

Photocopy of typed transcript of "A short history of diseases common to His Majesties own Royale Regiment of Horse Guards, commonly called the Blews, when abroad", 1746, also known as "Dr. Buchannan's Journal"

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20 October 1970

Dear

You will remember that some time ago you kindly lent us your copy of Dr Buchanan's Journal, from which we made a copy.


I have recently been approached by John Stewart, the Surgeon of The Life Guards who would like to present a copy to the Royal Army Medical College. They have shown a great interest in its contents for the reason that documents of that period are so very rare. May we therefore have your permission to make the presentation of a copy to them - if you are agreeable, I will ensure that the correct acknowledgements are given to you as the owner of the original. I will of course organise the copying of our copy for this purpose.

Furthermore the Royal Army Medical College would be grateful for your permission to publish extracts from Buchanan in their Journal in a series they are writing entitled 'Echoes From The Past'. This again would be given due acknowledgement to you.

Yours, as usual.

Lastly, are you able to throw any light on the medical background of Buchanan (University etc.)? Any information would be appreciated in order to fill in his career.

Yours



The Baroness de Ros
Old Cotsw
Strangford
Downpatrick
Co. Down

Copy to: (not an original) Capt/Major J H Stewart - IC

A Short History of Diseases common to His Majesties
own Royale Regiment of Horse Guards, commonly called
the Blaws, when abroad.

Embark at
Gravesend.

Officers and
men are seasick.

their Dyet
at sea.

page 1

Horses not
affected by the
motion of the
ship.

page 3

Method of
keeping at sea.

Method of
treating sick
horses.

p. 5

Par: 1st. The Regiment embarked at Gravesend Septr. 1st 1742 O:S: in good health, without any remarkable accident to man or horse; had a good passage to Ostend being only three days at sea with fair weather: the most part of officers and men were sea-sick, purging and vomiting freely. The soldiers were allowed by the publick, one pound bread, half a pound salt butter, and one quarter pound cheese for dayly dyet, with two quarts small beer, or half a pint brandy, for drink; which was not a sufficient quantity, the weather being extreame hot, we found it necessary to give three quarts beer for which extraordinary quart the commanding officer gave his receipt to the Master of the Ship. Officers servants had the same allowance. Officers laid in their own fresh provisions and had as much ship beer as they pleased. The ship air was very warm and suffocating from heat of the weather and breath of the horses and drought was a general complaint. Such as were not sea-sick were costive from their dyet and air. Our horses were not in the least affected from the motion of the ship: fed as usuale, but were more greedy of water; and such as were broken winded were much worse when some-time aboard; we opened the ship-ports to cool and air them. We wet our hay and corn well which was refreshing and cooling to the horses; watered and fed three times a day, viz: at Six, at Noon, and at night; which was three quarters a day; as the Government's allowance is a peck, we saved the other quarter for the use of our troops when à shoare.

When a horse sickens by heat, a little water cools and relieves him; if uneasy at the head, tossing it backwards and forwards, bickling and catching at the manger or collar reins, then it's absolutely necessary to bleed him immedately, or the consequence will be very bad; and some horses were lost for want of this help; if he cannot be conveniently blooded at the neck, let him be blooded in the mouth, when he has lost a sufficient quantity, rub the part with flower in order to stop it - horses ears to be often pulled, and heads rubed, which refreshes them greatly and takes off their shyness. a quart blood should be taken away the first halting day after the landing. as they stood some dayes on their own Dung and stall their hoofs were softer and moister, and easly lost their shoes.

Desembark at Ostend.

Par: 2^d Desembark at Ostend Septr. 4th free of accidents. Some troopers not being used to walk across the ship ropes broke their shins, which they cured by washing with brandy; only two were so bad as to be under my care; was obliged to poultice, digest, incarn and such as had been sick at sea were now faint and weak, others overheated themselves in disembarking the horses; all were obliged to lye on straw in an open warehouse, by their horses, having only ship allowance (Par 1st) for provision, were obliged to eat such things as were easely got, viz: Pears, Plumbs, Grapes and of which they were very fond, and eat heartely.

Slight complaints at Desembarking.

March to Bruges.

Par: 3. Many complained nixt morning of catching cold, were grieped; for which they drunk a pennyworth of Gin or Brandewyne, and marched to Bruges that day being cold and wet; were billited in publick and private houses, neither dyet nor fire provided as in England, nor forrage for their horses, which they were obliged to bring on their backs from the Evlanders in the wet; were at great loss for want of the language, obliged to eat as (Par: 2^d). now began to drink punch to keep themselves warm.

great difference twixt the English and Flemish quarters.

March to Ghent.

Par: 4. Nixt day had a long march to Ghent; many of the men had swelled legs, from being so long à horseback especially such as were fat and corpulent, which obliged them to stay in their barracks some days, and soon complained of grieps and looseness; as this increased their legs decreased; nor did I endeavour to stop it until they became faint and weak, and Pulv: Rhabarb with Pil: Math. h.s. repeated twice or thrice with Decoct: alb: cum Gum: Arabic: ^{? completed} complicated the cure, and living on mutton broth thickened with OByae. Such as had hurt their shins as in Par: 2^d were now worse than at first from the pressure of the boot, and long march; were easely cured by poultices of white bread and milk or turnep etc.

In Barracks at Ghent.

Par: 5. All are now in Barracks, ordered to Boyle their kettle and mess regularly; al provisions being as good and as cheap as at home, they may live well; their only complaint is want of fire, having no more allowed by the town than what is necessary to boyle the kettle; and that is not near sufficient to air the barracks, which have been empty houses sometime, of consequence are damp, especially such as are near the canals; all have been lately white washed and are scarcely dry. two men lye in one bed on matrasses of coarse flax, are well enough covered, but have no curtains.

Par: 6.

Diseases in Garrison.

The Itch.

Causes.

None of the Officers have it and only two of their servants.

not easily cured.

the men use their own mercurial washes which are dangerous.

Some constitutions not easily affected by the Itch.

Part 6. The first distemper that was remarkable amongst the men was the Itch, to which we were strangers when at home, (the dirty fellows excepted) but was now common. The men being hurried in embarking their horses and taking care of them when aboard, seasick and neglected to shift and keep themselves clean; our transports had carried over the foot and Dragoons might be affected, and Dyet in (Part 1) might produce this distemper, in curing of which the Mercuriale Oyntment was the chief application, rubbing twixt the fingers, wrists and Hams Such as were obstinate were blooded and purged, taking as much of Brimstone as would lye on a Skelline in warm milk or common treacle every morning. It declined dayly having brought it with us, few or none breeding it here. None of the Officers had it, and only two of their servants, as they dayly attended their Masters, were obliged to keep themselves clean, the Disease might be prevented. This disease is never to be rooted out, one man infects a whole barrack in winter Garrison and his tent mates in the summer. Some are cured sooner than others, and he who is last curing gives it fresh to his comrades. Some are obstinate, requiring small Doses Calomel, and afterwards purging it off. The recruits often bring it with them or breed it soon after coming. Some men cure themselves with Mercuriale Water, Viz: boyling two pennyworth Corrosive Mercury in a quart spring water into a pint, and washing the parts affected. This is too corrosive and often excoriates the parts, and sometimes raises blisters, striking the itch suddenly inwards, when proceed violent coughs and diseases of the breast. Brampton of Collonel Beake's Troop dyed consumptive from this method, as the inside of his thighs were much affected by this distemper, so the scrotum and testicles were violently swelled from this application and blistered. Unguentum nostrum ad scabiens is not so dabbing as the Mercurial Oyntment of the shops, and is thus made: \mathcal{R} Argent viv $\frac{3}{4}$ exting. cum Aq. Fort $\frac{3}{4}$ cui addas Axung Porcine Cerce Alb. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 1. M.S.A: this was used freely the men walking abroad dayly, keeping no regular Regimen, yet never had a bad accident or salivation. This is more proper for the field, as not melting so soon from the heat of the weather. I blooded many itchy Troopers, yet never caught the distemper and I know a Scotch Gentleman who was never affected with it, tho he has had many an itchy bedfellow.

Part 7.

Grieps and
Purgings

Grieps often
continue after
the flux.

Causes.
from drinking
White Beer.

from eating
fruite of catch-
ing cold on Duty.

None of the
Officers ill of
it, and only
three servants.

Par: 7. The complaints from Grieps and purging were very common soon after we came into the Garrison, the frequent not dangerous, were some days ill befor they applyed to me, treating themselves with burnt Cin. The method in Par: 4 always succeeded, there was never any blood, the stools whitish, slymie and frothy, seldom attended with fever, of course no occasion for bleeding. The stomach was seldom disordered therefor seldom used vomits, but if any squeamishnes the Ipecacoon was ordered. Grieps often remained after the flux, a Dose Ther: Andromach h.s. drinking something warm was the best medicine, or Opiates in large Doses. In England there's a universal prejudice against Opiates, in Camp practice I have used them more freely than any other medicine, and never observed any bad consequence attending them. Nixt Spring complaints of this nature were frequent and treated in the same manner with the same success. Upon asking what occasioned this Distemper, I was told by some they believed it proceeded from drinking White Beer. I advised them to abstain from Beer and drink small milk punch. Upon tryale all agreed it was a wholesome liquor. White Beer might promote the Disease by not being accustomed to it; but sometime thereafter it became a universal draught at meals and almost as much esteemed as the small English table beer, especially when drunk with a crust toasted bread and scraped Nutmag. Some say it proceeds from eating fruite, and others from catching cold on Duty. The Distemper decreased as the fruite went out of season, tho the drinking of beer continued. The latter end of September and the beginning of October were remarkably wet and cold, which no doubt promoted the distemper and I believe was the chief cause, especially as we came from a better quarters to a worse, and doing night Duty to which we were strangers at home. The streets here are very flat, and when the raine falls it lyes long, which makes the streets wet tho not dirty, the feet are always wet and damp, nor are the Flemish shoes so good as the English. None of the Officers were ill of this distemper, and only three of their servants, being less exposed to the injuries of the weather, have good dyet and good wine, wine and water for their cosmon drink, good lodgings, good fire, are warmer cloathed than the men, plenty of ripe fruits of which they eat freely, nor do they seem to be unwholesome.

Par: 8.

Ague

Par: 8. Agues were cotemporary with the above disease, and regular Quotidians. On the first complaint I order a Vomite about an hour before the fit, by which it's often rendered shorter; none withstood an ounce of the Bark given in Brandy or Gin, taking a Dram every two or three hours. I give the Bark to the Trooper and he puts it into his Dram bottle, without any formal preparation, taking it on Duty and it's a just observation of Abercromby de variatone pulsus cum enim fanaticus iudicii homines Medicum puestantiozem reputabunt, non qui magno remediorum apparatu sed qui paucissimis usque tantum necessarius morbum proflicavi. Only two were obstinate and were brought from England; in which case if the Bark failed it was the Hospital to give a half a Drame crude Sal Ammoniacae every third hour with some bitters such as Decoct: Febris: amaruller, and I have often seen it succeed. It is a common notion that a sudden fright will cure the Ague.

Agues not cured by sudden frights.

January 14th 1743. Ashberry of Major Jenkinson's troop was almost recovered of an Ague, and that day sent a foraging, fell into the Scheld unexpectedly, was heartely ducked and frightened; yet the Ague returned at its usuale time more violent than formerly, and was afterwards cured by the Bark. The same happened to our Sutlers servant, but instead of curing the Ague, occasioned a violent inflammatory fever. There are many private receipts for the cure of an Ague, and everybody has his own favorite and I have been complimented with many, and it would be endless to mention them.

Barke the most certaine remedy.

It's needless to enquire of a more certaine remedy than the Simple Barke, if the disease once form into a regular Ague, I am certaine it will cure and never saw it faile. I think it best in Substance and whatever is added only encreases its bulk but not its virtue, unless it be to a very weake stomach in order to Make it sit easie.

In very obstinate cases I order thus: \mathcal{R} cort: peruvian: optime pulverisat $\frac{3}{4}$ flor: Sal: Amm: gr. vi. Camphir \mathcal{R} $\frac{ij}{ij}$ cons: absinth: gr. S. ut f. Bol: $\frac{4^{ta}}$ quaque hora fumendus et Superbibendo $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ Decoct: amar: Fuller. Upon recovery some of the men eat a Lemon

a woman takes one ounce of Bark at a dose.

with its skin on such days as they expect the fit. A woman of the Reg^{nt} took an ounce of the Bark in warm water overnight instead of a vomite complaining of weight at stomach nixt morning, and finding out the mistake, took her vomite and brought it up. Had the appearance of a slight jaundice, but soon went off, and the Ague afterwards cured by the Bark.

Agues local or partial

Agues are sometimes partial or locale, seizing some particular part of the body, viz: the face or head, at a certain hour, and exactly

resembling/

a horse has an aguesh disorder and cured by the Bark.

more frequent in the lower part of Ghent than in the upper.

more frequent amongst the foot than horse.

Agues not occasioned by drinking spirituous liquors.

More frequent at Bruges than at Ghent.

agues cured by change of air only.

No Officer or servant ill of the ague.

Causes.

an Irish cure for an Ague.

an English cure.

resembling an Ague, and cured by taking the Bark, and some apply plaisters of the Bark to the part, and that with success. I remember to have seen a horse of Captain Ramsden's have an aguesh disorder, and cured by the Bark, and drinking the chalybeat water of Sunninghill Well in Windsor Forest.

It has been observed that part of the Garrison quartered on the high ground of St. Peter's Hill in Ghent has been less subject to this disease than those who are in the lower part of the town and near the canals, the foot more subject to it than the horse, being more exposed to the injuries of the weather in doing Duty, having no watch cloakes. Our Troopers have a good warm cloake and strong boots and less duty.

Drinking Gin and Spirituous Liquors are said to occasion this distemper, our Foot Guards are remarkable for this taste, yet not much subject to the disease, and all our drunken fellows have escaped the distemper. It was almost universal in the Garrison at Bruges, especially where their Barracks were moist and cold, there their arms soon rusted, belts moulded and contracted. That town is not so well inhabited as Ghent. The neighbourhood more watery, the air more damp, for want of fire.

As part of Bruges garrison marched thro Ghent to Germany, some soldiers had been ill of agues upwards of twenty weeks, were sent to the Hospital, where some recovered without Bark or any other febrifuge medicine, which was entirely owing to a warmer and dryer air. I have observed the same in England when our Regiment marched into Kent or Essex to escort his Majesty, the further we marched towards the marshy grounds and the longer we stayed, agues were the more frequent, and as we returned into Hertfordshire, some cured of themselves, especially if the weather was favorable. The same is observed by those who travel into the fens of Lincolnshire. None of the Officers have been ill of this disease, nor any of their servants; a plain proof that the air of this country is not the only cause of the distemper, but that it rather proceeds from the soldiers manner of life. Few of the inhabitants were ill of this or Par:7. This disease may proceed from the same causes as Par:7. for both decreased about the same time, viz: by the latter end of November, and by this time our men were more healthie; being now more habituated to the climate, have put up grates and keep good coale fires. Agues were common nixt Spring, chiefly quotidian, and cured as above. Our Irish additional attempted to cure themselves by grating a twopenny Nutmeg, adding an equale quantity of common alum and sugar, divided into three equal parts, taking one in a Glass of Vinegar just befor the fit, but were often obliged to have to recourse to the Bark.

Some of our Troopers from Essex affirm that two Drams Groundsell Seed

An ague cured
by seasickness.

taken in warm water or Beer an hour before the ague fit begins, proves a certain cure, drinking something warm and continuing in bed to procure sweat, this I tried but never with success. It always occasioned weight and sickness at stomach, with inclination to vomit, and never had any sudorific quality more than what could be occasioned from the method of keeping warm. I knew an obstinate ague cured by severe seasickness in going from England to Holland, was four days at sea in a violent storm, vomited violently; had taken large quantities of the Bark without success, but never had the least ague disposition after landing.

My own case.

I caught this distemper June 17th by lying under my Markie only, having neither tent nor curtains, the weather very wet and stormy, my bedding damp, and sometimes wet; was seized every other day, the fever violent five or six hours, with severe shiverings, breaking out into violent sweats. As soon as the sweating appeared was instantly relieved. The first access of the fever was so violent that I was blooded, vomited the next morning, took the Bark ad $\frac{3}{4}$ p^r. diem. in strong Mountain whitewine $\frac{3}{4}$ pro. dose, without any visible operation; the first ounce entirely prevented the return of the fit and the second completed the cure. Many scabs broke

cured.

out about the mouth and lips, which was common with others and certain forerunner of recovery. Next morning after taking an ounce of the Bark I perceived the real taste of it in my mouth, having entered the blood and tintured the saliva. I relapsed July 20th tho not so violent and imagined it proceeded from catching cold on the 17th Inst. having worked hard at pitching my tent, dressing the ground and sweated much. Afterwards, lying upon my bed in my westcoat only, falling asleep, the walls of the tent being tucked up and a strong draught of air; took the Bark with the same success as before, eating the slyce of a Lemon in order to take off the taste. I have heard of the purgative quality of the Barke, but never saw it prove so excepting in one case where it purged so violently that the Gentleman was obliged to give over its use. If at any time he found himself costive a small dose proved a gentle laxative: in this case Opiates are to be mixed with it.

The Barke is
sometimes
purgative.

Opiates are then
to be given with
it.

Agues frequent
when encamped
in wet low
ground.

During the month of August 1745 we were encamped in low, wet grounds on the side of Brussels Canal, the Ditches and Pools of water full of green flax which gave a disagreeable smell especially towards evening or after rains; the water could not be drunk by man or horse; had large dews and thick fogs every night and here agues were frequent.

The latter/

Agues not so frequent in Garrison at Antwerp as we expected.

The latter end of the season we were in Garrison at Antwerp. Agues were not so frequent as we expected from the report of the Inhabitants, probably were prevented from the dry frosty air which continued during our short stay in Garrison.

The Smallpocks.

Far: 9: The Smallpocks were epidemick at Ghent about the time we marched into Garrison, many of the inhabitants were seen in the streets with very fresh marks, and some with perfect Pustules; were mostly children; are treated in the cool method; the children often running about the house and seldom confined to bed; are seldom mortal, nor are they near so apprehensive of catching them as the English are, and affirm that it's no extraordinary thing to have them twice or thrice, and I have been assured of the same from their Physicians. Mr. Stevenson, Surgeon to Durure's Regiment, assured me he attended one of his soldiers twice for this distemper since he came to Ghent. Some of our Troopers were seized with them in the month of December 1742 and one officer January 26th 1743.

The Flemish use the cool method.

and affirm they have them two or three times.

begin with us in December.

Method of cure.

Were of the distinct kind. I treat them after Sydenham's manner, only I endeavour to procure a stool every other day, by dyet or Clyster, and by so doing many bad symptoms are prevented, but would rather have it by dyet so as to empty the whole tube of the Guts; and for this purpose I advise roasted apples, stewed pears, currant or Plumb: Gruelle, now and then a draught of whey etc. It's well known how foetid stools are after the body has been bound during the course of the Disease, which is often the case from the feeding on milk pottage, the favorite dyet of Nurses; and the Patient is greatly relieved if at any time he has a naturale stool and I even venture to give a few Drams Manna on purpose to open the body, especially if there be an oppression at breast, which is the effects of a load of excrements rather than the Disease. Acid sharp drinks are longed for about the latter end of the Disease and may drink freely of small sherbet adding a little wine so to be a plessant cordiale. A Glass small beer with a toast is extremely gratefull and refreshing; a Physician can scarcely prescribe a draught more agreeable to his Patient, is gently laxative and promoting to stool. Sucking China Oranges keep the mouth and throat clean, quench thirst, and keep the stomach in good order. Some Patients eat six or eight a day. Some people are at great pains to use Oyntments, washes etc, to prevent pitting; this is not much minded with our Troopers, yet escape as well as their neighbours. I advise them not to pick the Scabs off,

Acid sharp drinks agreeable to the Patient and may be indulged.

our men take no great pains to prevent pitting yet escape as well as their neighbours.

but give them time to dry and fall off. Sometimes wash with warm buttermilk, or boyle elder flowers in milk; their Nurses often use Goose Grease.

too much covering or hot rooms are dangerous.

The only extraordinary covering which a Trooper has is his cloake for the first three or four days; but Gentlemen are too apt to keep themselves too warm for fear of the Disease striking inwards, and often attended with dangerous consequence; and the bad effects of too much heat is very evident upon some of their acquaintances coming to see them. It's then common for the servant to help and stir up the fire, probably an extraordinarie candle or two brought into the roome. I have observed the Patient change suddenly from being quiet and easie, becoming tossing and tumbling, fighting and sobbing and gasping for breath, but soon recover upon the Company going away, the roome cooling, opening the curtains and moving the bedcloths; in the Hospital there was a roome appointed for the smallpocks, it was small and narrow, too much crowded with beds, and an Iron stove in the middle with Seacoale; these stoves were soon overheated and make a suffocating air, and I am certain one of Coll: Beake's men was actually suffocated there. This distemper disappeared nixt Spring. Nixt July two Troopers were seized with this Distemper in Camp, and removed to the neighbouring village, were distinct and favorable, lay in an open barn and had a slight flux during the whole course of the Disease. Milk and water boyled with crust of bread was their common drink, adding a small quantity of brandy and a lump of sugar. Decoct: Diacord $\frac{3}{4}$ cogr. cum. S.q. Aq: ad lib $\frac{1}{2}$ cui turbide addas Spt. Vin. Gallic: deflagrat $\frac{3}{4}$ Sach: alb: q.s. ad gratium cap: coch: $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{3^{tia}} quaque hora, et pil: opiat: omni noctu h.s. Both did well, living on Ryce Gruell and thin Broths. Water gruell acidulated with vinegar is their common drink in the Hospital. Stools promoted by Dyet or Clyster, Opiat pil at bedtime if restless, are purged as soon as they turn and blooded if the second fever appears. We had only the above two this Campaign. Some of our Women and Children had them in Campaign 1742, one walking abroad dayly and doing her common business of washing etc., till the eighth day, not knowing what ailed her, the pustules very large and flat; lying in a cold tent on wet ground, was purged with Senna and Prunes, and kepted a whey dyet sometime. This year they were frequent in the Hospital of the confluent kind, very mortal, few recovering. Many of our children had them in the open field and did well; a whey dyet was their only physick. They were common amongst the country people in our Dutch Canteonment, the local Regimen always used, nor

Two men lye in an open Barn and do well.

The Hospital practice.

Women and children have them in the open field and do well.

were common in our Dutch Canteonment.

are/

Some constitutions not easily affected with small-pocks.

nor are they afraid of infection; all our men escaped; some children had them and did well. Mrs. Royston had them at Antwerp and the ill came by water aboard our Bagage Bylanders to Williamstadt, and did well. Several Troopers were on board who never had the distemper, nor did they catch it. My Landlady at Brussells never had the small-pocks. She has ten children and all have been ill of this distemper except the Youngest. She nursed all her children and lay with them during their illness, yet never had the distemper. The Youngest is about three years of age, lay in the same cradle and bed with its Brothers and Sisters, yet never had the least sickness. I know many instances of this kind, some Physicians and Apothecaries attend them daily, and I am told never had them.

Method used to prevent infection.

In England this distemper is thought very infectious, and many people avoid coming to market for fear of catching it; the common custome is to carry a nosegay of Green Rue at which they often smell, or stuff some into the nostrills. Many go to London where the distemper always reigns to prevent the infection of the country, and others come from town into the country. Others imagine they may be caught from change of air, viz: going from one place to another, yet I never observed anything remarkable of this, unless the disease prevailed in the town as at Worcester 1737, where it greatly raged in town and country, being chiefly confluent, was very mortal, the Summer hot and dry. Some are frighted at the sight of a person lately recovered and imagine themselves to be infected; go home with this notion, are uneasy and sicken, having complaints the same as preceeding the eruption, and should be treated in the same manner, as if the pocks were at hand, and tho they do not appear at this time, and the person recover, I have seen them come soon thereafter.

Some imagine themselves infected from seeing an infected person.

Method used by the Nurses in England.

Common Nurses are fond of the hot method, keeping the sick always in bed with much covering, the roome close shut up and good fire, greatly use the Saffron bag, viz: Saffron tyed in a bag soaked in Sack and squeezed into their common drink, mixing ale with their small beer and giving them a Glas Sack in order to bring them out; feeding and filling with milk pottage; applye a rasher of Salt Bacon round their throats, commonly put a red hot poker into their beer to prevent a sore throat, endeavour to keep the body bound and costive; treacle water their favorite cordiale about the turn and rub the face with Goosegrease. It's no rare thing to see full grown people and aged ill of this distemper.

In Scotland/

In Scotland the nurses use the cool Regimen, always bleed on the first complaint, seldom confining to bed except the three or four first days, drinking green tea or fig tea, water gruell with currants, clystering with milk and sugar in which a small quantity of the bark is boyled; hands and feet dayly bathed in warm milk and water, wrapping them in warm flannel; washing the mouth often with Honey of Roses, jelly of currants and Green tea; a small list of flannel round the neck; Syr: Diacod: much used when the complaints begin. Sack whey or small Cinnamon water the chief cordiale. Manna the common purge or Syr: Rosar cum Senna: the face rubbed with Creame. It's rare to see full grown people ill of them, being almost confined to children and not near so mortal as in England. As it has been my constant custom to keep an exact journal of Regimental practice, I find eighteen cases of the distinct smallpocks of or belonging to the Blews, and all recovered. One was from inoculation; of the confluent sort there are eleven cases and eight of them dye.

few dye of the distinct sort and few recover of the confluent sort.

Lingring Fever.

Par: 10: About the beginning of October 1742 a small lingring fever appeared which engaged the attention of Physicians and Surgeons more from its being more mortal than frequent. It always begins with grieps and purging, pain at stomach and bowells, tongue dry and parched, voice weake and broke, a deafness, the eyes staring, mouth always open, looks unnatural and stupid, skin dry and burning, pulse low and frequent, a universal stupor and weakness.

Causes.

The patients commonly complained of catching cold on Duty, perspiration seemed to be obstructed and to have fallen on the Bowells. None of our drunken fellows caught it.

Method of cure.

The method of cure was Diaphoreticks, Cordials, Blisters etc. They were seldom attended with any visible operation or good success; blisters never altering the pulse; refrigerating medicines were tried to as little purpose; warm fomentations were at last used and seemingly with good success; pains in the bowells were eased, the tongue moistened, the skin cooled and softened; some sweated, which was promoted with Sperm: Cet and Sal: V.C.C. the stupor abated and all things promised a cure but few recovered. Few dyed under twenty days and many lived beyond thirty, never had a visible crisis; none of our men recovered; none of the Officers or their servants were ill of it. It decreased about the end of Janry 1743. It appeared at Bfuges by the end of July. Decoct: Serpent: was their chief medicine and bleeding was thought hurtfull.

none of our men recover.

No Officer or servant ill of this fever.

Cpl Goodyear/

Dissection No.1.

Corporal Goodyear of Sir James Chamberlayne's troop was taken ill October 26 and sent to Hospital December 17th, was treated as above and dyed 27th. He had a constant hiccup which never yielded to medicine. The Peritoneum was livid and black, quite mortified; the Omentum much wasted and mortified; all the intestines black and mortified and in some parts adhering strongly to each other; a strong putride smell; the stomach inflamed and beginning to mortify; the Pylorus much inflamed, its sides thicker than usual and the passage very narrow; the Spleen of a whitish colour and appeared as if it had been macerated sometime in warm water. The superior surface of the liver of its natural colour, but was hard to the touch, the exterior membrane of the large Lobe separated from its substance, and adhering to the inside of the ribs; many large abscesses with good pus were found here; the whole being a mass of corruption; the Gallbladder full of deep yellow bile, much yellow water in the Pericardium. All other viscera sound. N.B. During his illness he never made any particular complaint about the Regio Hepatis, nor was there any symptom of the liver being in this morbid state, nor anything of this kind suspected by the Physicians. Was a remarkable sober man.

No.2.

Serjeant Clark of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards treated in the same manner as above. About the latter end of the distemper had a constant grinding of the teeth especially at night time and when asleep; two days before he dyed a constant craving for victuals; dyed January 3rd; the body opened the next day; all the intestines inflamed, especially the small ones, black and beginning to mortify; the stomach the same; they were slit open in quest of worms, but none found, tho' strongly expected from grinding of the teeth and craving appetitè. The liver more relaxed than usual; the left lobe covering part of the spleen and adhering to it. The Gallbladder full of very thick and black bile; all other abdominal viscera sound. In the Thorax nothing remarkable only less water in the Pericardium than I ever observed. Part of the left lung adhered strongly to the Pleura, but never any complaint in that part.

No.3.

Durham, a soldier of the same Regiment was taken ill December 19th and dyed January 22nd. Stomach and intestines the same as the above; the Bile thin of a yellow brown colour, the heart very large and much water in Pericardium, a thick white membranous substance three inches long contained in the heart, but not fixed to any part. The lungs full of blood and many black spots on them but nowhere adhering to the Pleura..

N.B. This Patient had always a tickling dry cough, and expectoral

medicines never had any good effect. Did it proceed from the largeness of the heart interrupting the motion of the lungs? As all men have different complexions, feature, make etc; nature seems to have observed the same rule with regard to the inside for we observe a great variety as to its size, form etc; hence probably different tempers, passions etc.

No.4.

Wyld of the 4th Troop of Guards dyed of this fever January 22nd. Complaints were more moderate than the above three; upon opening the body the lungs adhered strongly to the Pleura, yet never had any complaints in breathing; much fat about the heart and no water in the pericardium; stomach and intestines sound but much distended with wind; the liver sound; the Gall thin and of a brown colour; other viscera sound and naturale; only the neck of the bladder inflamed. The braine being dissected; in the right ventricle was a large abscess, containing much thin green coloured pus, insinuating itself thro the whole substance of the right hemisphere; the same found in the left hemisphere; the veins very large and turgide. In the Cerebellum was an abscess of the same nature, and pus found as the Medulla passes thro the foramen and guessed about four ounces.

N.B. An abscess in this braine was never suspected and must have been sometime forming; yet this person answered all questions very distinctly; had no involuntary motions till the day before death, viz: his face convulsed.

Experiments
on the Gall.

Expt: 1st. Some Gall was dropt into common vinegar, sunk to the bottom and coagulated, growing so tough as to be lifted up with my probe - there was no effervescence.

Expt: 2nd. When juice of Lemon was dropt on a small quantity of the Gall, it was the same as in Expt: 1st.

Expt: 3rd. Oyle of Vitriol being dropt on the Gall it coagulated presently, was harder than in 1st and 2nd, white, no effervescence.

Expt: 4th. Ol: Vitriol being diluted with water and mixing some Gall, it sunk to bottom, coagulated, but not so hard as in Expt: 3rd, of a mixed colour of white and green resembling liquide soape.

Expt: 5th. Gall being mixed with Spt. C.C. did not effervesce, nor coagulate, nor change colour.

Expt: 6th. Ol: Rosar, diluted in water, and adding some Gall; when gently stirred with my probe, there was a regular mixture and remained as a liquid soape. No change of colour.

Inflammatory fevers. Par: 11: Inflammatory fevers were neither frequent or dangerous during the Winter 1742. My method of treating them is bleeding largely, viz: ad Lb: 1. if the pulse be full and strong, youthfull or sanguine constitution, and sometimes requires to be repeated, (frequent sighings with oppression at breast, indicate bleeding, as frequent reachings indicate vomits). If any sickness at Vomiting. stomach, mouth and tongue clammy, with reachings to vomite; vomiting is absolutely necessary. I commonly use Ipecacoan. Some people have a certain prejudice against vomites. I then order them to warm water a good vomite. drink two or three quarts warm water in order to wash the stomach, and often proves a good emetick. Let the patient be never so sick he is easely persuaded to drink warm water when frightened at the name of a vomite. Its operation is mild, promoting sweat and urine, especially when assisted by an opiate which is my common practice, and seldom fails of procuring a good night, and gentle sweating, especially as the humours have been well diluted by the warm water and moved by the shake of vomiting. I order them to bed so soon as the vomite is over, take the opiate, drinking something warm, Sickness at Stomach. vis: Negus or Small punch, and this often surpasses expectation. If sickness at stomach yet continues and there be reason to think it is overcharged from overeating, which is often the case, it's then require two or three vomits. necessary to repeat the vomite in order to bring up its contents; but our men don't care to have it repeated a second time tho' absolutely necessary. I then make them up in different forms, writing the method of giving them. Stomatick Cordiale etc., advising them to drink warm water if squeamish or sick at stomach, vid. Hor. Sat. *ij lib ij* Vomits are the most universal operation; and being so much used are almost despised; one or two are thought sufficient for any disease, but are not sufficient in gross habits, and foal feeders. Troopers love to be worked heartely. Troopers loved to be worked heartely, and so much the better if it operates upwards and downwards, and seldom blame a strong vomite, but will always find fault with a weak one. I seldom exceed *3ss* Ipecacoan preferred to Tartar. Ipecac or gr. vi. Tartar, advising a glass wine after the operation. I prefer the Ipecacoan to Tartar, tho' I cannot say I ever saw any bad effects from Tartar providing they drink freely, but if they do not, some remains and sticks to the coats of the stomach, and occasion violent sickness sometime thereafter, as was the case with Smith of Captn. Wenman's; was extremely sick with violent cramps, involuntary stools, convulsive motions in the stomach, but cured by drinking freely of warm water and cyle, and then a large opiate. It's seldom prescribed in this country, The morning after

the vomite/

the vomite they often find themselves much better, being more lightsome as they express it. I then enquire into the state of their body, whether they go to stool or if their belly feel full, which if it does, purging is necessary; pil: coco: min: answer the intention, but if the cases required sudden operation then Sal: Cathartie: amar: with Manna, or Pulv: Jalap: worked off with water gruel or warm small beer, so the business, and op. h.s. Infusion of Senna with prunes is a common medicine drinking a cupfull every hour till it purges. Some object against purging medicines, saying there's nothing in them to work upon, having eaten nothing these three days. We see dayly good effects from a vomite, tho the water come up as clear as when drunk; great advantages may be obtained from purgative medicines tho the stools are not excrementitious; there being a large discharge from the Glands of the Gutts. So in a cold the head is greatly relieved by a large discharge of clear thin water thro the nostrells, tho no snot passes.

purging medicines necessary.

objections against them.

Drought.

Drought is a constant attendant of fevers and very troublesome to the Patient. Our men commonly drink sage tea from the universal custom of England, to which I add the squeeze of a Lemon or Orange and Sal: Prunel: $\frac{3}{4}$ to each quart; is a pleasant and ^{gently} sudorifick especially if a little wine be added which is necessary as a Cordiale. Acid sharp drinks are often wished for, and I know none so pleasant as the common sherbet made rich with fruitle, of this the sicke seldome tyres, tho he soon dislikes all other drinks, a little brandy or wine may be added to take off the waterishness as the men phrase it, is then a real cordiale, and good diluter - Peppermint water is very agreeable. Decoct: Nitros: P.E. is an excellent medicine and a neat form; if the body be costive sweeten with Manna instead of sugar. Sal: Prunel: is the most universal medicine in this case, mixed in all drinks or given in powders, is one of the best febrifuges. Negus is a favorite drink with our men of which they drink freely with Spt. Nitr: Dulc: gr. xxx. in each draught, having a pleasant smell; it's extremely agreeable to the sick; holding Tamarinds in the mouth or sucking oranges greatly quenches thirst; the mouth should be often washed with common drink in order to relax the Glands; all drinks to be drunk moderately warm and freely; nature demands it. Fevers often attempt to throw themselves off thro the Pores of the skin, breaking out in sweats, and if naturale, are of great service and often compleat the cure. When I perceive a naturale inclination to sweat I encourage it by drinking freely of the above drinks, encreasing the quantity of wine and covering warm, which

Acid sharp drinks often wished and may be indulged.

Sweating.

Sudorifick
Medicines.

to be used
with caution.

The men have
their own favor-
ite remedies.

Headach.

Method of cure.

ought to be done with prudence for fear of encreasing the fever. Lap. Contrayon is much mixed in their drink or given in powder. I commonly use ther: Androm: and a few grains Camphire and a large draught small warm punch and generally succeeds well, and is keep't up by drinking plentifully, water gruell sharpened with vinegar is an excellent medicine at this time; if skin feel hot and burning, parched and dry, warm bathing would be the best medicine, but we have no conveniency for it. One should be cautious of forcing sweats at this time; the body should be washed with a sponge in warm water, especially under the arm pits, Groins etc: Soaking the palms of the hands in warm water, as also the feet; coming out of the sweat care should be taken to dry the body well, have fresh linnen etc.

The men deal much in hot pots for this purpose, or tresacle posset, boyled beer or buttered ale; and no bad medicines if they are not made too strong. In slight complaints it's their common custome to drink a pint cold water when going into bed. The Officers use Sack whey and Spt. C.C. seldom exceeding a teaspoonfull which is too small a dose.

Fevers are often attended with violent headaches, the patient complaining his head is so heavie that he cannot raise it from the pillow; often giddy as a Goose, like to tumble down, and if he stoops to buckle his shoe, cannot get up again. Face is flushed, eyes bloodshot, eyelashes heavie, can hardly be kept open; the above method greatly contribute to remove it, but application should be made to the part affected. The nose is commonly stuffed up and dry, with weight or pain about the eyebrows; the head is greatly relieved if you can make the nose run. I order them to hold their heads above the steam of warm water or sage tea, sucking the vapour thro the mouth and drawing thro the nostralls; there's a large discharge from the nostralls, corners of the eyes and glands of the mouth, and often times much clotted blood from the nose as was the case of Cornet Ramsden's servant, to the instant relief of the patient; and should be repeated two or three times a day, taking care to keep warm and prevent catching cold. The men at first despised this simple method and when advised to bath their feet at bedtime in order to ease their head used to laugh at it as a childish thing, but seeing it's good effects, became a common practice amongst them. Leeches may be applyed to the temples and seldom faile of giving ease; if the headache yet continues with inclination to dose and sleep, Blisters

are/

are absolutely necessary to the nape of the neck or behind the ears, and should be keep't open till all complaints cease; the only inconveniency attending them is the strangury, for which I order marshmallow tea, or dissolve Gum Arabic in their common drink. The Dyet can hardly be too simple. I recommend that as in the Smallpocks, Par: 9. I often consult the appetite and seldom forbid what the Patient wishes for, unless it be something very much out of the way, there's a naturale aversion to all sorts of fleshes, but thin broths with toasted bread are proper, boyled turneps etc., sparrow grass etc. What I commonly order is the crumb of a penny-loafe boyled in a quart water over a gentle fire into a pint, adding a Gill wine when near boyled, seasoning with Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, sweatning with sugar; makes a good nourishment, and real cordiale easely got and easely prepared. Our men on recovering their appetite are apt to indulge too much and return to their gross way of feeding befor the stomach be strong enough to digest it; become sick at stomach and relapse; must begin again with vomits etc. Puddings they think to be light food and may eate freely, but theirs are made of flower and eggs, boyled very hard, and become tough paste not to be dissolved by a weak stomach; light bread puddings may be allowed; and small fish, viz: Pearch, Gudgeons, Smelts, Plaise etc., with little butter and seasoned with salt and Lemon.

Dyet.

Regimen.

The same Regimen to be observed as in Par: 9. The Patient not be always confined to bed but suffered to sit up and let the bed cool; he had better rest himself upon the bed than be always confined in it. Nor am I too scrupulous in forbidding Company. In order to recover strength, a light nourishing dyet is necessary, and a glass wine, viz: a Gill per Day. Elix^r Vitriol is proper to what the appetite but they should be carefull not to overeat, but in this they exceed dayly. Adams of Captn. Marcham's had almost killed himself by eating to freely of a bullocks heart and afterwards drinking near a quart Strong Spanish Mountaine. Never allow above a pint wine in 24 hours. If any slight feverish chillness or shiverings remain, the Bark in substance or in tincture and taken in wine removes it. I order the Trooper to ride his horse as soon as his strength permits, it's needless to purge them afterwards, with strong physick, for that keeps them long weake, but it's of service to keep the body laxative and our Stomatick pills answer the purpose taking two or three as occasions requiring, using gentle exercises.

Rieding of
great service.

Many/

Many complaints
of bad nursing.

Many complaints of not being well nursed; when they have an appetite, and victuals not ready at that time, the appetite is lost again; as we have no regular nurses the sick are nursed by their comrades, and it cannot be expected that they are so carefull in giving their medicines as they ought to be. When the stomach is very weake I order a large draught of whey with Con: Ros: every morning, and have seen weake people recover strength wonderfully, and ascribe their recovery to this simple remedy, more than to all the Drugs they took. I have no great regard for criticale days. By the above treatment this fever terminated in five or six days, but may be continued longer by a different method; this was the most common fever during the Winter and all did well none being so bad as to require the

Critical days.

Urine seldom inspected, rather trusting the looks, voice and breathing than pulse and urine.

Hospital. I seldom examine the Troopers urine they having no proper conveniency to keep it, and think I can form a better judgement from their voice, looks and breathing, than from their pulse or urine. Captn. Gays pulse intermits every third stroake even in a good state of health. Captn. Wenman dyed the 16th day Pleuretick and Asthmatick; his pulse and urine were always more favorable than his look and breathing.

Causes.

The principal cause of this fever is cold; all complaining they catch cold on Duty, patrolling the streets in the night time, putting on damp shirts, lying in damp sheets, being wet sforraging etc., few or none acknowledging their own private debauches; and such as have been sometime in the hole are sure of it, with aching pains in the bones and cured by plentefull sweatings.

Pleuretick fever.

Par: 12. Pleuretick fevers did not appear till December 1742 and encreased towards Spring, they attack suddenly and there's

Method of cure.

no time to be lost in attempting a cure. The general method of treating the above fever will answer the intention here; bleeding is the chief remedy, and at first I bleed the patient till he is almost ready to faint, and sometimes fill a small punch bowell as I did with Cpt. Migett at Nottingham during the hard frost; sometimes stopping the orifice with my thumb, then letting it bleed afresh; and repeating it as the case requires; fomenting the part and rubbing with Ungt. Dialth of recent etc. It's a prevailing custom with the men to apply to the part a bag of hot oats heated in the frying pan, or a bag salt, or scalded bran. Saponaceous medicines are of great service, pectorals

fomenting the part.

usefull/

Saponaceous
and pectoral
medicines.

usefull, those of the shops, viz: Dect: Pectoral, has many ingredients in proportion to the water and when boyled is too thick; should rather be prepared by infusion; is apt to pale the stomach. In all sickness it should be the principale care of a Physician to preserve the stomach in good order, for when that fails, adieu to all remedies, and it is often spoiled by drugs rather than the distemper. I order the men Bran-tea, viz: taking a handfull of bran on which they power a quart or two of boyling water, adding a few figs or raisings or slyced Liquorice; this makes a pleasant drink and good pectoral, quenching thirst when sharpened with juice of Lemon or Orange. They often drink linseed tea sweatned with sugar candy, as a remedy for the cough, in the night time have a little Succ: Liquint in their mouth to prevent the tickling cough and keep the throat moist. This is one of the best pectorals: its only fault is that of being too common, and therefor despised by some. Infus: Hispanie: Fuller: is an excellent medicine, all oily and greasy medicines spoile the stomach, should be gently acidulated and used with prudence. Lac: Ammon: with Oxymel Sullitic: of great service in promoting expectoration.

Blisters.

A Blister applyed to the part often removes the Stich; and when applyed without forewarning the patient there are no great complaints, but if you mention a blister he will plead an excuse saying he is yet no so bad and beg to put it off till tomorrow; if you tell him of a plaister to the part he is well pleased and applies it with pleasure, nor are his complaints troublesome. I have blistered a Trooper for Sciatick complaints, has mounted Guards and discharged his Duty without much pain; but in Pleuretick cases one day's delay may cost the patient's life.

All the men recovered excepting one, viz: Christmas of Cpt. Wenman's; an old Drammer of gross habit of body, and dyed the ninth day; his blood extreamely fierie and green coloured. He never could be brought to expectorate. I'm persuaded this disease is often prevented by bleeding largely at the beginning and keeping a proper Regimen, and the complaints are so violent as to oblige the man to complain on the first attack.

Nixt Spring we marched to Brussells and arrived Febry 27th O:S: and quartered in Barracks rather better than at Ghent being all inhabited houses with good fires or stoves. The men cooked for themselves as at Ghent. Were no sooner arrived when many men, some Officers and

servants/

Slight pleuretick fevers 1743.

were very common tho not dangerous.

was common with the inhabitants.

was Epidemick and universal.

Fever with Eruptions.

Method of cure.

servants complained of colds, stiches about the breast, cough, violent headach, eyes bloodshot, pulse quick; required large bleeding and gentle purging etc., taking pil: pectoral: nostr: cum infus: Hispanie: Fuller. Some naturally inclined to sweat which was promoted with Ther: Androm: and Sal. V.C.C; as they recovered scabs broke out about the mouth, lips and nose; this was very common tho not dangerous, all our men recovering in five or six days. Four of our Officers were taken ill in one night and two nixf morning. Few of our women and children escaped the distemper and all recovered. Senna tea was there common medicine, it run over the whole garrison; it was common with the inhabitants, especially amongst the children, generally going thro the whole family, and called la fievre catarrhale. Bleeding and Pulv: Pleuretick of the town's dispensatory was their universal medicine. Was Epidemick all over Europe by accounts from Newspapers. Dr. Pringle was then at Aix la Chapelle with Lord Stairs, wrote a short account of it in that place, begging the same from me. Says of the few Officers there, he had more patients than when at Ghent with that numerous Garrison, or could have had, had he been the only Physician. Calls them colds in the shape of coughs, stiches and slight inflammations with a sort of half feverishness; had himself for a Patient and blamed at first the sunk situation and sulphurous air. I imagined it was greatly promoted amongst our men from their being quartered in publick houses, the Beer much better than at Ghent, cheap and good measure, and they indulged pretty freely, sitting much by the stoves. We had pleasant sunshine weather, yet the air was cold, mornings frosty and winds N.E. The Officers dress more and change cloaths oftner than in last quarters, and therefor more subject to catch cold, the ramparts are very pleasant and evening walks were frequent. Had it not appeared Epidemical and universal both Dr.Pringle and I would have remained satisfied with our own private Theory.

Par: 13: Slight fevers with a slight rash on the skin appeared about the beginning of Janry 1743, resembling bug-bites, continued three or four days, going off without any dangerous symptoms; were treated in the cool Regimen and scarcely required medicines. If the fever threatned to be too high at first it was necessary to bleed; the men continued in bed with their usuale covering only, drinking warm small punch with Lap: Contrayon to promote a breathing sweat. When the eruptions disappeared were purged with Infus: Senn etc.

This was/

neither common
or dangerous.

more frequent
in Spring 1744.

This was not common, nor dangerous, all recovering. It was more common in Spring 1744, and with some Physicians bleeding was much in vogue, in a few days the Patient lost 60,70,80,90, Ounces, which was attended with bad success for few recovered. I seldom bled unless difficult breathing or Stich etc., forced me; and all my men did well; a gentle sweat was always good. The Patient often bled at the nose a small quantity about the latter end of the Disease, the blood very thin. When the pulse sinks from bleeding too freely it's not easely raised by medicines. This was frequent nixt Campaign and treated in the same manner and same success the in the field, all did well excepting one woman who had it to a great degree; her whole body of a deep scarlet colour, lay in a cold damp tent; being wet weather and instead of drinking something warm would take nothing but cold green tea; dyed the 3rd day, August 28th. This was common in Spring 1745, tho not dangerous and the same method succeeded.

Rheumatick
fevers.

Method of cure.

Cause.

Quinsies.

Method of cure.

Par: 14. Fevers with Rheumatick complaints were frequent but neither dangerous nor difficult to cure. The common method of treating fevers in general answered the intention. If Rheumatick complaints continued Bol: nostr: Rheumatis: always removed them being repeated some nights with proper Regimen. The men use Mountaine flax seed infused in boyling water, drinking a cup or two till it purges; proves a rough purge and is often successfull; fomenting the part and rubbing with lint: Volatil: Nostr: covering with flannel or fur of Hare or Rabbite. A spoonfull of Mustard Seed bruised and taken in a spoonfull of warm water at different times, was a good medicine. All did well, none required the Hospital, nor were they tedious of cure; all blamed cold as the first cause.

Par: 15. Quinsies were frequent but not dangerous and treated as the fevers. On the first complaint I bleed largely, even tho the pulse be not feverish. Wash the mouth often with warm breath or fig tea. I always use Pulv: as extrahend: Salivam nostr: in order to make them slubber and it's surprising the great quantity of spittle discharged from the Glands of the mouth. If the Glands of the fauces appear very red and seemingly inflamed, I make small incisions with the point of my Bistouri in order to make them bleed, to the immediate relief of the Patient and prevent a suppuration; and sometimes apply Leeches externally. Observing the good effects of Blister in the pleuretick Stich, I apply one to the throat, and seldom failed of success.

If the/

If the Uvula be relaxed gargle with Brandy and Vinegar or Ag: Alum:
Troopers wives often apply a warm dish cloth to the throat, and some-
times a hot loafe. Putting the warm stocking round the throat at
bedtime is an old Scotch cure. They were very frequent in the Spring
and treated as above. This is one of the most common Camp diseases
and the following is a favourite medicine with many. Gum: Guajae:
pulv: $\mathcal{Z}ij$: Rob: Sambuc: gr. s: ut f. Bol: h: s: Sumend. Some make it
up with Theriac: Androm:

Coughs.

Method of cure.

Par: 16. Coughs were frequent and treated with Pectorals as in Par:
12. Bals: Sulphur: Anisat: was the most universal and great favorite
with the men to which I often added a small quantity Laud: and is a
good medicine in old habituale coughs. Ol: Lins: is much esteemed
by some but is often so rancid and smells so strong that few stomachs
can bear it, unless it be fresh drawn. The best common sweat oyle
is often preferable to it. Water Gruelle sweatned with honey is the
best supper and an excellent remedy. Private receipts are common and
the following is a favorite with our men. \mathcal{R} Cons: Rosar: rub^r: pulp;
passular: major: $\mathcal{E}a$ $\mathcal{Z}ij$: Bals: Sulphur: Anisat: gr. 40. M. cap: M. IX. M. h. s. -
Trochisc: Bech: nig^r. I often substitute in place of Succ: Liquint:
which is so commonly known that it scarcely passes as a medicine. This
is one of the most common diseases and most difficult to cure in many
cases and many people are surprised we cannot cure a cold for which
every body has his own favorite medicine, but dissection often shows
them to be incurable. Joyener of Captⁿ. Wenman's was always subject
to cough and pain at breast, and his Captⁿ. wondered I could not cure
him, for he was seldom relieved by medicine; of a florid complexion,
could hardly walk being presently out of wind from the least exercise;
was naturally sober and greatly Hypochondriack; was taken suddenly ill
Febry. 17th 1744 with laborious breathing, pulse quick, ghastly counten-
ance; eyes fixed and senseless; knew none of his comrades and could not
speak. Stools and urine involuntary. Was blooded and blistered to
no purpose, continued till next day and dyed about Noon. I had the
curiosity to open the body, the left lung was entirely useless, nothing
remaining but a membranous substance; thick and strongly adhering to
the Pleura, could not be inflated. The right lung was large and in
some parts adhering to the Pleura and Diaphragm, inflamed, the blood
very thick and black, neither tubercles or ulcers. The heart large and
much water in pericardium, very red coloured; in the right Ventricle
a large polypus, bigger than a common walnut, when washed was white and
firm, of a tough substance resembling a common Ligament. The same

one of the most
common diseases
and often
incurable.

Dissection
No. 1.

substance/

No. 2.

No. 3.

substance was found in the pulmonary artery about eight inches long; and in the ascending aorta was one of the same colour and substance; many other pieces of the same substance in other blood vessels; the spleen large and weighing three pounds and half; and some don't weigh above four ounces. A Polypus of the same nature was found in Wells of the King's Troop; he dyed suddenly; was always subject to a cough, and seldom relieved by medicine; of a fine blond complexion and puny on the least motion. Aranthrow's left lung adhered strongly to the Pleura and was perfectly Schirrus, some parts gristly and could not be extended by blowing air, and adhered so strongly to the spine that it could not be separated without tearing the substance. The upper part of the right lung adhered to Pleura and spine, was become Schirrous and gristly. This man dyed suddenly and a Polypus suspected, but no such thing found. All the viscera sound.

Jaundice.
Method of cure.

Par: 17. The Jaundice appeared in December 1742, was neither dangerous or frequent. Bleeding, vomiting, purging are necessary, pil: coec: with calomel; much in use, and pil: Stomatic: nostr. No.2. or 3, twice a day, washed down with tinct: Amar: and continued some days always succeeded. The Decoction of Artichoke leaves in common water or small beer is by some esteemed a Specifick in this disorder, but I never had occasion to use it. All our men did well; none of the Officers had it. It was frequent in Garrison 1744; were cured with pil: Stomat: nostr. and drinking Senna tea etc., tinct: Myrrh and aloes was a useful medicine taking 30 or 40 drops in a Glass wine two or three times a day, Was never attended with any fever or dangerous symptom. Three men were ill in one room, for which they could not give any particular reason, having messed with their comrades; probably from too gross feeding and little exercise. The men are apt to indulge too much on coming into garrison as it were to make up for the fatigue of the field. This disease seldom or never happens in the field; and in Garrison I order all the jaundiced men to ride dayly, and that the most rough trotting horse. It's hardly known amongst the townspeople. Dr. Van Belengen has seen but one these four years; they eat very little meat, living much on vegetables. All our men recovered dayly on marching - a melancholy sedentary life is naturde in this distemper and of bad consequence if the Patient indulges it, as was the case with Weaver of Captn. Wenman's, being fond of an old woman's company would not stirr abroad and use exercise. I was obliged to send him to the Hospital in order to get rid of her, and tho this be a bad place for melancholick constitutions, yet he recovered with the same medicine. Some blame the Bark occasioning this Disease

Seldom or never happens in the field.

nor is it frequent amongst the Flemish.

Bark is said to occasion the jaundice.

if long/

if long persisted in. I have had some complaints of this kind, but from my own practice never had occasion to persist so long in its use as to observe any bad consequence from it, and I knew a child take $\mathcal{D}f$ daily for three years, and never had the least appearance of a jaundice.

Gravelish
Complaints.

Method of cure.

Par: 18. Gravelish complaints are common and Salts of Manna or Bol: Laxans nostr. with Marshmallow tea is the common method, The body should always be kept open. Diluting thin drinks are of great service, viz: Green tea sweetned with honey, whey etc. Spirituous are too forcing and of bad consequence. Onions boyled and mashed are much esteemed. The men often use ol:Terebin Cin, which is too hot occasioning bloody urine. Small stones are often passed, after much pain and bloody urine, and that without the help of medicines. Brisby of Coll: Beake's passed fifteen on his march from England. Having taken bol: lax: nostr: he passed one large as a horse bean, had great pain and bloody urine, saying the bolus did him a deal of good, searching his bladder and moving the stone from side to side. A foot soldier of Blyth's Regmt. was sent from Bruges to the Hospital at Brussels to be cut for the stone, March 1744. Of a robust constitution and about thirty years of age: endeavouring to sound him could not introduce the Catheter, there being an obstruction about the neck of the bladder. By introducing a finger into the Anus perceived the bladder thicker than usuale. His urine had a large purulent sediment with many small phils swimming therein, of a strong smell and always much difficulty in making water. Dyed some days thereafter of a common fever. On desecting the body there was a large abcess near the neck of the bladder externally, the part hard and swelled, the bladder much thicker than usuale being almost callous, and much contracted; containing a flat stone weighing $\frac{2}{3} \text{X}$, almost as big as half a crown, light in proportion to its bulk, of a brownish colour, and some part covered with Nucleus; the right kidney entirely wasted, only a thick membranous substance remaining, containing some pus. The last rib but one of that side had been fractured. The callus very large and pointing inwards, which had probably destroyed the kidney. The left kidney was very large, being three times bigger than usuale; the peritoneum adhering strongly to it and very thick; the kidney full of small abscesses, containing much purulent pus and some in the pelvis. This urether and all the blood vessels of a

Dissection No.1.

prodigious/

prodigious size, no stony concretions in kidney or Gall bladder, the columns in the heart were cartilaginous and white coloured. Saponaceous pills and lime water is a favorite with some - such as are subject to gravelish complaints are always worse from drinking the strong brown Taro Beer, but better from the small white beer which is soft and Diuretick.

Costiveness.

Par: 19. Costiveness is common amongst us, often proceeding from a naturale dry habite of body; living much on salt or smoked meats drinking too freely Spirituous Liquors. My first attempt is to make a clear passage by laxative Ptisane of Senna, Manna etc., assisted with Clysters, viz: Enema commune nostr. drinking water gruel sweetned with honey. Barley gruell with Currants etc. The best preservative against a relapse is to eat a toast soaked in oyle for supper, live on fat broths, use exercise, there being nothing worse than study or a sedentary life. Such as are of this constitution should be regular in going to stool dayly, not giving the excrements time to harden, should sit over the steame of warm water and not press too hard for fear of procedentia Ani. Eating cheese too freely is an unwholesome dyet especially for children, as was the case with Jack Hobson after being costive nine days from living only on Dutch cheese; many hard black excrements were brought away resembling buttons. By persisting in the above method naturale excrements were brought away, being often bathed in warm water, yet dyed the 12th day. Was remarkably sprightly but from bad example had learned to drink Drams, was often Drunk and it was thought his inside was burnt up. Never used Quicksilver or leaden bullets, and have seen Tobacco Clysters succeed when all other means failed. Dumbar of Coll: Beake's troop had been costive some days on our march to Germany and greatly fatigued, being carried on the baggage waggon, had taken medicines at mouth and Clysters injected, but no excrements passed, had violent racking pains in bowells, but never any inclination to stool. As we passed at Aix la Chapelle were told these waters were a sovereign remedy in this disorder, and halting in that neighbourhood I went with him to the Bath, advising with the Physician of that place. He was ordered a laxative Ptisane and the water to be injected as Clyster every fourth hour, to be bathed twice a day, drinking the water etc. Was four days in this manner and in danger of dying, but presently relieved by a Clyster of Tobacco Smoake. May 17th, 1743, I went into this warm Bath and continued about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. I had been much fatigued by walking in boots the day being very warm; upon bathing was greatly refreshed as from sound sleep. I inclined to sweat afterwards, but did not encourage it being obliged to march in the evening. The water was warmer than new milked milk, of a

Method of cure.

Tobacco Clysters succeed when other means faile.

Aix la Chapelle Bath.

milkish/

milkish colour, strong sulphureous taste and smell. Some say its warm enough to harden an egg in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, is gently purgative, Diuretick and Diaphoretick, famous for skin diseases, aching pains, Rheumatism and Gout etc.

Dropsy.

seldom or never cured.

Par: 20. Dropsies were seldom known amongst us, tho there were some in the Hospital. The common method of cure attempted but never succeeded, and I never saw a reale Dropsy cured tho it may be palliated by medicines, tapping etc. Captn. Gay was the only Dropsical constitution in the Blews, under which he had laboured some time; so soon as we returned from Germany was remarkably bad. Was formerly carefull in taking dayly exercise a horseback, but since coming into Garrison at Brussells is more sedentary, only indulging in town Diversions etc., forgetting Horace's advice. Being put on a proper course of medicines with horse exercise found himself less purcy, but legs swelled always towards night and belly increased with hardness about the Regio Hypochondria. sca: mercurials and saponaceous were tryed but without success, complaints encreasing dayly, became weake and low spirited and jaundiced-lock, thighs began to swell; went for England nixt Spring, hoping a cure from his ordinary Physicians, and being some time under their care, without any relief, began to dispair and be peevish in his temper; then put himself under Dr. Ward's care to as little purpose. His method was dayly sweating twixt warm Blankets. About the beginning of winter was obliged to be tapped; four Gallones and $\frac{1}{2}$ were drawn off. He dyed December, from being a bulkie man was reduced to a meer skeleton. Succ: Porr: is greatly esteemed by the Flemish; was given to Murray of the 3rd Regmt. of Guards, but had no visible operation or good effect, nor had any other medicines any good success.

Dissection No.1.

Upon opening the body, the viscera appeared as in other Hydrophicks; the Liver swelled to an immense bulk, containing much water and upwards of three pints real pus, and so large that the pus was taken out in a pint porringer; extending itself upwards as far as the 3rd rib, pushing the Diaphragme along with it and forcing the lung almost under the clavicle; the lung much wasted and of no use; the 5th and 6th ribs carious; all others were soft; the left lung naturale, but much water contained. Was about 30 years of age and always sober. Was ill about six months and always in the Hospital. The following is a favorite Hydragogue with some. \mathcal{R} Tart:emetic gr iiii. Mann: op. \mathcal{Z} ij Solvetr. Aq.Com: \mathcal{Z} x cap: \mathcal{Z} ij quaq hora donec laxetur alvus.

Dissection No.2.

One of Daruer's was tapt and dying nixt day; the Liver was of a white

colour/

colour as if pare-boyled, and so schirrus as to be almost gristly, cutting hard to the knife; the spleen very large of a dark brown colour, and so dry as to be ready to moulder into dust; a large quantity of water in the abdomen. Had a perpetual drought and drunk much.

No.3.

A Serjeant of Cope's Dragoons being some weeks in the Hospital for an Anasarca, and heated in the common method. R.G. 4 Syr: de Rham; 3ij tartar emetic: ʒ ss. Aq. Com. ʒ℥. M. cap: coch: ij 2^{da} quaq hora ut laxetur alvus. Was ordered to eat Carlick, mustard, radishes etc., legs were scarified and much water discharged. Dyed suddenly apoplectick. Upon being blooded his blood was waterish and thin. All the Bowells were sound, no water in abdomine; the Gall bladder much distended and full of Green coloured Bile, Omentum much wasted; no water in the thorax, contrary to expectation, for some imagined he had been suffocated by water in the breast. Very little in pericardium; the lungs full of blood and no adhesions; the Braine quite sound; no inflammation, and not above a spoonfull of water in the left ventricle, yet some said his death must be from water in the braine. He was of a very large size as were all the Bowells, excepting the spleen.

Goute.

Par: 21. The Gout is not so common in this country as in England and our Gouty Officers are more healthie here than at home. Captain Gilbert seldome escapes a fit every fall of the leafe, but had not the least gouty complaint till Janry. 23rd 1743 O.S. and was then occasioned by spraining the ankle. His method of cure is living sparingly, abstaining from meats and strong liquors, Green tea and skimmed milk his principle Dyet, condemns the vulgar practice of strong cordials, tho when in health he eats and drinks heartely. Wrapps the part in flannel and keeps warm, seldome goes into bed, rather sits in his great chair, his legs hanging down, saying the humours then fall more easely downwards; the parts swell sooner, becoming numb'd as it were, and pain ceases. When the swelling decreases he takes three purges tinct: Sav: and Elixr. Salut: aa p.q: this fit was much shorter than used to be, but more painfull, which he always bears with great patience. He had a slight fit nixt month of March and only held him for four days; is often subject to bleeding piells, which were stoped some time, but upon breaking open he recovered. April 20th, Sir James Chamberlayne had a slight gout in wrists and ankles, and has been often laid up six weeks at home; here was only confined a few days and advised the following medicine by way of prevention. R. Gum: Guajae: pulverisat: ʒi. Sal: V. oleos: ʒiv. M. extrahtr tinctura per quadridium. Sapius

Method of cure.

agitando/

agitando, effandatur liquor clarus et usui servatur cap: g^{ff}: bo
bis in die, sacharo exceptas. This was sometimes made in Rum for
the same purpose; is said to be originally from Dr. Boerhaave;
both he and Captn. Gilbert say it does them good by keeping the
body open. The parts remained weake some time (hoc etiam enervat,
debilitatque pedes). Some apply raw flesh to the affected part
which eases the pain, but acting as a repellent is often attended with
bad consequence, vid: Car: Piso obs: med: pag: 398. Coll: Beake
had it in the right foot about the heel and ankle, June 5th 1743;
has had it often and violently; thinks it's occasioned from drinking
the small Rhenish and Mossell wines; is subject to shaking of the
hand, which is worse since he came to this country. This held him
only a few days and was slight. It's his custom to purge with
Duffies Elixr. and takes Gum: Guajac and Sal: V: Oleos. About the
same time Sir James had a slight touch in the right wrist, says,
rubbing the part with common treacle assuages the pain but never
tryed it. There's but one soldier in the Regmt. troubled with this
desease, viz: Campbell of Captn. Loyd's troop, and Argyleshire man
and is hereditary. There's not a Regmt. in the Service without two
or three Gouty Officers but it's rare to see a gouty soldier and they
seldom or never breed it. Sir James had it in his feet Febry. 1746
and held him some weeks, thought it proceeded from lying cold the
night we embarked for England, his feet being wet. When at home
our Gouty Officers avoid drinking French wines, for fear of giving
them the Gout, but in Flanders it's the only wine they drink, partic-
ularly Burgundy. Heraitage and all acknowledge they were never so
healthy and in our Dutch Cantonment French Claret was drunk dayly
and that freely, yet I don't remember many Gouty complaints. Gouts
from a surfeit or hard living in a sanguine constitution required
evacuations. Captn. Loyd was laid up some days at Coventry and
confined to his bed or chair; his ankles useless and wrists so
weake that he could not hold a small book. Was briskly purged with
Pil: Coc: mir: and Cal: On the purging day he could walk with pleasure
and lift a chair, but nixt day was weake, but recovered always with
purging, and this was my constant practice with Sir John Bennet; being
of a sanguine constitution and subject to fevers. Have blooded, clyst-
ered etc., and always succeeded. A Gentleman having the Gout in his
great toe, and vexed with pain, scarified it with his penknife, blooded
a small quantity to his present relief, 'qui quo magis tenues venulas
corporiq plurimum necessarias nervosq et ossa multa ac crebra subient,
eo sane tum stabilior morbus est tum cegenine profligatur, etc.'

Many Gouty
Officers but
few soldiers.

the Gout not
occasioned from
drinking French
wines.

Evacuations
necessary in
the Gout.

Consumptions Par: 22. Consumptive people are more healthie here than at home; live much on vegetables, all garden herbs being in great abundance and good of their kind, abstaine from malt liquor; drinking wine and water. Are treated with pectorals, warm milk and Cons: Rosar: Night sweats keep the patient very weake. The bark the best remedy taken with a slight bitter wine. Some men swallow two or three young frogs or snails in a morning without any sickness at stomach or any other effect. Cpt. Forbes's servant has swallowed dozens. In the Hospital frequent bleedings were tryed in small quantities, viz: from $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to $\frac{3}{4}$ vi; prescribing the Saponaceous medicines in large quantities, making seatons in each side of the breast about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the nipple; these seatons discharge largely and I have seen some recover to admiration, were formerly walking skeletons, now fat and plump and free from cough. If the cough proves at any time uneasie, bleeding is immediately repeated. Dr. Pringle took to this method from observing the lungs of consumptives to be wasted or useless from tubercles etc., and of consequence not sufficient to ventilate the blood; therefor proposed lessening the mass at different times, that the lungs might be able to do their duty on the remaining part. Some were blooded nineteen times in six weeks. I suspected these seatons would produce carious ribs, which never happened, for they always worked outwards towards the skine. Consumptive and pthisicky people are always better in field than in Garrison; providing their Duty be moderate - a plain proof of the benefite of horse exercise so much recommended by Sydenhame. Three recovered in Campⁿ 1745 from milk dyet and pil: pectoral: Nostr. with gentle rieding. One was attended with spitting of blood and recovered by frequent bleedings in small quantities.

Method of cure.

Hospital practice.

Consumptive and pthisicky people are better in field than in Garrison.

Q.M. Wilcox is Riding-Master to the Regt., naturally fat and corpulent, during the winter grows fat and purcy, big bellyed, becomes indolent for want of exercise. When our recruite horses are brought over nixt Spring, he has then hard exercise in breaking young horses and teaching young men to ride, is dayly a horseback, soon looses his big belly, grows more active every day, and as he expresses it, is fit to jump over the moon and has a stomach to eat a piece of a dead horse. Some of our men seem to be in the last stage of this Distemper and uncapable of Garrison-Duty, looking more fit for an hospital than a Camp, yet recover wonderfully when in the field.

Venereale Disease.

Par: 23. It is a common notion that Venereal disorders are more malignant here than at home, but I have not had sufficient ovservation to form any just judgement. Some Buboos from England were more virulent than one could well imagine, having been twice fluxed in the

Officers more
easily cured
than the men

Gonorrhea

Method
of cure.

never use
injections.

Cordee.

Method
of cure.

hospital, fumigated with Cinnsabar etc., yet far from being well the Patient seems to be in a good state of health. It's a difficult task to cure the private men of claps; when the painfull symptoms abate they neglect taking medicines; let the running continue till it turns to a Glut, then say they were not well cured. Officers are more easely cured and that with the very same medicine, being more carefull of health and keeping a proper Regimen. The Gonorrhea appears in the space of a week after infection, and may be caught by touching the parts only without coition as was the case of No. 3, and No.5 says he got it by going to the same necessarie house where two of his clapped Comrades frequented. I commonly begin with calomel purges and continue till the running grow thick and white. The common purge is Jalap: and Sal: prunel etc., and for heat of urine Sal: Prunel and Sachar: alb: āā p.q: taken frequently in a Glass warm water or whey, marshmallow tea with Gum: Arabic: Linseed tea with Sal: Prunel: etc. I reckon the desease about half cured when the above complaints cease, and then order pil: resinos: nostr: or an Electuary with G. Guajac: Rhab: Elect: Lepitio: with tereb: Venet: etc., which operate by urine and keep the body open. Towards the latter end, advise the cold bath or washing with cold water. Seldom or never use injections, and never saw one of our men have a caruncle. Are well in six or seven weeks the very irregular as to Regimen. Their breakfast is water gruell with which they work off their physick, which procures a good appetite for dinner and eat freely of gross food with their Comrades and rarely abstaine from drinking. They love to be heartely worked and Jalap answers this purpose, working briskly and seldom attended with grieps. There's a vulgar and unjust prejudice against it from being cheap and so much in practice. Manna and Salts is the common method with Officers, giving calomel pill overnight; repeated every other day, and with this only have made a cure in three weeks time; but the men don't think this strong enough.

The Cordee is one of the most troublesome complaints, rubbing with Ungt. serial is of use, or dissolved in vitell: ovi: with Aq: hord: and injected. I often prescribe thus: ʒ turpeth: mineral: gr: iv. calomel: Camphir: āā gr. vi. Elect: Lenitiv: g.s.ut.f.bol: it's purgative; seldom emetick, and if often repeated makes a sore mouth. Mercurial vomits are often given for this purpose. I often use them in venereale cases, and never saw anything dangerous attending them as is commonly reported. I once knew a violent Cordee relieged by accidental bleeding from the part and have always thought bleeding with a leech would be of service, but none incline to try. Sometime after the running stops and the patient quite well there remains pain

and heat/

Phimosis.
Method of
cure.

and heat round the os pubis greatly alarming the patient, tho never of any bad consequence and easely removed by any lenient purge. The Phimosis is often troublesome both to Patient and Surg.ⁿ Fomentations are necessary, warm milk, rubbing with ungt.^t mercurial or injecting as above. Our men often use warm small beer and butter and some fat broth, and always bread and milk poultice. Peerage, of Coll: Beake's had it to a great degree and would not suffer anything to be done; being a farmer only rubbed with Ungt. Dealth, and continued so two years, laughing that he had now got a natural scabbard, and swearing he would never draw his sword. Was lately discharged.

Paraphimosis.

We had many in Garrison 1744 and some required the operation. Paraphimosis more dangerous than the above, sometimes threatning a mortification, the Glans swelling to a great size, pustules rise and containe a sharp water, excoriating etc; the above method usefull, yet the operation cannot be avoidd in some cases - slight incisions where the stricture is strongest rubbing the Glans with brandy and oyle; some use cold water and vinegar. This often happens after recovering a Phimosis, being fond of pulling the prepuce back before it is sufficiently relaxed, catches the Glans suddenly so tight that the urine cannot pass.

Swelled
testicles.

Swelled testicles are frequent and said to be occasioned from astringent medicines and the Surgeon always blamed; but are rather from catching cold, riding, intemperate drinking and private debauches, and are very obstinate in old venereal constitutions as was with Barbier of Sir James's, continued six weeks notwithstanding a gentle sale. Bleeding etc., as above are necessary and turpeth vomits of great use. When the swelling decreases the part should be keep'd warm, wearing a truss of flannelle; otherwise it returns on the least cold. Small hard knotty lumps adhering to the testicle remain some time, and the strings are often hard and as it were twisted, but of no dangerous consequence. Warm milk and honey is a favorite fomentation with some, greatly assuages pain.

Shankers.

Shankers often appear without any other symptoms, are taken off with scissors, cut down with Causticks, Vitriol: Rom: or Lint: ad ulcera venerea nost.^r dissolving them insensibly without pain and have been often surpris'd at its good success. I have seen the whole Glans covered like a Cluster of Grapes and cured without pain. Great care should be taken in order to keep the neighbouring parts clean, for the matter breeds others or makes large excoriations. Women often neglect them till they become filthy ulcers. Internale medicines as above are usefull, but our troopers are careless and if the ulcer be healed, they never think of taking physick, but quite otherwise with officers. Paterson of the King's had many ulcers and was a careless dirty fellow, not keeping them clean. Was prisoner in the hole three days and fed on bread and water only. On coming out, the parts were quite clean

the never dressed.

Buboes.

Method
of cure.

Buboes often appear without any preceeding symptom; sometimes sooner or later. Our fellows are such dablers that there's nothing certain to be learned from them. So soon as they appear I apply Empl: Diachyl of Gum: allowing the fellow to live as usuale and take his Pot of Beer. Their custom is to drink Gin but that makes them drunk and does not answer the intencion. Some ripen of themselves without application. Some are kindly and do well without much trouble. Those of a healthy strong constitution ripen best and such as live well. Some fellows are drunkish every night, and have told me it cost them a Ducate to nurse their pig and make it ready for the knife. When ripe I open with a Lancet, cutting off the edges, dress with dry lint, covering with digestive. If the edges grow hard and callous, rub with Ung.^t mercurial; if proud flesh touch with Caustic: or Vitriol: Rom: if foul at bottom sprinkle priesip.^t rub.^r or Ung.^t Agyptiae; when opened by Caustic, the business is done at once, seldom proud flesh or callous edges, but the men have not the patience for Caust: some are faint and sicke as from bleeding. Others never mind it making no complaint; riding dayly, only lying bye a day or two when near ripe, and some are so large that they cannot walle upright, but crawle on their hands and feet. Some complaine of so much pain as not suffer you to touch it; are even afraid if you look at it, and people of this constitution are always a long time à curing. Paterson of the King's is naturally of a sulkie temper and must have repeated orders from his Corporale before he does his Duty. The constitution of his body is much the same with respect to physick, requiring almost double doses to operate, is now fluxing and has double the quantity of Mercury that others have. I seldom attempt to disperse them. They may happen in other parts of the body as well as in the Groine and Crosfield of Coll: Beake's had one on the os pubis. Attree of Major Jenkinson's in the arm pit, and in another on the fore part of the neck. I would rather undertake the cure of Bubo than that of a clap. So long as they require dressing the men attend dayly for fear of being poxed, and never pretend to cure themselves, but their private receipts for claps are infinite. When the cure is compleated they don't mind physick or any regimen, but return to the old way, and if poxed there- after blame their Surgeon. Some do not heal kindly, continue ouzing from a small orifice, and some have small sinuses of this kind, threatning to be fistulous. Should be laid open with Lancet or Caustic applied, if compress and bandage faile. I have imagined Buboes might be opened by Caustick befor they were quite ripe and

not always
confined to the
groine.

are easier
cured than claps.

not to be
opened till
ripe.

that the/

that the discharge after the Eschar cast off would be sufficient, and by this method shorten the cure, not waiting for suppuration; but then the Gland remains undestroyd having never suppurated; is hard; proves tedious work to the Surg.ⁿ and great pain to the patient; escarotick powders must be applyed, viz: Pulv: Angelic round the root of the Gland, pressing the dressings tight towards the bottom, in order to root it out, and some cut it out so soon as they can get at it. Others waste with Caustic, continuing a course of internal mercurials. Rylie of the King's Troop had one on our march to Germany and promising to ripen, encreasing dayly; at Maestricht we received ammonition bread, and proved purgative at first, being mixed with a large quantity of Rye; he was violently purged and the Bubo disappeared. His dyet was spare, sweating much from the heat of weather and exercise, and never had other complaint.

Venereal Eruptions.

Venereal eruptions on the skin are common amongst us, and I have often been afraid to attempt a cure without salivating from the difficulty represented by Practical Authors, but our men have neither time nor patience for this method and I have often thought of trying some uncommon mercurial preparation for this purpose . The best I know are pill: Mercurial nos^t. taking two morning and evening, desisting if the mouth or gums grow sore, and begin again when that goes off; been often surprised at their good success. Two or three Dozen has done wonders and that without any visible operation, and some have taken three Dozen without the least soreness of the mouth. Mercurial Oyn.^t should be used externally with prudence. I have tryed several mercurial preparations but never found any more effectual than the above. I deflagrated Mercur: p^recip.^t rub.^r *zj* with Brandy three times, finely prepared in a marble mortar and formed into pills ad: *g^r.ij* aut *ij*: are purgative, making a slight sickness at stomach, taking one morning and evening and sometimes raise a slight spitting; one man took twenty two in ten days without any remarkable operation; had many venereal blotches, shankers, aching pains in the bones and did well; was surprised to see so great an alteration from so small a Pill. Fisher of Coll: Beake's - his skin was covered over and of long standing, dry scales etc., livor, et adverso maucles subpectore nigae, pectus adultery labe carere negant . Ovi: Amor: lib. *ij* eleg: c. V.43 etc. I took them in our Dutch Cantonment during the hard frost, with the same good effect. Turpeth mineral: prepared in the same manner answered the same purpose. Our men only find fault with them as being so small and having no violent operation, imagining medicines can have no good effect unless they be rough in their operation. Small doses Calomel has the same effect, continued some time and raising a slight salivation, called a walking sale: the men walk abroad dayly taking care to keep the feet dry, wearing two shirts

Method of cure.

or flannel/

or flannel westcoat; their cloake etc., walking in the sun in order to sweat; all sweat largely in the night from drinking something warm at bedtime and their chief dyet is water gruelle with bead in which they boyle young nettle tops, Elder buds etc., making Spring pottage as in England, with which they wash the mouth frequently. Some require three of four Siruples befor the mouth grow sore, other flux safficiently with half that quantity, and some are always purged, and all attended with the same good effect, which is to be continued till all complaints cease. The skin should be washed dayly with a sponge and soapie water, well rubbed. Warm bathing would be of great service. Abstaining from salt or fat meats. Mamel of Sir James took thirty three pills ~~see~~ gr v: fluxed gently his mouth never sore, and purged dayly. Harding of Capt.ⁿ Gilbert's took upwards of fourty in March and April. Many others were treated in this manner and all succeeded and I have observed fewer relapses after this slow method than from higher salivations; and tho in cold rooms there has not been the least bad consequence, but irregular fellows are not to be trusted in this manner. When the head is scabbed they rub the part too freely with Ung.^t.Mercurial, from seeing its good effects on other parts and sometimes throw themselves into a high salivation, and befor it can be checked the hair is obliged to be taken off, to the great grief of the Trooper. I have also used mer: priecip.^t p.^r Se with the same success.

Nocturnale
pains

Nocturnal pains are seldome alone, something Venereal appearing to the Eye; tho some soldiers magnify complaints of this kind even after a regular salivation in hopes of being discharged, but have been frequently detected as imposters; are to be treated in the above manner, the salivation is their last recourse, which is always in the Hospital and chiefly by unction.

Nodes and
Exostoses.

Method of
cure.

Nodes and Exostoses render the soldier unfit for Duty, cannot bear a boot etc., and as he is likely to be so for a long time, is more proper for the Hospital than his quarters. The common practice is to apply caustic; to the part. A large Eschar is cast off, the bone rasped and chizelled in order to take off all that is affected, and unless you go to the bottom you are dayly plagued with filthy spungie exocrescences. Dress with pledgits in Sp.^t Vin. Mastich etc., covering with digestives. These caustics require much time and give great pain and after all there's much work for the knife. I would therefore prefer the incision at first. Nodes and exostoses remaine after salivation, and should be crushed in the bud. Old Venereals and much emaciated have recovered and able to do Duty from this method being keep'd strickly to a long course of Mercurials and wood drinks; others are walking skeletons for life.

Heskine's/

Heskine's, Coll: Beake's, had a large excrescence on the upper lip which almost obstructed his nostrills, and many large dry scabs cast off; being an old Venereal I treated with mercurials in small Doses rubbing the part with this Oynt. $\frac{1}{4}$ Ungti. Mercurial: $\frac{3}{4}$ Sublim: Conosur $\text{3} \frac{1}{2}$ M. and dissolved dayly.

Imaginary
Venereals.

We have many Imaginary Venereals, and when one of a Troop is fluxed for venereale complaints, if any of his old companions have the least aching pain in their bones from catching cold or scabs on their skin from itch or scurvy, presently reflecting on their passed life conclude themselves poxed and are not satisfied without fluxing. Marriote of the Major's, when confined from a broken leg and lying in the ward nixt the salivating, and many Venereal Patients being in the same room, and often relating their cases, imagined himself poxed and could not be satisfied without a salivation, which he had, tho there was no appearance of any Venereal taint; and some are so intend on fluxing that they are fluxed from imagination only, as was the case of a soldier in the first Reg^{mt} of Guards Dec^r 1743, imagining himself poxed and insisting on a salivation. Upon examination at the Hospital nothing appeared Venereal. Complaints were Scorbutick and Rheumatick, but he would be fluxed and in order to please him was put into the fluxing dress, viz: flannel shirt and drawers and ordered to keep very warm and taste nothing that was cold. As there was no bed for him in the fluxing ward, was told he was to be put under a Mercuriale Course and have a walking sale in a proper ward with all necessary care, begging him to be very cautious as to eating and drinking etc. Crude antimony was given in form of an Elect: directed the mercurial Elect: etc., which he took with great care and pleasure, expecting a fine cure; in a few days he began to spit, imagining his teeth loose and mouth sore, and fluxed a good pint a day and extremely happy 't the thoughts of doing so well, and this salivation was lowered by degrees, by lessing the Dose etc., and never was near the salivating ward.

Imaginary
flux.

Burford of Major Jenkinson's taking pil: pect: nost^r for a Cough, was persuaded by his comrades they were Mercurials. Nixt day began to spit largely, when increased to a great degree, guessed at two pints a day, neither mouth nor gums sore, abstaining from the pills, salivation abated, was faint and weak as from violent purging. When the men have been often in for it they are more cautious in their intrigues.

Scurvy,

Par: 24: Scorbuticke complaints are not so frequent as one would expect, as they are said to be predominant in every English constitution, but rare amongst our Troopers. At first I use Mercurial purgatives, rubbing the spots with Ung^t Mercur: putting them under a course of Athrop: Mineral. Cornet Newton is of a Scorbutick

Method
of cure.

habite; many red spots at the bending of the arms and cannot
 abstaine from scratching. Took Succ: Antiscorbutic: \mathcal{C} chalyb:
 was very regular in Dyet, eating Spring Sallads, watercresses etc.,
 abstaining from high sauces, rubbing the parts \mathcal{R} Ung.^t Pomat: \mathcal{Z}
 Mercur: priescript: alb: \mathcal{Z} i. recovered dayly, drinking whey after-
 wards every morning for some weeks. Cp.^t Marchame had it to the
 most violent degree I ever saw, especially his thighs and forearms
 being covered with large dry hard blotches, itchy and burning hot,
 scaly skin like parchment, and crackled as I cut with my Lancet when
 bleeding; urine high coloured with a thick red sandy sediment, hot
 and scalding, making water often and in small quantity, restless
 and tossing in bed, great oppression at breast; was purged and
 put on a whey and vegetable Dyet, drinking Scorbutick juices.
 R. fol: Nasturt: Aquat: M. \mathcal{U} ij Beccabung: Coch: hort: \mathcal{A} d M: \mathcal{Y}
 rad: raphan: rustic: recent: \mathcal{Z} ij exprime succum s.a.cujus cap:
 coch: \mathcal{U} ij cum Succ: Limon: coch: \mathcal{I} vitriol: mart: gr.x. Vin: Rhenab:
 generos: \mathcal{Z} ij omni mane, vacuo ventriculo et bibat seri Lact: lib:iv:
 dedie. Bathed the parts affected with fomentation of Scorbutick
 plants rubbing with Ung.^t Citrin: lived much on sparrow grass, spinage
 and extremely regular in Dyet, recovered dayly, and was thought a
 great cure; he had been Scorbutick fourteen years. After the juices
 he drunk Lymington well water in Warwickshire, a strong purgative
 water. The Decoction of Quicksilver is much esteemed by some and
 is thus made: \mathcal{R} Hydrargyr: depurat: \mathcal{Z} iv aq: fontan: lib: iv. coq.^r
 ad medias. The quicksilver never loses weight nor changes colour and
 I have fluxed with it after being several times used for this purpose.
 Some Gentlemen keep two or three pounds of it in their horse trough,
 and the water is reckoned good to kill and destroye worms. A Gentle-
 man afflicted with the Scurvy and having almost los'd the use of his
 limbs, taken many medicines and drunk mineral waters to no purpose;
 observing his farcy horses recover on being soyled with Fetches,
 imagined their juice would have the same effect on himself, and took
 it without any success, making him very sicke at stomach. At last
 followed an old Woman's advise taking two spoonfulls of juice of water
 Parsnips every morning in warme milke, and recovered dayly, continued
 well many years. When Scorbuticke juices become desagreable to the
 stomach (for few can bear them a long time) I then substitute Aq:
 Benedict: and pil: mercurial nost.^r The Scorbutick Whey of Lond:
 Dispensary 1747, is a good medicine as dyet drink.

Ulcers on
the legs.

Par: 25: Ulcers on the legs are difficult to cure especially if of
 long standing. the edges callous etc., and tho they appear to the eye
 a meer triefle yet they are always tedeous and sometimes never cured.

Method
of cure.

A Surgeon gets no credit by them; the men will not keep a proper Regimen. You can hardly persuade them to take a Dose or two physicke, the good effect of which is soon overballanced by the next debauch. They are to be dayly washed with something warm, the callosity pared off, making small incisions round the circumference, in order to make them unite and grow together, sprinkling p^rincip^t in order to bring on a digestion and resemble a fresh wound, and covering with Digestive. The callosity often returns, must be treated as at first, rubbing Ung^t Mercurial. Constitutions are often pockie and pil: Mercurial: Nost^r are of great use. When almost well it's a difficult task to skin them over, and Ung^t Diapomphol with a few grains Mercur: Dulo: is a good healer. When cured they often breake out from the least trifling hurt, and great care should be taken to preserve them from external injuries. The method is folding brown paper into many doubles and wearing it under the stocking. Some beat a lead bullet into a thin plate; others have a plate of tine lynned with soft leather to keep off the pressure of the boot etc. Ulcers of long continuance become natural issues and being suddenly healed or dried up produce bad symptoms viz: headachs, sickness at heart etc., and I have been obliged to make a fresh sore and waite a more favorable opportunity in order to cure them, as was the case of Hans of Cp^t Loyde's troop. Amongst old women a poultice of Bay leaves boyled in milk is an infallible remedy for old ulcers. Q^r M^r Wilcox tryed it, but not succeeding was cured as above. The men ride or walk dayly despising such small sores, and find fault with their Surgⁿ for not curing them; these men when confined to the Hospital are obliged to keep their roome and lye on bed so many hours a day; are soon cured by this method.

Ulcers on
the Sternum.

Ulcers on the sternum and ribs are often attended with carious bones and seldom cured; are often the consequences of small abscesses in these parts. Venereal ulcers of the Urethra are difficult to cure.

and in urethra.

Derwen of Coll: Beake's was six weeks in the Hospital and under a mercurial course all that time, and not the better. On coming to his quarters used an injection of Lap: Medicamentos: which dried the running some measure but did not cure it.

broken shins.

Par: 26: Broken-shins are very common amongst us, from kicks by the horses, falling throw steps of the leather in going to the Hayloft etc. The flesh often stripped from the bone and laid bare some inches, as was the case of Burry of Cp^t Gilbert's; his horse running against a post, the tibia was bare three inches, the fleshy part hanging down being almost ready to drop off. Instances happen dayly both to Troopers and Ban-men. I commonly dress with Bals: Universal: covering with digestive, having first replaced the tore flesh into its naturale

Method
of cure.

situation/

situation; if the neighbouring parts are much bruised, inflamed or painfull, foment and poultice. If the surface of the bone be smooth and no splinter, I suffer the flesh to cover as fast as possible, taking care not to wipe too hard for fear of destroying the growing flesh. In case of a rough surface or splinters I keep open with sponge tent, and waite their casting off. The edges grow hard and dry must be washed with something warm and greasie. The stocking is a good and equal bandage; the leg to be raised up equal with the thigh, which is natural to the men as they sit or lye in their tents. Must never ride or put on a boot. Their comrades think nothing of a broken shin, saying they have had as much at football and cured it with a leafe of tobacco; grudge doing duty for their lame comrades and often oblige him to do his duty befor he is well, but in order to save him I give a certificate unfit for Duty a horse-back directed to his Officer. Instances I could give many, but it's needless. I have been often surpris'd at this success, especially considering our manner of living and often walking abroad. I'm persuaded many Surgeons by their overcare in wiping, probing, etc, often prolong the cure. It's commonly said that a wound on an Englishman's leg is not easely cured, but I don't think them as bad as reported, the many are subject to swelled legs, being full of humours and like their greasie-heeled horses, purge then never so much will always swell.

Bruises.

Method
of cure.

Par: 27: Bruises are common from the horse falling with his rider etc., and so violent that blood is sometimes squeezed from the toes yet nothing broke nor dislocated. The part soon swells, turning black and blew; soon painfull and stiff. The men rub imedeately with Brandy and some use Sp.^t Vin: R. but is so dear here that it is not much in fashion. I use Liniment: Vol: nost.^r soaking brown paper, keeps the part moist and supple, assuaging pain, dispersing the swelling, tho in some cases fomentations and poultices are necessary, and some use brandy and vinegar applyed very hot. Others boyle Cow Dung in milk, slycing and dissolving soape and is an excellent poultice. Brands and water make a good fomentation, and bread and milke the best poultice, tho very simple yet keeps in vogue. Bleeding is usefull, especially if any bruise about the breast, head etc., as in falls from horse-backe, and so customary that on every slight fall or bruise the trooper thinks himself neglected if he is not blooded, many are fond of Irish Slate in Spruce beer, which I never used, but often prescribe Sperm: cet: & Sal: V.C.C. advising to live sparingly on barley broths, drink whey etc. Bruises on the elbow are often troublesome forming into abscesses, in the head require large bleeding are frequent in time of

frost/

frost from falls on the ice when learning to skate or in the fields by falls with trusses of forrage. Black eyes are common from Blows and bruises, the men ask cons: Ros^r and cure themselves, some apply roasted rotten apples; I often foment with warm milk in which elder or Chamomile flowers are boyled. With some a thin slyce of raw veale is much esteemed to draw out the blackness, and much used amongst children. Brown paper soaked in oyle and vinegar much in vogue with some and others esteem fresh urine and scap, and not without good reason. Bruised toes are frequent from horses trampling on them, produce small abscesses and threatning the loss of the nails. Spirituous dressings are of service here, viz: linic: Myah: and al: or Sp.^t Vin Gallic: aut: Juniper. Bruises on the Knee are very troublesome from the many membranes, tendons, Ligaments etc.

Sprains.

Par: 28: Sprains are common as the above, viz: ankles, wrists, fingers etc., continue weake a longwhile. The men are fond of Sp.^t Vin: and ol: tereb: Lint Vol: nost^r answer the purpose with proper bandage. The men have a great regard for strengthening plaister, searchcloths and are never satisfied without them. I have no esteem for them being persuaded these of the shops are too hard a consistence for the heat of the body to dissolve any good quality from them. The French never use them. Brandy or Sp.^t of wine with Bandage and compress being their universal medicine, and it's customary with some of our Surg.^{ns} to make good strengthening plaisters out of the refuse of all others, but their chief use is to wear them six weeks or as long as they stick on, and during that time the part recovers strength. They are universally used by the common people of England and every private family has its own favorite searchcloth, and are applyed to all aching pains, which are commonly called sprains, never distinguishing twixt an inflammatory stich or old sprain, as happened to Gislins of Cp.^t Madan's, His Lieut. applyed his favorite searchcloth to a pleuretick stich which he called a sprain or rench, and keeping it on some days, had almost cost the fellow his life for want of bleeding. Cases of this kind I see dayly. As stiches often proceed from violent exercise, running, leaping, jumping, throwing stones, the dealers in Searchcloths name them sprains and renches, apply their never failing Searchcloths, neglecting bleeding to the irreparable loss of the patient. The part continuing soft and numb, is to be put into warm Grains, or the paunch of a beast newly killed, keeping warm with flannel or fur. Warm soape-suds a good fomentation. Sprained backs are tedious and difficult to cure. Severale young healthie lads were sent to Chelsea as uncurables. All methods tryed in the hospital proving unsuccessfull. Were occasioned by falls from their truss of forrage, lifting heavie weights etc. I'm persuaded many sprains pass for Dislocations amongst the

English Bonesetters and that they put in my Bones which were never out. Apply their infallible Searchcloth, and obtaine great reputation by the person walking abroad in a few days. Some Troopers come to me limping, saying their knee was out, assuring me it has been often so, and put in by a famous Bonesetter in their country. Some I did not deceive, but made a pretended reduction, applying Searchcloth etc., upon the least hurt on the knee, they imagine the kneecap to be out or broke from what they have heard from Bonesetters. It's much disputed amongst Officers whether Brandy or Rum is most preferable in this Case. Common people use Brandy as being cheapest, but Surgeons are indifferent which they take. Opodeldoch much in esteem by the Officers for themselves and horses. Old sprains are always painful in frosty weather. Old Verjuice and Dregs of wine greatly esteemed.

Dislocations.

Par: 29. Dislocations are not so frequent as one would imagine, considering the many accidents to which our men are dayly exposed from falls etc. I'm still convinced had some of the above sprains been seen and examined by English Bonesetters, many would have passed for Dislocations. Sometimes bones are reduced by the men pulling etc., as was Q.^r M.^r Hudson's elbow, both were on the floor and his comrade's heel under his armpitt, pulling hard, the bone was heared to go into it's place. The joint swelled, was painfull; being rubbed with Ung.^t Vol: nost.^r and proper bandage, did well. Cornet Ramsden catching a cricket ball, dislocated the first joint of the little finger, was reduced, bandaged etc. Mecke of Cp.^t Gilbert's falling downstairs dislocated the left Humerus, the head of the bone thrust into the armpit, being fat and fleshy I expected it would be a hard taske to reduce it, but was easie; by taking common broome sticke, wrapping a napking round the middle part pretty thicke, and put under the arm in order to raise the head of the bone, one man pulling the arm and two lifting the sticke at the same time and pressing the Scapula downwards was reduced in an instant, making a noise as it went into it's place. The Bandage applyed only to keep the arm from moving; he was drunk and scarcely complained of pain.

Fractures.
of the
Os Ischium.

Par: 30: Fractures happen rarely the one would expect them dayly from falls, kicks etc. Ward of Cpt.ⁿ Marcham's fell out of the hayloft and fractured the left Os Ischium about the middle, was put to bed in the most naturale situation, the part being covered with thicke muscles no reduction could be made, only applying Empl: Defensiv: ordering him to lye quiet, but could not be persuaded to keep long enough in bed, getting up too soon continued lame, that thigh being longer than the other, and in walking is obliged to take hold of the wasteband of his breeches

in order/

of the leg.

in order to pull it upwards, proving unfit for service was recommended to Chelsea. Peckman of Cp.^t Gilbert's broke the left leg near the ankle, both bones transversely, by his horse falling with him; was easily reduced and common bandage applyed, and did well: the ankle and instep being much bruised were fomented and rubbed with lint: Vol: nost^r but always remained thick and stiff; could never put on a boot. N.B. two days befor he broke his leg, a young puppy about six months old, at my lodgings, broke its thigh about the middle, transversely: the callus was fairly formed in ten days time, and the bones adhered, and that without any external application or bandage, the dayly in motion. The ribs are often broke from bruises, kicks etc., and often do well without any formal reduction and happened to Moor of Sir James's, and Maddoxe's Wife of Cp.^t Loyd's. Cornet Frankland broke his collar bone which I reduced without informing him of the fracture, applyed the common bandage, he went abroad dayly and only wore the Bandage ten days, because it hurt him under the armpits, nor was the bump larger than I have observed it after wearing the Bandage six weeks. Had he been informed of this fracture he would surely be blooded, gone to bed and keeped his Chamber some days. This bone is easely broke and as easely reduced, yet there's no credite got by it, for it's not easely kept in its place and the Surgⁿ is blamed for not setting it well. The bandage seldom presses on the part, but so much under the armpits, and becomes uneasie to the patient. I wish a proper screw could be contrived for this purpose.

of the ribs.

of the Collar Bone.

Compound fractures.

Simple fractures are kept in our Barracks, the men not inclining to go to the hospital, but compound fractures, being more difficult of cure and requiring much time are sent to the Hospital. Castleton of Cp.^t Shipman's fractured his right leg by a fall from his horse, both bones transversely and near the upper extremitie, there was a large wound and two large splinters from the Tibia, was carried to the Hospital, an extension was made in order to reduce the bones, and required much force as the bones rode over each other; their extremities very unequal, were dressed dry covering with digestive; applying the 18 tailed bandage, blooded and ordered spare Dyet; as some splinters were loose the wound was kept open some time as in Broken Shins. Some days after reduction he had constant reachings to vomite, scarcely eating anything, and tho of a gross habite of body, never had the least flux of humours towards the wound, which were either revulsed by vomitings, or prevented by abstaining from victuals. He was three months in bed, this leg always shorter than the other, so was discharged as unfit for Duty June 1744. It was much the same case with Harrobt of Major Jenkinson's breaking his left leg near the ankle, being very much swelled, was fomented, poulticed etc., no bandage applyed till

the 8th day.

Chilblaines.

Method
of cure.

Par: 31: Chilblaines were common amongst the men from being often wet and catching cold on night Duty etc., are very painfull and troublesome. I order the feet to be bathed in warm water or with some emollient fomentation, applying the common white bread and milk poultice by which all complaints are often removed, tho sometimes they breake and run, become ugly sores, and are treated as wounds or ulcers. The men rub with ol: tereb: so soon as they perceive them. Tho looked upon as trifles yet are frequently of dangerous consequence and ought not to be neglected. Reid of Cp: Marchan's had them to a violent degree on his left foot from heel to toe, being drunk and falling a sleep in the Stable, and sleeping some hours, his feet being wet, when awaked found them chill and cold, and hardly able to walke. I found large blisters containing a sharp water and black at bottom and obliged to scarify deep befor there appeared any florid blood. Using a warm fomentation and dressing with ol: tereb: etc; had much ado to prevent a mortification, ordered the Barke internally, and tho he recovered this, yet he lost the use of that ankle, the leg wasted, the toes numb and useless could not be moved, but imagining to stirr them made frequent attempts in vaine, and severale methods were tryed to restore the parts but all to no purpose so was discharged.

Boyles.

Method
of cure

Par: 32: Boyles happen dayly on all parts of the body. If they tend to suppuration apply the bread and milk poultice or Empl: Diachyl: of Gum: then open with the Lancet, deterge with priocip: and heal etc. They are often about the backside and render a Trooper useless a long time, are painfull and tedious in coming to suppuration being deep seated. I seldom waite for suppuration but upon first seeing them plunge my Lancet into them, making a large incision, and suffering them to bleed freely, and voide a large quantity of black blood, thick and clotted, dress with priocipt. and digestive and so shorten the cure. Some are attended with troublesome sinuses, are to be treated as occasion requires, are common on the feet and toes being pinched by too tight boots and frequently where a corn has been. Are often in the gums and cured by scarification, washing with warm water and vinegar or Brandy. If on the face and much exposed to cold as in Camp, sometimes threaten a mortification, should be scarified, kept warm, dressing with warm Digestive etc. Often in the ears attended with deafness and throbbing pain into which I introduce roasted Onions with fresh butter and when they breake and discharge, all complaints cease. They are said to do good to children when they heal kindly and it's observed they are more healthie and sprightly afterwards.

Fistula in ano.

Fustula in Ano was rare, tho it's said to be a common distemper amongst

horsemen/

horsemen we had only one. Viz: Vickers of Sir James's an old Venereal; was treated and cured as such.

Piles.

Piles are troublesome and render a horseman useless, if they appear turgid and large outwardly apply two or three leeches to the part, keeping the body open with this Electuary. \mathcal{R} Elect. Lenitiv: \mathcal{Z} flor: Sulphur: $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{ij}$ Diagrid $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{i}$ Syr: de Rhann: \mathcal{C} .s. utf Elect: cap: M.R.M. bis in die vel Mann: op.^t \mathcal{Z} Elect Lenitiv: $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{ij}$ Lact: Sulphur: $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{ij}$ ut Supra sumend. Sometimes they are so much swelled and hard outwardly as to threaten a Gangrene should then be cut off.

Worms.

Par: 33: Troopers are seldom suspected of having worms, yet I have seen them pass upwards and downwards, dead and alive, chiefly of the earth kind, without any preceeding symptom to foretell them. Our Sutler's Servant brought up red worms of the earth kind a quarter of a yard in length and alive, but never had any complaints indicating worms. Stubbs of Sir James's often sick at stomach with frequent reachings to vomite, voracious appetite; suspecting worms I ordered a vomite, which operating briskly brought up many small short white worms alive; he was lately fluxed for an obstinate itch and some venereal complaints, and briskly purged afterwards, and one would have thought the best remedy for this disorder. In sickness at stomach I commonly vomite, and worms are sometimes brought up, tho I could not have ventured to prognosticate them. Some pass downwards from a common purge Jalap: and has been highly commended as an excellent worm powder. Some crawl upwards when the person is asleep, without any medicine, and many pass downwards imperceptibly. Succ: Marrib: alb: is esteemed by some a Specifick. They are suspected in horses when they do not thrive and have a voracious appetite, looking often towards their flanks, which they often pinch and bite, tearing their body cloaths. Are put on a course Athiop: Mineral: or Crocus Metallor: Sabine or Box cut small amongst their oats is much esteemed, or the hairs of his Mane or taile cut small. If worms are voided during the course of any medicine, it's always looked upon as a good Vermefuge.

Cholicks.

Par: 34: Cholicks with reachings to vomite are generally relieved by drinking warm water and washing the Stomach giving opiates afterwards in large Dose, Viz: Op: pur: ad $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{r}}$ \mathcal{ij} . or Laud: Liquid. ad $\mathcal{S}^{\mathcal{r}}$ \mathcal{L} : which procures a sound sleep and some hours rest; for fear the same complaints return I order mixtur: Antiemetic: nost^r tho the Patient seem to be in danger of present death, yet so soon as the opiate takes effect, all complaints cease; this disease greatly alarms the Bystanders, attacking suddenly, and often attended with severe convulsions, ravings, beating the Breasts, grinding the teeth, extremities cold, clammy sweats etc: next day complaine of soreness at breast and bowells, and gentle purge of Rhab: with thin mutton broth or Rye Gruelle, compleat the

Method of cure.

cure/

Causes.

cure, fomenting the parts, all nourishment to be taken in small quantity for some time, least it provoke vomiting. Cholicks are often occasioned from drinking too freely of Cyder, sewer milk, small sharp wines, or bad Beer of which are dayly instances on marching. When Gouty people have Cholickie complaints and probably proceed from good living, I order *Enema com: nost^r* and warm purgatives tinct: *Sav^r* and *Elixir. Salut.* Complaints of this kind are common about the end of Summer and beginning of harvest, from eating unripe fruits, Grapes, old Cucumber, Nutts etc, of fat luscious eels taken out of slymie ditches, or fat wyld Ducks, or fresh fat pork when in too large quantities, as our men do frequently after long marches and fastings. Martine of Sir James's dayly subject to complaints of this kind, often vomited without relief, but always eased by drinking warm water. Lately drunk a large quantity and vomiting briskly, brought up a bag about the size of a pullets egg, resembling a hard boyled egg, and broke in coming up. It contained a green coloured stuff, bitter as Gall; he imagined it was his Gallbladder and was much alarmed. I put it into warm water, was of a thicke membranous substance, and seperated into sloughs like the white of an egg when hard boyled; some part was yellow resembling the yolke of an egg, and at one end was the appearance of a stalke as if it had grown to the coates of the Stomach. There were two small bags of the same form and substance, containing a green coloured liquor. As I supposed some others might be in the stomach, I ordered a strong vomite, which operated well, but brought up nothing. His dyet was always the same as his comrades. Some days thereafter Gould of the same troop brought up a bag of the same nature. Whitaker of Cptⁿ Gilbert's had often cholickie complaints with sickness at stomach, and often violent vomitings, brought up a white hard substance four inches long, so thicke that it could scarcely pass the Gullet; there were many others of the same sort, but Small, he lives mostly on milk, which I suppose grudled on the stomach and might lye there some time. His Father lived in the same manner and was often subject to the same complaints, at last was choaked in vomiting up a substance of this kind, which was so large that it could not pass the Gullet. I have frequently observed substances of this kind amongst country people, who live chiefly on milk.

Burns and Scalds.

Par: 35: Burns and scalds are rare amongst us, and there have been only triffling accidents of this kind from Gun Powder. I cut the blister rubbing with *Lint: Vol: nost^r* and heal with *cerat: e lap: Calaminar: oyle* and Brandy is the common remedy amongst the men, and an exceeding good medicine, and much better than Spirite only, for without the oyle the dressings are not easely removed.

Par: 36:/

Whitelowes.

Par: 36: Whitelowes are common amongst the men and servants from being pricked by thorns, thistles and in making up trusses of forrage, and are extremely painfull and vexing, and are mocked by their comrades for complaining so much for a sore finger. Are poulticed with Bread and milke; laid open; discharge a sharp matter, or bloody Ichor, rarely good pus. Dressed with Bals: Tereb: etc. Are very common about the latter end of the Campⁿ. I often open them befor there's any appearance of suppuration and by this method much paine and time are saved. St. Anthonie's fire is treated much after the same manner. I never saw it so bad as described by Authors.

Officers more healthie abroad than at home.

Par: 37: Our Officers were more healthie abroad than at home and such as were at great pains to take dayly exercise a horsebacke, or walk an hour or two every forenoon, now scarcely take either yet enjoy perfect health. Sickness was scarcely known amongst them during our stay in Garrison at Ghent. Major Jenkinson used to bleed every six weeks or two months when in England, being subject to inflammation of the lungs, but now two or three times a year is sufficient. Some Valetudinarians who could not live in London are in good health here. This proceeds from a lighter dyet; in England solid meats are most common; here a light soupe is always the first dish. In place of malt liquor, wine and water is drunk. Nor are dressed suppers much in fashion; nor any excess of drinking at taverns, it being customary to retire to each others private Lodgings, and pass the evening in a sober manner; here are no country rambles. Light French wines are drunk dayly instead of Strong Port. Playes and other entertainments are never so late as in London. The Gentlemen keep themselves warmer than at home; some from prudence in preserving health, others from the custome of the Country. Here is no coale smoake, nor strong malt liquor, and no night ridings, and I never knew our horses more healthie. Very few are greased, which is imputed to feeding with less hay being only sixteen pounds in 24 hours, riding in the dry streets, and being more under the eye of the Officers. Nor are any colded tho our stables in Ghent were all boards and so open that we could not use such in England. When quartered at Northampton our horses are dayly walked in the dry market place, and watered in the house when wet weather. So their legs are always dry and were always more free from Grease than the neighbouring quarters where the roads are dirty and wet. Some horses had the canker in their mouths, viz: many small ulcers about the root of the tongue and inside of the mouth, which easely cured by touching the sores with Sharpwater viz: water and vinegar with allum and Vitriol.

Horses more healthie than at home.

Method of cure for the canker in horses mouths.

Are occasioned/

Are occasioned from feeding with a particular sort of rough hay. The Flanders coach horses are remarkably fat and in fine order and seldom eat above eight pounds of hay in 24 hours; are mostly fed on chapped wheat straw mixed with Brand and oats, always soaked in water and often fed. I have heard some Gentlemen curious in horses say that a necessary house near the stable was dangerous for horses, that the smell of it would break their wind, but here it's customary to have them in the corner of the stable, and it's rare to see a broken winded horse. After frost we commonly bleed our horses, especially the fattest. We do the same in hot weather, and when the stables are warm and much crowded as we were at Brussels where some dyed suddenly for want of this precaution.

Slight Rheumatick Complaints.

Par: 38: We marched from Brussels April 20th 1743 O.S. to Louvaine, the morning rainy and cold. Some sick men were carried on waggons, and had slight Rheumatick Complaints that evening. Had a gentle opiate, drinking something warm. Those with Buboes suffered much from the jolting of the waggons on the pavement. Our men had no beds, were obliged to lay on the straw in open rooms, covering themselves with their cloakes. The sicke hired Lodgings. All were contented and in high spirits at this new way of life and pleased with seeing a fine country.

Sore eyes.

Nixt day we marched to Tirlemont, the day warm and dry. Many had inflamed eyes and as we halted some days were blooded, purged etc; bathing with warm milk in which Chamomile or Elder Flowers are boyled. I have no great dependence on the common eye waters. Our Farriers deale much in them, are chiefly made of white Vitriol, and are too sharp, smarting and making pain. When the eye lashes are excoriated Ung^t. Tuliq or Bals: Lucatell heals them. This Lint^a: was sometime ago in great vogue at London and sold by the Apothecary at half a Guinea. $\frac{2}{3}$ Lap: calamin^r. Fat: pp^t. \bar{a} $\frac{3}{4}$ s. Ol: Viperar: $\frac{3}{4}$ M. It's a custom with some old travellers and sportsmen, when their eyes are hot and smarting, to wash with warm water and a little Brandy. Some had slight Pleuretick fevers and treated as in page ... We were eighteen days on our march to Hochest where we encamped May 31st. N.S. on the Banks of the Mayne. During the march the weather was very dry and warm, roads dusty. Men and horse stood the march better than could be expected; only three men were so bad as to be left at the Hospital at Daren; were inflammatory fevers. The chief complaints were feverish, but as our dyet was spare, a gentle sweat promoted by the heat and exercise, and the body open from Ammonition bread, there was no great occasion for bleeding. Small Rhenish wine and water

Feverish complaints.

with/

with Sal: Brunel: was drunk freely, with an opiate h.s. if we halted next day. A day's rest was the best medicine, and the opiate the best cordiale, procuring a good night's rest, enabled them for the next day's fatigue. I used Opium freely and from seeing it's good effects, became a favorite medicine.

Swelled legs.

Swelled legs were common from hanging so long a horseback and walking in boots afterwards; were rubbed with Ung.^t Vol: Most.^r ordering the boots to be put off so soon as possible; a halting day was of the greatest service in this case, and lying down at full length. None of the Officers were sicke, but their faces were red and hot, the skin peeling off; uncocking the hat would have proved a good preservative but was unmilitary. They rubbed with Pomatum or creame, or dropped their wax candle into oyle made a good Liniment. We were quartered in villages near the roads, there was a general rendezvouse for the whole Regm.^t on our next day's march, where I heard all complaints and dispensed medicines. The men laye in Barns, haylofts etc. Officers set up their tent beds, or laid their bedding on clean Ryestrawe and slept sound; were their own Cookes. Nixt Nov.^r we marched the same route back to winter quarters in Brussells. The men remarkably healthie, only one was so bad of a fever as to be left at the Hospital at Duren. Swelled legs and feverish complaints were not so common, the weather cool and days short; gave the men more time to rest and pull off their boots. Horses stood the march well and recovered flesh, their legs swelled much at night and many were greased, all were blooded, some rowelled, legs kepted dry and much strawe used as litter to tempt them to lye down. Sal: Brunel: and flor: Sulphur: $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. was given each horse in his oates once a day for a weeke. Some gave croc: mettall: or Arthrop Mineral: one ounce per day, pissing drinks were much used, some gave Crude Antimony and flowers of Brimstone $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij in \bar{a} mash of Brands and continued a week. This scoures and cleans the body. Others give Markams Balls, and this is said to be the Originale. \bar{A} Sem: Cumin: Anis: fienugues: Pulv: Diapent: Helen: Liquint: flor: Sulphur: Turmeric: $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ij Malt: lb: fs: ol: Com: \bar{c} . s. ut. f. inassa etc. Cracked heels are dressed by the Farriers with an Cynt. of Verdegrease, and appear to be too sharp rather fretting than healing. I use Basilicon with a small portion of Ung.^t Agyptiae: and is then digestive, cleaning and healing; the parts to be washed with greasie dishwashes, or warm stale urine, or allus water with salt, or white vitriol and salt. The best farriers are of opinion that horses should not be purged or rowelled till they have recovered their flesh. It's common to purge them. which some years ago was looked upon as the last remedy, and seldom practised till all other methods failed. My horses had

Faces sun burnt.

no medicines/

no medicines, nor were they blooded, stood in a cool stable, had daily exercise and recovered well - were always treated in the same manner after each Campaign. In long marches we have two halting days a weeke, which is of great service to the sicklie men.

Deseases in Camp.

Par: 39: All encamped May 31st N.S. 1743 on the banks on the Mayne. Had much fatigue from pitching tents, driving picketts, cleaning the ground etc; the day very dry and warm. Three men were so bad of Pleuretick fevers as to be sent to the hospital. Sore eyes were very frequent, the ground dry and sandy; hot winds and warm weather promoted this distemper. Warm milk was not so easely had in Camp as on our march, but warm pot liquor was substituted in its place and proved an excellent fomentation, viz: the liquor in which the men boyle their fresh meat with green herbs and roots, and became an universal.

sore eyes.

swelled legs.

Many had swelled legs; were fomented with pot liquor and treated as above; some parts were poulticed with crumbs of ammonition bread soaked in pot liquor; were suppurated opened and digested etc.

sore lips.

Many have sore lips, blistered and chapped; soon cured with Bals: Lucatell; if in the mouth are washed with allum water, or touched with Mel: Rosar: acidulated with Sp.^t Vitriol.

sore feet.

Many had sore feet from being excoriated twixt the toes, from sand and sweating; are to wash and keep clean; dress with Cerat: e lap: Calamin.^x When the foot have long marches they wash their feet in urine.

Feverish disorders.

Feverish disorders soon appeared, always attended with Vertigo and inclination to vomite, and slight Rheumatick complaints were cured by plentefull bleeding and vomiting, and blisters were often necessary befor the headach could be removed. Great drought was the worse complaint for which they drunk freely of Rhenish wine and water with Sal: Brunel: All were sicke and faint from being so much exposed to the heat of the sun. (The sun when it appeareth, declaring at its rising a mervalous instrument, the work of the most high; at noon it parcheth the country, and who can abide the burning heat thereof- breathing out fiery vapours, and sending forth bright beams, it dimmeth the eyes- nor can any one hide himself from its heat. Ecclesiasticks: Chap: 43).

Air of the tents changeable.

The air of the tent is saffocating, should therefore be covered on the outside and opened at bottom in order to let in fresh air or boughs of trees stuck round to keep off the sun, and by this means some recovered without medicines. One can scarcely believe how desagreadly hot a soldier's tent is in a warm day. I have much ado to bear it

whilst/

whilst I ask a sicke man how he does, being almost ready to faint. They are changeable from heat to cold to a surprising degree, the perspiration is sometimes greatly promoted and then suddenly checked; the weather glass varying 30 to 40 degrees in one day, and we suffer more from the sudden change of weather than from reale cold.

but now of turbide elements the sport,
from clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
and dry to moist, with inward-eating change
our drooping days are dwingled down to nought. Thomp: Spring: V 331.

Our tents are excessive hot all day but cool at night, especially the mens tents, being only single canvas, so that Sudorificke medicines taken at bedtime seldom answer expectation, rather create a burning heat, but sweat plentefully all day if they drink their wine and water warm. Should be strucke often and cleaned at bottom, otherwise grass or corne spring up and make it damp, and the straw should be often changed, otherwise vermine is bred in abundance; it should always be burnt and not used as litter to the horses. Many men were bite by Pismires and other insects, face and hands much swelled, eyes almost shut up, and many red spots like flea bites, itchy and cannot forbear scratching, all complaints ceased upon rubbing with Lint: Comm: Nost.^x and some men tho in the same tent were never bite.

Rheumatick
complaints.

Rheumatick complaints were common and occasioned from catching cold by lying on the damp ground, or night dews, the men having little covering in the night time, tho much better provided than the foot on account of their cloakes, boots etc. In pitching tents Officers commonly assist their servants, in order to give them more time to take care of their horses, and have a particular pleasure in this kind of worke, and worke hard in dressing the ground etc. You can scarcely imagine how soon one is sweated violently, whilst confined to the inside of a tent in supporting the poles, till the tent be fixed; are soon tyred of this worke and from the fatigue of the preceeding march, naturally take to rest, and inadvertently sleep in the cool air, from hence proceed many camp deseases. The men sleeping on the cold ground for want of straw, and exposed to the injuries of the weather, and when warm at worke drink sower milke, bad beer, sower wine, or bad water.

We decamped late at night and had two long days march to Aschafenburg, without pitching tents; the weather very warm, roads dry and sandy. Sore eyes, swelled legs were universal and here we had much fatigue from Camp duty, Out-parties etc., being in sight of our Enemy, only

the Mayne/

the Mayne betwixt us. We were badly provided with provision, either for man or horse, yet the men continued heartie and well, rather more healthie than usuale; there seemed to be a cessation of sickness. Lucky for us the weather continued dry. We talked so much of decamping every day, that for six nights I did not put off my cloaths, nor boots; lay on the ground and happy if I could get a little straw in a soldier's tent, and very few Officers pitched their tents.

Ammonition bread was our chief food, of which we were sometimes disappointed by the Enemies Hussars surprising the bread waggons. Our Maroders had plundered and freighted the country people, that no provision was brought to Camp. We were almost starving. Gin became a greater favorite than ever, was mixed with poor-sower Rhenish wine plundered from the neighbouring villages. Here we continued to the 26th N.S. and lay on our arms that night. It was remarkable to see old Lord Stair's every day a horseback and undergo so much fatigue with great chearfulness; the soldiers had a particular pleasure to see him and placed their confidence in him.

Gunshot
wounds.

June 27th N.S. 1743. marched at breake of day and engaged the French that morning near the village of Dettengham. It's impossible to describe the variety of wounds from Cannon Shot, small arms, swords and Bayonets. My first intention in dressing wounds was to stop bleeding, which I did by stiching the vessells, dry dressings, bandage, etc. Having no assistant avoided amputations as much as possible, the necessity obliged me in some cases. Maj^r Jonston of the horse Guards received a Cannon Shot on the left ankle, the bones smashed to pieces and the foot hanging by the great tendon, the large arterie bleeding at full streame. I stiched the artery, cut off the ankle, dressing dry with proper bandage etc., leaving the amputation of the leg to a more convenient opportunity. It's surprizing how some people bear pain better than others. This Gentleman never changed his voice or altered his countenance. When I told him you must loose your leg, he answered coolly, that shall be the work of another day. The like accident happened to Gen.^l Campbell at Fontenoye; as I could not get at the blood vessells in order to secure them, was obliged to perform the amputation, and during the operation he asked an exact report of battle from his Aid de Camp. Some Cannon balls cut the bones smooth as if done with a saw, as happened to one of Coll: Beake's men. I had nothing to do but to cut the muscles and stich the artery near the Humerus. He was left in the field and dyed that evening with many of his comrades. Others were miserably shattered into many large splinters, the fleshy parts much tore, and large bleeding. Slight wounds were

dressed/

dressed with Bals: Universal: i.e. Bals: Traumatic: His Royale Highness the Duke of Cumberland was shot thro the calfe of the leg with a small bullet, vid: Randby's treatise on Gunshot Wounds. When the action was over we encamped near to the field of battle. Had violent raine for sixteen hours, and few tents pitched, many having lost their tent poles, tent pins etc., and no straw, were obliged to lye on the wet ground; many men were wet to the skine especially such as were on duty. We had no provision; some men had not broke bread these eight and forty hours. The wounded were left in the field that night, excepting a few taken by the Enemy. We were like the Roman army commanded by Fabius in Campania, when defeated by the Samnites, vis: in the most unhappy and deplorable condition imaginable, without provisions for the troops, remedies for the sicke and wounded, or any means for reposing themselves, of which they were so much in want. The night passed amidst the Groans of the dying, and the complaints of those who survived them. Men and horses were greatly fatigued and could bear it no longer. None of our Officers were wounded. Cornet Davis was thrown from his horse, much bruised being draged and trampled, vomiting blood, urine bloody etc., and was blooded. He went to Aix la Chapelle for the benefit of the warm bath and recovered dayly. We had many wounded at Fountenoye and such variety of cases that it's impossible to narrate them.

There were many contusions from Spent Balls, at first sight are small but soon spread, growing black and blew, should be fomented, poulticed, scarified etc. Fomentations of herbs smell too strong in a tent; I therefore use milk and water adding some Brandy. Contusions from cannon balls seldom recover, tho at first they appear to be triefling, yet soon spread upwards and downwards, commonly attended with large Emphysema over the whole body, as happened to Campbell of Cpt.ⁿ Gilbert's from a bruise on the outside of the right knee; face and body greatly swelled; his very eyes were shut up, and this was the case with many. Gunshot wounds should be kept open a long time, in order to give passage to extraneous bodies, and when seemingly healed often breake out again from part of the cloaths being forced in with the bullet and not extracted.

Drought is the most universal complaint from all the wounded, and Surgeons would do better in filling their Chests with proper liquors for this purpose, than stuffing them with Apothecaries Drugs; Shrub and water answer this intention. During the cure the body is to be kept open by proper dyet.

Our Cuirasses saved many lives at Fontenoye; during the action both

body and mind are violently agitated, and require some time to settle; here rest is to be indulged, and large bleedings are necessary. Many are deeply concerned for the loss of the day; are morose and melancholy, require cheerfull company and a Glass of wine, or to be employed in some new enterprise. Cort: Peruvian: was much used, especially where the suppuration was large and attended with fever.

a remarkable
Gunshot wound.

Gunshot wounds from being small at first grow dayly larger from a large suppuration of the bruised parts, and are tedious of curing; they are not only confined to the day of battle; are frequent from accidental shots. Prichard of Cp.^t Marcham's was shot by a Dutch Soldier in the streets of Brussells, the ball entering about the middle of the Penis, took off one testicle and bruised the other so much as to render it useless, entered the innerside of the right thigh, passed thro and made its exit near the anus. There was no great haemorrhage. The testicles were taken out as in Castration; the Penis cut off about an inch from its root, stitching a small artery; dressed dry covering with digestive, blooded, clystered, drinking Tamarind Ptisane, the parts constantly fomented; there was soon a good digestion. The wound healed surprisingly well from this simple method and was thought a remarkable cure. Was naturally healthie and thin habite of body; bearing this misfortune with great patience; his beard never grew afterwards, only a few hairs on the upper lip and round the point of his chin, but not near so strong as formerly; his cheeks are perfectly smooth. Nixt summer did Duty in the field tho not near so strong and heartie as formerly; used to say he was not half the man and never had the least inclination to Venery. He grow dayly more effeminate and of a peevish temper, would cry like a child on the smallest affront and could not bear the least joacke from any of his comrades; was so troublesome in making frivolous complaints that it was necessary to discharge him. (He afterwards enlisted into General Honeywood's Dragoons and was soon discharged for the same reason. Was afterwards in Montague's and turned out for the same reason).

Gunshot
wounds in
horses.

After the action we had many swelled knees, inflamed and painfull from being squeezed in the ranks during the action, and swelled legs were common from so much duty a horseback. The wounded horses would not forsake their Reg.^{mts} tho they had lost their Riders, and followed so long as they could walk, and some had only three legs to stand on. Our Farriers were strangers to Gunshot wounds and I treated some wounded horses much in the same manner as I did the men, viz: extracting the bullet, digesting etc. The wounded are often neglected as to

dayly/

daily dressings, especially after a general action. Corp.¹¹ Orford of Sir James's was not dressed for ten days after I amputated his forearm, tho he was sent from camp to the Hospital, The part stunk abominably, the dressings were almost rotted, a large discharge of sharp stinking matter, and a long bare stump; but did well with proper care. He often imagined he wanted to stir the fingers of that hand, and in the night time would often start as if something pricked them. It's the same with toes after the amputation of the leg; they even complain of their corns aching. The Corp.¹¹ fainted at the beginning of the operation and did not know that he had lost his arm till he observed the dressings.

Diseases after
the Battle.

The day after the battle of Dettengham we encamped twixt Hanau and Francfort on the Banks of the Mayne, and were well supplied with all sorts of provision, but no straw the first night. Many men complained of grieps and purging, saying they got cold the night of the battle; as they have frequent reachings to vomite I order a Dose Ipecacoan and op: h.s. and a Dose Rhabarb with Nutmeg next morning, repeating the opiate, and continuing this method three or four days, completing the cure with Diacord $\frac{3}{4}$ in Burnt Cin every night at bedtime. This was the most common distemper in our hospital and treated much in the same manner. If the disease continued some time the stools grew bloody attended with all the complaints of the Bloody-Flux. I then ordered Vit.^r Cerat: Antimon: gr. vi. Ther: Androm: gr. s. ut. f. pil: mane Sumend: et pil: op: h.s. this being continued some days. Many recovered in Camp tho reduced to great weakness. (Our Allies knew nothing of this medicine so treated with small Doses Ipecacoan: and Rhabarb, and some of our Surgeons do the same, never making tryale of Vit. Cerat: Antimon: and probably the good success from it may be in great measure owing to my persisting in its use). This increased so much by the middle of July that five or six of a troop were ill at one time, the weather being dry favored their recovery. By the middle of August it was so common that I could not keep a list of the mens names and cases; the Vit.^r Cerat: Antimon: was the universal medicine and never failed to stop the bleeding; excepting two cases, and Diacord in Burnt Cin seldom failed of removing the grieps. The grieps were always in the lower belly, twixt the Naval and Os Pubis; the sick man commonly covering the part with his hand as he told his complaints. (When the tenesmus is troublesome I have used clysters of burnt Clarét with Theria: Androm: and that with good success, especially where the parts are weakened by the long continuance of the Disease, and the patient complaining when he stands upright, that he perceives his bowells, as it were, bearing downwards. They are seldom used amongst the men, having a foolish aversion to them).

As the complaints were in the lower belly there was no occasion for vomits; there was seldom any fever and bleeding was never used in Camp; but in the Hospital many recovering, fevered and dye. Here our hospital was in great disorder as their baggage was not yet arrived from Flanders; the sick lying on straw only in Barns, Stables, Outhouses etc. There was commonly a Dunghill before the Door where all their Pots; Bedpans etc., were emptied, and stinke abominably in warm weather, and great swarms of vermine are daily produced; those Dunghills are lower situated than the street, and when raine falls the common channel empties itself into these Dunghills, carrying much filth along with it, and after raine the stench was almost insufferable.

French Hospital.

The day after the battle I was sent to the French camp in order to visit the wounded of our Army. Their Surgeons went round the hospital carrying a tub of Brandy and Syringes with which they washed the wounds, dressing with dry lint dipt in brandy and covering with digestive. Such of their wounded as could be transported and require time to recover, were sent to the nearest French towns. The wounded lay on straw or hay in houses, churches, barns etc. Our men say the French bleed often and cut much.

Hanoverian Hospital.

The Hanoverians had their hospital baggage in the field. Their hospital was soon put in good order; their men in good houses lie on palliases stuffed with straw, have good coverings; their dressings are very neat of drawn lint; wounds cleaned with fine sponge, soaked in warm water and brandy, use the caustic on the first appearance of proud flesh; their common Digestive is Lint Arcies with oil: Over: Their hospital medicines are carried on a large waggon divided into many different partitions, and opening at many places; any particular medicine may be easily got at, the whole easily packed and unpacked. One of their Physicians visits the kitchen daily and examines the provision. Their Regimental Surgeons charge what medicines they use and are payed by the publick; use many chemical preparations and great variety of Specices. The Dutch seldom use precipitate in dressing wounds, thinking it too corrosive. Their's is seldom good, being much adulterated with Minium and remains unactive like red lead; Mel Rosar: their chief detergent; terob: cum vitello ovi solut: their common digestive, fomenting chiefly with red wine. When in Garrison often agree with the town hospital to take care of their men and provide dyet and medicine for twelve

Dutch Hospital.

Flux and fevers.

Fevers and fluxes were almost universal, and thought infectious, few Apothecaries or their Mates escaping one or other of those diseases and many dyed; the Nurses dyed so fast that private soldiers were

obliged/

obliged to nurse their comrades. We suffered more from this sickness than from the day of the battle. It put me in mind of the plague in the Roman and Carthaginian Army at the Siege of Syracuse; viz: at first the distemper was moderate, and occasioned only by the bad air and season, afterwards communication with the sicke, and even the care taken of them spread the contagion, from whence it happened that some, neglected and abandoned, dyed thro malignity of the Disease; others received help that became fatale to all that approached them, so that the eyes were continually strucke with the sad sight of death, and of the funerals that followed it, and the ears heard nothing night and day but the groans of the dying and of those who lamented them. I attended the hospital dayly yet never had the least complaint. When I suspected a beginning mortefication of the Bowells, or observed livid spots on the skine, I ordered extract: Cort: Peruvian: and often succeeded well. Ryce gruelle with Cinnamon was their common drink, and Ryce gruell their chief dyet. Small milk punch was common drink in Camp. Living on mutton broth with Ryce or Barley. Some men eat a pennyworth of Blea Berries (Bill Berries), every morning, and found them of great service in stopping the flux. It was common to all, even to such as did not eat fruite, nor drink beer, nor eat ammonition bread. Some think it occasioned amongst the men from eating their flesh meat too new killed, but we did so long before the Disease appeared. More probable from the bad provision befor the battle and great fatigue and violent raine thereafter. (It was not known amongst the Hessians nor Hanoverians, nor any other troops who were not at the battle, nor were any of the country people siezed with it). Many thought it infectious of which I have no certain proof. It decreased about the end of Augst. only two of the Reg^{mt}. dyed, viz: Q^r. M^r. Barbar; he had it to a violent degree voiding pure foetid blood with many white philsms on his first complaint, never was better of any medicine; of an unwholesome swarthy complexion; thought he got cold a forraging. (He was said to have almost starved himself by a poor dyet three weeks befor. I recommend a good dyet, warm cloathing, and good wine with cheerfull company as the best preservative). Livins of Sir James's was the only private man. Had been sometime in the hospital and under a mercurial course. Upon coming to camp, caught cold, and dyed of this distemper, nor was he in the least relieved by any medicine. Fruite is always blamed as the principale cause of this disorder, especially grapes and Plumbs; yet none were large enough to be gathered when the disorder made its first appearance, and we see it decline when the fruite is plenty. I have known a soldier have the Bloody flux to a great degree, who never tasted fruite from a naturale aversion. Officers eat much more fruite than private men, yet in our German Campⁿ only two of our Officers were ill of this distemper.

There was/

There was but one Dysenterick in Windsor Camp 1740, viz: Hall of Captain Gilbert's. Yet all sorts of summer fruits were eat in great plenty; but we had little or no fatigue, nor night grand guards, the season dry and warm, plenty of straw for the mens tents; the Regm^t. remarkably healthie; some slight feverish complaints, Pleuretick or Rheumaticke, sore throats. Only one man dyed during that Campⁿ. viz: Marriot of the Kings, of the dry belly ach, and thought it proceeded from eating too freely of salt bacon not well boyled, and swallowing many cherrie stones of late. In Campⁿ. 1745, Sept^r. 29th there was neither flux nor Ague in the Regm^t. Tho we had plenty of fruite there was no hard duty.

Bloody Flux
in Campⁿ. 1744.

This Disease appeared in Campⁿ. 1744 about the midle of Augst. the weather at that time wet and rainy, and was preceeded all summer by a slight Diarhea. The above method proved successfull, for none of the Regm^t. dyed. It was peculiar to the soldier, none of the Officers having the least Dysenterick complaint and only one q^r. Master. Nor were any women and children ill of it. We had fruite in abundance, the Plumbs were forbid by publicke order. This flux was more obstinate than in Germany, tho the blood stopt, yet the scouring continued, probably from being so late in the season, and the best medicine was warm cloathing, viz: flannel westcoat nixt the skin and socks on the feet. Diascord was given in burnt brandy, the Gin being not so good as in Germany, and the German Gin seemed more effectuale. Such Regm^t. as came lately from England were more subject to it than those who stood the Campⁿ. last year. (Chomley's Regm^{nt}. had upwards of thirty men ill about the beginning of Sept^r.) We had many private receipts as infallible, but I would rather trust good nursing than family medicines, nor do I think this disorder so dangerous as is commonly reported. People are alarmed at the very name of blood, and when they begin to be faint and weake, which is the consequence of all fluxes, they impute it to the quantity of blood they have lost, tho it may be does not amount to a spoonfull or two. Nor does blood always appear at first, being rather the consequence of violent straining; as violent blowing the nose brings first some drops of blood and then a bleeding. It generally appears first amongst the foot; they have harder duty than the horse and not so well cloathed. Many men attempt curing themselves, by eating hard boyled eggs, old cheeses toasted, boyled milk thickened with eggs, abstaining from liquids of all kinds etc., but soon grow sicke at stomach, complaining of weight and loade, retching to vomite, but bring up nothing, and I have often been obliged to give two or more vomits in order to remove those complaints. I have used Ipecacoon gr. vi. in a Glass of Wine every fourth hour with good success. It occasioned frequent retchings

but seldom/

but seldom vomited. In England the inner pyth of Walnuts, viz: that which divides the Kernel into four parts, is esteemed as infallible in this disorder, if taken in powder or steep'd in Brandy and taken by way of Dram. Mr. Douglas, Surgⁿ to the Welch Fusiliers, gave it to some of his men, without any more effect than a Dram of Rhine Brandy. To the taste it's gently astringent. (The yolke of an egg beaten with a liasp of fine sugar, adding a Glass Brandy, is recommended as an infallible remedy. I often advise it to our men on their recovery, as a nourishing cordiale, taken in the morning befor we march).

Bloody Flux in
Campⁿ 1745

This Disease appeared in Campⁿ 1745 about the midle of May, from catching cold during the preceeding wet weather, and fatigue at the battle of Fountenoye. It was not universal, being confined to such troops only, as had most fatigue. Alarms were so frequent amongst our out-parties, that there was scarce time to pitch tents, or untye cloaks, all lay on the cold ground exposed to the open air, and tho the days were warm the nights were cold. They were not very obstinate; the dry weather afterwards favored their cure. The month of June was more like winter than summer and many relapsed, the weather was so wet and cold that medicines could not be given in Camp. All Dysentericks were sent to the Hospital and if they returned to Camp befor their health was well established, they were sure to relapse and be useless that season. Now fruite is not blamed, there being at this season no such thing, yet some irregularity must be charged to the poor soldier and Gin is blamed; yet I have always observed the drunken soldier the most healthie, but when siezed with sickness often attended with greatest danger. The weather was dry and warm nixt Sept^r and we had no such disorder, tho we had fruite in great plenty, but no great fatigue from Camp Duty. This disease has never been attended with that dangerous fever as in the hospital in Germany. I always imagined that fever proceeded chiefly from the bad air and stinking vapour of that nasty place. Here is the same disorder tho not so frequent; a neat clean hospital, well aired, and not much crowded. Was just the reverse in Germany and that in a violent hot summer. Some Dysentericks had hard swelled bellies, and were more common with the foot than horse; were difficult of cure. Saponaceous and mercurial medicines were prescribed, poultices etc., issues cut in the thighs, few recovered, many dyeing Dropsical. This was not known amongst our Troopers.

Dysentericks
dissected.

Such Dysentericks as were desected, their intestines from the Colon were mortified and remarkably so near the Anus; the bladder ready to mortifie and so tender that it was easely tore to pieces, tho gently handled; the stomach in tollerable good order; the body had a stong putride smell and the Dissector often imagined himself

Campⁿ 1743.

indisposed next day, being sicke at stomach and grumbling pains in his bowells; fearing infection took a Vomite and Dose Rhabarb. A slow fever appeared about the end of Augst in Campⁿ 1743 attended with violent headach, watchfulness, faintness and universal weakness, pulse so lowe that bleeding did not seem proper. A constant drought. All drunk freely of Rhenish wine and water and found great benefite from the Op: Pill: when given in large quantities: viz: ad. gr. ss. op: pur: Blisters behind the ears were of great service. Decoct: Serpentar; the chief medicine and Camphorated boluses. Those who recovered continued faint and weak many days; greatly lowe spirited and despairing of doing well, and fearing left behind, which is always the case with Soldiers and greatly prevents recovery, their mind being never easie. I ordered Assafietid: ʒi pⁿ diem with a Glas strong wine, and proved a good medicine, and so was the Darke infused in wine. This was very common and greatly resembling the Lingring fever in Par: 10. Rushworth of Sir James's dyed Sep^t 22nd in the hospital. All sorts of medicines were tryed but to no purpose nor had they any visible effect. His looks were always naturale but his voice sunke and broke. Would eat and drink such things as were offered but never called for any. Manke of Captⁿ Shipman's dyed the sixth day, would neither eat nor drink, nor taste medicines, saying he was certaine he must dye, and did dye in his tent. Our men had taken a dislike to the hospital, would rather suffer the injuries of the weather in the field, or think themselves happy if they got into a Boners out-house and lye on straw. Many nurses and children dyed and it seemed to be more mortal with them than with the men. About the midle of Sept^r I had twelve men ill of this fever and all lay in houses adjoining our Camp. One insisted on being blooded, which I did in order to please him. He was more faint and weak than formerly and longer recovering than any of his comrades. The Officers enquiring after their sicke men and hearing they had fevers, naturally asked if they had been blooded, and upon answering in the negative, they seemed angry as if I had neglected them. They imagined bleeding was necessary in all fevers. This was often attended with inflammation of the eyes. Lieut. Pawlet dyed the 23rd day at Worms. Was treated in the same manner as Rushworth, nor had medicines any better effect. Was remarkably healthie and hardy, never made use of a bedstead, always laying on straw on the ground, and says he got cold. Q^r M^r Cumbers dyed in the hospital after a month's illness exactly in the same manner as the Lieut., and it was remarkable that he and Q^r M^r Barber always lay on straw upon the ground and these three were

the only/

the only Officers who dyed in this Campⁿ. This fever continued to the end of the Campⁿ and was a constant attendant on the Army. All complained of catching cold. As this was our first Campⁿ the men might be more easely affected. It is observed in Authors, that the Roman army which made war in so many climates, perish seldom much with sickness, whereas it often happens now a days, that armies without engaging, lie dead on the field. Roll: in his preface to the Rom: Hist: but their youth were more accustomed to labour and hardships, and we were just come from good quarters and strangers to the Camp life.

[N.B. A fever of this nature appeared at Stone in Staffordshire, Feby. 1752 and was brought there by the Welch Fusilers in marching from N. to S. Some of their sick were left here and continued in a lingring condition for sometime. The poor family where they were quartered soon sickened and were a long while afflicted with a slowe-lingring fever, their nixt neighbours catched it, and soon became general amongst the poor people nor did the better sort escape it, nor was it confined to the town only, for it soon got into the neighbouring farmhouses, and at the time is very frequent and mortal. (vid: Regimental Practice M.S. p. 297 (March 29th 1753)).

Nov. 1755 it appeared at Stafford among the Poor-people and so many dyed without help - last summer it was in the neighbouring villages, and it was remarkable that four people dyed in one house - Dr. James's powder has been tryed sometimes in full doses and sometimes in $\frac{1}{2}$. Stools and slight reachings, but seldom sudorific - unless from Regⁿ - it's much in Eccleshall workhouse.

April 1756, it continued at Stafford, chiefly confined to poor people and Prisoners, workhouses. The Jailor's wife dyed; James's powder was the chief medicine, had no visible effect. May 6th - the jaile's situation low and damp. The justices at the last meeting ordered the feverish Prisoners to be removed from the Dungeon to an upper room to have a bed, firing etc., winter wet and open. One woman recovered without any medicine; small whey or Chamomel Tea was her only drink, and a blister was applied when very low, viz: Mrs. Hardine.

April 1758 - many are sicke in jaile, the Justices ordered three hundred wt. of Coals per week, and double quantity of straw. The Judge recommended Ventilators, and the Sheriff to have an open casement in each window. Many men relapsed on their return to camp, and being put too soon on Dut; when I order them to Camp, I give them a certificate excusing a week's duty, especially from night Guards or out-parties.

By the latter end of Sept^r. 1743 Rheumatick Stiches with pain in bones were common, the limbs benumbed that they could scarcely move them in

the morning/

Camp
Rheumatism,

the morning, from catching cold in the night time. Tho the days were dry and pleasant, yet the nights were cold and frosty air, winds often easterly and used to having ten or twelve complaining every morning, the pulse quick and full, required bleeding. Bol: ad. Rheumatismum Nost.^r with Op: was the chief medicine. It was needless to attempt sweating in tents at this season; were sent to the neighbouring villages, had warm rooms with stoves, were sweated with success; the knees were often swelled and stiff; much swelled, red and painfull; fomentations of great service; rubbing with Ung.^t Vol: nost: and covering with flannel. Lafters of Cpt.ⁿ Gilbert's was thirty days in the hospital for an obstinate Rheumatism, never the better of any medicines unless he sweated; was sweated one and twenty nights successively and recovered, but continued weake sometime. Sap: Castiliens: Pulveris: is used by some as a favorite medicine in this case, is powdered by toasting befor a gentle fire in a paper bag, and given ab: $\frac{z}{s}$ ad $\frac{z}{l}$ in milk, whey or small beer. Is much recommended in the Gravale and jaundice. I have often seen the good effects of a whey dyet in Rheumaticks, but it's impossible to persuade a soldier to continue a sufficient time. Opiates were of the greatest service, especially when given in large Doses, ad. $\text{gr. } \frac{ij}{op}$: par: with something warm; a good night's rest was always procured and sweats promoted, and seldom or never observed any bad effects from this free use of Opium, but am convinced it's the most universal medicine for soldiers. It became a universal practice, and the pure Opium is equal to any of its preparations. Should be kept moiste or beat up with Sap: otherwise it grows dry and hard, passing thro the body without any good effect. This became a great favorite with the men, all asking for the little black pill, saying, it does them a deale of good and was worth its weight in gold. None of the Officers had complaints of this kind, but it was common with their servants, being more exposed to the injuries of the weather. Many men were siezed on Duty, viz: the grand Guard, and this continued to the end of the Camp.ⁿ and the above methods seldom failed of success. In obstinate Rheumatism with swelled joints, I have known Leeches applyed to the part, with such good success that the Patients often desire to have them renewed in the hospital. This form is much used as a Sudorificks $\frac{z}{4}$ Vin: Emetinct: Antimon: Spt: C.C. \widehat{aa} p.q. M. Cap: g.^{tt} 80 ad 100 with warm posset drink. This desease is the certaine attendant of a late Camp.ⁿ when the evenings grow long, yet the weather may be pleasant, tho cold; and moonshine invite a walk abroad, rather than sit confined to a small tent. At this time the dews fall heavie, the grass is damp and the summer cloaths are yet wore, and by this time our tents are more thin and tore, raine and damps passing easely thro them. In

the neighbourhood/

the neighbourhood of our Camp in Germany was a famous warm Bath for Gouty and Rheumatick limbs, viz: at Westbaden. The water comes smocking hot from the spring with a strong sulphurous smell, boiling like a copper, so hot that I durst not keep my finger in it the least moment of time, nor touch it with my toes for fear of scalding. It's said to be hot enough to harden an egg in five minutes, and will codle apples, and tastes of strong sea salt and sulphur. Is drunk to two pots in a morning and purges briskly; is said to be good for all diseases of old age; many Rheumatick and Gouty patients were bathing, cupping etc. Some Officers and soldiers bathed on account of stiff joints from Gunshot Wounds and received great benefit. Here I received immedate relief for a swelled knee which had continued upwards of six weeks, and threatned a stiff joint, was occasioned by a horse falling with me in the streets of Mayence. I was much refreshed by bathing. The water seems to be of a stronger body than that of Aix la Chapelle, for my body could hardly sink in it. Cold water is brought in by pipes to make what heat you please.

Lumbago
Rheumatica.

Many had Lumbago Rheumatica, could not stand upright; were rubbed with Lint. Vol: covering with flannel; when in hospital were blistered, or issues cut. We took the field May 19th N.S. 1744 and encamped on a wet soyle amongst ranke corn; the weather cold and wet. Agues and Quincies, with slight aching pains were frequent. At first taking the field it's common to have many kicks from the horses, being then in great heart and full of play. Slight wounds do not suppurate so well as in Garrison, should be keep't warmer with flannel etc. On leaving Garrison the men are apt to get drunk over night in taking leave of their Landlords etc., and we have many accidents nixt day and much confusion in passing the Gates. Attended with many inconveniences, carriages are overturned, broke down, men hurt and horses lamed. When the weather became dry and warm, the ground dry, complaints were much the same as last season, but having little or no fatigue, the weather not so excessive hot, they were neither so frequent nor violent. The men were accustomed to a Campⁿ life, were always supplied with plenty of good provision, abundance of straw, lived well and made huts to shed themselves from the sun, which we never did in Germany on account of frequent marching, nor did the Country afford such plenty of wood, nor durst we make fire with it as in Flanders.

Our men drunk freely, eating all sorts of summer fruits in abundance yet there was not the least appearance of fluxes; the whole army remarkably healthie. July 30th the return of Gen^{ll}. Cope's Reg^{mt}. of Dragoons amounted to only nine sicke and lame and all trifling cases. The first man I sent to the hospital was Robinson of Sir James's being lately recovered a slight fever, and so weake that he was unfit to march July 31st. When at Anstaine Camp the hospital was fixt at

Toumay, and preparations being made for fifty sicke, twenty were ordered to be sent from the Cavalry and thirty from the infantry. The Cavalry sent but sixteen, tho there were three Reg^{mts} of horse. Six of Dragoons, and three troops of horse Guards.

(Desertion was the most prevailing distemper, and thought to proceed from the inactivity of our Army; all nations equally subject to it, but more especially the Irish. It was not known amongst the horse, their pay was too good to run away from: nor was there any such thing amongst the Highlanders, being ashamed of their great desertion on coming over. Mild remedies were at first tryed, viz: wheeping, but not proving successful, and the disease growing daily more desperate, desperate remedies must be put in practice, and hanging was the only specifick).

About the latter end of Augst. our Duty began to be very hard and fatiguing from our out-parties, forraging etc. The covering party for forraging turning out at breake of day, and the forragers an hour or two thereafter; work hard all day in cutting corn, mowing grass, making trusses etc., and don't return till evening. The d^d Grand Guard is often employed on this duty, are thirty or forty hours a horsebacke, and often without forrage. We sometimes went fifteen miles in search of forrage, which at home would be reckoned a long march, and return with heavie trusses, the men mounted. Some parties were orderd out over night, in order to cover the forragers nixt day, were obliged to lye on their arms in the open field, stand to their arms all nixt day, and return to Camp at night, and often wet to the skine, and some accidents of Gunshot wounds from skirmishing with the Enemies out-parties. Then sickness began and Sept^r 6th my Return was, Bloody Fluxes three, Auges 6, Fevers nine, Rheumatism two, Venereals five, Surgery cases six, Sick and Lame in the hospital eight. The Officers all in good health, neither sick nor lame during this Campⁿ. Spare dyet with good exercise and light wines seems to be the best preservative from most Distempers, their constant Dyet was Green tea with bread and butter for breakfast. Soupe with plaine boyled or roasted meats for Dinner, drinking Burgundy or Spanish mountaine, bread and chees or some slight thing for supper, with a Glas wine in moderation and were merry over their cups. Many lose their bellies, being obliged to shorten their sword belts and take in the westband of their breeches, and think themselves some stones lighter, being every way more active and nimble.. During this Campⁿ I keep't an exact journal of the weather from a small Thermometer, as to heat or cold, wet or dry, and accordingly

observed/

observed my return of Sick and Lame, rise and fall like a weather Glas. Our horses were healthie, eating all sorts of green forrage, and that without any bad consequence, tho some dyed, and said to be from over eating. The men were carefull in feeding sparingly and mixing some dry forrage with the green. Feeding with Rye when full in the Ear gives a sore mouth, so that they can neither eat oates nor dry forrage. The Groome should be carefull in cleaning his mouth. As they had little or no fatigue they were exceedingly fat and in fine order. It's surprising how suddenly this creature is affected by the change of weather. All were in fine order Sept^r 9th, but that night being cold and frosty winds, their coats stared nixt morning as if it had been the midle of winter, which continued during this Campⁿ. Many had sore backs being bruised from carrying heavie trusses; the common method of cure is applying warm Dung and covering with a thick horse cloth, some use blacke soape and brandy. (The German servants make use of the juice of the long leaved plantane if the skin was broke; covering the part with the leave, and proved a good dryer and healer). Some were sprained across the loins, not able to walke, and never able to carry a weight, the cure is attempted by strengthening plaisters or charges, first rubbing with warm oyles; some cover with a Sheep's skine newly taken from the beast, but it requires long time and much rest. Such as did not recover to carry burdens were employed as draught horses nixt Campⁿ. Some were shoulder slip't, were blooded and oyled, rowelled etc. Few recovered as Troop horses, but did well enough to go at a foot's pace in a plough or cart. Complaints of this kind were frequent by the latter end of the Campⁿ from the great fatigue of forraging. Some horses dyed on the roade, others had their backs broke and were shot as useless. Few escaped having the hair rubbed off their huckle bones and other parts from carrying trusses. Mantica cui lumbos onere ulcerat, et Eques armos: This Oynt. was recommended by my Lord Albemarle in order to make the hair grow in 24 hours. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hogs lard lb i Turpentine. St. John's wort, Assafietida $\frac{3}{4}$ make into an Oynt. Many horse Officers marked it in their pocket books, but I never remember anything of its good effect. It seems to be rather commanding than assisting Nature, and puts me in mind of what Dioscorides says of the Vitex or Agnus Castus, viz: being held in the hand it preserveth the Rider from galling, which must have been a valuable Recepe, especially as saidles were scarcely in fashion in his time.

(There's a great affinity twixt the deseases of men and horses, but I don't know any desease incident to the humane body resembling the crib-biting in horses, unless it be the custome of children sucking their fingers. The horse takes a fancy to bite the Manger, picket or picket roape, pinching and squeezing with his teeth, making a grunting

noise and straining hard with the muscles of his neck as if convulsed. By frequent biting they wear away the foreteeth, lick often with their tongue and sucke in wind at the same time filling their belly so full that they are in danger of bursting. Are in great pain and agony, the body being much swelled, rolling and tumbling about. The Farriers bleed in the mouth and racke, giving a drink of some warm seeds in order to breake wind and scower thro them. This is infectious, for he who crib-bites learns his nixt neighbour to do the same. We therefor make such horses stand by themselves, driving their picket so close into the ground that they cannot catch hold of it; yet they often scrap and catch hold of the collar and this they often attempt even when blind. Some naile a sheeps taile or greasie wool to the manger or picket, and the horse does not touch it, and some tye a broad strap round the horses neck, as tight as he can bear it, which prevents their sucking wind, and breakes them of that custom). English horses for want of their tails are greatly tormented with flies during the warm weather, fatigue themselves with kicking and stamping, wear out their shoes, breake and spoyle the ground; tossing their heads backwards to beat off the flies; lose their forrage. The fatigue is so much that it makes them sweat as they stand at the picket, and fall off their flesh. None of our Allies docke their horses and are allowed smaller ratione than ours, by two or three pounds of hay, yet are fatter and look better than ours by the latter end of the Camp.ⁿ Their Masters are more carefull in cutting wheat straw and mixing with their oates, which fills their bellies and keeps them healthfull, whilst we throw the straw befor our horses uncut, which is trampled into the ground and lost. Sept.^r 29th N.S. we decamped from Anstaine Camp, had violent rains, high winds, and cold weather during the remaining part of the Camp.ⁿ and tho encamped near Ghent we were in want of provision, the weather being so very bad, none of the inhabitants could come to camp. Some tents were tore to pieces, and some could not be pitched on account of the high winds. The men and the accoutrements were so wet as to be unfit for duty. The horses starving with cold and hunger. During this weather the Officers sat in the Sutlers tent night and day, tho almost tore to pieces and the ground wet under foot, yet none catched cold, all bearing well, laughing at each others misfortunes, and taking a cheerfull Glass. But in England had any of them lodged in a roome lately washed it must have been well aired, and the bed warmed, here were no complaints, all bearing their misfortunes with great patience. Cpt. Gilbert did not put off his cloaths for nineteen nights, always laye on straw in his servant's tent; yet had no complaints tho a delicate man. The Dutch

and Hanoverians/

and Hanoverians kept the field ten days after us, the weather continuing wet and cold, the whole country flooded, and tho I imagined we could stand it no longer, yet I don't remember to hear of an extraordinary sickness amongst them. It's surprising what people can do when forced to it: many tender women and young children marched with us last year thro Germany, were never a horsebacke, nor carried in waggons. At Windsor Forest Camp children of eight years old marched from Glasgow to that Camp in one month's time. One of our Troopers wives in Germany marched 36 hours with the child in her arms the fourth day after delivery. We took the field April 30th N.S. 1745, encamping on good dry ground. Tho a short march, we had much fatigue; were mounted at four in the morning, but did not come to our ground till near sunset, and our baggage did not come up till ten at night. The beginning of May was wet and cold. Quincies and Rheumaticke complaints, and grieps threatning a flux, were common. As we approached near the Enemy, we had great fatigue from advanced Posts, Grand Guards etc., and complaints were much the same as befor the battle of Dettengham. After the action of Fontenoye the sicke and wounded were sent to the Hospital at Ath, the soldiers barracks being fitted up for that purpose, and are the most commodious we have yet had; each apartment containing only six or seven beds, a proper fireplace, are well aired, and each roome seperated by a wall, and our sicke recovered well. It's a general fault in all hospitals that the apartments are too large, and containe too many sicke, by which the air is infected, especially in warm weather, and when the house is crowded after an action.

Feverish complaints were common after the battle, the day was very hot, and great fatigue, some being fourty hours a horsebacke, large bleeding the best remedy, with rest and opiates. With some, fevers continued a long while, from the great concern of the mind only, nor could they refraine from talking of the action; were sometimes delirious and talked of Entrenchments, Dispositions, Batteries etc. I blooded C.¹¹ F. twice in less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an hours time, and it was necessary to bleed his Royale Highness by way of prevention.

Oct.^r 1st I was ordered to attend a party from Vilfort to Mons, which continued fourteen days, tho we did not expect it would have lasted half that time, and of course made little or no preparation for such an expedition, marching with as little baggage as possible. We had great fatigue, marching night and day; horses stood saidled three or four days. The men often without straw and one night without their tents. Having so much duty there was no time to provide victuals, ammonition bread was their chief food, and sometimes obliged to drink muddy water with their horses. Being always in boots there were many swelled legs. The weather was

cold/

cold, frosty, but dry, and there was no great sickness. Slight Rheum-
sticks and sore throats the chief complaints. Few Officers had any
bleeding, and some never put off their cloaths, cooked what they could
most easely find; were healthfull and cheerfull all the while.
The Highland Reg.^{mt} marched in our front, some had sprained ankles and
sore feet. They were in high sprits and stood the march well. The
Prince of Waldeck's Reg.^{mt} of Grenadiers brought up the rear. A most
beautefull Reg.^{mt} and remarkable for their large size, were greatly
fatigued and much ado to reach camp, many dropping on the march.
If we continue long in one Camp our men grow lousy and itchy. Their
straw should be often changed; the old always burnt and not thrown as
litter to the horses. The men have much ado to keep their long hair
free from vermine, and it's a custom with them to anoint their hair with
Ung.^t Mercurial instead of Pomatum, and kill vermine of all sorts. Some
use an Oynt. of red precipitate onepennyworth mixed with butter. Rysie
of Cpt. Loyd's used it often, but catching cold in the wet weather in
the latter end of Camp.ⁿ 1744 got into a high salivation, and with diffi-
culty was purged off. If we remaine a long time in the same Camp, there's
an ugly smell, from the horse Dung, and large swarms of flies become
troublesome, especially in hot weather. If the ground be wettish with
many ditches of stagnating water, fish ponds etc., the water stinks in
hot weather and is useless, being full of frogs, spawn etc. Tabius,
the Roman General said that it was not for the adavntage of an army to
continue always or long in the same place, that marching and change rendered
it fitter for action and contributed to the health of the soldier. Roll:
Rom : Hist:.

The Dog Days.

People look for much sickness about the Dog days, and expect excessive
heats, but I have not observed any particular sickness at this time.

Fainting
fits.

In hot weather the men are too much cloathed, especially when fully
accoutred and mounted with all their baggage, and some faint under the
Burden, and others from real fatigue and long fasting. (The old and wore
out men are dayly subject to complaints of this kind, and nourishing dyet
the only medicine). The common custom calls out for bleeding immedeatly,
and that without Ryme or Reason. I order them to have the free use of
the coole refreshing air, and to be laid at full length giving a little
wine by way of cordial. If from Plethora, bleeding is then necessary
and a Glas of water the best cordiale. When the men find themselves
faint and spent, they imagine bleeding might relieve them and beg to be
blooded, but I rather advise them to compose themselves to rest, refresh-
ing themselves with wine and bread rubbed with Nutmeg etc. Convulsive
fitts proceed from passions of the mind. Mercer of Cpt. Loyd's is often
subject to them on being drunk and vexed. He has acted sometime as

Depute/

Depute Corporale and expected being appointed full Corp.¹¹ on the first vacancy, but was put by and greatly disappointed; fell into a violent fit, and continued nearly two hours, struggling so hard that four of his Comrades could scarcely hold him; he endeavoured to bite everything, his tongue often in danger, but was prevented by putting a tent-pin across his mouth. I give Op: in large doses to compose them to sleep. Smith of the King's Troop, took Laud: Liquid: 120 and upon recovery found himself greatly refreshed, whereas at other times he always complained of great soreness about the breast. Jeffard of Cpt. Shipman's is a very irregular fellow, often drunk, and is often ordered to be picketed, but so soon as he is mounted, falls into violent convulsive fitts, and by this means escapes punishment. I have often given him fourscore drops Laudanum: Abrotanum agro.

Apoplecticks are blooded largely, purged briskly, blistered, ordered to live sparingly, and abstaine from drinking. Are most frequent on long marching and hot weather, fatigues etc. It's commonly said the third Apoplectick fit carries off the Patient, but I have known Carter of Cpt. Gilbert's have many, as also Maynard of the King's Troop.

Melancholy.

Soldiers sometimes take a melancholy turn, become lowe spirited, senseless and childish, avoid company, cry or mutter to themselves, love to be solitary. Upon asking their case, they tell long stories about their past and present condition, are in great fear of being some way or other lost. Such as make hasty resolutions of abstaining from all sorts of strong liquors to which they were formerly accustomed, are most subject to this complaint, and those who have been disappointed of their due preferment, nor is there any end of their complaints and of the injustice done them after so long service. Vomits and exercise are the chief medicine, but a heartie bottle gives present relief, and to make it more medicinal I order pil: Assafietid to be taken two or three times a day, and washed down with a Glass of wine, and advise cheerfull company. Some are morose and sulkie in their tempers that they will not be persuaded to take anything; much ado to prevaile on them to eat or drinke. I endeavour to make them merry by putting wine into their soupe etc.

Deafness.

Many complain of deafness from catching cold by lying on the wet ground, or on being long confined at the Provoes - the ears are syringed in hopes of bringing out some wax, oyle being first poured in, in order to soften or loosen it. The common method of syringing the ears with a small syringe is good for nothing; there not being a sufficient quantity of water injected at one time to soften the wax. I therefor use a large clyster syringe, nor does there appear any danger in breaking the Tympanum, having tryed as much force as could be applyed to this syringe

in injecting/

in injecting the ears of a dead person, yet the Tympanum not in the least hurt. Soap and water is my injection, and had often succeeded in bringing out hard wax and some cotton which was introduced some years ago, and become hard as stone. This method was tryed with Ashberry of Maj. Jenkinson's, but without any good effect; his deafness was suspected by his Comrades, as a pretence to obtaine his discharge and had the desired effect and they say he recovered his hearing as he returned home.

Drunkards
healthie.

The Drunken fellows have been remarkably healthie since we came abroad; the same was observed in the late West Indian expedition, the drunken fellows only lived to come home but when taken ill, their Distempers are more violent, and some dye suddenly. Chapman of Capt.ⁿ Gilbert's dyed suddenly in the hospital, as he was recovering a violent fever, and was ready to be discharged, but was suddenly siezed with an acute pain in the upper and inside of the left thigh, saying it came like a shot of a Gun, and that it was so violent that it would certainly kill him, the part was neither swelled nor discoloured, nor anything observable to the touch, the fomented and poulticed found no relief, continued in great agony that night, nixt morning said he could bear it no longer, that he was sure to dye, drunk a dish of coffee and dyed presently. The thigh swelled a little by nixt morning, was of a livid colour. In the affected part there was much ichorose-gelatinous-jelly, and the appearance of a beginning mortefication, tho no deeper than the cellular substance. Queer ... was this an attempt of nature to form a criticale abscess here. would scarifications with warm digestives been of any use. Upon dissecting the body all the cartilages of the ribs were strongly ossified; were cut with chisel and mallet, all the bowells remarkably sound and in good order; no dry or burnt liver as is said to be the case with Drunkards, and was probably owing to his drinking malt liquor rather than Gin. After coming into Garrison many have coughs, and feverish disorders with aching pains etc., from catching cold in the latter end of the Camp.ⁿ and are treated accordingly. It's observed many people fall ill on their coming from Camp, and some Officers who are carefull of preserving health endeavour to live at their first coming into Garrison, in the same manner they did in Camp, or as near to it as possible. Tho a fire in the roome they soldome sit near it, nor do they air a shirt, walk a foot in the dirty street. Those who are of a sedentary disposition are most subject to be taken ill; they were healthie during the Camp.ⁿ being much on their legs and moving about. By the latter end of the season the field began to be tyresome to them and wished heartely for winter quarters, where they shut themselves up in their rooms, indulging in bed or loitering in an easie chair, taking to their books and study, not caring to stir abroad, saying they have had enough of that lately. From this sudden change they become heavie and dull, lowspirited, their

appetite failes, grow sicklie and unactive; then bleed, vomite, and take bitters, and unjustly blame the cold they caught last Camp.ⁿ It's to be wished our Young Gentlemen would take to some wholesome exercise in Garrison, riding the great horse would be of great service, fencing, playing tennis etc. That of doing Garrison duty is a meer trifle and scarcely deserves the name of exercise. Their common way of life is making a visite or two in the forenoon, and that in a coach; dressing, and sitting down to dinner at two, and there continue till four or five in the evening, then take coach to the Coffeeshouse; drinke Coffee or tea, playing Billiards, Draughts, or Bagamonde. Tho this be a large Room, the air is unwholesome from a desagreable heat from a stove in which sea coale is burnt; all complaine of this especially Pthisicale constitutions, yet cannot refraine going to it, and from hence retire amongst themselves or go to the Tavern, or Playhouse etc. Going to the course in fine weather is a favorite diversion, all sit in coaches, bowing to each other en passant and with some this is the only exercise; few care to get a horsebacke or ride out for pleasure. Many are fond of concerts, Masquerades, Balls, dress etc.

Deseases in
Cantonment
near Antwerp.

Oct: 26: N.S. 1745, we cantoned in the neighbourhood of Antwerp; the Officers in good Chateaux, which have been uninhabited sometime and are unfurnished, (expecting the army to march this way), are motted round with water, and consequently are damp. It's therefore necessary to keep good fires, which all do; the men are quartered with the Peasants, have good beds, and plenty of fire. The first complaints were sore throats from catching cold at night. It was our custome to pass the evening by visiting at our Country Seats, returning home late, in a thick fog, which is naturale to this Country. Many were fond of fishing or sailing in the Motte, and often got cold, bleeding and keeping warm proved a certain cure; the Reg.^{mt} continued healthie, slight feverish complaints from colds, were the only complaints. Gen.^{ll} Honeywood's Reg.^{mt} came from Camp directly into their quarters in Garrison at Antwerp, and were more sickly than when we were in our Country quarters; our men lived sober and boarded with their Landlords, which prevented debauches. So soon as our Barracks were prepared for us, we marched into Garrison; the jaundice soon appeared, and some slight fevers from private debauches. The weather was frosty and cold, we had many coughs with pleuretick stiches. We were only a few weeks in Garrison when we were ordered for England; such men as were sicke were greatly concernad in mind, for fear of being left behind in the hospital; which is always the case with soldiers; none caring to leave their Reg.^{mt} even when marching to attack the Enemy. When we marched to relieve Tournay, some sick and and lame were carried in waggons, upon hearing an alarm of engaging

the Enemy/

the Enemy, many quitted the waggons and mounted their horses. When the mind is so greatly concerned, the body is soon affected, grows restless and uneasie, tossing and tumbling in bed, nor have medicines the same effect, whether given internally or applyed externally, nor do wounds suppurate so kindly in this condition.

Dec: 22nd 1745, we marched out of Garrison for Williamstadt, and such men as were unfit for marching were sent to the hospital yesterday; and three dyed last night unexpectedly, all being greatly concerned at the thoughts of being left behind, and telling their Comrades they should certainly dye. All earnestly wished to return home, yet many dyed.

Dec: 25. we halted at Etten and cantooned amongst the Dutch Boovers, the frost preventing our embarking at W.^mstadt; many of the men laye upon straw in barns and outhouses, and tho the weather was cold, they bore it with great patience in hopes of seeing old England soon. Officers were billeted in the best houses, and contented, tho badly lodged. All were remarkably healthie, much more so than in Garrison, few complaining of catching cold; they were much in the open air, little or no Duty, and free from town debauches. Private men board with their Landlords for seven Styvers per day, beer included, live moderately and are sober, All the dirty fellows have the Itch, and say they catch it from the Boovers, who live much on salt pork, hung beef, potatoes etc. We had many scalded feet and toes from sitting near the harth and not accustomed to the heat of turf ashes. Thornton of Capt.ⁿ Loyd's was slightly scalded on the inside of the right leg, and so much dejected as to take to bed and laye so long in the same posture that the outside of the ankle mortified, attended with slowe fever and dyed. From the first day he was greatly concerned and afraid of the Reg.^{mts} marching and leaving him behind them. Our Cantoonment is pretty wyde and the sicke in some cases are neglected both as to medicine and nursing; nor do the men incline to complaine hoping to get aboard soon and recover at sea from seasickness. The Officers were healthie, tho their rooms are cold and smokie, either door or window must be open, yet none complaine; are much abroad, taking country diversions, as skeating, shooting, and live soberly. We had some accidents from shooting, by the piece bursting in the hand, and Cornet Frankland's servant lost his hand. Our horses improved dayly, being fed at large, not confined to weight, and the hay remarkably good. So soon as the frost broke we were ordered to prepare for embarking. As our horses were in good order, bleeding was thought absolutely necessary. Some bleed the whole troop, taking three pints from the fattest horses and a quart from the others; but this depends more on the opinion of the Officer than judgement of the Farrier, who is for bleeding the fattest

Preparations
for embarking
our horses.

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only, thinking it needless to bleed the others on account of the cold weather; tho all were blooded at our coming over. Febr'y. 22nd N.S. we had a long and dirty march to W^mstadt and embarked that evening. The men had the same allowance as in Par: 1: the weather being cold we had no occasion to open the port-holes to air and cool the horses. In small and narrow ships, after being some day aboard, they began to be hot and sweat; it was then necessary to open the port-holes and remove the boat off the hatch-way. The men were healthie, only some slight pleareticks and Rheumaticks; bleeding the chief remedy. Small punch with Sal: Brunel: their universal drink. After some days it began to be hot and suffocating twixt decks, and the men were more subject to catch cold when upon decke, few incline to take medicines, expecting to find an infallible cure from seasickness. When we sailed all were seasicke, as also the greatest part of the sailors, which they imputed to their lying six weeks in fresh water and within Land: lying quiet and still is reckoned the best preservative against this disorder. Some drink thine chicken or matton broth in order to promote vomiting with the greater ease. One of our women was delivered of a child the night befor we sailed, having violent grinding pains; I order a mixture with a large quantity of Laudanum, of which she took frequently, and was not in the least sicke during the passage, tho it blew a hard gale and run a very rough sea. Our men lived mostly on fresh provisions, which they dayly bought ashoare, whilst we remained wind bound at Helvoetz.

Desembark
at Gravesend.

March 2nd. O.S. 1746, we arrived at Gravesend in high spirits and well pleased with seeing old England, and desembarke our horses in good condition, having lost six by accidents whilst aboard. As it blew hard during our passage, and tho we were but one night at sea, many were sicke at landing, but soon recovered and fed as usuale. When landed could scarcely walke; their legs being numb'd and stiff, but recovered by gentle exercise and rubbing. Some troops were twentytwo days aboard. Many men had sore shins from hurts a shipboard as in Par:1: were much inflamed from being so long aboard and wanting poultices; as sea bisket was their only bread, they could not make poultices of the crumbs, therefor the Meals ought to be kept in readeness. Washing with warm water and brandy was their common fomentation, rubbing with brandy was their universal medicine, to which a small quantity of oyle should always be added, otherwise the rag dries too soon and sits into the sore. Ung.^t Death: much used in rubbing the sore parts. Many were itchy, as they lye amongst the dirty hay, and seldom shift nor wash and keep clean. Nixt day marched for Country quarters.

Finis.