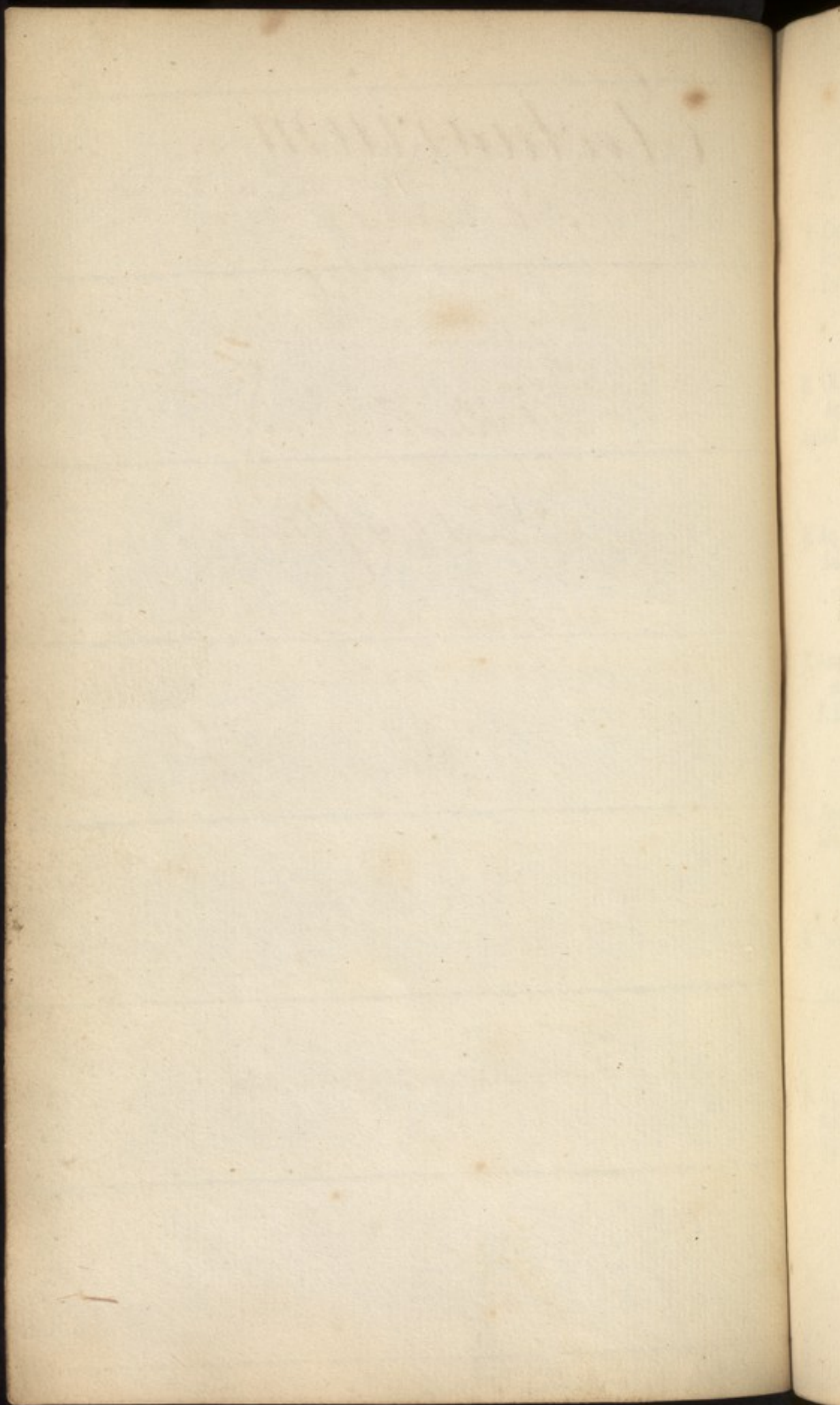
Theriac — — 3j.

Sal Absinth — — 3j.

Rhej — — 3j.

Sy. Croci q. s. f. Electuar.





R. Can
Sev.
Emp

R. Ol.
Aq.
Agitata

R. Aq.
Sal.

S. Amy
et
F. E

R. Sapo
Solv.

R. Deco
Tere
Mel

R. Aq.
Add
Vel

(9)

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM.

R̄. Cantharid. ℥iv. Resin. flav. Cer. flav. ana ℥bi.
Sev. Ovill. depurat. ℥iv. Acet. ℥vii. M. F.
Emplastr. f. a.

EMULSIO OLEOSA.

R̄. Ol. Olivar. ℥jss. Syr. alb. ℥j.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. Sp. C. C. per se ℥ss.
Agitatâ Phialâ fiat Emulsio. Cap. Cochl. ij. subinde.

ENEMA COMMUNE.

R̄. Aq. Fontan. ℥xij. Elect. Lenitiv. ℥j.
Sal. Commun. ℥iij. M.

ENEMA DYSENTERICUM.

R̄. Amyl. ℥jss. Solv. Coquendo in Aq. Font. ℥vj.
et Add. Ther. Androm. ℥ij. M.
F. Enema, statim post Sedem injiciendum.

ENEMA SAPONACEUM.

R̄. Sapon. mollis ℥ss.
Solv. in Aq. Font. ℥x.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINATUM.

R̄. Decoct. Flor. Chamæm. ℥x.
Terebinthin. (Vitell. Ov. solut.)
Mellis ana ℥ss. M.

GARGARISMA.

R̄. Aq. Hord. ℥bj. Mell. ℥iij.
Add. pro re natâ Acet. ℥ij.
Vel Sp. Sal. Armon. ℥ij. M.

C

GARGARISMA

GARGARISMA LENIENS.

℞. Semin. Lin. ℥ss. Coq. ferè ad Syrupi Consisten-
tiam. Colaturæ Add. Mellis ℥ij. M.

INFUSUM PECTORALE.

℞. Fol. Heder. Terrestr. M. ij.
Rad. Glycyrrhiz. incis. ℥ij.
Infund. per Horas tres in Decoct. Hord.
bullient. Cong. j. et Cola.
Si addantur Mann. ℥vj. Nitr. depurat. ℥vj.
Fit Infusum Solutivum.

INFUSUM ROSARUM RUBRARUM.

℞. Conf. Ros. rubr. ℥vj. Infund. per Horas tres in
Aq. Fontan. bullient. ℔iij.
Colatur. frigid. Add. Ol. Vitriol. ℥ss. M.

JULAPIUM COMMUNE.

℞. Aq. Fontan. Cong. j.
Alexeter. Spirit. ℥xij.
Syr. e Cort. Aurant. ℥ij. M.

JULAPIUM CRETACEUM.

℞. Cret. alb. ppt. ℥ij. Gumm. Arabic. ℥ss.
Sacch. alb. ℥iv. Super affund. Aq. bullient.
Cong. j. et Add. Aq. Cinnam. Spir. ℥ij. M.

JULAPIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

℞. Aq. Fontan. ℔ij.
Alexeter. Spirit. cum Acet. ℥vj.
Syr. e Cort. Aurant. ℥iij. M.

JULAPIUM

affice

res in

nt.
M.

CAPITUM

R.

R. S

A

S

R. O

Co

R. Sal

Aq.

Syr.

Cap. C

R. Oxy

Aq.

Cap. C

R. Elec

Aq.

Cap. C

(II)

JULAPIUM MOSCHATUM.

℞. Mosch. ʒj. Sacchar. ʒij.
 Terantur simul, et Add. Aq. Font. ʒx.
 Cinn. Spir. ʒiv. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. vel iij. in Singultu, &c.

JULAPIUM VOLATILE.

℞. Sal. Vol. C. C. ʒß.
 Aq. Font. ℥iij.
 Alexeter. Spir. ʒiij.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒij. M.

LAMBATIVUM COMMUNE.

℞. Ol. Olivar. ʒiij. Syr. alb. ʒij.
 Conf. Ros. rubr. ʒß. Ol. Vitriol. ʒß. M.

MISTURA ANTI-EMETICA
ET

FEBRIFUGA.

℞. Sal. Absinth. ʒij. Succ. Limon. ʒiij.
 Aq. Font. ʒvi. Cinnamom. Spirit. ʒj.
 Syr. e Cort. Aurant. ʒvj. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. vel iij. sextâ quâque Horâ.

MISTURA ASTHMATICA.

℞. Oxymel. Scillit. ʒij.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒiv.
 Cinnamom. Spirit. ʒij. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. ter quaterve in Die.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS.

℞. Elect. e Scord. cum Opio, ʒj.
 Aq. Font. ʒxij. Cinnamom. Spirit. ʒiij. M.
 Cap. Coch. ij. post singulas Sedes liquidas.

MISTURA

MISTURA CAMPECHENSIS.

℞. Extract. Lign. Campech. ℥iij.
Solv. in Aq. Font. ℥vj. Cinnam. Spir. ℥ij.
Add. pro re natâ Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.
Vel Philon. Roman. ℥j. M.

MISTURA PAREGORICA.

℞. Syr. e Mecon. ℥iij.
Aq. Font. ℥vj. Alexet. Spir. ℥ij. M.
Cap. Cochl. iv. Horâ Somni.

MISTURA PURGANS.

℞. Infus. Sen. ℥xij. Tinctur. Sen. ℥ij. M.
Cap. ℥iij. primo Manè.

PILULÆ ASTHMATICÆ

ET

ICTERICÆ.

℞. Gumm. Ammoniac. ℥ij. Scill. pulv. ℥j.
Sapon. Castil. ℥iij. Sacch. alb. q. f. M.
F. Pilulæ ex singulis Drachmis n^o. x.
Cap. iij. Manè et Horâ Somni.

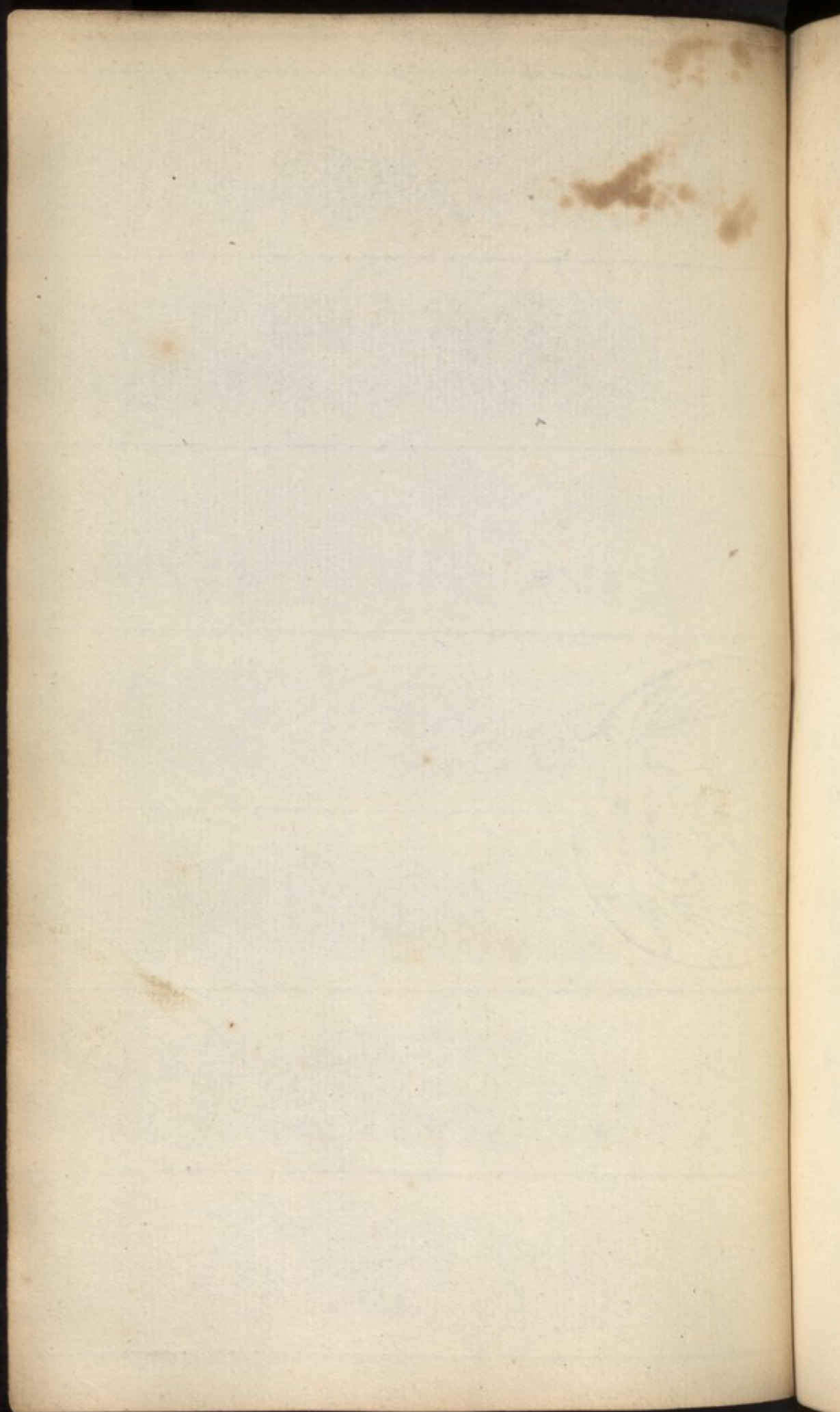
PILULÆ ex COLOCYNTHIDE cum

ALOË, vulgò COCCIÆ MINORES.

℞. Aloës Socotorin. Scammon. ana ℥ij.
Pulp. Colocynth. ℥j. Ol. Caryoph. Arom. ℥ij.
Syr. de Spin. Cervin. q. f. M.

PILULÆ

PILULE



R. Sci
Bal
F.
Cap

R. Arg
Ter
Ext
OL

R. Alo
My
Syr.

R. Alu
Sang
Cap

R. Rac
Cin
F. Pul

R. S
Acc
Pod

(13)

PILULÆ DIURETICÆ.

- ℞. Scillar. ʒij. Spec. Aromat. ʒjss.
 Bals. Peruv. ʒj. Syr. Aurant. q. f. M.
 F. Pilulæ ex singulis Drachmis n^o. x.
 Cap. ij. vel iij. primo Manè et Horâ Somni.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES.

- ℞. Argent. Viv. ʒv.
 Terebinth. Argentorat. ʒij.
 Extract. Rud. ʒjss.
 Ol. Olivar. q. f. M.

PILULÆ RUFI.

- ℞. Aloës Socotorin. ʒij.
 Myrrh. Croc. ana. ʒj.
 Syr. de Spin. Cervin. q. f. M.

PILULÆ STYPTICÆ.

- ℞. Alumin. Rup. ust. pulv. ʒij.
 Sang. Dracon. pulv. ʒj. Syr. Alb. q. f. M.
 Cap. v. primo Manè et Horâ Somni.

PULVIS EPILEPTICUS.

- ℞. Rad. Valerian. Sylvestr. pulv. ʒij.
 Cinnabar. Antimon. ʒj. M.
 F. Pulvis Manè et Vesperi fumend.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI.

- ℞. Sal. Armon. Vol. q. v.
 Acet. Distillat. q. f. ad Saturationem.
 Post Subsidentiam effunde.

UNGUENTUM

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM Mitius.

℞. Axung. Porcin. ℔iij.
Argent. Viv. ℔j.
Terebinth. ℥ss. M. F. Unguentum f. a.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM.

℞. Unguent. Basilic. flav.
nigr. ana ℥viij.
Balsam. Terebinthin. ℥iv. M. F. Unguentum.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

℞. Tutiae ppt. ℥j.
Lap. Hæmatit. ppt. ℥ij
Aloës Socotorin. gr. xij.
Margar. ppt. gr. iv.
Terantur simul in Mortario Marmoreo, et cum
f. q. Adipis Viperini Fiat Unguentum.

UNGUENTUM PSORICUM.

℞. Sulph. Viv. ℥iv.
Sal. Armon. subtilissimè pulv. ℥ij.
Axung. Porcin. q. f. M. F. Unguentum.

us.

ptum.

um.

, et cu

m.

Inde

INI

BOL
Cat
Col
Decoctum

Electarium

Emplastrum

Emulsio C
Emma Co
Dy
Sap
T
Gargarism

Infusum,

INDEX REMEDIORUM.

B OLUS Anti-Dysentericus,	Pag. 5
Cataplasma Sinapium,	ib.
Collyrium e Vitriolo,	ib.
Decoctum, Anti-Emeticum et Febrifugum,	ib.
Peruvianum,	ib.
Serpentariae,	6
Electarium, Adstringens,	ib.
Alexeterium,	ib.
Balsamicum,	ib.
Diaphoreticum,	ib.
ad Gonorrhæam virulentam,	ib.
post Inflammationem,	7
Hæmorrhoidale,	ib.
Hydropicum,	ib.
Jalapii,	ib.
Ictericum,	ib.
Peruvianum,	ib.
Ad Alvi Profluvium, five Diarrhæam,	8
Rheumaticum,	ib.
Stomachicum et Scorbuticum,	ib.
Sudorificum,	ib.
Emplastrum, Attrahens,	ib.
Commune,	ib.
Adhæsivum,	ib.
Vesicatorium,	9
Emulsio Oleosa,	ib.
Enema Commune,	ib.
Dysentericum,	ib.
Saponaceum,	ib.
Terebinthinatum,	ib.
Gargarisma,	ib.
Leniens,	10
Infusum, Pectorale,	ib.
Rosarum Rubrarum,	ib.
Julapium	

Julapium, Commune,	10
Cretaceum,	ib.
Diaphoreticum,	ib.
Moschatum,	11
Volatile,	ib.
Lambativum Commune,	ib.
Mistura, Anti-Emetica et Febrifuga,	ib.
Asthmatica,	ib.
Astringens,	ib.
Campechensis,	12
Paregorica,	ib.
Purgans,	ib.
Pilulæ, Asthmaticæ et Ictericæ,	ib.
Coccia Minores,	ib.
Diureticæ,	13
Mercuriales,	ib.
Rufi,	ib.
Stypticæ,	ib.
Pulvis Epilepticus,	ib.
Spiritus Mindereri,	ib.
Unguentum, Cæruleum Mitius,	14
Digestivum,	ib.
Ophthalmicum,	ib.
Psoricum,	ib.

NEW
DIS

T R

PHA

With a brief
of it's p

A
NEW COMPENDIOUS
DISPENSARY:

BEING A
TRANSLATION

Of the Foregoing

PHARMACOPOEIA.

With a brief Intimation under each RECIPE
of it's particular Uses and Efficacy.

E

NEW COMPLETIONS
DISPENSARY:

TRANSLATION

PHARMACOPŒIA

With a brief Introduction to the use of the
of its particular Uses and Efficacy.

C

A

Aniseed
Antimo

Afa foet
Balsam,

1
o
o
o
V

Peruvian.

Common

French B

Brimstone

Calomel

Camomile

Camphire

Cantharid

Cardamon

Castor, R

Cautic, C

I

Cerate, C

Chalk, pr

Cinnamon

Conserve,

C

Cordial Co

Crab's-Ey

(A)
C A T A L O G U E

O F

Simple and Compound Medicines.

A LMONDS, the sweet
Aloës, Socotorine
Alum

Aniseed

Antimony, crude
the Cinnabar
the Glafs

Afa foetida

Balsam, of Copaiva

Locatelli's

of Peru

of Sulphur, with Oil of Turpentine

of Turpentine

Vulnerary

Peruvian, or Jesuit's-Bark

Common Barley

French Bole

Brimstone

Calomel

Camomile Flowers

Camphire

Cantharides

Cardamom-Seeds, the lesser

Castor, Russian

Cautic, Common

Lunar

Cerate, Cicatrizing

Chalk, prepared

Cinnamon

Conserve, of the outer yellow Part of Seville Orange-Peel
of red Roses

Cordial Confection

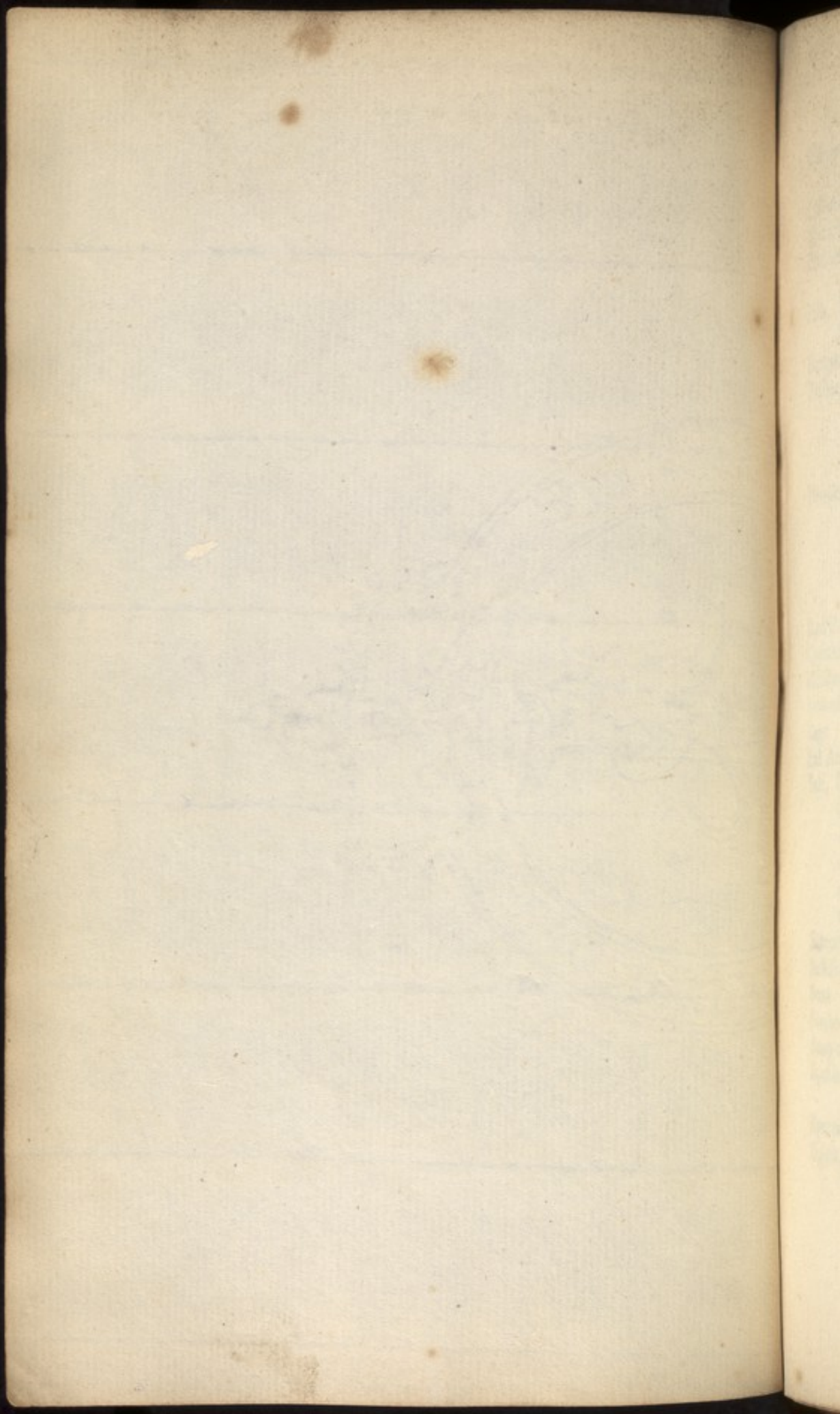
Crab's-Eyes, prepared

Diacodion

Diacodion
 Electary, Lenitive
 of Scammony
 of Scordium
 Elixir, Paregoric
 of Vitriol
 Extract, of the Peruvian Bark
 of Logwood
 Thebaic, or Opium strain'd
 Flowers of Sulphur
 Frankincense
 Gamboge
 Garlick
 Ginger
 Gum, Ammoniac
 Arabic
 Guajacum
 Hiera Picra
 Honey
 Jalap
 Japan Earth
 Ipecacoanha
 Juice of Liquorice
 Juniper-Berries
 Ground-Ivy
 Hog's-Lard
 Liniment, Saponaceous
 Linseed
 Liquorice
 Manna
 Mithridate
 Musk
 Mustard-Seed
 Nitre, purified
 Nutmeg
 Oil, of Cloves
 of Olive
 of Turpentine Ethereal
 of Vitriol

Ointment

A
A
Ointment



Ointme

Oxyme
Black P
Philoni

Pills, R
Se

Burgunc
Plaster,

Powder,

Red-Prec
Quickfilv
Rhubarb
Rob of E
Sage

Sal Amm

Salt, Diu

Gla

of

of I

of S

of

Sarcocol

Saffiras

Sena

Snake-rox

Soap of C

Species,

Sperma C

Spirit, A

(21)

Ointment, Digestive
 of Elder
 Oxymel of Squills
 Black Pepper
 Philonium, London
 Roman
 Pills, Rufus's
 Soap
 Burgundy Pitch
 Plaster, Blistering
 Common
 Sticking
 Drawing
 Powder, against the Bite of a mag Dog
 of Bole Compound with Opium
 of Contrayerva Compound
 of Gum Dragant Compound
 of Scammony Compound
 Red Precipitate
 Quicksilver
 Rhubarb
 Rob of Elder-Berries
 Sage
 Sal Ammoniac purified
 Salt, Diuretic
 Glauber's
 of Vitriol
 of Hartshorn Volatile
 of Sal Ammoniac Volatile
 of Wormwood
 Sarcocol
 Sassafras
 Sena
 Snake-root of Virginia
 Soap of Castile
 Species, Aromatic
 of Scordium, or Water-Germander, in Opium
 Sperma Ceti
 Spirit, Aromatic Volatile
 Spirit

Spirit, of Hartshorn
 of Lavender, Compound
 of Nitre, Dulcified
 of Wine, Rectified
 Sponge
 Squills, dried
 Starch
 Steel, prepared
 Sugar
 Sulphur of Antimony precipitated
 Syrup, of Buckthorn
 of Orange-Peel
 Tartar, in Chrystals, call'd Cream of Tartar
 Emetic
 Tin
 Tinctura Sacra
 Tincture, of Peruvian Bark
 Bitter
 of Cantharides
 of Cardamom-Seeds
 of Gum Guaiacum
 of Jalap
 of Rhubarb in Spirit
 of Sena
 Royal Styptic
 Thebaic
 Venice Treacle
 Turpentine
 Wild Valerian Root
 Verdegris
 Vinegar, distill'd
 Vitriol, Blue
 White
 Water, Alexeterial Spirituous
 with Vinegar
 Yellow Wax
 Wine, Aloetic Alkaline
 with Ipecacoanha
 Winter's-Bark
 Common Wormwood

NE

D I

Th

T

the Ingre

This M
who labo
Blood. 7
the Bowel
fimy Mat
are preying
Orifices.
ing, and
at proper I
Duration

'Take H
'of whi
'a Loti

In all I
those Org
be used
And, to r
improper
same time

NEW COMPENDIOUS DISPENSARY.

The ANTI-DYSENTERIC BOLUS.

‘TAKE Half a Drachm of Roman Philonium,
‘ Ten Grains of Rhubarb in Powder, and, with
‘ a sufficient Quantity of some Syrup, work
‘ the Ingredients into a Bolus.’

This Medicine is calculated for the Relief of Those, who labour under any Intestinal Discharges of Blood. The Opiate Quality in the Philonium quiets the Bowels, while the Rhubarb is carrying off the slimy Matter, whose acrimonious, corroding, Particles are preying upon the Vessels, and opening their inflamed Orifices. It is to be given, when Bleeding, Vomiting, and the Rhubarb Bolus fails, and to be repeated at proper Distances, in Proportion to the Obstinacy and Duration of the Disorder.

The VITRIOL COLLYRIUM.

‘Take Half a Pint of Spring Water, and Ten Grains
‘ of white Vitriol. Shake these together, and make
‘ a Lotion for the Eyes.’

In all Inflammations of, and sharp Defluxions on, those Organs, this cooling and repelling Wash may be used at Discretion, after Bleeding and Blistering. And, to render it still more efficacious, it may not be improper to have Recourse to internal Diuretics at the same time.

The

Paralytic see the (24) Other Side

THE MUSTARD-SEED CATAPLASM.

‘ Take Flower of Mustard-Seed, and an equal Portion
‘ of Oatmeal, and, with a sufficient Quantity of
‘ Vinegar, make a Pultice.’

This applied in a Sciatica to the Part affected will greatly warm, irritate, and sometimes blister it: by which Means is promoted a free Perspiration, and a Passage procured for the offending Matter to make its Exit at thro’ the Pores of the Skin. It may be of Service likewise in Paralytic Cases; and by it’s stimulating Manner of Agency forward the Circulation of the Nervous Fluid, and restore the Vascular Texture to its former Elasticity.

THE ANTI-EMETIC

AND

FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

‘ Take six Drachms of Salt of Wormwood, Boil This
‘ in three Pints of Spring Water, Skim it and drop
‘ into it gradually of Spirit of Vitriol as much as will
‘ sufficiently impregnate it, then add three Ounces of
‘ double-refined Sugar, with the like Quantity of
‘ strong Alexeterial Water.’

Fevers are often attended, from too lax a State of the Fibres of the Stomach, with Nauseas, and frequent Reachings to vomit. In that Case, this is no contemptible Medicine; inasmuch as a Spoonful of it taken between whiles, particularly, after every Return of that Symptom, seldom fails in a few Hours to give Relief. And, in regard of Intermittents, an Use of this Decoction has sometimes succeeded, where even the celebrated BARK has not wrought an effectual Cure.

The

Cataplasma for yf. ears

R. Capu Torref Ziss
 crocus Ang. ʒj
 Ol Succ. y. ʒv
 pulv Lyming
 Ung. Althas an ʒij M of Cat.

A Cataplasma agt. yf. Worms

R. Ther Ven: ʒss
 pulv Sem. Sant ʒij
 Aloes Succot. ʒi
 Ol. Absinth. ʒv M

This proper for Children that has
 hard Belly

Another for a sore Throat

R. Cassia Nucunt ʒi
 Ung. Samb. ʒij
 Sperma ceti ʒss
 pulv Agricol
 Album Gracum an ʒss. M.

Another for yf. piles

R. Vitellj Ovi M. ʒij Boild hard
 Ol Succin ʒij
 — Linj y. s. f. Catap.

This Will cool yf. piles w. hot
 an Angry

Dom. Doveri's (Paralytic) Advice
in a Hemiplegie
Plaster the Arm, Thigh, & Leg of
of the affected side.

~~By Dover's~~

Mercurius Dale

Binnae Antimon an $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{ss}}$ & Stat
& Post in vel 59 Dies

In the intermediate days he recom
the following

By Cons Absinth

Amant. an $\mathfrak{zj}$.

Anglic

N M

Zingib Card an $\mathfrak{zj}$

or Wake Robin $\mathfrak{zj}$.

Syr. Cort Aurant $\mathfrak{g}^{\text{ss}}$ of Elect
Cujus Cap. L. N. M. bis in die Superbib
Cochl of Infus Sequent.

By Imperatores or Master Wort.

Enula Rad

Angelic an $\mathfrak{zj}$

Fol Absinth

Marabum Houh.

Chamed rios or Grmand.

Centaurii tops

Hypericj. an $\mathfrak{Mj}$.

Cort Aurant N. 1x. Infund in

Wine Alb lbvj Coletur & Use of It the
Paralitie vel Sancta Viti

THE PERUVIAN DECOCTION.

- ‘ Take two Ounces of the Bark in Powder, and Half
 ‘ an Ounce of Nitre, Boil These in three Pints of
 ‘ Spring Water : when Half is boil’d away, Strain
 ‘ the Remainder for Use.’

The Virtues of this noble Product of PERU are too well known at this Day, to stand in need of any Explanation, or Recommendation : which, besides it’s Efficacy in Fevers, is extended now to Wounds, and Mortifications. This Form of taking it is contrived for Those, whose Stomach, perhaps, would be apt to recoil on swallowing it in Substance. The Dose is two or three Ounces every Three or Four Hours. If an Intermittent Fever be the Case, it will be greatly assisting to the good Effects of this admirable Drug, to unload the Stomach and first Passages, by a gentle Vomit of about five and twenty Grains of IPECACUANA. Should it go off by Stool, and so, in regard of the Intentions it is here given to answer, prove unsuccessful, ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum, in any proper Vehicle, will stop its Career by that Canal.

THE SNAKE-ROOT DECOCTION.

- ‘ Take three Drachms of Virginia Snake-Root bruised,
 ‘ and boil it in a Pint of Water to Half a Pint.
 ‘ Strain it off, and add thirty Drops of Liquid
 ‘ Laudanum, with a Drachm of Sal Volatile Oleosum,
 ‘ and Half an Ounce of Syrup of Orange-Peels.’

This is directed in Fevers of the more malignant Kind, where the Pulse is low and languid, the Body clammy, and the Patient at the same time very restless; as it invigorates the Blood, opens the obstructed Nerves,
 F and

and is a most powerful Alexipharmic. The Dose is two or three Spoonfuls every Four Hours.

The ASTRINGENT ELECTARY.

- ‘ Take two Ounces of Powder of Bole with Opium,
 ‘ and a like Quantity of toasted Nutmegs, and, with
 ‘ a sufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make an
 ‘ Electary.’

This is recommended in inordinate Evacuations of the Lower Belly, and obstinate Diarrhæas. Half a Drachm, or two Scruples of it at a Dose, along with the Chalk Julep, generally abates that untoward Irritation of the Intestines; and, repeated between whiles for a Day or two, will give an effectual Check to the Disorder. Bleeding, a Vomit, and gentle Purging with Rhubarb, ought to precede the Use of it.

The ALEXETERIAL ELECTARY.

- ‘ Take two Ounces of the Compound Powder of
 ‘ Contrayerva Root, an Ounce of Virginia Snake-
 ‘ Root in Powder, and, with a sufficient Quantity
 ‘ of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electary.’

Inflammatory Fevers often degenerate into Those of the malignant Class; where the Pulse is exceedingly depress’d, the Parts convulsed, and the Circulation just, seemingly, on its last Ebb. In this deplorable Situation, Medicines of a warm invigorating Nature, together with Blistering largely, will sometimes produce surprizing Effects. On which account, in Circumstances of this Kind, Half a Drachm of this Electary, with three or four Spoonfuls of Diaphoretic Julep, every four or six Hours, may be administred not without some Hopes of Success.

The

R^x Pulv Castoreo. c. ʒij
 Rad Serpent V. ʒj
 O^{il} Alu^met sp.^t cū Acet ʒij
 Tronem ʒss
 Syst. Col^l Murent ʒss
 Sp.^t. Volat Aromat ʒss ¶¶
 Cap.^t. Coch^lio moremata.
 addend Tinct Thubaiac adhibet

' Take
' two
' suff
' Ele

Half
be repeat
Suspicion
the Com
Vulnera
with suc
Sulphur
added to

T

' Take
' Con
' and
' Peel

Where
this Com
Julep, is
Body in a
of over-l
the Cutan
whatever
Bleedings

The Ea

' Take
' Drac
' Half
' Qua

The BALSAMIC ELECTARY.

- ‘ Take three Ounces of the Conserve of red Roses,
 ‘ two Ounces of Locatelli’s Balsam, and, with a
 ‘ sufficient Quantity of some Syrup, make an
 ‘ Electary.’

Half a Drachm of this Electary is recommended to be repeated on the Urgency of such Coughs, as give Suspicion of Tubercles, and Ulcerations in the Lungs; the Composition being look’d upon as a good internal Vulnerary, and very aptly form’d for corresponding with such Purposes. Half an Ounce of Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine may occasionally be added to it.

The DIAPHORETIC ELECTARY.

- ‘ Take two Ounces of the Compound Powder of
 ‘ Contrayerva Root, an Ounce of Depurated Nitre,
 ‘ and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-
 ‘ Peels, make an Electary.’

Wherever Sweating is indicated, Half a Drachm of this Composition every six Hours, in some proper Julep, is very likely to bring Relief, by keeping the Body in a due constant Moisture, without any Danger of over-heating it. Therefore, in all Obstructions of the Cutaneous Pores, and the Viscidities of the Blood whatever, it may judiciously enough, after proper Bleeding, be prescribed.

The ELECTARY for a virulent GONORRHÆA.

- ‘ Take three Ounces of Lenitive Electary, three
 ‘ Drachms of Jalap in Powder, a Drachm and a
 ‘ Half of Depurated Nitre, and, with a sufficient
 ‘ Quantity of some Syrup, make an Electary.’

A violent

A violent Inflammation and Tension in the Urinary Parts and Passages being ever attendant on a virulent Gonorrhæa, Nothing can be better adapted to the Urgency of such Symptoms, than a Medicine of the Nature of this Electary: which, by its cooling, diuretic, and laxative Properties, is every way qualified for answering the Practitioner's Intentions of affording Relief. The Blending Purgatives with Medicaments, that pass by Urine, in this Case cannot well miss of obtaining salutary Consequences; as Costiveness of the Body is apt to produce an Uneasiness, and, consequently, Heat in the Intestines, which is naturally enough communicated to the Urinary Parts, with which they have so close a Connexion. It must also be here observed, that a proper Dietetic Regimen will not a little contribute to a Cure. Every Thing salt, high-season'd, and heating must be resolutely avoided, and, instead of strong and spirituous Liquors, the Patient must content himself with Liquids of a refrigerating Tendency, such as small Tea, Emulsions, or Barley-Water. The Dose of the above Electary is a Drachm and a Half Night and Morning.

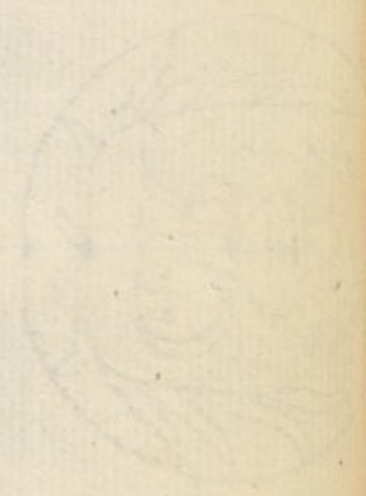
N. B. When there is a troublesome Irritation in the Urinary Canal, it will be altogether necessary, besides the Use of this Remedy, to recur moreover to Bleeding, for the Alleviation of that Incident. Should the Pain still obstinately continue, Bleeding must be repeated; and Four Grains of Calomel (made into a Pill with Conserve of Roses) taken every Night, during that Symptom, and purged off the next Day with an increased Dose of this Electary.

The ELECTARY for a GONORRHÆA after the Inflammation.

‘ Take a Pound of Lenitive Electary, Half a Pound
 ‘ of Balsam Copaiva, Four Ounces of Rhubarb in
 ‘ Powder, Four Ounces of Gum Guaiacum, and a
 like

R. Elect Linit Zij pulv Glycir
 Jalap an Zij Gum Guaiac pulv
 Rhiz Calom Sal Nitri an Zij
 Terebinth Ven: q. v. of Elect
 Ol. Anisi q. xxx Cap.^r
 Quant. N.M. Larg Omni
 Noct et Mane
adde. Gum. Scam: Zij pro.re. Nata

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting it was written on the reverse side and is now visible through the paper. The ink is dark and the script is fluid.



Hemicrania Intermitt I

Electuary. D.^r Grant

Rp. Pulv. rad valerian fylv. 3j.

Pulv. Cort. Peruv. — 3ss.

Theriac — — — 3j.

Sal Absinth — — — 3j.

Rhei. elect. — — — 3j.

Sys. Croci — q. s. f. Electuar. ^{Of this} 3. quater hora

‘ like Quantity of Depurated Nitre, and, with Syrup
‘ of Orange-Peels, make an Electary.’

At this Stage of the Distemper, all Heat and Inflammation of the Parts being entirely over, the Balsam and Gum are very judiciously order’d. Otherwise, a long Course of Diuretics might cause too great a Relaxation of the Vessels, and bring on a troublesome Gleet: which these Ingredients, by the agglutinating Quality of the One, and specific Efficacy, in these Kinds of Cases, of the Other, are admirably well contrived to prevent. To be taken, as the Former.

N. B. If the Running should, notwithstanding, continue, the Use of Balsam of Copaiva, from seventy to an hundred Drops, Morning and Evening, seldom fails of procuring the desired Effect; and will at the same time keep the Body sufficiently open. But, as this Balsam in so large a Quantity is wont sometimes to sit untowardly on the Stomach, it will be adviseable to take about thirty Drops of Elixir of Vitriol, in a Glass of fair Water, twice a Day; which, tho’ easy, Expedient will, nevertheless, absolutely remove that Inconveniency.

THE HÆMORRHOIDAL ELECTARY.

‘ Take two Ounces of Lenitive Electary, Half an
‘ Ounce of the Flowers of Sulphur, two Drachms
‘ of Depurated Nitre, and, with a sufficient Quan-
‘ tity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electary.’

This Composition is cooling, opening, and detensive; and therefore very well appropriated to the Use its Title expresses. The Dose of it is a Drachm twice a Day. All Sulphureous Medicines are confessedly great Sweetners of the Blood, by sheathing the acrimonious Particles, which cause it to run into preternatural Cohæsions, and to become grumous; and have
been

been particularly appropriated to the Piles in all Ages. When there is any Degree of an Inflammation, it be will necessary to bleed: and, in case the Malady is external, to have Recourse to Liniments, Pultices, Fomentations, and whatever outward Applications, that are established on a good Chirurgical Basis, and recommended by long Experience, and oft-repeated Success.

N. B. When the Piles are External, and rise in Tumours with livid Spots in the Middle, it is an approved Practice to make use of the Launcet, and let out the coagulated Blood: which never returns into the Mass; but is frequently the Parent of much Mischief, which this Method must necessarily prevent.

THE ANTI-HYDROPIC ELECTARY.

Crem. Tart. ʒi half Take an Ounce and a Half of Gamboge in Powder, an Ounce of powder'd Ginger, and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electary.

Gamboge is a most powerful Hydragogue, and therefore prescribed in Dropsies, and all watery Corpulency tending to that unweildy Disorder. But, as it is violently Emetic and Cathartic, at the same time it drains the Body of those morbid Humours, the utmost Caution is necessary in the Exhibition of it. Its Roughness is intolerable; and, tho' corrected with all imaginable Care and Art, it is fit only for Persons of a strong Constitution. What Pharmaceutical Management can effect in this regard, is here done, by means of the Cream of Tartar and Ginger; there being Nothing in the whole Materia Medica so efficacious in guarding against its stimulating Faculties, and the Tumults it might raise, either in the Stomach, or Intestines, as these two Drugs. The Dose, in the Form here given, is Half a Drachm to be taken in the Morning.

The

~~Ol. Cremoris.~~
Ol. Cremoris.

46

Take y^e Inner green Rind
of Elder Bark fresh Gathered
wth y^e Best Cream L^y
Boil y^e on to gather till y^e
Cream turns Oily then add
y^e same quantity of fresh
Bark and Boil all well
y^e straine and press y^e Oyl
from y^e Ingredients.

This is one of y^e ^{best} Remedies
against y^e piles, and all hot
Inflammatory Tumours, w^{ch} it
both Cools, and Breaths by
Transpiration at y^e same time.

℞ Dom Doveris. Hydprop: Elct.
℞ Sal Mart in Sulph pp.
Antimon Crud an 3j.

Scamm on Pulv Subtilis 3iv
Syl. Com q. s. ℞ Elct Gujus
Cap. ℞ Aliquot Quant bis in die pro re nata
Avoid drinking as in other Purges,
as all kinds of Spoonmeats, not to
drink more than pint & half in the 24 hours

An Electary for y^e. Jaundice

R pulo Zingib Off. ʒij

Ther And

pulo Cucurmer an ʒij

— Crocus ling. ʒi

Spec Diamb ʒij

Ol Junip ʒij M. f. Elect.

'Tal
'c
'F
Th
It wo
enough
Cachet
Juices,
the Int
objecte
scribed
like to
out suc
stle Te
Deachm
Mornin

'Take
'of F
'Spe
'Qu
'Ele

Soap
attenuati
of it, wi
poles, as
Castile.
obstinate
of the V
rank'd a
principall
Liver in

The JALAP ELECTARY.

‘ Take two Ounces of Powder of Jalap, three Drachms
 ‘ of powder’d Ginger, and, with Syrup of Orange-
 ‘ Peels, make an Electary.’

The Jalap-Root is one of the best Cathartics we have. It works efficaciously, and at the same time mildly enough. ’Tis an admirable Purge in Dropfical, and Cachectic, Habits. It powerfully attenuates viscous Juices, and evacuates them sometimes surprisngly by the Intestinal Canal: nor can any Thing be legally objected to it, but its Cheapness. The Form it is prescribed in here deserves Attention: the Ginger being like to obviate any Flatulences it might possibly, without such a Resource create in Bowels of a very sensible Texture. The Dose of this Electary is from Half a Drachm to two Scruples, to be taken early in the Morning.

The ANTI-ICTERIC ELECTARY.

‘ Take three Ounces of Castile Soap, Half an Ounce
 ‘ of Rhubarb in Powder, Half an Ounce of the
 ‘ Species of Hiera Picra, and, with a sufficient
 ‘ Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an
 ‘ Electary.’

Soap has long been held in great Esteem for its warm, attenuating, and deterging Qualities. Those Kinds of it, which are chiefly appropriated to Medicinal Purposes, and given inwardly, come from Venice and Castile. From its Property of rarifying the most obstinate Viscidities, it is prescribed in all Obstructions of the Viscera, and Infarctions of the Vessels, and is rank’d amongst the first Tribe of Diuretics. But it is principally celebrated for its Virtues in scouring the Liver in a Jaundice, and promoting the Secretion of
 the

the Bile : for want of which Expedient, this Fluid remains, unstrain'd, in the Mass of Blood ; and tinges the Skin in the Manner, as is obvious to the Eyes of Every One. To render the above Electary still more powerfully de-obstruent, Half an Ounce of Filings of Steel may occasionally be added to it. The Dose is from Half a Drachm to a Drachm, twice a day.

THE PERUVIAN ELECTARY.

‘ Take three Ounces of the Bark in Powder, and,
 ‘ with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-
 ‘ Peels, work it into an Electary.’

This is a good Method of giving this famous Drug, in case the Stomach can bear the Taking it in Substance. It is not only serviceable in Intermittent Fevers ; but likewise specifically efficacious in all Periodical Disorders whatever. To make it the more attenuating, an Ounce of Virginia Snake-Root may be on Occasions added to this Quantity of Electary : a Drachm, or a Drachm and a Half of which may be administered every two or three Hours, in the Intervals of the Paroxysms. But then Evacuations ought always to precede the Use of it.

THE ELECTARY for a DIARRHÆA.

‘ Take three Ounces of Diascordium, an Ounce of
 ‘ Rhubarb in Powder, and, with a sufficient Quan-
 ‘ tity of Syrup of white Poppies, make an Electary.’

As there is ever, in all Loosenesses, a sharp, or slimy, Matter sticking to and irritating the Coats of the Intestines, and determining them to those excessive and preternatural Evacuations ; the Rhubarb in this Composition is serviceable in a double Capacity ; both as it carries off this hostile Matter from the Bowels,
 and

In a diarrhoea give Frosted Rhubarb
 and pulv. Ipecacuan to
 Translate y^e Humours

Or this. per H. Stone.
 R^x Cons. Ros. Rub Zij Bol Van
 Ter Japon. an Zi Croate pp Zi
 Bals Locatelli Zij Sy^r Mos. sic
 q.v. f. Elect. Cap^t M.M. Ter
 in diem cu haust. Lac. Vaccini
 post sing. dos

Turpentine thrown on hot Coles
 and Rec^d py. fundament is
 very Beneficial

(Rhumatism)

(11)⁴ Schahere sang. et Nepet.

R. Ethop Min di Ther. And. ʒ. ss.
M.

A true Sign of knowing the
Nephritic pain from y^e Rhum-
=etic, in y^e Loins, when y^e person
Cannot bend or straight his
body. without a great pain it is
a certain Sign it is y^e Rhumat-
=ism; Occasion'd by a great Quant-
=ity Briny Sharpe salts Con-
=vey'd to y^e part.

(33)

and at the same time corrugates the relaxed Fibres, and restores them to their former elastic State. The Diascordium has its share in accomplishing a Cure, partly from its Astringency; partly, from its Opiate Quality, by rendering the Vessels insensible of the Pungency of the morbid Particles. So that this Medicine may be look'd on as a sacred Asylum to be recurr'd to on the first Bursting forth of those perverse, anticonstitutional, Commotions; nor to be deserted, till those troublesome Sollicitations be entirely suppress'd, and the Vermicular Motion of the Alveal Duct reduced to its natural, regular, Manner of Influence. The Dose of this Electary is two Scruples, to be taken in some of the Chalk-Julep; and to be repeated, in Proportion to the Urgency, or Continuance, of the Disorder.

THE ANTI-RHEUMATIC ELECTARY.

- ' Take two Ounces of Conserve of Orange-Peels, an
- ' Ounce and a Half of Cinnabar of Antimony le-
- ' vigated, an Ounce of Gum Guaiacum in Powder,
- ' three Drachms of Winter's-Bark powder'd, and,
- ' with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-
- ' Peels, make an Electary.'

As the Cinnabar and Gum are of the Class of powerful Attenuants, and plentifully promote natural Perspiration, this Electary is very rationally directed in Rheumatic Pains; where a Constipation of the Pores is ever predominant, and the Blood, from too great a Siziness, being sluggish in its Circulation, distends the Vessels, and causes those uneasy Muscular Sensations. But, in these Diseases, attended with any Degree of Inflammation, it would be very injudicious to order a Medicine of this Kind: as it would be adding Heat to Heat, in Contradiction to the very first Elements of Physick, and fundamental Axioms of Practice. And, indeed, when there is no Inflammation, it would be expedient, that Evacuations by Bleeding, and Purging

G

should

should previously take place. The Dose of this Electary is a Drachm, Morning and Evening.

The STOMACHIC and ANTI-SCORBUTIC
ELECTARY.

‘ Take Half a Pound of the Conserve of Orange-Peels,
‘ three Ounces of candied Ginger, two Ounces of
‘ Winter’s-Bark, Half an Ounce of Rust of Iron,
‘ and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-
‘ Peels, make an Electary.’

This is a very warm and good Medicine for the Disorders specified by its Title. Flatulencies, and all Complaints, arising from Indigestion, and a cold weak Stomach, cannot well fail of finding Relief from the Use of an Electary, so effectually impregnated with Ginger. And, in Scorbatic Cases, what may not one hope for from Ingredients, the Subtilty of whose component Parts on the one hand, and essential Weight and Gravity on the other (such are the Cortex Winteranus and Iron) are directly form’d for breaking and destroying the Viscidities and gross Concretions, which obstruct and erode the Capillaries and small Glands; or, in other Words, constitute the Scurvy? Nor is the Intention of Easing the Patient a little forwarded by the Proportion the Conserve of Orange-Peels bears in this admirable Electary: it being a Point sufficiently establish’d, that this vexatious Distemper is an absolute Stranger to the Climates, productive of those salutary Fruits.

The SUDORIFIC ELECTARY.

‘ Take two Pound of Theriaca Andromachi, or
‘ Venice Treacle.’

This is a most elaborate and celebrated Composition, and the Capital Alexipharmic not only of our Shops,
but

50

A powder to promote of Menses

R Pulv. Mib. Mag. g^{ss} x

Sal Succin g^{ss} vj

Crocus Angl. g^{ss} v. f. Pulvis

Sumend bis in die

but th
the Po
Prose
From
long o
from
Globe.
ing imp
for anse
it merit
ers; as
either w
Effects
guarded
particula
Fevers of
especially
Half a D
cessively
ing to th
of the P
Volatile
desirable
a fortunat
same time
the Cure,
of those Fl
Circulation
thrown off

'Take thr
'of yell
'Sewet.
'ture,

This is in
whole Plac

(35)

but those of all EUROPE. It had for its Author the Person, whose Name it bears, Eminent in his Profession, and Physician to the Emperor NERO. From the great Quantities made in that City, it has long obtain'd the Appellation of VENICE Treacle; from whence it is transported to most Parts of the Globe. It is an excellent Cordial, and Cephalic; being impregnated and enrich'd with many Ingredients for answering all Purposes of that Nature. Nor does it merit a less Encomium in regard of its Opiate Powers; as Nothing of this Class of Medicine can be given either with greater Safety, or Efficacy: the dangerous Effects of the Narcotic Juice being admirably well guarded against by the stimulating Qualities of some particular Drugs, that enter this Composition. In all Fevers of the low, depress'd, Kind, it does Wonders; especially, where Sleep is wanting. A Scruple, or Half a Drachm of it, on those Occasions, given successively every six or eight Hours, (more or less, according to the Circumstances, Strength, and Constitution of the Patient) with two or three Spoonfuls of the Volatile Julep, oft procures and keeps up a most desirable Diaphoresis, the Forerunner, generally, of a fortunate Crisis. Blistering pretty smartly at the same time in this Sort of Fevers will no ways retard the Cure. On the contrary, the stimulating Faculty of those Flies will help to enable Nature to carry on the Circulation, till the Morbific Matter chance to be thrown off by regular Secretions.

DRAWING PLASTER.

- ‘ Take three Pounds of yellow Rosin, a like Quantity
 ‘ of yellow Wax, and a Pound of tried Mutton
 ‘ Sewet. Melt all together, and strain the Mix-
 ‘ ture, while it remains fluid.’

This is intended a Substitute for the Melilote Plaster, whose Place it will fill very advantageously. The
 Plant,

Plant, which gave it this Appellation, being of no Significancy towards its Use, but, on the contrary, thro' its disagreeable Scent, very obnoxious to the Patient, is judiciously enough omitted in this Composition.

THE COMMON PLASTER.

‘ Take a Gallon of Olive Oil, and five Pounds of
 ‘ Litharge finely powder’d. Boil them together
 ‘ with about a Quart of Water over a gentle Fire,
 ‘ continually stirring, till the Oil and Litharge are
 ‘ united, and they acquire the due Consistence of
 ‘ a Plaster; and, if the Water is wasted, before
 ‘ the Operation is over, more Water must be pour’d
 ‘ on hot, to prevent the Oil from burning, and
 ‘ growing black.’

This is to supply the Place of the Diachylum Plaster of former Pharmacopœias. And, indeed, this less compounded Form is here adopted, inasmuch as the Plaster under the Name of Diachylon has been thus prepared in our Shops for so long a time, that no Objection can be made from Experience against it.

THE COMMON STICKING PLASTER.

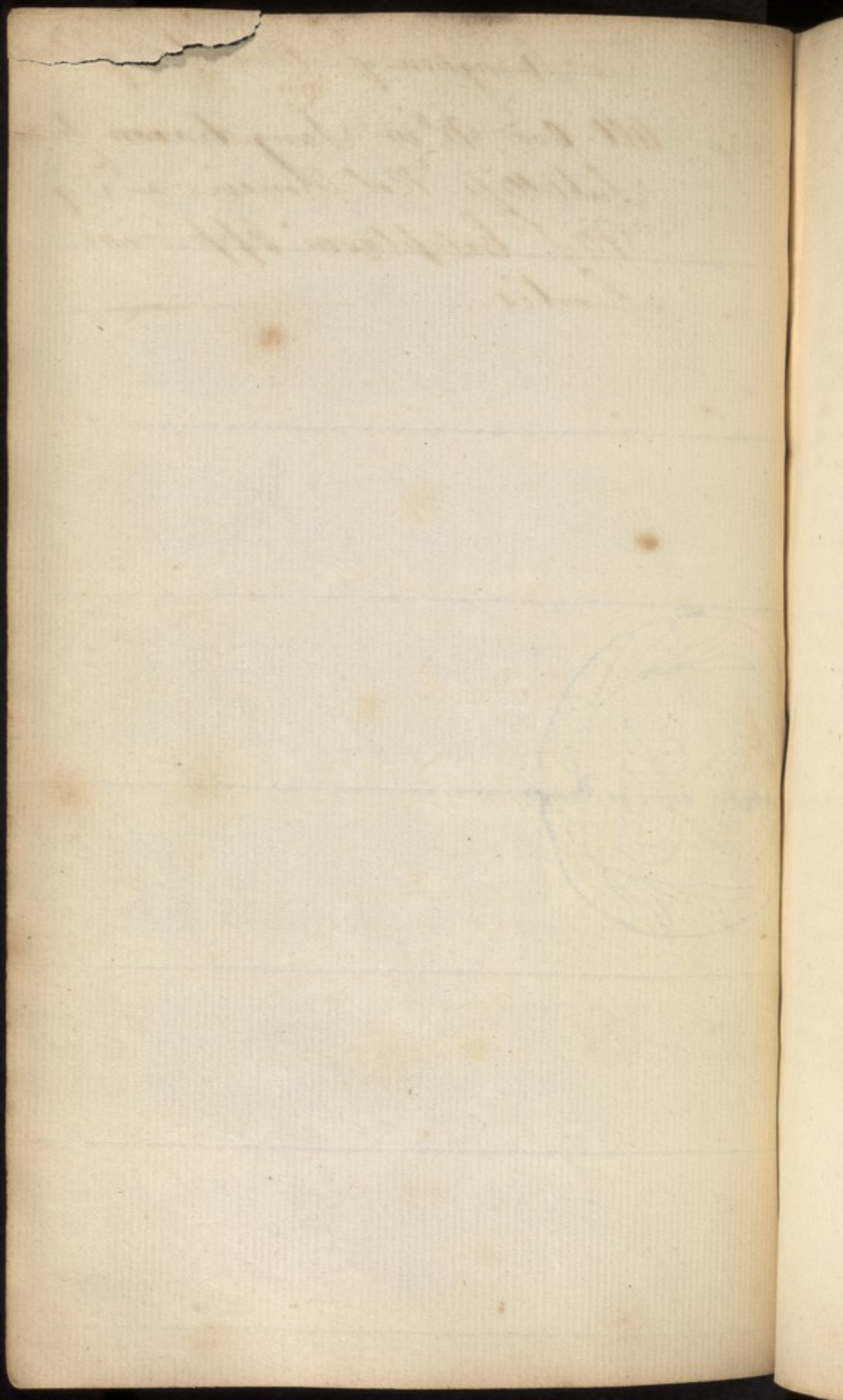
‘ Take three Pounds of the Common Plaster, and
 ‘ three Ounces of Burgundy Pitch. Mix according
 ‘ to Art for an Adhesive Plaster.’

This is of a warm and discutient Nature, and is a very good Substitute for all Plasters of the Gum Kind. In the DISPENSATORY of the Royal COLLEGE, Yellow Rosin is order’d instead of the Burgundy Pitch. But, this latter Ingredient seems to be rather preferable; inasmuch as it renders the Composition still more subservient to discussing and suppurating Purposes.

The

To Strengthen y^e Muscl^s of y^e Back⁵²

R^x Alb. Ovor M^oio Sang. dracon. pulv
Subtiliss Bol Armen an ʒij
M^o Cataplasma Applicand
Lumbis.



Th
tion,
Partic
few H
self fr
Bladde
wrote
Medic
cable f
best A
World
which,
Epispat
and wi
per, do
fical A
it woul
be of t
the For
to be i
thod se
Ebulliti
it to a
End Em
little cor
Nervous
(the Pul
hausted,
flammat
would be
visifying
sometim
whiles,
that Cor

The BLISTERING-PLASTER.

The FLIES, that constitute this External Application, are the Product of SPAIN. Their component Particles are so sharp, poignant, and caustic, that, in a few Hours Space, they cause the Cuticle to separate itself from the Skin, and rise on its Surface in notable Bladders. BAGLIVI, an eminent ROMAN Physician, wrote an express Treatise on their Use and Abuse in Medical Purposes: wherein he has suggested no despicable Hints, and laid down Rules very well worth our best Attention. The most excellent Remedy in the World may be prostituted to preposterous Practice; which, 'tis too plain, is often the Case of this egregious Epispastic. — To apply it indifferently in Fevers, and without Distinction, in any Stage of the Distemper, does not display the strongest Indication of Physical Ability. Before one girds one's self to this Work, it would be convenient to consider, whether the Fever be of the Inflammatory, or the Nervous, Kind. If of the Former, instead of Blistering, the Launcet ought to be indulged, and a lenient, cooling, diluting Method set on foot; which may restrain the Heat and Ebullition of the Mass of Blood, and by degrees restore it to a due Temperature. To the obtaining which End Emollient Clysters, judiciously directed, will not a little contribute. On the other hand, in Fevers of the Nervous Class, where the Symptoms are quite reversed, (the Pulse being low and languid, the Spirits almost exhausted, the Eyes, far from exhibiting any Signs of Inflammation, suffused with a melancholy Dimness) it would be unpardonable to omit a liberal Use of this vivifying Veficatory. Should it cause a Strangury, as it sometimes will, the Drinking of an Emulsion between whiles, with Gum Arabic in it, will serve to remove that Complaint.

The

The OILY EMULSION.

‘ Take an Ounce and a Half of Oil of Olives, an
 ‘ Ounce of double-refined Sugar, Four Ounces of
 ‘ Spring Water, Half a Drachm of Spirit of Hartf-
 ‘ horn *per se*, and Mix for an Emulsion.’

Oleose Medicines, being of a lubricating, softening, and relaxing Nature, are singularly useful on many Emergencies. They are particularly serviceable in Gravelly Cases; and, in regard of Expectoration, one can scarce raise a laudable one without them. This Mixture seems peculiarly calculated for freeing the Lungs from that Infarction, which is essentially consequent to a Peripneumony. And, indeed, there cannot be devised a better. The Part the Spirit of Hartshorn bears in it, will, by its attenuating Faculty, greatly facilitate that Discharge. Two Spoonfuls are to be taken of it every now and then. It will be proper also in any Cough, and Stuffing of the Glands, from a sudden Constipation of the Cutaneous Pores.

The COMMON CLYSTER.

‘ Take three Quarters of a Pint of Water, an Ounce
 ‘ of Lenitive Electary, and three Drachms of Com-
 ‘ mon Salt, mix for a Clyster.’

This will to all Intents and Purposes efficaciously fall in with the View of unloading the Intestines of their costive Contents; and, consequently, procure an immediate Relief, on many Occasions, to the Patient. The Addition of the Salt, by a mild gentle Stimulus, infallibly insures its Effect; and cuts off all Motives of a more elaborate Prescription. It may be injected warm, whenever Nature calls for a Remedy of this Kind.

The

Domini Doveri's Pills in a Consump^{tion}

℞ Pulv Anisi

Crocus Martis an 3℥ Bals Locatell
 ʒss. ℞ Pil n.º ʒj Cap. 5ʒ Mane
 & Pomerid Quotidie Superbibend

℞ Acidul Sequent 30. —

℞ Aq Font lbij ℞ Lip Vitriol Myn
 ʒss. ℞ Acidulat —

℞ Prudens & Bleeding Calculated
 to the Strength of the Patient —

' Tak
' fin
' D

The
it of the
its Opia
fensible
that con
tinating
ing to th
ly closes
degree, e
Bleeding
means pr
The sove
not be or
Dysenteri
ly Emetic
larly affri
small Qua
Vomitive
powerful
negating t
which Rea
Grains of
be taken su
with some
frances. B
this Specific
ting a Stop
to be inject
to the Urge
Remedy, it

(39)

The ANTI-DYSENTERIC CLYSTER.

- ‘ Take a Drachm and a Half of Starch, Dissolve it in
 ‘ six Ounces of boiling Water, and, adding two
 ‘ Drachms of Venice Treacle, prepare a Clyster.’

The THERIACA in this Composition establishes it of the first Class in a Bloody Flux; inasmuch as, by its Opiate Quality, it renders the Intestinal Fibres insensible of the Action of those acrid, pungent, Particles, that corrode their delicate Texture: while the agglutinating Faculty of the Starch furnishes a Sort of Plastering to the gaping Mouths of the Vessels, and effectually closes their Orifices. As an Inflammation, in some degree, ever accompanies those Sanguinary Discharges, Bleeding (and That, sometimes, repeated) must by all means precede every other Attempt of Cure whatever. The sovereign Virtues of the Ipecacoanha Root must not be omitted in this Place, that Noble Specific in Dysenteric Disorders. This admirable Drug is not only Emetic, and Cathartic, but possess'd also of peculiarly astringent Properties; and the Exhibition of it in small Quantities, so as not to put it on exerting its Vomitive Agency in the Stomach, renders it a most powerful Alterative, and singularly efficacious in corrugating the diseased Fibres of the Intestines. For which Reason, Modern Practice orders two or three Grains of it in a Bole of Diascordium, or the like, to be taken successively every eight or ten Hours, along with some proper Julep, in these debilitating Circumstances. But this Method is not ^{to} be enter'd upon, till this Specific has been taken Emetically, without putting a Stop to the Distemper. As to this Clyster, it is to be injected warm, and to be repeated, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms. Being a Topical Remedy, it is often known to succeed, when all other Expedients,

Expedients, and Methods of procuring Relief, tried to very little purpose, have turn'd out entirely abortive.

The SOAP CLYSTER.

‘ Take Half an Ounce of soft Soap, and dissolve it in
‘ ten Ounces of warm Water.’

Soap is made by an Incorporation of Oil, or fat Substances, with Those of a different Nature, by the Mediation of a Lixivious Salt. This Composition, therefore, consisting of an Union of two Bodies of very opposite Textures, readily unites with the Fluids of any Kind: wherein by the Subtilty of its Parts, and the Roughness of its Salts, somewhat soften'd with Oil, it penetrates and deterges the most minute Passages. And, because such Alkalious Salts abound with fiery Particles in their Composition, it divides and rarifies the most obstinate and grumous Viscidities: on which score, it is devoted (as was before hinted) to obstructed Cases, particularly, to the Jaundice. Now, from being gifted with such strong, penetrating, and deterfive Powers, besides ridding the Bowels of their excessively concreted Contents, it may, perhaps, partly by its Stimulus on those very sensible Fibres, partly from its finest Particles being absorbed by the Intestinal Vessels, not a little contribute towards compassing the intended Purposes. In dry Gripes also, where the Faces are very inveterately retain'd, This, after sufficient Bleeding, and Inefficacy of Medicines taken in at the Mouth, may, perchance, determine them to an immediate Descent, and prevent an increased Inflammation, and a most fatal Catastrophe. It must be injected, like all other Remedies of this Tribe, warm.

The

lief, tried
y abative

dissolve it

ill, or fat So
by the Me
ofition, then
ies of very g
Fluids of m
Parts, and to
d with Oil, i
Passages. And
fiery Partic
arises the mol
which force, i
structed Cal
on being giv
terfive Pow
ively concre
its Stimul
from its fat
Vessels, and
the intest
the Facs in
sufficient Be
at the Mouth
an immen
mmation, and
ected, like d

D^r. Dover recommends this
Glyster of Turpentine, also a Large
Spoonfull of Balsam Capivi in a Glass
of White wine and Water, or any thing that
can contribute to lubricate the Internal
coats of the Urinary Passages, totally to avoid
all forcing Medicines.

Helikewise recommends the Inmoot Coals
of the Gizzard of Pidgeon finely Powderd to
Lunaticity of a Scruple night & Morning in
a Glass of W.^t Wine — he says An Ounce
of Ducksilver every Morn^g. for a Month
has Work'd Wonders.

Take Peach leaves dry'd
in the Sun when in Perfection made
into Tea is Beneficial as likewise
in the Gout

T
subil
and
mix'd
the Vi
A Seco
to mak
of itself
no Med
where t
terate C
from G
incident
der fuci
Euf. T
and relax
timate P
concreted
added, in
not be im
Occasion,
these Ex
perience,
of Success
jects the ob
ly inflames
lubricating
Oily Mix
all the Safe

The TURPENTINE CLYSTER.

- ‘ Take Ten Ounces of the Decoction of Camomile
 ‘ Flowers, Half an Ounce of Turpentine dissolved
 ‘ in the Yolk of an Egg, and Half an Ounce of
 ‘ Honey, mix These together, for a Clyster.’

Turpentine, abounding with warm, aromatic, and subtile Particles, might, perhaps, deterge too much, and even abrade the Fibrous Texture, were it not mix'd with the Yolk of an Egg, in order to take off from the Violence of it's Properties, and check its Activity. A Second Motive for thus mixing it, is to divide it, so as to make it easily unite with an aqueous Vehicle, which of itself it will not do. Thus managed, it is second to no Medicine in the World, as an Ingredient in a Clyster, where the Patient labours under an obstinate and inveterate Obstruction in the Kidneys, or Urinary Passages, from Gravel, and Sabulous Matter, frequently enough incident to those Parts. The above Prescription, under such Circumstances, often procures instantaneous Ease. The Decoction of Camomile Flowers is suppling and relaxing the distended Vessels, while the Terebinthinate Powers are solliciting them to discharge their concremented Contents. The Honey is not preposterously added, in order to forward either Intention. It may not be improper, perchance, to give a Caution, on this Occasion, against recurring to forcible Diuretics in these Exigencies; as it is confirm'd by frequent Experience, that such a hardy Practice, when destitute of Success, ever brings on an additional Pain, and subjects the obstructed Organs to the Hazard of being greatly inflamed. Whereas Medicines of a soft, emollient, lubricating Nature, such as Manna, for Example, and Oily Mixtures, will, in a competent Time, with all the Safety imaginable work the desired Effect.

The GARGLE.

- ‘ Take a Pint of Barley Water, and three Ounces of
 ‘ Honey : to which Add occasionally two Ounces
 ‘ of Vinegar, or two Drachms of the Spirit of Sal
 ‘ Armoniac, Mix for a Gargle.’

This Gargle is of the cool and deterging Kind. Its Drift is to cleanse and scour the Glands of the Mouth from the Phlegmatic Matter, that stuffs and swells them, and may be used at Discretion. As there is an Inflammation generally subsisting, where these Gargles are indicated, a Vein ought by all means to be open'd before their Administration : otherwise, thro' their fretting Quality, instead of assisting, they may turn out very vexatious, and even detrimental, to the Patient. Where the Mouth has white Specks, (which is no uncommon Thing in young Children,) Some of This may be rubb'd hard upon those Places with a Rag tied upon a Spoon, or Skewer.

Deterging is one Intention of Gargling : the other is That of softening and healing. Therefore, to render this little Dispensatory still more compleat, it may not, perhaps, be deem'd foreign to the present Scope, to have added a Formula of a Gargle of the smooth and mucilaginous Kind, under the Title of GARGARISMA LENIENS, or,

The LENIENT GARGLE.

- ‘ Take Half an Ounce of Linseed, and boil it till
 ‘ it is almost of the Consistence of a Syrup : then
 ‘ strain the Liquor, and add two Ounces of Ho-
 ‘ ney, for a Gargle.’

When the Mouth is sore, parch'd, and dry with
 a Fever, This is very useful to cool and supple
 the

A Good Gargle

Rx Infus Rosa $\text{℥} 3 \text{ij}$
 Acid Sulph. Dilut. $\text{℥} \text{ss}$
 for Gargarisma acidum

Decoct Album.

℞ pulv C. C. C. ℥ij

℞g. Font Libij

Boil to y^e consumption of 1/2
wth a crust of Bread and a
peice of Cinnamon in it and
Sweeten it wth fine loaf sugar.

The Above will be the Med
Decoct wth y^e Addition of Cochineal
q. s.

A Vulnerary Emulsion.

℞ Balm Gileaden: ℥ij

Vitelli Ovj M.

Ol Lin: sine Junc: ℥i

℞g. Ford. Libij

Vin Alb Libij M S. R.

This is an Admirable Medicine
in Al Distempers and Inward
Exulcerations of the Breasts.

the Parts
long as

Take t
Oun
for t
boilin
N. B. W
and fix I
Laxative

Medica
vient to y
with acrit
in all Sec
be used as
healing, a
Diluter in
with it, th
Manna an
Occasions
or an Indi

T

Take six
and In
ing W
it Ha

In too h
pompous as
In a Hectic
to the B
Astringenc
first Passag

the Parts; and ought to be retain'd for that End as long as conveniently it can.

The PECTORAL INFUSION.

- ‘ Take two Handfuls of Ground-Ivy Leaves, and two
 ‘ Ounces of Liquorice Roots, sliced; Infuse These
 ‘ for the Space of three Hours in a Gallon of
 ‘ boiling Barley Water: then strain for Use.’

N. B. With the Addition of six Ounces of Manna, and six Drachms of depurated Nitre, it becomes a Laxative and Diuretic Infusion.

Medicated Liquors of this Sort are made subservient to very good Purposes, where the Blood abounds with acrimonious Particles, and foreign Salts. Hence in all Scorbutic, or Consumptive, Habits, This may be used as a common Drink, being of a cooling, healing, and balsamic Nature. It is likewise a proper Diluter in Fevers, and carries this Advantage along with it, that it is not in the least costly. The adding Manna and Nitre to it renders it serviceable on other Occasions; wherever the Body is too much constipated, or an Indication presents itself of Diuretic Medicines.

The INFUSION of RED ROSES.

- ‘ Take six Drachms of the Conserve of Red Roses,
 ‘ and Infuse it for three Hours in three Pints of boiling Water: Strain it, and, when cold, add to
 ‘ it Half a Drachm of Oil of Vitriol.’

In too lax a State of the Solids, this Infusion, unpompous as it is, will display no contemptible Virtues. In a Heetical Flaccidity of the Fibres, it is an Assistant to the BARK; and, being endued with a Degree of Astringency, it will strengthen the Stomach, and first Passages, remove squeamish Nauseas, by conveying an

an agreeable Sensation to those Parts, and is not unsuccessful even in an Excess of the Menstrual Discharges in the Fair Sex. So that, perhaps, on a due Consideration, the Materials for this Rosaceous Infusion may be esteem'd hereafter Part of some of the best Furniture in a Lady's Closet. In Rheums also, and Defluxions, attendant on some Species of Colds, the Use of this Infusion will gradually purge up the relax'd Glands, and procure speedy Relief in those Symptoms with all imaginable Ease and Conveniency. A Draught of it to be taken three or four times a day.

THE COMMON JULEP.

- ‘ Take a Gallon of Spring Water, twelve Ounces of
 ‘ Spirituons Alexeterial Water, and two Ounces
 ‘ of Syrup of Orange-Peel. Mix for a Julep.’

The Simplicity of this Mixture, 'tis presumed, will be no Objection to it: since it will as substantially answer every Purpose of this Sort of Prescription, as One ten times more complicated and elaborate; the View of almost all Forms of this Nature being principally to make them a Vehicle for Powders, Boles, &c. (on which the real Stress is laid) and to wash them down.

THE CHALK JULEP.

- ‘ Take two Ounces of Prepared Chalk, an Ounce and
 ‘ a Half of Gum Arabic, four Ounces of fine
 ‘ Sugar, and pour on the whole a Gallon of boiling
 ‘ Water: then add two Ounces of Spirituous Cin-
 ‘ namon-Water.’

In Acidities of the Stomach, in a Strangury arising either from Blisters, or any other Cause, and in a fiery

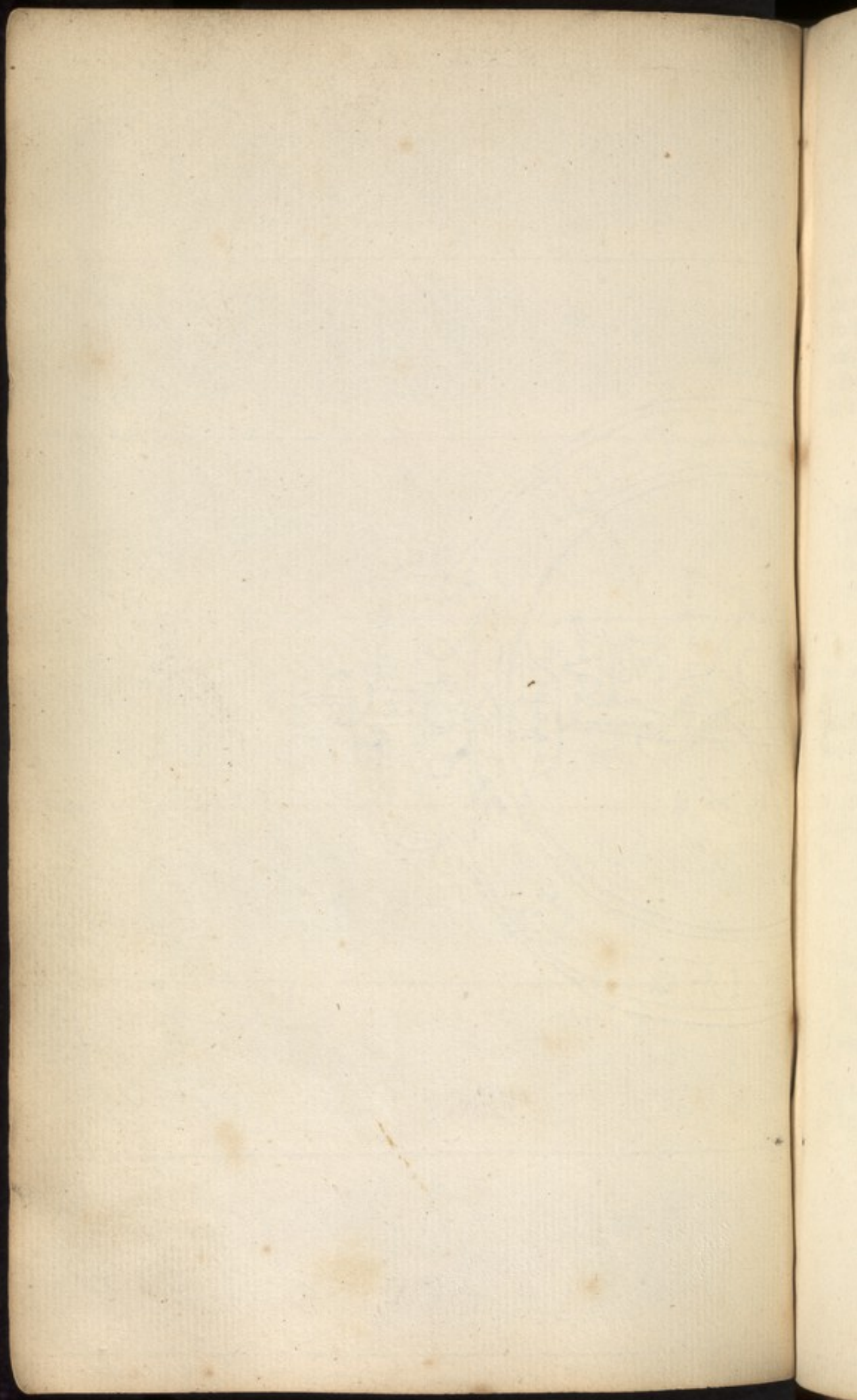
is not u
niffrual Di
s, on a de
ofaceous le
some of the
Rheuma de
ies of Cili
y purk a
Relief in this
Convent
four times

ive Ounce
two Ounc
a Julep

presumed, a
abundantly a
Prekripin
elaborate; d
re being pro
powders, B
and to re

an Ounce
Ounces of li
allon of boi
Spiritus Co

rangury and
use, and in



tery H
any, J
stance c
icles,
Ventric
inest P
Commo
Vital Fl
cured,
of Bleed
To be d

' Take
' Spir
' Out
' Jule

In a l
two. or
enally,
weak Ste
much str
will ever
of his Sic
Wedge a
go.

' Take a
' gar:
' of Sp
' name

The In
give Reli

fiery Heat of the Blood in Fevers, this Julep is a soft, easy, yet effectual Remedy. The alkaline Substance of the Calx obtunds and sheaths the acid Particles, whose sharp Points twinge and vellicate the Ventricular Fibres; and, from the Entrance of its finest Parts by the Lacteals into the Mass of Blood, the Commotion, raised by four foreign Corpuscles in that Vital Fluid, by degrees subsides, and the Patient is secured, with the concurring Help at the same time of Bleeding, against any higher Pitch of Inflammation. To be drank of at Discretion.

The DIAPHORETIC JULEP:

- ‘ Take a Quart of Spring Water, six Ounces of
- ‘ Spirituous Alexeterial Water with Vinegar, three
- ‘ Ounces of Syrup of Orange-Peel, and Mix for a
- ‘ Julep.’

In a Fever, where the Spirits are low, and flagging, two or three Spoonfuls of this Julep, taken occasionally, will supply a more proportion'd Relief to the weak Stomach of the Patient, than One composed of much stronger Materials. An experienced Practitioner will ever have an Eye to the particular Circumstances of his Sick; and no ways attempt drive the Medicinal Wedge a Stroke farther, than it will conveniently go.

The MUSK JULEP.

- ‘ Take a Drachm of Musk, and two Ounces of Su-
- ‘ gar: Rub them well together, and add ten Ounces
- ‘ of Spring Water, four Ounces of Spirituous Cin-
- ‘ namon-Water, and Mix for a Julep.’

The Intention of this Julep, as it stands here, is to give Relief in the Hiccups, that convulsive, and, in
some

some Circumstances, threatening Disorder of the Diaphragm. The Quantity to be taken is two or three Spoonfuls, on these Occasions.

Musk is reckon'd a great Cordial; and, from its Fragrancy and Volatility, must certainly be so, where it is not offensive by its Perfume. It has been frequently experienced of Service in several Hyfterical Complaints, both inwardly taken, and applied outwardly to the Navel. On which account, the Use of this Julep may be extended to that melancholy Affection of the Soul, VAPOURS: whenever this invidious Disorder spreads its shrouding Wings over the Charms of the Fair.

The VOLATILE JULEP.

‘ Take Half an Ounce of Volatile Salt of Hartshorn,
 ‘ three Pints of Spring Water, three Ounces of
 ‘ Spirituous Alexeterial Water, two Ounces of fine
 ‘ Sugar, and Mix for a Julep.’

The active Particles, with which this Julep is impregnated from the volatile Spirit of Hartshorn, will gently correspond with the Intentions of opening the obstructed Pores of the Skin, (that known Source of a Multiplicity of Disorders) and bringing on a most comfortable Moisture: an Effect so desirable, not only in downright Fevers, but whenever the Body, either from Fatigue, or Hard-Drinking, is become, as it were, jaded, and requires immediate Suppling and Relaxation, to furnish it, by Means of some such Method of Recruiting, with fresh Powers for brisk Action. On these Calls, a few Spoonfuls of this Julep, drank in Bed, and repeated at proper Intervals, will, without any Bustle, or Inconvenience, communicate to the Limbs and oppress'd Parts a most soothing Sensation; and remove, like a Charm, all Lassitude, Heat, and Tension of the Muscular Fibres,
 and

order of
is two

and, from
be so, who
has been to
ral Hydris
I applied
at, the U
sholy Affin
this invisi
er the Cam

7.

of Harlan
re Ounces
Ounces of

is July in
lartthorn, w
f opening
own Sour
g on a m
able, not
Body, e
become, a
Supplying
of some
vers for
infals of
pper Intern
ence, com
a most
rm, all La
ficular Fl
at

An Emollient Linctus

R Sperm Cati ℥ij
Sacch Alb. ℥ss
Syr. Bals. ℥ij M. S. A.

Another

R Con lynosb. ℥ss
Syr. Diacod
Ol. Amygd. D. an ℥ss
M

Another

R Sperm Cati ℥ss
Sacch Cand Alb ℥j
Syr. Bals. ℥ss M. S. A.

Another

R Bals Copavivæ ℥ij Vitelli q.s.
Sacch Cand Alb ℥ss
Ol lini S. F. ℥ss
Syr. papav Errat ℥ij
Althæ ℥i M. S. A.

The Above are all a little
Expectorate, and very Convenient
to be given, where ^{we} is an Indi-
cation of a binding Cough.

and Corporeal Texture, whatever. It is likewise very aptly prescribed along with Diaphoretic Powders, or Boles ; being What will powerfully assist the Views and projected Operation of those attenuating Medicines.

THE COMMON LAMBATIVE.

- ‘ Take three Ounces of Olive Oil, two Ounces of
 ‘ the White Syrup, Half an Ounce of the Conserve
 ‘ of Red Roses, Half a Drachm of Oil of Vitriol :
 ‘ Mix for a Lambative.’

There is often a great acrimonious Irritation accompanying a preternatural Relaxation of the Glands, so as to produce very troublesom and frequent Fits of Coughing. In which Case, this Mixture will be of double Service ; the Olive Oil obtunding the Sharpness of those stimulating Particles, while the Conserve of Roses and the Oil of Vitriol are guarding against Rheum, and Defluxions. A Spoonful of it to be taken on the Urgency of the Cough.

THE ANTI-EMETIC and FEBRIFUGE Mixture.

- ‘ Take two Drachms of Salt of Wormwood, three
 ‘ Ounces of Lemou-Juice, six Ounces of Spring
 ‘ Water, an Ounce of Spirituous Cinnamon-Water,
 ‘ and six Drachms of Syrup of Orange-Peel : Make
 ‘ a Mixture.’

This Composition was invented by the famous RIVERIUS, and long call'd after his Name. 'Tis an admirable Remedy in Vomitings ; and as sure a Relief in that Disorder of the Stomach, as the FRACAS-TORIAN Confection has been experienced to be in Loosenesses, from too lax a State of the Intestines. A
 Spoonful

ful of it is to be taken after every Provocation to vomit.

Nor is its Use confined within this Compass. 'Tis also of singular Service in Fevers, and mainly forwards a Diaphoresis. And, in regard of Intermittents, it will sometimes prevent a Return of the Paroxysm, when the BARK itself has fail'd. It's Dose, on those Occasions, is two or three Spoonfuls every four or six Hours.

THE ANTI-ASTHMATIC MIXTURE.

- ' Take two Ounces of Oxymel of Squills, four Ounces
- ' of Spring Water, two Ounces of Spirituous Cin-
- ' namon-Water, Make a Mixture.'

This Mixture is justly esteem'd for its Anti-Asthmatic Properties. It opens the Breast, (rarifying and thinning the viscid Cohesions in the Vessels,) and, of course, gives more Liberty of Breathing; deterging, at the same time, and cleansing the small Glands, and procuring a Passage for their Discharges. Bleeding should precede, and Blistering accompany, the Use of it. Two Spoonfuls are to be taken three or four times a Day.

THE ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

- ' Take an Ounce of the Electary of Scordium with
- ' Opium, twelve Ounces of Spring Water, three
- ' Ounces of Spirituous Cinnamon-Water, and make a Mixture.'

This is establish'd on a firm and ancient Basis, being deduced from a Prescription of FRACASTORIUS, a celebrated ITALIAN Physician. It is of excellent Service in all Fluxes whatsoever, and a great Strengthen-er both of the Stomach and Bowels. In its Influence upon those Discharges, the Opium has no small Share, as may easily be conceived from the Virtues of that famous

Provocat

Compak

mainly for
mittent, in
uroxylin, w
e, on thol
ery four

XTURE.

ills, four Ce
f Spiruous

or its Anti-
urifying and
) and, of co
deurgig, in
Glands, and

Bleeding b
e Use of it.
r times a D

TURE.

of Scordum
ng Water, t
Water, and

cient Bals,

CASTORIN

t is of ex
a great S
In its b
as no sm
e Virtues of

funous
every
But
an 18
twenty
secure
exhibi

The

'Tak
'D
'oc
'or

In a
Lower
cuation
Opiate
Medici
iffing
Irritatio
and the
Nature.

'Take
'Spir
'terio

When
Sleep an
to qualif
on the
Cardiac
Bed, wil
to the ha

(49)

famous Drug. Its Dose is a Spoonful or two after every Stool.

But, before entering on a Medicine of this Kind, an IPECACOANHA Vomit, or, at least five and twenty Grains of RHUBARB in a Bolus, should, to secure its successful Effects, by all means be previously exhibited.

The CAMPECHY, or LOGWOOD, MIXTURE.

- ‘ Take three Drachms of the Extract of Logwood,
- ‘ Dissolve it in six Ounces of Spring Water. Add
- ‘ occasionally thirty Drops of the Thebaic Tincture,
- ‘ or a Drachm of Roman Philonium.’

In all Fluxes, and preternatural Discharges of the Lower Belly, where Bleeding and other necessary Evacuations have preceded, This, from its Astringent and Opiate Endowments, will turn out a very serviceable Medicine; and put an effectual Stop to Disorders issuing from relax’d and diseased Vessels, allay their Irritation, and restore the Intestines to their due Tone, and the Exercise of the Province assign’d them by Nature. A Spoonful to be taken at proper Distances.

The PAREGORIC MIXTURE.

- ‘ Take three Ounces of Diacodium, six Ounces of
- ‘ Spring Water, two Ounces of Spirituous Alexe-
- ‘ terial Water, and Make a Mixture.’

Wherever Nature requires a grateful Return of Sleep and Rest, and a fresh Secretion of Vital Spirits, to qualify the Corporeal System for regularly carrying on the Animal Operations, four Spoonfuls of this Cardiac and Hypnotic Mixture, taken on going to Bed, will agreeably answer that End, without recurring to the hazardous Efficacy of stronger Opiates; which

demand the utmost Skill and Caution in their Administration. In a Fever likewise, in case of great Restlessness, a Spoonful of it may be given every three or four Hours, till the Patient sink into a gentle Slumber: which Management is generally attended with better Consequences, then where a full sleepy Dose is prescribed without such Circumspection.

THE PURGING MIXTURE.

‘ Take twelve Ounces of the Infusion of Sena, two
‘ Ounces of the Sena-Tincture, and make a Mixture.’

This Mixture is very easily prepared, and therefore very handy, on Occasions, where the Body calls for a Remedy of this Nature. It is cooling, as well as laxative, works its Passage thro’ the Bowels without any Gripping, or Disorder, and stands in need at the same time of no over strict Regimen. Three Ounces of it, drank early in the Morning, is a Dose proportion’d to most Constitutions: In the Piles, and all costive Dispositions of the Intestines, with any Spice of Inflammation, this mild Purgative is as beneficial, as hot, ALOETIC, Draffics are injurious: and will, notwithstanding its gentle way of exerting its Cathartic Faculties, with great Certainty perform its Operation.

THE ANTI-ASTHMATIC and ICTERIC PILLS.

‘ Take two Drachms of Gum Ammoniac, a Drachm of
‘ Squills in Powder, three Drachms of Castile Soap,
‘ and, with a sufficient Quantity of the White Syrup,
‘ of every Drachm of the whole Compound make
‘ ten Pills.’

The three respective Ingredients, that enter this Composition, are of a penetrating, attenuating, and deterging Nature; and, consequently, entirely accommodated

68

Dom. Dover's Astmatic Pills —
℞ Castor Oil 3j
Sal Martis 3ss Mats Pure q.s.
℞℞℞℞ x ex 3j Cap. iij Omni hora
Cochl in Sulap Sequent —

℞℞℞℞ Pulv;
— Aleget Sp. an 3iv
Syr. Croci 3j, M.

D. ff D. for Scurdice

℞ Turpeth Mineral q.s.
Cons Ros q.s. ℞℞℞℞ bis in heb-
domed Surrend Superbif Liqueur
Cujuslibet —

Intermed Die Cap.
3j ~~in ℞℞℞℞~~ ℞℞℞℞ Vitriol Myns in
℞℞℞℞ A. g. Font ter in die —

modated
Complain
and Vife
in a part
Fluids.
they are
Droplica
Mornine

' Take
' Qua
' Cole
' Let
' ly,
' form

This is
cious on
all Vific
But, as i
vent the
or, in ot
will be c
with the
Grains,

' Take t
' Hal
' of P
' of C
' Com

These
a very f

(51)

modated for the Removal of Asthmatic and Icteric Complaints, and all Diseases, derived from Grumes and Viscidities, that stuff up the Vessels, and prevent, in a particular Manner, a due Motion of the Nervous Fluids. From the Diuretic Quality of these Pills, they are likewise serviceable in Hypochondriacal and Dropical Disorders. Three of them to be taken Morning and Evening.

The LESSER PILL-COCHLEÆ.

- ‘ Take two Ounces of Socotorine Aloes, and a like
 ‘ Quantity of Scammony, an Ounce of the Pith of
 ‘ Coloquintida, two Drachms of Oil of Cloves.
 ‘ Let the dry Species be reduced to Powder separately,
 ‘ ly, the Oil mix’d among them, and the Whole
 ‘ form’d into a Mass with Syrup of Buckthorn.’

This is a good warm useful Purge, and very efficacious on many Occasions; particularly, in Colic Pains, all Viscidities, Watry Humours, and Flatulencies. But, as it is endued with pretty acrid Powers, to prevent the Membranes from being too much irritated, or, in other Words, to render its Operation milder, it will be convenient to mix a Grain or two of Opium with the Ingredients. Its Dose is five and twenty Grains, or Half a Drachm.

The DIURETIC PILLS.

- ‘ Take two Drachms of Squills, a Drachm and a
 ‘ Half of Aromatic Species, a Drachm of Balsam
 ‘ of Peru, and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup
 ‘ of Orange-Peel, of every Drachm of the whole
 ‘ Composition make ten Pills.’

These are effectually detergent, and, nevertheless, a very safe Diuretic: the Balsam of PERU being a

strong Bar against any immoderate Relaxation of the Renal Glands, and Urinary Vessels. This Balsam has been much celebrated for Asthmas, Phthisick, and Nephritic Pains, Obstructions of the Menfes, Weakness of the Stomach, and the Jaundice. The Blending the Squills with it in this Composition will considerably forward those Intentions. Two or three of these Pills are to be taken Morning and Evening, in Disorders, where Diuretics are indicated.

MERCURIAL PILLS.

‘ Take five Drachms of Quicksilver, two Drachms
 ‘ of Strasbourg Turpentine, and a Drachm and a
 ‘ Half of Rudius’s Extract, *Bale phry 3j.* —

First grind the Quicksilver with the Turpentine, till it appear no longer; then beat them up with the rest into a Mass. If the Turpentine chance to be too thick, it is to be thinn’d with a little Olive Oil.

Where-ever Mercurials are indicated, Pills from this Mass may be administered with great Prospect of Success; being second to no Form, wherein that Metallic Substance is wont to be exhibited. All Venereal Symptoms of the lesser Kind will infallibly yield to their powerful Efficacy; and in Scorbutic Habits they are known to produce advantageous Effects. They are peculiarly beneficial in Ulcerous Cases, and remarkably contribute to the Healing of those loathsome and obstinate Sores. Their Use is to be continued for some time: which may be done without running the least Hazard of incurring any Manner of Detriment whatever.

RUFUS’S PILLS.

‘ Take two Ounces of Socotorine Aloes, an Ounce of
 ‘ Myrrh, and an Ounce of Saffron. Make them
 ‘ into a Mass with Syrup of Saffron.’

This

70

Powder for y^e hartburn
℞ bret [℥]ss. Ocul Can: [℥]ss. [℥]ss. Sacch
Alb. an [℥]ij f. pulv. pro: 1 Dos.

Another

℞ b.c.c. [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
Bol Armen. an [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
bret [℥]ss.
Sacch Alb an [℥]ss. [℥]ss. f. pulvis

Powder to kill Worms

℞ Stann [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
Ethiop Min [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
Sacch Alb [℥]ss. [℥]ss. f. pulvis
Alter.

℞ pulv Coral.

Ethiop Min an [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
Crocus Ang. [℥]ss. [℥]ss. f. pulv

Powd^r to promote y^e Mens^{tr}ua
Discharges

℞ pulv Elib M^g [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
Sal Sues [℥]ss. [℥]ss.
Crocus Ang [℥]ss. [℥]ss. f. pulvis
Cap^r & vel bis in die cu
Vehiculo Com

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

This, f
els, and its
rank'd am
peculiarly
digestions;
frequently
Discharges,
Vessels) the
essential Cl
a Green-S
Mais is abo
moderate I
day, will,
Alterative
pleasantly relie

' Take the
' Drach
' a suffic
' Mals.'

From the
Property of
in most Fl
must be tak
necessary C
8c. Five
Evening.

The

' Take two
' and a

The war
Root rende
as a Sudorif

This, from its Warmth to the Stomach and Bowels, and its gentle Method of Working, is deservedly rank'd amongst Some of our best Purgatives. It is peculiarly made use of in cold Constitutions, and Indigestions; and, without any other Assistance, will frequently cure (by greatly promoting the Menstrual Discharges, and opening the Obstructions of the Uterine Vessels) that Mortal Enemy to Female Beauty, and essential Clog to all the native Vivacity of the Sex, a Green-Sickness. The Quantity to be taken of this Mass is about Half a Drachm. This Pill, given in moderate Doses, viz. four or five Grains three times a day, will, from a Cathartic, become a very good Alterative; and, continued for some time, will completely relieve the afore-mention'd Chlorotic Symptoms.

THE STYPTIC PILLS.

- ' Take three Drachms of burnt Alum in Powder, a
- ' Drachm of Dragon's-Blood powder'd, and, with
- ' a sufficient Quantity of White Syrup, Make a
- ' Mass.'

From the powerful Astringency and agglutinating Property of these Pills, they are successfully prescribed in most Fluxes and Hæmorrhages. But then, Care must be taken not to recur to their Use, without the necessary Caution, in regard of Bleeding, Purging, &c. Five of them may be taken Morning and Evening.

THE ANTI-EPILEPTIC POWDER.

- ' Take two Scruples of wild Valerian Root in Powder,
- ' and a Scruple of Cinnabar of Antimony, Mix.'

The warm and aromatic Qualities of the Valerian Root render it useful in many Intentions. Its Efficacy, as a Sudorific, is supported by the Testimony both of the

the antient and present Practice. This Root is also deterfive, and diuretic, and good in all Obstructions of the Viscera. In Hysterical and Convulsive Cases, where the Spirits are hurried on with great Impetuosity, it will sometimes do Wonders. And in Nervous Complaints, particularly Those of the Epileptic Kind, it has few Equals. The Mixing this Antimonial Preparation with it forwards the Exertion of its Virtues ; and constitutes a most excellent Powder, to be taken Night and Morning.

MINDERERUS'S SPIRIT.

Take any Quantity of Volatile Sal Ammoniac, and Distill'd Vinegar, as will sufficiently impregnate it. When it is subsided, pour it off.

A Few Drops of this Medicine, taken in Bed and repeated a while after, in some warm Liquid, will raise a gentle Breathing Sweat ; and, consequently, be serviceable in Pains of the Limbs, and Stiffnesses, derived either from Catching Cold, or Fatigue. And these Drops may also be successfully used (exhibited in the like Manner) in Fevers : where Nature, from a prevailing Coagulum in the Blood, is too languid of herself to throw off the Oppression she labours under.

THE Milder BLUE UNGUENT.

Take three Pounds of tried Hog's-Lard, a Pound of Quicksilver, Half an Ounce of Turpentine. Rub the Quicksilver in a Mortar with the Turpentine, till it disappears : then Add by degrees the Lard warm'd, and Mix them diligently.

This Ointment, if liberally applied, will answer all the Intentions of the stronger Unguent, and effectually raise a Salivation. It is frequently used by way of Friction upon the Legs only ; and will prove an adequate

Powder Against Bruises

72

$\mathcal{R}$ Bol Armen
Sang Dragon an $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
Mumia $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
Sperm latr $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
pulv. Mhej. $\mathcal{Z}\text{ss}$ M f pulvis
Dose from $\mathcal{Z}\text{ss}$ to a $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$.

A Powder to provoke Delivery

$\mathcal{R}$ Cinnamon
Croci ang. an $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
Borax $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$ M f Pulv:
Dose from $\mathcal{Z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$.

A purging powder Ag. $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$ Worms

$\mathcal{R}$ pulv. Sem. Santon $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
Corallin
Mechoan an $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
Mercur. Dulcis $\mathcal{Z}\text{ijss}$
Resin Jalap $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$
pulv. Anisi $\mathcal{Z}\text{ijss}$
Sacch. Alb $\mathcal{Z}\text{ss}$ M f Pulvis
Dose from $\text{gr}^{\circ}\text{xv}$ to $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$.

Plaster for y^e Breasts

R Sperm Cat $\mathfrak{z}$
Cera Alb $\mathfrak{z}$ ij
Gall Colet $\mathfrak{z}$ ss M. s. a.

This is Much Recommended in
Uneasiness from Curdled Milk
it gently Mollifies y^e Swelling

Plaster ag^t Worms.

R pulv Aloes Succot $\mathfrak{z}$ i
Colocynth
Myrrhe an $\mathfrak{z}$ ij
Hol Sabina
Ruta
Absinth
Tansey
Wall Nut
Bryon
Cera ~~Alb~~ Flav $\mathfrak{z}$
Resin an $\mathfrak{z}$ ij
Ol Ruta $\mathfrak{z}$ ij M. S. A.

This is Ordred to be spread thick
on Leather and apply'd broad
to y^e Belly, and to Children it
will become gently Cathartic
and assist to destroy y^e slime
that Breeds y^e Worms.

quate Remedy for Venereal Complaints, that have not taken too inveterate a Root, by rubbing in Half a Drachm of it every Night, and, in some Constitutions, by repeating the Application only once in eight and forty Hours. It must be accompanied with gentle Purging twice a Week; or oftner, in case the Mouth begins to be Sore. It is likewise an establish'd Practice to anoint with it all the Length of the Urethra, in a Cordee from a Gonorrhæa: which painful Symptom it very rarely fails to abate.

The DIGESTIVE UNGUENT.

- ' Take Half a Pound of the Yellow, and a like Quantity of the Black, Basilicon, four Ounces of the Balsam of Turpentine, and mix for an Ointment.'

This is a good Prescription for effecting the Purpose specified in the Title; and may be render'd warmer by an additional Quantity of the Balsam, or of Oil, of Turpentine, in Cases that call for a more powerful Digestive. As the Yellow Basilicon, in the Dispensatory of the COLLEGE, is more a Plaster, than an Ointment, it will be necessary to add an Ounce more of Oil to every four Ounces of the whole Composition; in order to reduce it to a proper Consistence for Medicines of that Denomination.

The OPHTHALMIC UNGUENT.

- ' Take an Ounce of prepared Tutty, two Scruples of Lapis Hæmatites prepared, twelve Grains of the best Aloes, and four Grains of prepared Pearl. Put them into a Porphyry, or Marble, Mortar, and rub them with a Pestle of the same Stone very carefully, with a sufficient Quantity of Viper's Grease, or Fat, to make a Liniment.'

For

For the Communication of this excellent Medicine we are indebted to that Great and Good Man, so long and so eminently deserving of the Publick, Sir HANS SLOANE. This is peculiarly consecrated to diseased Eyes, and will effectually cure the Inflammations of those Organs; and remove even Films and Excrescencies on the Cornea. It is to be applied with a small Hair-Pencil, the Eye winking, or a little open'd. Bleeding, and Blistering in the Neck and behind the Ears, with Issues between the Shoulders, during the Use of it, will help to promote its Efficacy.

THE PSORICK UNGUENT.

‘ Take four Ounces of crude Brimstone, two Drachms
‘ of Sal Ammoniac finely powder'd, and, with a
‘ sufficient Quantity of Hog's-Lard, work it up into
‘ an Ointment.’

In those Cutaneous Eruptions, term'd the ITCH, This Ointment, rubb'd in well on the Parts affected, will be attended with the desired Success, tho' the Disorder be never so inveterate; and, for Ease, Safety, and Expedition, gives Place to no Application whatever, that can be made use of in order to remove that known Bane of Society, and interruptedly-vexatious Sensation. Physick ought to accompany the Uñction, and Bleeding to precede it.

Tho' This, and the foregoing Unguent, be not a Part of the Original Pharmacopœia; yet, as the Uses of them are of a pretty extensive Nature, it is presumed the Insertion of them will not give any Offence to the Gentlemen, who had the the Honour of Compiling it.

Imp. l. cera, Alb.

℞ Ol Olive ℥iv

Cera Alb ℥iv

Sperm Cat 3℥ M. S. R.

The Above is a good and Nice
pockett plaster

Dom: Doveris' E Lot for y^e Itch

℞ Aq. hart lbij.

Quis Sublimat 3j

Crem Tart 3℥ Lotio

Whitfid Omani Root 43. Vices

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Invoice

A. Q. Cinn
Balam.

Conserv. Rol
Cort. Peruvia
Ejusder
Colonel. p. 1
Cascarid. P
Castic. Com
Luni
Cem. Tarta
Cote p. p. t
Defur. Leni
E. Sc
Ther
Elix. Vitriol.
Implastr. Ad
At
Co
Ve
Introct. The
Fur. Chamæ
Sulphur.
Fol. Sene
Gum. Aral
Cam
Mercur. Præ
U. Olivar.
Terebin
Vitriol.
Fil. ex Coloc
Polv. Contra
Rad. Jalap. I

Invoice of a Pair of Regimental Chests.

	lb.	3.
A Q. Cinnam. Spirituos.	8	
Balsam. Copaiva	1	
Locatelli	1	
Terebinthin.	1	
Traumatic.	8	
Conserv. Rosar. Rubr.	1	
Cort. Peruvian.	1	
Ejusdem Pulv.		
Calomel. p. p. t.	8	
Cantharid. P.	4	
Cautic: Commun.	2	
Lunar.	6	
Crem. Tartar. P.	2	
Cretæ p. p. t.	4	
Electar. Lenitiv.	2	
E Scordio	3	
Theriac. Androm.	2	
Elix. Vitriol. Acid.	8	
Emplastr. Adhæsiv:	1	
Attrahent.	2	
Commun.	2	
Vesicator.	1	
Extract. Thebaic.	3	
Flor. Chamæmel.	1	
Sulphur.	2	
Fol. Senæ	1	
Gumm. Arabic.	1	
Camphor.	4	
Mercur. Præcipitat. R.	8	
Ol. Olivar.	2	
Terebinth. Æther.	2	
Vitriol.	4	
Pil. ex Colocynth. cum Aloë	1	
Pulv. Contrayery. Comp.	1	8
Rad. Jalap. P.	1	

K

Rad.

Rad. Ipecacoanh. P.	—	—	lb.	3.
Rhabarb.	—	—		8
Sal. Absinth.	—	—	1	
Mirabil. Glauber.	—	—	2	4
Nitr. Purificat.	—	—	2	
Spir. C. C. <i>per se</i>	—	—		8
Vin. Rectificat.	—	—	2	
Succ. Liquorit.	—	—	2	
Tartar. Emetic.	—	—		2
Tinctur. Myrrh. S.	—	—	1	
Senæ	—	—	2	
Thebaic.	—	—		4
Vitriol. Roman.	—	—		4
Unguent. Basilic. Flav.	—	—	1	
Cærul.	—	—	1	
Digestiv.	—	—	1	
De Lap. Calamin.	—	—	1	

M A T E R I A L S.

A BOX with Scales and Weights

Two Tin Panakins

Two small Syringes

A Bolus Knife

A Bolus Tile

A Spatula

Old Sheets No. 4.

Skins of Leather No. 6.

Clyster-Pipes No. 4.

Bladders No. 6.

Fine Towe

Thread,

Tape broad and narrow

Vials and Corks

Pots and Pill-Boxes

Passeboards

Sponges

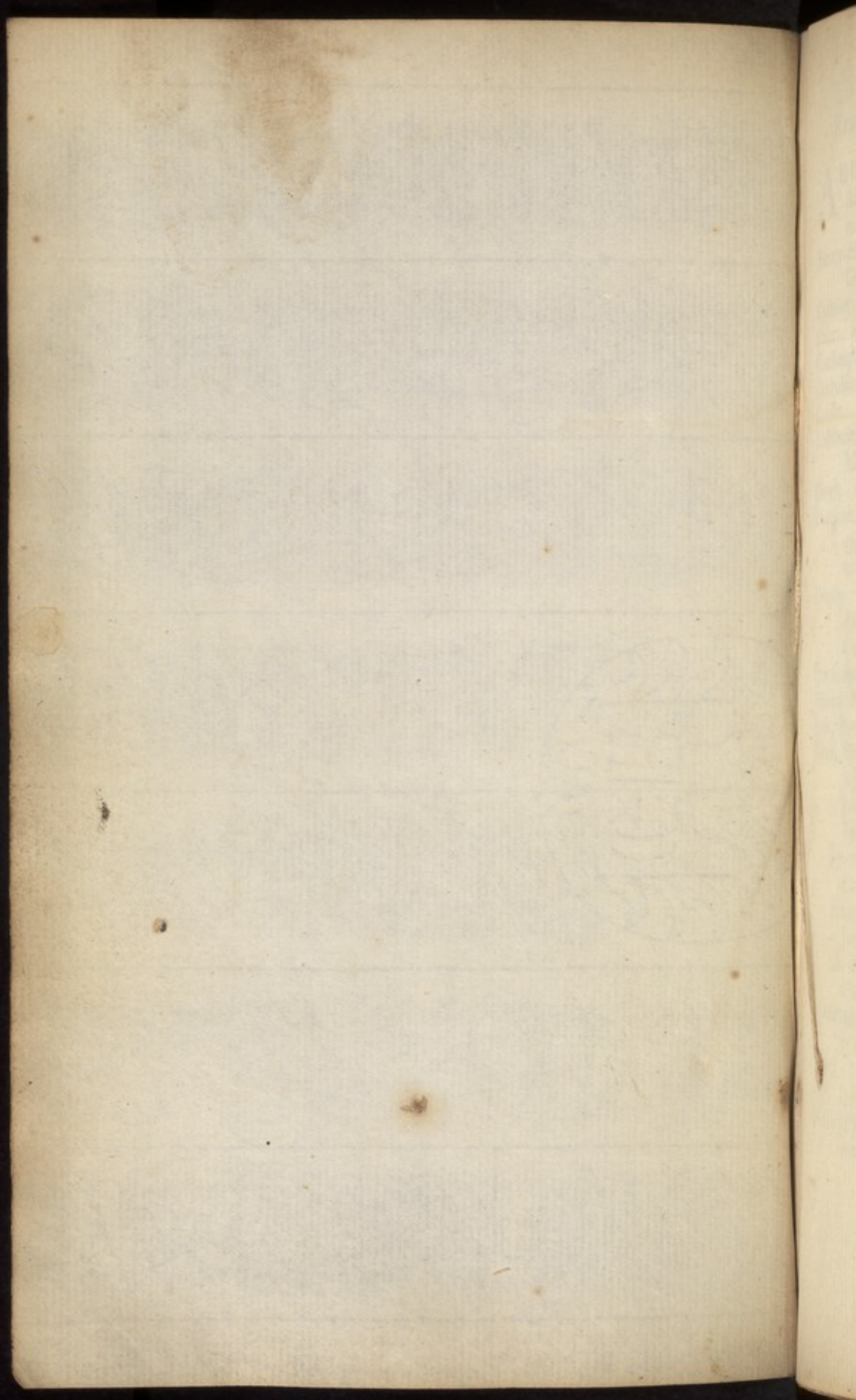
Paper

The

The I N D E X.

B O L E, Anti-Dysenteric,	Page 23
Cataplasm of Mustard-Seed,	24
Clyster, Anti-Dysenteric,	39
Common,	38
Saponaceous,	40
Turpentine,	41
Collyrium, Vitriolic,	23
Decoction, Anti-Emetic and Febrifuge,	24
Peruvian,	25
Snake-Root,	<i>ib.</i>
Electary, Alexeterial,	26
Anti-Hydropic,	30
Anti-Icteric,	31
Anti-Rheumatic,	33
Astringent,	26
Balsamic,	27
Diaphoretic,	<i>ib.</i>
for a Diarrhæa,	32
for a virulent Gonorrhæa,	27
for a Gonorrhæa, after the Inflammation,	28
Hæmorrhoidal,	29
Jalap,	31
Peruvian,	32
Stomachic, and Anti-Scorbutic,	34
Sudorific,	<i>ib.</i>
Emplaster, Blistering,	37
Common,	36
Sticking,	<i>ib.</i>
Drawing,	35
Emulsion, Oily,	38
Gargle,	42
Lenient,	<i>ib.</i>
Infusion, Pectoral,	43
Red Roses,	<i>ib.</i>

Julep, Common,	44
Chalk,	<i>ib.</i>
Diaphoretic,	45
Musk,	<i>ib.</i>
Volatile,	46
Lambative, Common,	47
Mixture, Anti-Asthmatic,	48
Anti-Emetic and Febrifuge,	47
Astringent,	48
Campechy, or Logwood,	49
Parogoric,	<i>ib.</i>
Purging,	50
Pills, Anti-Asthmatic and Icteric,	<i>ib.</i>
Cochiaë the Lesser,	51
Diuretic,	<i>ib.</i>
Mercurial,	52
Rufus's,	<i>ib.</i>
Styptic,	53
Powder, Anti-Epileptic,	<i>ib.</i>
Spirit, Mindererus's,	54
Unguent, the Milder Blue,	<i>ib.</i>
Digestive,	55
Ophthalmic,	<i>ib.</i>
Pforic, or against the Itch,	56



An IN
Rem

A GU
Aff
mar

Bloody-Flu
Chy

Cachexy.

Colic. Su

Consumpti

Convulsion

Cordee. 1

Costiveness

Ma

Cough. B

Diarrhea.

ry,

ture

Droopy.

Ant

Coc

Dry Gripes

Epileptic Fi

Eyes, Sore,

Fever, Hea

Infl

fufic

Em

Interm

Elec

Maliga

Jul

On the

Bliff

Gotorrhiza

ry 6

Grovel. T

Infu

Grav-Sicke

Ston

79

An INDEX of DISEASES, with Remedies for their respective Cures.

- A** GUE. Peruvian Decoction, Peruvian Electary.
- Asthma. Anti-Asthmatic Mixture, Anti-Asthmatic and Icteric Pills, Diuretic Pills.
- Bloody-Flux. Anti-Dysenteric Bolus, Anti-Dysenteric Clyster, Astringent Electary.
- Cachexy. Jalap Electary.
- Colic. Sudorific Electary, Lesser Pill Cochizæ.
- Consumption. Pectoral Infusion.
- Convulsions. Epileptic Powder.
- Cordee. Milder Blue Unguent.
- Costiveness. Common Clyster, Pectoral Infusion with Manna, Purging Mixture.
- Cough. Balsamic Electary, Emulsion, Lambative.
- Diarrhæa. Anti-Dysenteric Bolus, Astringent Electary, Electary for a Diarrhæa, Astringent Mixture.
- Dropsey. Anti-Hydropic Electary, Jalap Electary, Anti-Asthmatic and Icteric Pills, Lesser Pill Cochizæ.
- Dry Gripes. Soap Clyster.
- Epileptic Fits. Epileptic Powder.
- Eyes, Sore, &c. Ophthalmic Unguent.
- Fever, Hætic. Infusion of Red Roses.
- Inflammatory. Common Clyster, Pectoral Infusion, Chalk Julep, Diaphoretic Julep, Anti-Emetic and Febrifuge Mixture.
- Intermittent. Peruvian Decoction, Peruvian Electary, Anti-Emetic and Febrifuge Mixture.
- Malignant. Decoction of Snake-root, Volatile Julep, Blistering Plaster.
- On the Spirits. Sudorific Electary, Volatile Julep, Blistering Plaster.
- Gonorrhæa. Electary for a virulent Gonorrhæa, Electary for a Gonorrhæa after the Inflammation.
- Gravel. Turpentine Clyster, Oily Emulsion, Pectoral Infusion with Manna.
- Green-Sickness. Icteric Electary with Filings of Steel, Stomachic and Scorbutic Electary, Rufus's Pills.
- Hæmorrhage.

- Hæmorrhage. Styptic Pills.
- Heartburn. Chalk Julep.
- Hiccups. Musk Julep.
- Hypo. Anti-Asthmatic and Icteric Pills.
- Hysterics. Musk Julep, Epileptic Powder.
- Jaundice. Soap Clyster, Anti-Icteric Electary, Anti-Asthmatic and Icteric Pills, Diuretic Pills.
- Indigestion. Stomachic and Anti-Scorbutic Electary, Rufus's Pills.
- Itch. Psoric Ungent.
- Lungs inflamed. Oily Emulsion, Pectoral Infusion, Chalk Julep.
- Menfes, to promote. Stomachic and Scorbutic Electary, Diuretic Pills, Rufus's Pills.
- to restrain. Astringent Electary, Infusion of Red Roses.
- Nephritic Pains. Turpentine Clyster, Oily Emulsion, Diuretic Pills.
- Pains in the Limbs. Mindererus's Spirit.
- Paralytic Numbness. Catapasm of Mustard-Seed.
- Phthisick. Diuretic Pills.
- Piles. Hæmorrhoidal Electary, Purgine Mixture.
- Restlessness. Sudorific Electary, Paregoric Mixture.
- Rheumatism. Anti-Rheumatic Electary, Volatile Julep.
- Rheum and Defluations. Balsamic Electary, Infusion of Red Roses, Common Lambative.
- Scurvy. Stomachic and Anti-Scorbutic Electary, Pectoral Infusion.
- Sore Throat. Lenient Gargle.
- Stiffness in the Limbs. Mindererus's Spirit.
- Strangury. Chalk Julep.
- Vapours. Musk Julep, Volatile Julep.
- Venereal Symptoms. Mercurial Pills.
- Ulcers. Mercurial Pills.
- Vomiting. Anti-Emetic and Febrifuge Decoction, Anti-Emetic and Febrifuge Mixture.
- Weakness of the Stomach. Diuretic Pills.
- White Specks of the Mouth in young Children. Gargle.
- Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. Lesser Pill Cochiae.

80

In Violent pain in y^e side
first Bleed

Then Administer y^e following.

R Ol Lini sine Igne Zij Sy. de
gratio Althae an Zi Flos
Sulph. Zij Sacch Albiss Zij
M J. Linct. Capt. Cochl i
6th quaq. hora Superbis Cochl
in Decoct. putoral

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

11 The
and
in
To
Water

Rep
Mo
To

co
D
an
Take
all
High

81

(1) The following is an exact Method of curing a Violent Gonorrhoea in all its Stages

To Remove y^e Pain in Making Water take as follows

Sal. prunella 3ss
Sacc. Saturni ʒ. v.
in Coct. i. Aq. Florid.
bibat 3x a omni Mane
bis vel iij in Dy. Altho
3i per aures

Repeat y^e Above every Morn except y^e Morn: y^e take y^e Physick

a fomentation

To Remove y^e Erection or Cordes

R Sac. se Vaccin.
Aq. Ros Ruber 3i
Sacc Saturni ʒ. v. 3ss
M. f. f. om.

Use y^e above foment y^e y^e Penis and Glands

Take y^e following Atrophodisac pills. till all symptoms disappear, y^e is, four every Night going to bed.

R Argent. Viv. 3ij
Serebinth Ven ʒ. s.
Gum guaiac 3ss
Pill. Nudis 3i
Extract Glyciridinag
Com: 3i & Pill xxiv

R. Elect. Linitiv.
Bals. Copavie an 3;
Pulv Jalap
Creon: Tart an 3ij
Sal prunell 3i M
f. Elect. — —

In Order to put a Stop to y^r. Humming
y^r. sooner, make use of y^r. following
Injection. R^x Trochis. Aeb. Ras. Zij.

℞ Trochis. Alb. Nas. ℥ij
Camphor. ʒi. Solv. in
aq. Ford. ℥xij pro Inj.

The following Represents a Man
with a chancre on his Glans

℞ pill ex duobus 3℥
balomel ʒ. ʳ. v.
Opobals. ʒ. v. M℞ pill.
M. ʳ. iv

Apply y^e following Ung.^t to y^e Shankles

R^x Hydrargyr. ʒi
Jerebinth Veni. ʒss
M^d f^t Ung^t. —

3/

And when y^e bad symptoms disappears
Make Use of y^e Electuary and
Injection as before Mention'd (page 2)

To Cure y^e Crystallines w^h happen
on y^e foreskin by Immoderate Coition
or two Unfittness of y^e p^{ts} of Gene-
ration

R^x Aq. Calcis ʒij
Spt. Vini Gall: ʒij
M^d S^c Yomentatoo

Repeat y^e Above three times a day
Made Warm for 6. days and if y^e
Do not disappear, to y^e Above add of
Roman Vitriol halfe an Ounce Dissolv'd
and foment as before

This is a man with Shankers on
on his Glans, together with a paraphimosis
y^e is his Glans cover'd wth his fore-
skin, and can't be Uncover'd, to the mid^d
y^e, take following Cataplasma, and
Apply it warm to y^e part twice a day,
till it becomes pliable.

R^x Rad. Althea, Lili^o Alb. ʒij
Folior Malv Mercur: an M^d.
Coquant ad Mollition quibus
Costus is add^d
Farina tritici
Hord. an ʒij
Butyr recent
Squedula gallina an ʒij
℞ Chamomel ʒss of Cataplas

4/ Drink plentifully of this ptisane and
refrain from Liquors and salt and high season
meat.

Take Marshmallows, dandelion
paraty of y^e. Wall Violet leaves
of each a handfull poppy seed
1 ounce boiled in four Quarts
of Water to three, strain it
and to every Quart put ℥i
of Sal prunella

Now when I am got to y^e. Shankers I
apply y^e. following Ungt. spread on y^e.
softest Leather renewed once a day Sunef:
fully till perfectly Cured

R^y Hydragyr ℥i.

Serebinth Ven. q. s.

M^o. f. Ungt.

Now you must take 5 of my Antiphrodisiac
piles every second Night or 5 of y^e. follow:

R^y & Crud: in suc. Limon Extinct.

Gum Guaiacae an ℥ij

Diagrid ℥i

Serebinth Ven: q. s. f. Massa

pill Cicer Magnitudin:

Where a soreness of y^e. privities, of a Woman,
and a swelling there, together wth Shankers
on y^e. Caruncles, w^{ch} is known by y^e. pain
in y^e. Discharge of Urine, which is called
ptymosis. The proper Medicines in y^e. first
place is to Apply y^e. Cataplasma that

5 / is Mentioned (page 3) Chanz'd twice a
 Day. and to drink plentifully of y.
 ptisan (page 4) y.ⁿ Apply y.ⁿ Ungt.
 (page 4) to y.ⁿ Shanker, pro re nata,
 and take y.ⁿ pills or y.ⁿ following —

R^x Calomel ℥ss
 Confect. Fraxeos. ʒss
 w^h y.ⁿ may take at Night and y.ⁿ follow
 ing in y.ⁿ Morn: — — — — —

R^x Infus: rose ʒij
 Syⁿ Mos Solut de Rham ʒij
 Crem Tart ʒi M^o fhaust.
 Repeat y.ⁿ Above three or four times
 Letting a day Intervene between
 each. — — — — —

When y.ⁿ Inflammation is partly
 over, take y.ⁿ following Electary, y.ⁿ begins
 of a Nutmeg at a time, pro re nata

R^x Elect Lenuitio.
 Bals Copariva an ʒss
 Pulv Mhei ʒss
 M^o f Elect — — — — —

and Make use of y.ⁿ following Injection

R^x Troch. Alb. Mas ʒss
 Lap Calamin Subtill. an ʒi
 Pulv Ter. Japon ʒss
 Aq Mos ʒxij. M^o pro

Injectione tempora usūs vitrum Agitando.

6) The following Indicates a man whose
Constitution was Ruin'd by y.^e too
plentifully Exhibiting of Mercury.
You must drink a Quart of the
following Decoction every Morning for
Ten days

R Rad Althe 3iv

Malv. 3i

Fol. Acetos p. ls
Hord Mund

Sem. pap. Alb. an 3ij

Coq. in Ag. Fontan 3x

ad Tertias sub finem addend Rad Liquor 3i.

After you have done taking this, take
y.^e following bolus once every third day
at Night going to bed.

Now Make use of y.^e following Injection

R Jerebinth Ven 3ij Viteli ovi 9s
Incorporatur Ol. Lini 3i
Spotea Infund. in Ag Hord 3x
pro Injectione

This do which will finish
your Cures.

84
7/ A Slight Gonorrhea where no Symptoms
indicates, only a Little Running take
y^e following Decoction

R^x Aq. Floid. ℥ij
S^y. Alth^a 3ij
Sal prunella 5i

Drink plentifully for four or five days
then y^e even, take a dose of my pills
and every third day to three doses.

(y^e is at Night going to bed) —
or y^e may take y^e bolus —

Cap.
R^x ~~Casa~~ Recent Extract. 3ss
Puls Mad. Rheb. el 3ss
Calomel gr. xvj — My Bolus —

Make Use of y^e following Injection

R^x Alabaster
Lithargi Aurⁱ
Sal sat Sarcocol Albar 5i

Puls. & miscant in decoct Sulfur, & plant
℥i pro injectione — — —

The following is a preservative from
y^e Infection; from an Infected m.
Take Clean Linen dip in y^e Decoc
and Wash y^e prepuces and put a
Dossil of Lint in y^e Urethra after y^e
Cotion wth her — — —

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the main page]

Q. D.
R. B.

These
will
of
pro

An
R. Gra.
Cae
An
Lo

W.
Ju
W.
Lig
Co

A Drink to Stop a Looseness

R. Bol Armen ʒj

Crat Mol. ʒij Coq. in Aq

Font. ʒij. Colet ʒxxxvj

cuj adde Elect e' scord ʒss

Aq Cinam ʒ. Syf. Cydon:

Mos Sic an ʒij. Mj Dec.

There is but few Loosenesses but yf.
will yield to a constant Use
of this about ʒiv to be taken
pro re nata.

An Aromat Bitter Decoction

R. Rad Gentian ʒij

Calamus Aromat

Angelica an ʒj

Tol Centaur

— Rom: Absinth an ʒj: ij

sem Coriand ʒss.

Just simmer in a pint of
Water and to yf. Strain'd
Liquor ad Aq. Gent. ʒiv.

Cap. ʒ. haust hora Medicam

W
A
and
of
and
and
Am
Dist
Syst
the
free
Mat
in
that
Dist
In
In
is
Vase

86

What a fever is.

A Fever is an inordinate Motion
and too great an Effervescence of
y^e. Blood, attended wth cold first,
and afterwards wth heat, thirst,
and other Symptoms, whereby y^e.
Animal Economy is variously
Disturbed; or according to Dr.
Sydenham, a fever is Nothing
else but y^e. Effort of Nature to
free her self of some Morbific
Matter w^{ch} she finds Injurious
in Order to Establish a better health.

The Learned Boerhaave says
that a Fever is the most frequent
Distemper that happens, an
Inseparable Companion of
Inflammations of all kinds, &
is ever attended wth a manifold
Variety of Symptoms.

The General Cure of
of Fevers is Summarily Com=
prehended in Consulting of Strength
of Nature, in Correcting and Disch=
arging Acrimony from of Blood,
in Dissolving gross humours,
and Expelling them and in Mit=
igating of Symptoms: and if
we perceive of Symptoms to Run
high, and Nature to grow Exorbitant,
we Moderate it by Enjoining
Abstinence, a slender Cooling diet,
Drinking Tepid water a little
Acidulated, Bleeding, Cooling
Clysters, &c. but if Nature seems
to be too Sluggish, she is too
Stagnant Excited by Cordials
Aromatics, and Volatiles &c.

The Cause of a Fever According to
Hippocrates is not heat alone
but heat and Bitterness, heat and
Acidity, heat and Saltness, and Innum=
erable other combinations in of Blood,

A Rule of Diet

By How much y^e more Acute a fever is,
by so much y^e more Sparing and
Slender y^e Diet should be; for in
fevers, tho' y^e live many Days with-
out eating any thing, it is so much
y^e better; for no one ever starv'd to
Death in a fever, but rather upon
eating and Drinking y^e fever would
be Exasperated, because in taking
of food y^e Appetite prescribed y^e
Rules, y^e Quantity & Quality and
y^e time — — — — —

The Most Natural and
General Division of fevers is into
Essential and Symptomatick —

An Essential fever is such
whose primary cause lies in y^e
Blood it self. — — — — —

A Symptomatick fever is
a Secondary one w.^h does not sub-
sist of its self but owes its
Original to some particular,
Inflammation &c — — — — —

An Essential Fever is Divided into
a Diary or Ephemera, a Continual,
Continent or Remitting, and an
Intermitting Fever.

A Diary or Ephemera so called
by y^e Greeks is y^e Least Compound
of Continual Fevers, w^h doth Begin,
Increase, Arise at its height, and
Decline in y^e space of 24 hours.
It is occasion'd by Overheating w^h
Work, &c, or by some Error committed
in y^e Six Nohnatural, The Cure is
perform'd. by Abstinence, Rest, and
Diluting, but if it continues several
Days it is Continual or Putrid Fever,
it chiefly Requires Bleeding and
a Cooling Diet and Medicine.

A Continual Putrid fever, call'd
by y^e Greeks, Synochos, y^e which is
Continual w^hout any Distinct
Paroxysms, or Remission, But for
many Day continues, of this kind
are Malignant Fevers protential
Fever and y^e plague itself.

The Cause is it proceeds from
Slight Inflammations Obstructions
of y^e Bowels, a Constriction of y^e pores
of y^e Skin, a Stoppage of Almost

88

all of Capillary Vessels and a very sharp
acrimony in y^e fluids

It is known by an Intense heat
when to y^e touch of y^e finger or hand,
by a pulse not only feverish, but
at y^e same time unequal and
Inordinate; a thick, y^el^low Turbid Urine,
and Crude without any sediment;
from a hot and Sanguine Constitution
age & Complexion.

Continual putrid fevers commonly
require Bleeding in y^e beginning.
According to y^e Strength & Constitution
of y^e Patient; but Malignant, and
Intermittent fevers seldom admit
of it, as to y^e Cure or Mitigation
of y^e symptoms you must Dilute
plentifully wth Subacid Liquors and
take such Medicines as assist
putrification such as y^e Juice of Lemons
and Sal Abromth made into draughts

There is likewise a spurious
kind of Remitting fever w^h is
attended wth outrageous symptoms
of y^e Nervous kind Immitating
Rhumat. pleurisy Cholick &c

Of a Burning Fever.

In a Burning fever with a most heat
dryness of y^e whole skin, of y^e Nostrils
Ears, Mouth and Tongue, Respiration
is thick, difficult, and Quick; y^e
Tongue dry, yellow, black, Rough and
Burnt up. Draught unquenchable.
Nauseating, Vomiting, Anguish,
great Weariness, Little Cough, Shivering
Convulsions &c.

The Drink should cool, and subacid,
and Tepid with juice of Lemons, &c.
And Bleed if there is signs of a
Plethora.

Of Malignant Fevers.

The first sign of a Malignant ^{Fever}
is a Remarkable Loss of strength
on a sudden, without any Manifest
cause, with a weak pulse; y^e External
heat is not so violent as in some
fevers; y^e Internal heat is rather
greater. It is attended from y^e Beginning
with Obstinate Watching & Uneasiness
y^e sick complains and shews y^e Region
of y^e Stom: or heart, y^e Urine not
unlike y^e of ones in health, y^e Counten-
ance hideous and Livid coloured.

For y^e Cure

89

Malignant Fevers by no means admit
of Bleeding, for y^e Malignant y^e
are, y^e More Mischief it would do
Vomits in y^e Very beginning are above
all things exceedingly proper, but
must not be given After any
cutaneous Eruption Appears, then
y^e Cure to be forwarded by Medicines
y^e procure Sweating, Nature her
self teaches us so much; for frequen
ly Sweating carries off y^e Cause and
lowers y^e fire or disorder.

The Greater y^e Malignancy is
the more sudorifics of Sweating
Medicines are to be employ'd,

Notwithstanding Bleeding in
this Disease has been and is
accounted Dangerous by a great
many Practitioners, it only
proves so when it is triflingly
performed, for if a Large Quantity
of Blood be taken away in y^e very
beginning, it preserves y^e party
from danger, but it had been —

Better Late Committed, than not to
be perform'd to a large Quantity,
even almost to fainting; at y^e same
time having due Regard to y^e Strength
of y^e Patient. y^e ^h Exhibit plentifully
y^e following.

Ther. Vin: .

Elect Meth.

Elect c^o Scord.

puls. Contray C.

— ad Gutta serena.

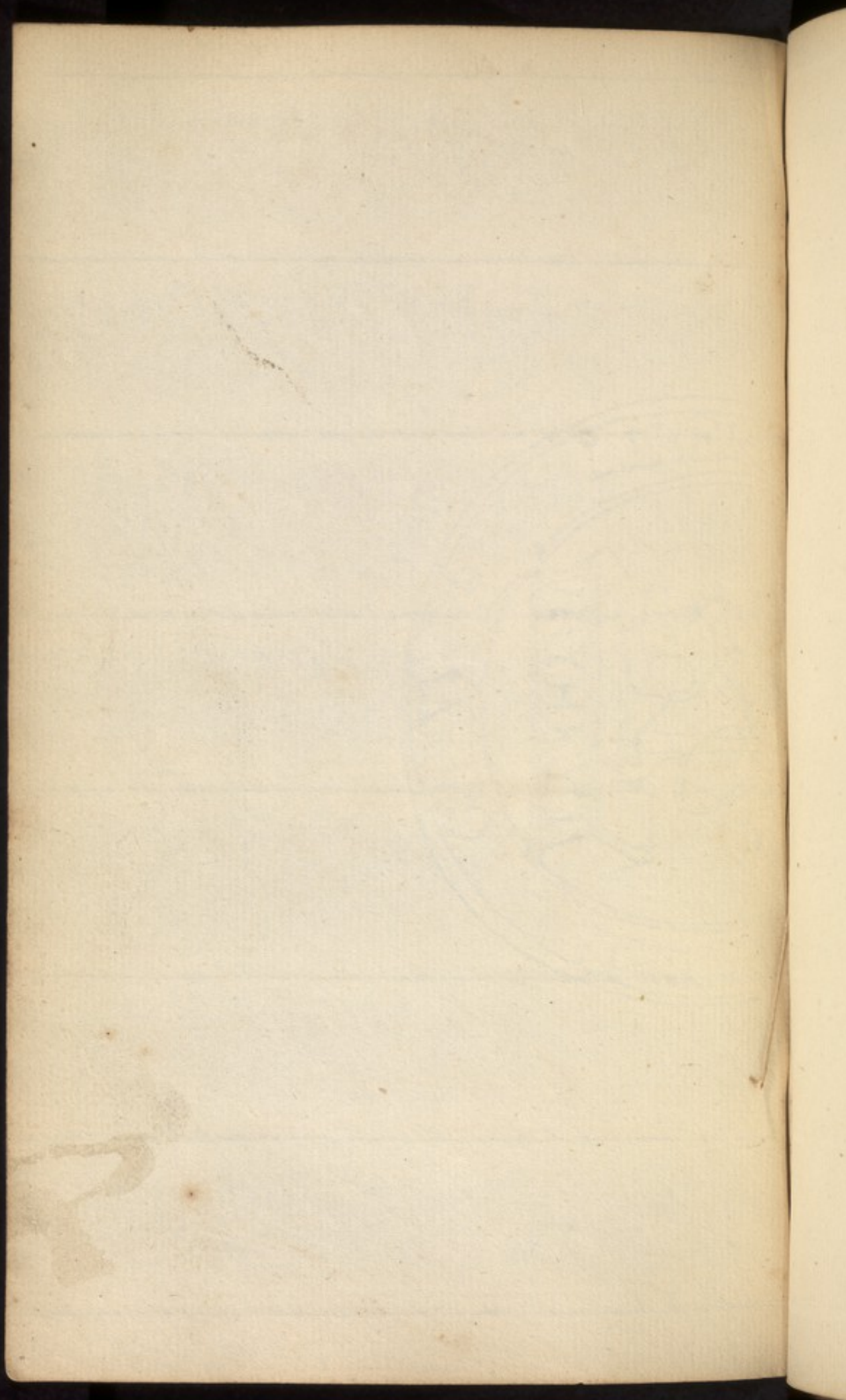
Conf. Card. &c. —

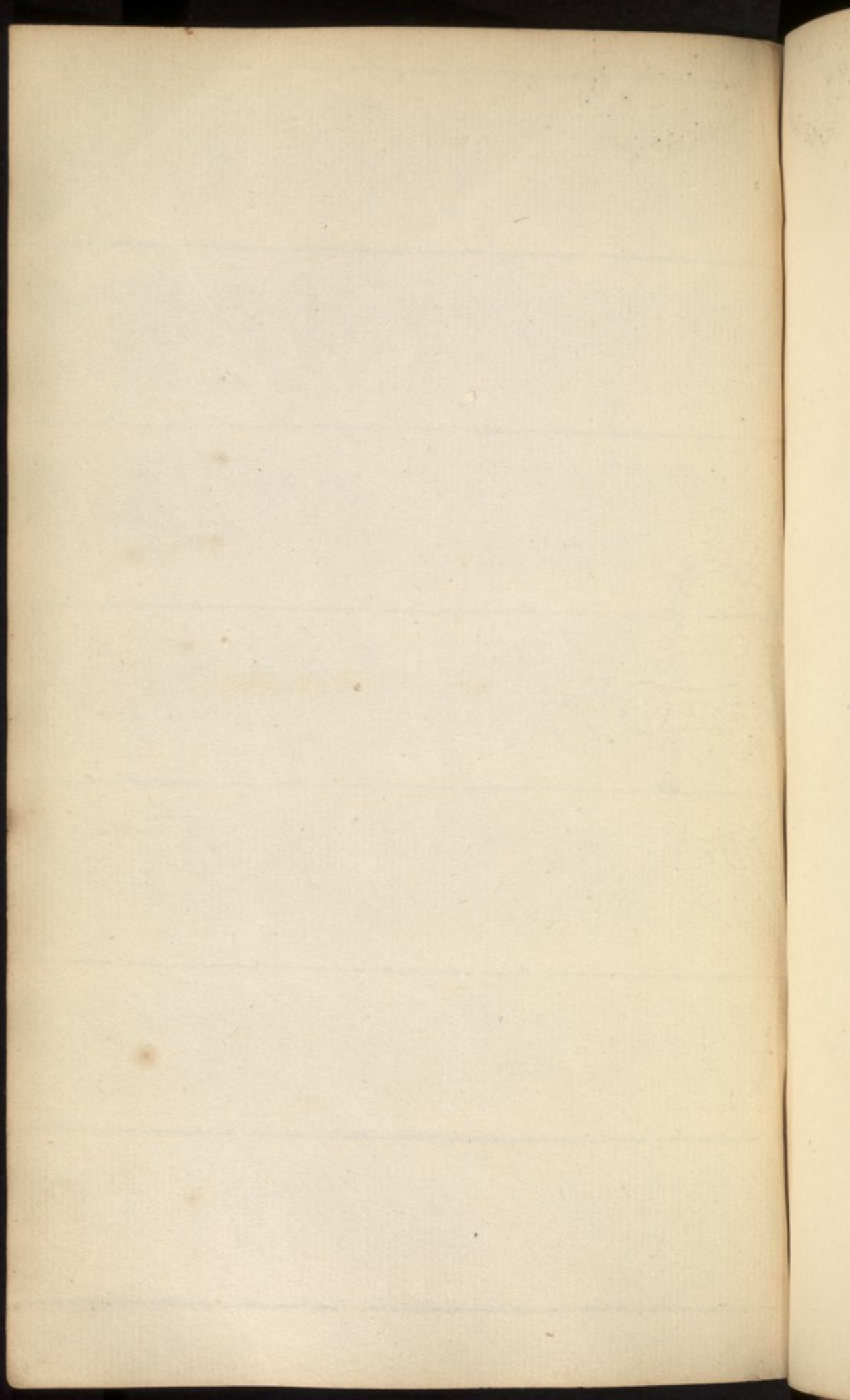
If y^e Blood tends to Dissolution
Sp^h. Medicines are improper

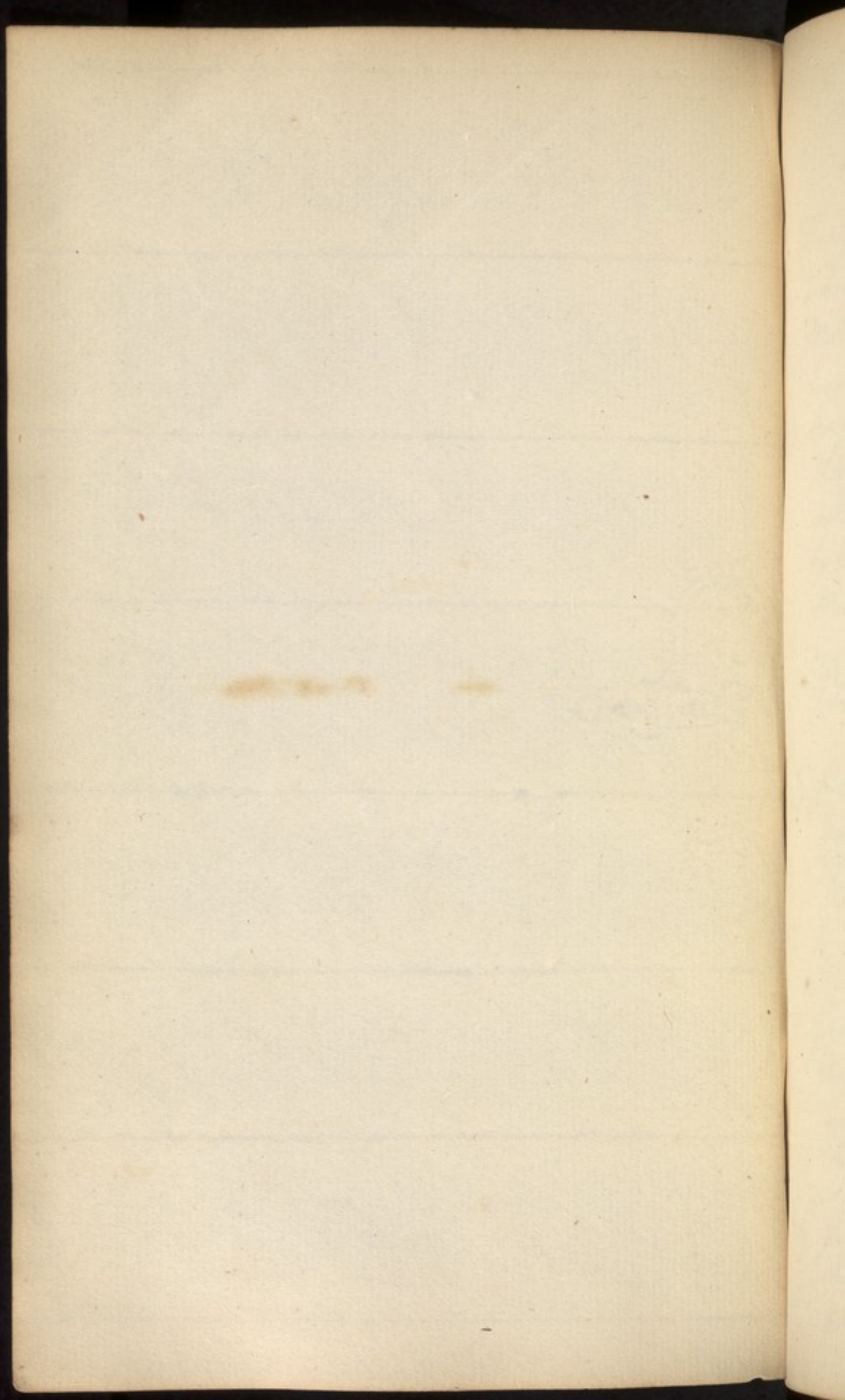
N.B. When Spots appear, neither
Bleeding Vomiting nor Glysters
are to be given, but Sudorifics
and Blisters.

than no
Quanti
i at y
to y
bit pla
:
with.
hous.
tray C
attest
D. Cho
Dispos
in prop
w, m
not sp
at the

Part







Op
M
h

Thorby

indica

Mell

Arin

Crug

Wloo

will

by to

Mea

and

Inter

Re pul

Am

Lau

W

g:

in

Q. Gela

Um

ma

Lu

Q. Ju

Ra

3/5

io

94
Of Relieving their Symptoms
that Increase of Decay, &
hasten on a Consumption.

The Symptoms that under decay
indicate most Danger, are y.
Melting Diarrhea, y. Flux of
Urine, Coliquative Night sweats,
Cough, spitting or Vomitting of
Blood; The following prescript
will give Relief in a Diarrhea
by evacuating y. first passages,
Moderately Bracing y. Intestines,
and Restoring y. Spring of y.
Intestinal glands.

Re spul. Vhes. Torref. g. 2. brocus
Ang. pulc Viper an g. iv
Laud. Lond. g. iij of Connam
g. i. Mst Bolus vel Dissolo
in Vin Canar zij Suerend stat.

℞ Gelat. i. lanna Viper in Spoliis
Vine Acid ff. to ʒijss Cap. ʒ. Omni
mane & hora ~~quarta~~ 4. to pomerid
Superbib cochl iij Julap. seq:

Q Juliae, Mory, Aurant. } 101. Aq.
Ros. Rub. Ziv. Sp. Nitro Dulcis
3ss Syf. Bals 3ss M Cap. Cochl.
is in Languorib.

A Dose of Indian Root and
Wortl. Gently of. often gives
Relief where all other fail.

If y. flux persists in Very
Liquid stools, causes y. patient
to take y. following pills.

R Alum. Rup. ℥ij coct & Liquef
Sung. Dracon. ℥ij
Extract. Thebaicae ℥j
Mass Cap. y. xij 4th
quaq. hora tandem Sedes Liquefact
fuerint.

Of y. Cure of y. Diabates or
Larg Discharge of Urine.

But sometimes it happens
y. after we have Braid y. Intest.
Glands, and freed y. Body from y.
Danger of a Melting Looseness, y.
y. Urine Juice turn upon y.
Kidneys, and in Larg Quantity
are discharg'd by y. Renal glands.
I shall therefore Endeavour find
out a set of Medicines, y. may
invigorate y. y. Solids, Restore y.
Renal glands, and Brace y.
Mechanism of y. Whole Vascular
System, and I know no Medicines
more proper to Encounter this
Difficulty y. y. following.

℞ Flor. Ros. Rub M.iss
 Cort Granator ʒss Infund
 in ℞ Bullient. ʒss cuj
 adde Sp. Vitrioli q. tt xx stent
 simul ʒ. horae sex post Col.

℞ Colectura ʒiij Sy. Ros Sic
 ʒss Trich. Cantharis q. xxx
 f. haust sumend ʒ. quaz.
 hora ad 3. Dies.

Its true this Method
 of proceeding will produce
 a Strangury, but any Body
 knows how easily an Anodyne
 Camphorated Draught, and a
 plentiful Drinking of an
 Emulsion will relieve y.
 Symtomes let y. Draught
 be y. following.

℞ ℞ Alexet ʒij

Spoon Comp ʒj
 Sp. Nitri D. q. tt xx
 Pulv. Camphor, in Sacch.
 Alb. Santib q. viij Sy.
 Papav. Dial ʒij f. haust
 Cap. t. quam primum

Of Relieving y^e Coliquative Night
Sweats,

In which it will be highly Necessary
to dispose y^e fluids to a fine
Breathing which is Best Effected
these Medicines y^t Attenuate y^e
fluids and by their fine genial
Warmth Oblige y^e Glands in some
Measure to contract or Straiten
orifices.

R Pulv e'chel. Canc, ℥. ʒ
Ther. Andromach q. xij
Pulv Croc. sal Succin an q. iij
Cast Must q. iij vj. qv.
f. Bolus Cap. hora somni
Superbib Cochle vj Julap vj

R Aq. Alexet Limac Magist
an Lf. Sy. Bals ʒi ℥m
f. Julap

When by y^e use of these Medicines,
we have Attenuated y^e Blood, and Reduced
those clammy cold sweats, to a fine
warm Breathing, we may proceed
to Reace y^e Cutaneous Emuntories,
Restore there over Relaxed Springs,
and prevent y^e from being profuse
for which y^e following is Efficacious.

96
R Cons: Cynosbat 3vj Spissio
Fragaceanth. l. 3ss Syf. papav
Erat. 3iiss Amf Linetus
Cap. Cochli Subinde superb
Cochl vj Pulap sequent.

R Aq. Linae. Magist. Alexet
Cerasa Mij. an 3iv Syf.
Caryoph 3i Sp. Nitri D. 3i
P Pulap

Bibat Lps Lact Alsini Omni
Maneat hora 4. ^{ta} pomeid. in
Puls sequent.

R Pulv i Chel Laner l. Magarit
ppt. an 3iss Sacch Rosat 3ij
M in Charta vj Dividat.

After the Obstructions of y^e Viscera are
Resolv'd, we may proceed to y^e Use of
y^e Cort. peruv which is y^e most sovereign
Remedy in y^e Universe, in Molesting
y^e Texture of y^e Solids; for it Acts
upon y^e fibres in y^e same manner
as Oak Bark does on Hides; y^e is
it thickens y^e Coats of y^e Vessels, and
Prevents there springing whereby y^e Act
upon y^e Fluids wth Vigour; but if any
Obstructions happen to be in y^e way it
ties y^e ^m upon y^e Habit & creates terrible
Symptoms where its unskillfully administered

Let this be y^e Recipe.

R^x Cort peruv pulv ℥ss Zips Cochineid
Zips Spec. Aromat. ℥i Coque in
Aq. Font. T^hiss ad ℥xij Colet
enj addo Aq. Limac Mag. ℥iv
Syl. papav Erat Zips Sp^t
Mtr^y Dulcis Zips M^o Cap^t Voch
Sex Sexta quaz. hora - - -

The Indications of Cure will be vastly
Different in Various Habits of Body
which a gain will Vary Much according
to y^e Different Matter Expectored.
if y^e Phlegm Spitt up be thin &
Serous. we must Endeavour to thicken
it, if thick and Viscid, to thin it
to Answer y^e first Intention and
give y^e Juices a greater Consistence
it will be proper to Exhibit those
Remedies y^t Abate y^e Motion
Increase y^e Phlegm and Relieve
y^e Cough

On this Case I sh^old prefer a
Large Blister Apply'd between y^e
Shoulders to any Other Remedy
which will Stimulate y^e Bronchial
Glands, and, by y^e Means Restore y^e
Contractile powers and consequently
Relieve y^e Cough and thicken y^e
Juices & Phlegm; y^e following
Linctus & Julap will be Efficacious

97
R Sy. papav Irrat Ziss
Cons Lyncobat Zss
pule i' Tragacant C. Zvj
Magaritt ppt. Ziiij
Wals. peruv. q. # xij M
Exactissime & f Linetus Cap.
Cochl frequent urgent Tussi

R Vitelli Ovj i. dissolv in
Vin Canar Zss cu; adde
Ol. Cinnamon Chym q. # viij
Sy. Croci Zj M f Gulap
Cap. Cochl ij 6. quaz. hora

R Pillul de styrac q. vij
ad q. x sal ~~Ammoniac~~
Volut. C.C. q. iv f Pilule
ij Sumend hora somni.

If Violent pain in y. sides
succeed Bleed Ten Unnes and
Administer y. following.

R Ol Lini some Igne Zij Sy. de rapis
Althe an Zj Flor Sulph Ziss
Sacch Alb Ziiij M f Linetus
Cap. Cochl ij 6. quaz. hora
Supurb Zvj Sequent

R Decoct pectorale Libij Syf.
Althae capillor Ven an ʒss
Ag. Limae Magist ʒvi M.

But in case y^e Phlegm is very
thick and Viscid, we must Obtain
as much as possible from Opiates
the Stress of Cure must depend
upon Inciding Medicines and
Bring y^e phlegm to a free Expectorations

R Syf. ʒi Succ Limon Syf. Cydon
an ʒi Ol ~~Almond~~ Mygd Dulcis
ʒij Flor Sulph ʒiss pulv
Croci ʒi Sacch Alb ʒij M
ʒ Limet Cap. ʒi Coch ʒi Treg.
Urgent Tussi Superbib coch.
A Pulap. Reg.

R Decoct pectorale Libij Ag Ther.
ʒiv Syf. Althae ʒi Syf. Sal
Volat Armoniac ʒ. ʒvi M

But if y^e Toughness and Viscidity
of y^e phlegm require Medicines
more Inciding Administer y^e
Following

Applicat. Empl. Vesicat. Ambul
Aera Mucos.

R^x Sy. de prassio Ziss Oxym
Sillit. Ziss Al Amygd D Zij
Cro pulv g. x Sacch Zij
M. f. Linct. cap. Cochl; 4.
quaz. hora Superbib Cochl 6 Sequen

R^x Hedere Trestor Mifs Mad
Glycerin Emula Cambr an Ziss
Sic singwer passul an
Zij Flord Gallie Mifs Coq.
Simul in Aq. Font Zij ad Stip
Colet enj addo Aq Theriac
Zij Sy. Bads. Ziss M f
Apozem cap. Haust pro re nata

If thro' continual Wakefulness
Opiates be tho't Necessary
Administer y^e following.

R^x pill Math g. x Muffi g. x ij
sal C. L. g. i in pillule
ij hora somni sumendus

Where y^e Above has not been successful
Jov Venturid to take away eight ounces
of Blood, and Administred y^e following

R Sal. Vol. Armoniac $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$
Extract Thebaica $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$
Croo pulv $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$ Bals Peru
qs. of Mass pillule in summi
hora somni cu haust seq.

R Aq. Alexet $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$ Theriac $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$
Spt. Nitri D. $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$ x x Spt. Limon
 $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$ M of haust

ff. Cough Continue still make
Two Issues on each side of neck
above of Scapula

Of Relieving of Spitting of Blood
Detach'd from of Bronchial
Vessels.

Let of patient in this Case as
Soon as ever of Hemorrhage appears
be conducted to bed, and as much
as possible Compo'd to Rest
let him speak little and stir
Less. Bleeding by way of Trepan
in either Arm Especially in of
beginning, before of Blood be to
much expended

Take of following.

99

R. Cons. Mos. Rub. Ziss pulv. i. Tragac.
Comp. Zij Gum Arabae Sang.
Dracon an Ziss Terra Japon.
Coral, Rub. ppt. an Zi Sp.
Vitriolij. xxij Sy. i. Suce plant.
q.v. f. Plect Cap. Quant.
Nuch castan 3^{ta} quaq. hora
Superbis Cochl. C. Julap sey.

R. Tinct. Mos. Rub. cu Sp. Vitri.
Tract. Lij Sy. de Mos. Sice
Ziss f. Julap

R. Ag. Alexet Ziss p. hlegm Vitriol.
Zss Sy. i. Mecon Zi Sp.
Nitri D. xx M. f. haust
Cap. hora somni

R. Sem papav Alb Zij Sem Lucern.
Mortens Zij Amygd. D. Excor.
M. xxij Cortund. quam optime
in Mortar. Marmor, sensim
Affund. Aff. papav. Rhoad. Risp.
Ag. Cinnam. Hord. Zij Alum. Rub.
Zi Sy. Bals. Ziss. Apozem bibat
Frequent

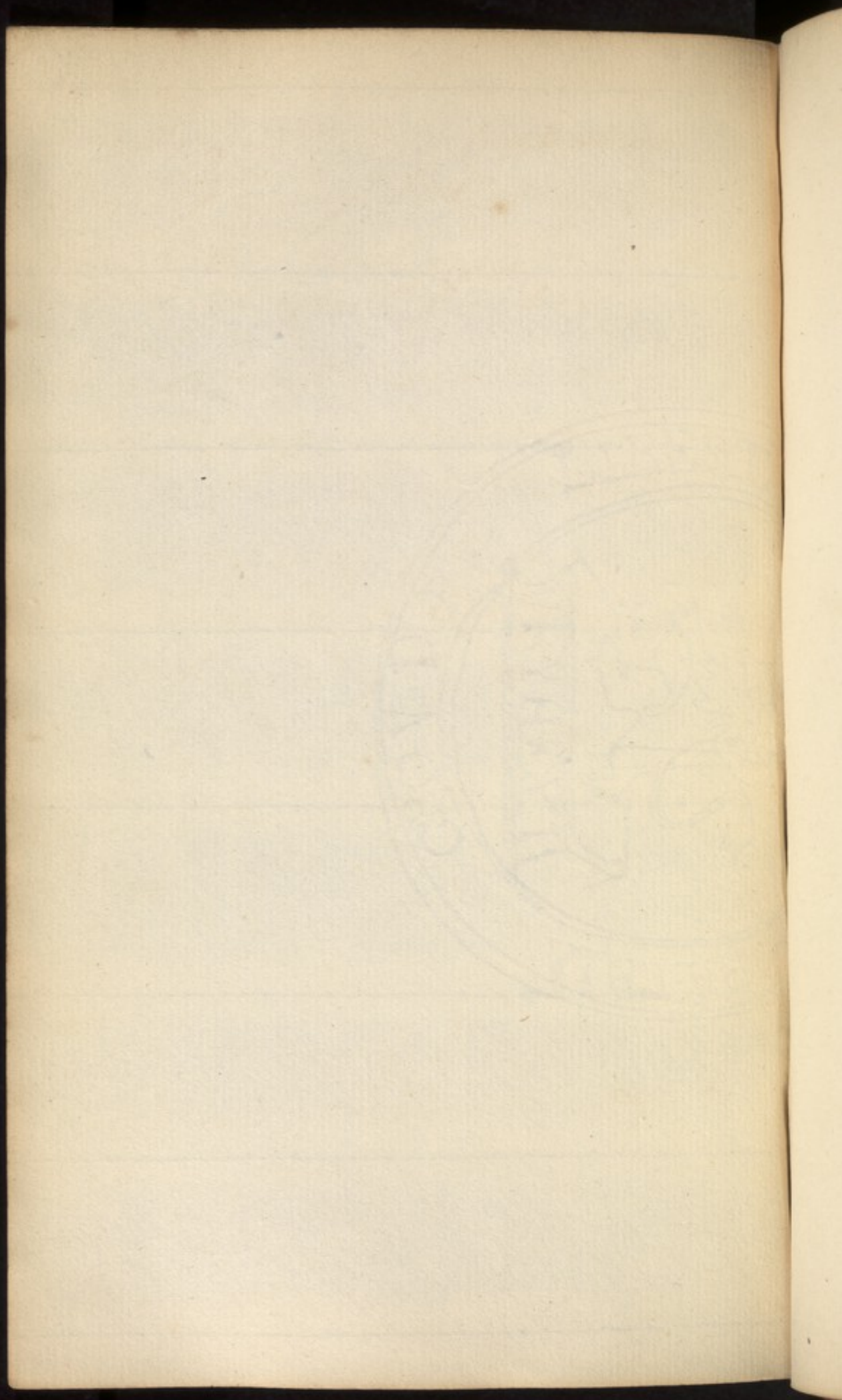
During y. Continuance of y.
Spitting of Blood ~~continue~~
Use Sparing Diet, Refrain
all Exercise drink y. Albes Milk
wth y. Absorbent powders —

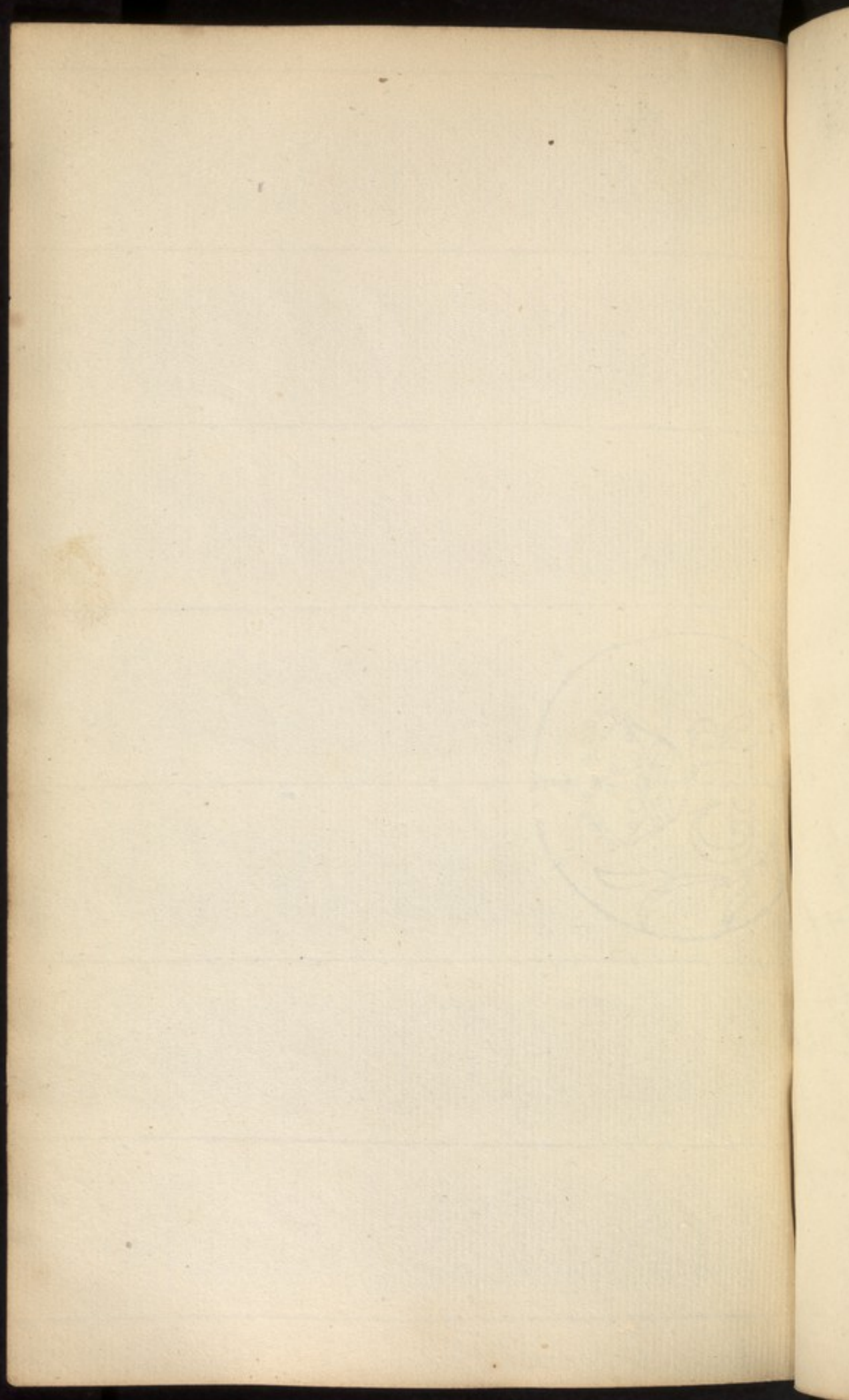
Cure of Consumptions in the
first stage —

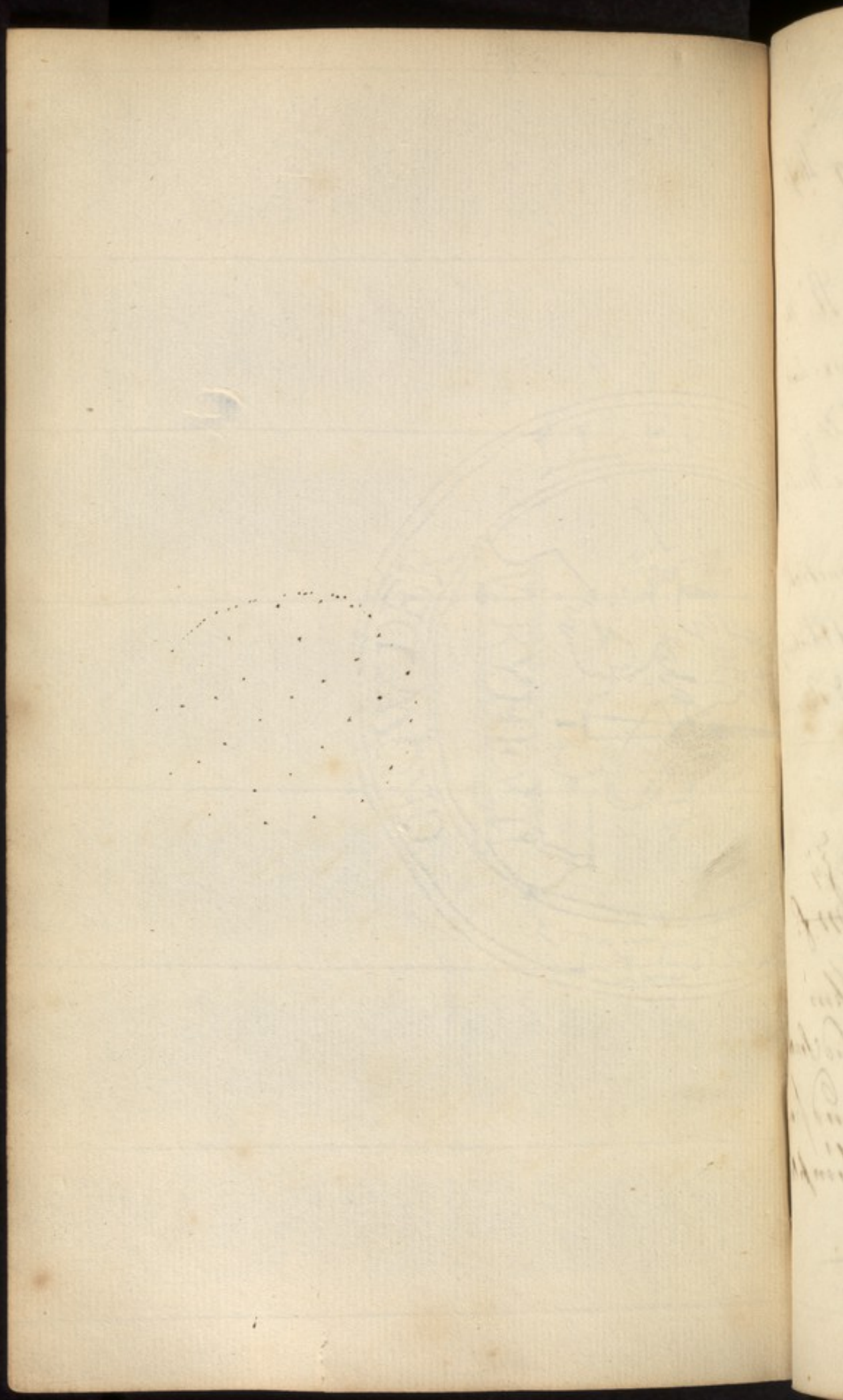
Administer Gentle Cathartics
as follows

R. pulv. M^hij di Croc pulv $\frac{3}{10}$
Ol. Cinnam $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Con J
℞ Scord. $\frac{3}{4}$ J Bolus.

e of
between
of ram
as Mill
or -
in this
-
charities
into go
of
is.







From the
as well as
admirable
his works
which I
I shall
C. C. Smith
C. C. Smith

Lac. Virginalis
℞ Alum Roch ʒiv
Aq. Font ʒij Coq ʒijss

℞ Litharg Aur ʒss
Aet ʒijss Coque ʒi. m
Strain both y. Above and
Shake y. together till y.
Incorporate and become Milky

This is Intended as a Cosmetick
by driving in pimples, and Checking
such Eruptions as deform y. skin. -

Ol. Cosmetic.

℞ Ol Amygd. ʒiv
— Tart. per Deliq. ʒij.
— Rhoid. ʒ. ii of ʒss f.

This Makes the Skin
Admirably Fine and Smooth
as well as White, and free
from Specks and pimples.

Of Abscesses and all that
Thereunto belongs. 104

Gums to Ripen y^e pus.
Ammon.
Adelium
Elemi
Galban.
Opoponax
Sagapenum. (Borehove)

All Emollient and Relasing
Applications contribute to y^e end
as for Examples.

Rye Meal ℥iv
Acet. Aerinum ℥ij.
Gum Galban. ℥i Solv. in Vitell
ovi q.s. Boil into a Cataplasm
wth water y^e add St Lilior ℥i.

Another

Ry
Lugila M. w
Pulvis Nucut. ℥i
Boil y^e gently over a fire adding
a little at a time of Barren
℥ij Gum Sagapen in Vitell ovi
℥iv f. Cataplasm &c.

Another by Borehaave.

R Bar Meal ʒi
Lintweds powd ʒij
White Lilly Roots ʒij
Marshmallows flowers ʒi
Boil in New milk and add unsalted
Butter ʒij f. Cataplasma

Another

R Honey bōld to a due Consistence
Roasted Onions ʒij.
Fatt figs ʒiv.
Pulv. Lini ʒiss.

When y^e Integuments & p^{ts} Adjacent
are softened and Relaxt by the
Fopies above. In order to to make
it better for Incision Appl^y y^e
following

R Old Barm ʒij } Borehaave
Sapon Ven: ʒij }
Mel. Ang. ʒss }
Ol. Cham: ʒij f. Catap.

Another

Barm ʒij } Heister
Sapo. Ven: ʒss }
Ol. Lilior. ʒss } Catap.

An Approved Suppuratory.

105

℞ Wild Mallow Wheat flower.
Hogs. Dung as ℞. & boil
in Sapa till half consumed
y^e Apply.

Another for y^e Breasts and
Glands.

℞ Aurum porcin 3ij Album.
Ovi M^o 4 Mell Ang. 3ij
Nitre 3ij Barley flower q.s.
℞ Cataplasma

To break an Abscess

℞ Nitre Gum Ammon work'd
together wth Vinegar and Apply

To disuss an Abscess, even, after
y^e Alteration take y^e following

℞ O. Comm. ℞. Fontan in Li
Boil a little y^e put 3vj of
Apronitre 3i of Misy Boil
till it wont stick to y^e finger
y^e Add grain'd Frankinsence
Wax Turpentine each ~~℞. 3vj~~
3vj

To bring to a speedy supuration^{to} any
Tumour of the Breasts &c. —

R Wheat flower ʒi Mell. q s. you
must add a little saffron and
new milks.

or this

R Wheat flower ʒiv Gum Galban
Solv. in Vitelli Ovi q s. ʒi Acet.
ʒij boil into a Cataplasm with
water. — — — — —

Or take y^e Cataplasm of Warm
Honey ~~and~~ Venice soap — — —

Or bread and Milk wth a little
oyl? — — — — —

Applications to promote supuration
are the Fats of all Domestic Creatures
Old Oyl Onions Roasted Lilly Roots
Mallows & Marshmallows Colts foot
Sharp point^{ed} Roots Fenugreek^s Barley
lentils Vetch Lupin Wheat meal
and y^e Gums before mentioned. —

Vinegar of Letharge

106

Ry

Pulv Litharg. Aur. Ziv

Acet. Acetinum Lb. i. M.

This is desired only for a wash
for a Mead face and cure pimples

Pestilential Vinegar.

Ry

Rad. Angell. Zedory an Zi'

Race Junip. Zij Ruto Mij

Acet. Acer. Lb. ij. Macerate

to gather y.ⁿ Strain

Bates recommends this as a
Gargarism in any pestilential
Infection

Vinegar of Rue.

Ry

Fol. Rute. Scord. pickt. from
there stalks an Mij Race.

Junip. Rad. Angel. an Zij Zedory
Cort Aurant. an Zi' Infund. in
Acet. Lb. vij per dies xx vij.

This is a good Medicine to pro-
-cure sweat on y.^e threatening of
a fever, y.^e dose is from one spoon-
-full to two or three in Warm bed.
it can't fail its desired Effect, so it
is worth any private families attention

Viniger of Squills is very good
to Raise Expectoration open y.
Auditory ~~Nerve~~ Nerve taken by way
of Gargarism. — — — —

Tracle Vinegar.

R Ther. And: Lb. Aet. Lb. digest.
y.^m to gather w.th a gentle heat for
y.^m Time. — — — —

This is an Infalible procurer of
Sweat against any Venomous bite
or Infection. — — — —

Pectoral Oxy-mel. Cont

R Mad Inula: Juddis an 3lb. Boil
in Aq. font. Lb. ad Lb. collect and
add Gum Ammon dissolved in
Aet Acerrim: 3ij ~~3ij~~ Mell Ang. 3iv y.^m boil and
Sum y. Matter. — — — —

This an Effectuall Medicine and
one of y.^r best prescribed to Raise
Expectoration in phthisical and
Astonatic cases. — — — —

~~Purging~~ Wine against y^e Gout

R Guaiac 3i Turpeth, Thermodact.
 an 3ij Galap Helib Nigā 3i
 Cinam 3ij Ginger 3ss Flor.
 Lavend 3i Infund in Vin. Alb.
 It is for Dies quatuordecim
 The dose to be Judged According
 to y^e Constitution.

D^r. Butlers Antivcorb. Ale
 R Betony, Salvia, Agrimony,
 Cochl Horten. Aburnth
 Roman an Mij Rad
 Inula Raphan an 3i
 M put all in a bag and
 Hang. in four gallon of
 New Ale while it work
 Its Use is to be drunk in y^e
 Spring, by those whose gross
 Constitutions are Loaded with
 Viscid humours as is Obvious
 to y^e Eyes of every one

Another

℞ Fir tops M. iv. boil in 5 Cong
of Strong wort to iijss. wh.
it is lund up pour in y^e. Jues
of Brook Lime, Water Cresses,
Dandelion, Clivers, an Lb. and
hang in a bag while it works
Roots of Sharp pointed Dock
Ziv. Sarsapar. China Junip
Berries an 3ij Shavings of Sand
Red and Yellow Hartshorn Ivory,
Liquorish. sweet Fennel seed, an 3j
Hartstongue, Liver wort, Agrimony
Ground Ivy an M. ij Grosse Antim.
Lb. tied In a Bag by its self

This is Leveld against y^e. kind of
Scurvy wh. Arises from y^e. sort calld
Aduet hot humours, it will soften
Obtund & heath y^e. Irritating partiles
of y^e. blood. This therefore is of y^e.
kind calld sweetnes it may be drank
at Discretion, y^e. wort must be strong
or else y^e. Jues will Lower it so
y^e. it wont keep. - - - - -

An Opening Drink Against y^e Scurvy
℞ The Roots of Sharp pointed dock
℥ss Horre Radish ℥ij Guaiac
℥ij Juniper Berys Orange peel
an ℥i Winters bark, Mustard
seed, Long peper, Cloves, an ℥ij
Sun Raisins ℥io Scurvy grass
Brook lime Water (repper an
℥i. w^l livers ℥i. ij hang all in
four Gallon of Ale - - - - -

This Just y^e Reverse of y^e former.
for as y^e is contrived to send in soft
Evacuant particles in to y^e blood and
Kidneys as y^e Blood filter for Circula
tion — This is therefore convenient
where there is a tendency toward
a Rheumatism or Dropsy to be
Drunk at Discretion. —

A Diet Drink ag^t the
Green Sickness
℞ Roots of Madder Smallage
Butchers broom Zedoary an ʒi
Leaves of Motherwort pennyroyal
Mugwort an Mij Thyme Dittony
of Crete an Mij Daucus seed ʒij
Gains of Paradise ʒi Filings
of Steel Lbs hang in abagen
five Gallons of Ale - - - -

This will warm and move a
Flegmatic blood / y^e is Sizy / &
Make it Circulate wth y^e Brisk-
ness, as to Vint y^e Quantity w^h
Nature has determin'd Necessary
by y^e Intestine Vessels - - -

A Juniper Ale
℞ Juniper Berries Brued ʒi sun
Raisins Lbs Ale long w - -

This is good to war y^e
Kidneys of y^e Gravel drunk
every Morn Lij

A Drink Against y^e Vapours
℞ Chips of box wood Lbss Mistle
but small M^o w^o boily^m in six
gallon of Ale instead of hops
while it is Working hang in y^e
Vessel Male piony Roots Lbss
of white briony 3iv Leaves of
Mugwort Barn an M^o of Penny^e
Thue an Mij Saneus seeds and
Angelica an 3ij Tulings of Tori
Lbss

Such persons, as have y^e Delicacy
of Constitution as to be frequently
in y^e Vapours would do well to
comply wth a constant use of
this

An Astringent Ale

℞ Roots of Comfrey solomonseal
an 3viij Boil in six Gallon of
Strong wort to four w^o Tun^d
pound in y^e Juice of Yarrow & plan-
tain an Lb hang in a bag as
usual Shepherds purse Knot
grass sanicle Mouse ear an M^o w^o
Malaga Raisins 3xij

This is an Admirable Remedy
in All disorders from Relaxations,
in thin hectic Constitutions it
gives a firmness to y^e solids helps
Morning Soreats, Checks y^e Inad-
-inate Effusion of y^e Menstrues stops
y^e Whites and bleedings which
Issue from Cancerated Glands. and
prevent Abortion

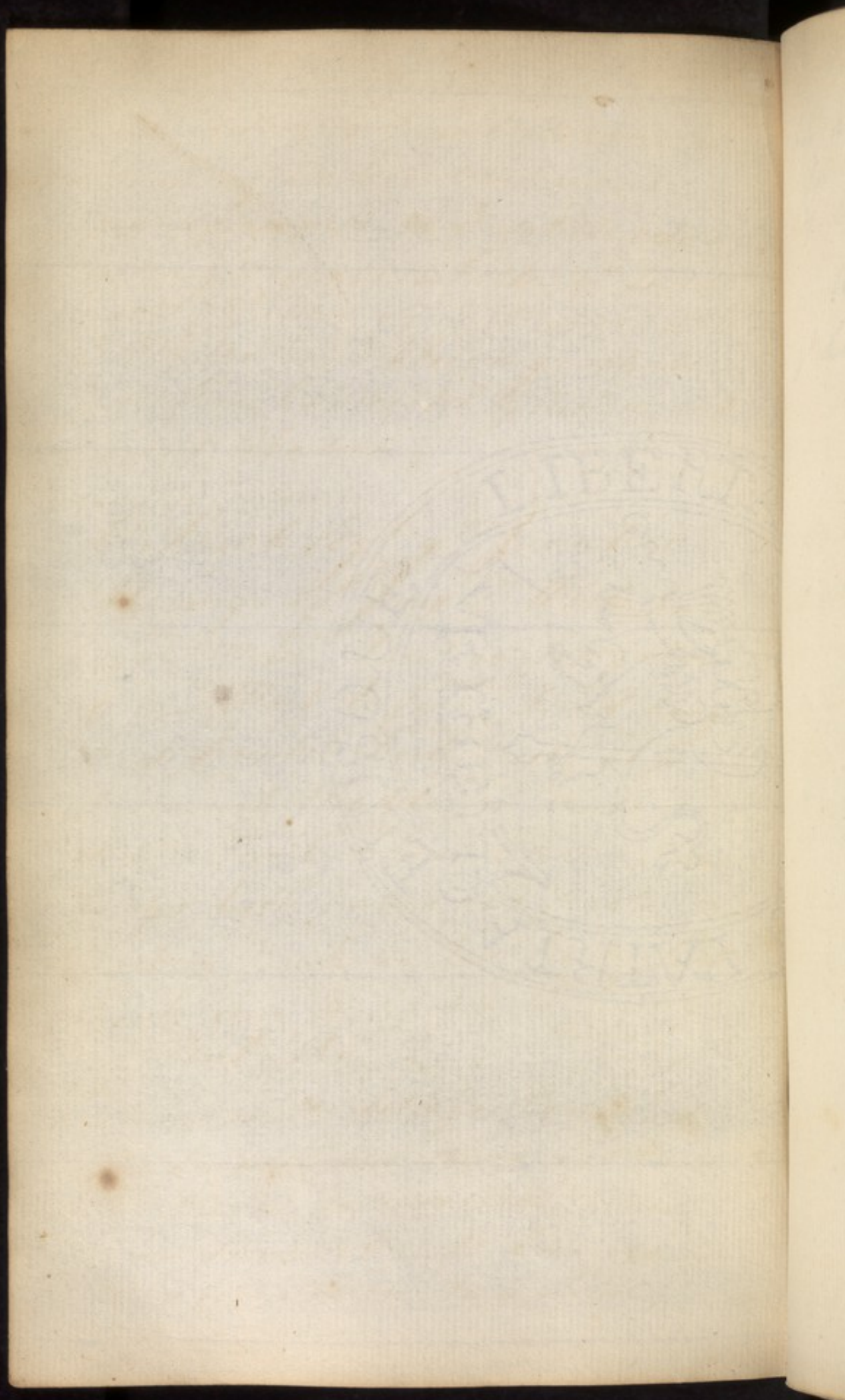
A Drink Ag^t y^e Jaundice
& Shavings of Ivory 3i White hore-
hound Root Boil in Six gallon
of New Wort to four " Sund hang
Sharp pointed Dock Roots 4lb
Turmeric Madder in Roots 3ij
Nettle 3iv Celidone Clivers Straw-
berys both leaves and Roots 3i
Barbery Bark 3iv fresh sheep
Sunk 3iv Melipeder 4lb Filings
of Steel 4bi

This will deterge Powerfully
the proper Imunctories and raise
y^e fluids to a smooth Balsamic
Consistence, it will Change a
Wan Complexion to a Lively
Glow.

medy
ations
It
helps
to find
es stop
which
D. and

tree
John.
gallon
hang
Lys
is in }
Stoand
als F
shap
ings

fully
Fair
loam
ga
ly



for a time...

...

...

Recd. ...

1st ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

A Co
for a
by. d
to
St. L

112

A good simple Linctus
for a sore Throat.

R. Cons: Rosae folia ʒi
Acid Sulph Dil: ʒi ʒss
pt Mint subinde utend:
Tern die

L. M. in ʒ

R. Ag. Root ʒss

Gum Arab

Ag. Liban

R. Ros. L. Sepia

Gum Arab

Root Glycy

Sem. Carui

Ag. Calam

Colat. Card

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

36
G
—
R
Rel
S
F
—
R
—
R
—
C
—
—
—
—

Pharm. Nosocom

113

Divi Thomas

Aq. Fjord cu Gummi

R. Aq. Fjord Zij

Sal Nitri Zij M. f. Cap. 3i
Ter in die

Ditto cu Gummi

R. Aq. Fjord Zij

Gummi Arab. 3i M.

Aq. Liberrance

R. Rac. 1 Sassa. Gum Cort 3i
Guaic cu Cort 3i.

Rad Glycir 3i

Sem Coriand 3i

Aq. Calcis comp Cong 1.

Colat Cap. 3i bis in die

Balo Locatelli
R. Al Oliver Op^h
Terebinth Struck an 3ij
Liquef Simul & Adder Mad Glyci
pulo 3ij M.

Bolus Alterat.

R. G. Guaiac 3ss
Ethiop Min 3ss
Ulet Lenit 3j Sy^s Simp 9s
f. Bolus Cap^t bis in die

Bolus Antmon

R. Ethiop Min
Antmon Crud
Coni Samb an 3j f. Bolus
bis in die sumend.

Bolus Arcan.

R. Arcan Coral 9ⁿ ij
Aloes Socotri 9ⁿ ij
Gum Guaiac 9ⁿ ij
Sy^s Simp 9ⁿ ij f. Bolus

Bolus Aromat

114

R. Mach. M. Torref

Elect c' Scord cu Opio in Ziv

brat Alb Jp 3; Syf. Simp. q. v.

flect Cap. 3; ter in die

Bolus Arthrit.

R. Mel Op. 3;

Sp. Ferubinth 3ss

bis in die sumend.

Bolus Asthing.

R. Conc Mos Mub. 3xij

Julo Ferr Japon Ziv

Alum plum.

Ux & Acid an 3; Syf. Cydon

q. v. flect Cap. 3; ter in die

Bolus Bals.

R. Bals Locatelli 3j

Conc Mos Mub 3j

Syf. Mos Sic q. v. flect Cap

3; Argent Tussi.

B Bals in bals 4

To yf Above add Bals 4 3ss

Bolus. Chalyb.

℞ Cons Absinth 3*ij*
Chalyb pp. 3*ij*
pulv Zingib. 3*ss*
Syr. Chalyb. q.v. f. Elect
Cap. 3*j* bis die

Bolus Cham C.

℞ Flor Cham pulv 3*ss*
Alum. Corn.
Gum Myrrh an 3*ss* Syr. Simp
q.v. f. Bolus 3*ta* quaq. hora sumi.

Bolus Cham Diaphor

℞ Fl. Cham pulv 3*j*
Antimon Diaphor
Sal Tart an 3*ss* Syr. S. q.v.
f. Bolus 6*ta* quaq. hora sumend

Bolus Corroborans

℞ Coloph Cera 3*j*
pulv Rhej
Cons Ros Rub an 3*ss*
Syr. q.v. f. Bolus bis die
Sumend.

Bolus Depurancæ

115

R Gum Guaiacæ

Sacch Alb an g. ʒ

Flor Sulph ʒij

Sy. ʒ. q. s. f. Bolus ter die sum

Bolus Diarrhææ

R Rad Rhej g. ʒ

Elect c' Scord en Op ʒss

Sy. ʒ. q. s. f. Bolus semel
sumend

Bolus Epilep

R pulv Rad Valeriane Sylvest

ʒss Sy. ʒ. q. s. f. Bolus bis
die sumend.

Ditto cu ʒ

R Rad Valerian Syf. ʒij

Rubig ʒpp ʒss Sy. ʒ. Simp
q. s. f. Bolus bis die sumend

Bolus Feb. cu ʒ

R Cort peruv pulv ʒss

Sal Armon ʒij Sy. ʒ. Simp q. s. f

Elect Car. ʒij quarta quaq. hor

Abvent paroxis

Bolus cu Sal ♂
℞ pulv Cort peruv. ℥xvj
Sal ♂ ℥ij
Syr Simp q.s. f. Elect
ut supra Sumend.

Bolus ad Gonorrhoea

℞ Rad Jalap ℥i

Glycin pulv

Scammon an ℥ij

Sal Tart

Ol Anisi an ℥ij

℞ Rad Jalap ℥ss Trib Straub

q.s. f. Elect Cap. ℥ij Noct et Mane
Sequent.

Bolus Hydrop.

℞ G. Gamb q. 70

Crem 7 q. 7

Syr e spina q.s. f. Bolus sumend
bis in Septimana

Bolus Jalap

℞ pulv. Jalap ℥ss

Zingib q. 70 Syr e spina

q.s. f. Bolus sumend bis in
Septim.

Bolus Jeter

116

R. Sapo Ven 3ij

Hier präpara 3ij Syf. S. q. s.
f. Elect sumierend 3fs bis in die
Si addde Chalyb. ffs 3xvj.

Bolus Jovialis

R. Ras Stann

Coral Rub an 3j
Syf. Simp. q. s. f. Bolus bis die S.

Bolus Mercur.

R. Rad Jalap

Elect Lenitiv an 3vj

Calomel 3ij

Rad Zingib 3i

Syf. Mos Solut q. s. f. Elect
Cap. 3i et 3fs bis in 7. na

Bolus Mercur. J. Guaiac

Elect Lenitiv 3vj

Calomel

Gum Gamb. an 3j

Ol Anisi 3j

Syf. espinia C. q. s. f. Elect. Cap.
3i Mane bis in Sept.

Bolus Nephrit

R Elect Lenuis 3xij

Terebinth Strasb 3iv

Crem Tart 3i f. Elect Cap^r 3i

bis die

Bolus Paralit

R Sem Sinapfulv 3Lxxx

Carus.

Canell Alb an 3x

Rad Zingib 3v

Sp^r Terebinth 3vijs

Syf S. q. s. f. Elect Cap^r 3i

bis die.

Bolus Por vel Hem.

R Elect Lenuis

Flor Sulph an 3ss

Syf^r Mos q. s. f. Bolus bis die sum

Bolus Sapon

R Sapo dura 3i

Ol Anisi 3i

Syf Simp q. s. f. Elect

Cap^r 3i bis die

Bolus Sillit

17

R Sill Meent

Helen pulv an 3j

Ol Anisi 3jss

Syf Althea q.s. f. Elect

Cap. 3j bis in die

Bolus Scorbut

R Cons Coch hort

Sambues an 3iv

Rad Ari Meent

Mellip pss an 3j

Canell Alb pulv 3ij

Syf q.s. bis die sumend

Bolus ad Stum

R Spung Quat

Cons Sam b. an 3fs

Syf S. q.s. bis die sumend

Bolus Specij

R Ras Stamm Comb

Con. Rutas an 3ij Syf S.

q.s. f. Bolus sumend ter in
die

Bolus Tart

R Crem Tart

Tart Vitioli an ℥ss

Sal ♂ g. v

Cons Absinth ℥ss sy. Somp

q. s. f. bolus bis die sumend

Bolus Terebinth

R Terebinth Straub

Cons Ros Rub an ℥j

Sy. Somp q. s. f. bolus bis

die sumend

Bolus Turbeth

R Turpet Min g. v

Tart Emet g. iij

Cons. Ros. q. s. M.

Bolus Variol

R Chel. Cana ℥ss. ^{ta} g. xviij

Sal Nitri pulv g. vj Sy. S.

q. s. f. bolus 6^{ta} quaq. hora sum

Cataplasma Alum

R Alum Corn ℥ij

Farin Avenae ℥iij

Cerevis Fort q. s. f. Cataplasma

Cataplasma Arthrit.

118

R Flor Samb Mezent ℥xvj
Acut Op.^h ℥iij
Sal Gallie ℥i M. f. Catap.
Alter die Applicand

Cerat Cogn.

R Ol Oliver
Cera flav an 3xxxvj

Colyrium Vitrioli

R Vitrioli Alb ℥ss
Aq. Font 3i M

Duoct Astring

R C C C 3iv
Cort Granat 3ij
Coq. Colat long; bibat 3iv
ter die

Duoct Lammikat

R Flor Cham
Herb Mellilot
Mercur.
pariatar an M. ij
Sem Anist. Lini an 3ij coque
in Aq Font q.s. ad colat long 1

Decoct Cort peruv.

R Cort peruv crass 3ij
Coq. in Aq. Font q.s. Colet Long. i.

Decoct Dietet

R Ras Lig Sassa^{parilla}
Guaiac cu Cort an 3ij

Rad Glyeri 3ij
Sem Coriand 3ss Coq. in
Aq. 2. S. Colet Long. i Bib
3ss bis die.

Decoct Hydrop.

R Decoct Scorb
Infus paralit an Lig M
Bibet 3iv bis in die

Decoct Rubrum

R Ras. Lig Camp 3o
Coq. in Aq. q.s. Colet Long. i
Cap 3iv bis die.

Decoct Sulph

R Sulph Mat sp. 3ij
Aq. calcis long. i Coq. ad Consum
Bis cap. 3ss bis die

Decoct Scorbub.

119

R Flor Cham

Fol. Absinth Mart

Vulgar

Agrimony

Card Bened

Cent Min in M. ij

Mad Gent 3j

Raph Must 3ij

Affund in Aq. Bullmit q. s. ad. Colet
long; Bibat 3iv bis in die

Decoct Traumelt

R Fol Hedera Terest

Scabios

Tussillog an M ij

Mad Helen 3j

Glycer 3ij Coq. in q. s. Aq

Colet long; bib lss bis die

Elect piper

R pip Long Min Concis 3j

Sumit Mustic

Sal Gem

Ther an 3j M

Ulix Acido Vol.

℞ Sp.^r Sal Armon 3ij
Syl^r Violar 3j
Sp.^r Vitrioli 3j vel q.v. Cap.^r
g.^{ss} xxx ter in die

Impl. e' Cymino cū Op

℞ Impl e' Cymino 3xij
Opis 3j M.

Impl e' Cymino cū Sapo

℞ Impl Cymino 3ij
Sapo Dur 3j M.

Impl. Torvale

℞ Impl. e' Minis fur. 3viij
Liquef. & ad. g. Thuris pulv
3ij pulv Bol Armon 3ij
Terebinth Ven: q.v. f M.

Impl Torv: cū Opis

℞ Impl Torv. 3xij
Opis coct 3j M.

Imp Volat

℞ Terebinth Ven
Sp.^r Sal Armon cū 3j M.

Empl Jochiad

R. Pix Burgund 3w
 Gum Euphorb 3j
 Terebinth Ven. q. M.

Emulsio Oleos

R. Sp. C. C. 3j
 Sy. pectorale 3ij
 Ol lini vni Jgne 3ij
 Aq Hyssop 3w M. f. Clap.
 Coch l ij 6. ta quaq. hora

Emulsio Anodyna

R. Decoct Alb vel Carmin 3ss
 Opij laet q. ij M.

Emulsio Astring

R. Conf Tracast 3ss
 Decoct Alb 3w. M.

Emulsio Com.

R. Decoct Carminat 3x
 Mel Ang
 Uect Lenitiv an 3j M.

Emulsio Dysenter.

R Decoct Alb Ziv
Elect c' scord Zfs
Ther And
Bol Armen an Zij M.

Emulsio Hemat

R Gallar Contus Zij
Coy. in Ag. q.s. ad Colet Zij

Emul Terebinth.

R Decoct Carminat Lfs
Terebinth Ven in Vitell
Mel. Ang. an Zfs. ——— M.

Expres. Mellipid

R Mellip Vio Cont Zij
Ag. Font Lij Sp. Den.
Lij M Colet

Hot Asting

R Gallar Contus Zij
Coy. in Ag. q.s. Colet Zij

Fot Communis

121

R Fol Absinth Vulg.

Lauri

Rorismarin an Mro Coq.
in Aq. q. v. Colet Long j. —
adde Sp. Vini Lij. —

Fot papav.

R Cap. papav Alb Zij Coq in
Aq. Lio ad Lij Colet ad Act Zij

Garg Apop

R Rad pyreth crass Zij Coq in
Sweet Traumat q. v. cui adde
Sp. Vini lamp Zij

Gargle Com

R Trinet Mos Rub. Zij
Mel Rosae 3, M.

Garg. Detergens

R Alum ust Zij

Mel. Ang.

R Ros. Lij. — M —

Infus Amar. Sp.

R Fol. Sane Zij Maer in
Decoct Qu. calsis q.s. ad colet
Zij et adde Sy. e spina Rq.
Mirab. an 3fs sumend bis in
7 na.

Infus bascar.

R Cort bascar crass 3fs log. in
Aq. q.s. ad colet 3ij lop. loch
vj bis in die.

Infus lenitiv.

R Infus. Sane Zij
Manna 3vj
Aq. Mirab. 3vj. M.

Infus paralit.

R Fol. Coch. hort M. in
Rad. Naph. Rust.
Sem Smap cont an 3vij
Macera in Aq Bullient q.s.
ad colet Cong i sumend loch.
io bis die

Julap Camphr.

122.

R Camphr 3fs

Sal Tart 3w in Mort. ade

Sp. Vini Ten: Lij Distill Lij

R Sp. hujus 3i Aq. Lij M
Cap. Cochl ij ter in die.

Julap Card.

R Aq. Alexet 3ij

Miriab 3ij

Sy. Papav 3fs M.

Julap Præcox.

R Elect. e' scord in Op 3fs

Aq Miriab 3ij

Alexet 3vij sumend Cochl
ij post sing sed Liquid

Julap Hysterice

R pulv e' Myrrh. l. 3ij

Aq. pulegi Sp. 3w

Simp 3xij

Sumend Cochl iij bis die

Julap Menth

R. Menth Valt Simp Zij
— — — — — Spt. Zij M

Julap Mithrid

R. Mithrid 3fs

Aq. Mirab Zij

Alexet Zij. M Sumend

Coct of ter in die

Julap e Mosche

R. Mosche

Sal C. Can g. xxxij

Sach Alb 3fs

Aq. Alexet lq

Cinam Sp. 3j M.

Sumend Zij ter in die.

Julap in Ther

R. Ther lind Zij

Aq Mirab Zij

Alexet 3vj M

Cap. Coct of ter de die

Jalap Volat

123

R Sal b. b. Zij

Aq. Mirab Zij

Alexet Zij M Cap. lochij ter die

Lae Mart

R Sal d. Zij

Gum Arab Zij Aq. Bullient

Aj M. Cap. g. xxx ter in die

Lae Asting

R Cort Querc. Zij

Grandet Zps

Cinam Zij Coq in aq

et Laet an Zij ad Colet Zij

bib Zij ter in die

Linet pectoral

R Conv. Cynob. Zij

Sy. pect

Ol Lini an Uia. M

Linet. Solut.

R Sy. Mos Solut

Ol Amygd an Zij M

Linct de Ovis

R Vitelli b^{ij} M^o ij
Ol Amygd 3j
Borax 3j M.

Linct Viper

R Crocus Mart Asting 3j
Adeps Viper 3j M.

Linct Volat

R lera flav 3j
Ol Oliver 3jss M adde sp.ⁿ
Sal Armon. 3jss. M.

Lotio Lixiv.

R Lix Tart.

Aq. Nos^{vel} Fontⁿ 3j M.

Mercur Alkal

R Argent Viv. 3j
Chel. can^{is} ff 3ij ter aut.ⁿ
Simul in pulv Subtilis

Mixt Aucostrea

124

R Ol. Oliver 3ij
Sp. Sal Armon 3j. M.

Mixt Antimet

R Sal Absinth 3j
Succ Limon 3fs
Sacc Alb ʒ. ʒ.
Aq. Cinam Fer 3j M.
Sumend ter in die.

Mixt Astmat.

R Oxymell Scill 3fs
Aq. Hyosop 3j. M.

Mixt Emet.

R Ipecacuan ʒ.
Oxymell scill 3oj
Aq. Alexet 3fs
Mirab 3fs M

Mixt Oeos

R Ol Oliver
Syr. Althaeon 3iv. M

Mixt-Febrif.

R Sal Absinthij Succ Limon g.
twice Witt

Mixt ex Oliban

R pulv Gum. Olib 3ss
Vitelli vi q.s.
Sach Alb 3j
Sp. Vini Ten 3ij
Aq. pullegij 3j M Summ
bis die

Mixt paragon

R Sy. c Mecon 3oj
Aq. Alexet 3iss
Mirab 3ij M Sum. noct.

Mucill Mephit

R Gum Arab 3ss
Tragacanth 3j
Sol in Aq St viij

Ol Sulph.

R Floa Sulph 3j
Ol Oliver 3iv
Dig lento 1/2 hora xij

Pill Anodyne.

125

R Opij Colet $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$.
Extract Glycer $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{iii}}$ f. Pillule
Noct Sumend

Pill Barbado.

R petros Barbado $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{j}}$
pulo Glycer $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{v}}$. f. Pillsum
pill ij ter in die

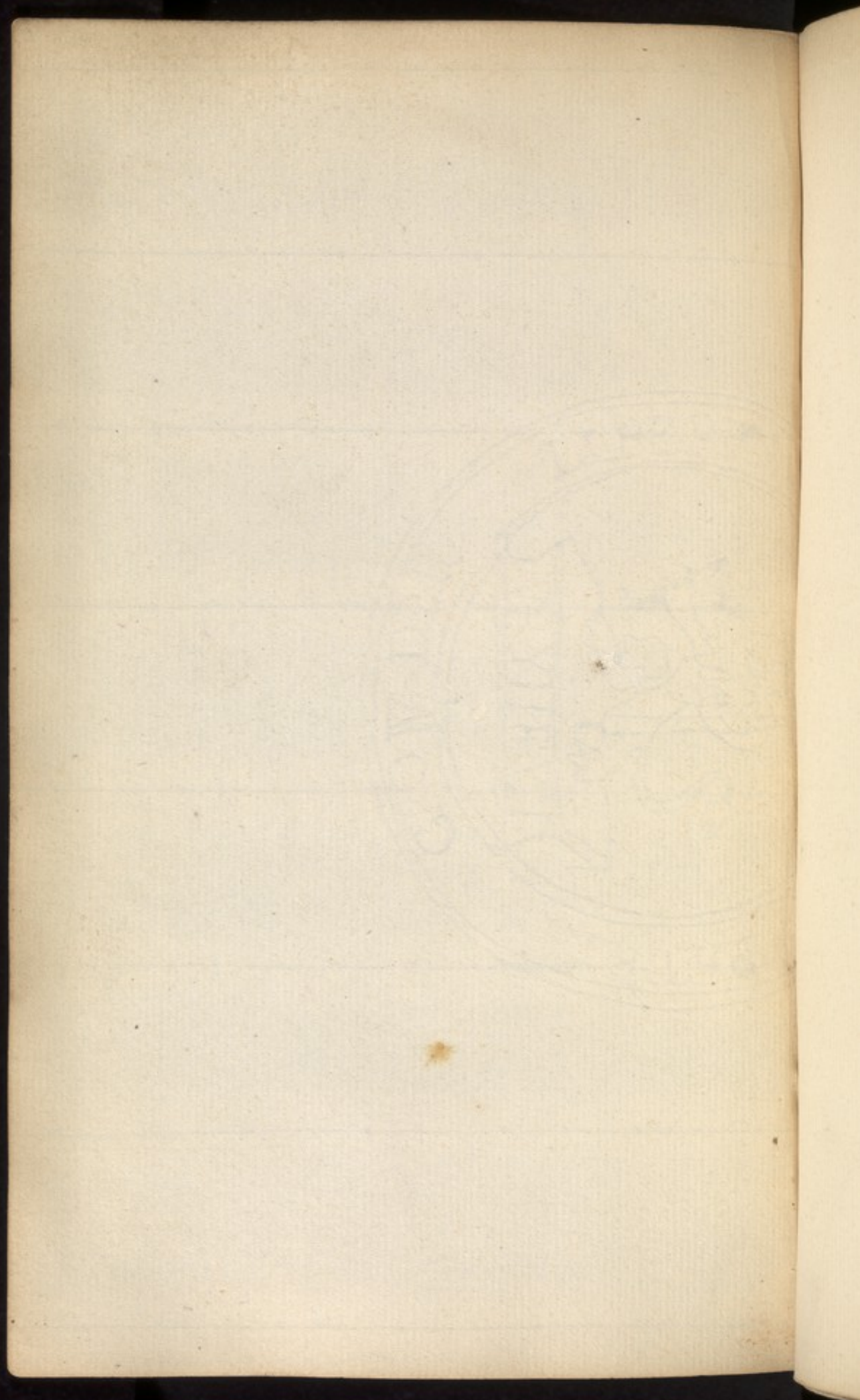
Pill Caruleum

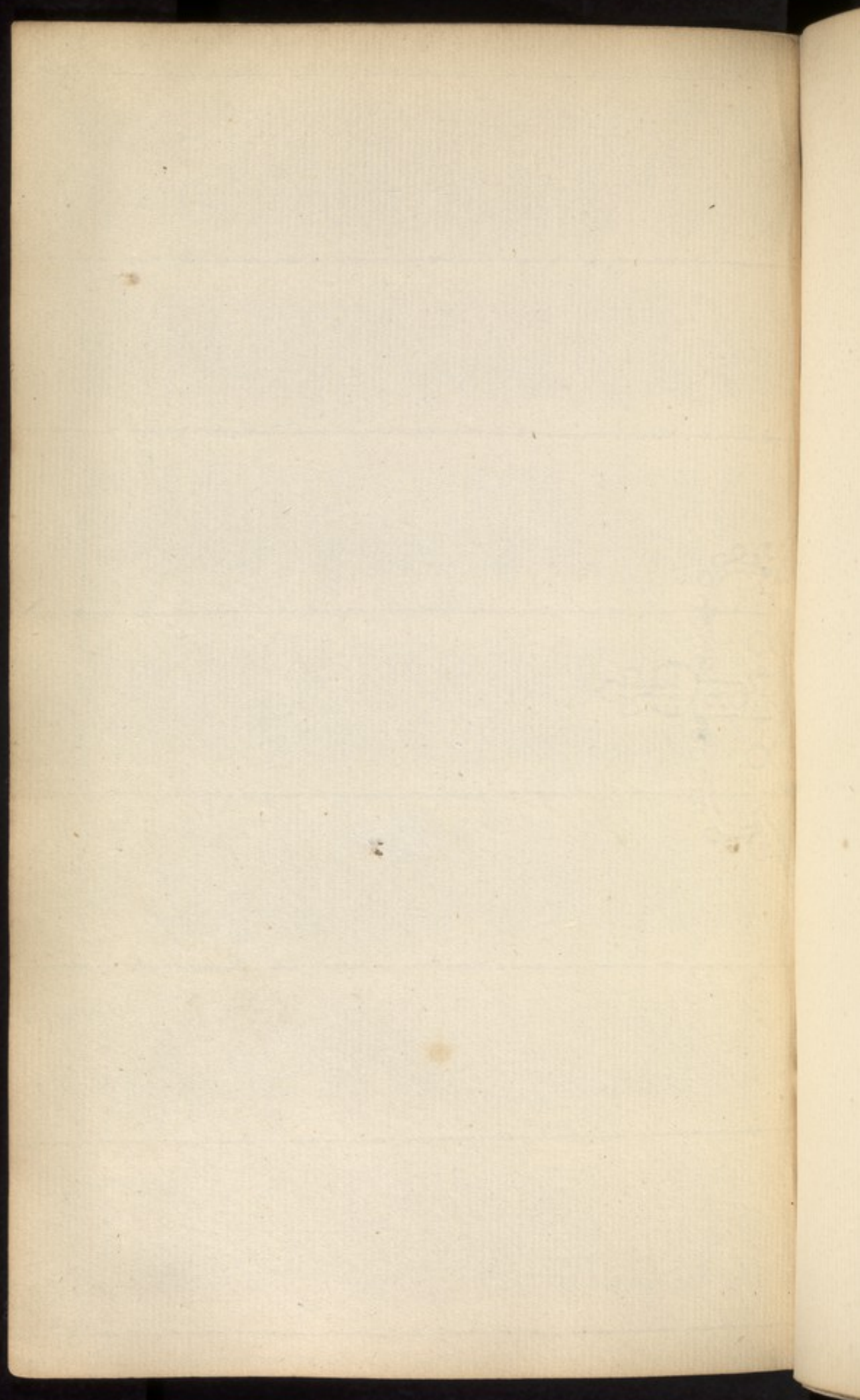
R Argent Viv $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$
Bals & Simp $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{ij}}$
Extract Glycer $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{j}}$ Sol in Ag.
 $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{j}}$ Gum Guaiac $\mathfrak{z}^{\text{j}}$ M
f. pill 144 sum ij Omni Noct.

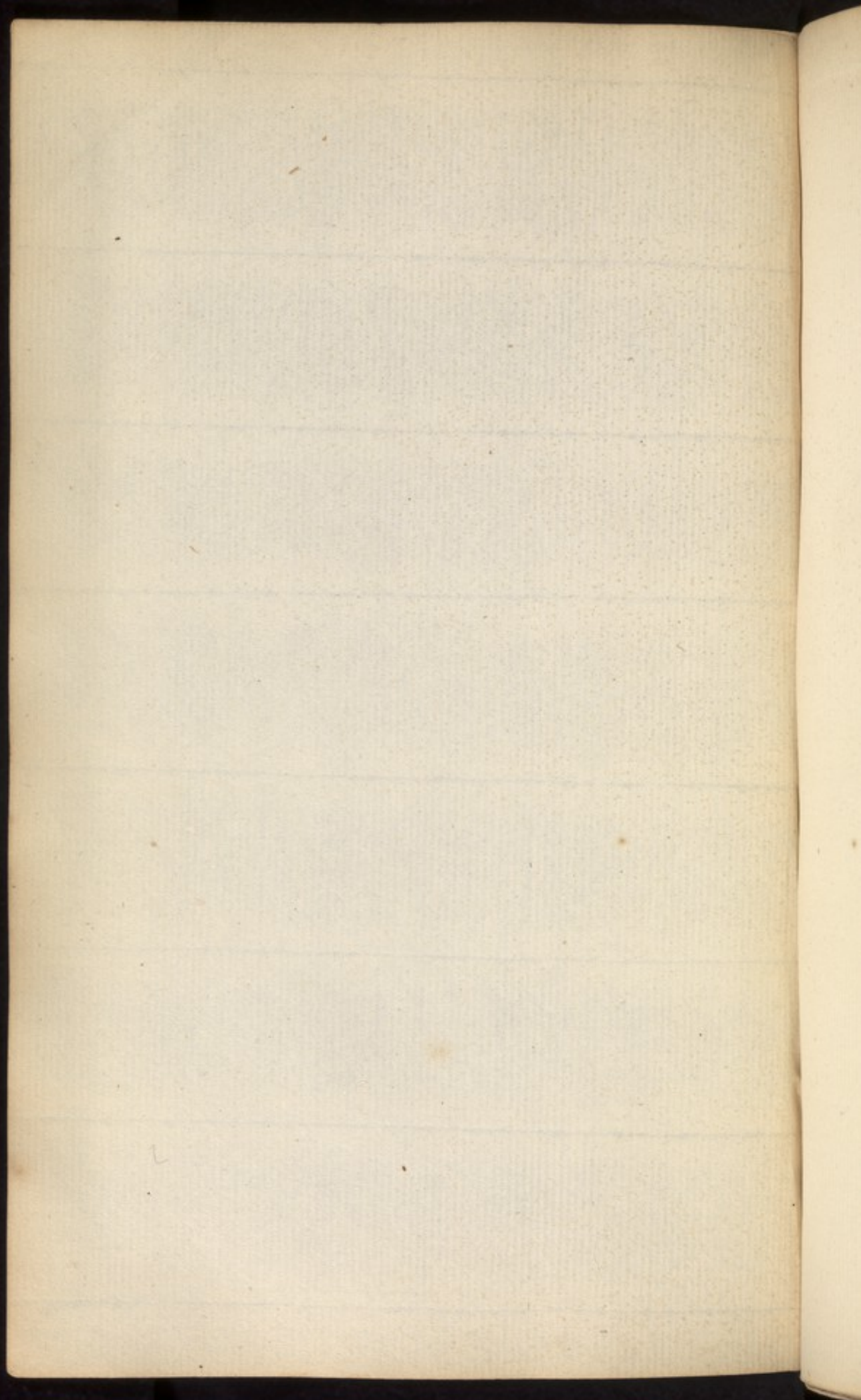
My dear Mother
I have just received
your letter of the 10th
and was very glad to hear
from you.

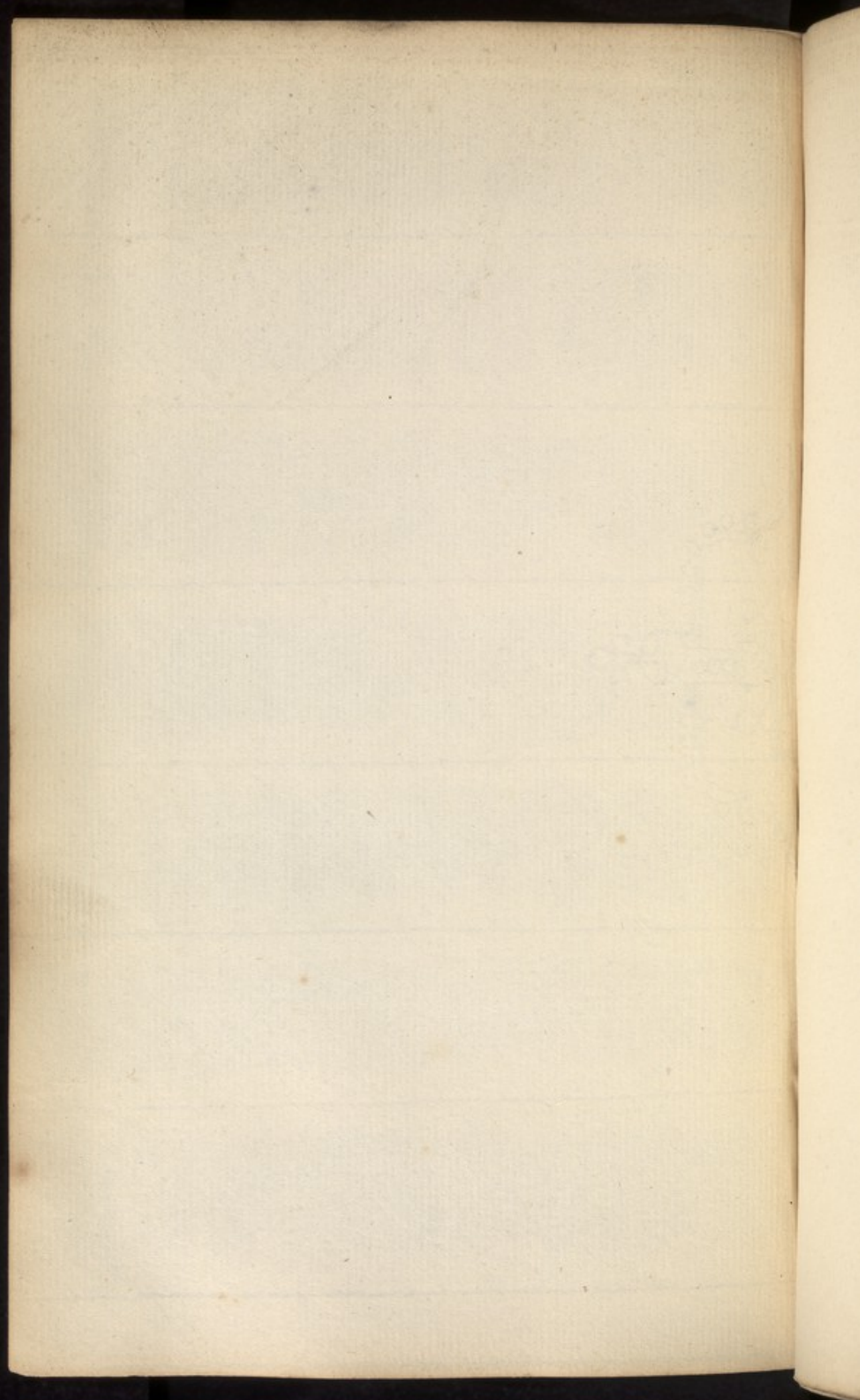
I am well and hope
these few lines will find
you the same. I have
not much news to write
at present.

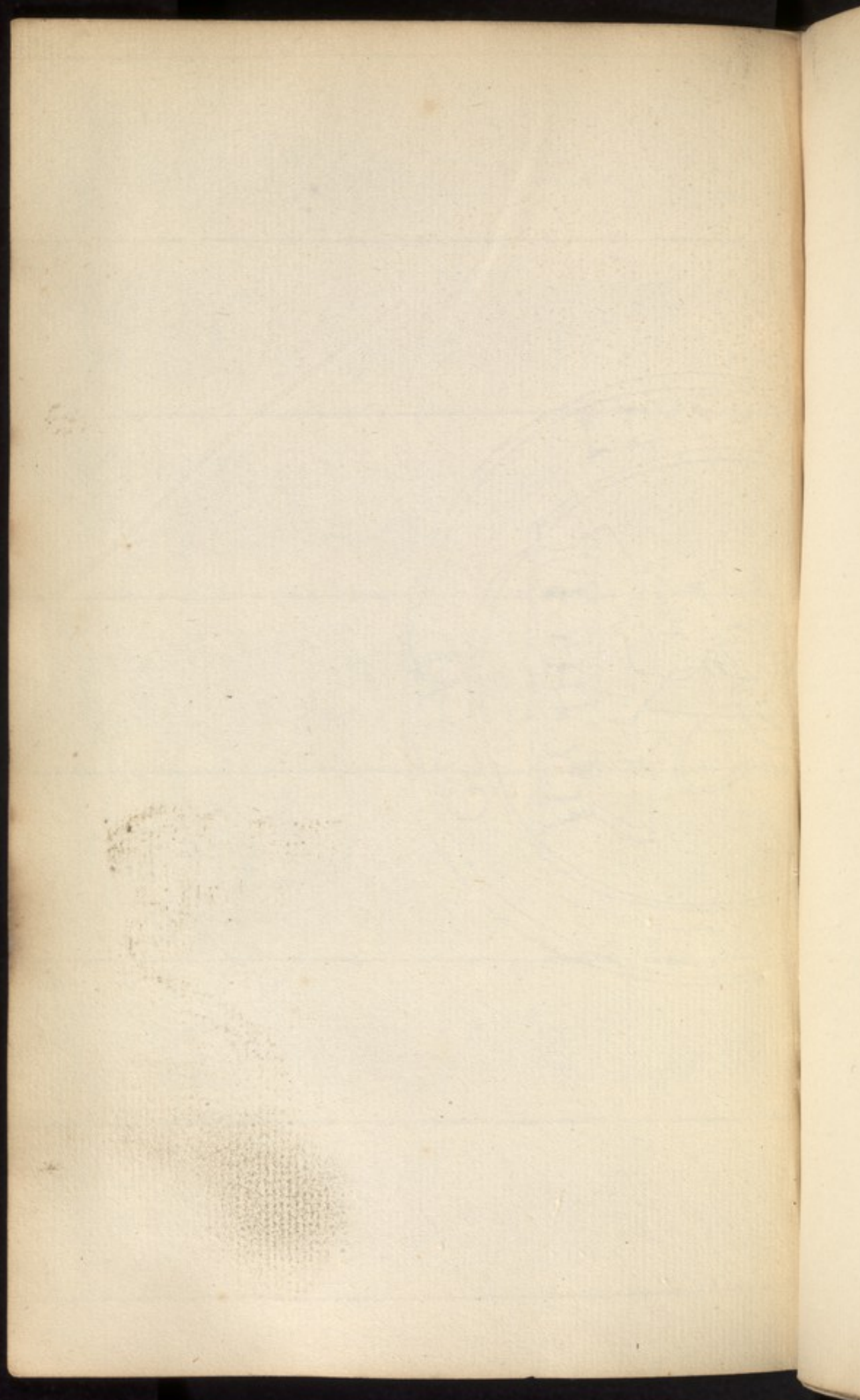
I have just received
your letter of the 10th
and was very glad to hear
from you. I am well
and hope these few lines
will find you the same.

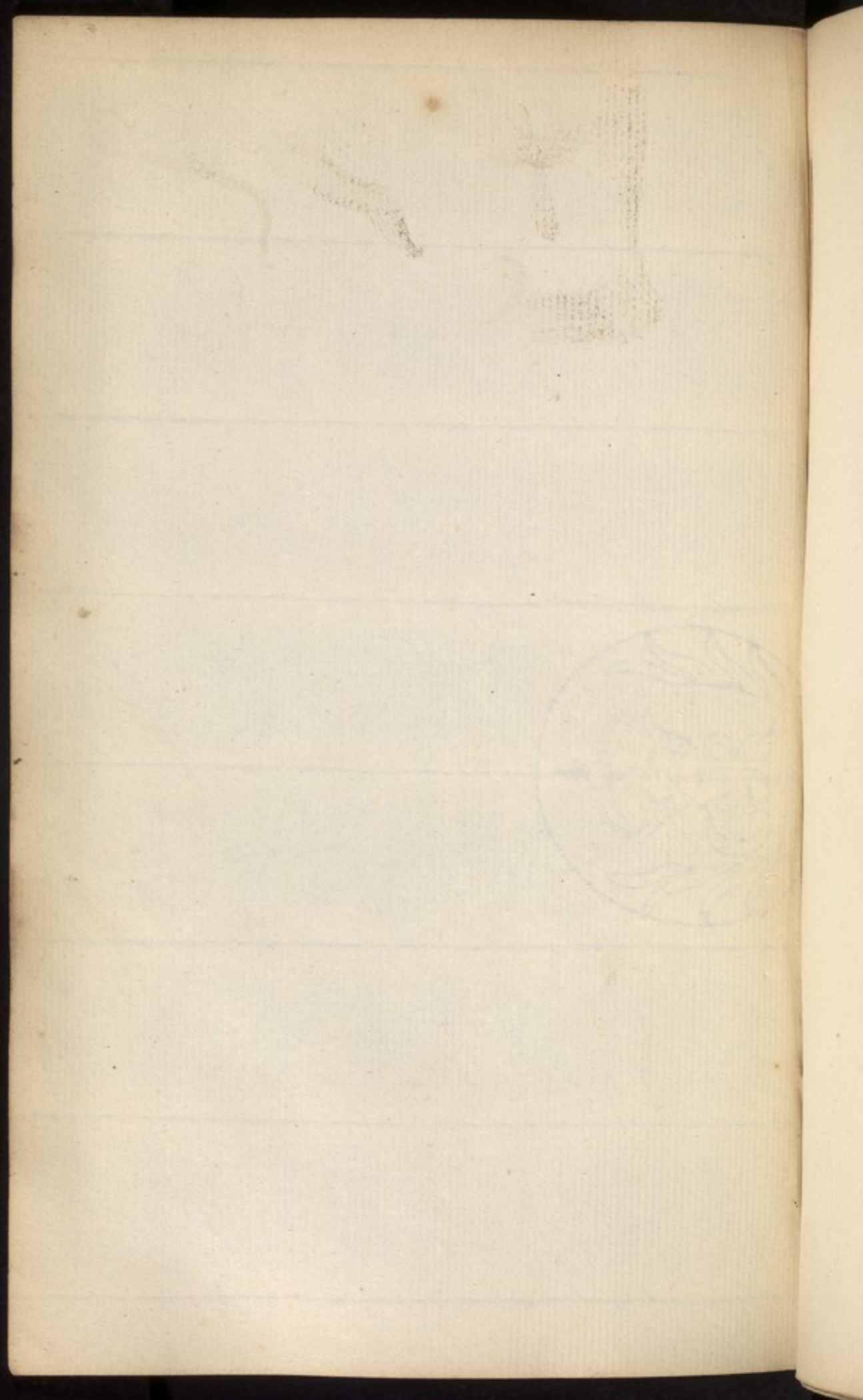


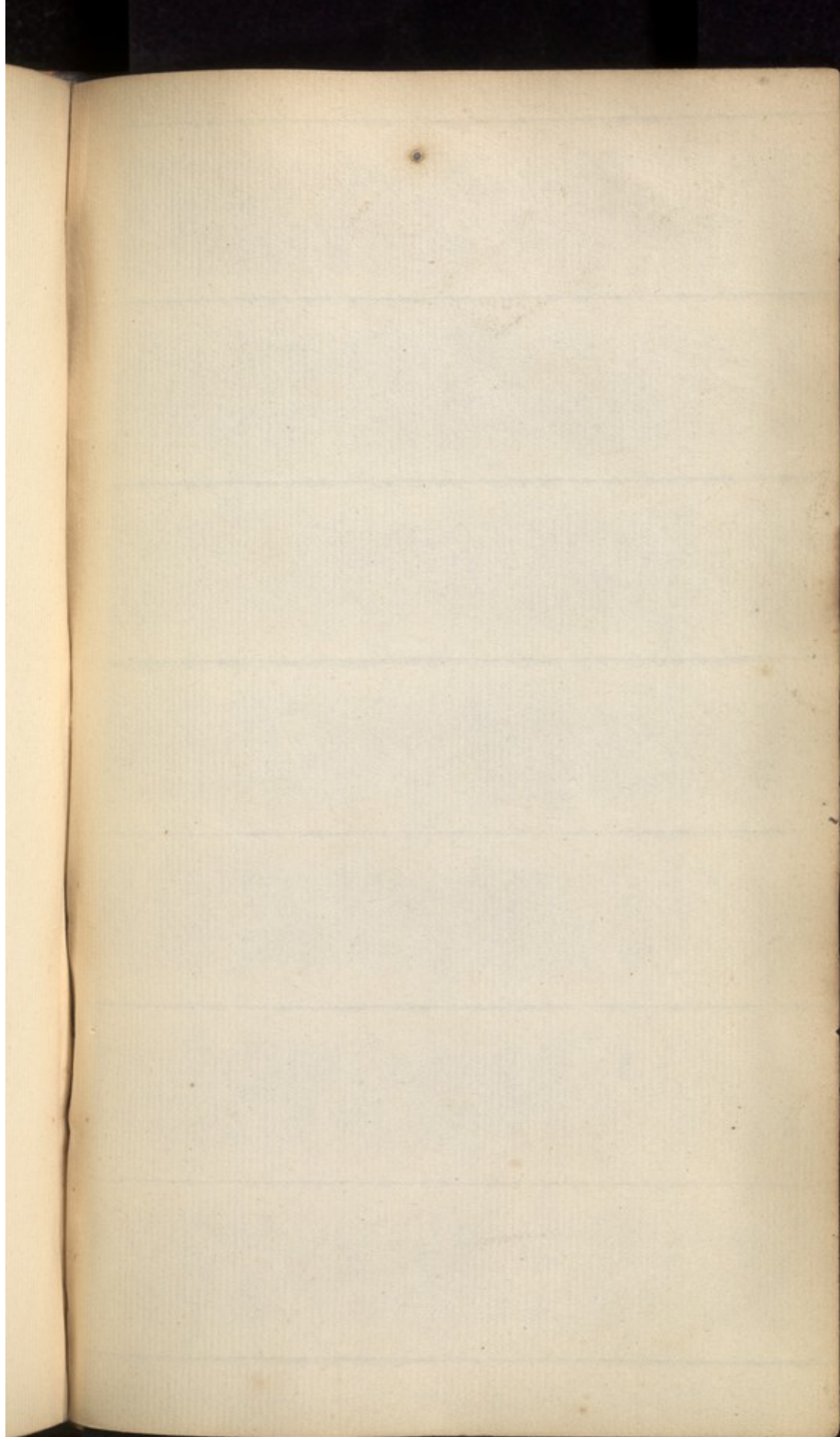


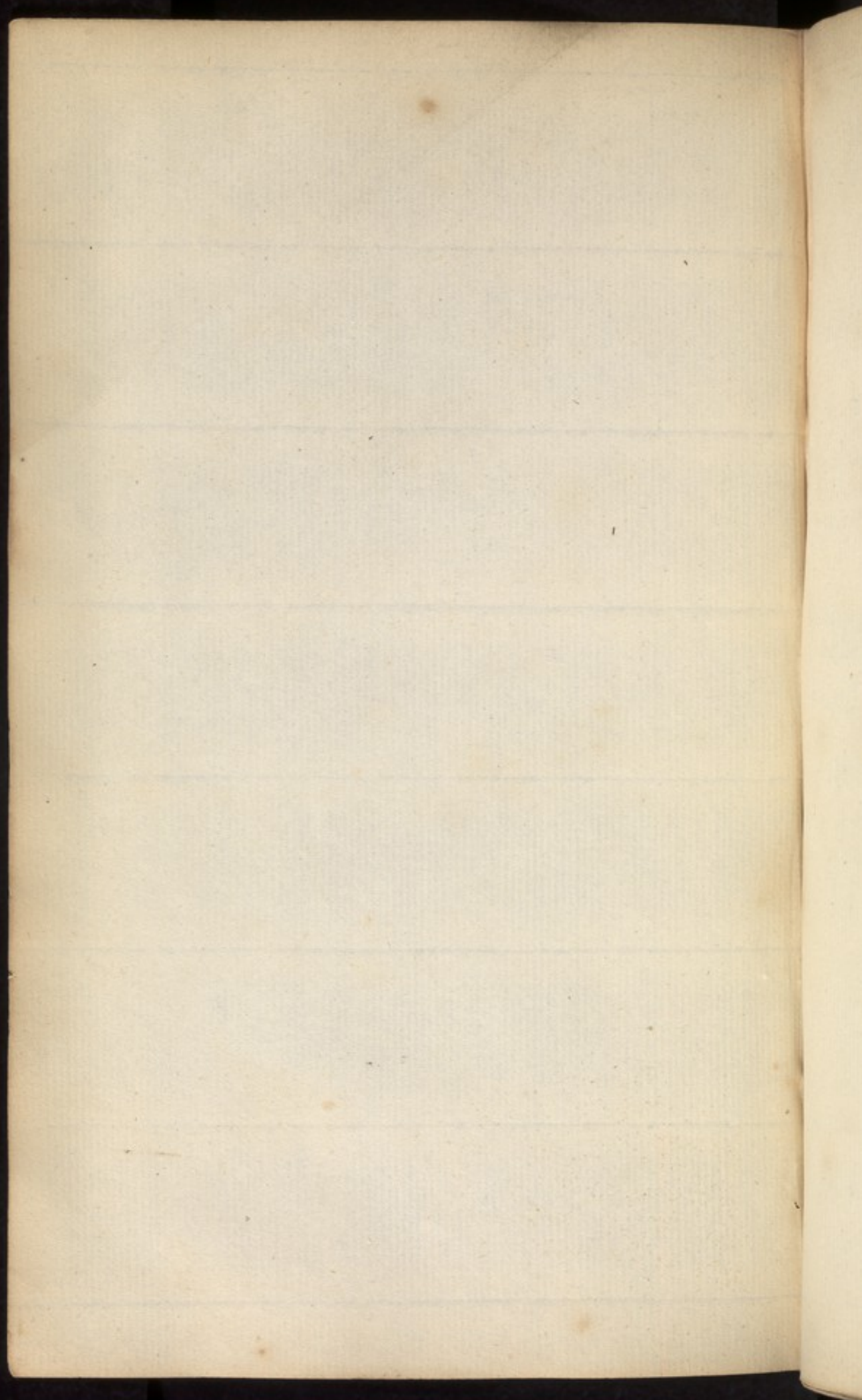












DI

Small

By R

*Author of the
Physicians
to the*

*The Common
Arabian*

By JOH

Author of the

*Printed for J
Flax-Street
NUTT and
E. AMEY
Roughly.*

A
DISCOURSE
OF THE

Small-Pox and Measles.

By RICHARD MEAD,

*Fellow of the London and Edinburgh Colleges of
Physicians, and of the Royal-Society, and Phy-
sician to the KING.*

To this is SUBJOINED

The Commentary of RHAZES, a most Celebrated
Arabian Physician, on the same Diseases.

Translated from the *Latin,*

By JOHN THEOBALD, M.D.

Author of the *Medulla Medicinæ Universæ, &c.*



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. REASON, in *Flower-de-Luce-Court,*
Fleet-Street; A. DODD, without *Temple-Bar*; M.
NUTT and E. COOKE at the *Royal-Exchange*; and
E. AMEY at *Charing-Cross*, and in the *Court of*
Requests.

[Price 1 s. 6 d.]

DISCOURSE
OF
THE
NATURE AND
PROGRESS OF
THE
ART OF
SPEECH
IN
THE
HUMAN MIND
BY
JOHN THEOBALD
M.D.

I Have been so cautious and circumspect in
regard of the following TRANSLATION,
that, it is presumed, Dr. MEAD will not for
his own sake charge it, on a cursory View,
with Error, or even Inaccuracy.

JOHN THEOBALD.

PR
I
took up
delay, as
turn out,
as whate
of years,
the acqu
and expe



THE PREFACE.



I Penned a great part of this Treatise several years ago, and had long since finished and published the whole, had I not been interrupted by concerns of moment, which entirely took up what little leisure I had. But this delay, and adjournment of the work, will turn out, perhaps, of advantage to the reader; as whatever inconvenience attends a length of years, yet that is generally ballanced by the acquisitions gained in respect of science, and experience. However, I will now briefly

communicate the motives that induced me to undertake this labour.

IN the year MDCCXVII, the learned Dr. Freind gave an edition of the *first and third Books of Hippocrates concerning epidemical diseases*, to which he subjoined *nine Commentaries on Fevers*. The *seventh* of these is *Of purging in the putrid fever, that supervenes in the confluent Small-pox*. Now to this, as a confirmation of his opinion, he added *Epistles* sent him by four physicians; among which he assigned a place to one he had received from me. For, after I had been a physician to *St. Thomas's Hospital* for some years, in MDCCVIII I observed several, struggling with the *Small-Pox* of a very malignant complexion, on their being seized the ninth or tenth day, or sometimes sooner, with a looseness, contrary to all expectations, to recover. From whence I was determined to try, how far a gentle laxative about the end of the distemper would go towards relieving those, who through the whole course of it (which is very often the case) had been costive in their body. The thing succeeded according to my wishes, and I cured a number by this method, who were in the most imminent danger.

THERE was at that time, and, indeed, to his dying day, the most perfect friendship
between

between
myself:
ferences
him with
doct. A
in conjun
great nar
certain
rily affi
mind to
nately op
the four
convulsio
monstrat
trinity,
loosened
fected v
which a
it; whi
after, thr
he died.
rative of

AFTER
abroad
physicia
some o
Freind's
putation
resolved
He ther
give him

P R E F A C E. v

between the just-mentioned Dr. *Freind* and myself: and, as we had almost daily conferences on physical matters, I acquainted him with this affair, who approved my conduct. And, as he himself not long after, in conjunction with two other physicians of great name and character, had the care of a certain young gentleman of distinction terribly afflicted with the *Small-Pox*, he had a mind to try this practice. But they obstinately opposed such a step; till at length on the fourteenth day from the eruption, when convulsions coming on with a lethargy demonstrated that affairs were in the last extremity, they consented to have his body loosened by a mild potion; which was effected to the great relief of the patient. On which account Dr. *Freind* was for repeating it; which not being permitted, seven days after, through the violence of the distemper, he died. The Dr. has himself given a narrative of this whole matter more at large.

AFTER this, various reports were spread abroad touching that transaction, and our physicians formed themselves into parties, some commending, others censuring, Dr. *Freind's* conduct: who, imagining his reputation to be thereby called in question, was resolved to set about the vindication of it. He therefore asked it as a favour of me, to give him in writing the sentiments I had been lately

lately communicating to him by word of mouth. I looked upon it as execrable, to refuse my friend any thing of that nature; who put my *Schedule* into the hands of the great Dr. *Ratcliffe* in order to his perusal, a gentleman of distinguished parts, no less than of consummate experience in his profession, and one that honoured me with great intimacy. Now Dr. *Freind* suggested to Dr. *Radcliffe*, that he intended his defence for the press. Whereupon Dr. *Radcliffe* applied to me in behalf of the Doctor, for leave to annex my little sketch to his treatise; which I could not refuse him. But, when two or three sheets were now printed off, through the persuasion of some of his friends, he dropped his design, and suppressed both his own and my copy, locking it up in his escrutore, till the time came round for the publication of the aforementioned *Commentaries*. Now, when his own work was on the anvil, he again entertained some thoughts of sending my *Epistle* into the world at the same time. Therefore I took it in hand afresh, put it on a Latin dress, (for I wrote it originally in English) enlarged it, and worked it into the form, wherein it now makes its appearance.

It very rarely happens, that any new method of cure whatever, in regard of any one disease, pleases the palate of every body: tho' Dr. *Freind* and myself not only never varied from this practice, which as I said,

we fol
both i
reveale
py suc
a set o
their f
other
they v
reputa
with
doctor
some c
as if th
The
Wood
College
ship to
gether
nerals,
of the
his hea
and, h
physic
you,
of his
A fau
a crea
beside
least
then,
physic
dialec
and th

P R E F A C E. vii

we followed very early ; but several besides, both in town and country, to whom we had revealed the secret, put it to the trial with happy success. But every place is furnished with a set of malevolent mortals, who employ all their forces in the bespattering and defaming other men's characters ; as if they imagined they were procuring to themselves a share of reputation, proportionable to the detraction with which they are loading others. The doctor's book therefore seeing now the light, some of these chaps immediately fly to arms, as if their lives and fortunes were at stake. The ring-leader of these gentry was one *Woodward*, professor of physick at *Gresham-College* : who, having served an apprenticeship to a linnen-draper, after that, scraped together a parcel of cockle-shells, pebbles, minerals, and the lord knows what trumpery of the like fossile tribe, and so took it into his head, forsooth, to set up for a philosopher : and, having worked himself into a certain physician's family, turned out, an't please you, through the preposterous grammercy of his friends, a consummate graduate doctor. A faucy, proud, pragmatistical coxcomb, and a creature who could not bear, that any one besides himself should run away with the least scrap of commendation. This fellow, then, in a pamphlet *Concerning the state of physick*, which he had scribbled in his mother-dialect, raved like a madman at *Dr. Freind*, and those who sided with him, and directed

th

the abundance of his spleen against me in an especial liberal manner: bidding strong defiance, not from his being armed with reason and experience, which he was an utter stranger to, but by discharging whole volleys of ribaldry, and downright billingsgate. I am no ways, by any mention I can make of it, fond of reviving an infamous libel, long since condemned to an eternal oblivion: whose author was immediately rendered very genteely by his antagonist, the doctor, the glaring object of publick scorn and ridicule. Nor, indeed, had I stained my paper with this frippery, had not the arrogance and intolerable vanity of this conceited man extorted thus much from me. And if, perchance, I may seem to have dwelt too long upon the subject, I have only gone through the disagreeable task with a view of pointing out the genuine author of this method of cure; and shewing how destitute of any foundation all those scandalous, vindictive, speeches were, that came out of the mouth of that abusive animal.

As to this *Treatise*, I have rather chose to express myself with perspicuity, than to make use of any rhetorical embellishments in respect of my stile, having delivered whatever I have enjoined briefly and distinctly. And to those precepts, which I have laid down in regard of purgative medicines, I have sub-

joined

joined few
like prin
are apt w
cess to co
ever is sta
they hold
there is n
ception
of no less
Nor here
whole ext
always to

Nil prod

Nothing
But wh

AFTER
began to t
neither un
icians, sh
on the Sm
his origin
Commen

a large,
ture, of t
ing for th
climate,

(1) Vid.
Epilom. lib

P R E F A C E. ix

joined several cautions and provisos for the sake principally of younger physicians, who are apt with too great a propensity and boldness to copy, and draw into practice, whatever is started a-new, by those at least, whom they hold in any degree of esteem. For there is nothing in nature of universal, unexceptionable, utility; and it is often a point of no less judgment *μὴ βλάπτειν*, then *ὠφελεῖν* (1). Nor here only, in reality, but through the whole extent of our art, a physician ought always to remember that of the poet:

Nil prodest, quod non lædere possit idem (2).

Nothing in nature any good conveys,
But what may also hurt unnumber'd ways.

AFTER I had wrote this little work, I began to think, that I should perform a task neither unprofitable nor disagreeable to physicians, should I annex to it *Rhazes's* treatise on the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*, translated from his original Arabic into Latin. For in that Commentary are a greatmany things set out at large, relating as well to the nature, as the cure, of these diseases: which indeed, allowing for the difference in point of times and climate, will be found not much unlike our

(1) *Vid.* Hippocrat. Epidem. lib. I

(2) *Ovid.* Trist. lib. II. v. 266.

own manner of proceeding ; so that I really congratulate myself on having my own opinion confirmed by a first-rate physician of the age, wherein he lived. And, indeed, I have more than once wondered, that there never was extant a printed copy of that book before, as I know of, either in Arabic, or translated from the Arabic into Latin. *Robert Stevens* was the first who gave a Greek edition of it, which he subjoined to *Alexander Trallian's Work*, A. D. MDXLVIII, with this title : *Ῥαζὴν Λόγος περὶ λοιμικίας*. This was turned into Latin by three interpreters ; the first of whom was *George Valla* of *Placencia*, whose version was published at *Venice* in the Year MCCCCXCVIII, and very often afterwards. The next to this was that of *John Gvinter* of *Andarnac*, which was launch'd into light at *Strasbourg* in the year MDXLIX. To both these succeeded the translation of *Nicholas Machelli*, a physician of *Modena*, which came out at *Venice* in the year MDLV, and MDLXXXVI. (1) But the Greek Copy was not derived from the Arabic, but the Syriac, as is plain from the title ; the version, as it is reasonable to believe, having been accomplished for the use of the common people. On which account, that there are several things partly omitted in it, partly misinterpreted, through the blun-

(1) Vid. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc. V. xii. p. 692.*

dering

P R E F A C E. xi

dering either of the Syriac, or the Greek, interpreter, will easily appear very evident to whoever shall compare it with the translation, I now publish from an Arabic manuscript. How I came by that manuscript, I am briefly going to shew.

HAVING made a fruitless enquiry in our publick libraries after this book in Arabic, I wrote to the celebrated, and to me always the most friendly, *Dr. Boerhaave*, professor of physick in the university of *Leyden*; intreating him to inform himself, if, in the library of that university, which I knew was well furnished with Arabian manuscripts, there was any such thing as lighting on a copy. That gentleman, in some short time, very obligingly transmitted me one, transcribed by their Arabic professor, tho' very faulty in several places. This I put into the hands of two eminent men successively, in order for each of them to make a separate translation of it. One of these was *Solomon Negri*, born at *Damascus*, a perfect master of all the oriental languages; the other was *John Gagnier*, the famous professor of Arabic at *Oxford*, each of whom diligently performed the task assigned him. But as, by comparing these versions, I remarked, that they sometimes varied one from the other, not only in the form of expression, but even also in respect to the sense; I, not understanding a syllable of Arabic myself,

myself, was entirely at a loss which to prefer. Wherefore I begged the favour of my friend, Dr. *Hunt*, professor of Arabic now for some years at *Oxford*, and very lately also chosen professor of Hebrew, a gentleman among other parts of science highly distinguished for this kind of literature, to undertake this province; who, having accurately collated them with the original, worked up the translation, I have here published, and had no doubt given a better, had he met with a correcter copy. Do you, reader, enjoy these my either labours, or amusements.

London, Sept.
28th, 1747.



ADVER =



Advertisement.



THE Discourse, of which the following is a Translation, turning on a very interesting subject, and penned, moreover, by a gentleman, whose great reputation has been long established on a firm and unshaken foundation; there is no necessity for my premising any thing in regard of the original. As to this version of mine; however short it may fall of the purity and elegance of the Latin, I may yet venture to assert with all imaginable safety, that I have indulged myself in no latitudes; but have kept a constant eye on the sentiments of its celebrated author, and have endeavoured to cloath them with all the propriety of expression within my power: deeming it a sort of sacrilege to deface, by voluntary negligence in the transfusion, true, sterling, Roman coin.

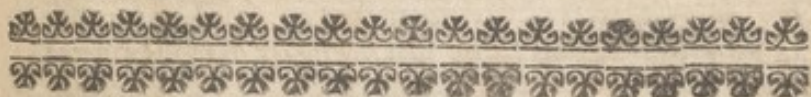
Nor did I want motives (sufficient to have excited any man, of the least abilities, and publick spirit) to induce me thus early to embark in this task. As, in the first place, the benefits that would be immediately derived to those, whose

whose situation in the world had unavoidably cut them off from the advantages of acquiring a competent portion of the Latin language. In the next ; as, perhaps, by this means would be prevented that dreadful havoc I have sometimes seen ; when tasteless, mechanic, unphysical, persons, through a pedantic self-conceitedness, have taken upon them (what they call) to translate : that is, to cut, hack, mangle, slash, and scarify, till the author is one continued sad spectacle from head to foot. What a mortification would it be, to see execrably profaned by such an unhallowed pen, a work, that bids fair for being the object of great veneration, among all the intelligent part of mankind, to the latest succeeding ages. I have only one thing to wish, which is, that the learned no less than experienced personage, who composed it, should not think the English dress, I have put on his unexceptionably Latian production, altogether unworthy of his great name and character.

As to my management in regard of Rhazes, I chose rather to imitate the simplicity of the original, than affect a form of expression, that would be absolutely unnatural in a translation from an oriental author. Besides, there is a certain dignity in the plainness of those writers, that would unavoidably be lost in an attempt of modernizing their manner to our taste and mode. *Adieu!*



Dr. Mead's
DISCOURSE
ON THE
Small-Pox and Measles:
Translated from the *Latin*.



Price 2 s. 6d.

Copy of a LETTER sent to Mr. Brindley,
Bookseller in Bond-Street, by the Tran-
slator, before the Publication of the follow-
ing Work.

SIR,

I Have seen all your Advertisements relating to the se-
veral Translations that are carrying on of Dr. Mead's
Discourse of the Small-Pox and Measles. This Appli-
cation, notwithstanding one of them happens to be mine,
is no Effect of any Terror conceived on that account; but
the Result purely of a Rectitude of Action, which I think
is due to all Mankind. I have all imaginable Deference
for Dr. Mead; and no unneighbourly Concern for your
particular Interests. And I frankly declare, that had I,
on my entering on this Attempt, entertained the least No-
tion of interfering with them, I should not have engaged
in it. But very unfortunately for me, your publick No-
tice did not make its Appearance in the News-Papers,
till above half my Affair was printed off: too late, after
so much Expence, to render it practicable in me to desist.
So that those repeated Alarms put me rather on redoubling
my Diligence, and hurrying the Work; which is now
finished, and ready for immediate Publication. However,
to prevent any Clamour about piratical Doings, as you
(tho' in my Opinion, somewhat preposterously) are pleased
to call them; indemnify me for the Charges I have been at,
allowing me at the same time a reasonable Recompence for
the Hours spent in working the Translation, and the
Edition shall be yours. If you have any Thoughts of
treating on this Head, you shall be furnished with a Spe-
cimen of the Performance in the Evening. I expect your
Answer at five this Afternoon. Your Failure in this
Point will be interpreted a Refusal.

I am &c.

Nov. 23d, 1747.



OF THE

Small-Pox and Measles.

C H A P. I.

Of the Origine of the SMALL-POX.



IN treating this subject of the *Small-Pox*, I shall begin my discourse with a brief enquiry, as far as what intelligence may be gathered from the records and annals of former ages, into the origine of this distemper; and by what means it has been propagated from the climate, where it took its rise, into almost every part of the universe. For thus will the nature of it be placed in a clearer point of light; and the method, to be laid down hereafter, in regard of answering the indications of cure, be established on a more manifestly proportioned basis.

B

THAT

THAT this disease is new in its kind, that is, was unknown to the antient, both *Greek* and *Roman* physicians, is a matter admitting no manner of contest. For those, who contend, that the *ἀνθράκες*, *ἐπινύκιδες*, and *ἐξανθήματα* of that sort in the skin, were what we now term the *Small-Pox*, do not merit the least attention: it being absolutely incredible, that those first masters of our art, who were so accurate and circumstantial in describing and distinguishing the signs of all other diseases, should content themselves with the bare mention of this disorder, and not rather have displayed it in its full and proper colours, had an evil so abhorrent to nature, and endued with such contagious powers, ever occurred to them in practice.

FROM the writings therefore of the *Arabian* physicians must be deduced the first traces of this distemper. By far the foremost amongst these in eminence and abilities was *Rhazes*, who flourished about the year, according to the Christian calculation, DCCCC. In a huge volume he compiled, that bears the title of *Continens*, (wherein is amassed a whole magazine of medical treasure, collected as it seems to be from his *Adversaria*) he tells us, that a certain person, named *Aaron*, had composed thirty physical treatises; wherein, amongst other things, were explained the signs of the *Small-Pox*, and the different

different.
the meth
Alexandr
anno DC
of physic
conjecture
haps, hav
John Jam
in Arabic
dy to l
figures us,
manuscript,
library at
effect: vi
Meales m
lia (4).
the DLX
the period
of Mabur

BUT, aft
ing the w
gme, that
in particul
age throu
were stile
epidem
produced
Alia by th

(1) Contin
(2) Vide
Bib. pag.

different kinds of that disease, together with the method of cure (1). He was a native of *Alexandria*, and, in the reign of *Mahumed*, anno DCXXII, was following his profession of physic (2). Hence the learned Dr. *Freind* conjectured, that the *Small-Pox* might, perhaps, have first sprung up in *Egypt* (3). But *John James Reiske*, a man thoroughly versed in *Arabic*, discovered the origine of this malady to be somewhat more antient; who assures us, he had read in an old *Arabian* manuscript, he had met with in the university library at *Leyden*, a passage to the following effect: viz. *This year the Small-Pox and Measles made their first appearance in Arabia* (4). Now the year here specified was the DLXXII from the birth of our Saviour, the period from whence is dated the nativity of *Mahumed*.

BUT, after maturely considering and weighing the whole affair, I am rather apt to imagine, that there are certain diseases peculiar to particular countries, where they exert their rage through a sort of a native faculty. These were stiled by *Hippocrates*, *νσχμαλα επιχαρια*, or epidemical distempers; some of which, produced in various parts of *Europe* and *Asia* by the vitious qualities as well of the air,

B 2

as

(1) *Contin.* 419. 2.

(2) Vide *Abulpharai*
Histor. pag. 99,

(3) *Oper.* pag. 330.

(4) *Disput. inaug. Lug-*
duni Bat. MDCCXLVI.

as the soil, and water drank by the inhabitants, he very exactly describes (1).

THE more modern *Greeks* have given them the appellation of ἐνδύμια, or popular disorders (2). These I am of opinion, through an uninterrupted essential effect of the nature of things, have ever been more or less prevalent in their respective climates.

Now, to a certain species of them, as is confirmed to us by experience, contagion is inherent; which is often conveyed into very remote countries by means adapted to its nature. For some of these diseases will not only affect the sound by their morbid contact, but are likewise endued with a faculty of scattering destruction by inconceivably subtle particles exhaling from their pestiferous substances; and, insinuating themselves into bodies of a softer texture than usual, such as cotton, wool, silk, and garments wrought from such kind of materials, lie there shut up a long time, the seeds of future havock: the way I have on another occasion suggested the plague to have spread itself at a great distance from *Africa*, where it first broke out (3). Others of them, on the contrary, communicate no noxious quality but by

(1) *Lib. de aëre, locis, et aquis.* | *in epidem. Hippocratis.*
 (2) *Vid. Galen. Com. 1.* | (3) *Discourse of the plague, par. 1. chap. 1.*

by contact. The former kind therefore may be transplanted by commerce, whereas the latter can only prove pernicious by actual intercourses and communication.

Of this last class is the *Lues Venerea*: which we are assured, from the most authentic memoirs, sprouted out originally in some of the *American* islands, particularly in *Hispaniola*; and towards the closing of the fifteenth century, by the means of naval commerce, was transported to *Spain*; from whence it made the best of its way into the kingdom of *Naples*, in the year MCCCCXCV, through the fatality of the war, which *Ferdinand* King of *Spain* waged at that time with the *French*; in the army of which monarch served several of the soldiery who had contracted this distemper in the fore-mentioned island: so that these, mixing with the prostitutes that were linked in common to the *French*, inasmuch as the same cities were taken and re-taken alternately by both parties, introduced this foul malady first into either army, then into *Italy*, and after that into almost all other parts of the globe.

I remember also, that I myself received it from the mouth of one of our own merchants, who had lived many years in *Muscovy*, that the *Venereal Lues* was scarce heard of in that country before the reign of the

late emperor, *Peter* the great. For the affairs of that people were generally managed by a mercantile method, and every thing carried on, with respect to foreign nations, without any great correspondence or alliance. But, on that prince's taking a resolution of travelling into other quarters of *Europe*, and making it a rule to detach a number of his subjects to the same parts of the world, in order to their being instructed in useful arts and sciences; these were not long in importing into their own country this punishment of immoderate venery: which was like to rage with so much the more severity there, as inflammations and ulcers receive a very slow cure in a climate subjected to any extraordinary degree of cold.

BUT to return to the *Small-Pox*. This disease then seems to me to be a real pestilence of its kind; which, owing its first existence to *Africa*, especially to that intolerably hot portion of it, *Ethiopia*, was from thence transferred to *Arabia* and *Egypt* (like that other depopulator, the great plague) in the manner as is above related.

Now, should any one think it very surprising, that this contagion should no earlier be stealing out of its native soil, and making irruptions into far-disjointed places, let such a person reflect with himself, that, in the ancient

cient ages
the comm
cially, tha
of land,
and that
then, as
it was an
rian, Lud
gers to tr
of time
and socia
peace, th
very wide
siderable
waged w
the Holy
venth, an
the con
Europea
ward of
that time
perative
abode, it
itself ag
nomous
pustules
coverin
and ur
distemp
in those
been so

tient ages of the world, there was not stirring the commerce between nations, those especially, that inhabited the more inland tracks of land, as is established in these our days; and that voyages to remote parts were not then, as now, in any sort of usage. Hence it was an observation of that excellent historian, *Ludolfus*, that the *Ethiopians* were strangers to traffick (1). Therefore, as in process of time mankind became more connected and sociable, as well by the arts of war as of peace, this pestilential mischief diffused itself very widely. It acquired, in particular, considerable strength by the wars the *Christians* waged with the *Saracens* for the recovery of the *Holy Land*, towards the end of the eleventh, and beginning of the twelfth century; the consequence of which was, that the *Europeans* carried back with them this reward of their religious expeditions. From that time, in whatever communities this superlatively contagious malady has fixed its abode, it there still supports and maintains itself against all human efforts. For the venomous matter, that is discharged from the pustules, being absorbed by the blankets and coverings of the sick, and there sticking fast and undetected, becomes the seeds of the distemper, just on the point of springing up in those, on whom its particles have any ways been scattered by contact; especially, if the

B 4

season

(1) *Histor. Æthiop. lib. iv. cap. vii.*

season of the year and state of the circum-ambient air lend an hand towards its production.

IT will not, I conceive, be foreign to my present purpose, to illustrate and confirm what I have been advancing by a particular Instance, which a very intelligent person, governor for a considerable while of *Fort St. George* belonging to our *East-India* Company, did me the favour to communicate to me. At that time then, said he, a certain *Dutch* vessel touched accidentally at the *Cape of Good-Hope*, wherein some of the crew had in the voyage been ill of the *Small-Pox*: now the inhabitants of that spot, called *Hot-tentots*, are actually so barbarian and stupid, that they seem to participate of a nature, which is but one remove from that of brute animals; with whom it is customary to perform all servile offices for the sailors that arrive on that coast. On which account some of them, who were employed in washing linnen and other appurtenances infected with the morbidic sanies, contracted the distemper, which seized the poor wretches to such a degree, that the greatest part of them died. But after they had been taught by experience that this evil was propagated by contagion, they were not destitute of so much natural sagacity as was necessary for their defence. They made head therefore against this pesti-
lential

ential ma
of circum
not yet fe
diligence,
hood, wh
bly raging
sure to m
the more
evident,
uncultiva
expedient
formerly,
joined to
prevent tl
which aff
since lay
threatene
fectual n
limits of
guishing

Of the D

SINCE
gest
the Sm
eases wh
to form

(1) Di

of the SMALL-POX. 9

lential malignity by fortifications, and lines of circumvallation, which those, who had not yet felt its fury, guarded with so much diligence, that whoever of the neighbourhood, where the distemper was now irresistibly raging, should attempt to pass them, was sure to meet his fate. This little story seems the more remarkable, as from hence it is evident, that a people, entirely rude and uncultivated, were obliged to recur to those expedients through necessity, which we formerly, guided purely by reason, enjoined to be put in execution, in order to prevent the ravages of the plague (1); and which afterwards, when *France* some years since lay under that terrible calamity which threatened all *Europe*, were happily very effectual not only for restraining it within the limits of that kingdom, but also for extinguishing it to all intents and purposes.

CHAP. II.

Of the Nature and Kinds of the Small-Pox.

SINCE, from what has been already suggested, it is sufficiently manifest, that the *Small-Pox* belongs to that class of diseases which are termed pestilential; in order to form a clearer and more distinct idea of their

(1) *Discourse of the plague*, p. 11. c. 2. pag. 109.

their nature, I shall premise a word or two concerning the manner of pestilential agency.

ALL fevers whatever, if I am not out in my judgment, incident to the human body, may very aptly be divided into three kinds; the *simple*, for example, the *putrid*, and the *pestilential*.

Simple Fevers take their rise from a long-continued over-rapid motion of the blood, and its unequal mixture on that account, and an interrupted distribution of the humours into the respective parts of the body.

THE *putrid* sort are produced, when, during this state of things, a certain lentor arises in the minute and capillary canals of the blood; which, swept along by little and little by the force and impetuosity of the circulating mass, and translated into the veins, turns to corruption, and impregnates the juices with its malign qualities, that affect the bowels with their obstructing faculties no less than the superficies of the skin.

IN the last place, I call those *pestilential* fevers, which participate of a certain heterogeneous poison. Of what nature soever that be, it vitiates and corrupts not only the blood, but principally the fine, subtle, nervous fluid, stiled the animal spirits. On this score these
fevers

fevers are
their acti
constant
sequence
common
against v
utmost ex

Now,
on the
most of
sentimen
and frank
term, in
port. I
is a pri
tion, th
which,
full and
mortalit
vince of
at the fa
rant of
bend all
tracing
incomp
whatev
found a
what c
matter,
stitute c
the spri

of the SMALL-POX. II

fevers are quicker, and much more violent in their action than the other kinds, and almost constantly draw after them most fatal consequences. However, it is a circumstance common to all fevers, for nature to struggle against what oppresses her, and to use her utmost endeavours to throw off any disorder.

Now, as the word *nature* is ever brought on the carpet by physicians in their cure almost of all diseases, I'll once for all avow my sentiments in that regard without reserve, and frankly in this place declare what that term, in my opinion at least, ought to import. It is an indisputable point, that there is a principle within us, endued with sensation, thought, and reason; the nature of which, notwithstanding, we cannot have a full and adequate idea of in this state of mortality. We will leave therefore the province of discussing this matter to those, who, at the same time that they are stupidly ignorant of what is discoverable by the senses, bend all their thoughts and application on tracing out those things, which are absolutely incomprehensible to human reason. But whatever property it be, it is allowed by all sound and orthodox philosophers to be somewhat distinct from matter. For how can matter, that is an unactive principle, and destitute of itself of even the least motion, be the spring and primary cause of thought, by far

far the most excellent of all motions? That this is then a sort of spirit, quite different from terrestrial matter, most intimately nevertheless united to our body, and that first puts the wheel of all our actions into motion, is sufficiently apparent.

AND indeed it seems probable to me, that this active principle is not of a homogeneous nature, but that the sovereign creator of the universe has implanted one kind of it in the human, another in the brute species; that of so divine an origine, as to be endued with life and sensation independently of the body; this of an inferior class, so as to become extinct when the body is no longer surviving. Some of the antients have distinguished the former by the term *animus*, the latter by that of *anima* (1): both which they were persuaded, (though, in my opinion, without sufficient foundation,) are congenial with us. For as their *anima*, or soul, is all that is requisite for the life of brute animals, so our *animus*, or spiritual part, stands in no need of any corporeal adjunct. Now this affair, if I am not out in my conjecture, stands thus: The mechanism of our structure is such, that the

mind

(1) *Juven. sat. xv. 148.*
Mundi
Principio indulsit com-
munis conditor illis.

Tantum animam, nobis
animum quoque.
Vide etiam Davisi not.
ad Cicer. Tuscul. Disput.
lib. I. cap. 10.

mind pr
 gans lab
 tiously
 spirits, t
 motion,
 in the bl
 vient to
 chine ur
 Now th
 pulse, th
 effect rat
 voluntar
 ing, all t
 fluence t
 by the t
 endued
 tions th
 tural an
 lungs,
 whole
 or not,
 their ori
 its perp
 port by
 no way
 leisure.
 ingenie
 burgh,
 as he h
 publish

(1) V
 107, p2

mind presiding over the body, on those organs labouring under any oppression, impetuously detaches what we call the animal spirits, those instruments of every kind of motion, in order to raise such perturbations in the blood and fluids, as may prove subservient to the procuring relief to the whole machine under those hazardous circumstances. Now this is transacted with so sudden an impulse, that the consequence seems to be an effect rather of a sort of instinct, than of any voluntary motion; whereas, notwithstanding, all this is effected in us through the influence the soul has over the body; in brutes, by the force itself and powers their souls are endued with. And, indeed, those very motions themselves, that are usually termed natural and vital, such as those of the heart, lungs, and intestines, which, through the whole course of our lives, whether we will or not, are ever subsisting; as they receive their origine from the mind, so are they under its perpetual regulation. This I could support by a multiplicity of arguments; but it no way squares with my present purpose or leisure. Besides, a most learned and most ingenious physician, Dr. Porterfield of Edinburgh, has rendered that attempt superfluous, as he has in a most elegant *dissertation* lately published, (1) set this matter in so clear a light,

(1) Vid. *Med. cal. Es-* | *burgh, vol. iij Essay xii. et*
says, published at Edin- | *vol. iv. Essay xiv.*

light, that there cannot possibly arise hereafter any doubt concerning it.

BUT to return from physics to the business of my profession. Our most sagacious *Sydenham* was such a stickler for this doctrine, that he made no difficulty to affirm, "That
 " a disease was nothing else than an effort
 " of nature, struggling with all her might
 " to exterminate the morbid matter for the
 " recovery of the sick (1)." To the same purpose *Hippocrates* utters himself after his laconic manner, where he says, that "Nature
 " itself is the healer of diseases (2)." But this I have observed to be principally the case in pestilential fevers, where the morbid virulence is protruded to the superficies of the body in the form of pustules, carbuncles, and buboes; all which are nothing else but the venomous particles of the distemper, as the common experiment of communicating the *Small-Pox* to healthy subjects by inoculation plainly demonstrates. It is therefore an incontestable point, that the *Small-Pox* are a sort of poisonous fever, the several kinds of which I shall now enter on a description of; leaving the history of this disease to be recurred to in *Sydenham*, who first pointed out its different stages, and laid down rules for the management

(1) *Observation. medic.
circa morborum acutorum
historiam, in princip.*

(2) Νέσων φούρις ἰν' ἰσρί.
Epidem. lib. vi.

of the SMALL-POX.

15

nagement and cure of the patient in each of them.

THE greatest part of writers divide the *Small-Pox* into the *distinct* and *confluent* sort, making an estimate of either according to the magnitude and number of the pustules, and the manner of their eruption. But they assign so great a difference between them, as to pronounce those to be scarce accompanied with the least danger, and the other kind to be ever attended with terrible consequences. And, indeed, this is most certain, that the *confluent* generally turn out much worse than the *distinct*, and that a greater number by far sink under the load of those, than what miscarry thro' any fatal effect of these. Yet, thro' some extraordinary contingency, the *confluent* sometimes do not terminate so destructively, as the *distinct*. Nay, several symptoms, of an extremely dangerous tendency, occur in the *distinct* kind, which are not observable in the *confluent*, as shall be shewn immediately. For the havock, to be dreaded from the *Small-Pox*, is not so much to be measured from the abundance of the purulent matter, as from other circumstances, whose causes we shall touch upon hereafter.

THE division therefore of the *Small-Pox*, into the *simple* and *malignant*, seems to me
to

to be more consistent with reason, and better adapted to the nature of this distemper.

I term those *simple*, whose eruption is accompanied with a slight fever of no long continuance, which come to a head without any difficulty, are after a few days turned into pure pus, and at length scale off.

THE malignant are those, which are attended with a malignant fever on their first appearance, make but slow advances towards maturation, and will not suppurate; or should they arrive at suppuration, there being no remission of the feverish heat, are not without great trouble turned into scales.

THIS malignity, according to the different nature of the pustules, appears in such a variety of forms, that the marks with which it is stamp'd have produced to the *Small-Pox* a diversity of appellations; the principal differences of which, as far as ever came within the compass of my observation, are the following. For the pustules, on their eruption, are either of a *chrystalline* nature, a *verrucoſe*, or warty, or lastly, deeply *ting'd with blood*. I am not unconscious, that authors sometimes go farther in characterising these exanthematous phenomena; while their supernumerary distinctions

distinct
of some
the var
quent
to an en

Tho
instead
nothing
transpar
cational
ent, but

Thos
Small-P
to the
contract
bling v
above
distinct

NAT
bloody p
witness
stage
turgid
to wha
quently
of force
succeed
and the
the def

of the SMALL-POX. 17

distinctions arise only from a complication of some of these I have enumerated, or from the various degrees of them; an event frequent enough, when the disease is carried to an enormous height.

THOSE pustules I stile *crystalline*, which, instead of thick and concocted pus, contain nothing but a thin, pallid, and as it were transparent liquid. Which sort we occasionally meet with not only in the *confluent*, but even in the *distinct*, kind.

THOSE are called the *verrucoſe*, or warty *Small-Pox*, where no moisture is derived to the pustules; which, on the contrary, contract a hardness, and, very much resembling warts, sprout up and are prominent above the skin. These are peculiar to the *distinct* species.

NATURE is not uniform in protruding the *bloody* pustules. For I have been an eye-witness of their representing in the very first stage of the disease small tubercles, all turgid with gore blood; not unlike in colour to what shews itself on the skin, consequently to its being pinched by any kind of forceps. Now, these are in a little time succeeded by purple and livid Spots, here and there interspersed, that answer exactly the descriptions we meet with in physical

treatises on the plague. Tho' it is a more common accident for pustules, that came out in clusters, on the third and fourth day from their eruption, when they ought to ripen, to turn out livid and of a bloodish complexion, with a number of black spots all over the body; which in a day or two prognosticate approaching death. For these are real and genuine mortifications. It most frequently happens at this period of the distemper, that thin blood is discharged not only from the mouth, nostrils, and eyes; but flows thro' every out-let of the body, particularly the urinary passages, where sometimes it makes its exit the very first days of the illness. 'Tis ocularly demonstrative, that these are of the *confluent* kind.

The late eminent Dr. Friend (1) has made an addition of which he calls the *filiquose*, or poddy kind: where the pustules, destitute of all manner of moisture, exhibit an appearance of certain round, soft, and hollow bladders. Now these I look upon as a species of the *crystalline*, as they differ no otherwise from those, than that the protruded humidity partly transpires immediately thro' the cutaneous pores, and is partly absorbed by the lymphatic vessels.

'Tis ever a difficult task to trace out the real

(1) *Epist. de quibusdam variolarum generibus.*

real
a sup
mind
reason
as far
diverfi
year,
lastly,
while
nor ha
by inc
malady
signs,
commu

It
that,
no m
seeds.
of arriv
this do
in respo
kinds
the sam
of this
comm
serve a
respect

As
nant, t
it were

of the SMALL-POX.

19

real causes of things, and sometimes even a superfluous one. But in case we have a mind to set an enquiry on foot into the reasons of all these differences, the principal, as far as I can discover, are, almost an infinite diversity of *constitutions*; the *seasons of the year*, and their varieties; a multiplicity, lastly, of accidents after the body is infected, while the poison is lurking in the inner parts, nor has yet produced the distemper. For by inoculation we have learnt, that this malady does not shew itself by infallible signs, till the eighth or ninth day after the communication of the infection.

It may, perhaps, be thought surprizing, that, in relating these causes, I have made no mention of the nature of pestilential feeds. Now, setting aside the impossibility of arriving at the knowledge of their nature, this does not seem to be much in question in respect of the production of the several kinds of this disease. For very often in the same family, where, during the ravages of this terrible disorder, there is a successive communication of the contagion, we observe a widely different event in regard of the respective sick.

As to *constitutions*, these are so predominant, that they descend to the next a-kin, as it were, by hereditary right: from whence

we find several diseases peculiar to certain families, to which they prove very destructive.

THAT the *seasons of the year* favour the production, one of one distemper, others of others, and that epidemical fevers take their rise from thence, and that those of the eruptive kind are particularly sensible of their variety, is confirmed to us by daily experience.

BUT what I have specified in the third article are out of number ; namely, all the incidents from the first receiving the infection to the eruption of the spots. For the malignity of this venom does not by any means, during this interval, remain in a state of inactivity, but constantly and imperceptibly is exerting its strength, by vitiating first the animal Spirits, and after that the blood itself and juices. On which account should any changes, either thro' the exercises of the body, eating and drinking, or in fine, affections of the mind (all which are of very great consequence in these circumstances) be made in the humours under this fermentation, a different kind of pustules will easily be produced in the manner, perhaps, which I am going to speak of.

Now, the *simple Small-Pox* are suppu-
rations

rations
vitiates
measur
withou
The ca
inasmu
portion
general
a pertu
that n
matter,
When
is som
which
begets
and m
fort; b
sorbed
it had
again,
vital fu
passage
over-ru
gangrea
by all
this sp
or the
toms
poison
every o
certain
rbis ;

of the SMALL-POX. 21

rations made, while the blood is not so vitiated, but that the fluids may in some measure be derived to the respective parts, without a total interruption of natural actions. The case is different in the *malignant* sort; inasmuch as there is, more or less, in proportion to the violence of the distemper, a general corruption of the fluids; and such a perturbation in the mixture of the blood, that no abscess, in regard of the purulent matter, can possibly be formed on the skin. When things are thus circumstanced, there is sometimes an oozing out of a thin liquid, which if it participate of a watry nature, begets the *crystalline*; if it be of a thicker and more glutinous consistence, the *warty* sort; but should it retire inwards, and, absorbed by the *lymphatics*, leave the bladders, it had raised, empty, the *siliquose*. Then, again, the blood, unable to perform the least vital function, is obstructed and stopt in its passages. On which occasion the skin is over-run with black spots, which are real gangrenes, and a discharge of blood issues by all the outlets of the body. Whence this species obtained the name of *sanguinea*, or the *bloody* kind. That these direful symptoms are the effects of an acrimonious poison is plain from hence, inasmuch as every one of them is subsequent to a bite of a certain serpent in *Africa*, called the *Hæmorrhoidis*; as they are described by *Lucan*, a

poet inferior to no one in painting natural images. Thus he, *B. ix. l. 806*, as translated by Mr. Rowe.

*Deeply the fierce Hæmorrhoids impress
Her fatal teeth on Tullus' valiant breast.
The noble youth, with virtue's love inspir'd,
Her, in her Cato, follow'd and admir'd.
And as when mighty Rome's spectators meet
In the full theatre's capacious seat,
At once, by secret pipes and channels fed,
Rich tinctures gush from ev'ry antique head;
At once, ten thousand saffron currents flow,
And rain their odours on the crowd below:
So the warm blood at once from ev'ry part
Ran purple poison down, and drain'd the
fainting heart.
Blood falls for tears, and o'er his mournful
face
The ruddy drops their tainted passage trace:
Where-e'er the liquid juices find a way,
There streams of blood, there crimson rivers
stray;
His mouth and gushing nostrils pour a flood,
And ev'n the pores ooze out the trickling blood;
In the red deluge all the parts lie drown'd,
And the whole body seems one bleeding wound.*

BUT 'tis time to drop this terrifying subject, and to point out expedients for procuring relief in such calamitous exigencies.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Cure of the SMALL-POX.

THAT all pestilential disorders essentially inflame the blood and humours in an eminent degree, is most evident. On which score they universally require evacuations and coolers. I shall treat first of the *simple Small-Pox*; after that, discuss every particular relating to the *malignant*.

BUT before we proceed any farther, we must enquire what rules are to be enjoined the sick, and what regimen in point of diet he ought to observe.

As to what regards the former of these articles; as the seasons of the year, so likewise must the strength and age of the patient be taken into an especial consideration. For one may with all imaginable safety do that in summer, which cannot be attempted without as much hazard in winter; and a person young, or robust, will go through without the least inconvenience what would soon demolish an infant or the delicacy of a female constitution. But this at least ought to be an universal maxim, that the sick should keep his bed the first

days of the distemper; and care taken by proper expedients as well to guard against the inclemency of winter, as, by admitting the refreshing air, to temper the sultry heats of summer. But to recur to cooling methods at a severe season of the year, and to incrust the body over as it were with isicles, is not the part of a prudent physician, but of a rash empiric, trying experiments at the fatal costs of wretched mortals. One ought therefore to tread in the middle way; and treat the patient in such a manner, as neither to smother him with heat or cloaths, nor obstruct by cold the passage of the matter to be thrown off by the pores of the skin: and principal care must be taken, to procure a plentiful supply of clear and coolish air; for that which is sultry will bring on a difficulty of breathing, check the secretion of the urine, and increase the number of the pustules about the præcordia and bowels: whence it becomes the source of inflammations, and, towards the end of the distemper, mortifications.

Our enquiry now will turn on aliments. These ought to be extremely light, diluting, and cooling; such as *barley-water*, or *water-gruel*. But as the food must be accommodated to the stages of the distemper, one must make choice of such a course of diet in the beginning, as is both laxative and diuretic.

of the SMALL-POX. 25

retic. These advantages are conferred by drinks made of all preserved sweet fruits, and draughts of acidulated liquors: the best ingredients, in respect of the former, are *figs*, *raisins*, and *tamarinds*; and the latter intention is answered by small beer, with *an orange or lemon squeezed in it*; *pippin*, or *wine whey*; *emulsions of barley-water and almonds*; *Moselle or Rhenish wine and water*; and whatever other liquids there are of this class.

THE *Arabian* physicians, if the intention of loosening the belly was not sufficiently answered by this management, had a custom of adding *manna*; tho' sparingly and with caution. *For it is absolutely necessary*, says *Avicenna*, *in the beginning to keep the body open* (1). An instruction so sage, that nothing more conducive to the good of the patient, in the cure of this disease, can possibly be devised; if we only remember this at the same time, that a plentiful discharge ought always to be procured of the urine: for the skin wonderfully corresponds with the kidneys, by which means these latter drain from the body, without the least difficulty, whatever fluid is usually secreted through the glands of the former. Therefore, in order to prevent the inner parts from being over-loaded, it is a very rational practice to detach the morbid matter by these passages, as much as possibly we can.

BUT

(1) *De variolis et morbillis.*

BUT let us move on now to the medicinal province. And, indeed, in the first place it is necessary *to take away some blood*. Concerning which conduct, as it is often a matter of great controversy, I shall lay down a sett of precepts.

THAT opening a vein in a very tender age is indirect, is a point agreed on. But, as the blood in infants is generally more fizy, and often in greater quantity, in proportion to the bulk of the body, and, on the invasion of the disease, they are frequently seized with convulsions, there is an absolute necessity for making an evacuation; which may be done with sufficient safety, by the application of leeches to the temples, or behind the ears. And, indeed, in most of them blood may be drawn, if not from the arm, yet from either of the jugular veins at least, without any inconvenience.

THAT regard should be had to the strength of the patient, of whatever age, is evident to every one. But that is rarely so impaired, as to become incapable of supporting a competent loss of blood; unless perchance some extraordinary evacuations have preceded. Nor ought we, on this occasion, to rely too much on the pulse; for it often happens, that, from a thick, coagulated, blood, there is a more sparing secretion of animal spirits in

in the br
a diminu
not with i
vital fluid
fore oppr
an openi

In wh
tion, ma
the viol
physician
away one
and absta
eruption,
matter.
scrupulou
people,
forced t
bleeding
two or
section,
so far fr
the con
the sam
cesses,
from th
tion of
drawin
is more
time,
morbifi

in the brain than usual ; and the heart, thro' a diminution of its contractile powers, does not with its accustomed impulse drive on the vital fluid : in which case the strength, before oppressed, is observed to gain ground, on opening a vein.

IN what proportion to make this evacuation, may be very rationally determined by the violence of the distemper. Most of our physicians, if they direct blood to be taken away once, think they have done their duty ; and abstain religiously from bleeding on the eruption, for fear of repelling the morbid matter. But these gentlemen, surely, are too scrupulously cautious. For both in young people, and in adults, we are frequently forced to recur to a second, or even third, bleeding ; adjourning only the operation for two or three days. For in reality, venæsection, where there is sufficient strength, is so far from retarding the eruption, that, on the contrary, it greatly promotes it ; and for the same reason (as in the case of large abscesses, where there is an excessive turgency from the flux of humours, and a great oppression of nature from immoderate heat) by drawing away some blood, the suppuration is more happily performed, both in point of time, and the compleat protrusion of the morbid matter.

I HAVE often observed, when in the beginning of the illness, from the great number of little spots, we had all the reason in the world to be apprehensive it would turn out the worst sort, on repeated bleeding, the face of things to be so changed, that the spots appeared larger and fewer in number, (the force of the distemper giving way to the superior force of the remedy :) by which means nature was furnished with powers sufficient for the expulsion of the noxious humour. For this is to be laid down as an established maxim, that nature, ever desirous of a perfect tranquillity in the body, and holding a turbulent state of things in the utmost abhorrence, is labouring to get rid entirely of the poison ; that is, acts in such a manner, as to promote all possible tumefaction of the pustules. Nor, indeed, are the *confluent Small-Pox* worse than the *distinct*, on the score of being loaded with a greater abundance of morbid matter, but by reason this matter is not discharged in a proper manner. For, in casting up the account right, we generally find a greater quantity of humours to have flowed from the *distinct*.

To conclude, we reap this advantage from plentiful and repeated bleeding, that it prevents several very bad symptoms, frequent enough in this distemper ; such as a delirium, convulsions, difficulty of breathing, and the like.

like. Mo
we learn,
but the in
silence.
when the
have been
Nor, inde
those sud
wards the
prehensio
owing to
or that m
containing
are the pr
attended
we are no
at all time
than ord
requires i
there fear
bearing it
try a dou

A PH
day after
very bad
declared
with thi
one recov
confident
ter succed

(1) Epi

of the SMALL-POX. 29

like. Moreover, from dissecting dead bodies, we learn, that not only the exterior parts, but the interior also are seized with this pestilence. For I myself have been a spectator, when the lungs, brain, liver, and intestines, have been sprinkled all over with pustules. Nor, indeed, do I make the least doubt, but those sudden deaths, which sometimes, towards the end of this disease, when all apprehensions are over, invade the sick, are owing to a flux of the sanious matter to this or that more noble part, on a rupture of its containing vesicles. Wherefore, in no fever are the prognostics concerning life or death attended with greater uncertainty than in this we are now treating of. In a word, therefore, at all times of the distemper, in case a more than ordinarily-violent feverish disposition requires it, we must lessen the matter, where there seems to be a possibility for the body's bearing it. For it is ever expedient rather to try a doubtful remedy, than none.

A PHRENZY, supervening on the fourth day after the eruption, is justly accounted a very bad omen: so that the late Dr. *Freind* declared, that of all those, who had struggled with this dangerous symptom, he never saw one recover (1). But I can, nevertheless, most confidently affirm, that I have met with better success; who have restored numbers, seized

(1) *Epist. de quibusdam variolarum generibus.*

ed at that time with a delirium, by early bleeding, and a clyster.

AFTER a competent evacuation by venæsection, it is very proper to purge the belly, which may be done with sufficient safety on any day before the eruption. But then the medicine, prescribed on this occasion, must be of a gentle nature; such as the *infusion of senna*, with the addition of a little *manna*; or, especially in children, *manna* alone. For no disturbance ought to be raised in the body. And in case any accidental phlegm, or bile, be lodged in the stomach, or that organ loaded through any late intemperance, before all other attempts we should administer a vomit.

WHEN it is once certain the patient labours under the *Small-Pox*, most physicians contend, that the eruption ought to be forwarded by all possible means. They must, nevertheless, remember, that this is nature's own work; and, consequently, that they should avoid bringing on, by any preposterous practice, a rapidity in the blood, or suffer it at this juncture to languish in its circulation.

IT was a wise saying formerly of *Asclepiades*, that *he made the fever itself subservient*

cient to
fever oug
ner, as to
injurious
foreign at
jointly to
blood, an
through
these pur
nardic
tion of t
the latte
mixed in
take half
four-time
children,
also, shou
to a viol
nitriol dr
patient's
er a naut
of juice
felt of w
allay the
WHE
must ca
of a co
are not
For all
(1) Ap

vient to its cure(1). Meaning thereby, that the fever ought to be kept under in such a manner, as to be enabled to throw off what was injurious to the body, independently of any foreign assistance. It is necessary, therefore, jointly to restrain the inflammation of the blood, and assist the expulsion of the matter through the skin. For the promoting both these purposes, I have found of use the *bezoardic powder* and *nitre*; in the proportion of two parts of the former with one of the latter. Though sometimes these are mixed in equal quantities. An adult may take half a drachm of this powder three or four times a day; the dose being lessened for children, agreeably to their age. To this also, should the heat of the blood be increased to a violent degree, must be added *spirit of vitriol* dropped in a suitable quantity into the patient's usual drink. But should vomitings, or a nausea, be predominant, half an ounce of *juice of lemon*, mixed with a scruple of *salt of wormwood*, given in a draught, will allay these symptoms.

WHEN the disease is outrageous, one must cast about one's eye for medicaments of a composing, opiate, nature. But these are not to be prescribed in too great a hurry. For all anodynes, except in excessive pains, obstruct

(1) *Apud Celsum, lib. iii. cap. 3.*

obstruct in some measure the separation of the matter from the blood; and moreover, in case of a delirium from the force of the fever, render that generally worse. On which score, one cannot advantageously have recourse to them before a compleat eruption of the pustules: afterwards indeed opiates may safely be administered. The sick therefore, at this period, may very judiciously be enjoined to take every day towards evening either some *liquid laudanum*, or *syrup of poppies*; especially where there is youthful vigour in the case, or the patient be an adult: for a very tender age does not so well bear such a kind of treatment. Again, where an extravagant restlessness prevails, one or other of the recited medicines may be repeated early the next morning; inasmuch as the suppuration of the matter stagnating in the pustules is promoted by rest and sleep; but the sick is not to be indulged in the use of these, when, towards the end of the disease, he is either oppressed by laborious respiration, or in danger of being strangled from too great a viscosity of the phlegm. In the mean while, if the belly being costive, which generally happens, the fever should still subsist, a stool must be procured every other, or at least every third, day by a clyster.

'Tis needless to insinuate, that, if the precepts

cepts I
distinct
more n
ever sub
danger.

FROM
cording
self, ad
distribut
the crys
bloody, S

Now,
the hope
to the ter
which r
humour
skin at
given in
course b
But all t
a particu

As it
in the co
concrete
expelling
which a
the conv
that ther
the skin

cepts I have laid down are proper for the *distinct Small-Pox*, they will be found much more necessary in the *confluent*, where there ever subsists a greater degree of fear and danger.

FROM the *simple* therefore I will now, according to the order I have prescribed myself, advance to the *malignant*. These I distributed above into three classes; namely the *crystalline*, *verrucoſe*, or warty, and the *bloody, Small-Pox*.

Now, in all the kinds of this distemper, the hopes of recovery are ever in proportion to the tendency of the pustules to suppuration: which making a slow progress, the morbid humour must be absolutely protruded to the skin at any rate. All the directions then, given in regard of the *simple* sort, must of course be put in practice in this situation. But all the kinds of the *malignant* demand a particular animadversion.

As it is impossible for the watery liquid in the *crystalline Small-Pox* ever to pass into concremented pus; we ought to have an eye to expelling it through those canals in the body, which are formed and fitted by nature for the conveyance of thin fluids. I said above, that there is a great correspondence between the skin and the kidneys. Wherefore while

D the

the most subtle part of the moisture is compelled to transpire through the cutaneous pores; that which is thicker must be expelled the body thro' the urinary passages by diuretics. As nothing of this tribe is more efficacious than *nitre*, it will be agreeable to good practice to exhibit this medicine, dissolved in some *small wine* (which alone the disease dispenses with) three or four times a day, in such a quantity, (that of a scruple, for example, or half a drachm) as will not prove any ways offensive to the stomach. Tho', towards the end, in order to support the strength, *canary* (which I find to have been a great favourite of our countryman, *Sydenham*) or any other generous and smooth wine may be allowed. But while *nitre* is taken in this manner, those medicaments must be flung in between, which are cordial in their nature, and may be assistant in forwarding the flux of matter to the pustules; such as *Raleigh's confection*; likewise the *bezoardic powder* with the addition sometimes of a few grains of *saffron*; and *spirit of hartshorn*. Altho' besides these, on the fifth or sixth day from the first appearance of the disorder, it will be requisite to apply *blisters* both between the shoulders, and the inner ankles; for answering which purpose *pultices of epispastic paste* are admirable; which, by their being soft, sink to the skin lying between the pustules, and there stick fast. For by thus drawing off
that

that fe
to rage
drain a
skin, is

I an
physicia
Small-F
earlier,
disease.
son in
put into
lating q
so justly
bific fluid

Tue
than th
viscid n
brought
diuretics.
one to
to raise
digest th
I have
pultices
The Ar
of the d

LAST
bove stil

(r) Vid
101

that serous liquid, the fever, which is apt to rage the more, when there is no farther drain and derivation of humours to the skin, is timely obviated.

I am not unaware, that most of our physicians, in all the *malignant* kinds of the *Small-Pox*, make use of this application earlier, and even in the first days of the disease. But there is absolutely all the reason in the world to fear, lest the blood, put into too great an agitation by the stimulating quality of the cantharides, should not so justly regulate the protrusion of the morbid fluid into the forming pustules.

THE *warty Small-pox* are more dangerous than the *crystalline*; inasmuch as the too viscid matter of the disease can neither be brought to suppurate, nor be carried off by diuretics. On which account, it behoves one to be very attentive to the fever, and to raise a sweat likewise, in order to digest the humours, by the cordial medicines, I have been just mentioning. *Epispastic pultices* must also be applied to the skin. The *Arabian* physicians affirmed this kind of the distemper to be ever mortal. (1)

LASTLY, those *Small-Pox*, which I above stiled *bloody*, require some particular remarks.

D 2

(1) Vid. 'Rhaz. lib. adjunctum, cap. viii.

remarks. In regard of these, if there be any room for medicine, we must arm ourselves with such remedies, as by their styptic property bind the blood as it were, and restrain it in such a manner, that it has not power to burst the minutest artery. The most excellent of this kind are the *peruvian bark*, *alum*, and *oil of vitriol*. But the usage of these must be so ordered, that some of them do not interfere with the others. Therefore a drachm of the *bark* may be taken every six hours; and, at the expiration of three hours, as much *alum* as is not prejudicial. This will prove a most effectual medicine, in case it be so compounded, that three parts of *alum* be melted with one of that inspissated *juice*, which very ridiculously is called *dragon's blood*. The mass, when cold, must be reduced to a powder; a scruple of which, made into a bolus with *conserve of roses*, is sufficient for a dose. *Oil of vitriol* will very commodiously be given in the form which is kept in the shops, under the title of *tincture of roses*; five or six spoonfuls of which may be drank between whiles. Besides this, it ought to be continually dropped into the common drink; especially if livid, or black, spots appear interspersed with the pustules. Not only in the *bloody* sort, but even in the other kinds, where the skin is deformed, it will be of singular service. I will only add this, that

I

I have ex
a deliriu
circumstanc
seen som
applicatio
great deal
But every
pretty re
illness, p
for, eithe
of the b
the ears
do supp
pains. I
served in
confils al
never cu
It is ther
talk in
the fluid
instated
independ
the prog
now alm

'Tis
towards
tenth d
that a p
the pust
a subfid
skin, ge

I have experienced the use of *blisters*, where a delirium calls for them, even in these circumstances, to be sufficiently safe. I have seen some escape the jaws of death by an application of this nature, who voided a great deal of bloody urine on the eruption. But every one of these patients, which is pretty remarkable, at the conclusion of the illness, paid a grievous price for his safety: for, either thro' boils arising in several parts of the body, or glandular tumours under the ears and arm-pits, which with much ado suppurated, they suffered excruciating pains. I remember also, that I once observed in a certain young man one of the tonsils all foul from a gangrenous ulcer, never curable without extreme difficulty. It is therefore evident, that it is the hardest task in nature to expel this poison from the fluids; and that the body is not reinstated in its former powers of agency independently of suppuration, either during the progress of the disease, or when it is now almost arrived at its final period.

'Tis proper in all kinds of this distemper, towards the end, to wit, on the ninth or tenth day, to loosen the belly. By reason that a putrid fever, from the drying up of the pustules, or (if there be no suppuration) a subsiding of the swelling of the inflamed skin, generally comes on at this time, which

is not thrown off with more safety by any other remedy. But then we must make use only of the milder purgatives, such as I have advised to be prescribed before the eruption.

THIS whole affair I formerly explained and illustrated with several examples in an *epistle* to Dr. Friend (1), which he afterwards abundantly confirmed with the authorities of both antient and modern physicians; sufficient to force the assent of any one, who will not obstinately shut his eyes against the sun. All fevers have their course; and, when once the force of the poison has corrupted the humours, we cannot too precipitately get rid of the putrid matter that feeds the disease. And indeed we find by daily experience, that an omission of this nature is immediately succeeded by a hectic, accompanied with a purulent cough, a shortness of breath, and other indications of bad lungs.

BUT I must not forget in this place to hint, that, how useful soever opening the body may be at this time; yet, if either from a natural relaxation of the intestines, or from a frequent injecting of clysters during the course

Vid. Friend. commentar. | *epistolam, de purgantibus*
vii. ad Hippocrat. De | *in secunda variolarum fe-*
morbis popularibus. Et | *bre adhibendis.*

of the SMALL-POX. 39

course of the disease, the belly be looser than ordinary, there will not be so great a necessity for a medicine of that kind, or at least it may be deferred for some days. For the strength of the patient is in the first place to be consulted, which a long illness, more or less, is apt to impair.

We ought, moreover, to be very circumspect in regard to any purulent sanies, which may, perchance, be now lurking under the parched skin: for that is sometimes the case, and, on a rupture here and there of a small membrane, there bursts forth a most fetid pus. In these circumstances there is no room for purgatives, but the body is to be supported by suitable diet, till all the matter is discharged; a flux of which I have seen protracted beyond the twentieth day of the distemper, when the patient has notwithstanding recovered. I shall never forget the case of a certain most robust young gentleman, who was so terribly seized with the *confluent Small-Pox*, that, when the pustules ought to have come to a head, the whole face, turning black and dry, grew mortified, and covered with corruption; now, as from these appearances there were no hopes of his surviving, I made several incisions with a penknife till I came to the sound flesh, and ordered a fomentation from a *decoction of emollient and hot plants*, with the addition of some

camphorated spirit of wine: which produced from the scarrified places a discharge of pus, which stunk to such a degree, that not one about him could bear to stay in the chamber; and, care being taken to digest the wounds by proper applications, and at last to purge the body, the poor creature escaped with life and safety; but not without bearing in his lacerated and deformed visage marks of the malignant virulence, to be carried with him to the grave, as so many monuments of the well-performed cure.

LASTLY, The *drawing away of blood* is serviceable at this juncture, in case there subsist an immoderate heat, and no objection lie in the way against recurring to this evacuation from want of strength to support it.

WHOEVER shall maturely weigh what I have thus advanced, will, not without reason, be astonished, that any physician, of *Boerhaave's* learning, could ever entertain the least idea of hoping, that some time or other *a specific antidote might be discovered against this contagious poison* (1); by which, for instance, it might be so entirely extinguished, that, altho' it had insinuated itself into the body, it should be unable, nevertheless, to produce any disease. The principles, however, and

(1) *Aphor. de cognoscendis et curandis morbis,* | 1390, 91, et 92.

and see
tainty,
is an in
who sh
would a
they ca
employ
metals i
their ho
charcoa
of man

I HA
that no
extermi
stemper
the pat
away;
repeate
accomp
on its t
things,
the be
recess.

By
tions,
neis, v
have
and in
me;
young

and seeds of things are of such an absolute certainty, and established on so fixed a basis, as is an invariable law of nature; that a man, who should have a mind to change them, would act like those philosophers *by fire*, (as they call themselves) who, while they are employing all their faculties to turn baser metals into gold, though they fall short of their hopes, yet put off the fumes from their charcoal among the weak and credulous part of mankind.

I HAVE one thing more to add, which is, that no fever whatever calls more for a total extermination of its reliques, than this distemper. Therefore *blood*, in case of strength, the patient now recovered, *must be taken away*; and the body kept open by *purgatives*, repeated at suitable intervals. These things accomplished, the constitution is to be put on its former footing, by a course, before all things, of asses milk, and proper diet, and the benefit of country air in some agreeable recess.

By way of corollary to these long injunctions, I shall end with the history of an illness, which my son-in-law, (for whom I have a singular affection) the most learned and ingenious Dr. *Wilmot*, communicated to me; being the result of his attending on a young gentleman of fifteen years of age, grievously

grievously afflicted with the *Small-Pox*, in conjunction with the also most learned Dr. *Mich. Connel.*

ON the first attack of the fever, a vein was opened in the arm, and a vomit given. The day before the eruption was prescribed a gentle *cathartic* potion. The spots, spread all over the body, were so small, that they looked more like the *Measles*, than the *Small-Pox*. The fever increasing, *Gascoign's powder*, with some *nitre* added to it, was exhibited every six hours; and *barley-water* drank, with *spirit of vitriol* dropped into it to a palatable acidity.

ON the fourth day of the eruption, the patient, being seized with a delirium, in order to bring on sleep, took six drachms of *syrup of poppies*; which, notwithstanding, was of no manner of efficacy.

ON the fifth day, there was not the least swelling of the face, being at the same time no remission of the delirium, with a very intense heat, and a proportionable quickness of pulse. *Bleeding* therefore was repeated, and the use of the afore-mentioned powder continued, with the addition now of five grains of *myrrh*. Nor was the *spirit of vitriol* omitted, together with the *barley-water*, nor the *anodyne draught*.

ON

ON the seventh day, things remained exactly in the same state. But the breath grew short, and a dry, husky, cough was very troublesome. Hence to every draught was added some *diascordium*, and a spoonful of a solution of *gum ammoniac* occasionally taken; and the *paregoric* dose still exhibited.

ON the eighth arose a complaint of a most acute pain in the head, with an increased difficulty of breathing, a great urgency of the cough, a more languid pulse, without the least signs of suppuration: while the visage resembled parchment, no swelling succeeding either of hands or feet. Hence *blisters* were applied to the arms, and the inside of the legs, and the feet wrapped in plaster, half *cephalic*, and half *blister*. Draughts likewise, with half a drachm of *Mithridate* and ten grains of *volatile salt of amber*, were taken every six hours. The throat was also gargled with *pectoral decoction*, with *oxymel of squills* in it.

ON the tenth day every thing grew remarkably worse and worse; for which reason, besides the continuation of the remedies enjoined, *blisters* were clapped to the inside of the arms.

ON the eleventh, the strength growing more and more impaired, to the *cordials* already ready

ready mentioned was added a mixture with the *confectio Raleighana*, to be drank of frequently.

On the twelfth, the pulse being now scarce perceptible, the breath drawn with great difficulty, and all hopes of surviving, seemingly, over, a great abundance of a limpid and most fetid humour all on a sudden burst from the almost choaked up jaws, not unlike that which is discharged by the glands of the mouth in a salivation. This flux continued twelve days without any diminution; at the expiration of which term, it began to lessen by degrees, nor till four days after stopped entirely.

On the sixteenth day of the disease, the poor wretch was become so weak, both by sickness, and that discharge, that he could hardly turn himself in his bed; though at the same time his mind bore up so effectually, that he refused no kind of diluting nourishment. Hence, he having acquired some return of strength, his fever seemed now to have degenerated into an hectic; on which score, after *losing* fifteen ounces of *blood*, and taking draughts made up of *juice of lemon* and *salt of wormwood*, with the addition of a small portion of *sperma ceti*, he every morning drank asses milk.

By

By the
twice or
and loo
with a
atrial
ness of
a helpin
stored.

THE
strious i
(as I ha
is ever a
way sh
invenor

Of A

TH
they o
tial to
fright
opinic
observ
tinent

So
patien

By this method at long run, after *bleeding* twice or thrice, to the quantity of five ounces, and loosening the belly every now and then with a little *rhubarb*, and taking *elixir of vitriol* in some *Bristol-water*, the agreeableness of country amusements lending likewise a helping hand, his health was perfectly restored.

THERE cannot be produced a more illustrious instance of the solicitude, with which (as I have more than once insinuated) nature is ever actuated, and impelled, by whatever way she possibly can, to get rid of the invenomed matter of this disease.

CHAP. IV.

Of Accidents, attendant on the Small-Pox.

THERE are several accidents in the course of the *Small-Pox*, which, as they occur but seldom, nor seem to be essential to this disease, either put people in a fright, or make them have but an indifferent opinion of their physician. Therefore a few observations on this head may not be impertinent to my design.

SOMETIMES, just before the eruption, the patient is seized with convulsions. But that circum-

circumstance is attended with more terror than danger: and, in children especially, twitchings of the nerves, which are generally the forerunners of the distemper, are for the most part rather pregnant with hope, than fear. But, we must, on this occasion, which perhaps may seem surprising, be absolutely cautioned against *bleeding*, where *plasters* alone are to be applied: a *blister*, for instance, to the nape of the neck; and a mixture of half *blister* and half *cephalic plaster*, as it is called, to the soles of the feet: those medicaments in the mean while being no ways omitted, which experience has demonstrated to be serviceable in these terrible shocks and concussions of the parts. Now, the foremost in this class are the *wild valerian root*, *castor*, and *chymical spirits and salts*. For it is found by frequent trials, that the taking away blood, in this situation, renders the distemper mortal. I cannot at present assign any other cause of this event, but that those involuntary motions spring from the weak condition of the sick; while an evacuation of that nature still assaults the little strength that is left so immoderately, that it has no share in pushing on the morbid matter to the skin. The case is different in adults; from whom, where there's strength, *blood must be drawn* in a small quantity, and the same remedies administered.

THIS

THIS
different
eruption
fever, no
there is
the hope
generally fr
ought no
and unat
such thi
increase
with rest
and a de
patient in
gencies,
than sup
hotter kin
dering t
and atten
puration;
wed, and
norb, a
blister-pla
The exp
means is
per, tha
it is in n
nature is
in. H
vation th
infants,
that way

THIS disease comes on sometimes in a different and almost contrary manner; the eruption being accompanied with no material fever, nor any great degree of pain; so that there is no apprehension of danger. But the hopes, conceived from thence, are generally frustrated. For when the pustules ought now to ripen, nature being sluggish and unable to perform her part, there is no such thing as suppuration. Hence arises an increase of the fever, which being attended with restlessness, anxiety, shortness of breath, and a delirium, dispatches the oppressed patient in a few days space. In such exigencies, a fever is rather to be encouraged, than suppressed. We must recur to the hotter kind of medicaments, which, by rendering the blood more rapid in its motion, and attenuating the humours, promote suppuration; such as the *root of Virginia snake-weed*, and of *contrayerva*, *saffron*, *asa fætida*, *myrrh*, and the like. But principally is *blister-plaster* to be universally applied. The expulsion of the humours by whatever means is always so agreeable to this distemper, that should the envenomed matter, as it is in more violent cases, be predominant, nature is ever endeavouring to get rid of it. Hence in adults comes on a salivation the first days of the eruption; while infants, who with difficulty void any thing that way, are not without the equivalent of

a looseness during almost the whole series of the disease. Either evacuation is here of great moment. On which account, as in regard of these the stools are not rashly to be stopped; so, in respect of the others, whenever the spitting begins to abate, we must keep it up by proper gargles, those particularly, where *mustard* and *pepper*, boiled in water, are the ingredients, with the addition of some *oxymel*. For it is a very bad prognostic in the *confluent* and *malignant Small-Pox*, that there should be any interruption to that watery discharge, during the whole process of the disease.

SOMETIMES a suppression of urine is painful to the patient, little or no advantages being derived from the most powerful diuretics. In that case, it was an injunction of *Sydenham's*, that the sick should be taken out of bed, and exposed to the cool air; which is generally attempted with success. But the most direct expedient is to infuse a clyster, especially if, on the appearance of the pustules, there arise any apprehensions from cold. We must likewise, in some measure, insist on *diuretics*; to the answering which purpose *Glauber's salt*, being both laxative and diuretic, is very conducive.

BUT, whenever a woman, in her pregnancy, is attacked by the *Small-Pox*, the physician

physician
For he
apprehen
a complic
a fresh
the other
Wherefor
vanced,
inasmuch
with a gr
neverthe
that a p
per was
both the
an event
Tho' it
malady a
minution
is so muc
approach
maturation
discharge
of,
Small-Po

But as
of this n
the subje
ticians, I
some poi

WHE

physician ought to be terribly frightened. For he has all the reason in the world to apprehend an abortion, the source often of a complicated danger: on the one hand, of a fresh fever, which then comes on; on the other, of a very debilitating flooding. Wherefore the farther the pregnancy is advanced, the more threatening is the hazard: inasmuch as a maturer birth makes its exit with a greater loss of the vital fluid. I can, nevertheless, of my own knowledge attest, that a patient labouring under this distemper was brought to bed at the full time, both the mother and child surviving, thro' an event not more extraordinary, than happy. Tho' it is material, at what period of the malady an abortion should happen; as a diminution of the strength from that incident is so much the more dangerous, the nearer approaches the pustules have made to their maturation. Therefore, on any preternatural discharge, the same remedies are to be made use of, which I specified in the *bloody Small-Pox*.

But as there is a great variety of accidents of this nature, and some of these have become the subject-matter of debate among our physicians, I shall be very particular in discussing some points relating to them.

WHEN a woman, therefore, happens to
E prove

prove abortive, the fœtus generally appears full of the maternal infection; tho' this is not an invariable rule. The cause of this diversity will be very obvious to any one, who shall duly weigh what I have already said concerning contagion (1); and shall compare those insinuations with what I shall hereafter deliver, when I come to speak of *inoculation* (2). For I shall there make it evident, that the morbid force is a subtile matter, exhaled from the pustules under their state of maturation: which, being admitted into a sound body, does not produce any effect, till after the eighth or ninth day. For which reason, when the fœtus comes into the world, before the pustules in the mother are arrived at their height, it brings with it no foul marks of the distemper. From whence it now and then falls out, that on the second, third, or any other day before the eighth from the delivery, the *Small-Pox*, contracted from the mother, breaks out in the infant, whether born before its time or not; an instance whereof, which I myself lately beheld, I will here produce.

A certain lady of quality, in the seventh month of her pregnancy, was seized with the *confluent Small-Pox*, of so malignant a nature, that there was not the least appearance of any one good sign. For neither

(1) *Cap. i.*(2) *Cap. v.*

came

came on
hands and
nor, lastly
wards the
of urine:
was spread
could sca
eleventh
of a son
mark of
departed
days old,
convulsion
in the eve
gave up
on the pu
is usual
of the r
to act th
tion of e
the infant.

But, v
case, the c
this mala
to the w
at maturi
ial with
the receiv
ified as
in a state
that the

came on a salivation, nor a swelling of the hands and feet, on the subsiding of the face; nor, lastly, was there any relief derived towards the end of the distemper from a flux of urine: but, on the contrary, the visage was spread all over with small pustules, that could scarce be said to suppurate. On the eleventh day, therefore, having miscarried of a son that bore not in its body a single mark of the disease, on the fourteenth she departed this life. But the child, now four days old, being taken in the morning with convulsions, the forerunners of the illness, in the evening, the *Small-Pox* being all out, gave up the ghost. It is plain here, that, on the pustules coming to a little suppuration, as is usual, on the eleventh day, the disease of the mother passed into the foetus, about to act the tragedy over again, at the expiration of eight days, in the tender body of the infant.

BUT, where there is no abortion in the case, the offspring all its life-time is free from this malady; unless by chance it comes into the world, before the pustules are arrived at maturity. For, as some principle congenial with us renders the body obnoxious to the receiving this contagion; so, having satisfied as it were this debt of nature, we are in a state of safety all our days after. But that the foetus, nevertheless, is sometimes

seized independently of the mother's being any ways affected, I am going to evince by a signal example. I remember a certain woman, who had a good while before been visited by this distemper, towards the end of her pregnancy constantly sitting by her husband, then labouring under the same illness, having gone her full time to have been brought to bed, nor did she indeed contract the least speck from the *Small-Pox*; but the strange deformity of the dead foetus, from pustules all over its body, was a demonstration, that the variolous malignity had proved fatal to it before it was launched into the realms of light. No one, therefore, ought to entertain the least suspicion, that any mortal living can be subjected to the undergoing the danger of this disease twice. But from what efficient cause proceeds the impossibility of being attacked more than once by this pestilence, I am much about as wise in clearing up, as the most ignorant. Nevertheless, I will over and above add this, that an infant sometimes, even in the womb, extricates itself with safety from this malady, all tokens of the disease entirely vanishing before delivery (1).

FROM what I have said on this head of abortions, may be gathered the judgment

We

(1) Vid. *Mauriceau, | chement des femmes, Obs.*
sur la grossesse et l'accou- | 576.

we ought to form to ourselves from the flowing of the menses, during the invasion of the *Small-Pox*; a circumstance, productive frequently of no little apprehension. For this discharge is of the same kind as the flooding from the womb, subsequently to an abortion: and should it be extraordinary, either according to its natural course, or through a preternatural fermentation of the blood, under both these suppositions it is of service rather, than attended with any danger. But, in either case, if the evacuation is so immoderate, as to threaten the impairing of the strength to a great degree; it must be checked by an exhibition of those medicines, which are above appropriated to the *bloody Small-Pox*: a vein being by all means opened at the same time, if the situation of affairs should render that operation necessary. Sometimes, notwithstanding, we find by experience an uterine discharge of blood to subsist from the beginning to the end of the distemper, without any loss of strength, or inconvenience to the sick.

THE same sentiments may be entertained in regard of those profuse bleedings at the nose, that are frequent enough on the first seizure of this disease. For they are owing to the effervescence of the blood in the minuter vessels; and on that score, by diminishing the heat, they are for the most

part rather of advantage, than prejudicial, unless they should continue in too great an abundance.

It sometimes happens, tho' not so often, that an intermittent fever, a single or double tertian, accompanies the fever attendant on the *Small-Pox*. Whenever this is the affair, it will be proper to give the *bark*, or the *extract* of it, which is generally more commodious, at due intervals, till there shall be no farther returns of the paroxysms. Nor, in reality, are there the least grounds, on this occasion, for fearing any obstruction, that can arise from this drug, to the maturation of the pustules: but on the contrary, as this additional fermentation of the blood, and perturbation of the humours may easily put a stop to suppuration, by suppressing of these, all things go on happily and uninterruptedly. Though in the first place the belly ought to be loosened by a *Clyster*. For this happens in like manner, as that febrifuge is found to be very efficacious in mortifications (1); which being ever accompanied with a fever, I above, in the *bloody Small-Pox*, where there is an appearance of black spots, or in other words, little gangrenes, interspersed, directed the same medicine (2).

It

(1) Vid. *Medical Essays* | i. artic. 10.
says, *Edinb. vol. v. par.* | (2) *Cap. iii.*

It w
down o
that wh
with the
to that
which,
ken with

But
placed i
therefor
intimate
dentally
dinary, e
turns ou
in child-
in stren
kind of
tage fro
over be
from a
formerly
with th
necessit
with al
lential
their b
they in
A suffi
that an
subtrac
ingly a

IT will not be amiss in this place to lay down one general and universal rule; namely, that whatever acute disease be complicated with the *Small-Pox*, the remedies peculiar to that disease must ever be administered: which, indeed, are for the most part taken without much inconvenience.

BUT these points, if I mistake not, are placed in a sufficient light. To conclude, therefore, it does not seem unworthy of intimation, that this disease, in case it accidentally invades any one after some extraordinary, either natural or procured, evacuation, turns out generally very mild. A woman in child-bed, so she be only a little recruited in strength, is ever susceptible of a lighter kind of *Small-Pox*, and derives an advantage from her late pains. Which may moreover be asserted of persons lately recovered from any acute distemper. I saw several formerly in the hospital, who being infected with the venereal disease were under a necessity of being salivated, escape to a man with all the ease in nature from this pestilential malady, which they caught, when their bodies were now quite exhausted, and they in a manner reduced to perfect skeletons. A sufficiently evident indication certainly, that any lessening the matter whatever, by subtracting the fuel from the fire, is exceedingly agreeable to this distemper.

IN the last place, it will not be deviating from the purpose in hand, to make an addition of one article more to those we have thus far been descanting on. Though this be a terrible disease, it becomes notwithstanding, on occasions, the source of some emolument: inasmuch as in bodies, where the blood, whether from constitution, or way of living, has contracted any vitious quality, and too great a visciduity of the lymph brought on glandular tumours, a purifying of the humours by the *Small-Pox* has frequently established a greater degree of health.

CHAP. V.

Of Inoculating the Small-Pox.

THE custom of ingrafting, or transferring from an infected body into a sound one, the *Small-Pox* has now prevailed among us for several years. This business drew our physicians into parties, some approving, others condemning, the new practice. On which account, I shall think it no trouble in this place to interpose my sentiments concerning it.

THE essentials of our life and nature are such, that we are very prone to embrace
whatever

whatever precautions may seem conducive to our guarding against hurtful contingencies. But if an evil is to be borne but once, we not only without reluctance, but even with intrepidity submit ourselves to the discipline; namely, for this reason, that the rest of our lives may be exempted from that solicitude. Therefore, after it was evident by experience, that there was no possibility of the return of the *Small-Pox*, and that scarce one in a thousand escaped the infection through the whole course of life; it began to be canvassed, by what method this disease might be transplanted: which being demonstratively contagious, that the seeds of that contagion lurked in the pustules, it was very natural to imagine.

But what particularly surprizes me is, that a people, almost ignorant of physical matters, should take scent after any thing of this kind. For this invention, as far as ever I could trace it, flowed originally from the *Circassians*; whose women are said to be remarkably fair and beautiful: so that it was customary for traders that way to make money of young girls, especially the poorer sort, by selling them for slaves in the neighbouring provinces. And as they observed, that the danger arising from this disease, as well in respect of features, as of life, was in proportion to the years of those who were seized with

with it; this method of inoculating children very young was thought of, in order to bring their goods, rendered thereby more saleable, to a better market. Nor indeed did that affair stand in any great need of assistance either from a physician, or surgeon. For it was sufficient slightly to wound the skin in any part of the body, and insert a little pus procured from ripe pustules; a task, the very women had learnt from use and custom to put in execution (1). As even at this day our own operators, having made a light incision in both arms, and applied a small pledget of lint or cotton, dipt in variolous pus, to the wounds, scarce ever frustrate the hopes of their future patients. But, not a great many years ago, this art began to be exercised at *Constantinople* and *Smyrna*, not indeed by the *Turks*, who, from a persuasion that all events in this life are governed by an unavoidable fate, look upon it as execrable to resist, or offer to obstruct its decrees; but by the *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and others residing in those cities, who communicated the practice to our people (2).

BUT

(1) Vid. *Philosophical Transact.* No. 339 et 347.

(2) *Maitland's Account of inoculating the Small-Pox*, Lond. 1722. Et

Dissertationem medicam de Byzantina variolarum insitione, auctore Le Duc, Lugd. Bat. 1722.

But
affair;
tion (1)
is called
the Ch
perform
keep
pustul
close
have a
they t
ting th
them,
the mu
the no
sons
were
same
luted
infect
a four
and f
this
bed
out

I
auth
a ph
Cbin

(1)
in et

BUT, to omit nothing relating to this affair; we are told by a person of erudition (1), that the practice of *sowing*, as it is called, this distemper has been known to the *Chinese* above these hundred years, who perform the operation differently. For they keep by them some vesicles of the dry pustules, just scaled off, in an earthen jar, close waxed down. When, therefore, they have a mind to give any one the *Small-Pox*, they take three or four of these scales, putting the weight of a grain of musk amongst them, and forming them, with the help of a little muslin into a tent, they thrust them up the nostrils. It was no hard matter for persons of their sagacity, seeing those, who were conversant with the sick, contract the same disorder, to imagine the air to be polluted by foul exhalations issuing from an infected body, which being sucked in by a sound one, communicated the contagion; and from thence rationally conclude, that this pestilential matter might even be imbibed by the nostrils. Nor, indeed, were they out in their conjecture.

IT is certain, nevertheless, (whatever the author of this narration, more a divine than a physician, says to the contrary) that this *Chinese* way of transplanting the disease is attempted

(1) Vid. *Lettres edifiantes et curieuses des missions* - naires, xx. recueil, pag. 304.

attempted with much greater danger, than the *Greek*. For the morbid particles, thus sucked up by the nostrils, are exceedingly injurious to the brain, by reason of its vicinity with the olfactive nerves. Besides, that the infection is not propagated by the blood, but the nervous fluid, I have shewed on another occasion (1).

BUT the difference, we are now talking of, I myself formerly discovered by experience. For when in the year MDCCXXI, at the command of his late most gracious Majesty, as well for the sake of his own family, as of his kingdoms in general, an experiment was to be made on seven condemned criminals, whether inoculation might be practised with sufficient safety; I easily obtained leave for attempting to communicate the disease, in one subject at least, after the manner of the *Chinese*. One of the number, selected for this purpose, was a girl of about eighteen years of age; in whom a pledget, moistened with some ripe pustulous matter, having by my order been thrust up her nose, the event really answered. For she sickened and recovered like the rest, who contracted the contagion by an incision made in the skin. The symptoms, notwithstanding, were very grievous; as, immediately after receiving the poison in her nostrils, she was sadly tormented

(1) *Introduction to the mechanical account of poisons.*

on the SMALL-POX. 61

ted with most acute pains of the head, together with a fever, that continued without the least intermission till the eruption of the pustules.

FROM that time, therefore, this expedient was laid hold of without any great fear, and even sometimes, as it is usual in regard of new experiments, with sufficient temerity; through a persuasion that the *Small-Pox* produced this way would prove of a milder sort, than those that invade mankind in the common course of nature. For from the calculations of those, who have applied themselves to this affair, it is manifest enough, that hardly one in an hundred dies through inoculation; whereas this disease destroys by far a greater number, in proportion, when propagated naturally (1).

WHEREFORE, with what security the translation of this distemper may be attempted, will be confirmed by the following narrative, which I received from a person of great veracity; one who employs several slaves at *St. Christopher's* in the sugar trade, the merchandize of that *American* island. This gentleman, then, at a time, when the *Small-Pox*

(1) Vid. Dr. Jurin's letter to Dr. Cotesworth, containing a comparison between the mortality of the natural Small-pox, and that

by inoculation. Et ejusdem account of the success of inoculation in the years 1724, 25, and 26.

Small-Pox raged there, and in the neighbouring islands, with greater violence than ordinary, ingrafted the infection himself with his own hands on thirty of them of every age, from fifteen to thirty; and that with such particular success, that though the greatest part of them were *Ethiopians*, not one of the whole number miscarried. For altho' all *American* people seized with this pestilence ever labour under it to a violent degree, yet we are taught by experience, that it proves generally more destructive to those born in *Africa*.

MATTERS being thus circumstanced, we will now look into the validity of the objections against the practice. And indeed in the first place there are some, who contend, that the spots, arising from inoculation, are not the genuine disease; and, consequently, that this experiment is no security in nature against receiving any future infection. Nay, moreover, they take great pains to produce several as evidences, who though they had gone through this process of ingraftment, were nevertheless seized afterwards with the true *Small-Pox*. But how it is possible for the contagion, that is to say, the very seeds of the *Small-Pox*, to generate, not a distemper of its own, but another of a different kind, I do not cleverly understand. Nor is it, in fact, of any
signification,

signific
fection
the dis
the arti
ding to
natural
have e
could r
instanc
to me
while,
propaga
very m
contra
bout th
illness
at the
this re
dation
med,
that op
all the
sily giv
inclina
unwilli
mistak
pose;
fact, v
more f
to be
uncont
numbe

signification, what way one receives the infection, so it only produces evident marks of the disease. As to those, who, having had the artificial *Small-Pox*, are said notwithstanding to have caught them afresh in the natural way; I, upon my word, though I have employed some pains in the matter, could never yet light on so much as a single instance, that proved any way satisfactory to me in that regard. I know, in the meanwhile, there has been a little ridiculous story propagated abroad, principally by a certain very modern author, concerning a child's contracting the *Small-Pox* afresh, who about three years before had undergone the illness by inoculation. But I am satisfied, at the same time, that the credit given to this report stands on a very precarious foundation; and that some of the family affirmed, that the *Small-Pox*, subsequently to that operation, never appeared: the parents, all the time deceiving themselves, (as we easily give into a belief of what flatters our inclinations) while those about them were unwilling to rob them of this pleasurable mistake. To speak, therefore, to the purpose; If this has been really once matter of fact, why do not we perceive it to happen more frequently? Or, of what weight ought to be a single example, though certain and uncontroverted, since in almost an infinite number of other experiments of that kind,
nothing

nothing like this case has ever yet been actually found to be the consequence? But some folks are possessed by an incurable itch of scribbling, and a boundless spirit of contradicting those they envy. Let us then indulge them so far, as to allow them to enjoy their *κεροδύξια*, their little, low, empty vanity.

BUT they go on with their frightful stories, insinuating the danger there is of transplanting into a sound body, along with the *Small-Pox*, any other contagious malady, which the sick may perhaps have had lodged in his blood and humours; inasmuch as all contagion is of a very subtile and a wonderfully active nature. And indeed it seems very probable, that other diseases, besides cutaneous ones, may be communicated by the skin; such as, perchance, are the king's evil and venereal lues. Yet I can scarce believe it possible, for the seeds of one distemper to carry along with them a mixture of the productive matter of another, of a quite different nature. However, be this as it will, there is no physician in his senses, but who would make some choice, and not pick up his matter for inoculation indifferently from any subject, sound otherwise or unsound, that should occur to him. Admirably well adapted to this use are the *Small-Pox* of infants or children, in other respects

respects
as possi
of mor
sort of
fused,
tracted,
cause I
rash an
lated a
habited
of the
to take
roduce
tation f
practice
nature
under a
had th
have f
victori

BUT
look u
the ing
ease.
munic
to one
age, f
drawn
it, son
mours,
proach

respects found, and born of parents as found as possible. Besides, in my opinion, it is of more weighty consequence, into what sort of body the pestilential poison be infused, than from what kind of one it is extracted. Which hint I therefore give, because I have more than once observed some rash and unguarded surgeons to have inoculated a mortal *Small-Pox* on weak and ill-habited bodies. In the last place, it is far of the greatest moment, for the physician to take care, that no new contagion be introduced into a body, which a previous contagion had invaded. For I have known such practice end in a dismal event; inasmuch as nature was oppressed and forced to sink under a complicated load, which, perhaps, had there been only one disease for her to have struggled with, might have come off victorious.

BUT I will now briefly subjoin what I look upon to be the principal reasons, why the ingrafted is safer than the natural disease. In the first place, the poison is communicated to the body of a child, or at least to one young, and, proportionably to the age, strong and robust. In the next, by *drawing away*, where there is a necessity for it, some *blood*, and gently purging the humours, we obviate the violence of the approaching fever. Lastly, during all the

F

time

time the lurking venom is exerting its strength, (which is generally eight or nine days) the body is kept quiet, and temperance preserved, both in regard of diet, and every thing else ; whereas numbers, from an over-heating of the blood by wine or violent exercises, fall on a sudden into fevers, whence all the symptoms must necessarily be aggravated. Some too have imagined, that the discharge at the orifice of the scarrification made for inserting the pus, as likewise that which flows from the pustules broke out all round about it, contribute something towards the security of the patient. But the small quantity, thrown off this way, is not, seemingly, of any service. Of much more benefit will be a couple of *blisters* applied, one to one of the arms, the other to either of the legs ; care being taken in the mean while to promote the digestion of the purulent matter in the ulcers through the intire course of the disease. Which method, I think, will unquestionably be useful on this occasion.

I MUST also hint, that this disease, implanted by inoculation, is generally so mild, that it hardly calls for help from any physician. But should it fall out otherwise, as it sometimes does, the same methods of cure, which I above pointed out in regard of every

very k
necessa

NOR
mentio
mours,
oftener
the nat
imagin
nomou
so great
nature
the exp
we must
them,
ration :
must
is disc
with p
bited n
the nat

T
from th
the far
the sam

very kind of the *Small-Pox*, will be found necessary.

NOR must I, in the last place, forget to mention, that symptomatical boils and tumours, under the ears and arm-pits, are oftener apt to arise in the artificial, than in the natural, distemper; for this reason, as I imagine, because in the former case the venomous matter is not expelled the body with so great a force, as in the latter; which puts nature on remedying that inconveniency by the expedient assigned. For which reason, we must use our utmost endeavours to bring them, of what condition soever, to suppuration: but if this be impracticable, they must be lanced. And, when all the pus is discharged, the body must be purged with proper medicaments, and those exhibited more frequently, than is customary in the natural disease.

CHAP. VI.

Cf the MEASLES.

THE *Measles* have a great affinity with the *Small-Pox*, as they are derived from the same origine, have sprung up in the same countries, and been propagated in the same manner, namely by contagion, into

distant climates; and never seize any one more than once.

THE history of this disease, according to the progress it generally makes with us, is most accurately (as, indeed, is every one he treats of) described by *Sydenham*; who affirms, *it is a fever, which, both in its nature, and the method of its cure, is sufficiently connected with the Small-Pox*; that is to say, is attended with a very great inflammation, and a protrusion of pustules, peculiar to itself, through the skin; which inflammation not only lays hold of the exterior, but the interior, parts also of the body, particularly the lungs, the consequence of which is a cough, and shortness of breath. Now, though this disorder is not so dangerous as the *Small-Pox*, and of a shorter duration, being terminated commonly in six or seven days, or at farthest on the eighth, when a scurf, like bran, scales off from the body; yet its attacks are accompanied with a greater degree of anxiety, and more intense heat, than are produced by that distemper. On which account, it was observed formerly by *Rhazes*, that the body was more inflamed, restless, and under a heavier oppression of the animal spirits in the *Measles*, than in the *Small-Pox* (1).

FROM

(1) *Libel. De variolis et morbillis, huic libro ad-* | *junct. cap. 1.*

From
that a
experie
tioned
scribed
disease
poned
ver to
period
men, a
had bro
a cough
served,
this fev
origine
poured
venæse
man se
those t
sacrilig
any er
were th
sicknes
tion v
Thoug
ces, th
ground

Wh
part, a

(2) I

FROM whence I am often apt to wonder, that a physician, superlatively sagacious and experienced, whom I have frequently mentioned with esteem, should never have prescribed bleeding on the very first assault of this disease; but, on the contrary, to have postponed this remedy so unaccountably, as never to enjoin it, but when, towards the final period of the illness, a preposterous regimen, and a course of too hot medicines, had brought on a laborious respiration, and a cough. Who, nevertheless, himself observed, that a diarrhæa, often subsequent to this fever, which, in his opinion, *owes its origine to exhalations of the inflamed blood poured on the intestines*, only finds relief by *venæsection* (2). But that otherwise great man seems very excusable; inasmuch as in those times it was looked upon as a sort of sacrilege to bleed in fevers, attended with any eruption, in children especially, who were the principal objects of this kind of sickness; through a fear, that this evacuation would obstruct the future eruption. Though it is evident from the consequences, that those apprehensions were entirely groundless.

WHEREFORE, to come to the curative part, as this pestilential disorder borders on

F 3

the

(2) *De morbill. cap. v. pag. 207.*

the *Small-Pox*, it does not demand a very different treatment from that laid down in their regard. We must *bleed*, therefore, on the first symptoms of this illness, in proportion to the age and strength; and that, if possible, before any eruption: though, in case the pustules appear, we must still *bleed*. For there is all the danger in the world to be apprehended from an inflammation of the lungs, which we ought, as expeditiously as we can, to put a stop to. For which reason, on an increase of the fever, though bleeding was enjoined at the beginning of the distemper, it is necessary to repeat it. Lastly, when the disease is going off, and there is no farther protrusion of matter to the skin, this evacuation must by no means be omitted; in order to prevent a flux of humours from falling on the breast, or intestines, and the patient from becoming hectic and consumptive.

'Tis, really, to be lamented, that physicians have not ever, in so great a cutaneous inflammation, directed bleeding. And, above all, I admire that Dr. *Morton* (3), a man fond of taking away blood in the subsequent stages of the disease, should, notwithstanding, have the utmost aversion to such a practice in the beginning of the illness. But what put this physician on running

(3) *Puretolog. par. altera, cap. iv.*

ning c
conceiv
concern
into the
a hurry
tach int
the nar
forces,
consequ
to the
first be
princip

THE
as that
the bell
during

As to
cool th
other c
order to
toration
decoctio
little
the be
Sydenh
first d
syrup
my op
as all
nature

ning counter, was a notion, he had rashly conceived, and never rightly understood, concerning a malignity, and venom infused into the animal spirits : which made him in a hurry, by the worst of precedents, to detach into the body his hot medicines, under the name of cordials, as so many auxiliary forces, forsooth, against the enemy ! Of such consequence it is, that whoever has an eye to the arriving at the art of healing, should first be well acquainted with mechanical principles.

THE diet ought to be of the same kind, as that enjoined in the *Small-Pox* ; so that the belly be kept rather loose, than bound, during the whole period of the sickness.

As to what regards remedies, to those that cool the blood, such as were prescribed in the other disease, must be added medicines in order to ease the cough, and promote expectoration ; namely, *oily linctus's*, and *pectoral decoction*, which with the addition of a little *nitre*, is to be frequently drank from the beginning to the end of the disorder. *Sydenham* was accustomed, even on the first days of the malady, to order a doze of *syrup of poppies*, to procure rest, though, in my opinion, without sufficient precaution : as all drugs, or preparations, of an opiate nature thicken the humours, render the

breath shorter, and obstruct the eruption of the pustules. For which reason, while the disease is advancing to its height, they are to be used very sparingly; tho', on its declension, their exhibition is altogether proper and judicious. For when from an acrimonious phlegm infesting the lungs, a cough threatens an hectic and consumption, we must recur to anodynes to allay the irritation. But then we ought to throw in between whiles some little gentle cathartics. *Milk* too should be drank, especially *asses-milk*. Change of air is likewise extremely necessary. Lastly, as far as the patient's weak condition will allow of it, the body is to be put in motion by daily exercise.

THOUGH I really fear, it may look like hunting after fame to recite the following narration; yet, as it makes to the purpose, and is a confirmation of what I have been delivering, I shall beg to be indulged so far. About forty years ago were very rife in this metropolis a more than ordinarily pestilential sort of *Measles*, which made more havock than the *Small-Pox* themselves. A certain very eminent physician came to me at that time, asking the favour of me to communicate to him my method of treating this distemper. On this, I enquired, if he had ever ordered any blood to be taken away? He answered, no; for that was very rarely *Sydenham*

ham's
always
sent for
to have
disease
which
way of
he paid
my cost
he had
to a fine
time of
tation,
day are

LA
as I
that
season
phere
tagion
to be
Mort
this
than
that

By
stroke
which
ford

(1)

ham's practice, Whereupon, I advised him always in the beginning, or in case he was sent for later, as early at least as he could, to have a vein opened. For, says I, this disease brings along with it a peripneumony, which he himself knew there was no other way of obviating. Some little time after he paid me a visit, to return me thanks for my council; and declared, that all those he had managed in this manner recovered to a single individual. Bleeding from that time has acquired such an established reputation, that even our apothecaries at this day are well acquainted with the practice.

LASTLY, I shall add one remark more: as I observed in respect of the *Small-Pox*, that those raged more or less, just as the season of the year and quality of the atmosphere corresponded with the morbid contagion (1); so have I experienced the same to be the case in regard of the *Measles*. Dr. *Morton* also tells us (2), that in the year 1672 this disease was so epidemical, that no less than three hundred constantly crowded at that time the weekly bills of mortality.

BUT, I have at length put the finishing stroke to this small work, such as it is: which, whatever handle it may possibly afford to contentious and malevolent men for cavilling

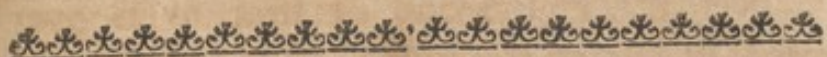
(1) *Cap. ii.* (2) *Append. ad puretolog. Pag. 427.*

cavilling and finding fault; will nevertheless, I hope, turn out of use and advantage to the public: the most desirable thing in the world. For a consciousness of well-intended endeavours, and of integrity, is preferable to any panegyric in nature; which is ever the enjoyment of him, who gives proof of having the general good at heart, and looks upon himself as sent into the world, not to pursue merely his own interests, but to be universally benevolent to all mankind: according to that of the poet;

Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo (1).

(1) *Lucan. Lib. ii. v. 383.*

The E N D.

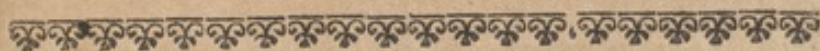


R H A Z E S's
COMMENTARY

Concerning the

SMALL-POX *and* MEASLES.

Translated into *Latin* from the Original
Arabic, and now rendered into *English*.



In the

D

Sm



Th

Says

O

excelle
ing u
plaine
stood,
the S
witho
conce

W
whom

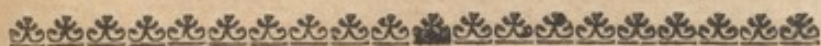
In the Name of GOD merciful, gracious.

A

DISCOURSE

ON THE

Small-Pox and Measles,



The PREFACE.

Says *Abu-Beker Mohammed* the Son of
Zachary :

ONE night, as I was sitting with a certain noble, exceedingly good, and excellent man, highly studious of expounding useful sciences, so as to render them plainer to mankind, and easier to be understood, we incidentally started the subject of the *Small-Pox*. I there, that night, uttered without reserve all that came into my mind concerning that matter.

WHICH having heard, this personage,
whom God for the good of mortals long
safe

safe and sound preserve! had a mind, that I should compose a treatise on that disease, worked up with that coherence and fitness of its parts, as should be solid and masterly: inasmuch as no tract had yet appeared, penned by any one either of the ancients or moderns, sufficiently correct, and plainly satisfactory.

ON which occasion I compiled this discourse, in hopes of recompence from God powerful, glorious, and the effect of his benevolence.

Now this is the sum of its contents, and the index of the chapters.

CHAPTER I. *Of the causes of the Small-Pox: also, whence it comes to pass, that not a mortal, except here and there one by chance, escapes untouched, and free from them.*

CHAP. II. *Of Bodies, which are fit and disposed for the Small-Pox: also of the seasons of the year, in which the Small-Pox are wont to happen more frequently.*

CHAP. III. *Of the prognostic signs of the eruption of the Small-Pox and Measles.*

CHAP. IV. *Of the articles of the regimen, or cure of the Small-Pox, in general.*

CHAP. V. *Of preservation from the Small-Pox before the signs of them appear; and of*

of the
of the
pear
CHAPT.
the co
protr
natur
CHAP.
ears,
be pr
the S
CHAP.
be br
CHAP.
POX.
CHAP.
dry
from
CHAP.
pits
CHAP
alime
the S
CHAP.
the
POX
CHAP.
fles

of the manner of hindering the multiplying of them, after the signs of them have appeared.

CHAPTER VI. *Of those things which hasten the coming out of the Small-Pox, and their protrusion: also, how in regard of these nature is to be assisted.*

CHAP. VII. *About the eyes and throat, and ears, and joints; and what is necessary to be provided, immediately after the signs of the Small-Pox have appeared.*

CHAP. VIII. *How the Small-Pox are to be brought to maturity.*

CHAP. IX. *Of the drying up of the Small-Pox.*

CHAP. X. *How to remove, or take off the dry scales of the Small-Pox, and eschars from the eye, and the rest of the body.*

CHAP. XI. *How to efface and take away the pits of the Small-Pox.*

CHAP. XII. *Of the regimen in respect of aliment, or the diet of one, labouring with the Small-Pox.*

CHAP. XIII. *Of the regimen of nature, or the belly of one, labouring with the Small-Pox.*

CHAP. XIV. *Of the Small-Pox and Measles curable and incurable.*

CHAP. I.

Of the causes of the Small-Pox; also how it comes to pass, that scarce a mortal, except by chance here and there one, escapes free from them; together with a short detail of what Galen has recounted of them.

AS to the physicians, who assert that the most excellent Galen made no mention of the *Small-Pox*, and consequently knew nothing at all of them; it is very plain those never read the books of Galen, or at least cast here and there an eye very superficially and transiently: What? nay most of them are at a loss to know, whether that, which he elegantly says of the *Small-Pox*, be really understood as he intended it.

FOR Galen prescribed in a certain treatise, and said, that such a thing is good *after this and that manner, and also against the Small-Pox*. And in the beginning of a treatise of his fourteenth book *Concerning the pulse*: that *the blood grows more than ordinarily putrid, and comes to that pass, as, thro' an excess of inflammation, to burn the skin, and at length the Small-Pox are in clusters on it, and a pestilential, excoriating, eruption, so that the skin is consumed.*

AND

of the SMALL-POX. 81

AND in the ninth tract of his book *Of the use of the limbs*, he says, *that the redundant parts of aliments, that are not converted into blood, and remain in the limbs, putrefy, and, in process of time, acquiring greater bulk, ferment; from whence it happens, that at length is generated a pestilential anthrax, and the Small-Pox breaks out, and a number of inflammations.*

LASTLY, In the fourth treatise of his *Commentary* upon a book of *Plato*, entitled *Timæus*, he says, *The ancients applied the word φλεγμὴν to every thing, accompanied with a redness, such as an anthrax, and the Small-Pox; and that these sorts of diseases are generated in those, in whom bile is predominant.*

BUT as to those, who say, that *Galen* prescribed no remedy, by way of an adequate and sufficient cure; nor explained the manifest cause of this distemper, in consequence of having made an accurate enquiry into it, they, indeed, say the truth: for in reality he makes no other mention of this disease, than what we have recounted. But God knows whether he has not mentioned it in those books of his, which have not yet appeared in *Arabic*.

As to my own particular, I have been taking extraordinary pains a great while, in asking those, who were skilled in the *Syriac*

G

and

and *Greek* languages, to satisfy me as to that point : but there was nobody amongst them, not one, who could let in any light upon that affair, but what I have taken notice of.

For my part, I am very much surprized, and wonder how it came about, that *Galen* should pass over this disease in all that silence ; especially as it was very rife in his time, and consequently there were such weighty reasons for recurring to medicines for its cure ; and as he was indefatigable in tracing out the causes of other diseases, and assigning the proper remedies for them.

In regard to the moderns, they have, indeed, specified some medicines for the cure of the *Small-Pox*, but in a vague, immethodical, manner. Nor is there found a man amongst them, who has touched on the cause of that distemper ; or explained how it falls out, that scarce a mortal, except here and there one, escapes being infected with it ; or pointed out its method of cure, by treating every particular distinctly and regularly.

For this very reason, I hope, that great will be the reward of the personage, who put me on composing this treatise ; and that I myself shall reap a double recompence,
after

after
the c
the w
and c
ters,
ing to

Le
efficie
next
vidual
ter th
tenanc
with t
necessi

I say
of hi
treme
gress
from
childr
people
with
ced in

An
Galen
Apbor
childre
tity ;
bement

(1) F
Greek

after I have executed all that is requisite for the cure of this disease, by circumscribing the whole work within its proper bounds, and distributing it into the respective chapters, and after that, God willing, by assigning to every circumstance its distinct place.

LET us then set about mentioning the efficient cause of this illness; and, in the next place, account for scarce a single individual's going to his grave without it. After that, I will particularize the other appurtenances in some subsequent chapters; and, with the help of God, treat of every thing necessary to the cure of this distemper.

I say, therefore, that man(1), from the time of his birth, till he even arrives at an extreme old age, is making a perpetual progress towards a state of aridity: and that from thence it proceeds, that the blood of children and infants, and the blood of young people in proportion, abounds much more with moisture, than the blood of those advanced in years; and that it is, moreover, hotter,

AND this, in fact, was the doctrine of Galen, in his *Commentary on the Book of Aphorisms*, where he says: *The heat in children exceeds that in youth in point of quantity; but the heat in youth is of a more vehement quality.*

G 2

WHICH

(1) Here first begins the anonymous interpreter.
Greek translation by an

WHICH is even demonstrated from the goodness of the natural functions, namely, digestion, or the concoction of aliments, and accretion in children. On which account the blood of infants and children is like new wine, that has not yet began to undergo any concoction conducive to its perfect maturity, or the least motion tending to fermentation. But the blood of youths resembles new wine, under a fermentation and an evaporation, till such time the wine acquires a state of tranquillity and ripeness. Lastly, the blood of old people is like wine, whose virtue is evaporated, so that it is become flat, and beginning to be chilled and pricked.

Now, the *Small-Pox* arise, when the blood grows putrid and ferments, and there is a protrusion from it of moist particles, the infantile blood, that is like new wine, being changed into the blood of youths, which is like wine in a state of maturity.

AND the *Small-Pox* themselves are that heat and ebullition, which is wont to be produced in new wine during its fermentation.

AND this is the reason, why children, especially boys, scarce ever escape them. For the

the fa
the cl
to the
in reg
wine;
boiling
that
rity.
a con
capab
blood
in a li
nifest
clude e
the di
childre
not en
ments
of the
more
those,
ment
reason
exemp

To
of affa
stitutio
the ci
the bl
in quai
flows

the same thing without doubt happens from the change of the blood from this first state to the second, as it is questionless the case in regard of the change accruing to new wine; which is endued with a property of boiling up and fermenting in that state, till, that fermentation over, it arrives at maturity. And, truly, there rarely occurs such a constitution in an infant, or child, as is capable of bringing about a change of the blood from the first to the second state in a little space of time, and without manifest tokens: which one may easily conclude even from their regimen, or diet; for the diet of infants consists in milk. As to children, although the diet of these does not entirely consist in milk; yet their aliments are, in proportion, stronger than those of the rest of mankind, and their mixture more considerable. To which add, that in those, after eating, comes on a more vehement motion of the humours. For these reasons, therefore, there are very few children exempt from this disease.

To this succeeds a change of the situation of affairs according to the diversity of constitutions, and regimens, and habits, and of the circumfused atmosphere, and state of the blood, which in their veins differs both in quantity and quality: for the same blood flows swiftly in these, in those moves on

more slowly; abounds in some, in others is defective; in certain persons is of a very depraved quality, in others again of a quality less vitiated.

BUT as to what appertains to youths; when a change is now wrought in their blood from the first state to the second, and its maturation perfectly accomplished, and the moist particles exhaled from its mass, which ought to produce putrefaction; hence it follows, that this distemper does not arise in them, unless in very few of them at least, in those, for example, in whose veins the blood abounds with too much moisture, or is of a bad quality, with a violent inflammation; or if by chance, when they were children, they had the *Small-Pox* lightly then, when the change of the blood from the first state to the second was not as yet perfected.

THEY happen likewise particularly to those young men, who have but a sluggish heat, or one without overmuch moisture; as also to those, who, in their childhood being attacked by a light *Small-Pox*, turned out of a dry and lean temperament.

BUT when men are advanced in years, this disease will scarce, or rather never, arise in them; unless by chance in a pestilential, putrid, and malignant state of the air;

air; v
Inasm
dispose
and th
the eru
the sp
ventric
it a h
the wh
heart,

I ha
the Sm
shall t
which
Small-

Of Bo

THE
t
wise th
brown
flesh.
quently
fevers,
spots,
of swe

air; when this distemper grows very rife. Inasmuch as such a sort of air very much disposes bodies both to heat and moisture; and the heated air forwards and promotes the eruption of this illness: for, by agitating the spirituous matter, that is in the two ventricles of the heart, it communicates to it a habit like its own; after that, it leads the whole arterial blood, by means of the heart, to the same state of corruption.

I have thus far spoken of the causes of the *Small-Pox*, sufficiently and briefly: I shall therefore now treat of the bodies, which are fit and disposed for receiving the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*.

CHAP. II.

Of Bodies, which are fitted and disposed for receiving the Small-Pox.

THESE are in general terms bodies, that are moist, pale, full of flesh; as likewise those, that are inclined to look red and brown, inasmuch as they are loaded with flesh. Also those bodies, which are frequently obnoxious to acute and continual fevers, an hæmorrhage, blood-shot eyes, red spots, and boils proceeding from the eating of sweet things; especially dates, honey,

and figs, and grapes, and whatever is of a luscious nature, as they are always increasating the humours; such as thick gruel, and flumery made with honey in it, or a larger quantity than ordinary of wine and milk.

BUT lean, bilious, hot, and dry, bodies, are fitter and more disposed for catching the *Measles*, than the *Small-Pox*. But should they be seized with the *Small-Pox*, it is impossible, but that those must be either few in number, distinct, and light; or, on the contrary, turn out of a very bad sort, enormously large, no ways answering nature's purpose, dry, putrefied, and without coming to a head.

LASTLY, lean and dry bodies, with a coldness of constitution, are by no means fit and disposed for taking the *Small-Pox*, or the *Measles*. But should they be infected with the *Small-Pox*, they have but few, and those light, moderate, safe, accompanied likewise with mild, gentle, fevers: because bodies of this sort are wont to keep the *Small-Pox* under from the very beginning.

As to the times, or seasons of the year, in which the *Small-Pox* are accustomed to rise, these are various; but the principal are the latter part of *Autumn*, and the beginning
of

of S
heav
wind
fion;
ter is
minar

Bu
five i
succe
long
invad
dispo
namel
bodie

Te
a di
fity c
dispo
produ
dies
happ
parti

A
liger
dise
gin t
ner

of *Spring*; and when in *Summer* there fall heavy and frequent rains, and the southern winds blow strongly and without intermission; and, in the last place, when the *Winter* is warm, and southern blasts are predominant.

BUT when the *Summer* becomes excessive in respect of heat and drought, and is succeeded by a hot *Autumn*, with a very long adjournment of rain; the *Measles* then invade those hastily, who are fitted and disposed for the reception of them, those, namely, who have lean, hot, and bilious bodies.

THERE is, notwithstanding, very often a diversity in respect of these, thro' a diversity of countries and climates, and an occult disposition in the air; which necessarily produces those distempers, and renders bodies apt to receive them. From whence it happens, that they are not confined to any particular season.

AND then we ought to be extremely diligent in preserving our selves against those diseases, immediately after we see them begin to grow epidemical; and that in the manner I shall mention in the following chapters.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

*Of the prognostic signs, or those that fore-
shew the eruption of the Small-Pox and
Measles.*

THE eruption of the *Small-Pox* is preceded by a continual fever, and a pain in the back, and a tickling in the nose, and frightful dreams. These indeed are the genuine signs of the approaching *Small-Pox*, particularly the pain in the back, and fever; as also the pricking the sick feels all over his body; likewise the plumping of the face, then its sinking to its former state, and the ruddiness of it, and the different degrees of redness; a redness of the eyes, a heaviness of the whole body, frequent gaping, a pain in the throat and breast, with a certain difficulty of breathing, and clogging up of the jaws; also a dryness of the mouth, thickness of the spittle, hoarseness of voice, headache, heaviness of the head, uneasiness of mind, weariness, squeamishness, and sadness; only this uneasiness, squeamishness, and sadness, are more urgent in the *Measles* than in the *Small-Pox*, unless the *Small-Pox* are of a bad sort; for the *Measles* come from a very bilious blood: and, on the other hand, the pain of the back is more peculiar to the *Small-Pox* than *Measles*; as is the
hotness

hotness
mation
ticular

WH
some c
you m
or Me
in the

As
Small-
ceeds i
of its
they c
much
near
from
disten

Of ti
of

T
Pox
unde

T

hotness of the whole body, and its inflammation, redness, and shining, and particularly the heat in the throat.

WHEN therefore you see those signs, or some of them, especially the more violent; you may conclude that either the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, is on the point of breaking out in the sick.

As to what regards the safer kinds of *Small-Pox*, the blood in them rather exceeds in quantity, than is vitiated in respect of its quality: and this is the reason, why they come on with a pain in the back; inasmuch as the large vein and artery, situated near the vertebræ of the shoulder-bones, from a plenty of blood, suffer too great a distension.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Articles of the Regimen, or Method of curing the SMALL-POX in general.

THE first article, the securing a preservative, before the signs of the *Small-Pox* appear; and how they are to be kept under, after the signs of them have appeared.

THE second article, how care is to be taken

92 *Of the Articles of Regimen,*
ken about the eruption, and protrusion of
them.

THE third article, a foresight to be had
concerning the eyes, and eye-lids, and auri-
cular passages, and cavity of the nostrils,
and the throat, and joints; so that no ill conse-
quence supervenes in regard of these parts.

THE fourth article, how to forward their
maturation.

THE fifth article, the method to hasten
their drying up.

THE sixth article, how to remove, or
take off, the scales of the *Small-Pox*, and
the *ἑχαραί*, that is, the scabs, from the
eye, and the rest of the body.

THE seventh article, how to efface the
marks from the *Small-Pox*.

THE eighth article, concerning the regi-
men in respect of the aliment, or the diet
of one, labouring with the *Small-Pox*.

THE ninth article, of the regimen of na-
ture, or of the belly of one, labouring with
the *Small-Pox*.

THE tenth article, of the curable and in-
curable *Small-Pox* and *Measles*.

I therefore am going to deliver myself on every one of these heads, in a summary, yet satisfactory, manner, with the great and good God's permission.

C H A P. V.

Of preservatives from the SMALL-POX, before their appearance; and the method of hindering them from multiplying after their eruption.

BLOOD must be taken away from children and young people, that have not yet been seized with the *Small-Pox*, or from those who have been seized but slightly; especially in those states and seasons, which we have above described, before they grow feverish, and exhibit any signs of the *Small-Pox*. Now, a vein must be opened in those, who are fourteen years of age; but to those, less advanced in years, cupping-glasses are to be applied, and their apartments to be cooled.

LET their diet be lentils; eatables impregnated with verjuice; and meat minced (some times raisins of the sun are added, together with a few figs, and pease) with vinegar and honey,

honey, or some sour syrup; or let their food be broth made of goat's flesh: let them also eat calves-feet jelly, and veal, snipe, and chicken broth. But all these sort of eatables should be acidulated with verjuice.

LET their drink be water cooled with snow, or water cold from the spring, with which also let their apartments be sprinkled.

LET the sick frequently suck pomegranates, and swallow the inspissated juice of acid and astringent fruits; such as that of pomegranates, ribas, (1) and other vegetables of this kind.

BUT should any one be of a hotter constitution than usual, and more than ordinarily inflamed, let him drink barley-water prepared according to art every morning; with pomegranate-juice squeezed into it, in the proportion of half a pint of juice to a pint and a half of the water.

BUT in case the sick be not of so hot a temperament, let his morning's draught be barley-ptisan with sugar; and mix vinegar with his food, and lentils, and pomegranate-juice, and particularly verjuice; inasmuch as by these means you will
inacraftate

(1) *Ribas* is a Sort of third part, is commonly
forrel, whose red and acid called *Rob de Ribes*. See
juice, boiled away to a *Goliuss's Lexicon*.

inacraft
the ble
a great
and fern

AND
service
that it
contag
seys an
that p
over le
noon,

LET
dates,
thing
a mix
mutte
season
feeds.

Bu
son,
they
sequ
hot a
at th
shall
those

(1)
proper

incrassate, and at the same time cool, the blood; on which account there will be a great abatement of the variolous struggle and fermentation.

AND this regimen will be of singular service in all pestilential seasons: by reason that it takes off from the malignity of the contagious ulcers and boils, keeps off quinsies and pleurifies, and all illnesses in general, that proceed from the bile and blood. Moreover let your people go into a cold bath about noon, wash themselves, and swim in it.

LET them abstain from new milk, wine, dates, honey, and absolutely from every thing that is sweet, and from dishes made of a mixture of various kinds of meats (1); from mutton, and beef, and lobsters, and high-seasoned and pickled things, as also from hot feeds.

BUT, in a contagious and malignant season, let them eat chicken; as also, should they be of a constitution hot, and moist, consequently subject to putrefaction; or of one hot and dry, liable to be inflamed; taking at the same time the medicines, which we shall now describe. For example, give to those of a hot, dry, and inflamed, temperament,

(1) The Arabic word | pared from flesh, onions, oil,
properly denotes Food, pre- | butter, and old cheese.

ment, cooling, moist, and refreshing vegetables; such as porrlain, mallows, beet, gourd, and cucumber, and sorrel, and small pompions.

As to what regards melons, especially those of the sweet kind, these must by all means be prohibited: but, should they have been eaten of by accident, let a spoonful be drank immediately of the juice of some acid fruit.

LET them likewise diet on fresh fish, and whey.

As to those, whose bodies are fat, fleshy, of a pallid, or of a red, hue; with their suppers must be mixed, as has been already taken notice of, whatever is of a cooling and drying nature.

ALL of them being warned against labour, fatigue, bathing, venery, walking, and riding, in the sun and dust; drinking stagnating water, and against fruits and pulse touched with a blasting and mildew.

LOOSEN their body, when it is necessary, with the juice of prunes and sugar, or whey and sugar.

LET them be cautioned against figs and grapes; because figs generate pustules, and
drive

drive out the superfluous humours to the surface of the skin; and it is the property of grapes to fill the blood with wind and flatulencies, and consequently to render it yet more disposed to bubble and ferment.

BUT should there be a great depravity, putrefaction, and pestilence in the air; the face must be continually sprinkled with sanders-water, and camphire; which will have a good effect, with the permission of God.

IN respect of infants and sucking babes, apply cupping-glasses to those, that are above five months old, in case they are fat, pale, ruddy. Moreover, put the nurse, that gives them suck, under the regimen, as much as possible, we just now spoke of.

Now must we point out the medicines, that thicken and cool the blood, and restrain its putrefaction and ebullition.

THIS end promote all things acid, and particularly the water called al-raib, that is, a very sour whey; which is a small acidulated, bitterish, water, that ascends above the whey, on exposing it to the sun; and the juice of citrons.

A great many things besides are equally highly serviceable, that are endued with an

H astringent

astringent faculty jointly with an acidity; such as verjuice, and the *Syrian* rhus, rob of *Corinthian* grapes, apples, quinces, and acid pomgranates: and what naturally thicken the blood, as jujubes, vetches, coleworts, coriander, lettuce, poppies, endive, winter-cherry, Bambu-sugar (1), flea-wort-feed, and camphire.

THIS is, besides, the description of the medicine, which allays the ebullition of the blood; and is good against the heat and fervour of the liver, and the fiery quality of the bile.

TEN drachms of red roses bruised; two ounces and a half of Bambu-sugar; *Syrian* rhus, the greater wood-sorrel-feed, vetches, berberries, porflain-feed, white lettuce-feed, of each five drachms; two drachms and a half of white sanders; and a drachm of camphire.

LET three drachms be mixed with the drink of the sick, every morning, with an ounce of wood-sorrel-juice, a quencher of the thirst, or of the juice of *Corinthian* grapes, or pomgranate-juice, or verjuice, and such like.

HERE

(1) So it is styled in *India*, and is a sort of a sugar from a larger *Indian* cane than ordinary.

HERE likewise is of service a medicine called Al-facangjabin, that is, a saccharized oxymel, prepared after the following manner.

TAKE one part of sharp, clear, red vinegar, and two parts of rose-water ; mix, and steep herein an ounce of dried red rose-leaves, as also half an ounce of pomgranate-flowers, and two ounces of the peel of pomgranates, for the space of three days. Then let it be strained, after you have added, proportionably to the weight of vinegar, a double or tripple quantity of fine loaf-sugar. This done, boil it sufficiently, for use.

IT will be of benefit, likewise, to take ten drachms of roses, and a like weight of Bambu-sugar ; three drachms of white sanders ; a drachm of camphire ; and work them up with the mucilage of flea-wort-feed, into pills or lozenges. Along with the drink, when it is necessary, give three drachms of this Composition, with an ounce of the aforesaid medicine Al-facangjabin.

MOREOVER, the syrup of the following composition will be of very great advantage ; being wonderfully superior in point of efficacy to the virtue of all other syrups, as far as we have ever seen and experienced : un-

less it be the syrup of pearls, described by the *Indians*, though with a different issue, than what we find it attended with. For they tell us; That if any one takes of that syrup, who has nine spots come out, he will not have a tenth.

Now this is its composition. Take three pints of clear, old, sharp, red vinegar; acid pomgranate juice, acid juice of citrons, verjuice, water or juice of wood-sorrel, the juice of *Syrian* mulberries, the expressed juice of *Syrian* rhus, and of berberries, of each a pint; a quarter of a pint of lettuce-juice, and the like quantity of the juice of terragon; a pint and a half of the decoction of red jujubes, and an equal proportion of the maceration of vetches. Mix the whole together, with the addition of three pounds of sugar; when it is well bruised, boil it, and pour off some of the syrup now made, and that while it is hot, and beat it with a pestle, till it be dissolved; then mix it with the whole, continually stirring it with a slip of camphire cane: then throw it into a marble mortar, or one made from the trunk of a willow, and save the purest part of it, from the beginning to the end. Lastly, after you have added Bambu-sugar, and camphire, till they are incorporated; use it, before the appearance of the signs of the *Small-Pox*, and after the *Small-Pox* have appeared, in the manner

mann
all ill
bile,
the th
most u
God.

And
this h
Pox,
which
to acc

By
from a
to be
the po
his co
mode
of th
cond,
cipitat
with
panie
but b
longe
of ma
witho
excru

But
the f

manner I am about to point out. And in all illnesses proceeding from the blood and bile, pestilential ulcers, boils, infarctions of the throat, and such like complaints, it is a most useful remedy, with the assistance of God.

AND let these things in general suffice on this head of preservation from the *Small-Pox*, before the coming on of the fever, which the signs of the *Small-Pox* are wont to accompany.

By this syrup are the *Small-Pox* repelled from a person, whose body is so prepared, as to be susceptible of such a repulsion; so that the portion of the *Small-Pox*, that is to be his contingent, must necessarily be light and moderate. It prevents likewise the change of the blood, from the first state to the second, from being made with too much precipitation, and in too small a space of time, with an ebullition and fermentation, accompanied by dangerous and frightful symptoms; but by little and little, insensibly, and in a longer time, and successively; and by way of maturation, not by way of putrefaction; without dangerous, malignant, terrible, and excruciating, fevers.

BUT when the fever arises, attended with the signs of the *Small-Pox*, we must no

longer stick to this regimen ; at least without a previous and mature consideration, diligent attention, and prudent caution : because a wrong step here would draw after it very dangerous consequences ; and that for this reason, inasmuch as while the blood is agitated, and increased in bulk, and, proportionably to the constitution, nature is endeavouring to throw off its redundancies, or detach it to other parts of the body ; if at that time your condensing, your refrigerating, method, by means of which you intend to cool it, should not arrive at a greater degree of coldness and density, than there was subsisting before ; the consequence will be, that it will fall to fermenting even a second and third time ; you all the while being contradicting nature, and hindering her from performing her work. Nor is it possible to quiet her, under that vehement ebullition of the blood, but with great difficulty : namely, by administering those things which congeal and incrassate it : such as opium, hemlock, a great deal of lettuce-juice, winter-cherry, and other things of that kind ; with a diligent attention to the regimen we have laid down. Nor is it safe, to chill the blood, by a practice of this kind, and extinguish natural heat ; for fear of an excess, which is on this occasion easily committed : for if you exceed the just bounds, you will never manage matters so, as to allay this violent fermentation,

mentation, and at the same time, the necessary natural heat. Lastly, when in these affairs you are not sufficiently guarded, you go to such a length, as to extinguish preternatural and natural heat both at once.

I will in this place tell you a circumstance you ought to observe; which physicians commonly take no notice of, some of them thro' ignorance, others from a motive of avarice, to engross all the profit to themselves; don't you with them offend grievously against nature; and that through the benevolence of the good and great God.

WHEN therefore you see the signs of the *Small-Pox*, and at the same time observe a distention of the body, too much tumbling and tossing, a pain in the back, a redness of the complexion and eyes, a very violent head-ach, and a high and full pulse, as also laborious respiration, and red, turbid, urine; the body likewise feeling hot to the touch, like the case of a person, that has been in a bath for some time; if there be moreover a corpulency, then reason tells us, that we must bleed.

TAKE therefore blood away in a considerable quantity, even to a *deliquium animi*. And it will be best to draw it from the basilic vein, or some branch, or ramification, of

it: but, if this cannot be found, from the cephalic. Or bleed in the vena poplitis, or the saphæna; when there is no finding the basilic vein, or any of its ramifications. But it is more eligible, to open the basilic, or some one of its branches: for those veins determine the blood from the greater vessels, that are in the abdomen, more than does the cephalic.

BUT when the signs are not very strong, though altogether evident; bleed indeed, but more sparingly: and when they are in a lesser degree, take away but a little blood. After that set about the cure, by exhibiting coolers, in the manner I have explained.

WHEN moreover you find those remedies have now removed the feverish heat, and the pulse and breath to have recovered their natural state, proceed in the farther administration of them; for by this means you will in a short time entirely free the sick from the violent heat he feels through the *Small-Pox*.

BUT to effect this more efficaciously, let him drink plentifully, and without any restraint, water cooled in snow to the utmost extent of frigidity, and that at short intervals; so that the sick may be sensible of an
op-

oppre
in his

But
find th
drinki
three
hour.

An
return
ter;
water
ter, p
or ur
hand

By
fage,
heat
befor
water
dien
you
con
in.

I
rien
a de
gen
five

oppression from it, and perceive its coldness in his bowels.

BUT should he be feverish after this, and find the heat return ; let him recur to the drinking it a second time, from a quart to three pints, or more, in the space of half an hour.

AND should, notwithstanding, the heat return, and the stomach be quite full of water ; make him vomit it up : then give him water afresh to drink. If upon this the water, passing, be evacuated, either by sweat, or urine, it is a sign that a recovery is at hand.

BUT if the water be obstructed in its passage, or you find an increase of the feverish heat, and that even to a greater degree than before ; slack your hand in respect of the cold water, and recur to the other cooling expedients, which I have described : and in case you perceive the sick to be relieved by them, continue their use, and the road you are in.

BUT, on the contrary, should you experience them to bring on an uneasiness, and a destructive inquietude ; or if you observe a general disorder, and a vehement and excessive restlessness ; it is an infallible sign that
the

the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, are just on point of eruption.

ON which account, you must then lay aside this regimen, and proceed to the helping of nature ; in order to enable her to expel and throw off all superfluities, after the manner I shall sketch out in the following chapter.

CHAP. VI.

Of those Things, which forward the Eruption of the SMALL-POX.

THE eruption of the *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, is promoted by the following method. You must cloathe the sick, and rub his body ; must place him where it is not very cold ; and give him spring-water a little at a time, and successively ; in order to bring on, and force, a sweat, that may assist in the protrusion of the redundant humours to the exterior parts of the body.

INVEST the sick with a double garment, and confine the flowing of the borders of it. Under it place a couple of small basons of hot water, one before, and the other behind him ; so that the steam may be received by

by the
the fl
able,
humo
while
it may
reason
itself,
end.
of reg
soft, a
time
this st
thus w
and fo
has be

No
them
as the
en the
bring
faintir
season
espec
and l
strati
here,
that
of c
ner
conse

by the whole body, except the face; and the skin by this means rendered more pliable, and better disposed for receiving that humour, and for the protrusion of it. For while the surface of the body is in this state, it may be compared to a leech, which, by reason of its heat, attracts, in order to cool itself, whatever is most subservient to that end. But it happens, that, by this method of regimen, the surface of the body grows soft, and the strength of the sick at the same time preserved: nor is there any thing, in this state, more to the purpose; to wit, than thus wrapping him in cloaths, rubbing him, and fomenting his body with hot water, as has been hinted.

Now, as to stoves and baths, both of them are pernicious in these circumstances: as they heat too much, and excessively weaken the strength, and are so oppressive, as to bring on a *deliquium*. Whereas, when a fainting arises, nature is diverted from her seasonable work, and the sick is in danger; especially, when this fainting is vehement and lasting. For nothing is more demonstrative of approaching death, particularly here, than such an accident; as it shews, that nature is just sinking, and on the point of contracting itself, and retiring to the inner recesses of the body: an immediate consequence of which will be, an oppression and

and extinction of her, from the redundancy of the humours. But care must be taken, to prevent the hot steam from growing cold on the surface of the body, after it has been fomented; but it must be presently dried up, by wiping it off with great circumspection and diligence. And this method will abundantly facilitate the protrusion of the superfluous humours to the exterior parts; on condition, that nature be not languid, nor the superfluous humours too viscid, and, on that score, harder than ordinarily to be thrown off.

BUT when there is a remission and an abatement of the fever, in the superficies of the body; while the anxiety and inquietude remain, and the eruption of the *Small-Pox* succeeds with great difficulty; stay till the fifth day is over: for then it will be unavoidably incumbent on you, to make use of such medicines, as promote the eruption. But great care, prudence, and all manner of attention are requisite on this occasion; in the manner I have already suggested, when I made mention of the conditions and laws of coolers in these circumstances. For a mistake in this case, though not of that consequence as the former, is still of consequence. Wherefore the caution, against falling into a mistake in this place, consists principally in not rashly ad-

admini
but pe
gimen,
may e
you are
is abate
to its r
indeed
of, if
ker, r
breast
For y
fever b
propor
going
heat.
ly acq
ver v
here
in the
has re
the fe

Ti
use c
ance
finds
feelin
corre
you c
and t
and

adminiftring too great a plenty of drugs, but perfifting constantly in the former regimen, as long as you are in hopes you may eafily do without them; and while you are not pofitively fure, that the fever is abated in the inner parts, proportionably to its remiffion in the external furface: and, indeed, that you will be perfectly apprized of, if the pulse and refpiration be not quicker, nor increafed, nor irregular; nor the breaft feel extremely hot to the touch. For you muft know, that, although the fever be increafed in more than a double proportion, the fick is not, on that fcore, going to rack through the vehemence of the heat. And this matter you may be perfectly acquainted with, by comparing this fever with others, which you meet with here and there, in like conftitutions, and in the fame degree of heat, where the fick has recovered, and been intirely freed from the fever.

THE fame remedies are alfo to be made ufe of, when, on the eruption and appearance of the *Small-Pox* on the fkin, the fick finds himfelf lightifh and eafy, and, on feeling the pulse, that and refpiration equally correfpond. But, on the other hand, if you obferve the eruption of the *Small-Pox*, and their protrufion, to go on but flowly, and with difficulty; you muft then be fparing,

sparing, in this situation, of coolers: for it is contradicting nature to make use of them, and hindering her from protruding the humours to the surface of the body. But when any anxiety is subsequent to the administering coolers, conclude you have erred. And should a palpitation of the heart come on, be assured you have been very grossly mistaken. Wherefore, that very moment, you must be as industrious as possible in softening the skin, in the manner I have taught: then give, one draught after another, hot water, either by itself, or in a decoction of fennel-seed, and parsley-seed, and other simples of this kind, conducive to the facilitating the eruption of the *Small-Pox*; according as you observe the proportion of heat and inflammation attending it, and the strength of the sick; having at the same time an eye to the heaviness and dullness of the *Small-Pox*, and the slowness of them in making their exit.

THE description of a lenient, quieting, medicine, which, without over-heating the body, promotes the eruption of the *Small-Pox*.

TAKE thirty ripe figs; two ounces and a half of raisins of the sun, stoned: pour upon them three pints of water, and boil them till all the pulp is out. Let the sick
drink

drink
afterw
and fo
scribed

THE
cacious

TA
forego
decoct
and let

AND

TA
each t
vessel,
it, and
tity of

TH
good
useful

TA
drach
three
drach
three
and w
of eac

of the SMALL-POX. III

drink half a pint of this ptisan, three times : afterwards, let him be wrapped up warm, and fomented in the manner, as before prescribed.

THE description of a medicine more efficacious than this.

TAKE the quantity of four ounces of the foregoing decoction ; and two ounces of the decoction of fennel-seed, and parsley-seed ; and let him drink it as we have directed.

AND of one still more efficacious.

TAKE fennel-seed and parsley-seed, of each ten drachms ; boil them in an earthen vessel, till the water looks red : then strain it, and let him drink of that liquor the quantity of three ounces.

THE following compound medicine also is good in several seasons, being salutary and useful.

TAKE four drachms of red roses ; nine drachms of husked vetches ; ten ripe figs ; three drachms of gum tragacanth ; ten drachms of white raisins in the sun, stoned ; three drachms of lack, cleared of its stalks, and washed ; fennel-seed, and parsley-seed, of each five drachms. Boil the whole in a quart

112 *Of the Cure of the Throat, &c.*

quart of water, to a pint: strain it; then give half a pint of it to be drank, with a sixth part of a drachm of saffron, twice or thrice, as necessity shall require.

Now let us speak of the places, or parts of the body, which ought to be taken care of.

C H A P. VII.

*Of the Cure of the Throat, Eyes, &c.
when the Signs of the Small-Pox have
appeared.*

AS soon as ever there is the least appearance of the signs of the *Small-Pox*, singular care ought to be taken, first of the eyes, then of the throat; after that of the nose, ears, and joints, in the manner I am about to direct. It will moreover be sometimes necessary for us to extend our concern to the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands; for generally violent pains arise in those places, while the eruption of the *Small-Pox* advances but slowly, through the hardness of the skin.

DROP into the eyes, on the appearance of the signs of the *Small-Pox*, some rose-water,

when the Small-Pox have appeared. 113

water, successively ; and wash the face with cold water, several times a day, and sprinkle some of it also into the eyes. For if the *Small-Pox* chance to be few and light, you will prevent them by this method from settling in the eyes ; and, indeed, we ought so to do, if it were only by way of precaution : for, in case the *Small-Pox* be distinct, light, and not impregnated with much matter, it scarce ever, or at least very seldom, happens, that there is any eruption on the eyes. But when you find this distemper break out violently, and the pustules to be numerous from the beginning of the eruption, and an itching to come on the eyelids, with a redness in the white of the eye, and that redness to affect from its intenseness some neighbouring places ; there is no doubt, but there will be an eruption in those places, unless it be very industriously prevented. Wherefore, that instant, drop into the eyes some rose-water, in which has been macerated *Syrian rhus*, and that several times a day.

A medicine more efficacious than that.

MAKE a collyrium of galls and rose-water, and drop a little of this into the eye : or chew the pulp of a sour pomgranate, and make an eye-water of that, and of its squeezed juice. Then wash the eye-lids

I

with

with a collyrium compounded of quince-water, verjuice, lycium, aloes, and floes; of each of these take one part, and a tenth part of saffron. If therefore you drop a little of this collyrium into the eye, it will be very serviceable at this time.

BUT in case you observe the matter turgid, and the *Small-Pox* to come out in prodigious plenty; and conjecture that they will certainly break out on the eye, from an appearance of redness in some places in the white of it, through a violent inflammation and swelling; and you find that what you have dropped into it, according to the foregoing directions, has contributed nothing to its removal, and that all you have effected, has been only to procure a little ease, and that the disorder returned again in a short time with the greater violence, or, at least, remained in the same situation it was in, when you first attempted to remedy it; desist from dropping into the eye any more of these, or the like, medicaments; but, instead of them, drop a little of the four water that is squeezed out of mouldy bread, together with bitter nabathæum, that has no vinegar, or any acid whatever, in it.

As to those *Small-Pox*, which sprout up in the cornea of the eye, these cloud the sight; and in proportion to the thickness, or thinness,

wh
thinner
to rem
vents,
will for
just as t
less den
hard, o

BUT
pustule
apply t
some o
and wh
that dil
tioned
of whi
order t
too m

AND
place i
that v
throat
respec
troubl
respir
heme
violat
all h

ON
the fi

when the Small-Pox have appeared. 115

thinness, of their substance, it will be necessary to remedy them by some very great dissolvents, we shall point out by and by: which will sometimes succeed, and sometimes not; just as the matter shall happen to be more or less dense, or shall occur in a body, that's hard, or dry.

BUT if there be an eruption of any large pustule in the uvea, or black of the eye; apply the collyrium of rose water, and drop some of it into the eye several times a day, and whenever the sick does not sleep, and that diligently: or use the collyrium mentioned above, but without the saffron: instead of which, substitute a little blood-stone, in order to prevent its puffing up, and swelling too much.

AND this is what is worth knowing in this place in regard of the eyes. It now follows, that we treat of the management of the throat and mouth, to hinder an eruption in respect of either, which would prove very troublesome to the sick, or obstruct his respiration. For it often falls out, that vehement and terrible suffocations attend a violent *Small-Pox*; and when that's the case, all hopes of a recovery are over.

ON which account, it is necessary, as soon as the signs of the *Small-Pox* begin to appear, to

116 *Of the Cure of the Eyes, &c.*

gargle the mouth with acid pomgranate-water, or *Syrian rhus*, or the juice of mulberries, or something of what we mentioned in the (Vth) chapter concerning coolers; or, lastly, with cold spring-water, if you can get nothing else; and that several times, lest there should be too great an eruption in the throat and mouth: but rather let those parts be well comforted, by way of guarding against too great a number of pustules, and, the consequence of them, suffocation. Recur immediately to this remedy, and be very diligent in administering it; as soon as ever, with the other signs of the *Small-Pox*, you find a hoarseness, and a difficulty of breathing, and a pain in the jaws and throat. If moreover you observe there is sufficient strength, bleed in the cephalic vein; and that, even after the eruption. But in case there be any thing then in the mouth, or throat, of the sick, that is offensive; provided the blood be not too much heated, nor any relaxation of nature subsisting, nor a looseness; order the sick a linctus of fresh butter, and sugar-candy. But, on the contrary, should the parts be inflamed; give him flea-wort-feed, and sweet almonds, sweetened with loaf-sugar.

A description of the medicine.

TAKE one part of sweet almonds, blanched; two parts of gourd-seed; three parts

parts
flea-w
linctu
almon
mix t
quinc

Ar
joints
those
ligna
bones
laid,
theref
after
peare
be vi
degre
the j
quinc
phire,
care
But,
confi
with
matt
ration
tion.

IN
nose
shoul

when the Small-Pox have appeared. 117

parts of hard sugar-candy ; the mucilages of flea-wort-seed, and laurel-berries ; and the linctus made of gum *Arabic*, and sweet almonds, and plantain-seeds, and flummery : mix these all together with the mucilage of quince-kernels.

AFTER this, care must be taken of the joints : for the *Small-Pox* frequently invade those parts, very thick, and of a very malignant and destructive nature, so that the bones and muscles, tendines and nerves, are laid, from their erosion, quite bare. Obviate therefore this catastrophe as early as possible, after the signs of the *Small-Pox* have appeared ; especially, if you observe them to be violent, and confluent to an excessive degree. But when you set about remedying the joints, bathe them with sanders, and quince-water, Armenian bole, roses, camphire, vinegar, and rose-water : but still take care not to be too lavish of your bathing. But, should this eruption on the joints be considerable, immediately open the pustules with a lancet, and let out the imprisoned matter. Nor by any means defer this operation : for it is a very dangerous situation.

IN the next place let us take care of the nose and ears ; lest in either part the pustules should be numerous : for the sick suffers

extremely from too great an eruption ; and when they break out on the inside of the ear, one has reason to apprehend, they will immediately infest the nostrils. On this emergency, get a cotton rag, that has had camphire pounded in it, and by the help of this apply some sharp-flavoured wine-vinegar to the inside of the ear, mixed with quince-water, or the juice of lycium ; and pour some of it into the ear after sleep. Do this twice or thrice a day.

Now, if a violent pain arise in the sole of the foot, anoint it out of hand with warm oil, and supple it with cotton dipped in hot water. But should the pain be no ways allayed by these means, nor the exit of the *Small-Pox* facilitated ; bruise some husked sesame in milk, and apply it by way of pultice to the part, and let it lie on all night. After that, put the foot again in warm water, and repeat the pultice. Or apply a liniment of bruised dates and butter ; or the lees of wine, or dregs of the oil of sesame : for those, and things of that nature, are emollient, and relax the skin ; and therefore promote the eruption, and remove pain.

C H A P. VIII.

How the SMALL-POX are to be brought to a Head.

WHEN you observe the *Small-Pox*, after a compleat eruption, to make but slow advances towards maturation, and nothing to be amiss in respect of the sick ; and find the breath and pulse to be regular in the like manner, and a restlessness, notwithstanding, and an uneasiness ; it will then be necessary to attempt to help on the maturation of the *Small-Pox*.

BUT if, along with a difficult maturation, the pustules appear hard and warty, and the sick no ways mended ; or there be an increase of the depravity of the disease ; it is a sign, that such a circumstanced *Small-Pox* is mortal. Therefore, never expect them to come to a head : as they are of a kind, that can by no means arrive at a state of maturation.

THE ripening, then, of the *Small-Pox*, if of a curable nature, must be effected by fomenting them with the steam of a hot decoction of camomile, and violets, melilot,

marsh-mallows, with some bran, in the manner as above directed, when I treated of the method of facilitating the coming out of the *Small-Pox*.

Now, should the sick at that time seem to find any relief and refreshment from the fomentation, one ought to abstain from the use of those fumigations, which are customarily used in order to dry up the *Small-Pox*; till they are ripened of themselves, and can away with those things, which are conducive to this end: concerning which we shall discourse by and by.

C H A P. IX.

Of the drying up the Small-Pox.

SHOULD the *Small-Pox* be large and confluent, they must be dried up; and the water ought to be taken from them by the means of a clean fine cotton-rag, clear of any thing, that may prove injurious to the sick. And at the same time perfume the room with dry rose-leaves, or leaves of the storax-tree, or sanders, or orrice-leaves, or tamarisk: and, indeed, roses are more proper in summer, and tamarisk in the winter.

THE

the SMALL-POX.

121

THE *Small-Pox* sometimes abound with too much moisture. When this is the case, order the sick to lie upon bruised roses, or the flower of rice, or on millet-flower, crammed into a coarse tick.

BUT, if the body be full of pustules, put under it some moist orrice-leaves; and sprinkle on it some aromatic powder, compounded of aloes, frankincense, sarcocol, and dragon's-blood.

IF the pustules, either of their own accord, or from an abundance of water, should break, without hastening to dry up; manage them after the following manner.

TAKE an ounce of oil of sesame; and with the addition of two drachms of Andarsalt (1) powdered, and a like quantity of alum, make a liniment. Anoint the body with this, except where it is excoriated and ulcerous: for nothing of it must come near those places; as it would inflame them to a violent degree. Let the liniment remain on the part an hour; then wash it off with a decoction of myrobalan-husks, and white tamarisk-berries, and myrtle-leaves, together with pomgranate-bark.

(1) Andar is a village a
mile distant from Halebus,
where there is a famous

falt-mine. See *Maundrell's
Journey.*

Now

Now, should they dry up by this means, it is well : if not, take some of the whitest bole, but never use the red sort : throw upon it about a tenth part of Andar-salt, and a tenth part of crumbs of bread. Then use the liniment, and let it alone for an hour or two ; after that wash it off.

Now follows the method of removing the escars, or scabs, and the dry scales.

CH A P. X.

How the dry Scales and Eschars are to be removed.

AFTER the *Small-Pox* are intirely dried up, and there remain in the body scales and dry eschars ; examine which of them are thin, and perfectly dry, without the least drop of moisture under them ; and drop upon them hot oil of sesame, every now and then, till they grow soft and fall off ; unless on those in the face : for those must be cured with pistacho-nut oil. But in regard of those, that resemble eschars, and are of some bigness ; in case you observe any moisture under them, remove them by taking off the skin, and snipping them cautiously, without using

using any oil to them. But if the places, from whence they are separated, have not much moisture; they must be dried with a fine cotton-rag, as I before mentioned. But, should they abound with humidity, they must be dried by degrees; and the red aromatic powder sprinkled on them, composed of aloes, frankincense, sarcocol, and dragon's-blood; especially, if they begin to diminish, and subside; and alum and Andar-salt must be used, if they are agreeable to the rest of the surface of the body, and the pustules do not subside: then acquiesce, till a fresh eschar or scab grows over it. Should there, notwithstanding, arise more moisture, recur to the same method of cure. But, in short, if no farther moisture appears; anoint those places with oil, till the scabs, grown quite loose and withered, drop all off.

Now follows what I have to say concerning effacing the marks of the *Small-Pox*.

C H A P. XI.

How the Marks of the Small-Pox are to be effaced.

TH E marks of the *Small-Pox* are twofold: and are either in the eye, or in other parts of the body. And, indeed, as
to

to the eye, the place of it, affected by the *Small-Pox*, has, as I have already observed, a dark white speck in it. If that befall the eyes of children, or infants, both of a moister temperament of body, and of a finer skin, it will be deterged with the greater ease.

Now medicaments, that will deterge the eye, and remove this white speck, are the following: *viz.* Borax, Andar-salt, salt-ammoniac, sea-froth, the dregs or dross of glass, sea-crabs, sparrow's and swallow's dung, and that of starlings and mice, the excrement of an Arabian or Libyan lizzard, galingale, ebony, cornel-water, coral, tutty, blood-stone, verdegrease, Arabian sugar, the dregs of vinegar burnt, the scum or sediment of urine, myrrh, red orpiment, or juniper-gum, commonly called varnish, gum of the olive-tree, gum of the bitter almond-tree, the milk or juice of wild lettuce, glass, the dung of cats, and musk. The most seasonable time, for the application of any of these specifics to the sick, will be on his coming from bathing, or after he has been holding his head over the steams of hot-water. But it will be necessary to pitch upon the milder sort of these, especially in soft and moist bodies.

THE

THE description of a gentle remedy, that takes away the white speck from the eye.

LET the eye be sprinkled with sarcocol, and white sugar-candy.

ANOTHER more efficacious.

LET the eye be sprinkled with sea-froth, sarcocol, and sugar.

AND one still more efficacious.

LET the eye be sprinkled with borax, sea-froth, the dregs or dross of glass, sarcocol, and sugar.

AND one yet stronger than that.

TAKE ten drachms of verdegrease; myrrh, sagapenum, salt ammoniac, sarcocol, of each two drachms and a half; sea-froth, dross of glass, and borax, of each three drachms. And take of galingale, or calamus aromaticus, ten drachms, and as many of cornel-water. Let these boil in ten times the weight of water, till the water becomes thick; then dissolve the gums in it: let the residue be mixed all together, and formed into ophthalmic collyria. After that, as often as it shall be necessary, to this water add ebony in an oil jar: then, taking a probe or a bodkin, with that

that deterge the place of the eye, that is diseased, gently, and frequently. And apply the liniment often, both before and after. Lastly, sprinkle on it the milder medicinal powder. Nor moreover forget to examine the eye carefully and constantly. For if it be painful and looks red, defer this treatment for some days; afterwards repeat it: inasmuch as this method of cure is very effectual and well grounded.

As to the medicaments, devoted to the abolishing the marks of the *Small-Pox*, that pit the face and other parts of the body; they are these, *viz.* white litharge, the roots of Indian-reed dried, rotten bones powdered, sea-froth, coral, farcocol, almonds, birthwort, myrobalans, radish-feed, the seed of water-melons, rocket-feed, bean-flower, and ground rice, the flower of lupines, and of rasels: sprinkle upon these the lees of oil, and barley-water.

THE description of a liniment, which takes out the pits of the *Small-Pox*.

TAKE pease and bean-flower, of each three drachms; five drachms of water melon-feed; two drams of white litharge; three drachms of *Indian-reed-roots* dried. Bruise these altogether in barley-water; then make use of it as a liniment successively, on the
sick's

sick
hot
bat
a de
and
peaf
the

T
effic

T
almo
feed,
appl

A
cacy

T
blanc
cost
drach
borac
appl

TH
make
And
canc
Pox.

sick's having been receiving the steams of hot water, or on his just coming out of a bath. Then let him be bathed afresh with a decoction of the rind of water-melons, and dried violets, and bran, and pounded pease; then rub him thoroughly, and, in the last place, apply the liniment.

THE description of another liniment more efficacious.

TAKE five drachms of bean-flower; bitter almonds, sweet rocket-feed, and radish-feed, of each two drachms and a half; apply it, as we have prescribed.

ANOTHER liniment still of greater efficacy.

TAKE five drachms of bitter almonds blanch'd; radish-feed, rocket-feed, roots of costum, long birth-wort, of each two drachms and a half; also three drachms of borace; a drachm and a half of pepper; apply it, in the manner, I before directed.

THEN wash the spots with radish-water, or make use of those things we specified above. And these are the means, which effectually cancel the traces and scars of the *Small-Pox*.

Now,

Now, as to what regards the rendering of the skin sleek and smooth, proceed in this path : let the person be dawbed all over with butter, and his body well tinged with the herb cyperis, or the powder of it ; let him bathe frequently, and be well rubbed.

WE must now point out what is necessary to be given to one labouring with the *Small-Pox* by way of aliment, and treat of the medicinal part, relating to this affair.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Diet of those labouring with the SMALL-POX.

WHOEVER labours with the *Small-Pox* must drink barley-water, prepared agreeably to the same method and art, as that which is usually administred in acute and feverish disorders ; and, in case the fever be milder and more composed, and the body a little bound, it must be sweetened with some white sugar-candy. But should the heat be violent, accompanied with a looseness, mix with it half a measure of the juice of acid pomgranates, bruised along with the kernels : but be cautioned against making
use

use of the pulp, and the thin inner peel ; for those will increase the looseness.

If the sick, moreover, should be uneasy and restless, add to the barley-water a proportion of poppies. And should the belly be very lax, throw into the barley-water one part of dry pomgranate kernels, and one part of poppies.

BUT, in case it be requisite to bind the body, instead of barley-water, use barley-gruel, and a decoction of pomgranate kernels. Boil these as you do when you make barley-water ; and let the sick drink of each of them, as he would drink of the barley-water, either by themselves, or with a mixture of Bambu-sugar, and gum Arabic, if a looseness subjects you to that necessity ; or jointly with the medicines we shall describe by and by. For barley-water, mixed with pomgranate juice, is of great efficacy in the *Small-Pox*, and more so in the *Measles*. But gourd-water, and Indian pompion-water, cucumber-water, the mucilage of flea-wort-feed, and such like, of the kind of those things, which generate phlegm no ways purulent, and easy to be spit up : the water, I say, of these simples is more serviceable in the *Measles*, than in the *Small-Pox* ; unless by chance in those *Small-Pox*, that are attended with an immoderate depravity and

K

heat,

heat, together with a violent fever and want of sleep.

BUT in those *Small-Pox*, where the fever is not so violent and inflammatory, the fore-mentioned things, and all of that class, only render their eruption slower, and protract the disease : for which reason, it will be incumbent on you to recur earnestly to these or those remedies, or to use no remedies at all, just as circumstances shall require. For when the *Small-Pox* shall be in their greatest degree of heat and putrefaction, with a complicated mixture of moisture ; then coolers, dryers, and agglutinants, are very proper for them ; such as pomgranate-juice, verjuice, and the like.

BUT when the *Measles* are the case, that take their rise from an ebullition of the bile mixt with a violently hot blood ; then those things, that are endued with a cooling and moistening property, are particularly adapted to their cure : inasmuch as by their beneficial quality the corrupted blood is tempered and corrected. For the blood of a man in the *Small-Pox* is like standing water, that has been a long time putrefied, having lost its virtue, and, through the heat of the sun, contracted a vitious acrimony. But should either rain, or water from any sweet current, be mixed with that stagnating pond ; it
immediately

immediately recovers by that means its former wholesomeness.

MOREOVER, in the *Small-Pox* barley-gruel is serviceable, if it be taken with sugar, and pomgranate-juice, or with as much julep, as is necessary; an eye being had either to the lax or bound state of the belly, as also to the greater or less degree of heat: only with this difference, that barley-water is lighter to take, easier to swallow, and more agreeable to the throat and breast. Wherefore act accordingly, now you know that barley-water is more proper in the *Measles*, than in the *Small-Pox*; unless the *Small-Pox* should chance to turn out a very bad sort, as has been hinted.

As to the rest, vetches, well cleansed, and mixed with pomgranate-juice or vinegar, are of service in the *Small-Pox*: as is likewise a soup from them, if the vetches be first put a soaking in cold water.

You must know too, that cold water is better for one in the *Measles*, than in the *Small-Pox*, being both safer, and of more certain effect.

BUT when you observe a great inflammation to accompany the *Small-Pox*, and an intermission in the pulse and respiration; then

recur to coolers, in proportion to these symptoms: but if there be little or no urgency of this nature, be sparing in the use of them; should the case be otherwise, indulge their administration.

BUT never allow the eating of chicken, before the pulse and respiration are returned to their natural state, nor till the *Small-Pox* are intirely dried up, and the scales fallen off.

I shall now lay down some rules in regard of either loosening, or binding, the belly in the *Small-Pox*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the regimen of Nature, or of the Belly of one, labouring with the SMALL-POX.

THE belly is generally loose in the *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, towards their declension; in the *Measles* especially. Wherefore, one must avoid every thing that relaxes the bowels, when the *Small-Pox* and *Measles* are drawing towards an end, although there be a costiveness. But should the body be open, abstain absolutely from whatever is of a laxative nature: though in the beginning of these two illnesses, and before their declension,

clension, it was requisite to procure some stools. For sometimes there is a necessity for this practice in the *Small-Pox*, as well on account of an excessive heat, and head-ach, as of easing nature of her burthen, and lessening the variolous matter; when, for example, you have reason to suppose it too abundant. Which, indeed, will be the case, if you find the body, both before and after bleeding, neither to be weakened, nor attenuated; but, on the contrary, inflated and full, with a paleness, or a small redness, and with a fluctuating, uneven, pulse. For sometimes, in such a situation, there will be no necessity for taking away any blood, but only for an evacuation of the superfluous humidity: and that chiefly, when the aforementioned signs have most evidently appeared; or if the body, moreover, through the fever's not exerting itself, is become dejected, and altogether exhibits a pallid appearance. To such circumstances, as these, nothing is better accommodated, than a decoction of myrobolans, sweetened with loaf-sugar, and impregnated with the juice of two or three pomgranates, bruised with the pulp, and inner peels, all together. For such is the property of these simples, that they clear the blood of its redundant humours, and a proportioned quantity of the bile, without exciting any heat, (especially, the pomgranate-juice) or leaving any lodgment behind them in the

belly. And this is the best remedy, that is practicable in this case.

BUT in the *Measles* give the juice of damascenes, and the damascenes themselves, when they are fresh, either separately, or bruised along with a julep: tho' not without the addition of sugar. But omit the medicine called Tarangioben (1): as it is equally hurtful to those, who have got the *Measles*, as honey is to them, who are seized with the *Small-Pox*; on account of the intense heat, it is apt to bring on; as also, because it generally proves exceedingly nauseous and disagreeable to the sick. By the same rule be guarded against exhibiting the juice of ivy, or that of the black violet: as both of them aggravate whatever complaint is subsisting in the constitution.

BUT, as the principal, and most necessary remedy in the *Small-Pox*, is to take away blood, when that fluid is too abundant, and all other hopes of restraining its ebullition are cut off, even tho' you give coolers; when you must, notwithstanding, draw off a little, as well to ease nature, as to remove the distension of the vessels, and to free them

(1) This is a Sort of | the leaves of particular
Manna among the Sog- | Shrubs, from whence it is
dians, Medes, and Baby- | gathered.
lenians, which coalesces on

from

from their preternatural plenitude, which would otherwise be attended with the worst of consequences; particularly, should the blood be heated to that degree, as to be subjected to a great inflammation; after the same manner, in the beginning of the *Measles*, it will be incumbent on you, to lessen the quantity of the bile, when you find it redundant; and then, as to what remains of it, to manage it by coolers. An infallible sign of the predominancy of the bile is a violent inflammation and an uneasiness, and a voiding of it both by vomitings, and stools, and a bitterness in the mouth.

BUT, if the bile be not excessive, and yet there subsists a disquietude, and thirst, and vehement heat, independently of any bile's being discharged, either upwards or downwards; tho', as I say, the bile be not excessive, yet, be that as it will, one ought to judge it of a depraved nature, in proportion to the violence of the inflammation, and uneasiness.

AND this is what was worthy of your notice concerning the regulation of the belly, when it is loose, on the invasion of these two illnesses. But, in case the body be open, give nothing endued with a laxative faculty:
for

for, in these ailments, too great a discharge by the intestines is not safe, if the sick, in either of them, drink any thing purgative. But, during this lax state of the bowels, instead of barley-water, order barley-gruel; and, if it be necessary, boil the barley-gruel with a decoction of pomgranate kernels; and let this be taken, in case of a looseness; but taken before the barley-water. But, should there be a violent looseness, let gum Arabic accompany the use of it, and Bambu-sugar. For example, take two drachms of gum Arabic; one drachm of Bambu-sugar; beat them together after the manner of a collyrium; then stir into four ounces of the barley-gruel, for the space of an hour, some of the medicine, I am going to describe: then give it the sick to drink.

A description of the medicine.

TAKE equal parts of red-roses bruised, Bambu-sugar, wild sorrel-seed, sumac, and berberries; also gum Arabic, sealed earth, poppy-heads, balaufts, or pomgranate flowers, of each half a part: let the sick take three drachms of these, with an ounce of the juice of four quinces.

BUT

BUT, should the stools still continue, so as to be very weakening to the sick ; let him take al-raib, or whey ; with some of the finest biscuit, and a little gum Arabic.

IN the last place, whenever a dysentery comes on, the cure of that disorder must be sought for, where we have made mention of that circumstance.

IT now remains, that we treat of those, who are recovering, and of those that die, of the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*,

C H A P. XIV.

Of the curable and incurable Small-Pox and Measles.

THE *Small-Pox* and *Measles* are of the class of hot diseases ; for which reason there are several appearances in them common to those disorders. And, indeed, the principal prognostic signs in respect of persons, that are recovering, are the following : an easy respiration, a perfect soundness of mind, and an appetite for food ; an agility of

of body; a regular pulse; a good opinion in the sick of his own illness; a convenient posture of lying in bed; and but little tumbling and tossing of the body.

AND the same is to be said of the bad signs, part of which we enumerated in a treatise, entitled (1) *Al-mansori*.

What follows peculiarly regards the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*.

THE pustules in the *Small-Pox*, that are white, large, distinct, few in number, of a ready and easy eruption, accompanied with no high, violent, or burning fever; nor any considerable anxiety and inquietude; and of so kindly a disposition, that immediately on their exit, the sick finds a great abatement of heat, oppression of spirits, and uneasiness; and, after a compleat eruption, a perfect tranquillity; such a sort is curable, and not very dangerous. Next to these in goodness are pustules, that are white, and large, tho' they are thick and confluent; so as they come out easily, and, on their appearance,

(1) The manuscript Copy of this treatise is extant | in the Bodleian Library,
Narcis. Marsh. N^o. 376.
forming,

relieve the sick from his restlessness and too great heat, as we have intimated.

BUT when their eruption is with difficulty, and the sick, while they are coming out, finds none of his complaints to vanish, these are a bad *Small-Pox*: tho' one's apprehension should not be measured so much from the state of the sick, while the eruption is performing, as from the inconveniencies he labours under, after a full protrusion.

MOREOVER, there is a particular kind of *Small-Pox*, that is of a depraved and mortal nature; namely, those that are at the same time confluent, and spread themselves to such a degree, that they run into one, and form great blotches; or look like circles of a large circumference, and in colour resemble suet.

As to the pustules, that are white, very small, confluent, hard, warty, and dry; those are a bad sort: and their depravity is in proportion to the difficulty of their maturation, and the little relief that accrues to the sick from their eruption. But if, after their compleat exit, he still perceives himself distressed, it is a mortal sign.

but

THOSE pustules, moreover, that incline to a green and a violet colour, as also what degenerate into a black, all these are bad. Again, should the sick faint, and have a palpitation of the heart; this is the worst symptom of all, and a certain sign of death.

AND when the fever encreases after the eruption is began, it is a bad sign. But if it go off during the exit of the *Small-Pox*, it is a sign of recovery. Complicated pustules are an indication of an abundance of matter: but in case they are of a curable kind, that circumstance prognosticates health; if of an incurable, immediate death.

THOSE *Measles* are the safest, that have not too much redness: and if they turn to a pale colour, it is a bad omen; but the green, and the violet-complexioned, are both mortal. And when either the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, all on a sudden subside, after they have began to peep out, then shew themselves again with disquiet and anxiety, with a deliquium, it is a sign of approaching destruction; unless, after their retreating, they emerge afresh.

SHOULD

SHOULD the *Small-Pox* appear the first day the sick begins to grow feverish ; those will advance a-pace, and be of quicker motion : if they defer their exit till the third day, they will move moderately ; but in case they exceed the fourth, their progress will be quite slow and heavy.

WHEN they come out on the good critical days, this is a salutary sign, especially, if the sick be less oppressed at the end of the eruption ; and so *vice versa*. But when the *Small-Pox* begin to run all into one another, and to spread themselves, and that with an increase of uneasiness, and an inflation and turgency of the belly, death then is at hand. When the smaller sort of *Small-Pox*, that have no moisture, grow hard, together with a delirium ; the person so affected has not long to live. When the *Small-Pox* and *Measles* now appear, now withdraw themselves ; and this is followed by an anxiety, and light-headedness ; let the colour of the pustules be what it will, it is a sign of death : tho' this rarely happens in the case of white pustules, or of those, that arrive at maturation, and soon grow watry. When towards the end of the distemper, there arises a tumult

mult in the body, and the sick from thence is seized with a most violent pain, either in his leg, or hand, or any other limb; or the pustules all on a sudden turn green and black; the strength after that decaying, and, from a frequent return of the pain, growing more and more impaired, and the limb affected contracting a variety of colours; these are mortal signs. Yet, notwithstanding, if the strength increase, the sick will recover, and the diseased limb will be restored to its former healthy state.

SHOULD you also scarify this limb the very moment it is seized with pain, in case the sick be better after the incision, you will very much help him, and the limb will likewise be preserved from mortifying.

BUT one must on no account whatever, in so precarious a circumstance, apply any thing to this limb of a cooling nature; but either scarify it, or immerge it in hot-water, if you find the sick to be no ways inconvenienced afterwards by such a proceeding.

WHEREFORE, as we have now run over all the articles we proposed to ourselves, and have sufficiently enlarged upon this disease,
and

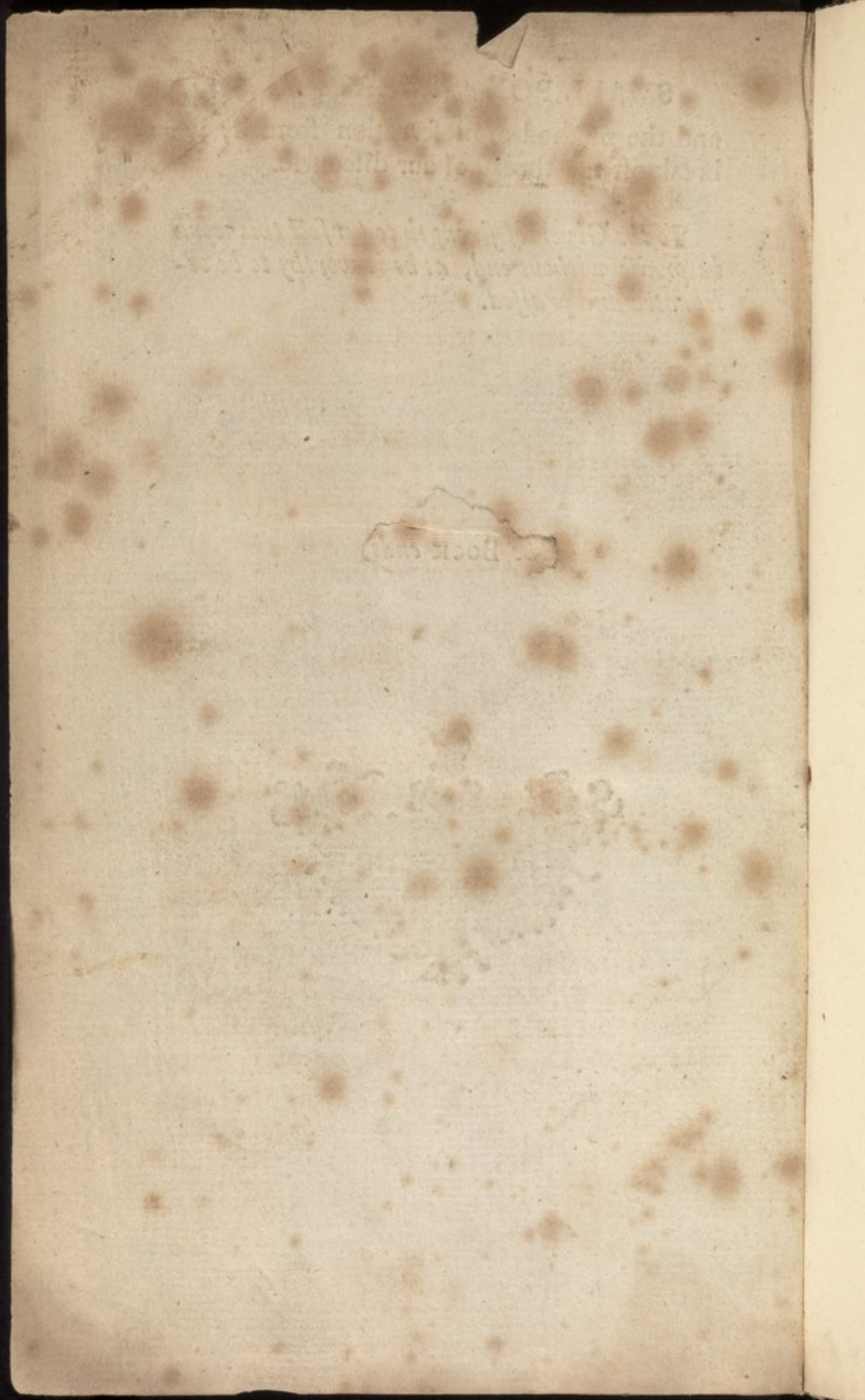
SMALL-POX *and* MEASLES. 143

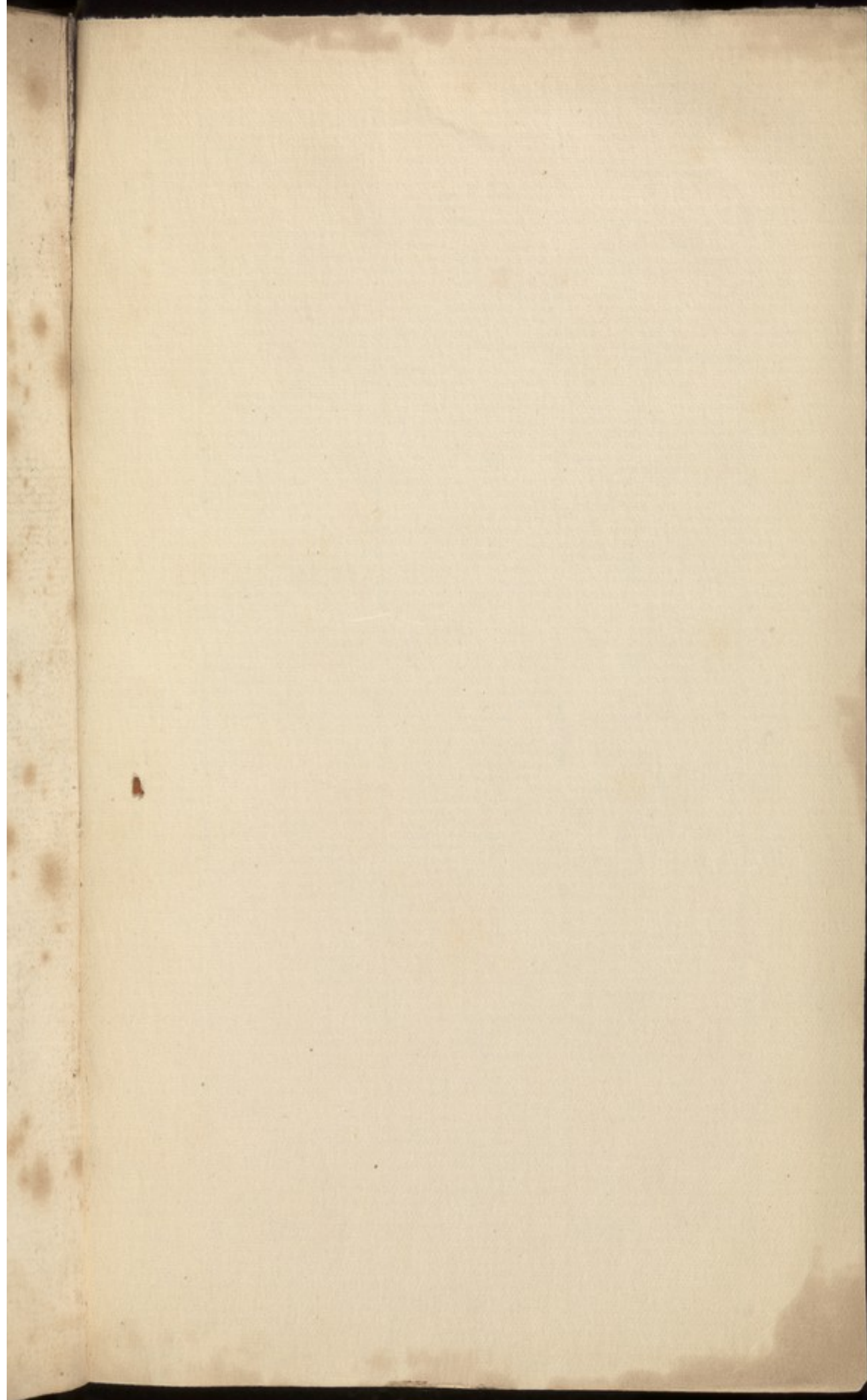
and the method of preservation from it, we break off the thread of our discourse.

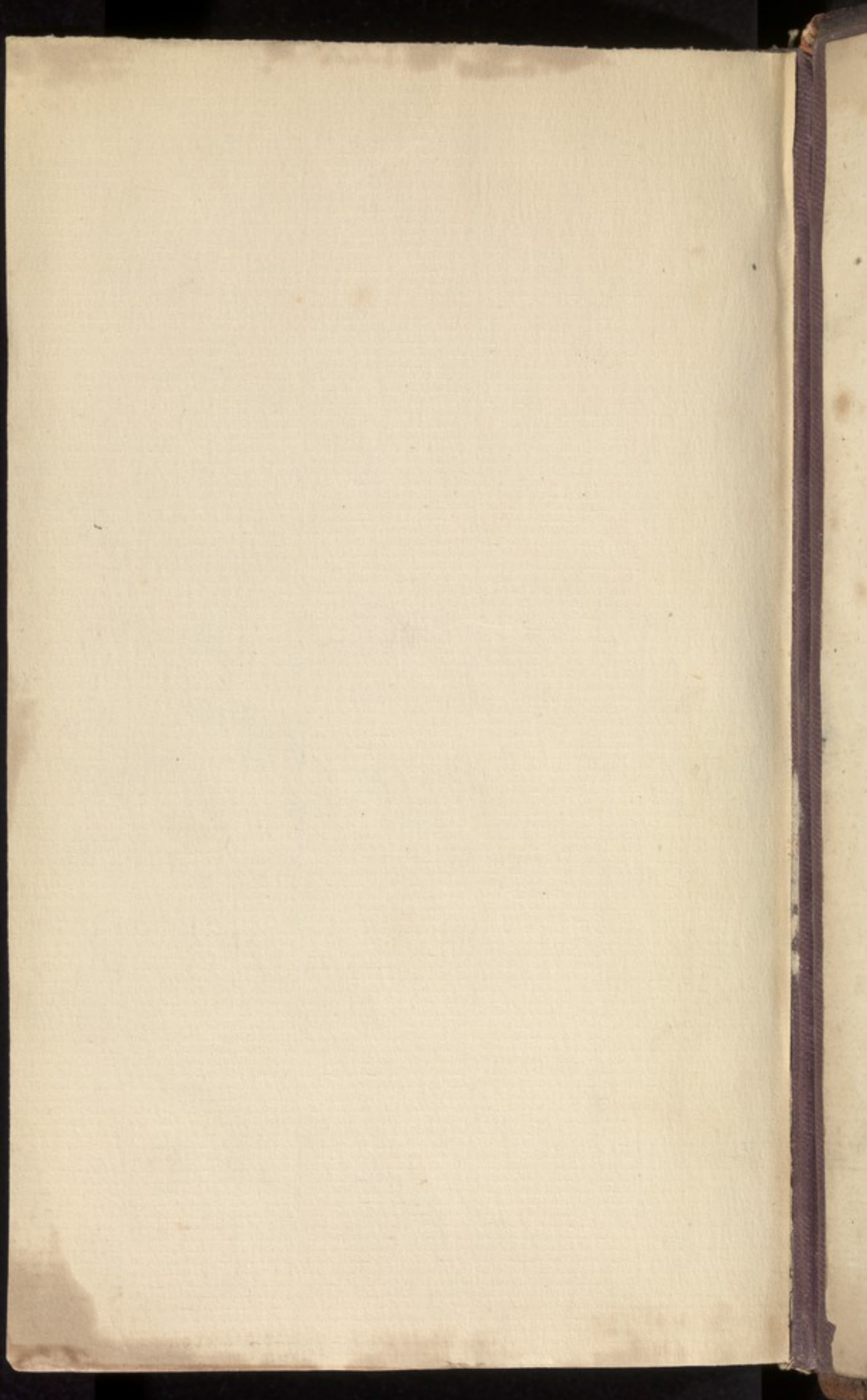
*To the Giver of strength to perfect this work
be praise without end, as he is worthy to be ce-
lebrated and praised.*

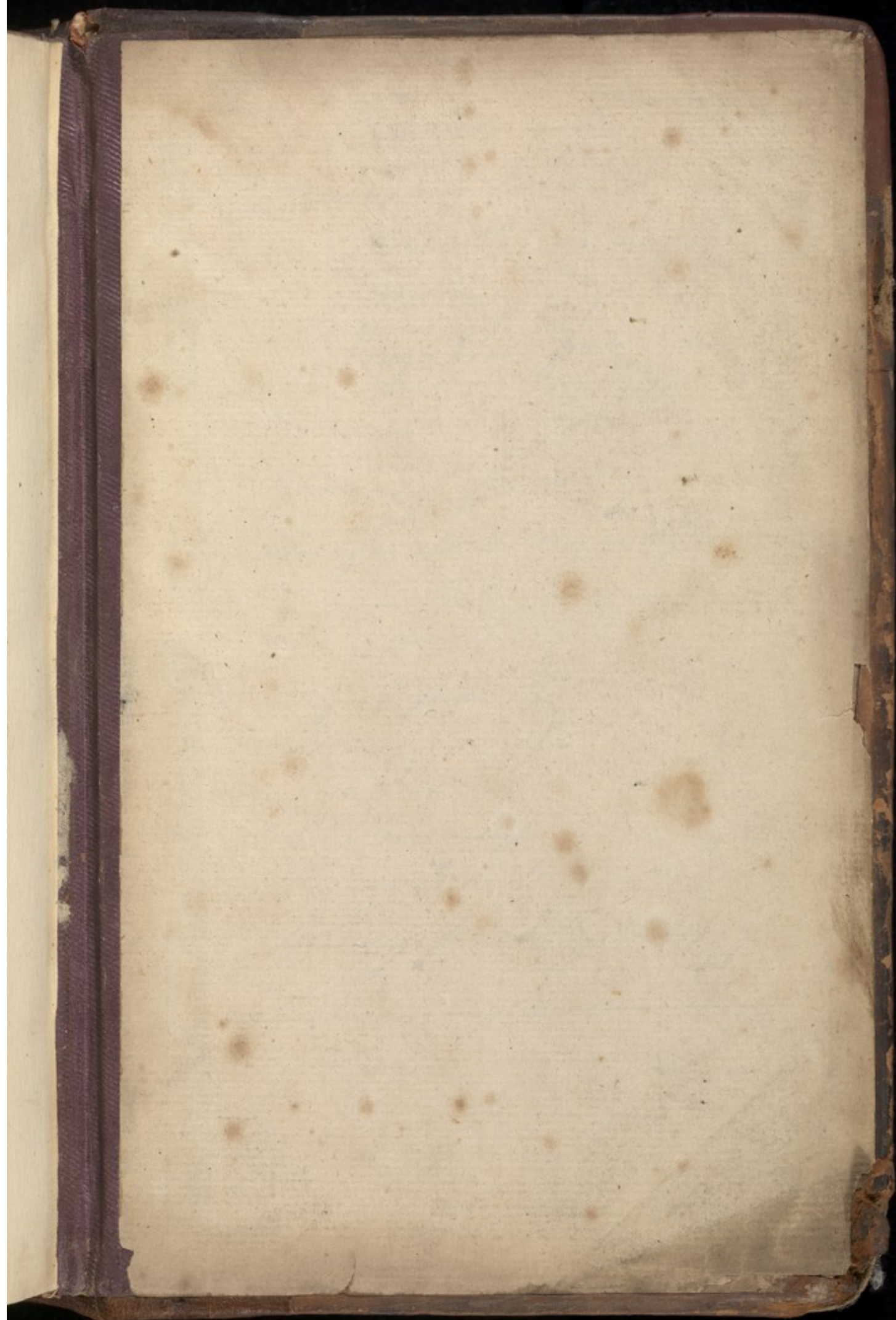
The Book ends.

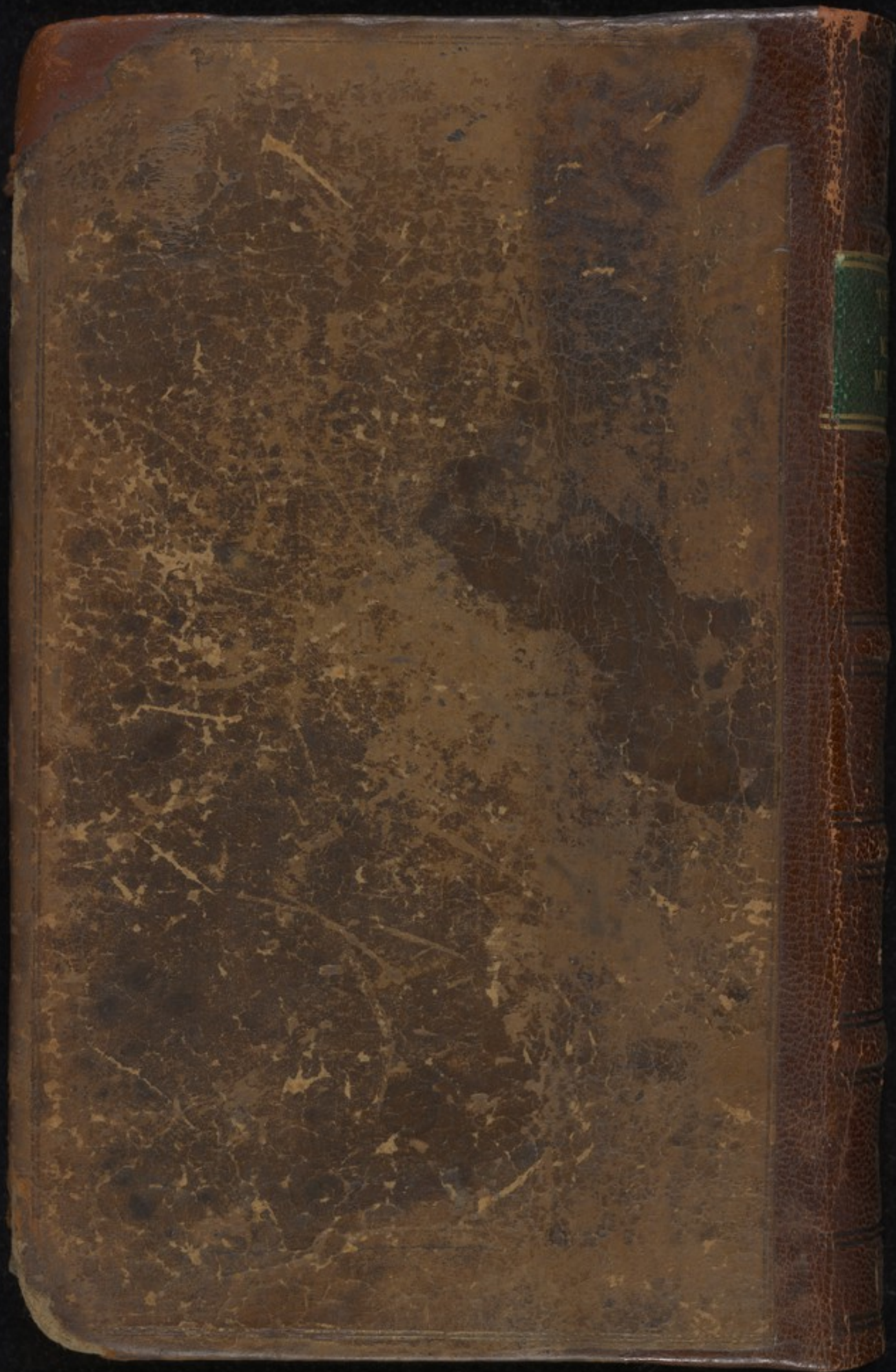












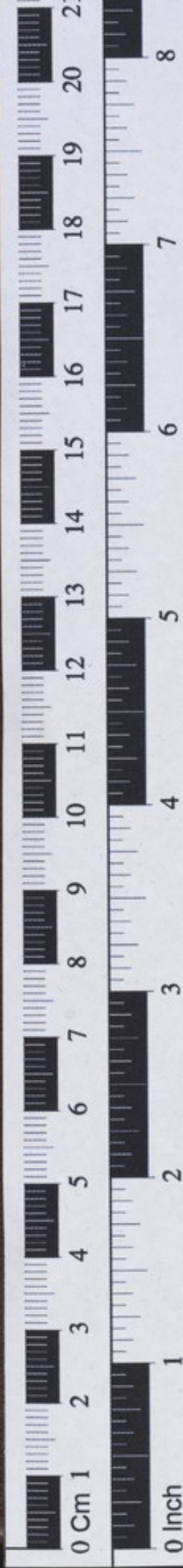
THEOBALD
—
MEDULLA
MEDICINAE

1747









The Wellcome Library



MEDICAL SOCIETY
Medulla Medicinæ Un
John O R, Parkin
at A New Compendious
DISPENSARY

Wherein is Contain'd, in a direct



Printed for JACOB ROBINSON, at the
in Ludgate-Street. 1747.

(Price One Shilling and Sixpence)

By John Theobald

The Wellcome Library