

**Artis medicinæ vera explanatio : or, a true explanation of the art of physic. Containing a plain and accurate account of all the diseases incident to the human body; ... To which are added, many ... remarks and observations, on anatomy, animal-magnetism, chymistry, the non-naturals, physiognomy, &c.; The whole illustrated with elegant engravings, and notes critical and explanatory / by A. G. Sinclair, M.D.**

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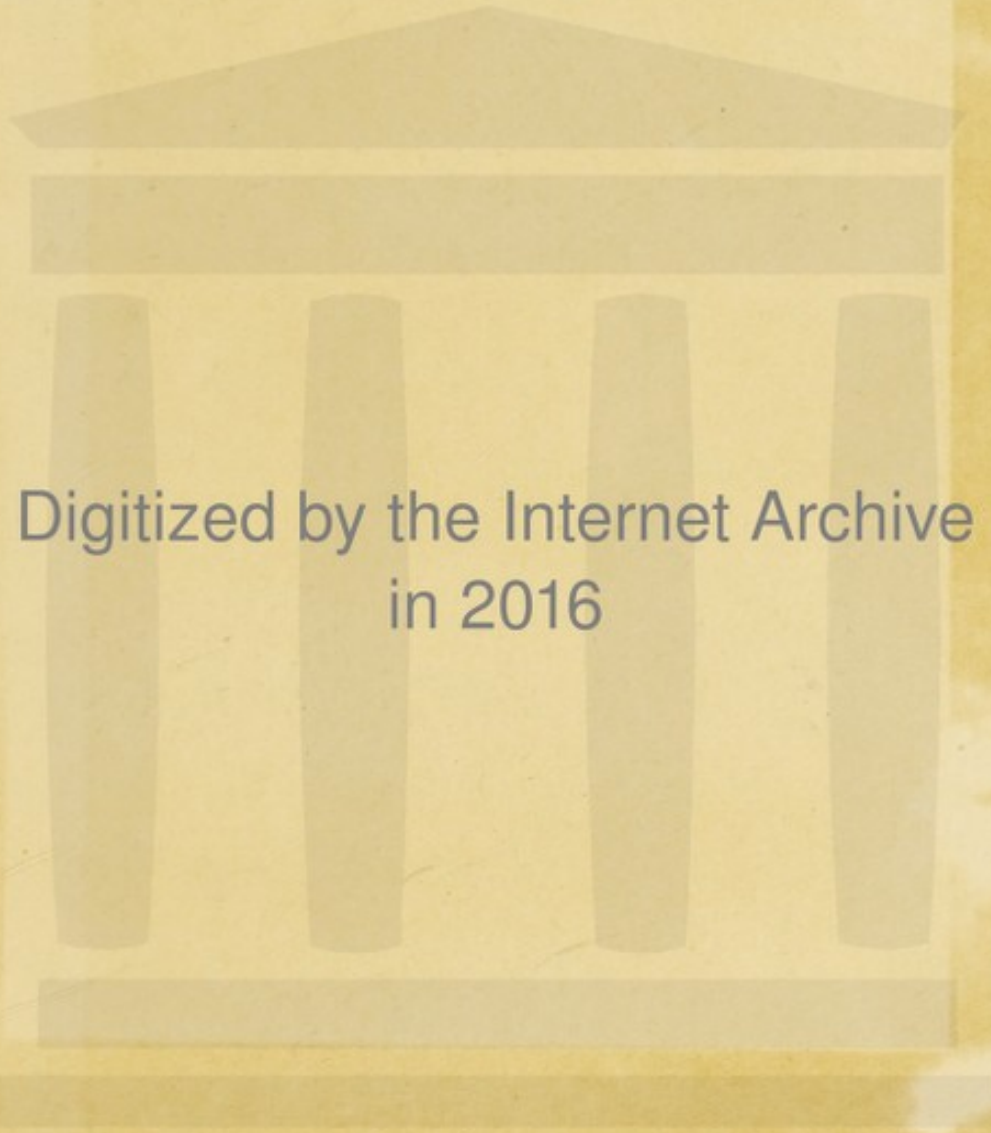


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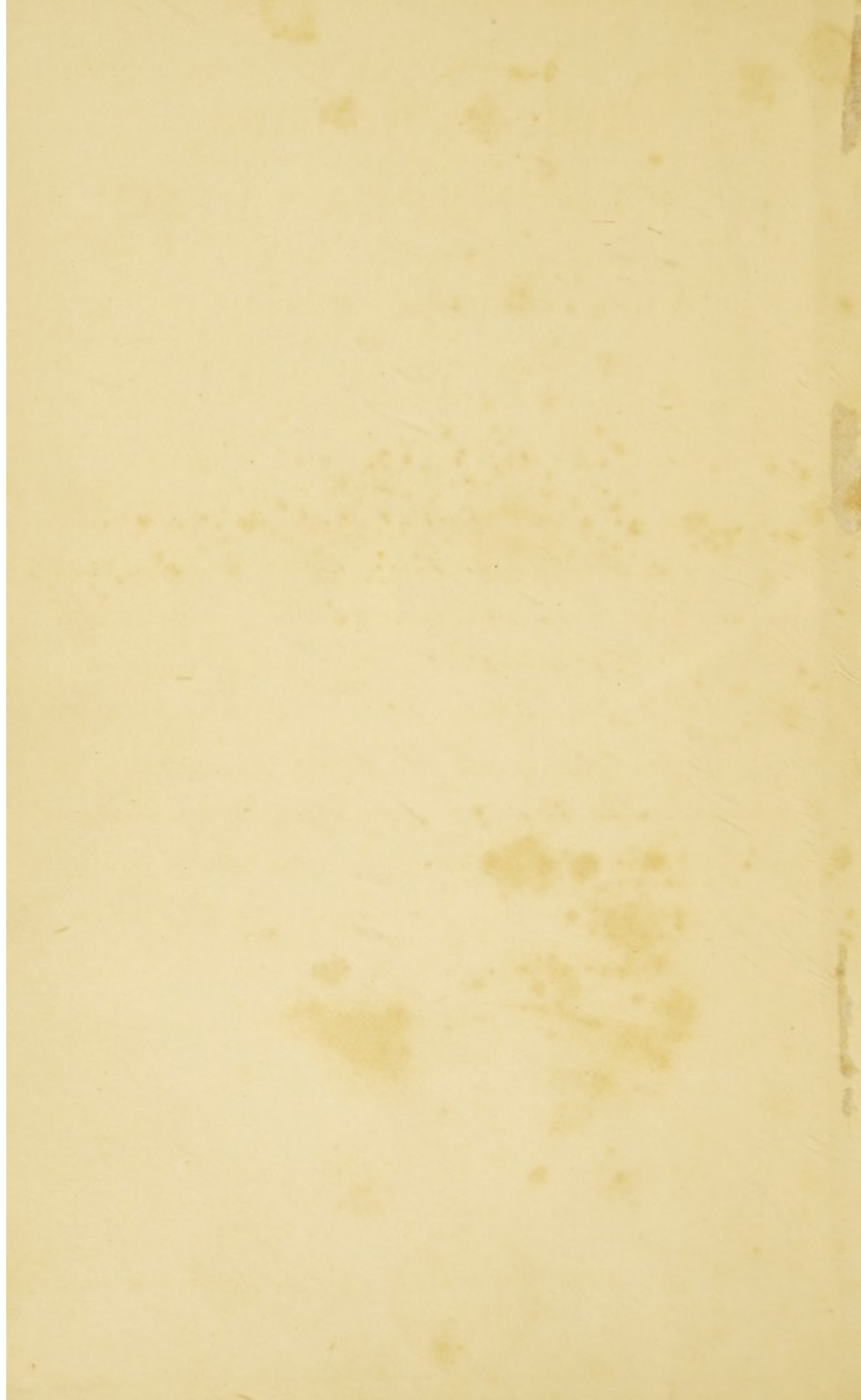




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# Artis Medicinæ VERA EXPLANATIO.

OR,

A true Explanation of the Art of

## PHYSIC,

CONTAINING

*A plain & accurate account of all the Diseases  
Incident to the Human Body; their Symptoms, Causes,  
& methods of Treatment & cure, whether Medical or  
Surgical: together with the Names, Virtues, & Doses  
of all the Medicinal Compositions & Simples, as directed  
By the Colleges of Edinburg' & London.*

*To which are added,*

*many curious & interesting Remarks & Observations, on*

ANATOMY, CHYMISTRY, the NON-NATURALS,

Animal-Magnetism, Physiognomy, &c.

By AG. SINCLAIR, M.D. LATE of the UNIVERSITIES of EDINBURG', PARIS, &c.

Omnis homines artem medicam nosse oportet. St. Owen Ser.

L O N D O N:

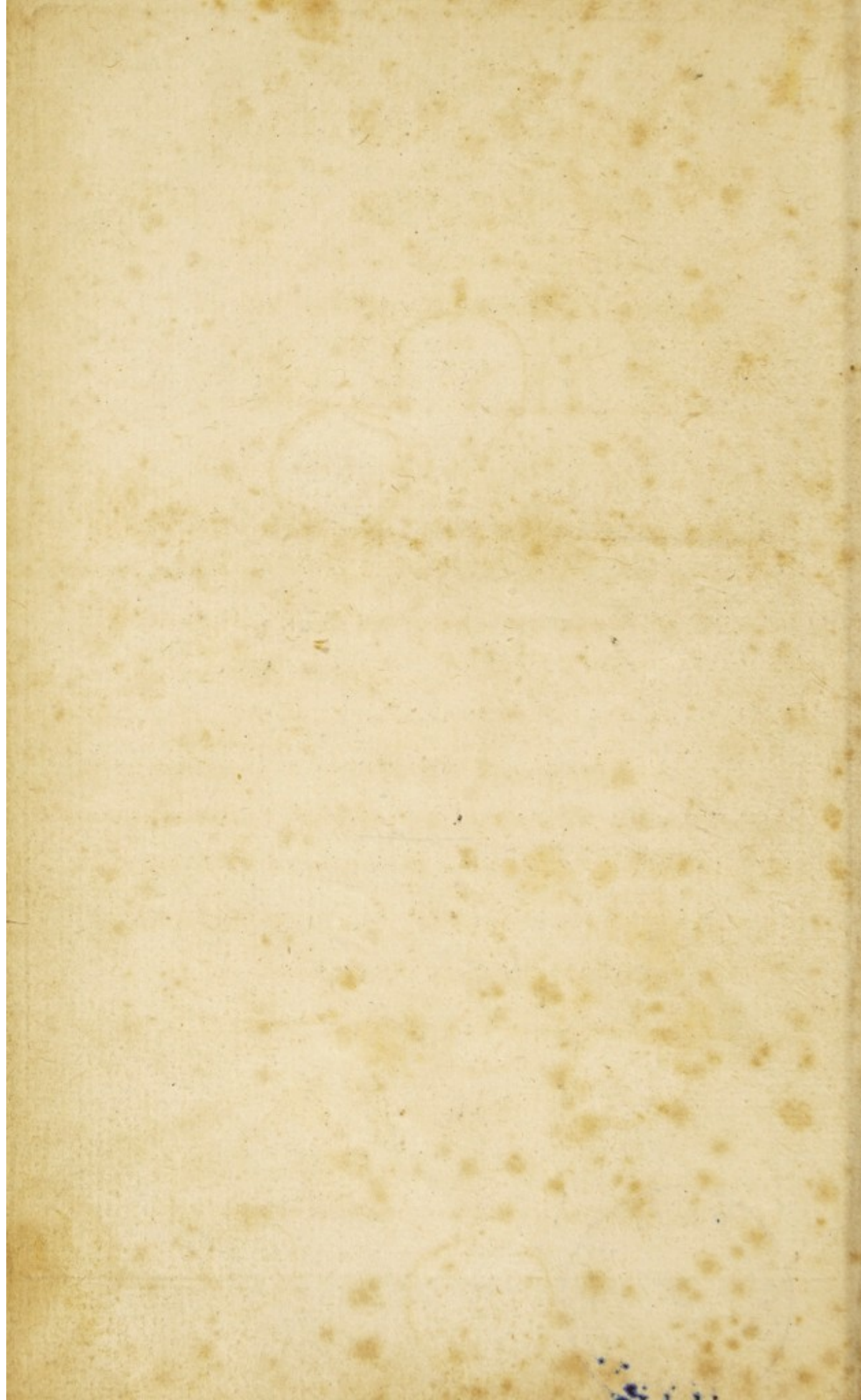
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St. Pauls







# ARTIS MEDICINÆ

VERA EXPLANATIO:

OR,

A true Explanation of the Art

OF

P H Y S I C.

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Late of the Universities of Edinburgh, Paris, &c. &c.

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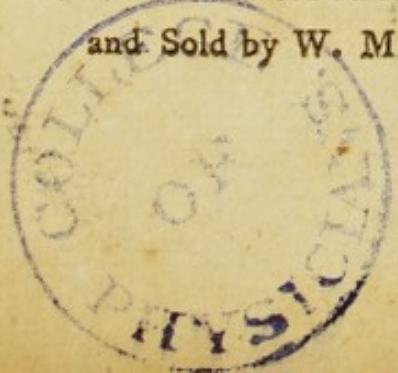
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L O N D O N :

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# The AUTHOR's Address

TO THE

FACULTY.



GENTLEMEN,

**I**N an age when solid learning and philosophy, generally prevail over ignorance and error; it may, perhaps, be deemed presumptuous in a young man, thus to address one of the most learned and respectable bodies, as a profession, in Europe. But, believe me, Gentlemen, that hardly any thing could contribute more to my satisfaction, or literary pleasure, than that of throwing my mite of information into the medical Treasury, which 'tis hoped, will in a short time be replete with all the useful productions, necessary for the instruction of those, who may apply themselves to one of the most noble and useful of all sciences:—the art of healing.

Some Years have elapsed, since I first conceived a plan of the work now before you; and I can assure you, that no pains or labour has been wanting on my part, to perfect my design, and bring it into execution. I have not only consulted all the modern Medical Writers of repute, but also the Ancients of renown. The principal purport and tendency of my researches, have been to expose ignorance, empiricism and false hypotheses, and to exalt the real genuine principles of Medical Philosophy, to that sublime dignity, and true grandeur which naturally belong to Physic.

Gentlemen,



Gentlemen, I flatter myself, that both the Theorist and Practitioner will receive some instruction, from an impartial perusal of the following pages, and will also be entertained, particularly, with those parts of the work which treat on *Animal-Magnetism, Physiognomy, Chymistry, &c.*

Every method taken to advance improvement in any art or science, is certainly laudable ; and sure, none deserves our attention, or claims our immediate concern, more than the Science of MEDICINE, in which the whole human race are more or less interested. The Divine may declaim from the Pulpit, and the Lawyer may harangue at the Bar, and their pathetic and well connected orations may stagger the ignorant, and daunt the unlettered, or even make proselytes of the more sensible ; but “MEDICINE” is God’s second cause of health,” and is more closely connected with Morality, than the world in general are aware of, as, I presume, I have clearly demonstrated in this production.

Without health, every other comfort in life, is insipid, and as disease may equally prey upon the rich and the poor, and, without distinction level the King with the Beggar, it ought to be our chief study, to be guarded against every disorder, incident to mankind, and when malady shall have power over the *feeble frame*, let us be doubly diligent and careful with those helps, which *Providence* has been pleased to make known to us, to subdue disease, and save the human race from an untimely grave !

To dictate to the Gentlemen of the FACULTY (for whom I have the highest esteem and respect) may probably be deemed arrogant in an individual : However, I will venture to advance, that if they would once more enforce their authority, and exert their legal rights towards the punishment of illiterate Empirics, and daring Pretenders to Medical Knowledge,



Knowledge, the Æsculapian Science would soon assume a very different appearance: Ignorant People would not then, have the presumption to utter that illiberal and disingenuous expression "*Doctors Kill more than they Cure.*" The world would see and be convinced, as indeed every rational person ought, that no medical Man would wantonly play with the life of his fellow creature, or take that away which he cannot give. The Lawyer may find his purposes answered by deceiving his client, and so may the Preacher in winning proselytes to his new-fangled opinions, but the medical Practitioner, can surely, acquire neither honor, profit nor credit, in injuring his patient.

Perhaps, at no one period, could any nation boast of so many learned medical Men, as Great Britain can do at this; and yet the Kingdom is over-run with illiterate Quacks, and audacious Empirics, who are a scandal, not only to the profession of physic, but to the Empire at large.——

It remains now, to explain the method I have pursued in this work, which is in an alphabetical order or arrangement; the principle matter thereof is reduced to a kind of text, and the less important observations are subjoined by way of notes. I have given the etymology or derivation of all the terms in Medicine; the principal ones in Anatomy, Chymistry, &c. whether Greek, Latin, English, or any other language. Under each article, I have carefully consulted the best Authors, and have borrowed from them whatever I conceived most fit for my purpose; I have also added many curious, and I trust useful and entertaining remarks, observations, and reflections on Anatomy, Analysis, Chymistry, the Non - Naturals, the powers of Medicines, &c. &c.

With regard to ANIMAL-MAGNETISM, which has caused such a great noise in the world within these last ten years;



years; I have (from the best information I could obtain at Paris, Rome, Edinburgh, and London, and that, from Gentlemen perfectly well versed in this extraordinary science) exposed imposture and deception, in the numerous train of false pretenders to so great and beneficial a discovery; and as I have kept nothing back which respects it, as far as I know, I flatter myself that many of my medical friends and others will be led into a secret, well deserving attention, and made known as yet, to very few indeed. —

As to several of the remarks in the chapter on **PHYSIOGNOMY**, I acknowledge myself much indebted to the learned and ingenious **LAVATER**, although I have still taken the liberty of differing with him in some respects.---Much medical information and rational amusement, may be gathered from minute and mathematical enquiries, into the corresponding and component parts of the human machine.

An English and Latin index, with plain rules for analyzing vegetable, animal and mineral substances, the making of phosphorus, electrical machines, &c. &c. are added to this work with proper Plates.

On the whole, Gentlemen, the method I have followed, and the materials I have made choice of, I leave to your candour and superior judgment, and as truth has been my sole aim, I trust the work will meet your approbation, then shall I be fully satisfied.

Gentlemen,

Most respectfully

I have the honor to remain,

Your very humble obedient Servant,

A. G. SINCLAIR.

London, April 29th, 1791.



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P R E F A C E.

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*To Students in Physic.*

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GENTLEMEN,

*Non decet vos ignorari.*

**I**F you would perfect yourselves in the learned and useful science of Medicine, be particularly attentive to the writings and instructions of those luminaries who have diligently searched after truth, who have found her, and thereby eradicated dangerous systems, and guarded against the fraudulent impositions of ignorance and Empiricism. Believe, neither the assertions  
of

of the inexperienced Practitioner, nor the hypothetical reasonings of the enraptured Theorist.---Theory will never make you able Physicians; and yet without the aid thereof, all the practice of a BOERHAAVE, will only tend to bewilder you, and at last leave you in a confused labyrinth, of supposed medical knowledge.----If you are destitute of rational, systematic, principles, Nature will most assuredly deny you her assistance; and on the other hand, if you presume, either to confine, or force her, by your theoretic or scholastic rules, you will see your error, perhaps, when the moment of doing good is no more. Lead her gently, administer to her wants or calls, with caution, prudence and discretion: observe her movements with acute sagacity and discernment; and by your so doing, rest assured, that she will not repay your attention, towards her, either with neglect or indifference; nay, on the contrary, her all-bountiful hand, will most liberally assist you, in relieving the calamities of mankind, and in administering relief to the distressed father, the afflicted husband, or the weeping mother!

“No science, Gentlemen, lays open a more extensive field of useful knowledge, or affords more ample entertainment to the inquisitive mind, than the science of Physic.” It is fraught, not only with rational amusement, and abundance of natural curiosity; but also with matter of the greatest importance and utility to mankind.---“Surely, the natural history of the human species, is a more interesting subject, and presents a more ample field for the exertion of genius, than the natural history of spiders and cockle-shells.”

There



*There is no science in the world more difficult, and consequently less understood, than medicine. It has been studied by few, except those who intended to live by it, as a profession.--- Its Professors have enveloped it in language very unintelligible to the rest of mankind. A thick veil has covered from the world, the beauties and knowledge of that art, which every rational person ought, in some measure, to be acquainted with. 'Tis true, says a certain Author, "We do not mean that every man should become a Physician. This would be an attempt as ridiculous as impossible."---*

*Not one of ten thousand, is scarcely either qualified by nature or education, even to arrive at a tolerable knowledge in Physic, much less to practise it.*

*Any man of common sense, and ordinary memory, may know LAW, which of itself can never be deemed a science; and the plain honest man in the simplicity of his heart, is a better divine than the pompous Archbishop at Court: but the Physician and Poet must be born.----However, "Men of sense and learning, should be so far acquainted with the general principles of Medicine, as to be in a condition to derive from it, some of those advantages with which it is fraught; and at the same time, to guard themselves against the destructive influences of ignorance, superstition and quackery."*

*To cheat a man out of his property, or to persuade him to change the articles of his faith, are but trifling, in comparison to the depriving him of his life; and yet we daily see men,*  
*whose*



(whose education is not even superior to that of a common attorney, or methodist preacher) commence the practice of physic ; and what is still more extraordinary, we find persons of respectability, and of apparent good sense, intrusting their most valuable treasures, health and life in the hands of these unlettered impostors, who if possible, are greater pests to society, than a certain class of law-locusts who prey on the property of the unfortunate and distressed !

Gentlemen, the Profession you are preparing to enter upon, requires much solid learning, minute observation, and serious reflection. It demands all the attention you can command ; a knowledge of natural philosophy ; chymical, physiological, nosological, and anatomical information ; and assiduous application to the public Lectures of eminent professors in all its different branches ; added to the most diligent perusal of the best medical writers. In short, there is no end to your laborious researches ; therefore, never think yourselves sufficiently instructed in medical knowledge ; of which, I assure you, the most learned know but the rudiments, in comparison of what is yet to be known.

The Clergy pretend to cure, and watch over the soul ; but I suppose I need not tell you, that after all their studies, and enquiries into metaphysics, their knowledge ends in mere supposition. The ALMIGHTY hath declared, that error in judgment deserves not expulsion from him, if the intention be good : and, that we should love him, and do  
unto

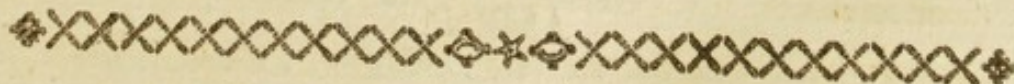


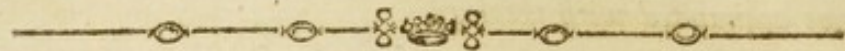
unto all, as we would they should do unto us. So far  
are we acquainted with theology.

The lawyers are said to protect the property, which to the  
honour, and profit of this nation, they do---just like the  
Lion in the fable: But the profession of *PHYSIC*, requires  
more real learning, more judgment and genius, than all the  
other professions in the world; and as it is well calculated for  
many good and great purposes, and can never, if properly  
administered, bring the sigh of grief, or cause the tear of  
sorrow, we hope its professors will ever be esteemed, as men  
of the soundest erudition and humanity.



O



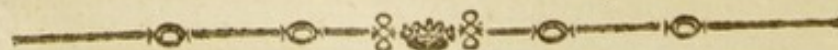


O !

ETERNAL OMNIPOTENCE, IN WHOSE  
HANDS ARE THE ISSUES OF LIFE AND  
DEATH ; WHOSF SCIENTIFIC FINGER  
HATH FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY  
MADE US ! THOU WHO KNOWEST THAT  
WE ARE BUT DUST,\* AND THAT TO  
DUST WE MUST RETURN ; TEACH US  
WISDOM AND UNDERSTANDING. SOURCE  
OF ALL GOOD, WHO INSTRUCTEST THE  
CANINE CREATION, TO BE THEIR OWN  
PHYSICIANS ; CONDESCEND TO TEACH  
US, A TRUE KNOWLEDGE OF THEE, OF  
OURSELVES, AND OF THE HEALING  
ART.

AMEN !

\* AS MATERIAL CREATURES.





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TABULA GENERALIS MORBORUM,  
MEDICAMENTORUM, &c.

In Hac Opera.

---

*A General Table of the Diseases,  
Medicines, &c. in this Work.*

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Section I.

An Apology, with  
A short Introduction to the Art of Medicine.

Section II.

A plain and accurate Account of all the Diseases  
incident to the Human Body; their Symp-  
toms, Causes, and Methods of Treatment  
and Cure; whether Medical or Surgical:  
together with the Names, Virtues, and Doses  
of all the Medicinal Compositions and Sim-  
ples, as directed by the Colleges of London,  
Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, Paris, Leyden, &c. with Notes  
Critical and Explanatory :—The principal  
Terms in Anatomy, Botany, Chymistry, &c.

## CHAPTER I.

On the Nature, Properties, and Component Parts  
of Anatomy : its use towards the Knowledge  
of Physic, Physiognomy, &c.

### Section III.

Curious and Interesting Observations and Reflec-  
tions on comparative Anatomy.

## CHAPTER II.

A complete Dissertation on the extraordinary and  
hitherto little-known and almost *suspected*  
Art of Animal - Magnetism : its Nature,  
Causes, Effects, and Use in certain Disorders.

### Section IV.

Remarks on Botany ; its Affinity to the Animal  
and Mineral Kingdoms, &c.

## CHAPTER III.

On Chymistry ; its various Uses, particularly in  
Medicine.

## CHAP. IV.



## CHAPTER IV.

On the Non-Naturals, why so called; the Use and Abuse of them.

## CHAPTER V.

On Physiognomy; its Connection with Morality; together with the Physical Causes of Virtue, Vice, &c.

### Section V.

Observations and useful Reflections on Physiology; and the best Methods of studying it laid down.

## CHAPTER VI.

Certain Rules for knowing and distinguishing different Disorders; or the Doctrine of Nosology clearly explained.

### Section VI.

Reflections on the MATERIA MEDICA; and the Improvements which might be made therein.

### Section VII.

On the present Practice of Physic; and the Knowledge of the Ancient Physicians compared with that of the Modern: With Remarks on the Writings of Dutens, Scipion, Pliny, Strabo, Aristotle, &c.



## Section VIII.

Reflections on some of the principal Curiosities of Nature; their Causes and Effects investigated, and explained.

## Section IX.

A succinct System of Mineralogy, and its uses.

## CHAPTER VII.

On the Nature and different Properties of Medicines, particularly of Astringents, Absorbents, Cathartics, Diuretics, Emetics, Sudorifics.

## Section X.

Plain Rules for analyzing Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Substances; the making of Phosphorus, Electrical Machines, &c.

## Section XI.

Some Observations on the Hieroglyphics of the Ancients, and a Key to the Knowledge of their Mythology; with a comparative View of the Opinions of the present Day. To which is added, an English-Latin, and Latin-English Index, of all the Technical Terms in the Work, with their Greek Derivations, &c. The Names of the Authors quoted.

Section



Section I.

THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY FOR WRITING;  
WITH HIS INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF  
MEDICINE.

PHYSIC is the science by which the sick are cured, and health preserved to the sons and daughters of men. (*Physic not only cures but prevents Disorders.*) Mention is made of it, particularly by MOSES, and some other writers of the Sacred Records. ÆSCULAPIUS the son of Apollo, was deified for his extraordinary skill in this art, as were others of the ancients. The LORD when he assumed humanity, acted, from the commencement of his public ministry, to his deicide, more in the capacity of a Physician, than that of any other character. We also read panegyrics on the ART OF HEALING, in the writings of the most remote antiquity; and I presume, its advantages to mankind, in the present day, are too obvious to need enumeration.



Perhaps, it may be deemed requisite, that I should apologize to the public in general, and the *faculty* in particular, for publishing a work of this nature, there being already, innumerable productions extant in all the branches of MEDICINE :—To this I beg leave to say, that no work which has hitherto fallen into my hands, has either useful matter, or regular method, to give, *even* a general idea, of the first principles or rudiments, of all the different branches of physic; whereas in this work, the first principles of MEDICINE, are not only clearly and methodically arranged; but all the constituent parts thereof, are fully, accurately and systematically investigated and discussed.

I have exerted every talent in my power, and used all the discrimination I am master of, to expunge false and obsolete hypotheses, justly exploded systems, and useless theories, from the medical art: and I trust, I have so far succeeded in the attempt, as to give place to agreeable novelty, and general utility. I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to draw clear and intelligible descriptions, of every subject I have handled; and at the same time, cautiously avoided scholastic pedantry, uninteresting prolixity, and unmeaning brevity.

One design for publishing this work, is to introduce a more accurate, and regularly digested system  
of



of medical science, than has hitherto been effected, by any one production, either ancient or modern:— This is one end I had in view, but with what success it has been prosecuted, is a province for others, not for me to determine.

Another design, is to select from the most approved authors, who have written on Physic, and its component parts, a number of facts, which by experience are found, to stand the test of the most minute enquirer, or critical investigator; and by these means, to obviate the objections made to the truly useful, and beneficial ART of HEALING!

This work will be particularly useful and interesting to YOUNG GENTLEMEN of the PROFESSION, as it contains, in an alphabetical order, the most pure and genuine principles of Medicine, in all its various branches; and for the same reason, the more experienced Practitioner will derive many advantages from it, as it will assist the memory, and lay open a field for more useful reflections, observations, and remarks.

Gentlemen of a classical education, and studious cast, who would make themselves so far acquainted with Physic, as not to suffer themselves or friends to be imposed upon by Quacks, and other medical  
Impostors,



Impostors, will in this production, find the EDIPUS which unlocks all the mysteries of MEDICINE, and unravels all its difficulties.

No hypotheses are used to supply the want of facts; no conclusions drawn but those authorized by experience, and as there is a great difference between the Study and Practice of Physic, particular care has been taken, to point out, and clearly explain such difference; but as *words are the daughters of earth, and things the sons of heaven*, more care has been paid to matter, than mode of communication, though in both, neither neglect, nor indifference has been shewn.

I flatter myself, that through my strenuous exertions, to avoid *error*, and to introduce nothing into this work, but genuine truths, which in spite of sophistry, subtilty or fallacious argument, will ever combat the most severe criticism, I shall present the world, with the most uniform, complete and useful system of PHYSIC, ever published in this, or perhaps, in any other Kingdom:—The utility of such a work must be obvious, not only to the Gentlemen of the FACULTY, but to every rational person, who has any delight, for the most interesting and useful *in forma* io, which essentially tends to preserve the most precious gift, and greatest blessing our  
HEAVENLY



HEAVENLY FATHER ever bestowed on the children of dust !

In every thing human, or divine, our systems should be adapted to our abilities : “ Not the best imaginable, but the best applicable ought to be our rule.” It is the pertinent saying of a certain Author, that all infants, and other *young* must *crawl* before they *walk* ; and *walk* before they *run* ; and most certainly, it would not be adviseable to forbid this gradual progression ; and to attempt at once, with faltering limbs, the more laboured and graceful movements of a dancer.

It has been said, and justly, in my opinion, that unless we can form a *theory* without *hypotheses*, we had much better confine ourselves to the simple relation of facts, which I presume I have done.

This undertaking, will doubtless, appear a very arduous task, *as indeed it is* ; but a person who is always travelling, thinks much less of the distance from one place to another, than he who seldom goes abroad. Intense study has been my favorite amusement and chief employ, during the greatest part of my life, which renders the sciences, particularly that of medicine, familiar to me.

Perspicuity,



PERSPICUITY, CORRECTNESS and *method*, are scrupulously observed, throughout the whole work ; and marks of quotation are seldom used ; but instead thereof, the names of all the authors consulted in the composing the ARS MEDICINÆ, are alphabetically arranged at the end of the book, with a few critical remarks.

*Securam quicunque cupis traducere vitam.*

It is far from my intention, to derogate from the reputation of other Medical Writers. All I wish to contend for is, that others may be led to adopt an opinion, of the truth of which, I am myself convinced ; namely, that a regular, well digested, and complete system of Physic is much wanted. Our best Authors have either been too prolix in treating of disorders, or too concise in their definitions of them, and have generally omitted in their various productions, the Medicines they meant to prescribe, in the diseases they have described : however, I would not be understood to insinuate by this, that the medical Student is not to read the writings of HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, CELCUS, BOERHAAVE, CULLEN, MONRO, BLACK, DUNCAN, SMELLIE, SWEDIAUR, SWEITEN, GREGORY, HAMILTON, HALLER, DOVER, and a hundred other productions of merit, mention of which is made in this book, as I  
observed



observed before. 'Tis true, human knowledge may be put into few volumes, and facts may be narrowly comprised ; nevertheless, things useful may be gathered, even from some of the worst writers.

Were medicine in the same situation with most other sciences, from the length of time, and the unwearied assiduity with which it has been cultivated, it should long ere now, have arrived at perfection ; but we know, and are convinced, that an attention even to facts will sometimes lead to a very opposite conclusion :—By great industry, and frequent reflections, many important principles are now, indeed, as far established, as the nature of the subject will allow. But he who expects to find all that is true useful, or necessary, in the system of any one man ; or he who imagines, that any system is without errors or omissions, can have no other foundation for his opinion, but ignorance of the sometimes very doubtful, and most extensive art of Physic. Let us examine the doctrines of the most illustrious authors ; compare the opinions of the most eminent teachers, and we shall soon be satisfied, in how many particulars, they are repugnant to each other.

If, however, amidst the diversity of sentiment, the attainment of truth be the object which we have in  
view,



view, it is most certainly very necessary, that we should hear and examine as many different opinions, as the plan of our education will allow: And by such diligent and careful examination, we have the best chance of arriving at certainty. By this alone, can we appropriate to ourselves, what we hear from others:—To a liberal spirit of inquiry, every important discovery, respecting the just principles of the Medical Art, is to be attributed; and by the continuance of this, farther improvements may still be expected; and, in a field of such extent, and frequently uncertain, it is hard to say, from whose suggestions useful inventions may derive their origin. Even where the doctrines delivered, are apparently the same, a difference, seemingly insignificant, may lead the hearer or reader, to very opposite reflections; and from opinions which at first sight may appear absurd, something useful may yet be derived. Hence, were no other argument for a spirit of liberal inquiry, in the conduct of medical education, the uncertainty of many interesting doctrines, is of itself a sufficient inducement to it.

But liberal inquiry is not more necessary, from the doubts in Medicine, than from the amazing extent of the subject. He who enters upon the practice of Physic, without previously having stored  
his



his mind with a proper selection of facts, will find himself in a most disagreeable situation. Too much pains, therefore, as Dr. Duncan justly observes, cannot be bestowed in attempting to obtain such a selection.

Let the Medical Student carefully observe the symptoms of diseases, in the order in which they appear;—their natural terminations;—The principal characteristic marks, by which one disorder is distinguished from another;—The remote causes which may tend to induce the disease;—The age, sex, season, habit of body, climate, the passions the patient may be most subject to;—Situation in life;—Circumstances indicating future events;—Natural affections, diet, exercise;—The most common and general appearances, on the dissection of those dying of the disease;—Form, stature, complexion, &c. in order to acquire the history of any disease.

Let him then proceed to form a just THEORY.

1. Explanation of the action of remote causes.
2. A natural supposition of such causes.
3. Investigation of the proximate cause.
4. Account of the general principles, on which the chief symptoms are to be explained, with their real and corresponding causes.

Thirdly,



THIRDLY, Let him proceed to PRACTICE, and think seriously of the means to be used, for obviating or preventing the disease:—A general plan of cure;—Reflect on the particular remedies which have been employed, for removing the affection. Keep an attentive eye on nature's movements:—frequently read, and refer to the principal authors who may have written on the disease:—Take nothing upon trust:—Never despair till the thread of life is broken. Promote joy and gladness, as much as possible, paying little attention to the disparity amongst men; and never let the morose or sullen look, or the trait of doubt or suspicion fall upon the fearful eye of the afflicted.—HE WHO KILLETH AND MAKETH ALIVE, may even say to a LAZARUS, *arise, why sleepest thou?*

SOLE ORIENTE FUGIUNT TENEBRÆ.

A Short



A SHORT TABLE OF THE MORE FREQUENT,  
AND GENERAL DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE  
HUMAN SYSTEM; WITH THE USUAL MEDI-  
CINES PRESCRIBED IN EACH DISORDER.

✎ The best method in my opinion, and the most easy plan, should always be first adapted for the use of every person: It would be consummate folly to put HOMER, VIRGIL, or HORACE, into the hands of the young Tyro, or Abecedarian in the Latin and Greek languages, before he has previously gone through his inferiour classics; so it would be equally absurd and ridiculous, to lay the more elaborate researches of the learned Physician, before the young Student in Physic, till he had first been made acquainted with the rudiments of the Science.—'Tis true, the Medical Scholar will not derive much information, or satisfaction from the table, or arrangement of the most general disorders, and the medicines prescribed in them; but I flatter myself, that he will receive ample gratification, and doubly equivalent compensation (for the present intrusion upon his time) in perusing the next table, which follows immediately



mediately after SECTION II. Therein will be found some critical and interesting remarks on the *SYNOPSIS NOSOLOGICÆ METHODICÆ* of Doctor CULLEN, of Doctor DUNCAN, and others. The *GENERA MORBORUM*, or different kinds of DISEASES are also clearly pointed out, and orderly classed; their nature and causes are investigated and explained, with cautions for preventing them.

In the first TABLE, which is intended to assist the memory of the practitioner, the Disorders are placed on the Left Column, and the Medicines most generally ordered in each Disease, on the Right, properly distinguished by Figures: And although such arrangement may appear very simple and conspicuous, I would by no means advise the multitude to tamper with their health, or to try experiments with Medicines, till they are first made thoroughly acquainted with the nature, cause, and symptoms of each malady. On this account I have omitted particularizing the quantity, or dose of medicine to be taken, till I come to SECTION II. in which every particular relative thereto, is accurately mentioned; with salutary cautions to the administerer. I am convinced, that the more the rational part of mankind, see into the nature, order, and use of MEDICINE, the less they will be inclined, to trust to their own skill, or understanding



understanding in that science ; which, as I observed before, requires all the genius, study and learning, mortals are capable of obtaining.

I cannot here, help taking notice of a certain work, now lying before me, which to give the Author his due, is written in a very pleasant, easy style ; and is much better calculated for nurses, and old women, than for the medical student or practitioner ; and doubtless, this is the cause of its success, in this, and other countries.—The only thing in its favour, in my opinion, is, that its contents, scrupulously observed, can do as little harm as good ; but I am afraid, that the generality of the people in this nation, who are continually quacking themselves, and indiscriminately using this, or that medicine, without knowing the consequences, will not always adhere, or attend to the rules and observations of that Physician, who himself so lightly, indifferently, and I may say, scornfully, and illiberally, treats the Science of his own profession. As a gentleman of sound learning, abilities and judgment in the Physical art, I pay him all due deference and esteem ; but I think he has too wantonly trifled with the latter, (I mean his judgment) in ushering a work into the world, which I am fearful, if the truth were known, has proved a deadly instrument in the  
hands



hands of many. Eight out of ten, amongst the multitude have neither reason, prudence, understanding, or discernment, to distinguish between truth and falsehood. A story, well told, let its principles or cause be ever so erroneous, will much sooner make profelytes of them, than the most glaring facts, couched in more familiar language. It is a true, but lamentable fact, in the history of human nature, that mankind are sooner led away, and persuaded by appearances than realities; and are ever more apt to credit falsehood than verity; from which we may infer, that evil is predominant in them, and wickedness prevalent in their hearts.

I confess, that digressions in a work of this nature, are far below the dignity of its subject, but more fully to prove what I have just been asserting, I beg leave, simply to say a few words, respecting a late Publication against the glorious, manly, and immortal French Revolution, which will ever reflect honor, real wisdom, virtue, and good sense, on its instigators, whom the world at large, ought to imitate — This pamphlet is certainly well written, its periods are well turned, and the *toute ensemble* is told with energy and classic elegance, although the whole of its *data* or first principles are false, insinuating, diabolically wicked and erroneous; and every day give  
its



its author the *lie direct*, which I hope it ever will, for the honor and happiness of human nature :—Now, there are several productions written, in opposition to the doctrines contained in the work alluded to ; but as none of them is penned in that enthusiastic, declamatory, pompous style ; or by the hand of a noisy politician and statesman, the generality of mankind remain full of conviction, that whatever Mr. B. has said must be right, when in reality, all his doctrines are false, unjust, unnatural, and inimical to the rights of the human race. His book has been justly burned, by the order of the most wise and enlightened nation in Europe ; and had the other, I mean the DOMESTIC MEDICINE, shared the same fate in this kingdom, it would have been well.

I would not be understood, that the science of Physic should be kept a secret from the world ; but surely, it is of too valuable and interesting a nature to be played with ; or to be trusted in the hands of the ignorant, who can certainly do no good with it, but may do much injury. Wherever two or three are met together, we always find them well-versed in *medical information* ; at least so are *they themselves* inclined to believe. Every one gives advice most freely, and without hesitation in Physic ; but in Law and Divinity, few, except those of the profession, will dare to presume, even to offer their opinions, much



less to enforce them. Now, it is very certain, that nothing but ignorance and impudence can ever induce people to act so foolishly: I was going to say, that nothing but madness, could ever prompt or instigate people to prescribe, or give medicines to one another. Persons totally ignorant of Anatomy, not knowing the seat, or form of their own heart, or the course of the vessels, which perform the functions of life; nor the medicinal virtues, or power of any one medicine; or why or when it should be given, must be destitute of common sense, even in attempting, to prescribe or administer in a science, which as was observed before, is by far more intricate and difficult, than all the other sciences put together. If men of sound learning, judgment, and penetration, and who are perfectly acquainted with every part of the human machine; and the natural philosophy of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, frequently find all their knowledge baffled, and their skill set at defiance; what can a person, who comparatively speaking, knows nothing at all, but who has the boldness, rashly and indiscriminately, to venture upon medicines, and to advise persons equally illiterate with himself, to swallow them, in order to remove a disease, or malady, of which, neither of them, either knows the cause, symptoms, or seat, or the very fatal consequences, which may afterwards ensue. I say, what must



must such a man think, on serious and deliberate reflection? Will he not perceive that nothing could have infatuated him so to do, except ignorance of the grossest nature? Will he not tremble at the thought of his having administered that to a fellow-creature, which might, for ought *he knew*, have ushered him into Eternity!—I would admonish, and that in the most solemn manner, that people would most carefully guard against quackery of every kind; and for a single moment reflect, that gentlemen regularly educated, and bred to any science or profession, most assuredly, must know such science, or profession, infinitely better, than those who never studied the same. 'Tis true, nature has formed some, capable of knowing and retaining more in a year, than others can do in an age; but such seldom appear!

The most barbarous and rude nations that we read of, have some idea of Physic and Religion, and appoint the most learned and skilful men amongst them, to officiate in these sciences, which to the disgrace of an enlightened people, are frequently professed in this kingdom, by unlettered mechanics.



THE COMMON NAMES  
OF THE DISEASES  
MOST INCIDENT  
TO THE HUMAN  
FRAME.

*Observe.*

1. **A**BORTION, is a miscarriage in a woman, who is delivered of her burden, before her due time; or before the embryo, or fœtus, or first rudiments of a child, are fitted for exclusion:—It generally happens between the second, and fourth months of pregnancy, and sometimes later. It may be occasioned by frights, falls, cathartics, emetics, grief, anger, or any violent commotion of the body or mind, which may injure the child or mother.

*Observe.*

2. **A**BSCESS, is a morbid cavity in the body; or rather an internal ulceration, externally of a red colour, hot, arising and tending to suppuration.

THE COMMON NAMES  
OF THE MEDICINES,  
PRESCRIBED IN EACH  
DISORDER.

*Order*

1. **B**LEEDING, tinctures of opium, of bark, of roses;—nitre, magnesia, lemon juice, the decoction of calcined hartshorn prepared, saline mixtures, &c. &c. all with great caution and prudence.—Order a spare diet; keep the body cool, the head low, and the mind easy and quiet.—Avoid medicines, food, or beverage of a relaxing or heavy nature.

*Order to*

2. **A**VOID evacuation, unless inflammation requires it; ripen with proper poultices or cataplasms;—when opened, digest with basilicon, &c. heal with cerat, and other epulotics.

*Note.* In this Table I only enumerate the more common disorders, and the medicines most generally



rally prescribed in them. I have also avoided giving any particular account of the symptoms, &c. of diseases, until I proceed to the SECOND SECTION, where my readers will find the *History, nature, cause, symptoms, treatment and cure* of every disease; and *power, effect, quantity, use, &c.* of every medicine, accurately described. The present definition, or description, is as simple and plain, as I could render it, on account of its being an introduction to the rest of the work.

*Observe.*

3. AGUE, is a certain species of fever, generally well known:—if improperly treated, it degenerates into other diseases. The paroxysm or fit, returns once a day in the *quotidian*; in the *tertian*, every third day, and in the *quartan*, every 4th day.

*Observe.*

4. ALOPECIA, is a baldness, or falling-off of the hair, by the roots:—The alopecia is sometimes termed the fox-evil, or scurf, and occasioned by impurities, or indigence in the fluids.

*Order*

3. AN emetic, venice turpentine, a cathartic, febrifuges, bark, Dover's powders, opium, the vitriolic acid, steel, snake and gentian roots, camomile, gums, red wine, balsam traumatic, now called the compound tincture of benzoine.

*Order*

4. LOTION, or ointment of fouthernwood, sweet oil mixed with rum or brandy; oil of eggs, bear's grease; shave the head, or cut off the points of the hair:—keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the body open.



*Observe.*

5. ANASARCA, termed also the *leucophlegmatia*, is a species of dropfy, where the lymph is accumulated in the cellular membrane, or wherethere is a collection of water under the skin.

*Observe.*

6. ANEURISM, is the enlargement of an artery, which may be known by its pulsation, and inflammation.

*Observe.*

7. ANGINA GANGRE-NOSA, is a putrid sore throat, and is one of the most dangerous disorders incident to the human system. Persons of a plethoric habit, or whose glands have a natural tendence to protuberance, are most liable to this disease, which the FACULTY have justly ranked amongst the infectious.

*Order.*

5. JALAP, calomel, elaterium, scammony, gamboge, salt of worm-wood; emetics, sudorifics, diuretics, cantharides, blisters, scarifications, squills, stomachics, &c. &c.

*Order to*

6. Tie above and below the tumour, bleed, evacuate; observe a low spare regimen. Bind down lead pretty tight on the part.

*Order to*

7. AVOID bleeding and evacuations, except gentle sudorifics and an emetic at the first stage of the disorder. Give bark, conserve of roses, contrayerva, cordial electuary. Order a gargle of vinegar, myrrh, and honey of roses; apply a warm fomentation of rue leaves and stale beer, or vinegar externally to the throat. Order the vitriol, decoction of hartshorn, &c.



*Observe.*

8. *APTHÆ*, little ulcers in the mouth and throat; or wheals and pimples about the internal parts of the mouth; as also about the ventricle, particularly in infants; very dangerous, and generally fatal, when they reach through the intestinal canal.

*Observe.*

9. *APOPLEXY*, is a sudden privation of voluntary motion, and sensation: It generally turns the face red, and opens the mouth; it renders the pulse strong and quick, changes the form, and colour of the eye; is occasioned by excess of blood, or a collection of watery humours, and is generally fatal.

*Order.*

8. *EMETICS*, laxatives, rhubarb, magnesia, syrup of roses, saline mixture, contrayerva, calomel, with a very small portion of opium. Order the ulcerated parts to be touched with allum, armenian bole and honey mixed; or a solution of the salt of borax or tincal, which seldom fails.

*Order.*

9. *EMETICS* of antimony, bleeding, with caution; a vegetable regimen; but *particularly*, distinguish between the *sanguinous* and *pituitous*; the one requires a different regimen and treatment from the other:—order cupping and blisters, nitre. Keep the body cool and easy; avoid strong and malt liquors, fish, and the white meats. Take cream of tartar, and purge with Glaubers salts.



*Observe.*

10. APPETITE CANINE, or dog's appetite, is a disease of an inordinate hunger, commonly attended with looseness and vomiting; and which frequently ends in a *cachexy*, or *cholera morbus*.

11. APPETITE, loss of, is a deprivation, or suspension of the digestive powers; and may arise from acid, wind, relaxation, or foulness of the stomach.

*Observe.*

12. ASCITES, a species of dropsy so termed, when there is a collection of water in the lower abdomen, and contiguous parts, which accumulates by means of an obstruction, or relaxation of the glands and viscera; and by an extravasation of the fluids, from their proper vessels, which renders the patient dropical.

10. BE particularly attentive, whether the malady arises from acid in the stomach; from worms, or from natural causes: Order testaceous powders, alkalis; give anthelmintics, oils, butter, fat meat, milk, broths and new bread, tobacco, opiates, &c.

11. VOMIT, and give a gentle cathartic of jalap; order the bitters, the bark, wormwood, chamomile, chalybeats, vitriol, senna, rhubarb, tartar, &c. &c.

*Order*

12. ABSTINENCE from malt liquor, or any thing weak or watery: Use mustard whey with acids; toasted bread, wild fowl, horse - radish, onions, roasted meats of a dry, stimulating, and diuretic quality: Exercise on horseback, vomit, purge with jalap, calomel; use sudorifics, diuretics, tobacco, crystals of tartar, gum guaiacum, mustard-seeds, &c.



*Observe.*

13. *ASTHMA*, is a difficulty in breathing, which arises from ill affections of the lungs. —It is distinguished into the humoral, and nervous; or moist and dry kinds, and rarely admits of a cure, though it is not always averse to palliation.

*Observe.*

14. *ATROPHY*, is a kind of nervous consumption, frequently without fever, or hectic symptoms, and in which food turns not into nourishment, upon the stomach, although the patient may sometimes eat plentifully.

*Order to*

13. *BLEED*, blister between the shoulders; wear a strengthening pitch plaister on the back: Use boiled meats of a light and easy digestion, and be in pure, and moderately warm air; keep the body gently open. Give a few sedatives, pectorals, antispasmodics, and expectorals.

*Order*

14. A gentle emetic, steel, bark and opium in very small doses. Give astringents, anthelmintics, mercurials, the decoction of the woods, vegetable acids, squills, generous wine, jellies, nourishing broths, fish, &c

*Remarks.*

Let it be cautiously observed, and particularly attended to, that although I have classed such, and certain medicines, &c. opposite every disorder, it is by no means meant, that the sick should swallow all, or even one third of them. The judgment, the wisdom, discernment, and discretion of the practitioner, must direct



direct him how to act; and what to administer, according to the age, strength, constitution, and habit of his patient. The medicine that will relieve one, will often injure another. As with meats and drinks, so with medicines. These will agree with the plethoric, those with the puny; this with the weak, that with the strong : —I have also to remark that

I have omitted mentioning ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, AMAUROSIS and some other names of disorders, that begins with an A, which perhaps, my readers will look for, under *that letter*; or at least, suppose, I should have mentioned them.—My reasons for omitting, alphabetically, to class these diseases, are first, *St. Anthony's Fire* is more properly termed ERISYPELAS;—Secondly, AMAUROSIS, or the GUTTA SERENA, is explained under the letter G, in the first TABLE; and the letter A, in the second, in order that gentlemen, who have studied under different professors, and at different universities in Europe, may have a complete work, containing, not only all the diseases, and their remedies, &c. but also the various names, which different authors have given to certain disorders, medicines, &c.

Perhaps, no one mortal was ever visited with all the diseases incident to the human system; and as most of them, are only fortuitous and infectious, and few natural, or hereditary, it is in our power, by the aid of PROVIDENCE, not only to cure the most of them, but also to prevent several of them, by a scrupulous attention, and strict adherence to sobriety, temperance,  
and



and cleanliness, which naturally produce PIETY, VIRTUE, and consequently happiness.—I believe, I might venture to affirm, that if men were free from *vice*, disease would keep at an awful distance from them : and in confirmation of the truth of this doctrine, let us only converse with the inhabitants of the northern parts of SCOTLAND; and the dwellers of the ORKNEY ISLANDS, where the debauchee and profligate have scarcely yet entered ; and where luxury and voluptuousness seldom appear : I say, let us ask these happy peasants, how often they are afflicted with the GOUT, the LUES VENEREA, and a numerous train of other maladies, which are continually preying upon the lives of those, who dwell amongst us, and who think themselves never happy, but while in the midst of superfluity and excess.

Many of our young men have hardly a tooth left in their jaws, and several of our old men can scarcely boast, even of the *bone* itself :—A trembling hand and a gouty leg are the inseparable companions of ten thousands, not only from *accident* or *misfortune*, but from apparent desire ; as they seem much more pleased with these frailties imposed upon mother-nature, than that they should be plagued with an empty bottle and all the blessings of health !

Were I asked my opinion, when suicide is most likely to be committed, I should answer, in the morning succeeding a debauch, when the barometer is under thirty.—Then, how careful ought we to be of the most precious gift of God and the machine that is made for its reception !

*Observe*



*Observe.*

15. BARRENNESS, in WOMEN, is a female disorder or malady, and generally proceeds from obstructions, or irregularities, in the menstrual flux; high seasoned meats, relaxation, grief, anxiety, fear, natural impediments, or too frequent coition:—*In MEN*, it is both shameful and disgraceful, and arises from debauchery, intoxication, onanism, or masturbation; inability, debility, and using mercurial preparations imprudently, &c. &c.

*Observe.*


16. BITES AND STINGS OF VENOMOUS ANIMALS AND INSECTS, such as the wasp, gnat, bug, viper, serpent, bee, musquito, rattlesnake, adder, &c. &c.

*Order*

15. The bark and red wine, in moderate quantities; steel, allum, elixir of vitriol, dragon's blood, and other astringents:—Order the cold bath and coition therein; good exercise, spa waters, milk and vegetable diet.—See some curious observations on BARRENNESS, FECUNDITY, the parts of GENERATION, &c. in a *Note* subjoined to this Table, in which some interesting particulars are related.

*Order to*

16. APPLY oil, milk, water, spirit of hartshorn, lixivium, rum mixed with oil of almonds; foment with tobacco, horehound and plantain, and bleed if inflammation indicates it.

 The Bite of a mad dog, is described under HYDROPHOBIA, the name thereof.



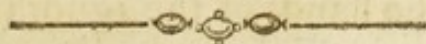
*Observe.*

17. BLADDER, INFLAMMATION IN, is attended with a fever, acute pain, burning and tension in the part, a constant inclination to urine and evacuation; and severe pain towards the bottom of the belly.

*Order*

17. BLEEDING, cooling ptisans with nitre; apply fomentations of warm water and salt, about the genitals:—keep the body open, with gentle cathartics, and emollient diuretics, and lavements: order the warm bath, the *capaiva*, &c.

\* This disorder should be accurately distinguished, and differently treated from the Stone, or Gravel; or spasms on the neck of the bladder, and also from a relaxation in the womb. A too violent dilatation or contraction of the SPHINCTER VAGINÆ, or the SPHINCTER VESICÆ, or that of the ANI, will produce disagreeable sensations, without either inflammation, gravel in the kidneys, or stone in the bladder; and so will colds, excess in venery, involuntary nocturnal emissions. An INFLAMMATION in the KIDNEYS, is a disorder very similar in its causes, to an inflammation in the bladder, and requires much the same medical treatment.



18. BLEEDING or PHLEBOTOMY, is not a disorder in itself, but is the cause of many, when wantonly or improperly used. Formerly it was customary *to bleed*, in almost every disorder, even in putrid ones. The ignorant



ignorant PERUQUIER, and self-taught APOTHECARY, regularly waited on their patients, spring and autumn, and indiscriminately pushed the lancet into the arm, or foot of every body, who were silly enough to suffer it.—Although I have ordered *Phlebotomy*, in several diseases, I would by no means be understood, that it should be performed on any person, except where there is an absolute necessity, which is only in certain inflammatory cases, where the powers of medicines, are either baffled, or known to be ineffectual.

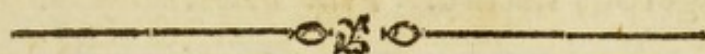
*Vid. Note under Phlebotomy, Section II.*

'Tis true, numerous are the encomiums, or panegyrics, which may be passed upon an illiterate Empiric, in ordering the operation of the lancet, a box of pills, or a bottle of drugs, when nature alone, is entitled to the praise for performing the cure.

Volumes have been written to extol certain medicines; and innumerable eulogies have been thrown out, upon different nostrums, many of which, the judicious and regular practitioner, daily finds, not only ineffectual, but frequently useless, and sometimes pernicious.—Medicines, or the liberty of giving *advice*, in the hands of the ignorant, can only be compared to a drawn sword in the hands of a madman: And what a shame it is, that our laws have made no provision against the infamous depredations of medical pretenders. We do not suffer ourselves to be judged, by men, ignorant of their profession,  
even



even in our common worldly concerns, but we are willingly imposed upon, and frequently deprived of health, and even *life* itself, by a set of audacious men, to whom we implicitly trust the care of the very machine we move in.—I say again, if a gentleman regularly bred to the profession of physic, does not understand it, how, in the name of common sense, can it for a moment be supposed, that the non-informed can be versed in that science?



*Observe.*

19. BLEEDING EXTERNAL, is occasioned by wounds, cuts, or the bursting of some blood-vessel; it is frequently dangerous.

*Order to*

19. APPLY styptics, as alum, aq. vitriol, colothar, the balsam traumatic, or compound benzoinetincture, &c. Bleed, purge, and give febrifuges: Use proper ligatures or bandages.

*Observe.*

20. BLEEDING INTERNAL, vulgarly called the *blind piles*, and generally known by the name of the *Bleeding Piles*, is a discharge

*Order.*

20. Conserve of red roses, with small quantities of nitre; bark, cooling vegetables, chalybeat water, infusion of marshmallows, whey with cream



discharge of blood from  
the hæmorrhoidal ves-  
sels.

cream of tartar. Sit over  
the fumes of a warm  
bath; vomit gently.

*Note.* When there is no discharge from the swelled, or inflamed vessels, this disease is termed by some, the **BLIND PILES**. Bleeding at the *Anus*, though frequently attended with pain, and other disagreeable circumstances, is often salutary, and prevents diseases of a more dangerous nature. *Vid. Piles.*

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*Observe.*

**21. BLEEDING AT THE NOSE**, is seldom fatal, and most generally arises from abundance of blood. It often cures the head ach, the vertigo, the phrenzy, and epilepsy, and is salutary in certain inflammatory fevers. Losing too much, nevertheless, injures the patient.

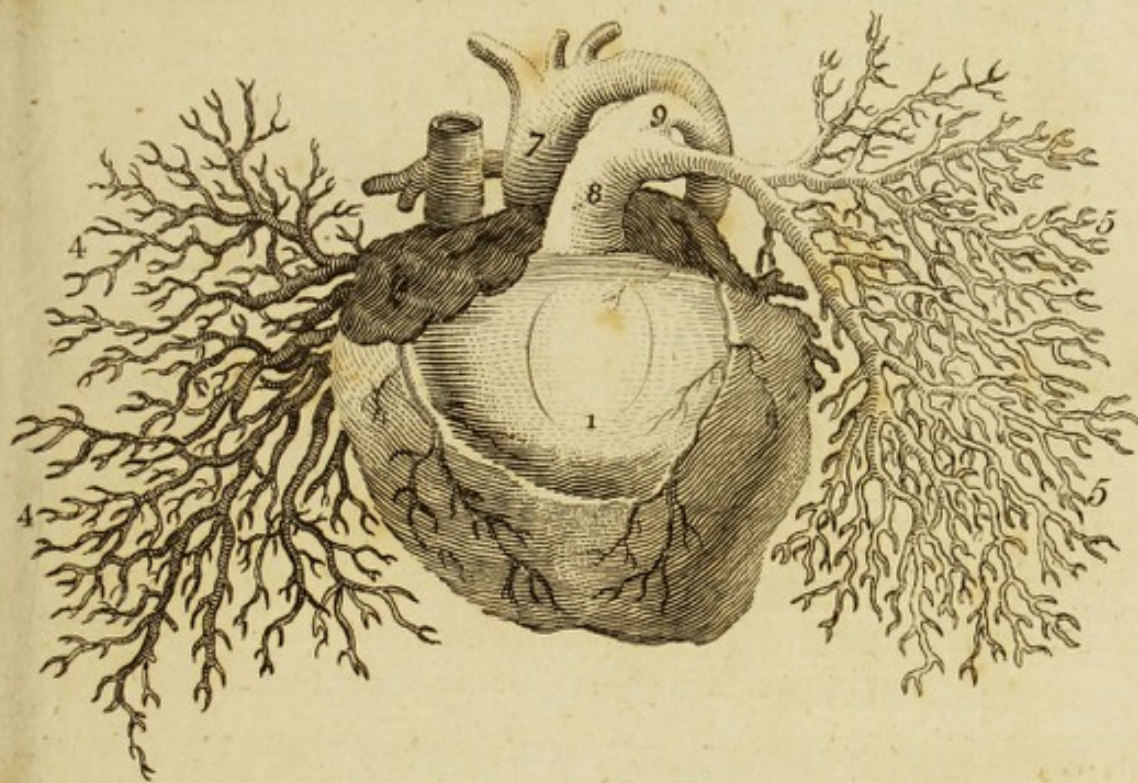
*Order*

**21.** The genitals to be immersed in cold water; lint dipt in vinegar, to be put up the nostrils: Keep the patient cool, apply cold iron to the temples and neck, bleed, bathe the feet and legs in cold water; apply proper ligatures, or bandages, &c.

*Observe*



Engraved for  
**D<sup>r</sup> SINCLAIR'S**  
*Hrs. Medicine.*



*The right ventricle of a fœtus  
 distended with wax.*

*The right auricle.*

*The left auricle.*

*Branches of the pulmonary veins*

*of the right lobe of the lungs, those*

*of the left being cut off short.*

*5. The arteries of the left lobe  
 of the lungs.*

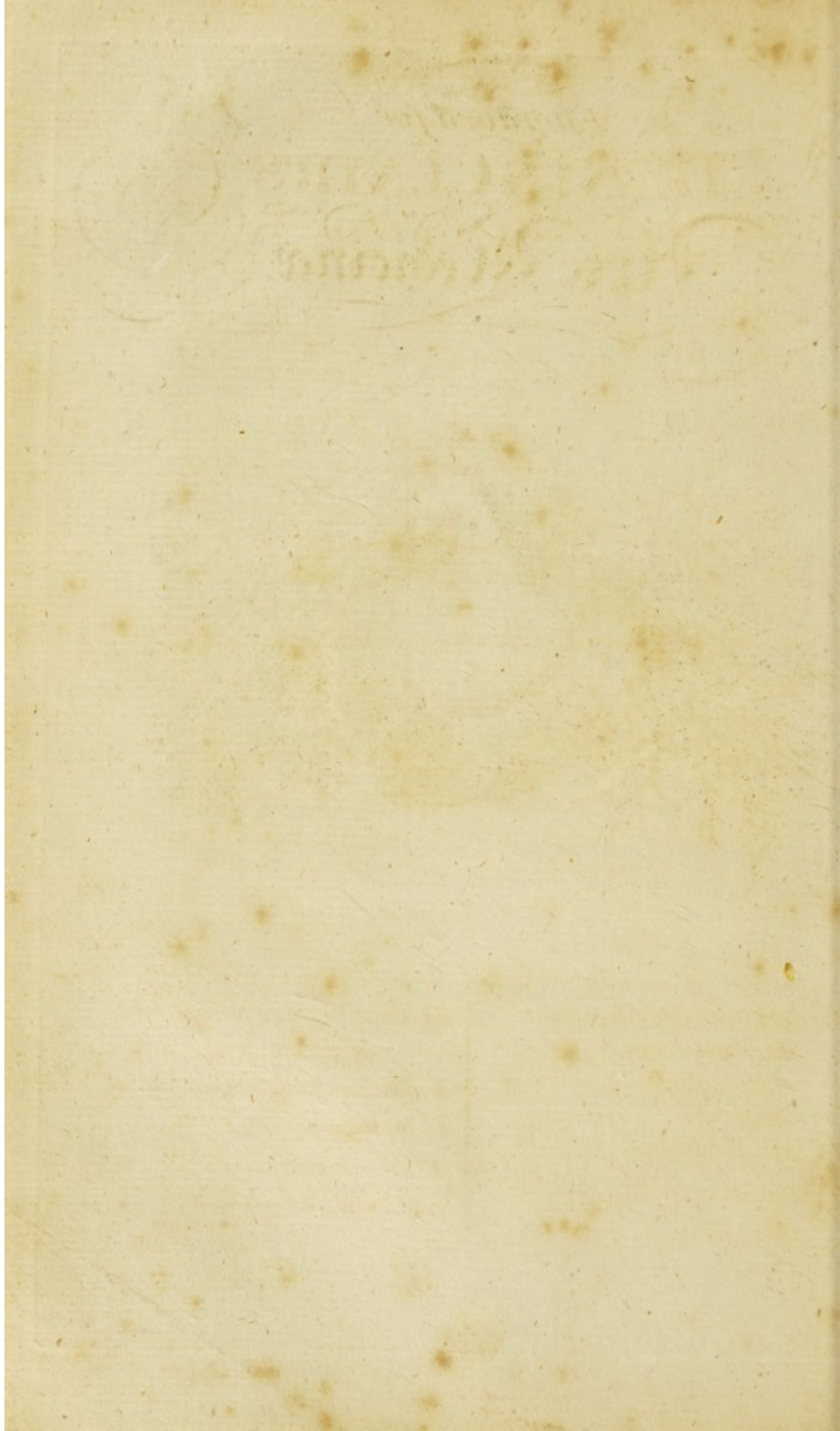
*6. The vena cava descendens.*

*7. Aorta ascendens.*

*8. Arteria pulmonalis.*

*9. Ductus arteriosus.*







*Observe.*

22. BLOOD, VOMITING OF, is a disorder of a dangerous nature, altho' not so much, in my opinion, as the HÆMOPTOE: there is little cough when the blood issues from the stomach, but a sense of weight, oppression, and anxiety precedes the vomiting. A distention of the stomach frequently takes place: when the disorder is periodical, it is less dangerous, than when otherwise.

*Note,* The Bath waters are possessed of some medicinal virtues, but not a third of those attributed to them; some have prescribed them in diseases, which I am sure, they never had power to eradicate; but more of this, when we come to SECTION X.

*Observe.*

23. BOILS, are disagreeable and unpleasant, and are caused by inflammation, arising from impurities in the fluids. They terminate by suppuration, dispersion, or gangrene.

*Order*

22. The body to be kept open, with emollient clysters, in order that the extravasated blood may not lodge in the bowels.— Give small quantities of the vitriol, or opium; bleed if inflammation requires it, administer gentle cathartics, and afterwards some of the light balsams. I have known the Bath waters have good effect in this disorder, nitre, &c.

*Order to*

23. Apply proper poultices, open, digest with basilicon, &c. Give alteratives, and destroy the proud flesh with escharotics; order corroborants and edulcorants.



Remarks.

BLOODY URINE, will be found under URINE :—  
BILIOUS COLIC and FEVER, under *Colic*, and *Fever* :  
—BLOODY FLUX, under *Dysentery*:—and BLOOD SHOT  
EYE, under the word *Eye*, &c.

IMPOSTHUMES, WHITLOES, and BOILS, or *biles*, as  
some people term them, should be considered under  
Inflammations, Abscesses, &c. and ought to be treat-  
ed, nearly in the same manner ;—in slight inflamma-  
tions, dispersion is preferable to suppuration, especi-  
ally in good constitutions:—Dispersion will generally  
be achieved by bleeding, cathartics, and gentle diet :  
—However, under *Imposthumes*, *Whitloes*, &c. I have  
said a few words.

Observe.

24. BONES LUXATED,  
OR DISLOCATED, are when  
they are moved out of  
their proper place, so as  
to impede their regular  
and intended functions.  
—Many miserable ob-  
jects, are daily seen suf-  
fering by this accident.

Order

24. The bone or bones  
to be placed in the natu-  
ral position ; reduce by  
extension, and use proper  
bandages ; bleed, apply  
cloths dipt in vinegar  
and camphire, to the part :  
—Extract of lead is said  
to be very useful, in this  
accident.

*Note*, Under *dislocation*, some interesting remarks  
are laid down, which I hope, will prove useful to the  
surgical operator, and others.

BONES, consist of a mucilage, or earthy matter ;  
the latter is nearly, and almost entirely dissolved by  
acids,



acids, but still the shape of the bone is left, though very soft.

The number of bones are 304, according to some, and according to others, 245 besides 48 ossa sesamoidea. *Vid.* Note under Bones, Section II.

*Observe.*

25. BONES BROKEN, or fractures, are attended with inflammation, pain, fever, and sometimes purging, &c.—

25. Carefully set the bones, use bandages, bleed, give nitre, and other febrifuges; keep the body cool and open, &c.—

Under the word *Fracture*, a more full explanation of Fractures, is given.

*Observe.*

26. BOWELS, INFLAMMATION IN, is a disorder in the stomach and other viscera, and requires immediate medical assistance, otherwise it ends in mortification.

*Order to*

26. Avoid every thing of a hot, windy and acid nature. Bleed repeatedly, if occasion requires; foment with warm herbs, blister the part affected, according to the opinion of some.

*Remark.*

Perhaps, there are few disorders incident to man, more difficult, or obstinate to cure, than inflammations. They are so changeable in different constitutions, that perhaps, no two persons living, ought to be treated in the same manner; and indeed this



is the case with almost every disorder.—For further information on Inflammations, see the words Cholic, and Iliac Passion:—In an Inflammation of the Bowels, even attended with a Dysentery, I have frequently known a clyster of a little warm water, vinegar, and red bark, perform a cure.

*Observe.*

27. BREASTS INFLAMED. This is a disorder incident to the fair sex after delivery:—The milk stagnates, the eyes are inflamed, and the breasts feel uneasy and painful.

*Note,* In Inflammations of the Breasts, see MILK FEVER, or rather FEVER MILK. Oils, fomentations, antimony, &c. are frequently useful, in this disorder.

28. BRUISES, are generally more dangerous, and difficult to cure, than wounds or sores:—for the proper treatment of them, see *Contusions*.

29. BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF, is explained under OPHTHALMIA, the name of the disorder.

*Observe.*

30. BURNS or SCALDS, are certain accidental disorders, too well known to need explanation.

*Note,* It is sometimes requisite to bleed, where Inflammation demands it.

*Order to*

27. Give gentle cathartics, keep the body cool, the feet warm; Order diaphoretics, and apply plaisters of diachylum, warm cloths, and poultice, &c. &c.

*Order to*

30. Apply oil, wash with water and the extract of lead, dress with elder and spermaceti ointments, marshmallows, &c.

31. BURO,



*Observe.*

31. **BUBO**, is a kind of *Imposthume*, or gathering of matter, or hard tumour, lodged in the groin, and occasioned by venereal infection.

*Order to*

31. Disperse by bleeding, febrifuges, cathartics, mercurial ointment, and spare diet. Ripen by proper poultices, or cataplasms, open and cleanse with the digestives, and suppuratives.

*Remarks.*

It is by no means to be understood, that a *Bubo*, or any other *Imposthume*, is to be dispersed and ripened at the same time; the judgment of the practitioner, must direct him, how to act, according as the symptoms may appear. It frequently happens, that *BUBOS* can neither be dispersed nor suppurated, but remain indolent tumours, in which case the hemlock must be used internally and externally.

I here think it also necessary to define a few terms of art, which begins with A, B; in order that the medical student may be gradually initiated in the science of **Medicine**. The terms are in the first **TABLE**, consequently I think it necessary to explain them in alphabetical order.

**ABSORBENTS**, are medicines which correct acids, oils; and consume and carry off, certain pernicious fluids:—The testaceous powders, tartar, wormwood, ammoniac, &c. are so ranked.



ANODYNES, are medicines which allay pain :—such as opium, hemlock, and some others. Vid. Note *Anodynes*. Section II.

ANTHELMINTICS, are *rue, oil, mercury, tin, fat meats*; NO FISH;—The Indian pink-root, and coraller; bears-foot leaves, porter. The gums and acids should be avoided in using Anthelmintics.

ANTIASTHMATICS, are medicines against the *Asthma*, such as bleeding, blistering, boiled meats, sedatives, pectorals, expectorals, antispasmodics, &c.

ANTISEPTICS, resist and prevent putrefaction, &c. such as the bark, vinegar, the acids, *rue, assafœtida, musk, camphire*, &c.

ANTISPASMODICS, are medicines which prevent contractions, such are the oil of mint, the julep of musk, camphire, warm bath, bleeding, &c. &c.

ASTRINGENTS, have the quality of binding, or bracing the system; allum, sugar, bark, iron, lemon, extract of lead, currants, apples, &c. &c. &c. the cold bath is ranked amongst the bracers.

*Remark.*

The Author, does not in this Table enumerate all the Absorbents, Anodynes, Anthelmintics, Antiasthmatics, Antiseptics, Antispasmodics, or Astringents; he only exhibits a few of them, in order that the reader may be gradually made acquainted with Physical terms. No notice has been taken of the different parts of the human frame, but the explanation



nation simply of medicines, has been attended to, as will every part of Physic, under the Chapters and Sections, as described.

**ATTENUANTS**, are medicines, which thin and clarify the blood, such as mercurials, alcalis, chalybeates, sulphur, nitre, steel, &c. &c.

**ANTI-VENEREALS**, are medicines, that prevent, or are antidotes against the venereal disease, or which impede its progress, such are calomel, oil, rum, soap, the different preparations of mercury, vegetable alkalines, &c.

**ALEXIPHARMICS**, are anti-poisons, or medicines, which prevent, or drive away poisons, or putrid fevers.

*Note, Antiscorbutics, Antiscropholetics, Anti-uredics, with many other *antis*, will be explained in order.*

**BOLUSES**, differ from Pills, in that they are generally larger and softer, and composed of powders, syrups, volatile salts, and other ingredients, which will not keep; there are astringent, mercurial, diaphoretic, pectoral and purging boluses.

**BALSAMS**, are medicines possessing the balsamic qualities of the vegetable kingdom, sometimes impregnated with the minerals, these are anodyne, vulnerary, peruvian, capivian, guaiacumenian, sulphuric, and tolunic balsams, with others, the qualities and virtues of which will be seen in Section II. under letter B.



*Observe.*

32. CACHEXY, is a depravity of the constitution, generally without febrile symptoms. Before the dropfy is perfectly formed it is so termed.

*Observe.*

33. CÆLIAC PASSION, is a disorder very dangerous in its nature, and creates purging, or a discharge of aliment, in the appearance of chyle, or undigested food, attended with a wasting of the body.

*Observe.*

34. CANCER, is a round and unequal tumour, or hard swelling of the glands, of a livid colour, either fixed or movable; Women are most subject to this disorder, it is generally fatal, and is describ'd by various names, as Schirrhus Cancer, an Ocult Cancer, &c. which will be described in their order.

*Order*

32. Exercise on horseback, diuretics, squills, cathartics, bark, balsams, generous wine, animal food, Bristol waters, &c.

33. Give an emetic of antimony, ipecacuanha, and vitriol mixed. Stomachics, bitters, opiates, astringents, binding medicines, bark, generous wine, and diet, &c.

*Order to*

34. Bleed if inflammation requires it, give cooling laxatives, febrifuges, bark, proper regimen, mercurial preparations, hemlock, digestives, suppuratives, fomentations, the warm bath, &c.

*Observe*



*Observe.*

35. **CARDIALGIA**, or heart - burn, proceeds from acidity upon the orifice of the stomach, from wind, heat, or injuries received on the coat of the stomach.

*Order*

35. The salt of worm-wood, an emetic, chalk, magnesia, crabs claws, absorbents, corroborants, &c. avoid butter, fat meats, and ascescent food.

*Note*, Tea sometimes cures the fair Sex of the heart-burn, gums, carminatives, ginger, cathartics, bleeding, bark, valerian, nitre, riding, change of air, diet, &c. are good in this malady.

36. **CANCER SCROTI**, is a disorder which Mr. Pott in his Surgical Observations, particularly describes as a malady incident to the unfortunate race of men called *Chimney-Sweepers*, and orders cleanliness, and washing the part with cold water as a preventative; and poultices with the extract of lead as a remedy. I would advise fomentations of the hemlock, and perhaps mercurial preparations. Vid. Section II.

*Observe.*

37. **CATARACT**, is an obstruction of the pupil of the eye, occasioned by some opaque substance, inflammation, or opacity of the chrySTALLINE humour.

*Order*

37. Mercury, and even salivate, bleed, if inflammation requires it. Blister the neck behind the ears, cut an issue, poultice the eye with hemlock.

*Observe*



*Observe.*

38. CARUS, is a disorder much resembling the apoplexy.

*Order*

38. Antimony, evacuate, bleed if necessary, live on vegetables, and bread.

*Observe.*

39. CATAMINIA, or the Menfes, are a disorder incident to the fair sex, when either they are obstructed or flow too copiously.

They generally commence at the age of puberty, and cease at the age of fifty, or sooner.

*Order to*

39. Purge, with alectics, calomel, bleed, give chalybeates, myrrh, rue, steel, tin, bathe, give attenuants, emetics, stomachics, and use electricity or animal-magnetism,—*which see.*

*Remark.*

This malady, must be varied in its treatment according to its causes:—In the *obstructed menses*, the remedies must be different from those administered in the immoderate flux; in the latter, styptics, opiates, bark, aperiants, astringents, mild diet, tincture of roses, bleeding, extract of saturn with great caution, will be proper;—Exercise, pure air, proper regimen, &c. &c. should be scrupulously adhered to in both cases.

*Observe.*

40. CATARRH, is a kind of cough, attended with

*Order to*

40. Give balsams, emollients, honey, rue, nitre,



with rheum and hoarseness, it is very disagreeable, and requires particular care and attention, in order to remove it.

nitre, spare diet, bathe the feet and legs in warm water, and keep the patient warm.

*Note,* When the patient is freed from the symptomatic fever, small doses of the bark, with red wine, may be taken with advantage: some recommend a plaister of Burgundy pitch to be worn between the shoulders, in all coughs; and I have known rue leaves and vinegar by way of fomentation, applied warm about the neck, and the fumes of a decoction of the same, have good effects by inhalation.

*Observe.*

41. CHANCRES, are eating ulcers, frequently callous, sometimes livid, and are caused in consequence of impure coition, they are seated about the glans penis, &c. they first appear as small red pimples, attended with itching.

*Order to*

41. Bathe, with a decoction of marshmallows, wash with the *Aqua phagedenica*, poultice with bread, and the extract of lead, blue vitriol, apply mercurial ointment, bleed, order Glauber's salts, manna, &c.

*Remark.*

Strangury, phymosis, paraphymosis, obstructions of the urine, nocturnal pains, scurfy eruptions, and ulcers about the roots of the hair, and in the throat, &c. &c. are generally accompanied with *systematic Chancres*, which proceed from a confirmed *Lues*. The nipples



nipples of women, and the mouth, &c. are sometimes chancered ; but we shall treat more fully on this disease in the second Section.

*Observe.*

42. CHICKEN POX, is a disorder commonly termed the *swine pox*, the eruptions appear on the third or fourth day, and the matter in the eruptions is more watery than in the small pox.

*Order*

42. Cooling febrifuges, and according to the opinion of some Physicians, a warm regimen, which I am rather inclined to think is proper.

*Observe,* It has been the general opinion for a considerable time, to order nitre, magnesia, glaubers salts, salines, the diluents, and afterwards purgatives ; but it is my real belief, that this disorder only differs from the *small pox* in, that the latter is lodged in the blood and other fluids by animalculæ, or certain insects arising from putrefaction or filthiness ; whereas, the former arises from a malignancy or indigence in the serous or aqueous humours ; consequently I must repeat that a warm regimen with generous wines, and good diet, used in moderation, will tend to the patient's cure, sooner than the cool regimen and spare diet ; however, the judgment of the practitioner, will best direct him how to prescribe.

*Observe.*

43. CHILBLAINS, are disagreeable, frequently difficult

*Order to*

43. Apply mustard and the spirits of wine, camphire,



difficult to destroy, and are too well known to be described in this Table.

phire, turpentine, salt butter, brandy, and other warm digestives and epulotics.

*Note*, Snow, is recommended by some, to be rubbed on the parts, but the best remedy I know of, is brandy or mustard, mixed with spirits of wine : Bran is said to be good in this disorder.

*Observe.*

44. CHILD-BIRTH, is often followed with a puerperal, or milk fever; and frequently with a profuse discharge of the lochia.

*Order*

44. Cooling medicines, and after delivery, and the after-birth, give spermaceti, castor, gentle opiates, and other uterine remedies.

*Note*, Many of the Fair Sex lose their lives in *Child-birth*, through the neglect, and ignorance of those, who have the management of them; and it is a true but lamentable fact, that more than one half of the human race, perish in *infancy*. We shall treat more at large on this highly interesting subject, when we come to speak on the *obstetric art*.

The tinea, the crusta lactea, or lactumen, phthiriasis, or morbus pedicularis, impetigo, intertrigo, crinones, hydroa, or sudamina, tumified glands, excoriations, frænum linguæ, ranula, thrushes or aphthæ, dentition, hydrocephalus, diarrhæas, hernia, iniquinalis, and cruralis, hydrocele, ani procidentia, scrophula, rickets, and other disorders incident to young children, are explain'd in their order.

45. Cholera



*Observe.*

45. CHOLERA MORBUS, is a disease of a dangerous nature, and is caused by bile abounding in the bowels and stomach.

*Order to*

45. Give an emetic, the cordial electuary, opiates; *chicken broth* in abundance, ripe fruit, or such like.

*Observe*, that the *bilious fever*, and the *cholera morbus*, are disorders which require nearly the same medical treatment, except *bleeding*, which I am inclined to think is improper in the latter:—Clysters are proper in both diseases.

46. *Cold*, is a disorder universally known;—the cough in phlegmatic habits is moist; and in the scorbutic, and hypochondriac, dry.

46. Bleed, when inflammation requires it, keep the body warm; give oily medicines, spermaceti, pectorals, and laxatives, when the body is costive.

*Note*, Sudorifics, squills, liquorice, blisters, pitch plaisters, febrifuges, saline draughts, vitriol, tincture of benzoine, peruvian tincture, balsam of sulphur, properly administered, are good in coughs. But perhaps few medicines, will sooner perform a cure in the dry or scorbutic kind, than the sudorific powders (commonly known by the name of Dr. Dover's powders) and afterwards certain portions of garlick.—Onions and other pungents of the exotic kind, have been recommended by men of eminence; the infusion of water-creffes, in the scorbutic cough, horse-radish,



horfe-radish, mustard, &c. &c. have been found to remove obstinate colds: Emetics, will be proper in the phlegmatic, but not in my opinion in the scorbutic or dry.

As few disorders, which prey upon the human machine are more obstinate in being removed, or more fatal in their consequences, we must again revert to this malady, in the course of the work.

*Observe.*

47. COLIC BILIOUS, is a disease, to which the irregular and intemperate are subject, as are those who pine in want, anxiety, pain, the jaundice, scorbutic habits, febrile affections, violent emotions, sudden change of diet, air or exercise.

*Order*

47. An emetic of antimony, white vitriol, and ipecacuanha; a cathartic of tincture of jalap, oil of rue and favin, with a small quantity of calomel;—afterwards saline draughts, and then bark, and other proper astringents to brace.

Let it be observed that castor oil, balsam of capivia, emollient clysters, proper fomentations on the stomach, and lower abdomen, and the warm bath, with many other remedies, which will be noted in their proper order.

I cannot here help taking notice of a certain puerile, fanatic, and abominable production, which dropt from the pen of the late Mr. Westley, whose head during the period of his life, was as full of lumber, trash and confusion, as an old tinman's shop.



shop. He did presume to give his opinion on physic, which I believe he knew as well as divinity. Every philosopher and medical man is well convinced that he was totally ignorant, of the nature and properties of the former, although it has been said by Bigots and Enthusiasts that he knew more than all the men of the 18th Century of the latter; which I conceive borders as much upon falsehood as his profelytes abound in ignorance.—As they are all *born again* according to *their own assertions*, I would advise them, if they wish for a quick passage into the next world, to follow the physical advice in the pamphlet I allude to, by which means, they may be certain of a speedy conveyance!

*Observe*

48. COLIC *Hysteric*, is a disorder peculiar to the fair sex, and generally attacks those of a gross and lax habit, and irritable disposition: Pain in the region of the stomach, low spirits, vomiting of yellow matter, &c. indicate the malady.

*Order to*

48. Avoid bleeding and cathartics; cleanse the stomach; strengthen with bitters, the bark, gentle exercise, and good air, added to spare diet, and chamomile tea, the valerian, &c.

☞ This disease in men, is termed the *Hypochondriac Colic*, and ought to be treated nearly in the same manner, only paying attention to the sex, age, and constitution.—If plethora and costiveness indicate, it will sometimes be necessary to purge; and bleed



bleed sparingly.—The castor, conf. card, philon. conf. paulin. are administered in this disorder.

*Observe.*

49. COLIC INFLAMMATORY, is an inflammation of the bowels, attended with a pain in the affected part, quick pulse, restlessness, sighing, anxiety, with heat over the whole body.

*Order to*

49. Bleed copiously, and repeat it if required; order mild cathartics, with the oleum ricini, manna, soluble tartar, extract of opium in small quantities, oily clysters, alexipharmics, warm bath, blisters, fumes of tobacco by injection, &c.

*Note,* Perhaps, few medicines will relieve sooner than the *Quicksilver*; and I have known, skins of animals just killed, put warm to the part, or chickens opened and applied, have wonderful and good effects in this disorder.

*Observe.*

50. COLIC NERVOUS, is indicated by pain at the pit of the stomach and navel, loss of appetite, nausea, convulsive spasms, vomiting of acrid matter, costiveness; the intestines seem drawn to the spine, and the spina dorsa,

*Order*

50. Repeated doses of ipecacuanha, warm chamomile tea, give sedatives and opiates, or crude opium in pills, gentle cathartics, oils, fenna, salts, laxatives, blisters, emollient clysters, carminatives, antispasmodics,



dorsi is affected with uncommon sensation and tingling, which extending to the legs and arms, render them paralytic. tispasmodics, and order bleeding if the pulse is high, with a mild and spare regimen.—

*Observe.* Painters, glaziers, and miners, are most subject to this disorder, they use burnt gin as a remedy and preventative; in certain stages of the disease the limbs and spine must be embrocated, with warm liniment; order the bitters, bark, and other stomachics, preparations of rhubarb, and warm flannels, to be worn round the waist.—This disorder is known in some places by the name of *Devonshire Colic*, dry gripes, dry belly ach, and the poictiers colic.

*Observe.*

51. COLIC STONE, or *Niphritis*, is a disease which ariseth from an affection of the stone, kidneys, genitals, &c. it produces a pain in the kidneys, particularly after meals; an open habit of body which gives relief in other *colics*, has little or no effect in this. The urine in the *niphritis*, is first clear, and afterwards impregnated with a sediment of the gravel and other kind.

*Order*

51. The turpentine, saponaceous pills, detergents, niphritic anodynes, cooling febrifuges, and most of the medicines which are prescribed in the stone, and inflammation of the kidneys. Turpentine clysters have frequently proved an excellent remedy in this disorder; but I think oil and nitre should be added, with a certain quantity of common salt.

52 Colic



*Observe.*

52. COLIC *wind* is attended with rumblings, tumblings, and jumbings, which abate on the expulsion of air: pulsation is little disturbed, and fever not very frequently perceivable in this disorder.

*Note,* Bathing the feet and legs in going to bed, rising early with proper exercise, and avoiding any thing of a windy, or flatulent nature, will sooner perform a cure in this malady, than any thing we can order; however, warm baths, aromatics, embrocations, carminatives, &c. have been effectually prescribed.

53. COLICA *meconialis*, is a malady incident to children, and which will be described under MECONIUM.

54. COMA, is much the same as a *Carus*, or bastard *Apoplexy*, of which see the treatment.

55. CONSUMPTION NERVOUS, should receive nearly the same medical treatment, as the *Atrophy*.

56. CONSUMPTION PULMONARY, or the *Phthisis*, is attended with dry cough, habitual fever, lassitude,

*Order*

52. The oil of peppermint, cathartics, saline draughts, detergents, fomentations, emenæ, and if inflammation requires it, bleeding with an emetic: apply external anodynes, warm salt, and flannels.

56. Setons, issues, blisters, if the patient can bear either. Give myrrh, peruvian balsam, nitre, paregoric



lassitude, faintness, night sweats, wasting of the body, flying pains and stitches, *quick* and *small* pulse, heat, uneasiness about the diaphragm and breast, purulent matter by expectoration, frequently offensive, and bloody, which proceed from ulcers, or tubercles on the lungs.

paregoric elixir, bark, red wine, cooling febrifuges; bleed, and order the vitriol after gentle vomits of ipecacuanha, jellies, butter - milk, broths, vegetable syrups, with change of air, milk, particularly women's, asses, goats, &c.—Go soon to bed, and rise early.—See PHTHISIS, Sect. II.

The above malady is of a very dangerous nature, its very *name* signifies a *corruption*, although some Physicians have termed it in its cause, a *purulent matter from the lungs*, and hence, *phthisis pulmonalis*, or *tubercles pulmonalis*. What is very extraordinary, it is the only disorder chronical and inflammatory, according to the opinion of the learned Dr. Cullen, and others.

I am rather inclined to differ with them, because I think I have sufficient reasons to adduce, that there are other chronic disorders inflammatory, in their nature, which my readers may see, under CHRONIC and ACUTE, in the *Second Section*.



*Observe.*

57. CONTUSIONS, are injuries received on any part of the body, either by wounds, or bruises, as when any part of the system is injured, by blows, falls, or similar accidents.

Emollient fomentations and cataplasms; and topical remedies; also the methods of treating *Abscesses* must sometimes be used in *Contusions*.

*Observe.*

58. CONVULSIONS, arise or proceed from involuntary contractions, or spasms of the muscles, and consequent motions of the parts, thereon subservient.

*Observe*, Women and Children, are most subject to this disease; it frequently proceeds from acid in the *primæ viæ*, from worms, or any kind of aliment, which may corrupt, or pervert the fluids.—Anthelmintics, febrifuges, magnesia, and the testaceous powders, are frequently of infinite service. Bala. anodyne, lin. vol. and all the warm anodyne embrocations, liberal exercise, air, and spare diet, will most generally eradicate the malady.

*Order to*

57. Bathe with vinegar, solution of soap.—Purge gently, with the volatile tincture of aloes, and other warm purgatives; apply the opium externally. Give mindereri, or arquebuseade; bleed, &c.

*Order*

58. Bleeding, if plethora demands it, otherwise cautiously avoid it: give emollient enemæ, camphire, antispasmodics, laxatives, opiates, &c. &c.——



*Observe.*

59. CORNS, are an offensive, carneous, and cutaneous hardness, natural, or preternatural, situated about the edges of a fracture, on the external parts of the toes, heels, ball of the foot, or on the hand of the labourer.

*Order*

59. Them to be dipt in oil, bathed in warm water, and diachylon plaisters to be applied to the parts; foment with crumb of bread, oil of almonds, and a small quantity of sulphur mixed.

*Note,* Dr. Cullen defines a *Corn* to be, a lamullated hard thickness of the cuticle; others define it to be a horny excrescence, growing on the feet and toes, and the hands of labouring people; they are callosities resembling an inverted wart. Soap is said to be an excellent remedy, so is lytharge, hog's gall, the cuticula of an egg, &c.

60. COUGH HOOPING, is a malady, most generally incident to children, who strain violently, to expectorate the phlegm; it is attended mostly with a *whooping* noise, bordering upon suffocation, and convulsions.

60. Change of air, ipecacuanha, antimonial wine; bleed, if required, but with great caution: give cathartics, so as to keep the body gently open, sudorifics, antispasmodics, sedatives, laxatives, expectorants, &c.—Tincture of *cantharides*, is said to be of use.

*Remark.*



*Remark.* Perhaps, there are few things, that would sooner remove a Hooping Cough, than certain preparations of hemlock, and bark, mixed with castor:—this disorder carries off many thousands of the innocent human race; and will be particularly investigated in our next Section.

61. CUTANEOUS DISEASES, are described under their proper names, as *Itch, Scurvy, Tetters*, and all the disorders of the *Skin*.

62. CUTS, are accidents too well known to every person, to need description.—Apply tincture of benzoin, dress with mild digestives, cicatrize, use agaric; if an artery is wounded, it should be taken up, and the sponge tent applied. Extract of Saturn is said to be an excellent remedy, in the cure of cuts; but I would advise those who use this truly, useful medicine, to be particularly careful, lest it should enter the wound, and by its virulence corrode the part, which I have frequently known, attended with dangerous and fatal consequences. *Vid. Wounds.*

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*Observe.*

63. DANCE, *St. Vitus's*, is a horrid disorder, and affects, the legs, arms, head, and other parts of the body, in a convulsive manner. In articulation,

*Order*

63. ANIMAL MAGNETISM, or electricity, emetics, cathartics, music. Mercury, anthelmintics, opium, blisters, evacuate, attenuate, corroborate



a lolling out of the tongue, with many ridiculous gestures, are the symptoms of this disease.      roborate; and order an anti-cachectic regimen; valerian, hemlock, and the mandrake.

*Note.* I do not imagine there are many disorders in human nature, so little understood as this. The celebrated and learned Drs. Cullen, Sydenham, Cheyne, Boerhaave, Paracelsus, Horstius, Pitcairn, Mead, and others, differ in their opinions, respecting the affection of this malady; but, however strange it may appear, I believe I will evidently demonstrate in the Chapter on Physiognomy, that the wretched sufferer is in that state, which has not yet been properly described.

64. DEAFNESS, is a malady in the ear, proceeding from relaxation or rupture, a palsy, or pressure on the auditory nerve, cold, violent noise, inflammation, obstruction of the *eustachian*, lues venerea, abscess, or the like.—Injections of warm water, with a few drops of rum and oil, sea-bathing, sternutatories, mercury, the eggs of ants, onions, bacon, musk, and several other things are prescribed in this malady.

65. DELIVERY, and the necessary cautions respecting it, will be treated of under the *Obstetric Art*, as will also proper directions be given how to cut the navel-string;—treat the *Child* and *Mother*, &c. &c.

67. Dentition,



*Observe*

67. DENTITION, is not ranked as a disorder or malady by Dr. Cullen, though Dr. Sauvages, in his system of Nosology, terms Dentition *odontalgia*.

*Observe.*

68. DIABETES, is a profuse discharge of urine, an inability or want of retention, which arises from a relaxed state of the sphincter of the bladder.

*Observe.*

69. DIARRHÆA, is a purging, frequently attended with nausea, dry skin, thirst, succeeded by loss of appetite, fever, and weak pulse, loss of strength.

*Observe,* That a *Diarrhæa* is frequently an effort of nature, to throw off, and relieve, the constitution, from offending matter, and it is sometimes critical.—In both cases, the practitioner cannot be too cautious.—

*Order*

67. Leeches to be applied to the feet, keep the body open, rub the gums with virgin-honey, blister, lance the gums, give anodynes, oil of aniseed, &c.

*Order*

68. Corroborants, bitters, tincture of cantharides, exercise, strengthening diet, red wine; avoid every thing of a relaxing nature, &c.

*Order*

69. Rhubarb, astringents, absorbents, opium, if necessary, and bleeding, give the bark, bitters, nitre, moderate exercise, warm air, gentle sudorifics, &c.



tious.—Vegetable and acedent diet should be avoided; rice food, and the white decoction, as common drink will be proper. If the disorder proceeds from putrescence, ripe fruits and antiseptics should be given.

#### REMARKS ON DISLOCATION.

Dr. CULLEN places dislocation, or luxation, in the class *Locales*, and *Ægineta*, describes it to be, a removal of the bone, from its proper cavity, to another, by means of which, voluntary motion is impeded.—Compound luxations, are more dangerous than compound *Fraclures*; and the worst luxation, is produced by a solution, or separation, of the *Epiphysis* from the body of the bone.

The principal indications of cure are, to reduce the luxated part, and to retain it in its proper situation; but if inflammation or tumour is considerable, it should be removed before a luxation is attempted.

LUXATION of the LOWER JAW, is usually forwards, and that on one or both its sides.—Place the patient on a low seat, and secure his head against the breast of the assistant; wrap your thumbs round with rags, place them on the patient's teeth, as far back as possible, and at the same time, fix your fingers on the outside of the jaw, press it downward, backward, and upward, and the reduction will be complete.—The Surgeon should pull the under jaw forward, till he finds it move somewhat from its situation.

Luxation



LUXATION of the ANKLE, if it be inwardly, the bottom of the foot is turned outward ; if outwardly, the bottom of the foot is turned inward ; if forward, the heel becomes shorter, if backward, the reverse. —Place the patient on a bed, or table, the leg with the knee bent, and well secured, by one or two persons ; put the foot in a situation which will most relax its muscles ; extend it in that direction, 'till the most prominent point of the *Astragalus*, has passed the end of the *Tibia*, then the operation, is either performed, or very easily forced.

LUXATION of the FIBULA, is when the bone is separated from the *Tibia*, either at the lower, or superior part ; it must be bound up when the bone is reduced, which may be done by placing the patient on a table, one holding his thigh, and one extending his leg, whilst the operator reduces the bone with his hands.

LUXATION of the CLAVICLE, is when it slips from the sternum, either inwardly or outwardly ; if it is next the Scapula, the Spica, with two heads, may be used. Great care is required in the use of bandages, as the Capelline, and Stellate ; bolsters to suppress the end of the bone, are useful, as the nature of the case may require.

LUXATION of the ELBOW, is seldom perfect, except the Olecranon is fractured, or the ligament much weakened ; if it is backwards, the arm appears crooked, and shorter ; in the internal of the flexure ;  
the



the humerus will be prominent : in the external the Olecranon, with a cavity between both bones.—Reduce by extension, until the fore arm, can be put into a state of flexion, and the rest is easily performed, by bearing upon the lower end of the humerus, with one hand, and by holding the wrist and bending the elbow with the other ; and if it is on either side, the hand of the patient must be turned outward, or inward, at the same time. Hang the arm in a sling, till the parts recover their tone.

LUXATION of the Os Coccygis, may be caused by a blow, or difficult birth : If external, may be replaced by pressure of the thumb ; if inward, dip your finger in oil, and introduce it as far up the anus as possible ; press the bone outward, and place the other hand to guide the bone to its proper place. Keep the patient quiet in bed with proper bandages, and when he sits, let it be on a chair with a hole in it.

LUXATION of the FINGERS, may be reduced by easy extension, and gentle pressure.

LUXATION of the BONES in the FOOT and TOES, is very dangerous, creates great pain, and sometimes convulsions :—for treatment see *Fingers*.

LUXATION of the HEEL, is the same with regard to operation.

LUXATION of the HEAD, is a separation of the bones of the cranium, from the hydrocephalus ;—compression and bandage, and proper means to cure the disorder which is the cause, must be used, and the patient



seated on the ground, properly supported with the operator behind him, to raise the head from the breast, and the assistant should press down the shoulders, whilst the Surgeon gradually raises the head.—A crack, or noise is generally heard on the reduction.

**LUXATION of the HUMERUS**, may take place by the bones slipping out before, behind, under, the *scapula* or downward; bend the fore arm, elevate it so that the elbow may be somewhat advanced above the shoulder, bringing it a little inward; let the assistant then make the proper extension, whilst another in counteraction draws the *scapula* backward towards the spine.

**LUXATION of the HAND**, may take place, backward, forward, or on each side;—extend the hand and arm, in opposite directions, and place the sinews of the extended hand, on a table, or some other flat body, that the tumour may be dispersed, &c.

**LUXATION of the KNEE**, is generally partial, but easily reduced if compleat; however the croses and broken ligaments will defy many good attempts towards a perfect cure.—Place the patient on a table, one taking hold of his thigh, and another extending his leg, whilst the operator, reduces by his hand or knee:—A separation of the *Epiphyses* is sometimes the consequence of this luxation, and is much worse than the accident itself.



LUXATION of the KNEE-PAN, is either external or internal ;—let the patient be placed so that the leg may be pulled straight, or let him stand erect on it, whilst the operator with his finger takes hold of the *patella*, and force it into its place.

LUXATION of the META CARPUS ;—follow the directions laid down under luxation of the HAND.

LUXATION of the NECK, is one of the most dangerous of all dislocations, and generally ends in immediate DEATH ; as it takes place between the upper vertebræ and the head, which causes a pressure on the *Medulla Oblongata* or *Spinalis*.—Turn the patient on his back, and let the operator set his feet upon the sufferer's shoulders, and pull gradually, gently moving the head from side to side.

LUXATION of the BONE of the NOSE, is cured by putting a quill up the nostrils, and replacing the bones in their natural order.

A LUXATION of the RIBS, injures the pleura, and produces many horrid disorders, such as coughs, ulcers, inflammations, difficult breathing, immobility of the blood, ruptures, &c. &c.—If internally, the luxated bones are with great difficulty reduced, as neither the hand, or any instrument can be applied.—The bandage should be a napkin, and scapulary, with compresses, which may be applied, after squeezing them out of camphorated spirits of wine.—The patient may be laid on his *belly*, over some cylindrical body,



body, and the anterior part of the rib being moved gently, towards the back or shaken a little, the head may probably regain its situation.

LUXATION of the THIGH BONE, the head of the thigh bone, may be luxated downwards, forwards, inwards, outwards, and backwards; however a fracture of the neck of the bone, is frequently mistaken for a luxation. In reducing the luxated head of the thigh bone, place the patient on one side, according to the direction of Celsus, so that the part into which the bone have slipped, be always uppermost and that from which it has receded, lowermost; by which means the extension may be made in any direction.—Bend the knee, and fix a towel properly above it; place yourself on that side of the thigh, to which the bone is dislocated, with your knee near the head of the bone, and both hands on the opposite side of the patient's knee; an assistant being placed at the ankle; the extension may then be gradually commenced, by three or four men, and with the thigh rather in a state of flexion, the knee may be bent nearly up to the abdomen, and the head of the bone will enter the socket, by the assistance of any ingenious operator.

LUXATION of the VERTEBRÆ,—Hippocrates says, that children, from the age of four to ten, are apt to have luxations on the vertebræ; but I think they are seldom or never perfect. All luxations in the spine, are very dangerous, and the more so, the nearer they are to the head. When both the Apophyses of the Vertebræ



tebræ are dislocated, place the patient on his belly over some round body; then two assistants may depress both ends of the luxated spine on each side; which elevates and gradually extends the vertebræ: The Surgeon after the *spina dorſi* is bent like an arch, should press down the inferior dislocated and prominent vertebræ, and instantly push the superior part of the body upwards: should the first attempt fail, repeat it.—See *Dislocation of the Neck*.

LUXATION of the WRIST; there is one or two bones in the wrist, liable to be luxated, and if recent, observe the rules laid down in luxation of the *hand*.

The works of Dr. Hunter; White's Surgery, Medical Observations and Inquiries, the productions of the learned Boerhaave; Bell's Surgery, the works of Pott, Kirkland, &c. &c. The London Medical Journal, and the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, are well deserving the perusal of the Student and Practitioner; however, without ocular demonstration, and attentive practice, it will be utterly impossible, ever to acquire a sufficient knowledge, either of PHYSIC, or SURGERY. CELSUS very wisely and justly observes, *Verum est ad ipsam curandi rationem, nihil plus conferre, quam experientiam*.—Books will render men learned, but not skilful. The immortal ornament of the human species, is truth; but we must see her clearly, before we can assert, that we really know her.—We should read, not to contradict, or confute; neither to find talk nor discourse; we should not take all for granted that we are told, but seriously weigh and consider every thing.

69. Dropsy,



*Observe.*

69. DROPSY, is a collection of water or serum, in some part of the body; there are dropfies of the head, of the scrotum, of the womb, of the breast, &c. In common dropfies, the legs usually swell, the face bloats, and becomes thin, and pale; the appetite abates, attended frequently with a vomiting of bile, little urine, slow fever, thirst, lassitude, heaviness, shortness of breath, &c.

*Order*

69. Scammony, mustard-seeds, jalap, emetics, squills, wormwood, gamboge, blisters, scarifications, antimony, sudorifics, change of air, and diet; pungents, absorbents, exercise on horseback, sea-bathing, bracers, roasted meats, red wine, lemons, and the vitriolic acid, &c. &c.

*Note,* I am inclined to believe, with the ingenious Dr. John Anderson of Margate, that cathartics, and indeed all other medicines, have most effect upon their first exhibition; practice and experience, convince me of this truth: for when any medicine is made familiar to the habit, it will always require a larger quantity to act on the system; hence it is evident, that no medicine ought to be too frequently used, lest it should pall the stomach, vitiate the nutritive juices, induce debility, corrupt and defile the blood, and nourish the disease which it was intended to destroy.—Although I have ordered so many medicines in each disorder, it is as I observed before,



far from my intention, that many of them should be used. Proper exercise and diet seem by nature, much better calculated to remove maladies, or at least to prevent them, than most of the medicines, or nostrums, that are introduced into this country: however, Medicines must be used, but this ought to be, with great judgment and caution.—Things good in this climate, would be very improper in *that*; food and drinks, which will digest *here*, will not *there*; and many things are wholesome and nutritious in one state, although they prove obnoxious, and unwholesome in another:—For instance, a raw onion is hot, acrimonious, expectorant, and stimulating; a boiled or roasted one is mild, nutritious, demulcent, diuretic, cooling, aperient, and somniferous:—Senna, on the contrary by boiling, becomes drastic, and yet the infusion is milder to the taste.—Asarum, an emetic in its primary influence, becomes diuretic, when taken in a weak decoction:—Ipecacuanha, by strong decoction loses its emetic, but retains its diuretic quality;—Jalap by coction, loses much of its virulent inflaming acrimony, but retains its cathartic, or purgative quality;—Citron loses its acidity by being boiled; wormwood becomes sweet: but see more of this in Section II.

70. DRY-GRIPES, or *Dry Belly-ach*, is much the same with A Nervous colic, which see.

71. DRY DISEASE, is described by HIPPOCRATES thus;—the patient cannot bear either abstinence, or eating. Fasting causes a rumbling in his belly, and gnawing



gnawing pain in his stomach ; he vomits up various matter and is then at ease, after eating there are eructations, inflammatory heat, and redness, a constant feeling as if a painful stool was to be discharged, and yet only wind is evacuated ; a head-ach is complained of ; a sense of pricking as with needles, is felt, in different parts of the body ; the legs, seem heavy and extenuated.—Give a cathartic, an emetic, avoid fat meats, take moderate exercise, good air, and temperance ; use the cold bath, brace with astringents, &c.

72. DUMBNESS, is a disorder, which hinders the patient from articulating ; Dr. Cullen ranks it in the class locales.—See Section II.

*Observe.*

73. DYSENTERY, or *bloody Flux*, is known, by a discharge of blood, mucus, and purulent matter, by the anus, pains therein, gripes, a tenesmus, fever, frequent nausea, head-ach, lassitude, and pain, in and about the loins.

*Order*

72. Bleeding if inflammation requires it, give an emetic, rhubarb, jalap, in moderate quantities, spermacæti, rice, salop, panada, orange-juice, bark, butter-milk, decoction of marsh-mallows, opiates, white decoction, sudorifics, balsamic clysters, &c.

*Remark.*

The word *Dysentery*, is derived from the Greek, and signifies disease, or evil in the intestines. Dr. Cullen defines it a contagious fever ; Dr. Akenfide



calls it a rheumatism in the bowels; the Latins called it *Tormina*; and different authors assign different names for it.— Pure air, moderate warmth, cleanliness, boiled milk with some white clean paper in it, may be ordered.

*Observe.*

74. **DYSURIA**, is an obstruction, heat, stranguary, and difficulty, of voiding the urine; it is both acute and chronic, and of the class locales. It sometimes resembles the stone in the bladder, but should be particularly distinguished from that disorder.

74. Order oils, gums, opiates, camphire; give gentle laxatives, emollient clysters, warm bath, bougies, to be introduced in to the urethra with caution, bleed if necessary; give the bark, peruvian balsam, tincture of opium, &c.

*Note.* The chronic Dysuria should be distinguished from the acute; in the one the cold bath, will be of service. **ISCHURIA**, is the proper name of this malady, when there is a total suppression of urine. *Vid.* Section II.

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A definition of a few terms which begin with  
C and D.

**CARMINATIVES**, are medicines which disperse wind, such as aniseed, mint, aromatic tincture, ginger, &c.  
—See Carminative, in Section II.

**CATHARTICS**,



**CATHARTICS**, are medicines which possess purgative qualities ; such are jalap, salts, rhubarb, mercury, oil of fenna, scammony, gamboge, aloes, &c.

**CAPELLINE**, is a kind of bandage used, in cutting off the leg ; it is also made use of in the hydrocephalus, but to little or no purpose.

**CEPHALICS**, are medicines, spirituous and volatile, and good for the head, such are lavender, aromatic spirit, volatile salts, &c.

**CORROBORANTS**, are strengthening medicines, as absorbents, agglutenants, and astringents.

**DEOBSTRUENTS**, are medicines which open obstructions, are the same as aperients, and deoppilatives, such as calomel, hellebore, rue, salt of steel, safin, myrrh, &c.

**DIURETICS**, are those medicines, which provoke urine ; such are turpentine, diuretic salt, camphire, oil of juniper, squills, tincture of cantharides, &c.

**DETERGENTS**, are medicines that cleanse, and wear away the contents of abscesses, and ulcerations, and such viscid humours, as adhere to, and obstruct the vessels.

**DEPURATION**, is the cleansing any body from its excrementitious, dry, gross parts, or filth.

**DESPUMATION**, is the clearing and cleansing any liquor, by letting it boil so as to take off the scum.

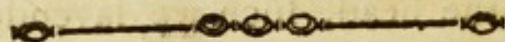
**DIAPHORETICS**,



**DIAPHORETICS**, are medicines which cause or promote perspiration, or sweat, and are the same as Sudorifics.

**DISCUTENTS**, dissolve stagnating fluids, or impacted humours, as opium, camphire, &c.

**DILUENTS**, are such medicines as thin, and clarify the blood.



75. **EAR-ACH**, is a disorder which affects the concha, and the whole meatus auditorius.— Inflammation, tumours, tension, erosion, pulsation, a sense of weight, and punition, are the general symptoms of this disorder;—for the treatment, see *Deafness* and *Otalgia*, in Section II.

*Observe.*

76. **EMPYEMA**, is a disease caused by a collection of purulent, loose matter, in the cavity of the breast, which creates a cough, difficult breathing, &c.

Order medicines which promote absorption; blister, use the lancet to evacuate the matter, give a gentle emetic, &c.

*Note*, This Disorder is of a very extraordinary nature, and may arise from abscesses in the lungs, pleura, mediastinum, diaphragm, pericardium, or perhaps from the inflammatory exudation, or inspissated serum, which Dr. Hunter observes, is formed into



into a kind of pus, and is often found in large quantities in the cavities of the breast, belly, &c,— Wounds in the breast, may also evacuate their matter into its cavity, and prove a cause of this disease; *Monf. Le Dran* says, that he met with instances in the liver, of abscesses making their way through the diaphragm, and emptying themselves into the breast.

*Observe.*

77. **EPILEPSY**, is a very dangerous disorder, it turns the countenance pale, and renders the pulse languid; causes great pain in the head, drowsiness and stupor, and sometimes the patient falls suddenly down, froths at the mouth, and gnashes the teeth: with many other disagreeable gesticulations and distortions, and frequent involuntary discharges of stool and urine.

77. Order camphire, cinnabar, animal oil, blisters, setons, flowers of zinc, corroborants;— bleed if the vessels are full, cup, give an emetic, and keep the body open with laxatives;— order *assafœtida*, salt of hartshorn, valerian, castor, bark, cold bath, musk, proper cooling diet and regimen, &c.

*Observe*, Some authors call this disease *sacred*, because it affects the mind, and most noble parts; and the *divine disorder*, either because it requires something more than human to cure it; or that it is supposed to be sent from heaven, as a curse upon the  
sons



sons of earth :——But this I deny, for no disorder or evil can come from HEAVEN, where evil does not exist ; but it may come from HELL, in which evil and disorder reign.——All diseases, or maladies, arise from irregularities or impurities in the system ; for while the system is in order, it is impossible for sickness to invade it.

The *Epilepsy* should be carefully distinguished from the hysteric, apoplexy, and convulsions ;—Men are more liable to this disease than Women ; it is also known by the name of the falling sickness.

*Observe.*

78. ERYSIPELAS, is a disorder known by the name of St. Anthony's Fire, the holy fire, and various other names ; and it may be on any part of the body, seated on the surface of the skin ; but the face is most frequently affected, then the arm, and afterwards the feet and other parts.—The bastard-kind lies deeper, and is apt to degenerate into ulcers.—*Erysipelas* is attended with a fever, scurf, pimples, blisters, inflammation, difficulty of

*Order*

78. Bleeding, lenitives, febrifuges, blisters, perspiratives, roasted apples, whey, barley water, small beer, negus in moderation, cooling diaphoretics, bathe the parts affected with milk and water, or a decoction of marsh-mallows ; give cordial sudorifics, camphire, contrayerva, —Some condemn bleeding in this disease, but I am rather inclined to think



of breathing, drowfiness, itching, heat, and smarting. think it is necessary, where inflammation requires it.

79. EYE BLOOD-SHOT, or inflamed, is a disagreeable sensation of the outward coats of the eye, attended with redness, pricking pain, heat, swelling, and scalding tears.

79. Purge, blister the back, or behind the ears, apply leeches to the temples, bleed, and give febrifuges, foment and poultice, use the extract of lead, opium, astringents, collyriums, &c.

*Note*, OPHTHALMIA, is properly speaking an inflammation in the coats, or membranes that surround or invest the eyes, particularly the *adnata*, or that which makes the white of the eye, and consequently, if not soon eradicated, an inflammation of the brain ensues, and requires nearly the same medical treatment. For in all inflammations, the irritating cause should be removed, as well as that which continues the morbid irritation. Bleeding, purging with neutral salts, sedatives applied to the stomach, narcotics, blisters, with a cooling and attenuating diet, will abate the increased flux of the humours,—I do not mean to insinuate that the word *Ophthalmia* signifies *inflammatio cerebri*, though it inadvertently crept in at page 52.—*Vid.* Inflammations, Sect. II.

80. ERUCTATION, is a windy belching, very disagreeable to the sufferer, and arises from stagnated air in the viscera:—Order the oil of mint, ginger, and other



other pungents ; let the diet be solid, and the beverage red wine and water : avoid any thing of a windy or flatulent nature.

*Observe,*

81. FAINTING or SYNCOPE, is a malady which proceeds from various causes ; but particularly from too much or too little blood. It is more peculiarly incident to the fair sex, though men are sometimes subject to it. Those who are visited with this disorder, generally die suddenly.

*Remark.* This malady should be particularly distinguished from the *apoplexy*, *epilepsy*, and hysteric fits.—Violent friction, or a rubbing of the extremities, is very useful in fainting.

82. FALSE CONCEPTION, is a shapeless mass in the uterus, and without a placenta.—See *Mole*.

83. FALLING SICKNESS, is described under *Epilepsy*, its proper name.

*Order*

81. Vinegar, water, sternutatories, sal volatile, hartshorn, burnt rags, fumes of tobacco, free air, small quantities of brandy, eau de luce, musk, oil of mint, bleeding, air clysters, make an incision in the great toe, in the temples, use salt before a fire, to restore if possible the motion of the heart, by friction.

*Observe,*



*Observe.*

84. FEVER APHTHOSE, or thrush-fever, in adults, is according to Boerhaave, frequent in acute diseases, and is then attended with inflammation in some of the viscera, and is distinguished from the ulcerations in the *angina gangrena*, by the whiteness of the sloughs, and by the edges not being red and angry.

85. FEVER ERYSIPELATOUS, for the medical treatment thereof, see *Erysipelas*, and Section II.

*Observe.*

86. FEVER INFLAMMATORY, is known by shivering, nausea and heat, anxiety, restlessness, white and dry tongue, thirst, and frequently pain in the head and back:

*Order*

83. Manna, antimonial wine, antiseptics, bark, febrifuges, castor-oil, blisters detergent gargles, laxatives, glass of antimony, vitriol, borax mixed with honey, and alum:—I have known the Calomel to have extraordinary effects in this disorder.

86. If the vessels are full bleed, give an emetic, saline febrifuges, blister, antimony, acid elixir of vitriol, contrayerva, julep of camphire, bark, apply stimulating plaisters, &c.

*Note,* Blisters should not be used in this disorder, if the patient is not somewhat delirious, or attacked with



with spasms or catching, of the tendons, in which cases it will be necessary to blister the legs and arms, and apply stimulating plaisters to the feet, after they have been bathed in warm water. When hiccups ensue, order the julep of musk, and when the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms appear, the anti-phlogistic treatment, with acids, febrifuges, and gentle aperients should be attended to. *Vid.* Sec. II.

87. FEVER INTERMITTENT, is the same with the *Ague*, which see.

*Observe.*

88. FEVER MILK, is a disorder incident to the fair sex; it commences about the third or fourth day after delivery, and sometimes sooner or later, the pain shooting towards the axillæ; the breasts are frequently hard, hot, and inflamed: —the malady continues a day or two, and commonly terminates, by profuse perspiration, and discharge of urine.

*Observe.* Panada, barley-water, and the like thin cooling diet, should be used, till the violence of the symptoms is removed, and if the breast should suppurate, proceed as in an abscess.

*Order*

88. The patient to be bled, if inflammation requires it; let the breasts be frequently drawn, and in case of hardness, or inflammation, emollient fomentations, and poultices, should be applied. —Keep the body open, and let the diet be light, the air pure, and the mind serene. —Some recommend preparations of antimony, particularly antimonial wine.



*Observe.*

89. FEVER MILIARY, is a disorder attended with heat, lowness of spirits, shivering, sighing, and oppression about the præcordia; on the third or fourth day the eruption appears, preceded by profuse sweat, of a sourish smell, with tingling or prickling sensation, the eruption resembles millet-seeds, and are small bladders of water on the neck, breast, and back, which are either red or white, according to the colour of the liquid they contain:— they generally dry in, about the seventh day, and the skin peels off.

*Note,* At the end of this Section, see some remarks on the nature, cause, and treatment of Fevers in general.

90. FEVER PUERPERAL, is incident to the fair sex, and attacks them, in two or three days, after delivery.

*Order to*

89. Bleed, but with great caution, and if nothing forbids, give an emetic, saline febrifuges, laxatives, diaphoretics; if the patient is delirious blister; if low and nervous symptoms appear, proper nervous cordials, if putrid ones and petechiæ, the bark; if aphthæ order gargles with tincture of myrrh, tincture of roses, or honey, fruit, acidulated liquids: The cool regimen is preferable to the warm, and the air should be freely admitted into the room. Steel and antimony are likewise recommended, by men of eminence.

90. If the patient is costive, order emollient enemæ, and repeat it frequently. Give an emetic



livery. It arises from an inflammation of the *omentum*, and intestines, with pain in the fore part of the head, short breath, suppression of the lochia, flushing, in the face, with the usual febrile symptoms.

tic of antimonial preparation; gentle cathartics, saline draughts, diaphoretics of the mild kind, and proper diluents, antimonial wine is an excellent medicine in this fever, which I have known frequently cured by it, and the tartar of antimony.

When I attended the HOTEL DIEU at Paris, I always observed, that the Physicians ordered emetics in this disorder, which seldom or never failed in being successful, when administered in the first stage of the malady:

91. FEVERS MIXED, are those in which the inflammatory, the nervous, and putrid symptoms, more or less appear; and as the symptoms are blended together, the disease must be treated according to appearances.

92. FEVER PUTRID, or *malignant*, is one of the most dangerous of all fevers; a giddiness precedes the attack, then burning heat, loss of strength, lowness of spirits, nausea, vomiting, delirium,

92. Avoid bleeding, give an emetic at the commencement of the disorder, julep of camphire, rhubarb, and other gentle laxatives, antimony, antiseptics, bark, proper cordials, blisters; opiates,



delirium, noise in the ears, oppression at the præcordia, black dry tongue, ensue, and patchiæ frequently appear, on the fourth, fifth, or seventh day.

opiates may be administered, but with the utmost caution, acidulated beverage is proper, steel, the acid elixir of vitriol, wine, ripe fruit, &c. are frequently successful in this fever.

*Note,* Picking the bed clothes, and nose, are most generally fatal symptoms in this disease.—

*Observe.*

*Order*

93. FEVER SCARLET, *simple*, appears with a shivering, heat, lassitude, &c. and soon after an efflorescence of a red colour, which appears all over the skin, with heat, itching and dryness, but the efflorescence does not rise above the surface.

93. Nitre, and other cooling febrifuges;—saline mixtures, laxatives, magnesia. manna, diaphoretics, and cool regimens will generally eradicate this disorder. Some recommend the minerals, particularly antimony and mercury.

✎ In three or four days, the efflorescence disappears, and the cuticle falls off, in branny scales.

94. FEVER SCARLET, *malignant*, is known by attacking the patient with sickness, languor, chilliness, oppression, followed

94. Blister on the back or throat, purge, and bleed, but very cautiously; clysters are preferable to cathartics.—  
Give



followed by heat, nausea, vomiting, sore throat, difficult breathing, quick pulse, with inflamed and ulcerated tonsils, and an appearance of the efflorescence about the third day.

*Observe.*

95. FEVER REMITTENT, *simple*, is a malady which differs from the continual and intermittent, in that after a few hours, it remits or abates, but does not go off. It is also known by the names of the *camp* fever, *bilious* fever, the *marsh* fever, and the *autumnal remitting* fever.

*Note*, This disorder usually seizes the patient suddenly, with debility and chilliness; it makes the hands tremble, and turns the countenance pale, or yellow. It is frequently attended with delirium, and almost deprivation of the voice.

96. FEVER SLOW, or *nervous*, is one of those horrid and calamitous diseases, which too frequently

Give saline febrifuges, diaphoretics; use cupping, or leeches, contrayerva, bark, virginian snake-root, opium, cinnamon, myrrh, &c. Tincture of roses, and honey, may be used as a gargle.

*Order to*

95. Avoid bleeding, unless great inflammation demands it: keep the body gently open, and avoid strong cathartics; if the stomach is foul, give an emetic, and afterwards saline febrifuges, the bark in abundance, astringents, and pure air, with a cool regimen.

96. Bleeding should be avoided, unless very urgent circumstances indicate the contrary; order  
an



quently invade the human system, and is attended with all the horrors of death; pale desponding looks, shivering, sighing, weeping, anxiety, pain in the head, white or red tongue, limpid urine, of a palish colour, coldness in the back of the head, drowsiness, &c.

an emetic, and keep the body open by mild laxatives; give cordial diaphoretics and blister, if nothing forbids; should an intermission take place, order the bark copiously, and the acid elixir of vitriol, which I have known to answer many good purposes, oranges, lemons, and roasted apples are also serviceable.

*Remark.*

The symptoms of this fever, are always worse towards the evening; and a delirium, though not often of a violent nature, attended with a self-muttering accompany it. Sometimes *miliary* eruptions, and profuse sweats appear, but the patient is seldom relieved by them: If *aphthæ* appear, order a gargle of myrrh, honey, and tincture of roses, alum, bark; and if convulsions, order the castor, musk, and other antispasmodics; if much phlegm, order a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, or squills, &c.—



*Observe.*

97. FEVER WORM, is of a hectic nature, attended with faintings, sometimes convulsions, nausea, little rest, dry cough, frequent yawning, and a train of other symptoms.

There are four species of worms in the human system, which may occasion this fever, viz. round and long, round and short, long and flat, and flat and short worms.—See *Worms*.

98. FLUOR ALBUS, is a disorder peculiar to the fair sex, and is known by a discharge, or flux of thin and sometimes purulent matter, of a whitish, transparent yellow, or green colour, frequently of a corroding nature, and foetid smell.

*Note,* The patient should be kept as quiet and easy as possible; should avoid coition, or any thing of a relaxing nature.

99. FLUX BLOODY, see *Dysentery*.

100. FLOODING, see *Menses*.

*Order*

97. Soups, made up with oil; remove the cause of the disorder by oil of rue, mercury, tin, steel, bitters, aloes, contrayerva, acids, rhubarb, &c.

98. First order an emetic of antimony, then give balsam of capivia, and olibanum, bark, astringents, good spare diet, change of air, the pulv. succin. vitriol, astringent injections of alum, &c.

101 Fractures,



101. FRACTURES are broken bones, and are either simple or compound.—Replace the ends or pieces of the bones, in their natural situation, in which form they must be kept, by proper splints, compresses, bandages, &c. but these must not be put on too tight; and vinegar should be poured over them. Bleed, if inflammation ensues; order cathartics, and febrifuges. If there be loose splinters, or fragments of bones, bring them out by careful incisions.—If mortification takes place, use amputation.

*Observe.*

102. FUROR UTERINUS, is a disorder peculiar to the fair sex, from the age of puberty, to the subsiding of the menses; or sooner or later. It is known by melancholy, lascivious looks, laughing, crying, taciturnity, redness of the face, libidinous speeches, and immoderate desire of coition.

*Order to*

102. Bleed, give nitre and other febrifuges, magnesia, diluting liquids, diaphoretics, refrigerants and absorbents; let the diet be spare, and light; use much bread, drink water, and eat common salt; give anodynes, cold bath, &c. and last of all, let the patient take unto herself a husband of the sons of men.

There are many of the Fair Sex totally indifferent about man; the reason of which I shall explain in the course of this work; and there are men, equally indifferent with regard to women, to the disgrace of human nature.—However, there are some circum-



stances in which the former may have some plea of excuse, but I am sure there is none for the latter.—When two persons intermarry, miserable must their lives be, if their desires are not mutually reciprocal. What must she think, who entices a husband to the altar, merely on account of his situation in life, when she knows herself destitute of those noble passions, naturally implanted in us, for the continual propagation of the human race? And what recompence can that MONSTER make, to his fair Partner, for depriving her of the natural, mutual and conjugal rights, to which the laws and feelings of nature entitle her?

#### REMARKS ON FEVERS.

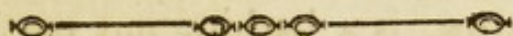
Natural, and medical philosophy have thoroughly convinced me, that there is not such a material distinction, between the nature, cause, symptoms, and cure of *fevers*, as is generally believed. It is my real opinion, that there are only *two kinds*, the one arising from impurities in the fluids, and the other from non-elasticity of the solids. Fevers 'tis true, are more frequent than any kind of disorder, incident to the human race, and are the inseparable companions of inflammation, and also the cause of numerous other disorders: and even of death itself. However, I will take upon me to say, that cleanliness in *apparel*, *dwelling*, and *connection*, the use of proper exercise, regularity, temperance, good and wholesome food;—an awful distance from *Attornies*, men of the grey wig, and their colleagues;—and particularly from JOHN

WESLY'S



WESLY'S *Journey-men*, will keep the System in that cool, deliberate, and easy position, which will naturally bid defiance to febrile affections.

The term *fever*, is derived from the latin word heat or *fervor*, in that language, though some trace its etymology from the word *februando*, a putrefaction, or cleansing ;—at present I shall wave my opinion thereon, and refer my readers to Section II.



ELECTUARY, is a medicinal composition, made to the consistence of a conserve.

EMBROCATIONS are lotions, fomentations, friction, &c.

EMMENAGOGUES, are medicines which excite the menses in women, and are the same as Deobstruents.

EMETICS, are medicines which provoke vomiting.

EMOLLIENTS, are medicines which soften, and sheathe the asperities of the humours, and relax, and supple the solids, at the same time.

EMULSIONS, are medicines made of the kernels of seeds, infused in convenient liquor, &c.

ESCHAROTICS, are searing-irons, fire plaisters, sublimate, caustics, &c. which bring a sore to a crust.

EXTRACTS, are pure unmixed efficaceous substances, which by the help of some liquors, are separated from the more gross, and earthy parts of plants, &c.

Exostosis



**EXOSTOSIS**, is the swelling of a bone.

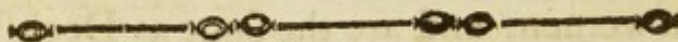
**ERYSIPELATOUS**, is of, or belonging to Erysipelas.——

**FEBRIFUGES**, are medicines which cure, or prevent Fevers; such as nitre, saline draughts, antimonial wine, tartar emetic, bark, &c.

**FUNGIOUS FLESH**, arises in wounds like a sponge.

**FOMENTATION**, is a bathing any part of the body with clothes dipped in a decoction of herbs, &c.—

**DRY Fomentation**, is the application of bags stuffed with herbs, or other ingredients to any part of the body aggrieved.



*Observe.*

*Order to*

103. **GANGRENE**, is known by the pain and inflammation subsiding suddenly, and the integuments turning pale, blue, blackish, or livid.—The skin becomes pitting and flaccid, with bladders full of yellow, or reddish ichor.

103. Scarify the part, and apply camphorated spirits of wine by way of fomentation; give cordials, and copious doses of the bark. I have known opium have good effects. The *fote commun*, by way of poultice, and fomentations of bark sometimes externally applied.

104. **Gleet**,



*Observe.*

104. GLEET, is a femi-  
ninal weakness, gene-  
rally proceeding from the  
venereal disease, and  
sometimes from weak-  
ness, relaxation, too fre-  
quent coition, &c.

See Lues Venerea, Sect. II. and Venereal  
Disease in this Section.

105. GONORRHÆA, is  
a species of the venereal  
disease arising from im-  
pure coition, with a dis-  
charge of matter from  
the urethra.

\* \* There are two kinds of Gonorrhæa, viz. the  
simple and virulent:—for the proper treatment of  
which see Venereal Disease.

*Observe.*

106. GOUT, is a hor-  
rid disorder, attended  
with acute and excrucia-  
ting pain in the joints,  
particularly in the feet  
and hands. It returns at  
stated periods, and proves  
generally fatal when it  
attacks the head and  
stomach.

*Order*

104. Corroborants,  
bark, olibanum, alum,  
acid elixir of vitriol, gum  
arabic, balsam of capi-  
via, astringent injections,  
cold bath, &c.

105. Bleed, give cool-  
ing cathartics, small  
doses of calomel, cam-  
phire, nitre, and opium,  
gum arabic, decoction of  
the woods, &c.

*Order to*

106. Give gentle cor-  
dials, Dover's powders,  
sudorifics, opiates, wrap  
the part affected in warm  
flannels, use temperate  
diet, gentle exercise,  
boiled leeks and onions,  
turpentine: avoid every  
thing of a flatulent and  
windy nature, as also the  
white meats.



*Note.* Some have ventured to blister the part affected, and also to bleed in this disorder; both of which in my opinion are very improper and dangerous. The body should be kept gently open, and all strong cathartics should be avoided. I have known a *Salivation* perform a cure in the Gout, but the patient generally dies soon after; I have also known the part affected to be washed with warm gin and soap, and very good effects accrue therefrom. Many pretend to cure the gout, but I affirm, that no medicine or nostrum, hitherto known can effect that purpose; 'tis true ease may be given and the symptoms for a time disappear, but the disorder returns again, as do many others to which the human frame is incident. It is impossible for any Physician to eradicate certain disorders totally, or with truth to affirm, they, will never return.

107. GRAVEL, is a disorder, which creates pain in the back and loins, nausea, vomiting, stranguary, and sometimes bloody urine, arising from sand in the bladder and kidneys. Order saline draughts, with oil of almonds, bleed if nothing forbids, and give the saponaceous pill, opium, juniper, turpentine, anodynes at night, solvents, lime water, marine acid, volatile spirits of hartshorn.—see *Stone*.

108. GUTTA SERENA or *amaurosis*, is a blindness although the eye seems unaffected. Its cause is in the optic nerve or retina.

101. Order, bleeding if the patient can bear it, shave the head, blister it, blister on the back, behind the ears, use animal magnetism, cinnabar bark, &c.



Many medicines are recommended in the cure of the *Gutta Serena*, such as mercury, even to a salivation, volatile salts, sternutatories, millepedes, rosemary, assafoetida, castor, valerian; nervous and attenuant medicines, emetics, cathartics, sea bathing, chalybeats, &c.

*Observe.*

109. HOEMORRHAGE *external*, is a flux of blood from some part of the body, occasioned by wounds, &c.

109. Order, styptics, alum, agaric, tincture of benzoine, dry lint, cobweb.—If an artery is injured, take it up, and apply the sponge tent.

110. HOEMORRHAGE *internal*, arises from the bursting of some blood vessels, &c.—See vomiting and spitting of blood.

111. HOEMORRHOIDES, or *piles*, are inflammatory swellings in the anus.—See piles.

*Observe*

112. HEAD ACH, may arise from various causes, from abundance of blood, foul stomach, costiveness, a weak stomach, &c.

*Order to*

112. Bleed or cup, purge; order an emetic, castor, bark valerian, snuff, spirit of lavender, assafoetida, volatile aromatic tincture, æther, stomachics, &c.

\* \* \* If the cause of the *head-ach* is once perfectly known the physician will find but little difficulty in performing



performing a cure; and indeed, this is the case with ever other disorder. To prescribe remedies, is the most easy part of the profession; but to find out the nature, cause and seat of the disorder with its proper name, requires great judgement, penetration, and anatomical knowledge.

*Observe.*

113. HEART BURN, is a grievous disorder, and may proceed from acid, corroding humours, worms, or irregularities in the upper orifice of the stomach, or in the digestive powers.

113. Order magnesia, chalk, salt of wormwood; give an emetic, corroborants, stomachics, cathartics, vermifuges, bitters, gum arabic, chamomile tea, alcalis, &c.

114. HEMICRANIA, is a name for the *head-ach* which see.

115 HEMIPHLEGIA, is a name for the palsy, when it attacks one side of the body,——vid. palsy.

116. HEPATITIS, is a disorder in the liver, which see.

117. HERNIA, is a rupture, for the cure of which return the *intestines*, if practicable, and confine it with proper trusses; costiveness, drunkenness, violent exercise, &c. must be avoided——vid. Sect. II.

118. Hernia



*Observe.*

118. **HERNIA HUMORALIS**, is a disorder of the testicles, and when they are swelled and sometimes filled with unnatural humours.—If improperly treated, it degenerates into a schirrus, and sometimes into a cancer.

*Order*

118. Bleeding, febrifuges, nitre; give an emetic, if nothing forbids, gentle diaphoretics; suspend the testicles in an horizontal position, and if necessary, give proper anodynes, let the regimen be spare, and exercise very moderate, &c.

*Note.* Some prefer warm poultices and fomentations, to the cool regimen, which I am inclined to think will not agree with every constitution.—The *Hernia aquosa*, *hernia carnosa*, *hernia scrotali*, *hernia veneris*, *hernia ventosa*, *hernia uteri*, &c. will be explained in Section II. See also inflamed *testicles*.

119. **HICCUGH** or *hiccup*, is also known by the name of *singultus*, and is a convulsive motion of the stomach, the midriff, and parts adjacent.

119. Order an emetic, give sternutatories, small doses of opium, julep of musk;—take a draught of any cold liquid and hold the breath; give volatile salt, castor, and apply a stomachic plaister.

Sometimes eating dry bread or cheese, will cure this disagreeable disorder.

120. **HOOPINGCOUGH**, see *Cough*, page 70.



121. **HYDROCELE**, is the name of the *Dropfy*, when it is seated in the scrotum, in which case the water must be let out with the instrument, called the *Trocar*, but if there is water in the *cellular membrane*, this disorder must be treated as the *anasarca*.

122. **HYDROCEPHALUS**, is a dropfy in the head or brain, and is more incident to children, than adults. It is seldom cured, and the only things we can recommend, is salivation.—Cathartics, carminatives, issues, setons, blisters, and antispasmodics, have likewise been prescribed, with some success.

*Observe.*

123. **HYDROPHOBIA**, or *Bite of a Mad Dog*, is one of the most horrid accidents that can befall the human species, and is one of those diseases which have hitherto generally baffled the powers of medicine, and the skill and learning of the sons of *Æsculapius*.

123. Order the part to be cut out, blister, and apply cupping-glasses; cauterize, and wash the part frequently with vinegar, salt, and soap, bleed, vomit, salivate, apply mercurial ointment to the wound, &c.

☞ The symptoms of a mad *Dog* are the following; he looks dull and heavy, seldom barks, but frequently endeavours to hide himself, and generally fawns upon his owner. He refuses food, hangs down his ears and tail, shoots out his tongue, foams at the mouth, runs to and fro; his eyes are dim, and he looks half asleep, frequently falls down, rises up and flies



flies at by-standers, grows mad and furious, and the more enraged he is, the more dangerous is his bite.

A Physician of eminence in Germany positively assured me, when I was there some years ago, that he had attended several patients in this dreadful disorder, and that always after he had ordered the Surgeon to cut out the part, he applied strong vinegar, soft soap, and common salt, as a wash, seven or eight times a day, and that he also ordered extract of hemlock, mercurial ointment, and a small quantity of the extract of lead, to be applied during the intervals of washing the wound, and ordered the body to be kept open by small doses of calomel. He likewise assured me upon his honour, which I never had any reason to doubt, or cause to suspect, that he never failed performing a cure by the above treatment, which I have reasons to believe, is founded on rational, medical, and philosophical principles.—I do not advance, that I have tried the experiment, but I should not hesitate to risk the life, and happiness of myself, or my most intimate friend, on the experiment. *Vid. Sect. II.*

*Observe,*

124. **HYPOCHONDRIASIS**, is a disorder which chiefly affects the *imagination*, and is attended with low spirits, odd fancies, pale urine, spasms, oppression, despondency, pains in the head, fear, anxiety, dread of dying, &c.

*Order*

124. *Tonics, antispasmodics, attenuants, blisters, bark, castor, assa-fœtida, valerian, volatile salts, emetics*; bleed in the temples, if nothing forbids; and order chalybeates, opiates, aperients, cold bath, syrup of ginger, &c.



Nothing will sooner remove this disorder, than *good light nourishing food ; cheerful company, sea-bathing, and change of air.*—Issues, setons, and blisters, have been found serviceable.

*Observe.*

125. HYSTERIA, is a disorder peculiar to the fair sex, and resembles the Hypochondriac passion, or affection in men.

—It is attended with convulsive fits, oppression at the breast, a sense of something rising in the throat, laughing, and frequently crying ; syncope, difficult breathing, dread of death, &c.

125. Order singed rags, feathers, and brown paper, to be held to the nose ; and also the volatile fœtids. Let the pure air be admitted into the room, and bathe the feet and legs in warm water. Cold water and vinegar may be thrown over the face and breasts ; or a few drops of the oil of rue.—Let the diet be moderate, the mind kept serene, and the body open.

*Note.* This disorder assumes various forms, and is generally accompanied with a train of numerous symptoms, which will be more accurately explained in the II<sup>d</sup>. Section.—BLEEDING, if plethora indicates it, will be necessary, but particular attention ought to be paid to the MENSES, as they when obstructed, are frequently the cause of this malady :—Cold water, and the volatile fœtids may also be given.

126. Hysteritis



126. HYSTERITIS, is an inflammation of the womb ; for the treatment of which, *see* WOMB.—

\* The first thing incumbent upon the Practitioner, is to remove the cause of every disorder ; and the second thing, he should be attentive to, is, to evacuate, and destroy those humours, which may nourish the disease ; and *lastly*, let him be particularly careful, to encrease the less sensible evacuations, while he administers those remedies, which will strengthen and fortify the constitution, and bring the vessels to their proper *tone*. This must be particularly attended to, in FEVERS, and *several other disorders*.

Howmuch soever, Physicians may differ amongst themselves, respecting the nature and causes of disorders, yet they all in general agree in the principal modes of treatment and cure. Physic is a field of vast extent, and in which the Philosopher, and Naturalist, may display much *genius, observation, and useful reflection*.—The remarkable peculiarities of different constitutions, the accidents of life, their causes and effects, are so numerous and various, as to preclude any certain possibility of reducing the SYSTEM of MEDICINE, to ESTABLISHED RULES.—The greatest men, from circumstances, may differ with regard to the medical treatment of disorders ; and indeed this is not to be wondered at, when we consider that there are not two men in the world, that *think, act and will* alike. It is true, there are many things which we know to be *glaring facts* ; but no man can tell why, or account for a single circumstance



stance in the natural or moral world. The *Mustard Seed* may say to the *Potatoe*, why do you not possess my pungency? and so may the *Onion* to the *Egg*; but we know, that nature has said *thus shall it be*,—It is darkness, that renders light agreeable;—*Wisdom* which turns *Folly* into ridicule; and *Virtue*, that putteth *Vice* to the blush; consequently we are so far convinced, that without variety, harmony would never have been known.

In the catalogue of human miseries, there are many disorders which will not be trifled with, or for a moment neglected; and therefore we are not always to trust to the efforts of nature. A leprosy, a lues venerea, an apoplexy, and many other disorders would instantly subdue the *human machine*, and extirpate mankind, if nature was not assisted by art.—See Section VIII.—in which I have explained all the NATURAL CURIOSITIES IN MY POWER.

GALBANUM, is a nervous antispasmodic.

GALREDA, is a thick viscous juice, extracted by boiling from the grisley parts of animals, usually called a jelly.

GANGLION, is a humour in the tendinous and nervous parts, and which may proceed from a fall, stroke, &c. or an exudation of nervor juices from a bruise or the like, which generally ends in an indulated matter.

GALENIC, is that which is grounded upon the principles of Galen.

Gastrie



GASTRIC JUICE, is the juice of the stomach, belly, &c.

GLAND, is a fleshy substance which strains a liquor; thus the glands in the mouth separate the spittle, &c.

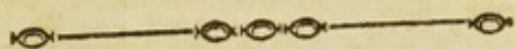
GARGLE, is a liquid or wash for the mouth or throat.

HECTIC, consumptive, habitual, continual, flow, with morbid heat.

HETEROCRANY, a pain in one part of the head.

HYSTERA, is the mother or womb.

HYSTEROMATOCIA, the cutting of a child out the womb.



*Observe.*

127. JAUNDICE, is known by yellowness, all over the skin, particularly the whites of the eyes, accompanied with lassitude, difficult breathing, bitter taste in the mouth, costiveness, white stool, yellow urine, &c.

*Order*

127. An emetic, bleed if the vessels are full, purge; give soap, squills, rhubarb, aloes, saline draughts, opiates, cyder, lemons, acid, elixir of vitriol, acidulated liquids, oranges, &c.

*Note,* I have frequently known, lemons and oranges, used in abundance, have a most excellent effect.



*Observe.*

128. ILIAC PASSION, is an oppression of the stomach, tension of the belly, a vomiting of bile, acute pains in the bowels, and sometimes fæces, attended with heat, fever, and thirst.

*Observe.*

129. INFLAMMATION *superficial*, or *phlegmon*, is known by pain, heat, tension, fever, throbbing in the part, and sometimes it ends in gangrene, schirrus, &c.

✎ In order to treat this disorder properly, the practitioner should be particularly attentive, in observing, that if matter forms, suppuration is preferable to dispersion; particularly if the rules laid down above, have been previously adhered to. In order to suppurate, evacuations should be decreased, and proper poultices applied to the part, and if gangrene appears after the abscess has been opened, and proper digestives applied, follow the same medical treatment as in a gangrene, which *see*.

130. INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, *see Iliac Passion*, the *Colic*, and *Bowels Inflammation in*.

*Note*, For Inflammation of the *Eyes*, of the *Kidnies*, &c. *see* their respective parts, and the observations on Inflammations in the II<sup>d</sup> Section.

128. As this disorder is only a kind of violent inflammatory colic, nearly the same treatment should be observed, namely, bleeding if necessary, castor oil, an emetic, gentle cathartics, &c.

*Order to*

129. Remove the external cause; order cathartics, bleeding, emollient fomentations, diaphoretics, febrifuges, nitre, bark, cooling diet, and regimen.



131. ISSUES, are frequently serviceable in several disorders, and in order to cut one properly, pinch up the skin and fat with the fore finger and thumb, and introduce the lancet, to make an incision fit for the reception of a small *pea*: Some use caustics or blisters in this operation, but I think this mode of practice very improper, and even dangerous.—The pea may be smeared over with basilicon, or if fungus appear it may be dipped in blue vitriol water, and secured with an adhesive plaister or ribband. If the Issue inflames, dress with white ointment:—bleed, and administer cathartics.

132. ITCH, is a disorder well known, being an eruption of small pimples, or pustules generally about the wrists, between the fingers, the joints and hams, or bent of the arms.—Small insects formed and nourished by filthiness and dirt, are the cause of this malady, which is most troublesome when the patient is warm in bed.—Take equal quantities of the powder of hellebore and sulphur, mix them with hog's lard, so as to make them into the consistence of an ointment, and rub the parts affected therewith.—Sulphur vivum, mercurial ointment, precipitate, sal ammoniac, corrosive sublimate, a quicksilver girdle. Flowers of sulphur taken internally, febrifuges, cathartics, phlebotomy, &c. are recommended in this disease.



*Observe.*

*Order*

133. KIDNIES INFLAMMATION OF, is distinguished from other inflammations, by a pain and burning heat in the kidneys and back, eructations, sometimes vomiting, pain in the groin, testicles, and ilium, with small discharges of urine, red and high colour and limped, and watery towards the height of the disorder.

133. The patient to be bled, and the body to be kept open with gentle cathartics, and emollient laxative clysters; give diuretics, febrifuges and emulsions, as the common drink; nitre is said to be an excellent medicine, in this disorder, when mixed with a small quantity of rhubarb and gum arabic.

¶ If the kidney suppurates, which may be known by the pain abating, and leaving behind it a sense of weight, turbid whitish urine, frequent shiverings, and nausea, &c.—In this case, balsamic diuretics, balsam of capivia, gentle detergents, nitre and rhubarb, will be proper.—Cold sweats, with a sudden remission of pain, turbid urine, hiccups, fainting and tremor, are signs of mortification, in which case, large quantities of BARK, should be thrown into the system.

134. KINGS EVIL, for the treatment of which, see SCROPHULA the proper name of the disorder.

I cannot help here, taking notice of a work published by a Mr. MORLEY, in which I think there



is more fiction, and superstition, than truth or good sense. He seems to place an implicit faith in the numerous medicinal qualities of the *vervain root*, or the *verbana* of the Latins, which was highly extolled in the days of *ignorance, superstition* and *error*.—It is true, the ancients have given us many noble remedies for the cure of certain distempers, but most of their receipts and remedies are of very little use to us at present. Our modes of living, change of constitution, and the depravity of our manners, render the medicinal preparations which the ancients used, of little or no use to us.—Intemperance, lewdness, and indiscretion, either transmitted, or personal, run so high in the present day, that we are in compleat possession of all their diseases, which are heightened by as many degrees of malignity, as there are years between us and them.—We have also by our follies, begotten an infinite variety of other maladies, unknown amongst the ancients, and to whom we cannot in consequence look for remedies.—'Tis true, they did more to the practical part of Physic, than all the moderns for these twelve hundred years; but many of their data are ridiculous, absurd, and untrue in the present day, although I am well convinced, that they were strictly just, and verified in the days of the Ancients.—Men in different ages, climates and situations in life, have had, and still have different ideas of the nature, cause and effect of things. Certain persons think it *their duty*, to bow and kneel to a few weavers in a silver jug, others think it their duty to adore and worship the animal and vegetable creations; but those who are more enlightened ridicule these ideas.



In the days of HIPPOCRATES, men lived in a very different manner to those of the present age ; their *food, raiment and exercise*, were more natural, simple and congenial to the human frame, than the regimen, &c. adhered to by us ; consequently the medicines he prescribed, would not be effectual towards eradicating the disorders incident to the times in which we live. See more of this in Chap. V.

135. LABOUR, is described under the *Obstetric Art*.

*Observe.*

136. LETHARGY, is known by lassitude, sleepiness, drowsiness, sometimes fainting and anxiety. It is a lesser degree of the *Apoplexy*.

*Order*

136. Antimony, bleeding, keep the body cool, and observe the *vegetable regimen*, with moderate exercise.

137. LIENTERY, is a disorder known by a wasting and consumption of the body, and is a species or kind of the *Cæliac Passion* ; the order of which observe.

*Observe.*

138. LIVER INFLAMED, attacks the patient with shooting and throbbing pain towards the shoulder, dry cough, frequently costiveness, change of the color of the eye, urine, skin,

*Order*

138. Copious bleedings, febrifuges, detergents, fomentations, cathartics, diaphoretics, febrifugent and emollient clysters, the bark ; blister the part, and if tumour appears,



skin, &c. attended generally with a fever and tension.

pears, use the knife, particularly if nothing forbids.

☞ I am inclined to believe that the *Pediluvium* frequently repeated will prove very useful in this disorder. See Section II.

139. LOCHIA, is described under the *Obstetric Art*.

*Observe.*

*Order*

140 LOCKED JAW, is known by a violent closing, pain, rigid contraction of the muscles, a rising of the lower jaw, &c. see *Luxation*.

140. Opium, blisters, warm bath, antispasmodics, enemæ. Fomentations, febrifuges, &c. are recommended in this disorder.

141. LUES VENEREA, is either confirmed or simple, and is attended with a swelling in the groin, a titillation about the glans penis, heat and pricking in the urethra, chordee, painful erections, eruptions, phymosis, pariphymosis, horrid dreams, a corruption of the breath and saliva, &c.

141. Order mercury, opium, camphire, nitre, sulphur, decoction of the woods, saffrafras, china-root, guaiacum wood, sassaparilla, senna, antimony, bleeding, salivation, febrifuges, warm bath, astringents, absorbents, detergents, bracers and bark, vitriol, change of air, sea-bathing, &c.

*Note.* The Venereal Disease, or the Lues Venerea is more particularly described at the end of this Section, and Section II.



*Observe.*

142. LUMBAGO, is a kind of rheumatism in the small of the back, loins, hips, and about the kidneys; is attended with excruciating pain without any nephritic symptoms.

143. LUXATIONS, see page 74. *Remarks on Dislocation.*

*Observe.*

144. MADNESS, is a disorder which attacks those full of blood, who have irregularities in the vessels of the brain and heart, those who have too little blood;—Hard drinking, grief, love, sorrow, disappointment, &c. will also occasion this dreadful malady.

REMARK. Fish, strong food or drink, with every thing of a hot acrimonious but not *acid* nature should be avoided, and the patient should be as much at liberty as possible, should not be contradicted, or refused what he wishes for in moderation.

*Order to*

142. Blister the part affected, or rather apply strengthening and stimulating plaisters, flannel, anti-rheumatics, sudorifics, turpentine, castor oil, &c. are recommended in this disorder.

*Order*

144. Emetics, cathartics, blisters, opiates, bleeding; the cold bath, nitre, low diet, quiet and rest, antispasmodics, sudorifics, antimony, musk, assafoedita, camphire, cinabar, milk, vegetables, brown or rye bread, magnesia, bark,—keep the body cool and open.

145. Measles



*Observe.*

145. MEASLES, are known by attacking the patient with a shivering, head - ach, chilliness, sometimes fever; nausea and vomiting, heaviness, lassitude, pain in the stomach, &c.

*Order*

145. Febrifuges, an emetic, aperients, diaphoretics, nitre, magnesia, pectorals, opiates, blisters, oil of almonds, bathe the feet and legs frequently in warm water and bran.

☞ This disorder is infectious, and in my opinion is more dangerous and difficult to be treated than the small pox. The cool regimen is supposed to be preferable to the warm; however, I have known balsam of sulphur, mixed with cinnamon water, have excellent effects in the *Measles*. The fever and other symptoms do not subside on the appearance of the eruptions, as in the small pox. The cough, difficult breathing, &c. increase and frequently after the eruptions go off, the patient dies, about the seventh, eighth, tenth, or thirteenth day. Some have recommended inoculation in this disorder, but such practice is very improper and dangerous. Vid. Sect. II.

146. MECONIUM, or retention in children is a malady, which destroys many of the human race; it is the black excrement of a FOETUS which remain in the intestines and stomach after birth.—It is called the *Meconium* from its resemblance to opium, and is derived from the Greek word *Mekon*; and if not removed



removed it coagulates the milk, and prevents its laudable coction; its origin is supposed to proceed from the nutritious lymph, or from the waters in which the child swims; by which it is said the infant is nourished. But this is a falsehood, and I have reasons to believe, that the child is nourished in the womb by the *navel string*, and that the meconium is nothing but the fæces of the bile, the pancreatic, stomachic, and intestinal juices, which continuing in the *primæ viæ* are inspissated to this consistence, and serve to keep the intestines open and dilated, so that they the better perform their functions after birth.—Part of this matter is evacuated by the infant through the impression made on it by the *fire, air, or otherwise*; nevertheless, some part of it remains for a considerable time, and should be purged off with castor oil, oil of almonds, magnesia, syrup of roses, absorbents, oil of aniseed in case of wind, and if necessary order emollient clysters, particularly if purging ensues, and give the creta; but if vomiting should attend the child, administer the syrup *æ mecon.* with great caution.

147. *MENSES, flooding of*, is a copious discharge of blood, &c. from the vagina, and should be stopped by degrees, with gentle emetics, astringents, absorbents, gentle opiates, chalybeats, steel, attenuants, electricity, animal magnetism, stomachics, &c.

148. *MENSES obstructed*, is a disorder too well known to be described. In plethoric habits bleed, and order myrrh, castor oil, aloes, pennyroyal, &c.—

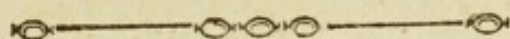


If in phlegmatic habits, purge with aloes, calomel, and order the chalybeates.—Bathing the feet and legs, fomenting the belly and sitting over the steam of warm water, are good in *both habits*. If viscid blood is the cause, order gentle emetics, mercurials, and if the stomach and habit be vitiated, order proper stomachics. Animal Magnetism or electricity, is of very great use in this disorder.

149. MILIARY, or *Milk Fever*, see *Fever Milk*, and *Fever miliary*.

150. MISCARRIAGE, is treated of under *Abortion*.

151. MORTIFICATION, is defined under *Gangrene*, and *Sphacelus*.



IDIOPHATIC is a disorder which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

IMPETUS, is a term in Physic, signifying force.

INCRASSANTS, are the tonic medicines, the bark, &c.

INSPISSATED, is a term used to signify a thickening of the blood or other juices.

INFUSIONS, are preparations made by boiling certain ingredients over a slow fire.

INFARCTION, is a stuffing up of the vessels, constipation, &c.

Labial,



**LABIAL**, is uttered by the lips.

**LABES**, is a standing or bunching out of the lips.

**LENTOR**, is a slowness, or indisposition of the juices to circulate, which obstructs the capillary vessels.

**LACTANT**, sucking, suckling, giving or abounding with milk.

**LYMPH**, is a thin clear liquor, which is separated by the glands.

**LITHONTRIPTICS**, are medicines, which are said to break, or dissolve the stone or gravel in the bladder, consequently, **LITHOTOMIST** is one who cuts for the stone.

**LIPOTHYMY**, is a swooning, or fainting fit, sickness, &c.

**LIQUESCENCY**, is an aptness to melt or soften; and **LIQUESCENT**, is *melting, dissolving, or growing soft.*

**LIGATURE**, is a binding, as of the arm with a fillet, in bleeding:

**LINGUADENTAL**, is said of any thing uttered by the tongue and teeth.

**LINAMENT**, is a kind of soft ointment, a balsam, &c.

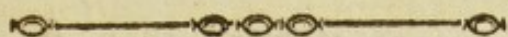
**MARASMUS**, is said of a consuming or wasting fever, &c.

**MENSTRUATION** is the *time of women's menstrual discharge.*

Mucus,



Mucus, is a thick humour which lines the stomach, &c.



152. NEPHRITIS, is an inflammation of the *Kidnies*, or reins,—which see.

153. NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, are fully described in Sect. II. under the *Hypochondriac* and *Hysteric* disorders.—The best medicines towards a cure of nervous maladies, are corroborants, gum arabic, bark, assafoetida, the cold bath, good air, bracers, proper regimen, serenity and peace of body and mind, and all those medicines termed *Nervous Medicines*, as described in Sect. II.

154. NIPPLES SORE, apply carrot poultice, dress with white ointment, oil of wax, mucilage of *gum arabic*; cream of milk, suet, starch, armenian bole, &c. may be ordered, as the judgment of the practitioner directs him.

155. The OBSTETRIC, or MIDWIFE'S ART, was practised among the EGYPTIANS, in the most remote ages of antiquity, by *women only*, but to the *disgrace* of the *present refined age*, men have assumed this office.—I flatter myself that the GENTLEMEN OF THE FACULTY, will excuse me for reprobating, or expostulating against such an *unnatural custom*, so prevalent in the present time. Any woman of common education, with a few instructions from a well-informed medical man, may be thoroughly acquainted



quainted with the art of Midwifery in a few weeks; and I also affirm, that there are more of the human race, both of *mothers* and *children*, who lose their lives in the present *century*, than in the former, when *men* were not allowed to practise that part of SURGERY, which must shock the feelings of every delicate or modest man.—Far be it from me, to insinuate, that either *mothers*, or *infants*, have been deprived of LIFE by the GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY, in taking upon themselves the *Obstetric Art*; by no means—all that I wish to contend for, is, that there is not one woman in a hundred who might not safely be delivered, by the assistance of NATURE and a *skilful female*, or more if required. No great knowledge in MEDICINE or SURGERY, is required to assist the FAIR SEX, in bringing their *young* into the world, and taking care of them afterwards: But alas! I am sorry to say, that many *mothers* have yet a serious and useful lesson to learn from the *brute creation*. They do not consign *their young* to those of their own species, who rationally cannot be supposed to have any real affection for them, it is known their natural wants are best supplied by *themselves*, who regard, most tenderly, with a WATCHFUL EYE, every step their OFFSPRING take, 'till they have enabled them to provide for themselves!—

It is readily acknowledged, that the *instrument* must sometimes be used; then indeed, if a *woman* cannot use it properly, the assistance of a SURGEON, is both requisite



requiſite and proper; but ſurely, till this is the caſe, no man ſhould ever be permitted, to enter a lady's bed-room, in the hour of LABOUR! *I declare upon my honor*, when I was in EDINBURGH and PARIS, and was under the direction of the different Profeſſors, to attend the SEX in *labour*, I was as unhappy a man, as could be preſent at any *Surgical operation*. Thoſe *delicate feelings, noble paſſions, and true regard*, which *our ſex* ſhould always have towards the *moſt beautiful and lovely creatures* on this globe, are in my opinion, materially injured by this modern but unnatural cuſtom, which I am very ſorry to find practiſed by the moſt truly uſeful learned and reſpectable body in the known world; and whoſe good actions, and indefatigable reſearches, into the nature and cauſe of things, in order to relieve the HUMAN SPECIES, will ever render them *dear to mankind*, and reflect immortal *honor on themſelves*!

I think alſo, that proper profeſſors ſhould be appointed, in order to *inſtruct* WOMEN, how to treat their ſex in *Labour*, and afterwards; and every *female* ought to make MIDWIFERY, a part of her education, at a certain age. This would take the *practice*, in a very ſhort time, out of the hands of *our Sex*; for I ſhould imagine, that it cannot be very agreeable to the LADIES *themſelves*, to permit a GENTLEMAN, ſo near them in the hour of *Child-birth*, when nature forces them into that ſituation, for their relief, that muſt put modeſty and decency to the bluſh!——

I ſhall



I shall now give a *few directions* for the method of treating children, immediately after their birth, &c.

Dr. Astruc's method appears to me, with a very few corrections, preferable to any thing of the kind which has hitherto fallen under my eye:—When the *Child is born*, cover it with a warm napkin, and place it carefully on the MIDWIFE's *Knees*, with its face towards her's, and let this be on *its side*, and not on its *back*. This being done, immediately take four or five doubles of thread about a foot long; knot them at each end, and tie the navel string therewith about two or three inches from the child's belly, first making a double knot, then bringing the string round, let the Midwife make a second on the other side opposite the first, and let her afterwards make a third if necessary, then let her cut asunder the navel string, with scissars, a finger's breadth below the ligature, so that there may be about three inches left on the child's belly: The ligature must not be tied too tight, and the thread must be tolerable thick, least it should cut through the *navel string*, in which case the remaining part thereof may be too short for a *second ligature*, and a mortal hæmorrhage may ensue;—If the ligature is too slack, and the child wrapped up in swaddling cloaths, it may very probably bleed to death before it is perceived:—in order to prevent this, let the Midwife

carefully



carefully be attentive to it. When it is tied and cut, wrap up the end of it with a *small dry rag*, dipped in the oil of *roses*, or any other oil, if the first cannot be found, then apply another compress of three or four *doubles*, on the child's belly, and above the navel, lay the umbilical string, so wrapped upon it, that it may not touch the naked belly, and occasion gripes; on the top of all, put another small bolster, and then swathe it with a linen roller, *four fingers broad*, to keep it steady till the vessels close up, and heal.

It is sometimes the case, that the *navel string* is so large, that although it may be tied very close at first, when it becomes to wither and dry, the *ligature* is rendered loose, and consequently an hæmorrhage may ensue, if proper care is not taken.

After these precautions are used, the *navel string* generally separates itself from the belly, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th day, or thereabouts.—Should this, however, not happen, exactly at the time, force must not be used; but NATURE should be suffered in part, to perform *her own cure*. And as the *arteries*, and *other vessels* may not be entirely closed, an hæmorrhage or ulcer may follow, that might endanger the life of the INFANT.——

In order to cleanse the child, from the thick and whitish matter, with which it is covered when born,



let it be washed with *wine and water, ale, or milk*, in a degree of warmth suitable to its situation or strength.—This process must first be begun on the head, and on which immediately afterwards place a *woollen cap*; and then proceed to cleanse the other parts.—If the matter is too adhesive, use a little *oil or fresh butter* melted, in the wine and water, &c.—*Neque ā semine, utriusque sexus.*—

The Ears, Nostrils, Anus, Eyes, &c. must be properly washed, and some lint (in preference to cotton) dipped in milk, warm water, tinged, perhaps, with a few drops of wine, may be put into the ears for some time; which I am convinced, will greatly defend the HUMAN RACE, from auditorial injuries, during the remaining period of their lives.—I should also mention, that some Midwives have a foolish custom, of driving the *blood* from the NAVEL STRING, into the child's belly: a *practice*, which I hope, will never more be followed; and that they also neglect, putting the infant into a moderately warm linen bed, which will frequently prevent a discharge of urine and perspiration, bring on inflammations, which generally end in DEATH.

Proper examinations ought to be made, of the Child's natural defects; and should there be any, let them be immediately rectified, for I have frequently known, LUXATIONS, and other accidents ensue, in taking the child from the mother. It is also, in the Midwife's power—to form a handsome *nose*, an elegant *brow* and *face*, by gently pressing her hand upon the



the prominent parts, and touching them with a little vinegar and cold water, as the child encreases in days.—Some infants have also big heads, which occasion inflammations and passions, in the after periods of their lives, and other disorders to the material injury of the human race:—This may also be prevented, by the midwife's attention in gently and repeatedly pressing the *caput* with her hands, laved in cold water and vinegar, or a very weak solution of camphire in water. This should not, however, be done precipitately, as in pressing the head too forcibly, the vessels of the brain, &c. are obstructed, and epilepsy, insanity, madness, lunatism, weak memory, frightful dreams, deceit, villainy, and imposition, with a large catalogue of other disorders, and immoralities:—but see more of this, in CHAP. V.

Particular attention ought to be paid in examining the *tongue*, which is frequently tied, and which should be loosened in such case. The scrotum is sometimes swelled, which malady will require such remedies, as the nature of it may be; and for the relief of which, a Gentleman of the FACULTY must be called in, to the assistance of the Infant, and also to prescribe the proper remedies which may hasten the discharge of the *meconium*, the *urine*, &c.

When the Midwife has properly cleansed the child, and minutely examined, that it has not received any injury, luxation, &c. in being taken from it's mother, let it be swaddled; first the HEAD, and then the body. Let no *pins* be used, but the Midwife should have



every thing in readiness, and prepared with proper tapes, or strings, so contrived as to fasten the swaddling clothes about the child.—Nothing should be placed too tight, and the mold of the head should not be much pressed upon, as it will render the child, if it escapes with its life, ugly and inclined to theft, as I shall endeavour to prove in my *Chapter* on *PHYSIOGNOMY*, that many acts of imprudence are often committed, from the non-yielding of the *scull* to the *brain*. Let thin and soft compresses, be laid on all the parts where excoriation generally happens, viz. behind the *ears*, in the *arm-pits*, the *groin*, the *scrotum*, *penis*, &c. afterwards warm blankets should be wrapped about the child ; but if the urine and meconium pass freely, do not keep the infant too warm.—The breast and stomach in particular, ought not to be swathed too tight, as the heart, liver, lungs, digestive powers, and other viscera, will thereby be impeded performing their natural functions ; and if the child does not die in consequence thereof, it is sure to be tormented with vomiting, pain, the breaking of some blood vessel, or consumption, at some period of it's life.

I advance, that all *tight stays* lacing, or preposterous bracings, are contrary to the rules of nature, and common sense ; and render thousands of the human species miserable, during the few days they exist on this earth.

If the meconium remains too long in the intestines, a gentle suppository should be used ; such as a little  
 soap



soap, fyrup of violets, and fresh butter mixed, with some oil of almonds and water; but this should not be done, if it can be avoided. I should prefer a small quantity of the oil of almonds, and fyrup of violets with castile soap, to be gently rubbed on the belly; and should it not have the desired effect, a little of it may be given to the child before it is allowed the breast, which it should not be permitted to touch, except indeed, the urgent calls of nature demand it, for the space of twelve or fourteen hours; however, the strength, discharge of meconium and urine, and particularly the case of the mother, will indicate the infants wants,

I now come to speak on one of the most serious and interesting circumstances, in human nature; *and that is*, WOMEN NURSING THEIR OWN CHILDREN, which to the scandal and disgrace of humanity, is neglected by too many of them, even when in a state, situation, and constitution, to perform this natural, maternal, and dutiful obligation. Neither the cow, the CAT, or the DOG, has ever presumed to violate this command of nature; and of the BEING who has condescended to place us here as superiors and governors over them. Let us next turn our eyes to the feathered *Creation*, there shall we find the PELICAN, with maternal care, tearing her own *breast*, to feed her offspring with its blood, and nourish them with the crimson streams, flowing from the heart. Our all-wise and beneficent CREATOR, has given to the human species, the most bountiful provision for the nourishment of *their* young; and yet, oh! shame  
where



where is thy blush ! They are the only creatures, who disregardless of those ties, that ought to bind them, place their issue under the care of others, who cannot have that natural feeling, love, and regard, so indispensibly necessary to their welfare !

It is my firm opinion, and I believe few will deny it, that *Children imbibe with the milk not only the diseases, the nurse may have, but also her passions, frailties, and whatever else naturally or constitutionally is inherent in her.* If this be admitted, what excuse can be pleaded ? what said to extenuate that MOTHER, who rashly and indiscreetly places her infant, in the hands of a person, of whom she knows hardly any thing, or at best, is but slightly acquainted with ? Must she not for ever reproach herself, if for the sake of a little present enjoyment, she should ever after behold her child, a prey to inordinate desires, and horrid maladies ; to see him or her who is born with those natural faculties, capable of rational improvement, basely and ignobly giving up him or herself to every species of folly, disregarding those who gave him or her being, and associating only with the wicked.

Let me therefore, seriously advise all those who would wish to see their children grow up the Ornaments of Society, not to neglect this first most essential necessary duty incumbent upon every mother who is able to do it. I mean the *suckling and nursing their own children.* Let it no longer be said, or the stigma remain another day on us, that the *Brute creation* have more maternal regard for their offspring than the first Ornaments of nature—WOMEN !

Let



Let us not, now that we are ashamed to copy the drefs of our neighbours, the French, retain the inhuman custom firft imported from them, of having Men-midwives to attend in the hour of labour, and nurfes for our children. Let us fhew them that a regard for our progeny, overcomes every other defire, and that a British wife will like Cornelia the mother of the Gracchi, always efteem her children as the brighteft ornaments ſhe can poſſeſs.

Can my fair Countrywomen for one moment, fore-go that title they have always held, and which for ages has been our boaſt—their unrivalled modeſty; that virtue, without which no handsome woman can be efteemed, and with it, no one however deformed by nature, can be diſregarded. I therefore, once more intreat them, to baniſh MEN-MIDWIVES, unleſs abſolute neceſſity demands their aſſiſtance.

When children are placed at a diſtance from their parents, for any conſiderable length of time, they contract a kind of indifference and diſreſpect for them; hence ariſe animoſities, diſputes and wranglings in families. For it is to be obſerved, that children are more attached to thoſe, with whom they are moſt frequently in company; and I ſuppoſe few will deny, that a long acquaintance with perſons of congenial ſentiments, moſtly ends in friendſhip.

However, after all I have ſaid, I am very ſenſible that many MOTHERS will never be perſuaded to ſuckle their own *Children*, and in conſequence of which,



which, the old proverb will be strictly verified, that  
*"an ill-natured person has had some brute for his nurse."*——

The difference amongst men, is in a great measure occasioned by their sucking different women; and it is likewise to be observed, that if a *kid* suckles a *cow*, or a young *pig* a *sheep*, they participate of the nature of the creatures that sustain them.

The ALMIGHTY BEING himself, was so displeased with the JEWS, that he says, *The Sea Monsters draw out the breast; they give suck to their young ones; but the DAUGHTERS of my PEOPLE are become cruel, like the OSTRICH in the Wilderness, who is hardened against her young ones, as though they were not hers."*

Too much *pap* should not be given the CHILD, during the first or second months; and a little *rhubarb* and *manna* should be administered, in order to evacuate the disorders of the *primæ viæ*.

156. The CRUSTA LACTEA, is also called by various other names, *Acor, favus, lactumina, keria, lactumen, &c.* however, there are some of these names not applicable to this malady, which is of a whitish or milky crust, of more or less proportion, and sometimes it appears grey, or blackish; most generally seated on the head, and often on the face and forehead, and is most incident to the children of the rich and affluent.—Order the child a cathartic of the syrup of violets, roses, or apples, tincture of *rhubarb*, *manna*, the breast in moderation,



moderation, and sometimes a change of milk and air will be necessary, and anoint the parts with a decoction of barley and marsh-mallows.

157. The **TINEA**, is a cutaneous disorder in the hairy scalp, the Greeks called it *keria*, and confounded it with the *crusta lactea*, although it is a different thing. It seldom or never appears but where there is hair, the roots of which swell, and afterwards form themselves into small ulcers, holes, and orifices, exuding an acrid humour, of a grey, yellow, black, or other colour, according to the state of the patient's body, and humours.—There is seldom any cure for this disorder, before the fifth or sixth year, particularly if it is of the moist kind.—There are two kinds of it.—Order milk diet, viper broth, decoction of the woods, alteratives, preparations of sulphur; but the greatest certainty of a cure, depends upon external applications, such as washing the head, with a decoction of barley-water, marsh-mallows, red cabbage, beet leaves, wild duck and tutty, letharge, elicampagne, saffrafrass, &c. after the head has been shaved. However, one of the best things that perhaps has yet been discovered is, the mucilage of fœnugreek and flax, beat into the consistence of pomatum, with a small quantity of mustard, boiled with some hog's lard, with which anoint the part affected. Soap boiled in water, has been recommended; but I think nothing will answer the purpose better, than laxatives and deterfives, in the first stage of the disorder.—An adhesive plaister of burgundy pitch, may  
cover



cover the *tinea*, and the parts may sometimes be washed with weak phagedenic water. An ointment of common vitriol, roch alum, and flowers of sulphur, of each equal quantities, mixed with oil, or fresh lard, has been much in vogue by several Surgeons of eminence for this disorder. See *Alopecia*.

158. PHTHIRIASIS, or *morbus pedicularis*, is a disagreeable disorder incident to the human race, frequently occasioned by filthiness: The *scabies*, *tinea*, the *crusta lactea*, &c. is also often the occasion of it. Sometimes the vermin or lice, are over the whole body, but more frequently on the head, and if not destroyed, will even eat into the brain. The vermin are distinguished by males and females, as are all other animals, insects, &c.

In order to destroy them, let the head be shaved, washed with soap and warm water, and then let a certain quantity of hellebore, sulphur and precipitate, or either of them be prepared to the consistence of an ointment, with hogs lard; and let this ointment be rubbed on the head, parts of generation, or where nature has placed hair.—The cool regimen, febrifuges, gentle cathartics, &c. are said to be very useful in this disorder; but I am inclined to think, that pungents, sudorifics, stomachics, the warm bath, &c. would be much better adapted for the cure of the *Morbus Pedicularis*, which as some say, arises from eggs:—OMNE ANIMAL EX OVO; these eggs in the head, are small round whitish tumours, or vesicles fixed at the roots of the hair. The vermin according



ing to some authors, are hermaphrodites, but this is a mistake, for there are both males and females, and the learned LEWENHOCK, and VALISNERI, who have written largely upon this subject, have proved that one male and female louse, lodged between the cutis and scarf-skin, may engender ten thousand vermin, in the space of two months. Some have advanced that putrefaction, has been the cause of several animals, and insects engendering, but this is likewise a mistake, for experience daily evinces, that how far soever, putrefaction, or the BODIES of putrid animals, filthiness, &c. tend to the support and nourishment of vermin, neither of these is the cause of insects breeding. Lice may arise from impurities in the blood, and as they are infectious they ought to be intirely destroyed, lest their eggs should be imbibed in the fluids, and then become natural to the succeeding generation; for I affirm, that I have known persons who never could by the art, or power of medicine, eradicate vermin from the habit. Those of thin, hot, bilious constitutions, are not so subject to vermin as those of a phlegmatic, and gross habit of body. Adults for this reason, are less subject to lice, than children of a thick insippid humour. I will not affirm as a truth, but I have reasons to believe that the nurse may communicate vermin to infants with her milk, and that when they come to the surface of the skin, they are nourished by dirt.

There are several kinds of them, and if eradicable, no pains should be lost, to destroy them, as they are not only disagreeable, but may also when under the

tinea



tinea, crusta lactea, or scabeous, occasion fever, marasmus, &c.—Coral, hellebore, precipitate, viper powder, crabs eyes, birth-wort, pourflain, sulphur, mercurial ointment, briony, &c. are recommended in the *Phithiriasis*.

159. IMPETIGO, is known by several names, such as the *Mentagra*, the *Ignis Volaticus*, the *Perficus*, &c. and is attended with a heat. It is situated in the sebaceous glands, and may attack the infant from the third month to about the end of the fourth year, or sometimes sooner, and may continue longer, but this is rare. It appears by small red vesicles, or papulæ which afterwards commonly degenerate into phlyctenoides, having a whitish coat in the middle of each papula appearing over the chin, &c. like a miliary eruption, which soon after emit a viscid matter, and then the part scabs on the surface, which scabs frequently fall off.—I believe this is a species of the crusta lactea with which it seems only to differ as to its seat. This disorder is attended with very little danger, if the child is not neglected or ill-treated.—Order bleeding, cathartics, alteratives, and medicines, which will cleanse and purify the blood, if the patient can bear it. Let no topical application be made which may repel the disorder. A solution of common salt and water may be ordered to deterge and cleanse the part affected, or a decoction of dock root, with some vinegar may be used. Gum arabic, vinegar, lemon-juice, mixed with flour of sulphur or the oil of tartar per deliquium may be employed, but with great caution.—Two grains of precipitate  
mixed



mixed with some hogs-lard applied to the part is frequently useful, and some recommend the oil of pepper, and the striking of sparks of fire with a flint and steel, which must be let fall upon the part.

160. *INTERTRIGO*, is a disorder so called by the Latins, though not mentioned by any of the Greek authors. It is an excoriation that generally happens to a fat child, of tender white skin, and is mostly situated in the groin, the arm-pits, &c. and proceeds from fordid and foul treatment, using the same cloaths too long, or from the acrimony of the infant's fæces, urine, &c.—It may bring on the rickets, consequently let the child's cloaths be frequently changed, itself kept clean, and often washed with cold water. Let its sores be anointed with plaintain water, or rather a weak decoction of marsh-mallows, sweet oil may also be applied to the part, and flour may be thrown over the parts affected, or any other innocent absorbent powder. The powder ceruse, tutty, gentle astringents, clysters, and the like, are recommended in this disorder.

161. *CRINONES*, is a number of black hairs, resembling the bristles of swine, and seated betwixt the shoulders or about the loins; they often disappear in cold weather, but become more conspicuous when it is warm. The skin where they are lodged is all black; honey, milk, and sweet substances nourish them, and by the help of microscopes, it has been observed that these hairs are real insects, having a head with a pair of eyes and a tail, divided into three parts. *ETMULLER* says,



says, that their heads are inserted deeply in the skin, and they retract or extrude, according to the various degrees of heat or cold. They are implanted in the excretory ducts or pores of the sebaceous glands, in which there is a viscid oily humour, by which they are fed. They are not very dangerous, but easily cured.—If the patient be phlethoric, fat, or full of crudities, order syrup of rhubarb, and other gentle cathartics, but if weak and too young, let the mother take some proper medicines, which will purge the child by its effects in her milk; and indeed this method is preferable perhaps to any other manner of exhibiting medicines to *Children*. Take crabs-eyes, red coral, and the best peruvian bark, of each equal quantities, mix them, and let the child take a gentle dose of the powder, as circumstances may require. Hold its back to the fire till the animals appear, rubbing it with a little honey and milk, by which means they will become visible, and may be destroyed by a friction of the hand and warm linen; and should they resist this, use the decoction of sharp-pointed dock, or even a small quantity of mercurial ointment, or let a piece of gold-beater's skin be rendered warm, and applied to the part.

162. *HYDROA* or *Sudamina*, is a malady known by a number of small or miliary pimples, which succeed heat and sweating. The Greek writers called this disorder *Sudroos* which signifies *sudor*, and the Latins for the same reason called it *sudamina*. Most probably as the seat of the *hydroa* is in the sudorific glands, it may spring from the redundance or acrimony of that humour;



humour ; the latter irritates and inflames the glands, and the former distends and obstructs them.—Let the child be lightly covered, his cloaths frequently changed, and if the disorder is obstinate, order a decoction of marsh-mallows with milk and water, either cold or hot. If the pimples degenerate into a sort of Impetigo, take oil of almonds and bees-wax, boil them to a proper consistence, and then add a small quantity of vinegar, and anoint the tumours with it. The patient must abstain from high-seasoned food, wine, and confine himself to chicken broth and the like.

163. TUMIFIED GLANDS, Children are subject to tumours of the conglobate lymphatic glands of the neck, groin, &c. When the lymphatic glands of the neck or axillary glands, are obstructed, the most general cause of this evil is, the spissitude of the lymph, which so obstructs and distend the glands as to make them compress the capillary arteries, and by that means cause inflammations. The cold to which the feet are exposed inspissates the ascending lymph, and disposes it to obstruct the glands of the groin ; the same may be said of the head, &c.—Order rest, tranquillity, and apply oil of chamomile to the part, or the fumes of rosemary and amber with cotton. Hartshorn with sweet oil, is said to be good when externally applied, and the patient should drink copiously, a weak diluting liquid ; should these remedies fail, which is seldom the case, order bleeding, with a mucilage plaister, or one prepared with bread.

164. Chilblains,



164. CHILBLAINS, are described at page 60; but as they are peculiarly incident to children, I shall here observe, that their treatment should be *prophylactic*, or *curative*; the former is very difficult, as they generally return in cold weather, till time and age fortify the patient against them. Sudden heat or cold should be avoided; and a decoction of radishes, or volatile astringents should be made use of, as a wash, three or four times a week in going to bed. HOT ASHES in cloths applied to the part, are said to be good.

165. EXCORIATIONS, are incident to children, during the time they are in their swaddling cloaths, and are generally to be found about the posterior parts of the infants ears. A thin acrid humour first flows from the *excoriation*, which gives room to rhagades in the same place, from which issues a corrosive purulent sanies, or matter.—Foment with a decoction of *marsh-mallows*, *balm*, or *lytharge* and tutty, very cautiously.—Sometimes anodyne medicines are requisite, the oil of eggs, almonds, &c. If the excoriation degenerates into an ulcer, it will be necessary to syringe with a decoction of barley-water, and syrup of roses; and probably, a decoction of *wormwood*, with a small quantity of *myrrh*; or even a more deterfive wash may be required.

166. FROENUM LINGUÆ, or *bridle of the tongue*, is another disorder happening to children. The *tongue* is naturally connected with the fund of the mouth, principally by the assistance of muscles called *Geniobhyoidei*,



*oides*, which are inserted on the fore part, under the point of the tongue, where there is a duplicature of the skin, forming the *frænum linguæ*; this is frequently so far advanced under the tongue, that the point of this organ, cannot be folded or turned back to perform its necessary functions. The assistance of a Physician and Surgeon, will be requisite (as soon as the Midwife has discovered this impediment) to remove it. While the ligament is tender and soft, it may be broken by the help of the *nail*; but this operation is not to be rashly performed, or left too long without being put in execution; for in this case, an incision must be made with a knife, or rather with scissars, after the patient is placed in a proper position. The mouth must be kept open by the help of a forceps, if the fingers be *too thick* to intercept the sight of the operator. In doing this, the *ranula*, or veins and arteries round it must not be opened, neither should the incision be too profound, lest the tendons about the *frænum*, should be injured. Wash the mouth with a decoction of barley-water and syrup of roses, and be particularly attentive, lest a re-union of the parts should take place.

167. **RANULA**, is a lymphatic infarction of the ranular glands, which are situated on each side of the *frænum*, and which receive most of the lymph of the tongue. The tumour is a medium between a *phlegmon* and *œdema*, or participates of both. It is discovered by the touch, and is sometimes under the lower jaw, though not frequently. Its cause may arise from cold, indigestion, &c. It is manifest to inspection, and is

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more frequent in the *spring*, than in *winter* or *autumn*.  
 —Keep the patient warm, and let the mother drink copiously of diluent diuretics, such as a ptisan of dog's gras, &c. Let warm *ashes* folded in linen, be applied repeatedly to the part affected; or let some *rue*, *parsley*, *olive oil*, or oil of *sweet almonds*, be mixed together, and applied warm as a cataplasim. The fumes of *amber*, *rosemary*, *thyme*, and other *aromatic plants*; suffumigations of bran, and cotton impregnated with a decoction of the above, are recommended in this malady. If the patient's strength will bear it, order bleeding, particularly if the disorder cannot be removed by any other application. Give gentle emollient *enemæ*. If suppuration accelerates, poultice with figs, oil of almonds; then *express*, *deterge*, and *consolidate* the abscess, as in other ulcers.

168. THRUSHES, or APHTHÆ, are a sort of *phlyctæniæ*, which when broken, yield an acrid sanies, and which frequently begin by small whitish vesicles called *dipnoides*. This disorder in my opinion, arises from the impurities of the nurse's milk, and her nipple is often affected with it also.—Bleeding is recommended, particularly if the *fever* rages:—Absorbents, purgatives, &c. are used:—see page 39, and Sect. II.

169. DENTITION, or *Odontalgia*, is more peculiar to children, than any of the maladies we have yet mentioned; and although there are some infants born with *teeth*, but this rarely happens, children generally begin not to cut their teeth, before the  
*seventh,*



*seventh, eighth, or ninth* month, but are not without the symptoms, &c. of DENTITION, before the end of the first year. The *dentes incisivi* of the lower jaw, generally appear first, although there are instances of their first appearing in the upper. About six weeks, or two months after the *dentes incisivi* have made their appearance, in the lower and upper jaws, the *dentes canini* grow in the same order; and about the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth or nineteenth month, four of the *dentes molares*, or molar teeth, or grinders, force themselves out in both jaws; and in three or four months after, the *dentes molares* appear, more of them advance through sooner in some children than others. About the fourth year, others appear, and so continue till about the *seventh*, when all except the four hindmost of the *dentes molares*, become visible. They hardly appear before the twentieth, twenty-first, or second years, for which reason they are termed by some, the TEETH OF WISDOM.—About the *seventh*, eighth, and sometimes the ninth year, or even later, some of the *dentes incisivi*, *canini*, or foremost *molares* fall, but are soon followed by others, much better calculated to perform their intended functions, during the remainder of life, or at least till a certain period arrives, when they fall to rise no more!

PERHAPS, no nation in Europe, have such bad teeth as the ENGLISH and DUTCH: There is hardly one in twenty in either country, that is gifted with a *good, regular set of teeth*, or at least, if there be *one*, he or she takes care to use *those means* which compel a separation!



tion!—Various are the causes to which we may attribute this defect:—First, they drink more *hot tea* than all Europe; they eat more *ham, bacon*, and other *salt provisions*, which nourish the scurvy, and hand down more of the scorbutic curse, to their offspring, than all the sons of Gaul, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Italy, and Spain. There is another foolish custom in the country, and which is followed up by almost all its inhabitants, and that is applying nostrums, indiscriminately ordered by foreign valets, butlers, and rope-dancers, who croud the nation, and impose upon English credulity, even to take out their own teeth, and give these impostors *money* and every other encouragement for their so doing.

It is a certain, and established fact, that what is good for the teeth of one person, would be very improper to be administered to another. I do not know any thing better, than snuff water, salt and a little bark mixed, and used as a wash, once or twice a day, for the teeth and gums, but this will not be very beneficial, where the habit is vitiated by certain preparations of mercury, which to the honour of this country is most liberally used, by our young gentlemen, even while in their teens, and that under the directions of ADVERTISING DOCTORS, whose very hand-bills, &c. disgrace our METROPOLIS; and its MAGISTRATES, for permitting their circulation:—But to return to the dentition of children. When the teeth begin to break out, several tumours and excrescences appear, in both jaws, and as they increase



crease they frequently bring on erisipelatous, inflammations, attended with heat, itching and the like. The greater and larger the teeth are, the greater will the pain be : hence the *dentes molares*, cause more pain than the *dentes canini*, and these than the *dentes incisivi* ; 'tis true, nature has so formed the mouth, jaws, and gums, of some children, so that hardly any pain, dangerous symptom, or disagreeable sensation ensues, while in others, dentition is accompanied with symptoms of the most violent kind.

In each jaw-bone, there are as many cavities termed *alveoli*, as there are teeth, and the cavity for each is, or at least should be, proportioned exactly to its dimensions. In some infants, there are kinds of germina or buds, placed the one over the other, particularly in the cavities of the *dentes canini*, and *incisivi* ; intended by provident nature, for the future teeth. These grow hard, but as their dimensions are contracted, they generally fall about the seventh year. Sixteen of the *dentes incisivi*, and *canini* most commonly fall, by this mechanism. Teething in winter and summer is more dangerous than in the other seasons, because in the former, the gums are more dense and compact, which is the cause of their greater resistance ; and in the latter, inflammations, particularly of the gums ; fevers, diarrhea, &c. are apter to take place than in spring, or autumn, through the dissolution, and rarefaction of the blood.

DENTITION, is easily known from the infants age, heat, and redness of the gums, an unusual thickness about



about the basis, swelled jaw, acrid hot saliva, sometimes convulsions, spitting, &c. the latter of which, is a good sign, as it keeps the mouth cool.

If *Dentition* is not accompanied with inflammatory and other dangerous symptoms, order the child a stick of wax, prepared on purpose, or one of coral, or soft wood, to play with. It will naturally put it in its mouth, and will create an agreeable titillation. If gangrene ensues, have recourse to gentle scarification, and gargle with the remedies ordered in the *Thrush* or *Aphthæ*. If convulsions, or fever supervene, it will sometimes be necessary to make an incision in the white spot, or point, over the tooth, which must not be done, except the teeth, are visible and advanced.

Bleeding may be ordered in some cases, particularly if the child's strength will permit it, and some recommend emollient oily clysters; an emetic of antimony, cooling broths, &c. are good during the time of dentition. See page 73.

170. **HYDROCEPHALUS**, is a dropfy, or collection of water in the head: There are four sorts of this disorder, two contained in the cavity of the cranium, and two on the outside.—Although in general, all dropfies arise from the extravasation of the serous, or lymphatic humours, yet they have various causes, according to their seats. The cause of a cutaneous dropfy of the head, gives its origin to a schirrous, or obstructed state of the glands of the neck, or the basis of the head. It may also proceed from tight caps,



caps, compression of the hands, &c. It may arise from puncture of pins, from which an abscess may be formed, or it may ensue, in consequence of a blow, fall, or contusion on the head.

The external dropfy, situated between the cranium and the pericranium, is a *pulcus exostosis*, or the external limina, or the cranium, whereby the pericranium is separated from the bones, and their vessels so compressed, and which may be produced by caries, from the small pox, measles, scrophula, &c.

There are two internal dropfies of the head, the one seated between the dura and pia mater, and the other betwixt the dura mater and cranium. Both or either may arise from the king's evil, the small-pox, or rather from obstructions in the small glands, placed at each side of the longitudinal sinews; or they may proceed from sudden and repeated contractions of the dura mater, the epilepsy, &c.

The HYDROCEPHALUS of the ventricle of the brain, is owing to obstructions of the small glands in the *plexus*, or *laqueus choroidæus*, on account of these organs being interspersed with numerous blood vessels, which form a kind of net-work, not in the power of the most ingenious mechanic, to equal in form.—Did mankind know the wonderful structure, and innumerable parts, all pending upon one another, in the machine he moves in, and seriously reflect on his present situation, he would lay aside his pride and arrogance; clothe himself with humility, and grati-

tude



tude to the ALLWISE BEING his MAKER ; would be convinced that all other knowledge is merely nominal, or ideal, in comparifon to that knowledge, which he ought to poffefs, in order to render him tractable and fubmiffive, to the difpenfations of PROVIDENCE, and be kind and compaffionate to his fellow-creatures.

Obftructions in the *glandular pituitaria*, may occafion the Hydrocephalus, of the ventricles of the brain.—The hydrocephalus is generally mortal, particularly that fpecies which arifes from obftructions of the *glandular pituitaria*, and alfo that in the *plexus choroideus*, and indeed this is not to be wondered at, as the remotenefs of the feat of the diforder, renders it impoffible for any application of medicine to reach it. I would advife the patient to be falivated, as the only expedient that can be thought of for his relief.

The *cutaneous hydrocephalus*, may be cured, as the more noble parts cannot be immediately affected thereby, but even this malady, if not properly treated, very foon indeed, will afford the Phyfician little credit in undertaking it.—

*Order* Cathartics, fyrups, rhubarb, fenna, fteel, calomel, millipedes, æthiops mineral (now called the hydrargyrous cum fulphure) bark, viper broth, hemlock, tincture of flowers of fteel, with the fpirit of falt, &c.

Although I have enumerated fo many medicines for the cure of the *hydrocephalus*, I am forry to fay,



say, that it is one of those horrid disorders, which has hitherto bid defiance to every preparation of medicine, that human invention has yet discovered; however, while life remains in the body, there is some ground for hope; and it is the duty of each medical man, to exert every talent in his power, and with caution and prudence, apply such remedies, as may appear best to him, for the eradicating the miseries and diseases of mankind. This is all required at our hands by God, consequently, weak and illiterate indeed must he be, that expects more.

171. WATCHINGS of CHILDREN, are generally occasioned by some other disease, and as they prevent rest and sleep, are very prejudicial to persons of all ages; but particularly to children, and women, who require more sleep and rest, on account of their humidity, than men and adults.—Sixteen or even more hours out of twenty-four, cannot injure children, and the generality of women require something better than one half that time; whereas men should be contented with six or seven hours at most, because if they sleep too much, they render their blood inspissated, the juices insipid, and thereby are prevented from gendering; and also bring upon themselves fevers, and other disorders of a dangerous nature.

The first care of a Physician, is to find out the cause of the patient's malady, to order the body to be kept soluble, according to the age, sex, and habit. If

worms



worms be the cause, remove them according to the directions laid down in such case; if crudities let them be corrected. If the evil arises from the stomach, or indigestion therein, the qualities of the crudities may be discovered by the colour of the fæces, for if they are green, the child is troubled with acid, therefore give absorbents, crabs-eyes, antimony, coral, diaphoretics, &c. Let the mother's diet be slender and cooling, and abstain from wines, spirituous liquors, and every thing of a hot, windy or acid nature; let her not sleep with the child, and indeed this is my general opinion, if nothing forbids, because it is certain that the perspiration, and heat of an adult, cannot in the nature of things be proper for an infant.—One of the best narcotics for a child, is a little of the syrup of white poppies, or two or three drops of the tincture of opium in a little honey.

172. FRIGHTS of CHILDREN in their *sleep* or *otherwise*:—the former is called by the Latins *pavor in somno*, and arises from causes very different from other frights, which children may be thrown into, by certain hideous appearances, figures, or forms, or the foolish wanton acts, of persons who pride themselves in inventing schemes, and exhibiting objects to the view of children merely as they say out of fun, and to force the laugh; but I affirm, that these people ought to be severely punished, even in attempting to stagger, agitate, or frighten young or old. First, because it can be attended with no good, except the enjoyment of a laugh to the weak idiot who dares to commit it even to the destruction of thousands of innocent persons.



sons.—The *pavor in somno*, or frights of children in their sleep, cause them to start and suddenly raise themselves up, which is often attended with a loud cry, terror and fear, which occasion trembling, paleness, tears, shivering and cold sweats.—This troublesome and horrid malady may arise from the scratch of a pin, which never ought to be allowed in the garments of children, or even their mothers, during the period of their giving them the breast; therefore in future, I hope that safety, a distance from danger, added to common sense will take place of what the fair sex have used for a considerable time and considered as useful and necessary towards their ornament.—Suppose the ladies would reflect upon the composition of these pointed instruments, and the dangerous consequences which may ensue from putting pins in the mouth, or near a child, who cannot be supposed to know any thing of its virulent effects, I am well convinced they would never make so free with these small pegs, which have proved fatal to many of the fair and innocent.—There are many methods which may be invented by the ladies themselves which might obviate, or do away the use of pins.

Another cause of the frights of children in sleep, may arise from convulsions and cramps, to which they are from a languidness in the fluids, or relaxation in the system, so liable to.—In such case, see **EPILEPSY**, and proceed with caution as directed in that disorder.

With



With regard to the cure of a frightened imagination, all terrifying objects, all horrid or dreadful spectres, ugly figures, keys and strong doors, &c. are to be avoided, and pleasant tales, merry jests, and humorous stories, must take their place. Narcotics should be used to keep the disorder from the brain.

173. DIARRHÆA, is ranked amongst the disorders of the bowels, or lower belly. There are two or three essential things to be observed, although the nature of the evacuations of a diarrhæa is *sterorcal*, *cæliac*, *lienteric* and *dysenteric*. The first is that in which the fæces have only some changes in their qualities, namely, argillaceous, greenish, yellowish, or viscid; neither of these are often attended with any mixture of blood. The second is known by discharge of milky whitish humour, or chyle, which could not fit itself for to enter the lacteals. The third or *lienteric* diarrhæa, is that disorder where the patient evacuates the food just as taken into the mouth, and this disorder is again divided into two other maladies, and these are, first when the food passes off without any change; and secondly, when it is evacuated only by a small degree or change of its first texture. The *dysenteric* diarrhæa, is that species of this disorder which is attended with a viscid humour, and also a mixture of blood, which sometimes flow from the hæmorrhoidal veins, or other vessels of the rectum.

As to the general causes of this disorder in children, it is by a relaxation of the intestines, crudities, the retention of fæces, acrimony, contraction, wind,  
and



and the natural tendency in the viscera and *prima viæ* to throw off matters either solid or liquid, which nature may have taught the coats of the intestines and coats of the stomach, not friendly to receive, or hospitably to entertain.

It rather astonishes me, that so many great and learned men should have occasioned disputes during centuries, about things in themselves plain and simple!—Is it not an established fact, which must be acknowledged by every person who has mixed with the world, that *fish* agrees with one, *butter* with another; vegetables with this, animal food with that; that one person may eat and digest with pleasure, food which if taken by another, might prove very pernicious.—I have known people who never drank any thing stronger than milk and water. I have been acquainted with others who could not drink water or milk; and it is my opinion that whatever best agrees with the habit, should be used in preference to those things which are recommended in certain disorders. Some people will long for, and eat oysters in a raging fever, others will drink cold water, and some will wish for ham. Now according to the doctrine and reason of medical philosophy such things are very improper in fevers; but experience and practice frequently convince us, that whatever the patient longs for, and uses in moderation, seldom or never injures him; but on the contrary, facilitates his cure.

By the acrimony of the *bile*, *pancreatic*, *gastric*, and intestinal juices, the degree of this acrimony in the bowels



bowels and stomach, will be in proportion to the acrimony of the blood. The fæces are acrimonious, because the blood is so; and the too great sensibility of the digestive organs may depend on their intense heat, or beginning inflammation; but it may be asked why children are more subject than adults to the diarrhæa or flux? to which may be answered, that their constitution being more delicate, sudden changes of heat and cold have more effect upon their bodies than upon those of grown-up persons, though the milk which they suck may be very good; yet the air, fire, and other circumstances will occasion fluxes.

It is also to be observed, that the mother or nurse may contribute to this disorder; for if either of them though in a state of health commit the least excess in eating, drinking, watching, or indulging any of the passions, the infant must suffer by it; because the milk impregnates itself with the juices of the food, and potion, which she who gives suck may eat and drink.—If the milk is too new, old, weak, or strong for the child's stomach, it cannot agree with it; or if there is any asceffant quality it will dispose the child to the *diarrhæa*. If the mother be pregnant, the same effect will follow; or if the child is allowed too much aliment, or too little. Sugars, sweetmeats, wine, fruit, &c. without rule or order, it will also be subject to this disorder. Some improper formation in the digestive organs will also produce flux and vomiting, the want of a due mixture of the bile with the chyle

in



in the *duodenum*, obstructions in the liver, will render the *fæces* of various colours. If the chyle be too viscid to enter the lacteals; if the intestines be ulcerated, excoriated or inflamed, fluxes will naturally ensue.

We cannot order many medicines in a diarrhæa of children, because their constitutions are so delicate, and they have also such a repugnancy to drugs, that the principal thing the medical practitioner can depend upon is, to see that the mother and child observe a proper regimen and diet, and if the milk is of bad quality, the Physician must order such remedies as will correct it.—When the child is inclined to vomit, a gentle emetic of antimony, or ipecacuanha, may be administered, and a day or two afterwards a little rhubarb may be given, not only for its purgative but stomachic qualities. After the rhubarb has been exhibited, as the judgment of the Doctor may have directed him; stomachics, absorbents and gentle astringents, preparations of myrrh, lest the bowels should be ulcerated, may be given; but if all these should fail, proper narcotics must be prescribed; and should *they* prove ineffectual, anodyne clysters of the decoction of tripe, veal, with the oil of sweet almonds, a little poppy juice and brown sugar may be administered.



174. RUPTURE UMBILICAL, is natural to some children whose umbilical vessels are too large. It is also accidental, and may arise from inattention or ignorance in properly tying the navel string. Some have the *musculi recti* so far separated, that the *linea alba* is left without resistance, particularly about the navel, so that the epiploon and intestines easily force it from its natural situation.—The child's coughing, crying, &c. may press so heavily upon the abdomen, that its contents may be forced so as to cause this rupture, not only in children, but also in grown persons.

If the part is timely reduced by an experienced Surgeon, this malady is soon cured in children, and very few of them are lost by it; however, I have known it occasion the death of some.—It is more dangerous in adults, but may be also cured in them if taken in proper time.

In order to perform this operation, raise the patient's thighs higher than his breast; hold the tumour in the left hand, and gently reduce by the right. Sometimes when the rupture will not be reduced, emollient fomentations and bleeding will be requisite, before a reduction is attempted.—After the operation is performed, order the patient to bed, which he is to keep for a considerable time with the proper bandages around the part; then order astringents, which are very useful in all ruptures, particularly after they are adjusted.

Dr. ASTRUC



Dr. ASTRUC very justly observes, that Ruptures are divided into those of dislocation and congestion; the former are ruptures properly speaking, produced either by the *epiploon*, or *omentum* intestines, or both. The first species of ruptures by dislocation are two-fold, namely, *umbilical* and *inguinal*, which latter is also two-fold, namely, *annular* and *crural*; the former in the *anuli* or ringlets of the abdominal muscles, the latter under the arch which they make by their *aponeurosis* in the groin. The rupture by congestion is called the *Hydrocele*, and is most commonly in the tunica vaginalis of the testicles, where water is collected.

175. HERNIA INGUINALIS, and CRURALIS, in the hypogastrium;—there are two weaker parts than any of the rest, viz. the *anuli* or ringlets which are chiefly formed by the *obliquus magnus* of the abdomen, and the other formed by the *aponeurosis* of this muscle, which is supported at one side by the *ossa pubis*, and at the other by the *ossa ilia*; so that according to their height the arch is proportionably large. Under this the crural vessels, nerves, &c. pass. Through the *anuli*, pass the spermatic vessels, the *vasa deferentia*, and the lymphatic vessels of the testicles in men: but the ligamentum rotunda of the uterus, &c. pass through the same *anuli* in women. All these passages are naturally filled up with their respective vessels, but in some they are too wide, and in others the *aponeurosis* and other parts are too weak, so that they easily yield to any inconsiderable impulse, as



crying, laughing, or any compression on the lower belly. When the rupture is through the *anuli*, it is termed a *bubonocoele*, which may be either perfect or imperfect, if it be the epiploon the rupture is called *epiplocele*, if in the intestines *entero-epiplocele*, or rather *enterocoele*. The hernia cruralis may happen in the arch we have been speaking of.

These ruptures make their appearance by a small tumour or swelling in the scrotum, groin, or *anuli*, which gradually augments. It is attended with a pain in the abdomen, from the distraction of its contents, and the passage from the preternatural dilatation. If the intestines or epiploon be large, and the passage narrow, the rupture will pinch them up so as to intercept the *fæces*, and consequently occasion a gangrene, the *iliac* passion, and even death.

In order to perform a cure in both these ruptures, let nearly the same methods be observed as in the hernia umbilicalis. Anodynes, and anodyne cataplasms, the spica, quietness and rest, astringents, strengthening medicines, bark, and dulcified spirit of salt, and proper bandages may be used to advantage.

Some people lest they should be deprived of a good husband or wife, or be termed impotent, conceal ruptures, which is certainly very wrong, and can only be sanctioned by ignorance and folly! I should imagine that reason would dictate to them that a cure is always preferable to a malady. In the one state they may please their companions, but in the other it will be impossible, and consequently disputes must arise,  
as



as the people of the present day do not wish to lose any thing which they think naturally belongs to them; and so far they act right.

176. **HYDROCELE**, or *rupture by congestion*, is a species of dropsy most generally seated in the scrotum, or between the scrotum and the testicles; it is not a perfect or genuine rupture. The only tumour of this kind that merits the name of a hernia, is a collection of water in the tunica vaginalis of the testicles. It is perceived very easily, and distinguished from a pneumatocele, by its being not very painful, and of a different colour from this last-mentioned disorder, which is elastic and tight. It is not only dangerous, but frequently incurable in adults, who even cannot receive any benefit except from the lancet or knife, with which an incision must be made, nearly the whole length of the scrotum and tunica vaginalis, which incision must be kept open lest the disorder should return.—I should prefer scammony, jalap, and other strong cathartics to the knife, for children; the testicles should be corroborated by external applications of camphorated spirits of wine, lime water, sal ammoniac, and resolvents, such as rue, chamomile flowers, &c. should be ordered to be boiled in brandy, with which foment the parts.— See Page 108, and Sect. II.

177. **PROCIDENTIA**, or *prolapsus ani*, is a falling down of the rectum or anus, which happens frequently to some people from one to twelve inches in length; and it is asserted by some medical authors,



that it sometimes falls down to the length of eighteen or twenty inches. I am rather suspicious that exaggeration has crept in at some corner of this assertion, or at least the measure has been supposed to be longer than it really was; however, anatomical dissections have clearly demonstratèd, that this coat is much longer than any other coat of the intestines, at least it will measure double or treble of what either of them can do. It has numerous folds or convolutions loosely adhering to the fleshy coat, with which it is only connected by a few small vessels, carnous fibres and nerves; and there is nothing resembles it more than the skin or prepus of the penis. From what has been said, it is evident that a falling of the anus may ensue from relaxation, a propulsive cause, dysentery, flux, diarrhæa, &c.—This disorder is disagreeable in its appearance, and gentlemen of the Surgical profession (perhaps do not always, except the case is very extraordinary indeed) wish to see it, neither do I think it necessary they should. The nurse is the most proper person to attend the patient in this malady, and let her particularly remember that the *polapsus ani* is seldom dangerous, except the intestine be exposed too long to the air, or other external injuries, which may cause inflammations, scirrhus, and even death.—

Let the Surgeon order the intestine to be frequently fomented with red wine, and a very small quantity of bark made warm in order to prevent inflammation, gangrene, and other disagreeable consequences which may ensue.—Replace the intestine, and let the patient  
use



use as little force as nature demands in performing her office; and if a more vulnerary application, or fomentation is required, the Surgeon's knowledge will direct him how he is to use St. John's wort, Jerusalem oak, and other proper fomentations. — The use of astringents will also be necessary internally to be taken, red roses, balustines, cypress nuts, galls, &c. may be administered with considerable advantage. If the disorder exceeds a simple prolapsus, gentle anodynes, and anodyne cataplasms, bread boiled in wine, mild scarifications, and afterwards antiseptics, with astringent injections, may prove effectual.

178. WORMS, are more incident to children than adults, consequently we shall treat of them under the disorders of children. One of the most undoubted circumstances and which is attested by the best observations, is, that there are four species of worms. The first are whitish, resembling earth worms, and are termed *lumbrici*; — the second are generally lodged in the folds of the rectum, and are called *ascarides*, having the appearance of the worms ingendered in cheese, and other putrified bodies; — The third kind of worms resemble a ribbon, and are consequently termed *teniæ*, or *vermes fasciarii*, and is sometimes a foot and a half, or two feet in length. From their appearance, they seem to be composed of many sections; however, they are not to be confounded with the *vermes solitarii*. — The *teniæ* is very seldom or never observed in men, but frequently in dogs and other animals. — The fourth species are short and flat, with



with a very particular conformation of their bodies ; At one side they have four crochets, and at the other four small cavities, so that they seize a worm at one side, and are grappled by another on the other side ; and hence is the reason of there being a chain, or link of them together, even to the number of *some hundreds*, which may reach eight or nine feet in length, and which has made some authors term it the *vermii solitarius* ; but the proper term for these worms, is *cucur bitini*.

VALNESERI wrote many years ago, one of the best dissertations on worms, that perhaps ever has, or will appear on that subject, and which merits to be read by every Gentleman of the FACULTY, not only for its ingenuity, but also for the justness of his principles, and the truth they contain.

Sometimes there is a *bag* of these worms, which is probably formed of viscid, mucilaginous matter, ejected by the worms, in which they wallow, and are at last surrounded by it. I think this conclusion founded on reason, on account that no one single fibre can be observed in the bag. VALNESERI thinks that the bag is engendered with the worms, but all the reasons he has laid down are inadequate in my opinion (although it must be confessed many of them are ingenious) to ascertain this as a fact.

As all animals are produced from eggs, in which their form is contained in *miniature*, the opinion of the ancients is certainly wrong, in supposing that  
animals



animals proceeded from *putrefaction*, for CORRUPTION cannot produce FERMENTATION. It may be said, that things in a state of *putrefaction* can foment, but this I deny; for if any thing is absolutely putrid, and the spirit evaporated, which never can be the case till the oil is entirely perished and corrupted, no fermentation can take place, for wherever there is fermentation in any one stage of putrefaction, we may be assured that there is a spirit in it, which creates that movement, and consequently cannot be dead.

We may as reasonably advance with the EPICURIANS that the fortuitous concourse of atoms, has produced the WORLD, as that *worms* or any other animal or insect is produced by putrefaction, or any other power inferior to the Being who at first breathed life into the creation. It is true, means are employed by HIM in every thing, we can behold, but this will not authorize us to conclude, that such *means* are the sole cause of LIFE; for nothing less than infinite wisdom has been employed, even in creating the smallest insect that crawls upon the EARTH, or floats in ÆTHER. They have their corresponding causes,—See Chap. V.

The eggs from which worms and other animals spring, proceed from *males* of the same kind, of which they are also fecundated. This idea relates to the whole generation of animals; but from whence spring these eggs, is not given us to know. This we can say, that some animals are ingendered



*one thing*, and afterwards become *another* in changing their form : such are the butterfly, and other insects. —See SECT. VIII.

The reason that young children and women are more troubled with worms than men, is, that they are more humid, and the sugar and other sweet-meats they use form a sweet or insipid mucilaginous substance fit for the reception and nourishment of these animals, whereas men who drink more wine (which of itself is an anthelmintic) and generally use food and drink, of a more acrid and hot nature, are less subject to them.

Worms are known by itching at the nose and anus, acid or rather ascesant eructations whereby the nurses themselves discover worms. Hunger, ravenous or little appetite, gnawing pain in the stomach, nausea and loathing, copious spitting, yawning, hiccups, disagreeable breath, tenesmus, moaning in the sleep, loathing of fat, a weight in the belly, dry cough, watching, diarrhæa, sudden gripings about the naval, thirst and consumption, with a train of other symptoms attend the patient labouring under this malady.

Before the physician undertakes the cure of this disorder, let him thoroughly acquaint himself that the patient's disorder is really worms, for there are several other disorders which nearly resemble this. We have very little reason to suspect there are worms if the patient be strong, has black hair, good complexion, and use good exercise, for all these  
denote



denote the strength and acrimony of the juices or humours, which in such case will never admit these animals into the system.

After the medical practitioner is certain that there are worms, let him make himself acquainted with their species or kinds, and this being done, let him proceed to choose his remedies out of the following class of ANTHELMINTICS:—*Tin*, preparations of mercury, rue, filings of steel, aloes, rhubarb, the hydragyrus cum sulphure, formerly known by the name of *Æthiops minerals*, contrayerva, pink root, of the Indian produce, Oils, savin, wormwood, tobacco, male fern root, mandrake, wine, jalap, centaury, tansey, worm seeds, acids, vitriol, lemon juice, decoction of hartshorn, infusion of dogs grass, camphire, succory, wood sorrel, garlic, &c. &c.—Perhaps there are few remedies equal to certain quantities of calomel, aloes, and the oil of rue mixed and exhibited in doses according to the strength of the patient and preparations of the same, may be administered by the way of *enemæ*, after sweet ones have been given to attract the worms into the rectum.

179. The SCROPHULA, or *King's-Evil*, is distinguished into external and internal maladies.—When the glands of the viscera are obstructed, the malady is internal, and is the consequence of many other disorders, as colics, dropies, &c. but if the glands of the neck, arm-pits, &c. are obstructed, the disorder is said to be external.—Cold, blows, injuries received in the womb, or any thing that impedes the regular



regular circulation of the lymph, may occasion this disease; as may also, an improper use of the NON-NATURALS, a VENEREAL DEGENERATE VIRUS, or a particular SCROPHULOUS ONE.—Parents who have been improperly cured of the *lues venerea*, or mothers who have sent their children to nurses of this description, or who have formerly nursed children tainted with the scrophula, may occasion this malady, and render it hereditary in their families.

Some describe it as a schirrous unequal tumour, which does not readily suppurate, affecting the glandular parts, particularly the sides of the neck; but this obstruction creates little pain, it being slowly formed.—The king's-evil sometimes disappears about the age of puberty, should it not at that time, it commonly remains in the female sex till pregnancy and delivery, and is very seldom entirely cured in the other sex, or even in them, although there are instances to the contrary.

It is of a very chronic and obstinate nature, always keeping itself at a distance from the action of remedies: and it is frequently fatal, particularly if it degenerates to malignant *ulcers*.—

ORDER the patient brisk cathartics, *jalap*, *calomel*; *antimony*, *scammony*, *æthiops minerals*, *gums*, and bathing. Avoid topical applications, except inflammation takes place, and do not use high-seasoned diet.—BLEEDING, and even *salivation* is recommended by some, but *issues*, *setons*, or any thing which may create a sore, ought to be avoided.



180. RICKETS, is a disorder which renders the head large, the fontanella open, the face full and florid, the knees knotty, the bones crooked, the belly swelled. A listlessness to motion, and a desire to sit is attendant on the patient in this malady, which first made its appearance according to the assertions of some, in this country, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, but was known to the Greeks, &c. long before.—Cold and bad nursing as are reasonably imagined was the primary cause of it. Amongst the first medical authors who mention it, Mayow and Glisson are ranked, and it was a considerable time before the Faculty could find proper remedies for its destruction; however at present we have arrived to a tolerable knowledge with regard to the cure of it, and other diseases which were little understood in the days of our FOREFATHERS.

It has been called the *rachitis*, which signifies in Greek *spina*, because the *spina dorsa* is materially affected in some by it. The muscular parts, are extremely reduced and emaciated, the futures of the head are membranous and soft, and the bones themselves becomes frequently crooked, protuberant, causing incurvation and distortion.

Several authors derive this disorder from the lues venerea, as its symptoms bear an analogy to those of this disorder, particularly when it is of the mild kind. In other cases it appears to be a malady between the scrophula and the lues venerea, and may be communicated by the father or mother to their offspring



offspring ; for like the scrophula it produces a caries in the teeth, through the acrimony of the saliva. The scrophula or venereal disease improperly cured in the parent may produce this malady in the child. It may also arise from an improper use of the non-naturals, chronic disorders, difficult dentition, epilepsy, bad digestion, &c. but improper nursing, is most frequently the cause of this disease, which if taken in time is not very dangerous ; but if particular care is not taken in the beginning, it is not only inconvenient, but dangerous, and frequently fatal. The patient is constipated, and if he escapes, a deformity or luxation generally takes place, from whence lameness, contractions and other disagreeable inconveniences ensue:—When the disorder is universal, it is very difficult to cure, and frequently produces dropsies in the head, abdomen, &c.

In order to cure this disorder, let the patient breathe good air, and let the parts affected be gently rubbed with some warm flannel. Cold bathing, and bathing the back and other parts with spirituous embrocations, balsamic liniment, strengthening plaisters, emetics, cathartics, bark, vitriol, friction, alteratives, diluents, fumes of amber in flannel, with which rub the spine and other parts which may require it. Broths of osmund royal, soluble tartar, manna, scurvy grass, decoction of the woods, chalybeates, good exercise, rhubarb, &c. with nourishing diet.—Cider is recommended by some as a specific remedy, and I have reasons to believe that it deserves a trial, as do  
also



also mercury and antimony, and perhaps the other minerals.

181. SMALL POX, is a dreadful disorder imported into Europe from Arabia, as were also the *Measles*.—The *Small Pox* attack the patient with shivering, heat, and chilliness alternately, sickness and pain at the stomach, the head and back, as also fever, sometimes vomiting, convulsive fits, costiveness, with a train of other symptoms.—About the third or fourth day, the eruptions make their appearance, somewhat resembling flea bites, on the breast, arms, neck, face, feet, and successively on other parts of the body, and are generally attended with a sore throat.

When the eruptions are fully formed the fever abates, and gradually goes off, while they are maturing or filling like boils, and the skin between them appears red, with a frequent swelling of the face, eye-lids, hands and feet, then the eruptions become whitish and smooth on the body, while yellow and rough impregnated with a white matter in the face.

About seven or nine days from the eruption, or sometimes in five days, they become dry, or what is generally *termed* turn; by scaling off and leaving behind them red spots, or marks, and sometimes disagreeable and ugly pits, the latter of which may very easily be prevented, by paying particular attention to the following directions.

I. When the pox are full and begin to itch, cover the face with a stuffen ting'd with sweet oil, leaving  
proper



proper apertures for the nose, mouth, &c. and then with a needle (which has been previously placed in the fire till red hot, and then cooled in vinegar) very carefully let the Surgeon make an incision, through the top of the eruption, in order to let out the offending matter, which must be absorbed by the gentle pressure of a fine silk handkerchief.

II. When the above operation is performed, let the strffen be carefully taken off from the face of the patient, and another piece of the same form, and also tinged with sweet oil, but without the punctures of the needle, only leaving proper openings for the breath, nourishment, &c. be gently placed as before, lest the patient should take cold, and repeat this operation till all the virus is absorbed; but this must only be done once a day, by a very skilful hand, who must order external injuries particularly the touch of the hand, cold, flies, &c. to be prevented.

III. When these applications are over, let the patient's face be gently bathed with proper emollients, weak and innocent liquids, every night in going to bed, until all the pits disappear. I believe few things will better answer the purpose of a wash, for the above use, than a simple decoction of barley-water, which is in itself both balsamic and deterfive; or it may be mixed with a gentle infusion of marsh-mallows, milk and water, or any other innocent wash may be also used, or other things which an ingenious practitioner may by the aid and direction of good sense and experience invent.

As



As the Small Pox are infectious, and destroy many thousands of the human species, although they seldom or perhaps never attack the same person twice. I am well convinced not only by the laws of reason, but also from experience, that when they are ripened the matter or pus ought to be let out, under the direction of some judicious and well-informed Physician.— These eruptions are boils full of corrupted and purulent matter, therefore in the name of reason, why not open these boils as in the case of all others? Would not this prevent the corrupted matter, or at least a considerable part of it from mixing with the blood, and other juices, which if it does, and indeed must do if not destroyed, it will most assuredly either deprive the patient of his life, or lay a foundation for disorders at a distant period; for in my opinion there is no medicine or medicines known to us, which are sufficiently calculated, to eradicate entirely from the system all the virus or purulent corrupted matter, occasioned by this horrid disorder; for the medical treatment of which observe the following rules.

In the early stage of the malady order Phlebotomy, an emetic, and a gentle cathartic; but neither of these are to be administered without the greatest care and prudence, and minute attention to the patient's habit of body, for if he is not plethoric and also feverish, bleeding will not be required, particularly after the third, fourth, or fifth day, and perhaps after this period it would be very dangerous, to bleed the  
patient



patient at all. If sickness, nausea, and vomiting attend him, it will be necessary to give an emetic, in order to assist nature to throw off the offending matter, and if costiveness ensues, a gentle cathartic or emollient enemæ, will be requisite.—Cooling febrifuges, laxatives, and proper clysters must be given during the eruptive fever, and as judiciously declined when it subsides. Proper cordials and gentle diaphoretics will be requisite, if the pulse and spirits are low. When the eruption has subsided, a few anodynes at going to rest, with emollient and opening enemæ, may be given to advantage, but should purging ensue, it must be checked very cautiously; and if the eruptions sink, order the bark with proper cordials and diaphoretics; if delirium intervenes, apply sinapisms or hot cataplasms to the feet, and order blisters. Dulcified spirit of vitriol, bark, nitre, manna, magnesia, according to the symptoms of the malady are recommended; and I have been credibly informed that some cream of tartar, nitre and sulphur mixed, and administered to the patient, particularly when the pox sink, have proved very serviceable, by rapidly throwing out the eruptions, which may be afterwards kept on the surface of the skin by proper cordials, &c.

The cool regimen has of late years, been preferred to the warm, and this change in medical philosophy has saved many thousand lives.

Before I begin to speak of the constituent kind, which is more dangerous than the distinct, I shall say  
a few



a few words on INOCULATION, which is another invention not of very late date, but which merits great praise.

It would appear on first consideration, that to introduce a disorder of so virulent a nature into a person's habit, would only be attended with many bad and dangerous consequences, and that such a custom could only prevail in the days of ignorance; nay even some of the laws of medicine itself, seem to favour this opinion; however, experience has taught us a very different lesson, by convincing us that *Inoculation* is not only a beneficial discovery to mankind, but also confers the meed of honour on the medical schools, where in my opinion, the art may be taught to so great an advantage, that the Small Pox may be entirely extirpated from EUROPE, or at least rendered so mild in the attack, that very few would suffer much by the disorder, which has every appearance of horror, and too frequently the effect of the most dreadful deaths.

In order to inoculate either young or old for the Small Pox, take a small quantity of matter after the eruptive fever has subsided, from one of the best coloured pustules on the point of a lancet, which insert into the arm by making a small incision or puncture or two between the scarf and true skin, which afterwards press down with the side of the lancet:—or order a small blister about the size of a farthing, which may be placed on the arm, and after it has performed its operation, take it off, and introduce



duce a little of the matter into the blistered part, taking proper care in binding it up, till about the third or fourth day, when an inflammation will appear in the part so treated, and in three or four days more, the precursory symptoms increase, and the eruptions naturally follow.

Before the patient is inoculated, it will be necessary to bind him over to a milk diet, or at least to a vegetable and farinaceous one, and also prevent him from using any spirituous or malt liquors; he should also be ordered not to keep in bed, but even to walk out in the open air, if it is not too cold or humid.

These observations scrupulously and cautiously attended to, will extricate the patient from this disease, with a few mercurial cathartics after the malady has subsided;—but in the confluent kind, the eruption makes its appearance a day or two later than in the kind we have already spoken of, and does not come to its height or crisis before the eleventh, or fourteenth day, and even although the eruptions may appear, the fever still continues, and a salivation generally ensues, which must be promoted and not checked.—The patient in this case indeed requires better treatment, not only in medical advice, but also in his regimen, which must be of a more generous nature; nevertheless the hot regimen must be avoided in both cases, and pure air, if nothing forbids, will always prove salutary in any degree or species of the Small Pox, which I most earnestly entreat the GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY to exert their talents



talents to drive the disorder from hence, which though the so doing might be attended with great trouble and expence, I am nevertheless inclined to believe that it may be done.—But suppose that this cannot be put into execution, I am firmly persuaded that such preventative and salutary methods may be invented, as intirely to do away the ill effects produced by this disease.

During the course of my studies and practice, I have observed that a grain of sulphur and nitre mixed, and put into the matter extracted for the purpose of Inoculation, preserves it a considerable time from putrefaction, and destroys its poisonous and virulent qualities, and yet at the same time it leaves sufficient strength in it, to perform all the purposes required in the operation of Inoculating.—Perhaps, I am the only man who have ever tried this experiment, which was suggested to me by a few chymical researches I made; and I declare upon my honour that I never in all my life, lost a patient that followed my advice.

The mention of these things are not drawn from me, either by pride or self-motives, but merely with a view to lay before the PROFESSORS of PHYSIC, all the information and truth I have been able to collect; yet I am well assured, that there are and ever will be snarling critics whose very delight is to ridicule and turn into contempt, things the most sacred and divine in themselves; however, be that as it may I shall keep nothing back either simple or complicated, that may have fallen under my eye, and which I humbly con-



ceive may tend to the service or good of fellow-creatures, or even deserve a trial.

182. CHIN COUGH, is a disorder which principally consists in the stomach, and superior part of the larynx and pharynx, and more particularly in the latter, which is frequently ulcerated, with constriction of the glottis, as evidently appears by dissection. The Latin writers called this disorder *tussis*, and all catarrhs commonly affect the head or neck, and when epidemic are termed *chin cough*; but this is a mistake, for they are not always of the nature of a CHIN COUGH, which is violent, continual, and renders the patient incapable of inspiration, though it seems constantly in the act of expiration, and when necessity obliges him to inspire, it is cum sibilo, sneezing stertoric without expectoration, except a little lymph or mother's milk, with other aliment. A *Pbthisis* and fever about the end of a fortnight or three weeks, and perhaps even death supervene in this malady, which may be occasioned by indigestion, cold, vicissitudes of the weather, acrid exhalations, and a train of other causes.

If the disease is very violent and the patient can bear it, order bleeding, which will ease the lungs, *æsapagus*, &c. then give a gentle emetic, according to the patient's strength, and this should be ipecacuanha, because of its attenuating quality, senna tincture, rhubarb, a strict regimen, absorbents in particular, stomachics, acid elixir of vitriol, preparations of the viper, detergent syrups, conserve of hips, astringents; corroborants



corroborants in due time will be proper in this disorder, however, I am inclined to believe, that astringent and acrid food or beverage is very improper in this malady, unless the ulcerated and irritated parts are first cleansed, and deterged by proper remedies ; experience has also convinced me of this truth, and reason adds to the confirmation of it.

After all I have said, I believe nothing will prove more serviceable than certain preparations of myrrh, rue, penny-royal, cup-moss, and a little sugar-candy with a small quantity of honey mixed.

183. EPILEPSY, CONVULSIVE MOTIONS, &c. of *Children*, may arise from various causes, and they only differ in degree of severity and danger, and although they are incident to adults, as may be seen at No. 77 of *this Section*, yet Children are more subject to them, as are women to hysterics, on account that their nervous system is much weaker, and consequently more agitated by any sudden emotion, fright, or other uncommon appearance.

Its characteristics are various; particularly the loss of sensation and perception in part, or entirely ; but as the disorder is both perfect and imperfect, and as the patient frequently during the fit bites his own tongue, which naturally causes blood to issue, and induces ignorant people to imagine a blood-vessel is broken, I would advise the assistance of a Physician in this very dangerous, frightful and horrid disorder.—See Sect. II. and No. 77, as above.



184. EXTENUATION or *Decay of Children*, is a disorder so called, because rarely incident to adults.—It is known by paleness, restlessness, emaciation, a pining away, feebleness, &c. and it generally terminates in languor, syncope, excessive consumption, colliquative diarrhæa, dropries of the head, anasarca, or other dropries.

This disease was formerly attributed to *incantation* and *fascination*, because no other manifest cause could be discovered, but it appears to arise from the inability of the patient to take proper nourishment, or when he uses it copiously, is dissipated too rapidly by diarrhæas, fever, watching, or by slow disorders, which generally terminate in a *macies*, or decay, as tinea, difficult dentition, worms, gravel, ulcers, purulent affections of the lungs, rickets, &c.

The reality of the disorder is easily discovered, but in order to investigate them, the patient's constitution, habit, and state of body should be thoroughly known, and every part of the body examined to, in order to discover external, or cutaneous injuries, which may be the cause of the malady which in itself is very dangerous, and often ends in death, if proper remedies are not judiciously applied.

If this malady proceeds from watching, order narcotics, and proper tonics, according to the strength and age of the patient.—If it arises from ulcers in the lungs, order the remedies as prescribed in that disorder, and this must be the case in every stage of this malady, taking care that it be treated agreeable



agreeable to the directions laid down, under the disorder from which it is discovered to proceed.

Having finished treating of the disorders incident to children, I think it incumbent on me to apologize for their prolixity, and to explain the cause of my having dwelt so long on the subject; and I flatter myself, its important nature will plead my excuse in one sense.

Indeed, I did not intend to have written so largely as I have on this head, but had actually abridged it to agree with that plan, I professed to adhere to in this SECTION; but having shewn the remarks I had made to some eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty, I was induced by their advice, to present them to the public in the present form.

If what I have offered should prove of the least benefit to SOCIETY, my purpose in writing it will be answered; and if it should be the means of rescuing from death a *single person*, my time and labour have not been misemployed.

I have not yet seen this most interesting subject treated in a manner worthy its importance:—IMPORTANT from the vast number of the human race and for the relief of whom few specific remedies have yet been discovered, or regular systematic rules laid down for their preservation.

I do not pretend to arrogate to myself, much merit for what I have said on the treatment of children, nor do I think myself equal to the task of dictating  
on



on this subject. All I wish for is, that some learned Gentlemen will step forward, and by publishing their sentiments, enlighten the world how to proceed on such a serious matter.

This is the more wanted since the practitioner alone can judge where the disorder lies ; for children although they feel, have not the powers to express where the disease is seated ; hence the malady is liable to be mistreated, and the sufferer often loses its life thereby.

I do not wish to insinuate that this happens when a Physician is called in, but there are several Gentlemen who although bred to physic, yet from their confined knowledge of anatomy are unable, always to distinguish the nature of all disorders ; this must be evident to every one who has travelled thro' Great - Britain, in which every town has its Doctor, frequently self-taught, but whose distance from any principal town or city, renders it impossible to have the advice of the more experienced practitioner on every occasion, however requisite it might be for the welfare of the human species.

Dr. ASTRUC I believe, has written the most studied and elaborate work on this subject : to him I confess I am much indebted, and yet there remains much to be explained, and which would reflect immortal honor on the MAN, who would carry it into effect. Had I the *ability*, I would willingly submit to the task, but I will not pretend to this now ; but leaving it to more able hands, content myself with the thought,  
I hope



I hope it is not too presumptuous, that my mite of information will not be entirely useless.

185. OPTHALMIA, is an inflammation of the membranes which surround and invest the eye, and for the most part it is lodged in the adnata, though sometimes in the interior coats : See No. 79, Sect. I.

186. OBSTRUCTIONS, are when the fluids cannot regularly and freely pass, through the vessels of any particular part : and may happen from the increased viscosity of them, or a diminution of the capacity of the vessels.—They are removed with more or less difficulty, according to the age, strength and constitution of the patient.—See No. 148, Sect. I. &c.

187. ONANISM, or *Self-pollution*, is a disgraceful and beastly custom that I am afraid is too much practised in this country, by people, whose education and situation in life, one would think, should have taught them otherwise. It is the cause of *nervous complaints, epilepsy, madness, and other horrid disorders*.—Order the cold bath, bark, preparations of *vitriol, gums, red wine*, a *strengthening plaister* to be applied to the *loins* ; and let the patient use free air, exercise, and *good diet* ; but nothing will cure him, except a total cessation from the injurious practice, and the mutual affection of a companion of the opposite sex.

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\*§\* NARCOTICS, are medicines which abate pain, such as opium, and other anodynes.

NOTE,



**NODE**, is an elevation or rising of any part without inflammation.—See Sect. II. for the cause, cure and treatment of *Nodes*.

**NON-NATURALS**, are *air, meat, drink, sleep, motion, rest, retention and excretion*; and the *passions* of the *mind*.—*Vid.* CHAP. IV.

**NÆVI**, are marks on the foetus, made by the mothers longing for any thing.

**NAUSEA**, loathing, going against one's stomach, making sick and ready to vomit.

**NEPHRITICS**, are medicines used in disorders of the kidneys, or reins.

**NODULUS**, is a bag of medical ingredients put into beer, wine, &c. the tincture of which, the patient is to drink.

**NIGHTMARE**, is an oppression of weight upon the stomach, arising from indigested crudities, which cause a nervous affection.—*Vid.* INCUBO, Sect. II.

**NUTRITION**, nourishment, food, drink, &c.

**NOSOLOGY**, is an explanation, or discourse on the nature, cause and progress of disorders.

**ODEMA**, is a white soft, insensible tumour.

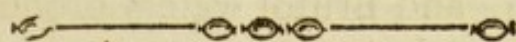
**OXYCROCEUM**, is a plaister made of vinegar, saffron, and other ingredients.

**OXYCRATE**, is a mixture of water and vinegar, and is often useful.

Oxymel,



OXYMEL, is a medicine composed of honey, syrup and vinegar boiled.



188. PALPITATION OF THE HEART, is a throbbing, or beating of the most noble part of the body; and may arise from various causes, as frights, nervous affections, relaxation, excess in venery, grief, &c. &c. —If the constitution is good, bleed frequently, blister, &c. but if the disease proceeds from relaxation, order the bark, corroborants, bracing medicines, the cold bath, &c.—Musk, volatile salts, antispasmodics, and all the nervous medicines are proper in this disorder, when it proceeds from an agitation of the nervous system.

*Observe.*

189. PALSY, or *paralysis*, has also various other names, for if it attacks the whole system, below the head, it is called a *paraplegia*; if on one side only *hemiplegia*, and if on a particular part it is termed the *paralysis*. It is a loss or diminution of the motion or feeling or both, of the whole or some part or parts of the body.

189. Order emetics, powerful clysters, and continual blisters, which must be kept open, attenuating, stimulating, and nervous medicines, mustard, castor, salt of hartshorn, horse-radish, valerian, musk, camphire; and the whole body, or part affected may be rubbed with preparations of mustard, or other warm stimulating applications.

✍ I have



I have known repeated friction and a flesh-brush, electricity, ANIMAL MAGNETISM in particular, with the Bath, and Bristol waters produce excellent effects in this disorder, as also the warm bath: and what is rather singular, *cold* in some stages of this malady, will perform a cure, if the power of re-action in the body is equal to the action of the cold upon it: but if otherwise cold is very pernicious.

190. PANCREAS, *Inflammation of*, must be treated as inflammation of the spleen.

*Observe.*

191. PERIPNEUMONY, is an inflammation of the lungs, attended with difficulty of breathing, load and oppression at the stomach; fever, cough, hot breath, redness in the face, weak pulse, till the *operation of bleeding has been performed.*

191. Order bleeding to be frequently repeated if the patient can bear it; give spermacæti, nitre, febrifuges, salt of hartshorn, oils, preparations of antimony, emollient enemæ, blister, and apply the cupping-glasses, cut an issue, and let the diet be light and nourishing.

*Note,* This disorder only differs from a pleurisy, in that the cough is more moist, the pulse weaker, and the pain less acute.

192. PERIPNEUMONY, *bastard*, is known by  
sometimes

192. Avoid bleeding, except urgent circumstances



sometimes shivering, and frequent flushes of heat, giddiness, a wheezing, nausea, turbid urine, pain at the breast, vomiting, &c.

stances require it, give an emetic, laxatives, pectorals, emollient clysters, diluents, apply blisters, and let opiates be administered if necessary.

☞ The *bastard peripneumony*, differs only from the real, in that it is not attended with great heat, thirst, pain, fever, &c.—It usually seizes those of a relaxed, gross habit, and is more prevalent in foggy, damp weather, contrary to the genuine.

193. PHLEGMON,—see No. 129, *Inflammation superficial*.

*Observe.*

194. PHRENZY, or *inflammation of the brain*, is known by a violent pain in the head, fever and delirium, difficult breathing, quick pulse, redness of the eyes and face, dry and black tongue, sudden startings, thin transparent urine, &c.

194. Order copious and repeated bleeding, the pediluvium, spirituous embrocations to be applied to the head, blisters, sinapisms to the soles of the feet. Give stimulating clysters, shave the head, keep the body open, and the feet particularly warm.

\* \* \* This disorder is known from a common fever by that the delirium generally precedes it. Picking the bed-cloaths is also one of its symptoms; and after the proper precautions have been taken, the hæmorrhoidal flux must be promoted by attenuants, diluents, nitre, salt of hartshorn, cathartics, &c.

195. Phthisis



195. PHTHISIS.— See No. 56, *consumption pulmonary*.

*Observe.*

196. PHYMOSIS, is a closing of the prepuce over the glans penis, so that it cannot be drawn back. It is generally occasioned by venereal complaints.

197. PARAPHYMOSIS, is a constriction of the skin of the prepuce, behind the glans, so that it will not come over the nut of the verge.

198. PILES, are mostly attended with a discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veins, but instead of this hæmorrhage, there are sometimes large tumours very painful at the lower part of the rectum, which are called the blind piles, in opposition to the bleeding piles. They often affect

*Order*

196. Bleeding, fomentations, poultices, moderate diet and exercise, febrifuges, warm bath, cathartics, and use the knife if these fail.

197. Poultices, bleeding, foment with laxatives, order febrifuges, nitre, cathartics, warm bath, and should all these fail, divide part of the prepuce by an incision.

198. Order phlebotomy if nothing forbids, and give nitre mixed with sulphur, Æthiops minerals, the lenitive electuary, opiates.— If they are external, foment, scarify, or apply leeches, balsam of sulphur, mercurial ointment, castor oil, and if they bleed too much, order



affect pregnant women,  
and those of a lax habit,  
who live too high.

order proper astringents,  
cooling cathartics, and  
enemæ, but not so as to  
irritate the sore.

*Note.* The general indications are to take off the increased impetus by bleeding, and gentle vomits of ipecacuanha, and then to induce an astringent to the relaxed vessels, which may be done with alum, bark, &c.—If requisite the patient may sit over a fumigation of herbs, hay, &c. and all irritation should be avoided, the bowels should be kept lax, but if the vessels of the rectum have lost their tone, it will be proper to order bitters, cascarilla, chilibates, &c. They may be expeditiously driven away by liniments made of powder of galls, or sugar of lead, or they may be washed with solutions of white, or blue vitriol; but this practice is sometimes dangerous, if not used with great caution, as it stops the hæmorrhoidal discharge, which is often salutary.

199. PIMPLES, are ulcerous tubercles, and suppurate with difficulty. They may be washed with a weak solution of white or blue vitriol, or the sugar of lead.—Spirits of wine and camphire, nitre, and sulphur mixed, and made into an ointment, a solution of the salt of tartar. White precipitate mixed with hog's lard, are recommended in the hands of a skilful person, but most of them should be used with great care and prudence. If pimples proceed from a scorbutic cause, or foulness of blood, they must be treated with



with proper alteratives, and sometimes cooling cathartics, with an anti-scorbutic regimen.

*Observe.*

200. PLAGUE, is a disorder, which has been driven out of this country for many years, and we trust in providence it will never return, altho' several writers say, it visits England every thirty years.—It is known, by being the worst degree of a putrid fever, violent, rapid, and suddenly fatal, and attacks the patient, by shivering, pain in the head, back, breast, neck, and attended with anxiety, sickness, vomiting oppression, difficult breathing, high fever, fainting, hiccups, catching of the tendons, with a numerous train of other horrid symptoms, as swellings or tumours in the arm-pits and groin, foetid breath, livid spots, corrupted flesh and death.

200. Order an emetic of vitriol and antimony at the first attack of the disease, and as the tumours are critical, they should be encouraged by ripening poultices, or cataplasms, and the whole body should be frequently anointed with a decoction of rue, favin, small quantity of hemlock and vinegar; proper cordials, with the best port wine and red bark, should be given. When the tumours break, dress them with detergents, oil of turpentine, and hot digestives, as in the case of mortifications. Antiseptics, anti-phlogistics, diaphoretics, camphire, nitre, snakeroot, bark, and other remedies, according to the symptoms, may be ordered.

\* \* \* A Russian Physician, of the name of SAMOILOWITZ, advised Inoculation in this dreadful malady, which



which is one of the greatest absurdities, that ever proceeded from the thoughts of man ; first, because Inoculation in this disorder would not prevent a second or third attack ; secondly it would prove a very dangerous practice, on account of introducing it into families and countries which have not been visited with it, for upwards of one hundred and twenty years ; and thirdly, it would be daring and presumptuous in any man, or body of men, to introduce a disorder into the system, which is most dreadful in its nature, before it is the will of fate to burthen mankind with it.—See Sect. II.

201. PLETHORA, is the state in which the vessels are when fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health, and it arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuation, or from debauch, or feeding higher, or more in quantity, than the ordinary powers of the viscera can digest.—Evacuations, proper exercise and air are its remedies.

*Observe.*

202. PLEURISY, is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, viz. a stagnated blood. It is known by chilliness, shivering, thirst, heat, restlessness, a pain

202. Order bleeding, laxatives, nitre, blisters, cooling enemæ, particularly during the first three or four days ; antimonial preparations, cooling cathartics, gum ammoniac, and salt of hartshorn. In the very beginning of the disorder, having premised proper evacuation, a decoction



a pain about the ribs, which extends itself towards the shoulder blades, back, breast, and throat, with difficult breathing, redness of the cheeks, and dry cough, nausea, and a spitting of yellowish, or bloody matter.

coction of the rad. senek, will mostly prove a specific in this malady, which in other respects, requires much the same treatment as the peripneumony, which is a species of the pleurisy, tho' some say not.

*Observe.*

203. POISONS, when taken, destroy or injure life, by a small quantity; and by means not very obvious to the senses, they are of various sorts, and of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms.

*Order*

203. An emetic of antimony with sulphur, if the Poison is of the mineral kingdom; white or blue vitriol as an emetic will be proper if of the vegetable kingdom; and alkaline salts, acids and oils, if either of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.

✍ The nature, cause, and various effects of POISONS have never been properly investigated, or explained, notwithstanding the numerous medical and chymical authors, who have written on the subject, nothing satisfactory or convictive can be gathered from what they have said. I admit the subject to be very difficult, abstruse and hard to investigate; but I presume to advance that in the course of this work I, have explained as will appear, the nature of *poisons*, and laid down



down proper methods and remedies for their destruction.

204. POX, a vulgar term for Venereal Disease:— which see.—

205. POX CHICKEN, or SWINE, see No. 42.—This disorder, and indeed all its kinds are only pustulus, exanthematous eruptions or venereal complaints.

206. POX SMALL, see No. 181, *Small-pox*, and Sect. II.

207. PROCIDENTIA ANI, or *prolapsus Ani*, see No. 177.

208. PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling down of the uterus ought to be treated as a *Procidentia ani*, only it will be proper to wear *pessaries*.

209. PUERPERAL FEVER, see No. 90, *Fever Puerperal*.

210. PUTRID FEVER, see No. 92, *Fever Putrid*.

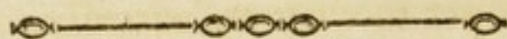
211. QUINCY, is a tumid inflammation in the throat, and which sometimes produces suffocation, heats and colds, succeeding one another, occasion *quincys* and *pleuriseys*.—It is known by great pain, heat, tumour, redness, fever, attended with a swelling of the uvula, with inflammation or relaxation therein.

211. Order, copious bleeding, support the vis vitæ, promote perspiration, give cathartics; gargle with the spirit of sal ammoniac, and the pectoral decoction, poultice with bread, milk and camphire, and apply the volatile liniment, after an emetic of the tartar of antimony has been given.



\*\*\* If suppuration takes place, cease evacuation and inhale emollient steams of herbs or other proper ingredients, and when the abscess is ripe, open it, and gargle with tincture of roses, myrrh, and honey. —If purging ensues, gently check it with opiates, with stimulants; gargles made of acids and astringents, may be thrown into the fauces by means of a syringe if the patient cannot take it otherwise. Contrayerva and other medicines are highly extolled in this disorder. See ANGINA, Sect. II.

212. QUARTAIN FEVERS, is when the paroxysm return every fourth day, see No. 3, *Ague*.



PÆDANCHONE, a species of quincy common among children.

PAIDION, the child in the womb when perfected.

PALLIATIVES, are medicines for allaying pain.

PECTORALS, medicines appropriated to the disorders of the breasts and lungs.

PENICILLA, a lozenge made by rolling

PENIDIUM, clarified sugar with a mixture of starch made into rolls.

PENTEFARMACON, is any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PEPASMICA, digestive medicines.



**PER DILIQUIUM**, by melting any thing is thus called that is dissolved by another body.

**PHARMACOPŒIA**, the treatise on medicines approved of by medical practitioners.

**PHLEBOTOMY**, letting blood, the art of bleeding.

**PLEROTICS**, are medicines which heal or fill up with flesh, after ulcers, wounds, consumptions, &c.

**PTARMICA**, are the same as **STERNUTATORIES**, and promote sneezing.

**PYROTICS**, are medicines, actually, or potentially hot, such as will burn the flesh, and raise an eschar.

**QUADRIGA**, a bandage for the sternum and ribs.

**QUARTARIA**, a measure which contains about four ounces.

**QUIETALES**, diseases in which the voluntary and involuntary motions are diminished.

**QUINQUIVA**, a name for the peruvian bark.

**QUANTAM PLACET**, as much as you please.

**QUARTATIO**, is an operation in chymistry by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another.



## Observe.

213. RHEUMATISM, *Acute*, is a disagreeable disorder, and known by shivering, heat, fever, rigor, costiveness, thirst, wandering gnawing pains redness in the parts affected, and an increase of pain towards the night.

## Order

213. Phlebotomy, and medicines with the salt of hartshorn, camphire, nitre, laxatives, antimonials, opiates occasionally, guaiacum, rub the part with a linament of soap, camphire, or opodeldoc.

*Remark.* The rheumatism is a distemper of a very troublesome nature, and when a fever attends it is termed the *acute*, but when there is no fever it is called the *chronic* rheumatism, which also differs from the former by there being no inflammation.— In the acute, the use of flannel, or according to Dr. Buchan, linsey wolsey (on which this gentleman has elaborately displayed his talents, doubtless not without a fee) is serviceable, and when the urine deposits her copious sediment, the bark with small quantities of opium may be given. In short, the cure depends on proper evacuations, diluents, and volatiles copiously used; and I have frequently known bolusses of garlic, cloves, gum ammoniac, and some Venice turpentine produce astonishing good effects.

214. RHEUMATISM, *chronic*, is known by flying pains in the joints, sometimes sickness, listlessness

214. Cathartics of scammony, senna; give Dover's powders, small doses of calomel, bark, opiates,



tleness to motion, but is not attended with inflammatory symptoms.—It is generally the visitant of the aged.

opiates, decoction of sarsaparilla, mustard, animal magnetism, electricity, nitre, antimonial wine, common salt, salt of hartshorn, and gum guaiacum.

*Note.* Some authors of eminence advise bleeding in the chronic rheumatism, but I have doubts respecting this mode of treatment, particularly if the patient is relieved by opiates, gentle clysters, and cathartics.—A bath of pure water rendered moderately warm will prove efficacious in some constitutions, but after a cure is performed it will be very necessary to use the cold bath, particularly salt water, and also to administer the bark, preparations of iron, and a glass of generous wine occasionally, to brace the system to prevent a return of the disorder. Vid. Section II.

215. RICKETS, see No. 180.

216. RUPTURE UMBILICAL, see No. 174,

217. RUPTURE, *Inguinalis* and *Cruralis*, see No. 175.

218. RUPTURE by Congestion, see No. 176.

219. RUPTURE, WIND, is a *flatulent Hernia* or windy rupture, which happens sometimes in the *small pox*, gangrene, putrid fever, &c. and makes the skin to crackle like parchment. Some authors say there is no such disorder, but they are greatly mistaken, as I have seen it more than once, and have observed that  
sulphur



fulphur is the best remedy that has yet been discovered for the cure of it ; and this I am not astonished at when I find by experimental chymistry, that twelve grains of sulphur put into a raw egg and swallowed, will in about ten minutes be in the linen of the person who may have taken it, this may be proved by taking off the shirt and shaking it over the fire. In this malady which I rank among the dangerous, the blood ought to be diluted, and its quality reduced if redundant, moderate exercise should be used, perspiration promoted, and the body kept gently open :—The warm bath, if circumstances do not forbid is also serviceable.

220. RING WORM, according to Dr. Cullen, is defined to be *phlyctenæ*, or numerous small ulcers in clusters that spread upon the skin, and are difficult to heal. Mr. Bell arranges them among cutaneous ulcers, and says they may be all comprehended under four species which will be explained in Sect. II. Touch them with ink, a weak solution of white vitriol, or some of the sugar of lead ; but I know of nothing better than tobacco ashes and vinegar mixed and applied to the parts affected as a poultice. Softening and cooling liniment, mercurial ointment, spirits of wine and camphire with nitre, white precipitate, butter of antimony, cooling febrifuges, alteratives, are also recommended.—TETTERS, SHINGLES, PIMPLES, GRUBBS, FRECKLES, and many other cutaneous complaints will yield to the above treatment with a decoction of the woods.

221. Scalds



221. SCALDS or BURNS should be smeared with linseed oil, see No. 30.

*Observe.*

222. SCALD HEAD, is a disorder mostly incident to children and young persons, although sometimes adults are afflicted with it.—It is easily known even by a nurse who should treat it.

*Order*

222. The head to be rubbed with ointment made with preparations of sulphur, pitch, and the mercurial ointment has been used to advantage. Sea bathing, blisters, issues, &c. are also of use.

223. SCARLET FEVER, see No's. 93 and 94. *Fever Scarlet.*

224. SCHIRROUS is an induration of the glands from gritty obstructed matter, and happens frequently to the liver in a jaundice or the like.

224. Order dispersion by mercurial unction, extract of hemlock, and a decoction of sarsaparilla and fenna, with gentle cathartics, and if suppuration takes place, observe the rules laid down under *Abscess.*

*Note.* If neither dispersion nor suppuration ensues perform extirpation with a proper instrument.

225. SCIATICA, is a fixed pain in the hip, known by the name of *Ischias*, or inflammation of the muscles of the hip; it is an instance of the rheumatism, and



and by some is called the *hip-gout*.—Order anti-rheumatics, turpentine, flannel, sudorifics, castor oil.—See No. 142, LUMBAGO.

226. SCROPHULA,—See No. 179.

*Observe.*

227. SCURVY, is known by low spirits, heaviness, lassitude, offensive breath, tender gums, bloated countenance, swelling of the legs, blotches, and different colours of the skin, tumours, &c.

227. Order antiseptics, vegetables, and their acids, antiscorbutics, wort, or infusion of malt, fruit, cyder, decoction of the woods, bark, preparations of iron, spruce beer, salt water, butter-milk, acid elixir of vitriol, &c.

The Scurvy is distinguished by some authors into the Sea and Land Scurvies, the latter of which is improperly termed, and is a cutaneous disease, and appears by scabby or scurfy eruptions, either universally over the whole body, or more partially on particular parts. It is attended with itching, heat, &c. Other authors make various distinctions about this malady, but to little or no purpose, as it generally attacks those whose constitutions are either vitiated, or where the blood is unequally fluid, therefore it is best remedied by stimuli, exercise, and such means as assist in sanguification.—Antimony, preparations of mercury, lime and tar water, scurvy grass, cream of tartar, chalybeates, bitters, and common sugar



fugar have proved serviceable ; the parts affected may also be anointed with saturnine liniments, or a little white precipitate mixed with some hogs lard.

228. SETON, is frequently useful in several disorders, and in order to make one, elevate the skin and fat with the finger and thumb, and let the Surgeon run a proper needle through it with a skain of silk or thread, smeared with digestive ointment ; move the thread forward every morning and evening, thus the discharge will be promoted, and the seton may be kept open *ad libitum*.

229. SHINGLES,—see *Ring-worm*, No. 220, and *Tetters*.

230. SINGULTUS, is a hiccup or convulsive motion of the stomach, and parts adjacent, particularly diaphragm, for the treatment see No. 119. *Hiccough*.

231. SKIN DISEASES OF, see *Itch*, *Ring-Worm*, *Scurvy*, &c.

232. SMALL-POX, is treated of under the disorders of Children, see No. 181.

233. SORE THROAT, for the treatment of, see No. 7, *Angina Gangrenosa*.

234. SPASMS, or *Convulsive Motions*, are when any part of the human body is contracted, and it is so termed because it contracts or pulls the parts it affects, and hence spasmodic diseases according to Dr. Cullen,



Cullen, are preter-natural contractions of the whole or any part of the body.—For treatment, see *Convulsions*. No. 58.

235. SPHACELUS, is a Mortification, termed by some complete, and generally succeeds a gangrene, which if it cannot be stopped, the part or parts affected lose all sensation, and consequently when separation is advanced, amputation must take place; or at least, the part must be cut out if the vessels, &c. do not prevent the operation, and the bark, acid, elixir of vitriol, with other anti-mortifications and astringents should be used, till a compleat digestion is procured. See Section II.

236. SPLEEN, is a disorder known and properly ranked under the *Hypochondriac* and *Hysteric* diseases, and is situated in the left *Hypochondrium*, under the diaphragm between the ribs and stomach, and above the left kidney; for the treatment of this disorder, see *Hypochondriac* and *Hysteric Diseases*, and particularly Sect. II.

237. SPRAINS or *Strains*, are too well known to want description, therefore if internally, order benzoine tincture, spermaceti, spruce beer, proper balsams, detergents and enemæ, to keep the body open.—If external, apply the saponaceous liniment, vinegar, arquebusade, volatile liniment; bleeding and cathartics if requir'd.

238. STRAINS, see *Sprains*, No. 237.

*Observe.*



*Observe.*

239. STRANGURY, is any difficulty in voiding urine, from whatsoever cause, and is attended with heat and scalding, and involuntary dripping.

• Sometimes bleeding, the warm bath, and fomentations of herbs, will be necessary.

240. STOMACH, *inflammation of*, is attended with acute pain in the part, heat, intermitting or quick pulsation, hiccup, retching, tension at the pit of the stomach, anxiety, &c.

241. STINGS, see *Bites*, No. 16.

242. STOMACH, *pain in*, must be treated as the *Heart-burn*, which see :—No. 113.

243. STONE and GRAVEL, is one of those horrid disorders which attack mankind, and is known by pain in the back, loins, and region of the bladder, vomiting anxiety

*Order*

239. Emulsion draughts with mucilagenous medicines, gum arabic; camphire and opium may also be given if the medicines before recommended should fail.

140. Bleeding if nothing forbids, emollient liquids and clysters, gentle opiates, the mucilage of gum arabic, nitre in small doses, fomentations, blisters, &c.

243. Bleed if inflammation requires it, and give oil of almonds, manna, opium, saponaceous pills, solvents, turpentine, soap, lixivium, veal broth, lime-water prepared



iety, frequently bloody urine, attended with a strangury, numbness down the thigh and leg, retraction of the testicle on the affected side, costiveness, &c.

red from oyster-shells, volatile salts of hartshorn, water impregnated with fixed air, spirit of marine acid, decoction or oil of juniper, and dulcified spirits of nitre.

*Note.* When the calculus go into the bladder the urine becomes turbid, and the pain in the kidneys abate.—Clysters of Venice turpentine, and other detergents and solvents may be used to great advantage, as also cooling saline draughts, castor oil, the emulsion decoction of marsh-mallows, &c.

The largest stone I ever saw was presented to me a few days ago, by a Gentleman who had it preserved, and who at present lives in Westminster.—It is as large as any hen's egg, and weighs nearly two ounces.—The person from whom it was extracted died of the disorder about the age of seventy, and from all the circumstances I can collect, he was twenty-five years visited with the disease, which I believe arises from sand, grit, &c. eaten and drank, but which may in a great measure be prevented by the patient moving and walking always before the urine passes. I have also known leek fibres, and spring water boiled, with some juniper-berries, and the infusion thereof used with very great advantage.

244. SWINE POX.—See No. 42, *Chicken Pox.*



RESTORATIVES, are medicines which restore the natural tones, &c. to the system.



**RESOLVENTS**, are medicines which open and loosen the body.

**RENILENCY**, a striving backwards, or resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon or impel one against another, or a resistance by weight.

**REFLUENT**, is ascribed to the venal blood, because that flows back to the heart.

**REGULUS**, is the finest and weighty part of metals which sink to the bottom upon melting.

**RELAXATION**, is a dilatation or slackening of any parts or vessels.

**REMISSION**, is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

**REPULSION**, is the cause which opposes itself to absolute attraction.

**RESPIRATION**, is the act of breathing, relief from toil, &c.

**REVIVIFICATION**, is the act of fetching or bringing again to life.

**RIGIDITY**, is said of the solids of a body, when stiff or unpliant.

**SACCHARINE**, is ascribed to things having the qualities or taste of sugar.

**SALIVATION**, is performed by preparations of mercury, &c. and is much practised in venereal, scrophulous



phulous, and other obstinate cases : it promotes a secretion of the saliva or spittle.

**SALIVA**, strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands.

**SEDATIVES**, are medicines suited to diminish the motion or powers of motion in the body, and stand opposed to irritatives.

**STYPTICS**; are medicines to stop hæmorrhages, &c. such are the styptic tincture, tincture of roses, acid elixir of vitriol, alum, agaric, tincture of benzoine, cobweb, dry lint, fur of hat, colcothar, preparations of vitriol, sugar of lead, &c.

**SUDORIFICS**, are medicines which promote sweat, or perspiration.

**STERNUTATION**, is the act of sneezing, or a convulsive motion of the nerves, and muscles of the nose, &c.

**STERNUTATORIES**, are medicines which promote and procure sneezing, such are snuffs, powdered hellebore.

**STURTON**, is a noisy respiration, as in an apoplexy, &c.

**SOMNIFERICS**, are medicines which procure sleep, as opiates, narcotics, &c.

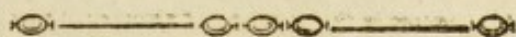
**SOMNOLENCY**, is any propensity to sleep, or drowsiness.

Somnambulo,



SOMNAMBULATOR, is a person who walks in his sleep, such were some Italian, and other foreign gentlemen.

SOLUTIVES, are laxatives, which see.



*Observe.*

245. The TABES, is a wasting or decay of the whole body, which is attended with a fever, but not with expectoration or coughing, as in a Phthisis, by which symptoms it is distinguished from that disorder.

245. Order soap, mild chalybeates, bark, vitriolated tartar, nitre, myrrh : keep the body open but gently, and order exercise, mild diet, asses milk, the milk of a black-haired woman, good air, &c.

\*†\* A collection of matter in some part of the body, is mostly the cause of this malady, which particularly attends the inflammation of a schirrous gland.—Strong cathartics should be avoided, and if purging ensues, it must be checked, and if the schirrous or abscess be external, it must be opened, and extirpation performed.—See Section II.

246 TEETHING,—See *Dentition*, No. 169.

247. TENESMUS, is a continual or frequent inclination to go to stool without occasion, or being able to avoid the excrements : it generally arises from sharp humours, or abrasion of the mucus, &c. in the



rectum or anus.—Order clysters of mutton broth, and opium, starch and oil; give spermaceti emulsion draughts, tincture of opium, fuet, the electuary scord. and the balsam locat. &c. The warm bath is recommended by some.

248. TESTICLES Inflamed, is a disorder well known; for the treatment and cure of which Order phlebotomy, cathartics, the warm bath, and give an emetic to procure revulsion.

Dr. Simmons recommends febrifuges and the cool regimen, with cold applications to be applied to the parts, but whatever ingenuity may appear in his treatise on the gonorrhæa, I am convinced from experience that he is frequently mistaken, and that warm fomentations with internal febrifuges will answer much better than what he recommends. If supuration takes place, or matter is formed, let the testicles be suspended, and the patient kept as much as possible in an horizontal posture, and order digestives, diaphoretics, and gentle anodynes at night.

*Observe.*

249. TETANOS is a rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and trunk of the body, drawing it backwards and sometimes forwards, in the form of a curve, with convulsions, &c.

*Order*

249. Generous doses of opium, musk, assædita; give castor oil, or other proper cathartics; the warm bath, fomentations, spirituous embrocations, turpentine enemæ, salt of hartshorn, nervous medicines, &c.

\* \* \* Some



\* \* Some advise bleeding not only in the Tetanos but also in all convulsions.—The bark, red wine, and other proper restoratives will be necessary, when the disorder has subsided.

250. TETTERS, are red pimples, and frequently run into one another. They are generally seated about the neck, and sometimes over the whole body. Order the part affected to be washed with a weak solution of green or white vitriol, sugar of lead, salt of tartar, sublimate, or the like. Spirits of wine and camphire, tobacco-ashes and vinegar applied as a poultice to the parts affected; ink, mercurial ointment, liniments with white precipitate, cooling febrifuges, mercurial and antimonial alteratives and cathartics are also recommended.

151. THROAT SORE, is a disorder well known, and may proceed from various causes, and principally from cold.—Order bleeding, sudorifics, cathartics, acidulated gargles, fomentations of rue, favin and carrots with vinegar; blister behind the ears:—If ulcers appear avoid bleeding and purging, especially if the constitution forbids: According to the symptoms of the disease the practitioner's judgment will direct him to apply the requisite remedies, such as the volatile liniment, oil of hartshorn, warm mild antiseptics, diaphoretics, snake root, contrayerva, myrrh, detergent gargles mixed with honey, syrup of roses:—See *Angina Gangrenosa*, No. 7, page 38, and *Quincy*, No. 211.

252. THRUSH, is treated of under the disorders of children, and see also No. 8, page 39.



*Observe.*

253. **TOOTH-ACH**, is a troublesome malady, and may arise from cold, the scurvy, improper use of mercurial preparations, hot liquor, &c.

253. If hollow or decayed, order opium, tincture of benzoine, &c. to be applied to the part. Give pills of opium, and camphire; bleed if inflammation requires it.

☞ Many remedies are recommended in the tooth-ach, such as the ol. caryoph. or igan. vel. guaiaci, upon cotton. Some burn the nerve with aqua-fortis, a hot iron, or the oil of vitriol, by touching the antithelix. If it proceeds from cold or rheumatic complaints, it must be treated in the same manner as those complaints; and in some stages of the malady, the lancet, and blisters applied behind the ears must be ordered.

254. **TUMOURS ENCYSTED**, must be dispersed with mercurial unction or plaister, and should this fail, recourse must be had to friction, hemlock, proper poultices, mercurial preparations, internally, a decoction of the woods, proper cathartics; but if dispersion and suppuration should both fail, the practitioner must use extirpation, where it can be safely performed.

255. **TYMPANY**, is known by a collection of wind or stagnated air in the intestines, particularly

255. Bleed if necessary; order gentle laxatives and add aromatics; avoid strong cathartics, and



cularly the colon, by which they become violently distended. and even carminatives not joined with proper aperients.

\* The Tympany may arise from checking a diarrhæa, or from the imprudent use of bark or other astringents, in intermittents.—The belly should be rubbed frequently with the hand and flesh brush, and swathed with flannel wet with brandy. The opponents of this disorder, is good exercise added to gentle corroborants and small doses of chalybeates.

256. ULCERS, are well-known sores, and should be dressed with proper digestives; and escharotics ought to be applied if they are fungous. When ulcers are foul red or white precipitate may be mixed with the salve.—Tincture of myrrh, phagedenic water, Egyptian honey, &c. are sometimes of great service; and I have known agaric or dry lint simply applied, to perform a cure.

When ulcers become callous, it will be necessary to destroy the callosity, before a cure is attempted; and if the bone proves carious, it must be either scraped, or small perforations should be made in order to promote exfoliation, and the parts affected may be dressed with dry lint, or lint wetted with tincture of myrrh; and when humours abound, proper alteratives, cathartics, Ward's white drops may be administered to advantage; but if putridity appears, the bark, acid elixir of vitriol, and corroborants should be given.



A few months ago, I was called on a consultation, in the case of a Mr. STAPLES, in whose legs a mortification had taken place, and in consequence thereof some of his medical friends had advised amputation, but I would not allow it. I ordered him a bottle of wine, and an ounce of bark every six hours, and a warm bath for the parts affected, of water, vinegar, some wine, salt, decoction of carrot and bark, by which means I restored the gentleman to health, order, and sound limbs, in a few days.

Let me persuade the practitioner to use topical applications, where nothing forbids, for reason and common sense inform me, and indeed practice has thoroughly convinced me; that if bark administered internally, can prevent a mortification, it is most assuredly useful, in being immediately applied to the part itself which it is intended to cure.

257. URINE BLOODY, is a disagreeable disease, and requires near the same treatment which I have prescribed under *Diabetes*, No. 68, page 73.

258. URINE, *profuse discharge thereof*, or DIABETES, which see No. 68, page 73.

259. URINE, *suppression of*, is known by various names. It is called the *Iscuria* when total; termed the *Strangury* when but in part; and it is known by the name of the *Difury* if heat and much pain attend it.—This disorder may be occasioned by blisters, or spasms on the neck of the bladder.

Order



Order oil of almonds, gum arabic, opiates, camphire ; keep the body gently open, with proper laxatives and emollient clysters. If inflammation ensues, bleed, order the warm bath ; and if caruncles in the urethra be the cause, order proper bougies to be introduced with caution, diuretics ; foment the belly and parts of generation.

*Observe.*

260. UTERUS *inflamed*, is known by quick and irregular pulsation ; heat, pain, tumour, &c. in the part, attended with fever, costiveness, difficulties in the urinary passage, disagreeable sensation in going to stool, &c.

*Order*

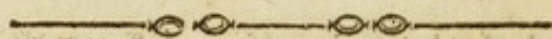
260. Bleeding, laxatives, enemæ em. obt. febrifuges, diluting liquors, poultices and fomentations ; And it is to be particularly observed that inflammations of all kinds bear such affinity to each other, that their medical treatment should be nearly the same.

\* \* \* Let the practitioner be very careful, however, and not mistake an inflammation in the stomach, bladder, &c. for that of the womb, because altho' their medical treatment is much the same, still there is a critical difference, and in which the laws of medical philosophy must not be trifled with.

If a cancer succeeds this disease, it must be palliated with preparations of hemlock, gentle anodynes, repeated bleedings, brisk laxatives, detergent and digestive injections, according to the nature and symptoms



symptoms of the case:—Proper injections are also requisite in this malady, but cabbage, fruit, and every thing flatulent, or hot and acid, &c. frequently prove fatal.



**TABIFIC**, consumptive, wasting, bringing into a consumption.

**TABLATURE**, a division or parting of the scull.

**TABLETS**, are solid electuaries, much of the same nature of lozenges.

**TACTILE**, is said of any thing that may be touched.

**TACTION**, a touching or feeling, the act of feeling.

**TÆNIA**, a broad worm like a piece of tape, for which reason it is called the *Tape-Worm*.

**TALPIA**, is a tumour that feeds upon the skull, under the skin.

**TARANTISM**, is a distemper arising from the bite of a *Tarantula*.

**TARAXIS**, is a perturbation of the humours of the eyes, stomach or intrails.

**TECHNOLOGY**, a description of arts, especially mechanical.

**TELEPHIUM**, a great or large ulcer, and of difficult cure.

Temperantics,



**TEMPERANTICS**, are medicines which allay sharp humours; either sweeteners or correctors which bring the body to a due temperament.

**TEMPEREIS**, that diversity in the blood of different persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different combinations in one body than another.

**TESTUDO**, a soft large swelling in the head, in the form of an arched dome, or back of a tortoise, from which it takes its name.

**TETRACHYMAGOGAN**, a medicine which purges four sorts of humours.

**TETRAPHARMACUM**, a medicine consisting of four ingredients.

**TINCTURES**, are a dissolution of the more fine and volatile parts of a mixed body in spirits of wine, or some such proper menstruum.

**TONICS**, are medicines which strengthen the nerves, tendons, &c. such are the bark, vitriol, chalybeates, &c. vid. corroborants.

**TROCHES**, are of various kinds, made up of japan earth, of squills, of sulphur, of vipers, of nitre, &c. and possess virtues according to their respective ingredients, only in double or treble doses.

**TURUNDA**, a tent put into wounds or ulcers.

**TYPHOMANIA**, is a delirium with a frenzy or lethargy.

**Tyriasis**,



**TYRIASIS**, is a name for the leprosy.

**TYROSIS**, a curdling of milk in the stomach into a substance like cheese.

**UNCTION**, is said of ointments, particularly those of the mercurial kind ; an anointing.

**URO CRITERIUM**, a casting of waters, a giving judgment on diseases by sight of urine.

**VULVA**, is the womb or matrix.

*Observe.*

261. **VENEREAL DISORDER**, is one of those filthy diseases which the human race have brought upon themselves, by deviating from the laws of nature, morality and common decency.—After an impure coition, a titillation about the glans penis ; heat, pricking pain, particularly in making water, a discharge of whitish matter from the urethra, or of different colours, as green, yellow, or even reddish, are the symptoms of this infectious disease which destroys millions.

*Order*

261. The patient to be bled, if nothing speaks against it, and afterwards give a cooling cathartic, calomel, nitre, gum arabic, gentle lenitives, frequently repeated, calcined mercury, mercurial ointment, corrosive sublimate, a decoction of the woods, barley water, astringent and detergent injections, balsam of capiva, ptisans of mild herbs, the bark, acid elixir of vitriol, &c.

☞ This



¶ This malady does not appear in all persons alike, nor at an equal period. It shews itself in various forms, and I am convinced that many thousands are afflicted with it, and yet still remain ignorant of their dreadful situation. Some authors have ventured to say, that it has not been known in this kingdom any considerable time, and that we are indebted to the French for the infection; but these assertions I totally deny. The venereal distemper arises from impure coition, or from this observation, which amounts to the same thing:

Let us suppose a pure virgin, healthful, and of good habit of body; but who will permit the embraces of one man of a scorbutic habit, another of a consumptive, a third of a scrophulous, and a fourth of a hot constitution; I say, let the lady be imprudent enough to suffer this unnatural connection, or even cohabit with two men for a short time, whose passions and temper may be opposite, or whose habits of body may be different, and she will soon be convinced of her error and infection. Nature most assuredly, never intended more than one man for one woman; and to convince us of this law and order, let us only behold the miseries and curse we bring upon ourselves, when we deviate from the path of right, into that of error.

Venereal infections always make their first appearance in the female, and from her are communicated to the male, who in his turn infects again.—The different seeds of men being mixed together, do always produce fermentations, putrefaction, and  
corruption,



corruption in the female ; such, and such only, are the causes of this horrid malady, which if neglected or improperly treated, is sure to end in death, or at least such disease, or complication of diseases, as will dispatch the sufferer to answer for the deeds done in the body !

Mr. Hunter wrote a treatise on the nature, cause, and treatment of this infection, but I am sorry to say, that very little truth, medical information, or sound reasoning, can be gathered from this production of his, which indeed is replete with absurdity ; although from the pen of Mr. Hunter something great might be expected.

When the venereal disease was not properly understood, many amongst us were afflicted with the *Leprosy*, a disorder at present very seldom appearing in our nation, but which is repeatedly made mention of by MOSES, and several of the ancient writers of repute, and indeed, I have reasons to believe that the Leprosy of old, was nothing but a *Lues Venerea* neglected. — See *Bubo, Chancre, Phymosis, Paryphymosis*, &c. and Section II. *Lues Venerea*.

*Observe.*

262. VERTIGO, is a disagreeable malady, and is known by a dimness of sight, fear of falling :— Objects though at rest seem to turn round, and the eyes are inflamed or swelled.

*Order*

262. Cupping in the back part of the head ; bleed in the jugular, give an emetic, laxatives, blisters, nervous medicines, chalybeate waters, &c.

Vomica,



*Observe.*

263. *VOMICA*, or *abscess* in the lungs, may arise from various causes, as a violent cough, pleurisy, &c. It is known by difficult breathing, quick and weak pulse, slight shivering follow'd by heat, hectic fever, a wasting of the body, &c.

\* \* In this malady, the patient can seldom lie down but on one side, and I have known the bark, with the acid elixir of vitriol, and now and then a glass of generous wine, perform wonders in the *Vomica*, especially after a few detergent medicines with turpentine, had been administered:—Bleeding will be necessary if inflammation ensues.

A few days since, a Mr. Williams an experienced Surgeon from Bristol, another Gentleman, and myself were together, when a poor man who had been years afflicted with an abscess in the lungs, entered the room, and in sitting down, three blood vessels burst, as we found when the Surgeon opened him; and his lungs were, except about two inches, entirely consumed.—He had the smallest heart I ever beheld in a human body, accompanied with one of the most large sized livers I remember ever to have seen in any man.—From thence I was led to conclude, that covetousness and immorality were this man's companions during his life here, and on minute enquiry I found

I was

*Order*

263. Detergents, turpentine in moderate quantities, diuretics, balsamics, gentle exercise, benzoin tincture, balsam of Tolu, with steams of hot water to be received into the lungs.



I was not deceived, but on the contrary, thoroughly convinced that he had no just idea of honesty, honor or justice; for his chief calling was that of swearing, and cursing, when he was not employed in making affidavits by way of what they call BAIL-BUFFING!—but more of this when I come to *Physiognomy*.

264. VOMITING, may proceed from a foulness of the stomach, acidity, bile, &c. Order an emetic of antimony or ipecacuanha, as circumstances may indicate; then give a gentle purge of rhubarb, or other mild cathartic; magnesia, opiates, stomachics, &c. but the practitioner must employ his judgment according to the circumstances of the case.—If vomiting arises from spasms, the saline draughts will be necessary, with gentle opiates, antispasmodics, nervous and laxative medicines. Sometimes a blister on the back will cure this disease.—If inflammation is the cause of the malady, phlebotomy, saline draughts, febrifuges, laxatives, cooling diluents, and anodynes will generally perform the cure; but if a weak stomach be the cause, as indeed it most frequently is, corroborants, bitters, the bark, wormwood and chamomile tea; chalybeate waters, pre-mising an emetic, if there is much phlegm, ought to be administered.—The best and most proper form of medicine in this disorder, is pills or boluses; and it is also to be observed that the matter is frequently symptomatic, as in pregnancy, fits of the gravel, &c. in which cases, the practitioner must pay his more particular attention to the original disorder.

If the stomach be sore, spermacæti, balsamics, gentle anodynes, &c. will effect a cure.



265. VOMITING OF BLOOD, see BLOOD, No. 22, page 49.

266. VOMITING OF BILE, vid. *Heart burn, Vomiting*, and the disorders which produce nausea and vomiting.

267. VARIX, or *enlargement of a vein*, should be kept compressed with proper bandages, and if necessary, bleed and evacuate:—and if these fail, treat it as in the operation for Aneurism, which see No. 6, page 38.

*Observe.*

268. WARTS, are well known, but it rather astonishes me, that no proper definition of them has ever dropt from the pen of any author I ever read; nor even from the chair of the most learned professors I had the honour of sitting under at Edinburgh, Paris, Leyden, Rome, &c.

268. It is dirt and filthiness, or too much heat or cold, which produces warts, which are excrescences, or external spongy cumulated substances, generally seated on the hands, feet, &c. on account of these parts being more exposed to the air, filth, heat, &c.

WARTS, are more common to children than grown people, and the reason is obvious: The skin and flesh of the former, are not so firm and resistable as that of the latter, for a *wart* is only a piece of useless and redundant flesh, which nature denies a place in the system, as not being calculated to perform the necessary functions.—If a wart is cut, no hair will ever



ever grow on the part; and if destroyed by any other means, the hair afterwards appearing where it stood red and white, which convinces me that warts require blood to nourish them; for the colour of all hair arises from the state of the humours, as will be proved in the course of this work.

In order to cure warts, let them be daily touched with butter of antimony, escharotics, caustics, the juices of celadine, spurge; or tie round the bottom of the wart, a fine hair or silk thread, so as to deprive it of nourishment, and place a piece of red wafer on the top of it.—Warts are sometimes cut off by a knife or scissars, and their roots afterwards touched with blue vitriol, or the like; but I hope this practice will be laid aside in future, for I myself knew a beautiful young lady lose her life by such an operation.

269. WORMS, see No. 178, page 165.

270. WOUNDS, are too well known to require explanation.—In order to treat them, extraneous substances must be removed; and if they are only simple, close the lips of them with sticking plaister, or use the needle if necessary. Apply proper styptics if bleeding continues, such as the bals. traumatic, or benzoin tincture, &c.—If inflammation ensues, bleed, purge; order cordials, dress with mild digestives, or defensatives; use escharotics, cicatrize, defend the part from the air with mild vulnerary dressings. If a vein or artery be divided, apply proper styptics, ligatures, &c. If a nerve be divided in part, divide it



is entirely, as also an artery, a tendon, &c. in like circumstances; give febrifuges, cathartics, bark, strengthening medicines, suitable diet, and let proper poultices be applied; but all I have said must be done with judgment and caution, and under the eye of a well-informed practitioner.

Disorders are not to be trifled with, nor the lives of the human race to be entrusted in the hands of ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge. Nothing can be dearer, or more precious than life and health; and no pains or labour ought to be spared, towards preservation and restoration. What is a man's property or riches to his life and the blessings of health? We have innumerable reasons to be grateful to the **DIVINE BEING**, that the **SCIENCE OF MEDICINE** has been brought to the perfection it has. Many millions have been saved by it, and we trust that the period is not at a great distance, when Heaven will reveal more of her secrets respecting this useful and immortal science, which hourly disarms death of his weapons!

Digressions, as I observed before, are improper in a work of this nature, but as I am called upon in the public prints, I think it a duty incumbent upon me, to relate the case of a Gentleman, whom I had the happiness of restoring to life, after a Mr. G ———, who attends the prison of Newgate, in the character of a surgeon and apothecary, had wantonly and inhumanly given him over.



I trust that my readers will excuse me, for troubling them with the particulars of this case, when I inform them that Mr. G—— has provoked me to it, and maliciously scandalized and abused my professional character (in the public papers) without any provocation on my part.—I shall relate the whole affair as it happened; state nothing but truth, therefore, let candor and a discerning public judge between us.

As the medical student may derive some information, from the observations and reflections I am about to make, I would solemnly advise him, not to be too hasty, but on like occasions, suspend his opinion 'till he who joined soul and body, has totally dis-joined them!

Far be it from my intentions to injure Mr. G—— or any one of the human species; but although I am commanded to forgive as a christian, I am nevertheless ordered to defend myself as a man:—surely, nothing should ever have dropt from my pen, relative to this affair, had not Mr. G—— repeatedly prompted me so to do, and if he as a Gentleman, can unsay with truth, what I am going to advance, let my name stand as the most infamous on record.

He, or some of his friends published in the Recorder of July 24th, 1791, (a news-paper so intitled) that I intruded on him in his practice, and that the whole tended only as a puff to establish my medical reputation:—but in answer to this I trust that those who know me are convinced that I neither deal in  
puffs,



puffs, puns or falsehoods. My profession and conscience dictate that my duty as a *PHYSICIAN*, is to relieve and administer comfort to the human race:— and although a person is apparently dead, it is still an incumbent office upon medical men, to exert every talent that imagination can suggest towards the recovery of life. And I also advance that it is hard to say, a few cases excepted, what may be the issue of a disorder. Some of the greatest men in the world have been frequently mistaken in giving their opinions, and after death has been pronounced by them, the *PHYSICIAN* of *Physicians*, has frequently convinced us, that we are but mortals and are often at a loss in passing judgment.

On Monday 11th of July, 1791, a Gentleman, whose name, delicacy, added to other circumstances oblige me to conceal, was by some honest Attorney sent to the prison of Newgate for £36.—On entering this infernal Bastile, for by no other name should it be known; this Gentleman beheld such scenes of misery and poverty, as he has since informed me, that a malady of the most horrid nature overcame him, and instantly deprived him of recollection, reason, and reflection.

The philosopher, and the christian being thus depressed, sunk under the pressure of his woes and calamities; and rashly and unthinkingly he stabbed himself with a large pen-knife in the abdomen, nine times. I was immediately sent for, but as soon as I arrived, a Mr. G——, who attends the said prison



in the character of a surgeon and able apothecary, (as was observed before) was also present, as were a Mr. Williams, a surgeon from Bristol, with about 188 miserable distressed men and women, confined by hard hearted merciless creditors, and a set of mean illiterate petty-fogging Attornies, who are a disgrace even to the name of humanity, as being the tyrants of justice, of charity, of liberty, and every thing that is good, honourable and virtuous; and indeed, these things need not astonish us, when by a little reflection we may convince ourselves, that their very calling in life; the very basis of their *honourable profession* can only tend to injure, oppress, mislead, deceive and create disturbance and discord in society. If a few honest men were to settle the affairs of life, and surely they are most capable of so doing; Mr. Attorney would not get the fees of a Bill of Middlesex (signed by Messrs. Doe and Roe) that of a *declaration,—a demand of plea,—judgment by default,—execution,—notice of trial,—issue joined,—a verdict,—a Habeas Corpus,—a bail bond,—a writ of error,—a bill in equity*:—and, what is more than all, *his client's peace of mind, his property, and his silly person*: I say silly, because I never knew a man who arrested and oppressed another, but who himself in the end got into equal or superior trouble; and blessed be Heaven, for her thus impartial division of justice and equity!

But to return to the point.—Mr. —, who I am since informed, is a Gentleman of family and fortune,



fortune, and who I can assure my readers, is quite the gentleman in manners, language and conduct, since his late restoration, and also before as is well affirmed, had penetrated the cavity of the abdomen in the umbilical region, nine times, some branches of the ipegastric artery being divided an immense hæmorrhage about three pints a minute issued, which naturally was followed by fainting, syncope, &c. before the cloaths could be taken off.—The whole house were alarmed, I was sent for, and Mr. G——, immediately attended being then in the Lodge.—Proper forms, &c. were provided, but the surgeon seemed to be very sorry and at a great loss, that his complete case of instruments had that morning been left in another coat pocket, which he inadvertently had mislaid :—He said that he wanted needles, &c. but he thought the probe he had would answer the same purpose, *which indeed it did!* Mr. G—— sent to different places, but not being able to procure needles, &c. I sent my own servant to a surgeon of my acquaintance, who brought the useless instruments, and gave them to Mr. G——, who with a forceps took up the fat, cut a considerable part of it away, and asserted that no injury or pain could accrue to the patient by his so doing. Mr. G—— also divided the cellular membrane, and opened and enlarged the wound very considerably, and even cut through several parts of the omentum, and left a probe of six inches in his bowels.

This Gentleman was to appearance quite dead, and I had reasons from the cruel and inhuman treatment



he had received from the hands of Mr. G——, to entertain very little hopes of his recovery ; however, after having remonstrated in the most serious manner with Mr. G——, and pointed out the practice, as laid down by the first seminaries in Europe, I am sorry to say, that the most illiberal and abusive language proceeded from him, accusing me of ignorance, impudence, and a train of other vices.

When the persons present heard him, they turned him out of the place, and begged that I would endeavour to restore the unfortunate Gentleman, which by the blessing of God I did, after a laborious work of three hours and upwards.

The probe which Mr. G—— left in the wound, baffled me more than any other obstacle, and were I to give my opinion respecting his knowledge of Surgery, I should say, *nihil scit*.—Never did I see such practice, nor do I think that from the days of HIPPOCRATES down to the present time, Mr. G——, or his friends, can produce me a single instance on record, where a six-inch probe with little or no thread at the eye of it, was introduced into a person's bowels, even beyond the omentum, and there ordered to remain till life was gone.—I believe Mr. G—— cannot deny what he said to the persons present :—“ *When the fellow is dead, take out the probe, wash it, and keep it for me.*”

When such an inhuman expression drops from the lips of a Gentleman of the FACULTY, to whose  
care,



care, life itself is entrusted, what conclusion can be drawn therefrom? A man who instead of comforting and administering relief to his fellow creatures, and whose profession is founded on the purest principles of humanity and charity, towards the diseased part of mankind, says, "*Die and be damned.*"—Is this the language of the Gentleman, the Christian or the Scholar, *three* requisites in a medical Man?—But alas! such was the language of Mr. G——, to several whom I have frequently known, to have pined in want, misery, and under languid maladies!

Perhaps it may be deemed indelicate in me, to refer Mr. G—— to page 28 of this work; but where the good and happiness of my fellow creatures, are so highly interested, I should think myself culpable in the eye of justice, were I not to reprobate the conduct of a man, who had the folly to use such expressions, and afterwards the effrontery to publish in a NEWS-PAPER, intitled '*The London Recorder,*' of JULY 24th, 1791, that in the affair above alluded to, "I intruded on him in his practice," and that I had been severely reprimanded by the Sheriffs, &c."—"Tis true, I interfered on the occasion, and would again, whenever such conduct on the part of Mr. G——, or any other medical practitioner, should require it; and as to the Sheriffs, I should imagine they would sooner reprimand Mr. G—— for negligence and inattention in his profession, than reprobate my conduct, for using my best endeavours to



save the life of an individual. The Magistrates ought to be respected, but I suppose they are generally as ignorant of the human system, as Mr. G—— himself. A man may be a good Judge or Magistrate and may clothe himself in such a manner as the lower class of the people, from his appearance, shall be hushed into *silence and fear*; and yet, he may not know whether his own heart be under his lungs, or above it.—The generality of men can decide upon right and wrong, but few are capable of distinguishing the critical difference between the disorders incident to the human body.—This knowledge is given to few, very few, even of those who have studied the science for years.

Mr. G—— will, I hope, in future, be more humane, to those poor mortals he attends, and lay down his pen, particularly when nobody meddles with him; and if he can deny the following facts which I have laid before the Court of Aldermen, let him do it for his own justification: for indeed, I think that I deserved his thanks, and that of the Sheriffs also, for the care and attention I have paid these ten months past, to the afflicted poor prisoners, from whom I never had fee or reward, and it will ever give me pleasure, to administer relief to the human race, altho' I have not been well treated by some of them.—No person who asks my advice shall ever be refused it, whether he is able to pay for it or not.

1. William Wicks, a prisoner, about three months ago, was attacked with a sore throat and fever, of which



which he informed Mr. G——, who looked at his tongue, and said, “*It is violently inflamed indeed, I will send you a dose of salts.*” Mr. G—— never visited Mr. Wicks, afterwards, nor did he send salts or any other medicines to him, who was obliged to send out for medicines and advice.

Signed.

William Wicks.

2. William Kitchen, a prisoner, about seven months ago, accidentally cut his hand with glass, so that several of the arteries and ligatures were laid open and divided. Mr. G—— dressed it next day, and requested that the said dressing might not be taken off, till he Mr. G—— should come again, which he did not for fifteen days, consequently Mr. Kitchen was obliged to have proper advice of another Gentleman of the Faculty.

Signed.

William Kitchen.

3. William Stacy, a prisoner, was eleven months confined to his bed, under a violent rheumatic complaint: He begged the advice of Mr. G——, who asked him who formerly attended him, and *how old he was*, to which he was answered *seventy years.*—“Then I can do nothing for you, neither will I send you any thing, for I keep no *shop.*”

Signed.

William Stacy.

4. William Porter, a prisoner, was attacked with the jail distemper and violent fever, he sent for Mr. G—— on a Sunday, but he abused the woman in the



the ward of the prison, and said that he would not administer any medicine till Monday, when he sent *Tinct. Opii.* a very improper medicine in such malady.

5. S. Hufham, a prisoner, had the itch, Mr. G—— sent him one dose of sulphur, and never afterwards attended him, in consequence of which, many were infected and put to trouble and expence.

Signed.

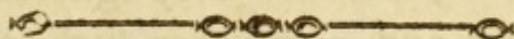
John Powell.

6. Mr. G—— damns the poor persons, and will not send them any thing; and every person in confinement finds his conduct so inhuman, that they despise him, and threaten to ill-treat him if he enters the place again, and still Mr. G—— had the wisdom of inserting a paragraph in the newf-papers, that I wanted to puff myself on the public, and that I interrupted him in his practice: but as a Gentleman, let me simply ask him, if he did not give the Gentleman over as dead, and publicly declare that all the FACULTY in EUROPE could not restore him, and that I was only torturing him? Did he not laugh at me for ordering the apothecary to give the Gentleman (who by the loss of blood, &c. was cold as death) an *ÆNEMA*, which was in my opinion the best thing made use of in the operation of restoring him.—Wounds of any kind, but more particularly these penetrating through the abdomen, should be covered from the external air, but Mr. G—— did not even use this necessary precaution,



caution, but when he returned about six o'clock in the evening, and after I had closed the wounds, and applied such things as I thought requisite; he Mr. G—— would have probed them again, If I had permitted him so to do; and for the attempt I am informed Mr. G—— was very near receiving manual exercise, at the hands of the Gentleman whom he pronounced dead; and I believe this would have been a fact, had not Mr. Pitt (the keeper) interfered.

With regard to Mr. Benyon, the surgeon and apothecary, who supplied Mr. —— with medicines, he behaved as a Gentleman, and we both agreed in ordering the patient simple febrifuges, astringents, antiseptics, and anodynes, with proper digestives; —'tis true, I was displeased with Mr. B—— the first time, because he seemed to be an acquaintance of Mr. G——, whom I would seriously advise to study Anatomy, Humanity and Perseverance.



Doubtless it will be said, that I have dwelt too long on the diseases, &c. in the first SECTION of this work, but as the nature of such a dignified and interesting subject, requires all the labor, pains, and definition possible, I hope my readers will excuse me for having discussed so fully.

I have ordered numberless medicines for the disorders I have explained, but it is my opinion, that  
every



every thing requisite for the preservation and restoration of health is naturally produced, in the kingdom where the sick are found ; but alas ! we of the present age, study the religion, the phyfic, the laws and politics of other kingdoms, while we neglect those of our own. There are many amongst us, that would sooner employ a French peruquier or valet, than an English one, although the latter might be starving in his native country ; now most assuredly this conduct is very impolitic. A number of people would rather have the advice of a *Quack-Doctor*, who advertises nostrums, and adds, “ *no cure no pay*” than that of a regular bred physician or surgeon, who must be stupid indeed, if either of them do not know more, than *illiterate empirics*, who through total ignorance of the principles of medical knowledge, venture upon medicines, the powers and virtues of which, they can know nothing.

It is reported that QUACKS have performed wonderful cures, which I believe they have, and the reason is evident, because they ignorantly venture upon medicines and administer such doses, that a regular bred man would be afraid to venture upon. In so doing they sometimes chance to cure one, out of every fifty, forty-nine of whom they kill.

The FACULTY of London should not suffer themselves, and their useful and honourable profession, to be imposed upon, by such swarms of impostors, as daily flock to the metropolis. It is very easy for them to punish every empiric or ignorant pretender

to



to medical knowledge; for I am sorry to say, that there are many, who have even taken their degrees, that are very ignorant of the science of Medicine, which is well calculated to relieve the calamities and disorders of mankind.—The soldier who draws the sword on the enemies of his country, is obliged to learn his exercise, or purchase his commission, in order to destroy the human species; then surely, he ought to be well taught and much better provided for, who has the care of life and health in his hands. Where is there a profession so useful, and dignified in its nature, or which demands more care and attention than Physic, which restores and preserves health?—The difficulty as I said before, of executing a work of this kind, is indeed great, but not insuperable. Redundancy in composition have had various causes. Whoever has slightly turned over some of the various medical works, which have from time to time made their appearance in every considerable part of EUROPE, and which have been generally received by the public, as a set of rules to which it has been expected, that every practitioner should pay the most exact obedience, will easily perceive what trouble and pains I have had, in arranging my materials. Few helps can I find in the innumerable volumes that have been written on Physic, and its various parts; and what is still more extraordinary, the authors who have followed the clearest and most systematic methods, have generally used the worst materials in the composing of their  
pro-



productions, and even introduced things beneath the dignity of the FACULTY of PHYSIC.



The causes of disorders are various ; COLD, HEAT, AIR, DIET, DRINK, VENERY, DAMP-BEDS, TOO MUCH or TOO LITTLE EXERCISE, IMPROPER TREATMENT IN FORMER DISEASES, MEDICINES PREPARED IN BRASS OR COPPER MORTARS, EXCESS, PASSIONS OF THE MIND, JOY, LOVE, HATRED, DESPAIR, DISAPPOINTMENT, GRIEF, ANGER, FEAR, DREAD, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, HUNGER, THIRST, WANT OF APPETITE, ACCIDENTS, ULCERS, POISONS, TOO MUCH MEDICINE, THE CANINE APPETITE ; *an approach to putrid* BODIES, CONFINEMENT, FILTHINESS, POVERTY, *The* ITCH, HEMLOCK, *The poisonous* HERBS, TREES, PLANTS, MINERALS, &c.—INDELICATE EXPRESSIONS, SELF-POLLUTION, EXCESSIVE COITION, HARD-LABOUR, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, MINES, OBSTRUCTIONS, *frequent* BLEEDING, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DIFFERENT MIXTURES OF FOOD, DRINK, RETENTION, &c. The EFFLUVIA OF POTTED FLOWERS, WORK-HOUSES, ILL-APPLIED CHARITIES, with a number of other causes, which would be too tedious to mention in this SECTION, which has already swelled beyond my first intention.

It may appear odd, that *ill-founded charities* should produce diseases ; but whoever seriously considers and reflects on the nature of things and their consequences, will soon be convinced, that *ill-founded charities*



*charities* are productive of many evils.—Let us only draw a few reflections from the invention of machines contrived to facilitate the labour of the ARTIFICER ; Monies contributed to the relief of insolvent debtors, with a train of other SUPPOSED CHARITIES, which doubtless were commenced, and supported with good intention.

1. With regard to the invention of machines, to prevent, or act as *attornies* for labouring persons, it is to be observed, that whatever scheme is put in practice, to prevent the HUMAN MACHINE from necessary exercise, is sure to be productive of maladies and disorders, not easy to be eradicated or done away :—'Tis true, the human body may be brought to any kind of temperament ; it may be rendered almost invulnerable to cold, heat or poison ; but whatever introduces idleness or inactivity, produces distempers ; because the body should always be in motion, except during the hours allotted for rest.

2. As to ill-founded charities, it is well known that they introduce disorders, cunning and theft ; for instance, there is a SOCIETY *established for the discharge and relief of Persons imprisoned for small debts, throughout England.*—That the intention of this charity is good there is no doubt ; but the effects produced by it are bad and impolitic.—It encourages the lower class of people to arrest others in order to get five or six guineas for a debt of twenty or thirty ; this is a known fact. The attorney gets one half for his costs, and the creditor perhaps, touches the  
other



other half for his debt, after he has reduced a man and his family to misery and distress, with the character of having been in goal; and perhaps his daughters come upon the town, are infected, or pine with misery and want, the messengers of sickness and immorality. Would not such charities prove more beneficial to the community were the monies arising from them appropriated towards the punishment and correction of those *men-eaters*, the PETTY-FOGGING ATTORNIES, who are the visible cause of misery, poverty, distress, and consequently of many disorders, in this kingdom: and were I to hazard my opinion, I should not hesitate to add, that they will be the entire destruction of the whole nation, if not soon extirpated from amongst us. If no person would give the creatures any thing, they would in time be compelled to desist from their roguery; but while the public, or individual charities support them in issuing out stamps, slips of paper and parchment, and other instruments of perjury, corruption and oppression, they are nourishing the very evils which torment themselves.

Probably some will say, “And what is all this to do with PHYSIC?” In answer to which, I advance as a truth, of which I am well convinced, that order and morality, with every other virtue amongst mankind, cannot be more connected with any science existing, than it is with that of MEDICINE, the very intention of which, is to correct disorder, and consequently lay a foundation for morality, health and contentment.

It



It is an old saying, and a very just one, "*That we ought to submit to the will of Providence;*" but I am afraid, we too often impute our afflictions to the will of HEAVEN, when they are the result of our own acts and deeds of imprudence. Surely, our HEAVENLY FATHER from whom no evil can proceed, never visited the sons of EARTH with sickness of any kind, or a catalogue of maladies and vices their companions.—As I observed before, what we do, we do for ourselves, and must be accountable for it, good or evil !

Every scheme and invention possible to be thought of, should be contrived and explained, for the preservation and restoration of health. Medicines are sometimes useless, when invention performs a cure ; and I am persuaded, that thousands of useful remedies may be found out, which though apparently simple, will nevertheless save the lives of millions ! I hope in the course of this work, that I shall be enabled to explain a few of them, or at least hint at such methods, as will prove useful by further investigation and improvement.—

The reasons why I have so frequently referred from one SECTION to another, and not mentioned the doses of medicines. Are, first ; I do not think it proper, that the student should have every article explained in each page ; he should study, reflect, and turn from one page to another, till he has perfected himself in the whole ; and with regard to the doses of medicines, I have assigned my reasons at page 30.



I shall now explain the Apothecary's Table of Weights, the Use of Medicines, &c. and conclude this SECTION with a few reflections and remarks on FEVERS

The Apothecaries employ the pound of the Goldsmiths; which, however, is not so divided, but in the following manner:

The Pound	}	<i>contains</i>	{	12 Ounces.
Ounce				8 Drachms.
Drachm				3 Scruples.
Scruple				20 Grains.

The Pint, which is called the Wine Pint, is thus divided:

1 Pint	}	<i>contains</i>	{	16 Ounces.
1 Ounce				8 Drachms.

One Gallon contains eight Pints.

A pound weight of scarcely any liquor fills the measure which we call a pint.

The Avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760; that is, less by 1240 grains.—The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, the Avoirdupois only  $437\frac{1}{2}$  grains; that is, less by  $42\frac{1}{2}$  grains; so that 10 ounces Troy are almost equal to 11 Avoirdupois; and it is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not entirely banished from the shops of Apothecaries.

The Thermometer employed by the Faculty in this kingdom, is that of FAHRENHEIT; and we find that



that water boils at 212 degrees, some say at 210.—A gentle heat according to the College of Physicians of London, is from 90 to 100 degrees; and they term liquid CALOR FERVENS or boiling heat, from 200 to 212 degrees, and they make use of *specific gravity* when they treat of substances which they suppose to be of 55 degrees of heat, as may be seen in the last edition of their Latin PHARMACOPEIA, published by the authority of the KING, and the PHYSICIANS assembled.—There is a translation of this work by Dr. Healde, F.R.S.

An Alphabetical List of all the MEDICINES used by the FACULTY, as directed by the University of *Edinburgh*, and the Royal College of PHYSICIANS of *London*, with the MALADIES they are said to cure.

Those in Capitals are the principal Medicines that can be depended on;—those in *Italics* are less worthy to be relied on, and perhaps many of them are useless, although the FACULTY have admitted them into the shops.

*Medicines.*

1. ACETATED CERUSSE, is made of ceruse and distilled vinegar. One pound of ceruse to one gallon and a half of vinegar.

*Disorders.*

Is employed externally in inflammations, for cleansing and healing ulcers, &c.



*Medicines.*

2. *Acetated Kali*, is kali and vinegar boiled over a slow fire.

3. *Acetated Quicksilver*, is made of purified quicksilver, nitrous acid, water of kali, and acetous acid.

4. ACETATED FIXED VEGETABLE ALKALI, OR *Regenerated Tartar*, is made of salt of tartar, distilled vinegar, and according to some chymists, other ingredients are added.

\* \* This medicine is justly retained in that excellent production, the EDINBURGH DISPENSATORY, which to the honour of that able Physician Dr. Duncan, and the Professors, will long be esteemed.

A bare mixture of alkaline, salt and vinegar, without exsiccation, is perhaps little inferior to the more elaborate salt.

5. *Acetous Acid*, is made of verdigris, and saturated by a water-bath with sea-salt; then it is distilled in a sand-bath, and after that the liquor is distilled again.

*Disorders.*

This is said to be useful in dropfies, but I doubt it.

This is one of the saline preparations of mercury, of the mildest nature, and possesses virtues.

Is a cathartic, diuretic, and possesses considerable virtues, and indeed few of the deobstruents come up to it.—The Gentlemen of *Edinburgh* deserve praise and thanks for this medicine.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water, as 1,050 to 1,000. The regular practitioner will seldom order it internally.



Acids will be treated of more fully, in the chapter on chymistry, as the salts of this order are too numerous to be mentioned in this SECTION, let it be remembered, that the *vitriolic acid*, is extracted from *Vitriol*; the *nitrous* from *Nitre*; the *marine muriatic* from *Sea-Salt*;—The different acids proceed from different minerals, fossils, vegetables, &c. most of them have a remarkable attraction for water; and they imbibe the humidity of the air with rapidity, as also the generation of heat: and still, what is on first view singular, when acids are mixed with ice in a certain manner, they generate a prodigious degree of cold; they change (I mean mineral acids in particular) the purple and blue colours of vegetables to a red: they also resist fermentation and impress a peculiar sensation, &c.—They have such corrosive qualities, as not to be safely touched, unless largely diluted with water, or united with such substances as obtund or suppress the acidity.

When acids are hastily mixed with vinous spirits, they raise a most violent *ebullition* and heat, accompanied with a copious discharge of noxious and disagreeable fumes; however, a part of the acid unites intimately with the vinous spirit, into a new compound void of acidity, which is properly termed *Dulcified Spirit*.—Vid. CHAPTER ON CHYMISTRY, where ærial, aqua regia, borax, muriatic, nitrous, vinous, distilled tartar, &c. acids are explained.

Dr. Healde says, “that a noxious vapour arises on mixing the *nitrous acid* with water, which the



operator should avoid." Dr. H—— might have added, that such is the case with most acids, particularly those of the mineral kingdom.

*Medicine.*

6. ACID ELIXIR OF VITR OL, is made of the rectified spirits of wine, cinnamon, vitriolic acid, and ginger.

*Disorder.*

6. Good in decayed and relaxed constitutions, joined with bark it strengthens the inside.

EDINBURGH.

7. *Acid of Julep*, is made of weak vitriolic acid, simple syrup and fountain water.

7. It may be employed advantageously in various affections of the viscera.

8. *Aconite, Inspissated juice of*, is made by bruising the fresh leaves of *Aconitum* or *Wolfsbane*, in an hempen bag by a press; and so are prepared the inspissated juices of the *Belladonna* or deadly *Nightshade*, the *Hyosciamus* or *Henbane*.

EDINR.

✂ It is very surprising that the LONDON COLLEGE have given no place to these articles which are useful. The *Hyosciamus* is good when opium is indicated, but disagrees with the patient:—The *Aconite* and *Belladonna* will in general answer better purposes, to be exhibited under the form of powders made from the dried leaves.

9. *Æther*



9. *ÆTHER*, the best preparation of it ever invented in this country, is that of a Mr. TICKLE of BATH, and although some Gentlemen of the FACULTY term it a *Quack Medicine*, it has to my knowledge done much good, and consequently it matters not who invented it, a regular bred PHYSICIAN, or self-taught Apothecary. — There is a JULEP of *ÆTHER* directed by the GENEVA COLLEGE, made of pure *Vitriolic Æther*, *Fountain Water*, and *refined Sugar*.

10. *Æthiops Mineral*, EDIN<sup>R</sup>. *Quicksilver with Sulphur*, LONDON. The sulphur destroys the power and virtues of the mercury and renders this medicine of very little use in my opinion ; however, it has been prescribed as a vermifuge and alterative.

11. *Agaric* outwardly applied, stops hæmorrhages ; strewed on venereal warts, it sometimes drives them away. *The Male Agaric* grows on oaks, and is made use of only in dyeing ; the female grows on larches, and is used in surgery.

12. *Agrimony*, a plant which grows in hedges and the borders of the fields. It is supposed to be detergent aperient, detergent, and to strengthen the tone of the *viscera* ; hence it has been recommended in scorbutic disorders, in debility and laxity of the intestines. Digested in whey it affords an excellent diet drink, but it seldom or ever enters the shops, or is recommended by the Faculty in England.

13. *Alder*, has a bitter, styptic, disagreeable taste. The bark of the tree is ordered by some in inter-



mittent fevers ; and a decoction of it in gargarisms, for inflammations of the tonsils.

14. *Alexiterial Water*, is made of *Elder Flowers*, *angelica* and *Spring Water* : it is elegant with regard to taste and smell, and is used occasionally for vehicles of alexipharmic medicines, but I do not believe it possesses much or any virtues.

15. *Alkali, fixed fossil purified*, is made of ashes of Spanish kali, called soda or barilla bruised and boiled in water, till all the salt is dissolved :—It is by some reckoned useful in affections of the scrophulous kind, and in some other cases.

Before I proceed farther respecting the nature and virtues of medicines, let me draw a few reflections on the use and abuse of nostrums, commonly known by the name of *Quack Medicines*.—Doubtless, there are a few specific remedies, which have been the result of incidental discovery ; but there are still a greater number the offspring of scientific invention :—And it should in my opinion, matter but little to the regular practitioner in what form, or by what appellation any remedy is known, if it does good. What injury can the liberal minded man sustain, in ordering Dr. James's POWDERS, which are justly ranked amongst the best of the antimonial preparations ? It can never lessen my dignity, or diminish my knowledge, that a person lived prior to me and invented an useful article to the community. Dr. James was a gentleman of learning and ability in his useful profession. He certainly understood



derstood the science of Chymistry, and by his scientific and fertile invention he discovered, and has handed down to posterity a remedy, which for its real utility will perpetuate his name !

I acknowledge that Dr. James's Powders, and indeed most other medicines are dangerous in the hands of ignorant and inexperienced people, who are unacquainted with the nature of disorders, or the proper time of administering remedies ; but surely, there are *nostrums* or *quack medicines*, which if properly applied by persons learned in physic, will prove very valuable, by relieving the afflicted, and restoring many of the human race to health and vigour ; therefore, I presume to affirm, that the GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY, who reject such remedies, especially when they cannot fall upon a better, act under the impulse of illiberality and self-conceit.

I confess there are many *quack medicines*, which ruin the health and lives of thousands. Stale drugs, or such as are compounded by persons unacquainted with chymistry, and such things as counteract one another, prove dangerous compositions, and it is in such cases, the absolute duty of the FACULTY to punish the inventors, and to order the medicine to be destroyed. I am also of opinion, that no *nostrum* should be ushered into the world, before the ingredients and methods of preparation are laid before several physicians, who should be appointed by the College, on such occasions, minutely to examine the good or bad consequences which might arise therefrom.

There



There is another custom which prevails in this country, and no where else in Europe, to the honor thereof. It is that *impertinent* and *impudent assumption* of giving medical and surgical advice, which *Apothecaries* and Drug-venders take upon themselves, contrary to all laws, order, reason and common sense.—There is no doubt, but diseases are introduced, the constitutions of thousands impaired and ruined by this practice.—Men who sell *jalap*, *ipeca-cuanha*, *powder of post*, *ginger*, &c. and run through the town with *bladders* and *gallipots*, are supposed by the inhabitants of the BRITISH EMPIRE, to be perfectly qualified to prescribe and administer medicines to them ! Is it because a *shop-man* can read a few prescriptions and make up a pill or draught, that he is a proper person to give advice in disorders of which he neither knows the seat, cause, nature or treatment ?—O ! *Tallow-Chandlers*, *Cheese-Mongers*, *Oil-Men*, *Attorneys-Clerks* and *Butchers*, why not write APOTHECARY and MAN-MIDWIFE over your doors, and give your advice in medical philosophy also ! Surely you can put a number of Doctors' *recipes* into a bag, and shake them, calling for God's blessing to send the most proper one into your hand, to cure the disease you wish to remove !!!—You know how to anatomize a *candle*, a *cheese*, a *bottle of oil*, a *bail-bond*, and a *lamb* or a *pig*, and so far are you acquainted, and much better versed in the science of ANATOMY, than any of those gentlemen, whom Mr. POPE says, has the impudence “to prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.”

It



It is below the *dignity* and *utility* of the learned and useful profession of **PHYSIC**, to allow or permit such *empirics* to dabble in the *science* of **MEDICINE**. Is it not the most absurd idea that ever entered the minds of men, to suppose that because a man vends *jalap*, *salts*, *scammony*, and quick-silver, and other medicines, that he should be acquainted with the nature, effects, properties and use of such ingredients?—Grocers in the country sell James's Powders, Ward's Drops, Pills, &c. and what do they know of the use or composition of such medicines?

He who swindles a man out of his property is a downright thief;—Whoever endeavours from the Pulpit to persuade a person to change the principles or tenets of his religion is a *self-interested hypocrite*;—But, *HE*, who through ignorance, inattention, or *mal-practice*, deprives a man of his life or existence in this world, is a complete **MURDERER**, worse than the *licensed one* by several degrees, who has the *King's commission* to plunge his sword into the breast of his fellow creature, who most probably, never had any cause of dispute with him!—These gentlemen are stiled **HOLY**, **REVEREND**, **BRAVE**, *inspired* by the **GHOST** of **WESLEY** and **HUNTINGDON**; they are **CHARITABLE**, and feel for one another; or at least, *are born for one another*! They glory in the livery of **KINGS** with their **KNIVES** by their sides; and while they profess to believe that **RELIGION** which is well calculated to perform the most refined acts of **CHARITY**, *feeling* and *humanity*; they pretend to be christians and gentlemen, and even pride themselves in



in the destruction of the HUMAN RACE, whom the ALMIGHTY hath declared, that he made after his own image, in his own likeness and for his glory.—Whatever men may advance, or punishment inflict upon me, I shall always freely give my sentiments where the happiness of my fellow-creatures is concerned.

There is nevertheless, a delicacy in speaking even upon the subject of TRUTH; this is a shame and pity, but as men have of late committed errors they are conscious of, they feel themselves much hurt when their conduct is probed with those instruments, which by searching their foul wounds to the bottom, lay a foundation for a cure.

Every man of sense and liberality must confess that it is very hard on those whose education large sums have been expended, and who, with the learning of the *scholar* and *philosopher*, in the MEDICAL PROFESSION they find the avenues to the physical science dishonourably occupied, by men of no learning, honour or principle!—This is highly discouraging to liberal classic minds.

If ambition plumes its wing from the low nest of ignorance and conceit, let reason teach it, that proper attention ought always to be paid to professional eminence and regularity in society.

Various are the *causes*, or rather the EVILS, by which the human species are destroyed, consequently every method that can possibly be invented to prevent



vent their destruction, is not only laudable but consistent with RELIGION, and the purest principles of MORALITY. Nothing should be dearer in our worldly affairs, or more assiduously studied than those means, by which PROVIDENCE is pleased to assist us, in the preservation of our health, and that of our offspring.

Mr. PITT and His MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, by the consent of the KING, neither of whom, as I have been informed, understands PHYSIC or SURGERY, grant PATENTS by wholesale, to persons very inadequate to administer medicines.—I once knew a man who could neither read nor write, but who by a few guineas had procured governmental authority to vend nostrums of his own invention!—Now may not we ask the world a few simple questions, which I am sure the most illiterate are capable of answering?

May not a medicine, which performs a cure in one person, disagree with another, still labouring under a similar complaint?

Is it not natural for a man, who lives by *drug-vending*, to sell as many of them as he can, and the bad as well as the good?—But does not this prove fatal to the lives of many of those afflicted mortals who are directed to swallow them?

What right has any man or body of men to grant *patents* or *licences*, or to suffer apothecaries to practice physic, when there are universities appointed by national authority, to confer MEDICAL HONOURS on those who are qualified and approved of by them?



Is it because a person has been appointed by the KING to wear his livery, and serve the Public in a domestic capacity, that he shall have power to authorize any illiterate or self-taught impostor, to play with the lives and health of the British subjects?—A man may understand politics, state affairs; he may be a good orator, qualified to sit in justice, or like an auctioneer, or barrister, puff off the worst of articles to the greatest advantage, and yet be totally ignorant of Physic.—Nay, it is a query, which I believe would puzzle the magistracy, the bench of bishops and judges, to tell whether the heart or the lungs, the liver or the spleen sits in the uppermost seat in the synagogue in the human body.—A man may tell a good story from the pulpit, or an elevated bench; he may appear on *Sundays*, or during *Term-time*, in those robes and wigs which generally prove the terror of fools and culprits; and yet when disease attacks him or those around him, and reduces him to the bed of sickness, he will find himself equally pressed upon by it, with the poorest subject of the realm:—*Man who is born of a woman, is of few days and full of trouble; he is born to it as the sparks fly upwards.* In the days of Isaiah, this was the case in speaking of mankind, he says, *thou afflicted and tossed with tempest* (or as the Hebrew word may be rendered, with disorder) *and not comforted.* The tribulations and sorrows which we have to look for in this WORLD, are already too numerous to want any assistance from the rule of multiplication.

Helps must be used in destroying and preventing maladies. OUR BLESSED LORD has convinced us of  
this



this fact, by spitting on the ground, and reducing the earth into a species of clay or ointment, to restore the eyes of the blind *Israelite*.

A singular idea this moment occurs to me.—I believe that Christ wrought no *miracle* without a visible cause, and that the earth he spat upon was a species of Fuller's earth, which is known to this day to be a specific remedy for several disorders of the eye.—'Tis true, "*he spoke and it was done, he commanded and it stood fast.*" His doings were as quick as his words, because he was God; but man must use proper means, and wait the event.

We may destroy many diseases by laying aside pride, idle habits, vanity, improper diet, bad company, enthusiastic ideas, the love of riches, litigation, contention, as also malice, revenge, hatred, and indeed all the vices incident to man, they being repugnant to the determination of Providence, which has made the whole duty of the human race, to consist in the social capacity of serving his fellow-creatures.

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS should in my opinion keep their own medicines, or at least if they think this office below the dignity of their profession, they should appoint proper persons in their own houses faithfully to compound or prepare every medicine they find necessary to order. Many lives are lost through the ignorance, inattention and neglect of *Apothecaries*, and the PHYSICIAN is frequently blamed for the Drug-vender's avaricious disposition in vending decayed drugs.

I cannot



I cannot pass over making mention of a circumstance which occurred to myself, about four years ago, and while I was writing a part of this work :—I was called in by a Major Blommartt of Lambeth, to give advice to his son, who was dangerously ill of a *dysentery*, with a complication of other disorders. He had been given over by several GENTLEMEN of the FACULTY and a Dr. S——n in particular, who then attended him.

I ordered the Apothecary to administer such remedies as I thought were most proper, which he accordingly did with the desired success, and when I pronounced him out of danger, I ordered him to take ten or twelve drops of the *Acid Elixir of Vitriol*, twice a day, in some proper vehicle, for sometime, but before I left the Major's house, his servant had carried the prescription to a well-known *Apothecary* and *Man-Midwife*, as he styles himself, and this attentive gentleman sent the *Oil of Vitriol*, with a free English translation of my latin prescription (Cap. gut. x vel xij. bis in die.) “*Take thirty drops of this twice a day!*”

Ignorance in the medical practitioner, must ever be construed *empiricism*. It is not attending a COLLEGE four or five years, or walking an HOSPITAL, that will make an able PHYSICIAN or SURGEON : Neither will a perfect acquaintance of the LATIN and GREEK Classics suffice. In order to acquire a necessary knowledge of PHYSIC, we must study the nature and seat of every malady, the passions of the mind, the



the wonderful construction of the human machine ; the power, properties, and chymical combination of medicines, with a thousand other circumstances, which are only known to the ingenious and learned medical Philosopher.

Many a person has a *diploma*, or other credentials to practise PHYSIC or SURGERY ; but it is not a piece of *Parchment* with some wax stuck to the end of it, that can either make us learned, virtuous or noble, although there are many foolish and weak enough to believe it. A man may imagine himself an able PHYSICIAN or SURGEON, and may by learning easily obtain his honours, from his PROFESSORS or JUDGES, appointed to examine him ; but he will frequently find himself mistaken and at a loss, when he enters *the bed-room* of his patients.

When I attended the different Universities in Europe, I knew several Gentlemen who could not even translate their own *Thesis* into common Latin, or when translated by some *needy friend*, many of them could not construe the same again into proper English. — Many there are who place *D.D. M.D. F.R.S.* after their names, and yet are *Double Dunces*, and remarkably *stupid Fellows*. —

There are too many, who through a view of gain, pride and self-conceit, bring up their children to the learned professions, when frequently they might prove useful mechanics, although never fit to shine in the sciences.



What an absurd and ridiculous thing it is, for a man (who has not an ample fortune to bestow upon his Son) to have him educated and dignified a CLERGYMAN, a PHYSICIAN, or a COUNSELLOR. Let his talents be ever so bright, and his abilities ever so great, he will find that without money the calling of a shoemaker, barber, or tailor, would be much more useful to him : by the one he might keep want out at the door, while by the other he frequently brings misery and distress into the house.

It is not merit, but pomp, impudence and appearance, by which the world in general are carried away. Few of them are capable of drawing a proper line of distinction, between sound judgment and frothy argument. Many a thick headed illiterate fool sits under a consequential *perruque*, while many an ingenious bright man has scarce a coat to his back.—It is a true but lamentable fact that one half of mankind impose on the other, by a kind of badge or livery.

There is another evil which too many of us are guilty of, and that is making Parsons, Doctors, Soldiers, Lawyers, of natural dunces, who are barely qualified to sit ten years in the HOUSE of COMMONS or LORDS without uttering a sentence of common sense.

We ought to beware of that rock, on which thousands from race to race continue to split. The love of pleasure, natural to man in every period of his life, glows with ardour, but it is more excessive in youth. Within bounds pleasure is lawful, but beyond them it becomes criminal, because it is ruinous. It is the duty of man to consider himself not  
only



only as a sensitive, but as a rational being ; not only as a rational, but social, and not only as social, but immortal being. Whatever violates our nature or injures our constitution, undermines the vital system, and lays a foundation for immorality.

Happy is the man whose mind is ennobled with virtue, and whose body is blessed with health. He is a stranger to immorality, irregularity, indolence, and all the vices.

The story of HAMAN shews us, what human nature has too generally appeared to be, in every age; In him we see the picture of that misery, which arises from evil passions ; of that unhappiness, which is incident to the highest prosperity, and of that discontent which is common to every state. The history of mankind, as the learned and eloquent Dr. Blair justly defines it, has ever been a continued tragedy ; the world a great theatre, exhibiting the same repeated scene, of the follies of men shooting forth into guilt, and of their passions fomenting, by a quick process into misery.

Joy promotes a free circulation of the blood and other juices, renders a person generous and brave, and of a forgiving disposition, whereas grief impedes the circulation, and brings on a train of evils and maladies ; for the body first taught the mind the rudiments of reflection, and not the mind the body, as is generally believed.—*Vid.* CHAP. V. on PHYSIOGNOMY.



I would not be understood that matter acts without spirit, but shall endeavour to prove in the Vth Chapter of this work, what I believe has never yet been fairly demonstrated.

Doubtless I will be blamed for introducing a system of morality into a medical work ; but in answer to this I affirm that no science is more closely connected with MORALITY than MEDICINE ; and it is also to be observed, that a production entirely confined to any one science, renders the style stiff, insipid, and uninteresting. I look upon this to be one reason why PHYSIC has been so little studied by the generality of mankind, therefore wherever I think it will amuse and relieve the mind, I introduce something not quite foreign to the subject, although it may appear so to some.

No life can be pleasing to God but that which is useful to mankind. Cultivating the earth and finding out those plants, which the sun has impregnated with the spirit of health, is not only pleasant but innocent and useful to the human species.

We are dependent creatures, subject to every species of malady, never out of danger while life exists, we are every moment ready to be preyed upon, by the venomous stings of various disorders which are continually hovering over us, and when we think ourselves on the summit of happiness, the next moment we are thrown into the valley of sorrow.—When we are happy we are incapable of perceiving it ; and  
when



when miserable we are of all creatures the most miserable; but how soon do we forget what we were! —What vain hopes do we entertain of what we shall be, and what imaginary folly close our recipient and weak imagination.

Such is not only the case with us, but even with literature itself.

Many of the works of the illustrious Grecian and Roman authors, the two great theatres of glory, have been lost: Nay, a very small number of them have come to our hands, owing to the barbarous police of fierce illiterate Pagans, who subverted the ROMAN EMPIRE, in the fifth Century, and in which diabolical practice, they were soon followed and joined by the SARACENS, or followers of MAHOMET.—CONSTANTINOPLE alone, had escaped the ravages of the Barbarians; and to the few literate who sheltered themselves within its walls, is chiefly owing the preservation of those valuable remains of antiquity.—To learning, civility, and refinement, succeeded then *Gothic ignorance*!—the superstition and buffoonery of the ROMISH PAPAL CHURCH, whose priests assumed the office not only of religion, but also of physic, both of which they were equally ignorant.

As to RELIGION, no man can deny but a cloak has been made of it, to cover the cunning rogue, the illiterate knave and impostor, and the designing villain from appearing in his proper colours. No man living hardly knows what we *now are*, much less



what *we shall be hereafter*.—All the CLERGY in EUROPE were they to kneel on SALISBURY PLAIN, and pray from the *rising* of the SUN to the going down thereof, could not effect such an agitation of the humours of the ANIMAL SYSTEM as an ounce of the tincture of jalap.—O FAITH, to what hast thou fallen ! thou canst not remove hillocks much less mountains in the present day ! Thy working of miracles is no more : and thy sons who were once looked upon as the *messengers* of HEAVEN have now lost their power and credentials, and I am afraid they will never regain them !

It is rather extraordinary, but nevertheless true, that STATES, EMPIRES, KINGS, LEARNED PROFESSIONS, &c. have had their rise and fall.—They, as the trees of the forest, and grass of the field, arrive to a certain period of grandeur, and then pay the debt of nature !—We have *been* PRIEST ridden, KING ridden, and are now LAW ridden, the two former ridings are now no more, and I hope the heat of the latter riding will soon be over !—There is a remarkable passage in the SACRED TESTIMONY OF DIVINE REVELATION.—It is a command—*“ Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him, lest at any time, the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison !”*

From the above verse a very useful, moral and physical interesting lesson may be drawn.—We are first commanded to make up, and amicably to settle



all quarrels and disputes; but should not our adversary agree to this, we are next informed of the result, which was certainly the ancient law, *he will bring thee before a judge*: now from this mode of law proceedings, we may conclude, that some justice would be done, and contrary to the unjust custom of this country, a person ought not first to be imprisoned and afterwards judged.

Surely, no NATION in EUROPE ever instituted such infamous laws, respecting *debtor* and *creditor*, as this kingdom has done. I believe it will give me very little trouble, to prove, that such an inhuman custom has not only ruined many thousands of the most useful part of the community, but has also introduced melancholy, madness, suicide, and a train of other maladies!—

The poor, though honest man, is most liable to suffer by the depredations of the cunning and ill minded. It is seldom the case with the villain or rogue; he always guards himself against the intrigues of those who are disposed to deceive him.—It is rare that the miser, the canting religionist, the hypocrite, or the self-interested, is put to trouble; No, on the contrary, the generous, the well-disposed, and charitable, or such as are sensibly touched with the feelings of their fellow creatures, are most generally the suffering part of the community.

He who can tell a plausible story, cut a genteel appearance in life, and insinuate himself amongst a certain class of people called QUALITY, will sooner and much easier pave his way through life, than a



man of *honour, honesty, becoming diffidence, and real worth*;—"The children of this world, are wiser in their own eyes than the children of light;" consequently where evil and darkness reign they will always be masters. I further advance as a *truth*, that whatever agitates the body or mind, or presents scenes of horror, cruelty or distress, before the eye of sensibility, is the cause of diseases; ergo, it is the business of the PHYSICIAN, as the only JUDGE of LIFE, to reprobate, and if possible, do away every evil or pernicious custom which may oppose him.

I know, and am well convinced, that certain people who only regard things as they appear to be, not as they *really are*, will turn the system of MEDICINE, bearing the title of the ARS MEDICINÆ, into ridicule, because it may not immediately fall in with their ideas.

A man displays more judgment and good sense, in suspending his opinion, (upon matters of material concern, till a proper period presents itself) than hastily giving it.—There is nothing more easy than the gift of *finding fault*.—a gift, which I am sorry to say, is the most current coin of the present day!

It is the business and original intent of PHYSIC, not only to destroy, but to prevent disease. Its PROFESSORS and the better informed part of mankind, I believe, never denied this assertion.—If this be granted, what is our duty? If not allowed, what use is there for the science of MEDICINE?



It rather astonishes me that MEN, who are capable of *doing* Good, and are the only objects thereof, should be so ignorant and stupidly blind and inimical to their own rights and happiness, as to neglect and even contemn, the most, the truly useful science on earth.

AGRICULTURE is the next useful study to MEDICINE.—It is useful in all seasons, so is MEDICINE : —AGRICULTURE is for our nourishment, the MEDICAL SCIENCE for the preservation of our lives.—This is to be said, The ÆSCULAPIAN ART is justly the MASTER of all known, or even supposed SCIENCES, it preserves and fortifies the bodily system of the HUMAN RACE from *ruin, destruction, horror* and DEATH *itself*, and even extirpation !——I say, from all these—Ask the WORLD at large, what good has been done, and still continues to be done by the FACULTY ?—How many lives are saved during the short period of twelve months ? And then add upon supposition, that if no cure was ever provided for the Small-pox, the different species of Fevers, Venereal Complaints, Accidents, and a thousand other disorders incident to the human race.—I say, let us only make this supposition, and we may safely affirm that in the space of 1000 years, the whole human race would be extirpated.

Sir WM. TEMPLE very judiciously recommended the study of POETRY, as greatly conducive to health, so will moderate exercise, gentle dancing, music, singing, agreeable company, polite conversation,  
clean



clean linen, good air, food, and in short every thing which proves moral to the mind, and agreeable to the body.

The soul of man is wonderfully connected and joined with his body. Whatever disagrees with the one, is felt by the other; and when the latter cannot perform its intended functions, the former resigns her seat. The one should not quarrel with the other, for whenever this is the case, a separation threatens to present itself.

I affirm once more, that whatever disturbs the peace of the body or mind, is the forerunner of sickness. Whatever injures the frame, or impedes its regular and natural motion, nourishes *disorder*, which in itself is an evil in its ultimate.—I say its origin is vice, and it is since made manifest in various forms.

Man might yet, and indeed as long as FREE-WILL is left to him, bring himself to a state of innocence, and consequently happiness. Let him lay aside his follies and irregularities; clothe himself with meekness, charity and humanity, to his fellow-creatures, and he will soon perceive disorders fly from him. His health and other comforts will return to him, and the blessings of heaven will flow down upon him.

Litigation is a vice converted into a trade in this kingdom. The swarm of law-locusts with which the nation is over-run, are become the terror of every good and peaceable subject.—The formality of their proceedings, is not only ridiculous, but even insults  
common



common sense. Surely, it requires very little learning to adjust the differences amongst men. A few honest persons gifted with a common share of understanding, are in my opinion fully adequate to settle all the disputes in society. What need is there for a big wig and a long gown, with ten thousand foppish slips of nonsense, to settle the quarrels which occur amongst the human race?—“*Blessed are the peacemakers, for theirs shall be the kingdom of Heaven.*” What then will their portion be, whose very profession is to disturb mankind, and create dissensions in the world?

I still advance, that whatever causes or encourages litigation and contention, is the very bane of civil society, and the mother of evil and many disorders. Sorrow, grief, revenge, and the whole catalogue of human miseries, may be in part done away, if reason were permitted to assume her seat, and common sense and understanding placed in the room of folly, ignorance and the vices.

The civil laws of this realm prove highly injurious to the community. Men are thrown into prison contrary to their natural rights or the original intention of the laws of MAGNA CHARTA, where it is asserted that the person of the subject shall always be free to till the ground, to cultivate his estates, to provide for himself and family, and to serve the king in his wars:—Now, in the name of sense, how has it came about, that men have been so mad as to violate this law, which is one of the most reasonable  
and



and consequently one of the best they ever invented? Sure, the diabolical and inhuman custom of throwing men into jails because of poverty, can never be attended with a single grain of good, but is wrought with the grossest species of mischief.—Families are ruined, women brought on the town, disorders introduced, with a thousand other evils by this impolitic revengeful and unjust method of proceeding! —Attornies are encouraged, 40,000 and upwards of men destroyers are let loose upon the deluded subjects of the BRITISH EMPIRE! Destruction and misery, rapine and plunder, immorality, disorder, hanging, murder, perjury, corruption and imprisonment, overpower and destroy more people in this ISLAND, than in any four kingdoms in Europe. I have travelled through most parts of it, but I declare that I never beheld such scenes of mendicants, of villainny and corruption, of sickness, of confusion, of law juggling, roguery and disease, with wooden legs, gouty habits, scorbutic, scrophulous, venereal, consumptive and nervous persons as in this kingdom!

Would it not be more rational and consistent with *equity*, and the principles of justice, to appoint commissioners in every parish, in order to investigate and immediately to determine between man and man?—If one is justly indebted to another and has wherewith to pay, let him be compelled to do it; but if he has nothing let him still be free as to his liberty, because he can pay nothing; and if it can be proved, that such a one has squandered, and lavishly destroyed the public property, let him receive a punishment adequate to such an offence.

I am



I am of opinion, that a mode judiciously adopted, of the above, or similar nature would prevent vexatious and litigious law-suits, which can never benefit the community, but on the contrary, disturb the peace, happiness and social intercourse which ought ever to subsist amongst the HUMAN RACE.

Alas!—Ignorance, cunning and roguery are the talents of the present day, for certain it is, that our offspring of the XXth century (when I hope PHILOSOPHY will sit smiling at her great work of reformation, and when none of us will be any more) must think that we were cruel savages indeed!—Lost to every virtue; fettered in the chains of slavery, oppression and tyranny!—*Swindled*, if I may be allowed to use the word, out of our property, deprived of our liberty, and consequently ruined in our moral character, in our connections in life, in our health, and every natural right intended for us by DIVINE OMNIPOTENCE!—O shame where is thy blush!—

We have been KING-RIDDEN, PRIEST-RIDDEN, and to our comfort, *we free-born ENGLISHMEN* are now *Law-ridden*, by a set of honest, upright, peaceable men, *graduated masters* of theft and iniquity, in the school of WICKEDNESS and CORRUPTION.

Perhaps there are few men in England, who have suffered more, and that in the most unjust manner, than I have done by the *gens de loi*—*me experientia docuit*, might justly be my motto: and I would seriously advise all men, and even the ladies, who would preserve and hold valuable, *peace, comfort and health,*



*health*, not to enter into the field of iniquity, I mean *law*, which is ten times more pernicious, than the most poisonous drug I can prescribe.

There is a remarkable passage in the SACRED RECORDS, I mean where *the Devils entered into the pigs*.—I am rather inclined to believe these *Devils* were the *Attornies* of *Greece*, for we read in the same book, *Woe be unto you Lawyers and hypocrites!*—'Tis true, an Attorney is not a *Lawyer*, although he seldom fails of being *rail* reverted, and what is still more singular, he is a *rail* in reality, for he keeps people up to every species of contention.

I shall amuse my readers no longer at present, with either Law or Religion, but enter again upon the use of medicines, which I hope will be of service to some poor mortals.

16. *Alkali fixed, vegetable, purified*, is made of pearl ashes brought to a red heat in a crucible, and afterwards agitated and beat with an equal quantity of water.—It is frequently employed in conjunction with other articles. When given by proper dilution it operates as a powerful diuretic.

17. *Alkanet (root)* is a rough hairy plant, resembling the vipers bugloss; it has little or no smell, a bitterish astringent taste, but no known virtue.

18. *All-spice Water*, is made of all-spice bruised, and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent an empyseuma.

LOND. EDINR.

It



It is very elegant, and the hospitals employ it as a succedaneum to the more costly spice-waters.

19. *Almond, bitter, sweet*, is a flattish kernel, of a white colour, covered with a thin brownish skin; of a soft sweet taste, or a disagreeable bitter one.—The oils obtained by expression from both sorts of almonds, are in their sensible qualities the same.—Their general virtues are to blunt acrimonious humours, and to soften and to relax the solids: hence their use internally, in tickling coughs, heat of urine, pains and inflammations; and externally, in tension and rigidity of particular parts.—The milky solution of almonds, has this advantage over the pure oil, that it may be given in acute or inflammatory disorders, without the danger or ill-effects, which the oil might sometimes produce. The common emulsion, or the *Lac amygdalæ*, LOND. is prepared from the sweet almond alone; but in the emulsion of EDINB. a small proportion of the bitter is added, which has a much better effect in improving its taste than the sugar added by the LONDON COLLEGE.

I have known an emulsion formed entirely of bitter almonds, and taken to the quantity of a pint or more daily remove obstinate intermittents.

20. *Aloes, Barbadoes*, or hepatic aloes so called from their resembling the colour of a liver. They taste intensely bitter and nauseous, with hardly any thing of that fine aromatic flavor of the SOCOTORINE, which is brought from the island of SOCOTORA in the INDIAN OCEAN, and is the purest sort of Aloes.

21. *Fætid*



21. *Fætid caballine*, or *horse aloes*, are known and distinguished from the other sorts by their strong smell.

EDINR. LOND.

All the sorts of *aloes* dissolve in proof spirit, pure spirit, or spirit diluted with half its weight of water; the impurities being only left. They are dissolved by the assistance of heat in water alone, but as soon as the water cools the gummy part of the aloe separates itself from the water, and the resinous subsides.

ALOES possess the virtues of a stimulating, cathartic, bitter, fine aromatic quality; but if this medicine is administered in large doses, it produces an irritation in the bowels, and about the *rectum* and *anus*, and frequently a discharge of blood.—I have also known Dr. Anderson's Scots Pills, which are composed of soap aloes and another simple ingredient, bring on the piles when injudiciously administered.—Doctor Anderson was a gentleman of good abilities, but on being appointed chief Physician to a glutton of a King, he was under the necessity of exhibiting a form of medicine which in my opinion ought only to be given to gluttons.

Aloes prove an excellent medicine when administered in small doses; the *prima via* is cleansed from its impurities and flatulencies, the circulation is quickened, the hæmorrhoidal discharges promoted, and the uterine evacuations accelerated.—Aloes are also particularly serviceable in habitual costiveness to persons



persons of a phlegmatic or sedentary life. In dry bilious habits this excellent medicine prove injurious by heating the system.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

22. *ALOETIC powder with iron*, is made of fucotorine aloes and white canella, and has been known in the shops for many years under the title of *biera picra*, or as the vulgar term it *HICCRA PICCRA*.

22. Is an useful aloetic cathartic, on account of the canella acting as a corrigent or corrector of the aloes.—Persons accustomed to ebriety or excess in high-seasoned food, find an advantage in the use of this medicine.

23. *Aloetic powder with guaiacum*, is made of fucotorine aloes, guaiacum and aromatic powder, the two former ought to be rubbed together before the aromatic powder is mixed with them.

23. It proves an useful purgative, and when administered in gentle doses it accelerates salutary perspiration. The general exhibition of this medicine is in the form of pills.

24. *Aloetic wine or sacred tincture*, is made of fucotorine aloes, lesser cardamom seeds, ginger, and white Spanish wine.

24. Is found to be an excellent cathartic and stimulus, and should be administered in languid phlegmatic habits, as it stimulates the solids and cleanses the primæ viæ.



*Medicines.**Their use.*

25. *Alum*, is a salt artificially produced from certain minerals by calcining and exposing them to the air, the greatest quantities of it are produced in England and Germany.

25. It dissolves in about twelve times its weight in water, is a powerful astringent, as may be seen in the System of Chymistry in this work.

✂ The Bakers ought to be punished for putting alum in the public bread, as it occasions paralytic affections and numbness in the joints.

26. *Alum curd*, is made of the white of eggs and alum, and is a useful epithem and astringent for sore eyes; it is taken from Reverius, and I have known it prove an excellent remedy where dust or the like had entered the eye. It should nevertheless not be used when the inflammation is too violent.

27. *Alum burnt*, is prepared by putting a certain quantity of alum into a crucible, and letting it remain on the fire as long as it bubbles.—Properly speaking this is dried alum and not burnt alum, altho' Edinr. and Lond. have so termed it.—It is used as an escharotic, and has sometimes been administered internally in cholic cases.

28. *Alum purified*, is prepared of alum, chalk, and distilled water.—By this process the alum is purified from its superabundant acid and impurities.

29. *Aluminous earth*, vid. CHAP. ON CHYMISTRY.

30. *Amalgam*



30. *Amalgam of tin*, is made of the shavings of pure tin and quicksilver.— Some have imagined that tin thus acted upon by mercury, is in a more active condition than when exhibited in the state of powder, but this is not yet clearly demonstrated.

31. *Amber*, is a solid brittle bituminous substance, dug out of the earth, or found upon the sea shores of Polish Prussia, and Pomerania. Boerhaave extols a tincture of this medicine in all those distempers which proceed from weakness, and relaxation, and hypochondriac and hysterical cases, but here I am sorry to differ in opinion with this great man, who was imposed upon with regard to the virtues of amber, which I am inclined to believe are very insignificant.

32. *Amber Julep*, is made of the tincture of Amber, fountain-water, and refined sugar. *S. A. GENEVA.* This Julep may counteract nervous affections, but I doubt it.

33. *Ambergris*, is a bituminous substance of a greyish or ash colour, intermingled with blackish or yellowish specks or veins. It is an agreeable perfume, it is cordial and of great service in disorders of the head and in nervous complaints.—Doctor Schwediaur supposes it to be an animal product, and so did Linnaeus, because it has been frequently found in the belly of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*. But this is a mistake, see the Chapter on Chemistry in this work.



34. *Ammonia* prepared, is made of Sal Ammoniac and prepared chalk, which are mixed together and sublimed.

It rather astonishes me, that the COLLEGE of LONDON have not condescended to teach the poor illiterate Apothecaries the use of this and other medicines, and as they have not I shall not in this case, till I am convinced what authorizes them to prescribe Medicines.—— *Kai Sinos opou Metaphosos.*

35. *Ammoniacal Iron*, is made of Iron filings and Sal Ammoniac mixed and sublimed: LOND. It is supposed to be highly aperient and attenuating, although no otherwise than the other Chalybeates, or at most only by virtue of the saline matter joined to the Iron. It has been found serviceable in hysteric and hypochondriac affections.

36. *Ammoniacum Milk*, is made of ammoniacum and distilled water.—It is employed for attenuating tough phlegm, and promoting expectoration in humoural asthmas, coughs and obstructions of the viscera.

The Affaëtida milk is employed in spasmodical, hysterical and other nervous affections.

37. ANEMONI MEADOW, is recommended by Dr. STORK. It is the most acrid of the anemonies, and has been found useful in venereal nodes, pains, ulcers with caries, chronic eruptions, amenorrhæa, various chronic affections of the eyes, obscurities of the cornea.—Its effects are nausea, vomiting, an augmented



augmented discharge of urine, diarrhæ, and encreased pain at first in the affected part.

38. *Animal calcareous earth*, vid. Chapter on Chymistry.

39. *Animal Oil*, LOND. one pound of oil hartshorn distilled three times.—Rectified oil of horns, or animal oil, EDINR. Take empyreumatic oil newly distilled, and distill it with a gentle heat. These oils are recommended as anodynes, anti-spasmodics, &c.

40. *Angelica*, is a large umbelliferous plant, growing spontaneously in northern climates. The root which is the most efficacious part, is used in the aromatic tincture, and is one of the most aromatics of European growth.

41. *Anise*, is an annual umbelliferous plant of the East.—Its seeds have an aromatic unpleasant warm taste. Dr. Hoffman strongly recommends them in weakneses of the stomach, diarrhæas, and for strengthening the tone of the viscera in general.

42. *Anodyne Balsam*, is made of opium, castile soap, camphor, essential oil of rosemary, and rectified spirits of wine. It is recommended and has proved useful, in allaying pains in strained limbs and similar topical affections.

43. *Anodyne Liniment*, EDINR. is the same as the Anodyne Balsam.

44. *Anticteric Spirit*, is made of spirit of turpentine and rectified spirits of wine. It has been imagined that this medicine is a most effectual solvent, but I have my doubt respecting this.



45. *Antimonial Caustic*, commonly known by the name of the *Butter of Antimony*, EDIN<sup>R</sup>. is made of crude antimony and corrosive sublimate.—This medicine is intended for the destruction of fungous flesh, warts, and the callous lips of ulcers.

46. *Antimonial Powder*, is made of Antimony and hartshorn-shavings. It is a mild antimonial preparation, and is given as an alterative.

47. *ANTIMONIAL WINE*, is made of vitrified antimony and Spanish wine.—This medicine possesses the whole virtues of the mineral, and may be so dosed and managed, as to answer all the purposes and good effects which can be expected from antimony.

✍ *ANTIMONY*, is a ponderous brittle mineral, composed of long shining streaks like needles, intermingled with a dark lead-coloured substance of no manifest taste or smell; there are several mines of it in Germany, Hungary, and France: and some likewise in England. The English seems to be of all these the least proper for medicinal use, as frequently containing a portion of lead. The substances found mixed with the foreign sorts are generally of the unfusible stony kind, from which the antimony is melted out in vessels, whose bottom is perforated with small holes, and received in conical moulds: in these, the lighter and more droffy matter arises to the surface; whilst the more pure and ponderous subsides to the bottom: hence the upper broad part of the loaves is considerably less pure than the lower.

The



The goodness of antimony is judged of by its weight ; from the loaves not being spongy or blebby ; from the largeness of the straiæ ; and from the antimony totally evaporating in a strong fire.

Antimony was employed by the ancients in Collyria against inflammations of the eyes ; and for staining the eye-brows black. Its internal use does not seem to have been established till towards the end of the fifteenth century ; and even at that time it was by many looked upon as poisonous. But experience has now fully evinced, that pure antimony in its crude state, has no noxious quality, being often used, particularly in chronic eruptions, that some of the preparations of it are medicines of great efficacy : and that though many of them are most violently emetic and cathartic, yet even these, by a slight alteration or addition lose their virulence, and become mild in their operation.

This mineral appears from chymical experiments to consist of a metal, united with common sulphur, and separable in its metallic form by the same by which other metallic bodies are extracted from their ores.

The pure metal operates, in a very minute dose, with extreme vehemence ; as a purgative and emetic : when combined with sulphur, as in the crude mineral, its power is restrained : divested of the inflammable principle which it has in common with all perfectly metallic bodies, it becomes an indolent calx.



Antimony is at present the basis of many official preparations, but besides those still retained, many others have been formerly in use, and are still employed by different practitioners.

EDIN<sup>R</sup>.

48. *Antimony calcined*, is made of antimony and nitre, LOND.—It is the mildest of our antimonial preparations, and it is by no means inefficacious in vomiting, in malignant disorders and fevers.

49. *Antimony cerusse of*, is made of the regulus of antimony and nitre; and may perhaps, be somewhat useful in these cases in which it is prescribed.

50. *Antimony crocus of*, is made of antimony, sea salt and nitre. LOND.—The EDIN<sup>R</sup>. preparation is preferable, because it orders the mixture of antimony and nitre to be injected by degrees into a red-hot crucible.

This medicine is frequently used by Ferriers to their horse patients, but as to its use on the human system, I think little good can be derived from it, except in maniac cases, in which it has been said that the *crocus of antimony* has performed cures.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

51. <i>Antimony muriated</i> , is made of the crocus of antimony, vitriolic acid, and sea salt.	51. This medicine is in my opinion, one of the best preparations of anti- mony.
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Perhaps there are few medicines possessing more of the antiscorbutic quality, than the muriated antimony



antimony ; and Dr. Ward's white drops, which I have every reason to believe, are composed of the nitrous acid with precipitated mercury, and redissolved by sal ammoniac.

52. *Antimony nitrated calx*, is made of the calcined antimony prepared from the glass of antimony, and nitre.

It is a certain fact, that different preparations of antimony produce different effects on the animal system ; and it is my opinion that the FACULTY have introduced too many preparations of this excellent medicine, when I am convinced that the tart: antim: pulv: Jacob: vin: antimon: and caust: antimon: would have fully answered every purpose intended by the different preparations of this mineral.

53. *Antimony panacea*, is made of antimony, nitre, charcoal and common salt.—I have no doubt but this is the basis of Lockyer's pills, which made such a great noise in the world some years ago, as a celebrated cathartic.

54. *Antimony precipitated with sulphur*, is prepared by powdered antimony, water of pure kali, distilled water, vitriolic acid, and naturally with the sulphur of antimony. EDINB. LOND.— This medicine proves emetic when taken on an empty stomach ; it kills when mixed with powder of hellebore most insects, and it promotes perspiration when exhibited with an equal quantity of sweet mercury :—it is not to be ranked amongst the common preparations of antimony.

\* From



★ From chymical experiment, I have convinced myself, that sulphur is of such an active nature that no mineral can meet it in the field of combination, without not only losing many of its virtues, but also its principal qualities.—Vid. Chapter on Chymistry and other parts of this work.

55. *Antimony prepared*, EDINR.—The antimony is first pounded, and then levigated with a little water on a porphory, and afterwards it is put into a large vessel, and a quantity of water thrown upon it, then the vessel is shaken when the finer part of the powder diffuses itself through the water, and so proceed till all the finer parts are taken up.—This mode is used in the preparation of colours, and powders may be obtained by it to any degree of tenuity, and without the least mixture of the gross parts.

✎ The animal and absorbent powders, crabs-claws, crabs-eyes, oyster-shells, egg-shells, chalk, pearl, coral, and bezoar, are not well adapted to this treatment; nor indeed do they require it, being readily soluble in acid juices, without much communication.

56. *ANTIMONY TARTARISED*, LOND. is made of crocus of antimony, crystals of tartar, and distilled water, which after filtration must crystalize.

EDINR orders the antimonial caustic, warm water in which purified vegetable fixed alkali has been previously dissolved, that the antimonial powder may be precipitated, which after being well washed is to be



be exsiccated. Then the crystals of tartar is added, and after ebullition the strained solution is ordered to be evaporated, so that crystals may be formed.

\* EDINR. and LOND. give us two modes of preparing or forming the most common, though perhaps the most useful of all the antimonial preparations. Laying aside national prejudice, and as a citizen of the world not divested of liberality, I should prefer the Scotch method of preparation, in the truly useful article long known by the name of EMETIC TARTAR, which is the most certain of all the antimonial preparations in operation.

57. *Antimony vitrified*, is made of powdered antimony calcined LOND. Glass of antimony EDINB. a name not so proper in my opinion as that of the LONDON COLLEGE, even although the vitrified antimony assumes the appearance of glass.

The calcined antimony is said by Dr. BOERHAAVE to be violently emetic, and experience has convinced us of this truth ; for it is not safe to be used internally. It is employed in forming some other antimonial preparations.

58. *Antimony glass of cerated*, EDINR. is made of yellow wax and glass of antimony.—This medicine has been esteemed in dysenteries, as may be seen in the fifth volume of the EDINBURG ESSAYS.

\* \* \* Dr. SCHWEDIAUR's Table of the preparations of mercury, arranged according to Dr. BERGMAN's table of elective attraction, and Dr. BLACK's table of the preparations of antimony will be exhibited in the SECOND SECTION.

59. *Anti-*



59. *Antiphthifical tincture*, EDIN<sup>R</sup>. is made of sugar of lead, vitriol, and rectified spirits of wine.—This medicine is given for restraining immoderate secretions, particularly the colliquative sweats attending hectic fevers, and phthifical disorders, whence the name *antiphthifical* is derived. It has no place in the LONDON PHARMACOPOEIA.

60. *Ants*, are insects not employed at present by the FACULTY in this country, though they were formerly celebrated for aphrodisiac virtues. They enter the *aqua magnanimitatis*, and other like compositions of *foreign Dispensatories*.

ANTS contain an acid juice, which they shed in small drops on being irritated.—I have known their eggs bruised with hogs lard, perform extraordinary cures in deaf patients, by being put into the ear.

61. AQUA REGIA, has been generally prepared by a mixture of certain proportions of the nitrous and muriatic acids.—See *Chapter on Chymistry*.

62. *Ardent Spirit*, is made of rectified spirit of wine, hot kali and pure kali.—The specific gravity of the alcohol is to that of distilled water as 815 to 1000. The spirit obtained by this means is extremely pure, limpid, perfectly flavourless, and fit for the finest purposes. The distilled cordials made with these spirits prove much more elegant and agreeable than when the common rectified spirits of the shops are made use of.

63. *Argillaceous*



63. *Argillaceous Earth*.— See Chapter on CHYMISTRY.

64. *Armenian bole*, is of a bright red colour, with a tinge of yellow.—It is astringent, sudorific, alexipharmac, and has been used in dysenteries, hæmorrhages, and in malignant and pestilential distempers, and in the venereal disease.

65. *Aromatic powder*, is made of cinnamon, smaller cardamom-seeds, husked ginger and long pepper—This is an agreeable hot spicy medicine, and consequently may be given with success in phlegmatic and weak constitutions, and decayed habits.

66. *Aromatic spirit*, is made of the tops of rosemary and milfoil, thyme, and proof spirit.—This is often employed as is likewise the orange-peel water, particularly for external purposes, and for impregnating the air with their vapours, in order to destroy the influence of febrile contagions.

67. *Aromatic spirit volatile*, EDINB. is made of vinous spirit, sal ammoniac, distilled oil of rosemary, and lemon-peel.—Volatile salts thus united with aromatics are not only more agreeable in flavour, but likewise more acceptable to the stomach, and less acrimonious than in their pure state.

68. *Aromatic tincture*, is made of cinnamon, lesser cardamom-seeds, garden-angelica, long pepper and proof spirit.— This tincture is too hot without dilution. It may be given in wine or any other convenient vehicle in languors, weaknesses of the stomach, flatulencies, &c.



69. *Aromatic Vinegar*, is made of rosemary-leaves, sage-leaves, flowers of lavender, cloves and vinegar, —It is said that several persons at Marseilles were by the use of the *acetum prophylacticum* (which is nearly the same with this medicine) preserved from the plague, and remained unhurt amongst the dying multitude. In the present aromatic vinegar, we have a better and stronger impregnation of the antiseptic vegetables, than from the numerous articles which were before employed. This vinegar is preferable to common vinegar in the rooms of the sick.

70. *Arsenic*, is contained in greater or less quantity in most kinds of ores, particularly in those of tin and bismuth, in the white pyrites, and in the mineral called *cobalt*. From this last, greatest part of the arsenic brought to us is extracted by a kind of sublimation: the *arsenic* arises at first in the form of greyish meal; which, more carefully resublimed, concretes into transparent masses, the *white arsenic* of the shops.

*Arsenic* sublimed with one-tenth its weight of sulphur, unites therewith into a bright yellow mass, in some degree transparent: the common *yellow arsenic*, on doubling the quantity of sulphur, the compound proves more opaque and compact; of a deep red colour, resembling with this difference that it loses of its beauty upon being reduced into powder, whilst that of cinnabar is improved by this means: this is the common *red arsenic*. By varying the proportions of *arsenic* and sulphur, sublimatees may be obtained of a great variety of shades of yellow and red.

Natural



Natural mixtures of *arsenic* and sulphur, resembling the foregoing preparations, are not unfrequently met with in the earth. The fossil *red arsenic* is the *Sandaracha* of the Greeks; the *realgar* and *resigal* of the Arabians. Both the red and yellow, when of a smooth uniform texture, are named *zarnicks*; and when composed of small scales or leaves, *auripigmenta*, or *orpiments*: the last are the only substances to which the Greeks gave the name *arsenikon*.

That the *zarnicks* and *orpiments* really contain *arsenic* (contrary to the opinion of some late writers) is evident from fundry experiments, whereby a perfect *arsenic*, and in considerable quantity, is obtainable from them. The compilers of a former edition of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, therefore, very justly gave *Sandaracha Græcorum* as a synonymon to *red arsenic*, and *auripigmentum* to the yellow.

The pure or *white arsenic* has a penetrating corrosive taste; and taken into the body to the extent even of only a few grains, it proves a most violent poison. Besides the effects which it has in common with corrosives, it remarkably inflames the coats of the stomach, occasions a swelling and sphacelation of the whole body, and a sudden putrefaction after death, particularly as is said of the genitals in men. Where the quantity is so very small as not to prove fatal, tremors, palsies, and lingering hectics succeed. The remedies recommended for counter-acting the effects of this poison, are, milk and oily liquors immediately and liberally drank.

Some



Some recommend acids (particularly vinegar) as antidotes against this poison. Others recommend a watery solution of calcareous or alkaline hepar sulphuris, which is found to combine with arsenic, and destroys most of its properties. It is said to be better from a little iron in the solution. The dry hepar may also be made into pills, and warm water drank above them. Notwithstanding, however, the very violent effects of arsenic, it has been employed in the cure of diseases, both as applied externally, and as taken internally. Externally *white arsenic* has been chiefly employed in cases of cancer; and as used in this way, it is supposed that its good effects depend on its acting as a peculiar corrosive: and it is imagined, that arsenic is the basis of a remedy long celebrated in cancer, which however is still kept a secret by a family of the name of Plunket, in Ireland.—According to the best conjectures, their application consists of the powder of some vegetables, particularly the *ranunculus flammeus*, and *cotula foetida*, with a considerable proportion of arsenic and flower of sulphur intimately mixed together. This powder, made into a paste, with the white of an egg, is applied to the cancerous part which it is intended to corrode; and being covered with a piece of thin bladder, smeared also with the white of an egg, it is suffered to lie on from twenty-four to forty-eight hours; and afterwards the *eschar* is to be treated with softening digestive, as in other cases. This application, whether it be precisely the same with Plunket's remedy or not, I cannot justly say, but it is found that *arsenic* in mere simple forms, have in some instances been productive



productive of good effects. It is indeed a powerful escharotic, occasioning acute pain; but it has the peculiar excellence of not extending its operation laterally. But if in some cases it has been beneficial, in others it must be allowed it does harm. While it has occasioned very considerable pain, it has given the parts no disposition to heal, the progress of the ulceration being even more rapid than before.

White *arsenic* has also been recommended as a remedy for cancer, when taken internally. With this intention four grains of arsenic, of a clear white shining appearance, and in small crystals, is directed to be dissolved in a pint of distilled water; and of this solution, the patient is to take a table spoonful, with an equal quantity of milk and a little syrup of white poppies, every morning fasting, taking care to taste nothing for an hour after it. After this has been continued for about eight days, the quantity is to be increased, and the doses more frequently repeated, till the solution be taken by an adult to the extent of six table-spoonfuls in the course of a day. M. LE FEBURE, who is, we believe, the introducer of this practice, affirms that he has used it in more than two hundred instances without any bad effect, and with evident proofs of its efficacy; but when employed by others, it has by no means been found equally efficacious; and indeed it is very doubtful to what degree *arsenic* can be dissolved in simple water.

*Arsenic* in substance, to the extent of an eighth of a grain for a dose, combined with a little of the flowers  
T of



of sulphur, has been said to be employed internally in some very obstinate cases of a cutaneous nature, and with the best effect. But of this we have no experience, nor do we credit it.

Of all the diseases in which white *arsenic* has been used internally, there is no one in which it has been so frequently and so successfully employed as in the cure of intermittent fevers. It has long been used in Lincolnshire, and some other of the fenny countries, under the name of *the arsenic drop*, prepared in different ways; and it is conjectured, that an article, which has had a very extensive sale, under the title of *the tasteless ague drop*; the form of preparing which, however, is still kept a secret, is nothing else but a solution of arsenic. But whether this be the case or not, we have now the most satisfactory information concerning this article, in the medical reports of the effects of arsenic in the cure of Agues, Remitting Fevers, and periodical Head-achs, by Dr. Fowler, of Stafford.

He directs, that sixty-four grains of *arsenic*, reduced to a very fine powder, and mixed with as much fixed vegetable alkaline salt, should be added to half a pound of distilled water in a Florence flask, that it should then be placed in a sand heat, and gently boiled till the *arsenic* be completely dissolved, and after the solution is cold, half an ounce of compound spirit of lavender be added to it, and as much distilled water as to make the whole solution amount to a pound. This is taken in doses, regulated according



according to the age, strength, and other circumstances of the patient, from two to twelve drops, once, twice, or oftner in the course of a day. And in the diseases mentioned above, particularly in intermittents, it has been found to be a safe and very efficacious remedy, both by Dr. Fowler and by other practitioners: but in some instances, even when given in very small doses, we have found it excite violent vomiting. But besides this, it has also been alledged by some, that those cured of intermittents by *arsenic* are very liable to become phthifical. If arsenic shall ever be extensively employed internally, it will probably be most certain and most safe in its operations, when brought to the state of a salt readily soluble in water. Mr. *Morveau* tells us, that it may be brought to a state of a true neutral salt in the following manner. Mix well together equal quantities of nitre and of pure white arsenic, put them into a retort, and distil at first with a gentle heat, but afterwards with so strong a heat as to redden the bottom of the retort. By this means the nitrous acid, united to the phlogiston of the *arsenic*, will arise into the receiver, and the alkaline basis of the nitre will unite with the acid of the *arsenic*, and will be found at the bottom of the retort in the form of a neutral salt, which may be obtained in the form of crystals of a prismatic figure, by dissolving the neutral in distilled water, filtering the solution through paper, evaporating and crystallizing.

We have been informed, that a very pure *sal arcenici*, readily soluble in water, has been prepared by Mr. *Milner*, Professor of chymistry at Cambridge,



and that it has been employed with great success by several practitioners in that neighbourhood. But with the process which he follows, we are unacquainted. Upon the whole, there is reason to believe, that this active article may be employed with safety and advantage: and although it does not now stand in the list either of the London or Edinburgh Colleges, yet it seems to be better intitled to a place than many articles which have been introduced and retained.

The red and yellow *arsenics*, both native and fictitious, have little taste; and are much less virulent in their effects than the foregoing. Sulphur, which restrains the power of mercury and the antimonial metal, remarkably abates the virulence of this poisonous mineral also. Such of the substances as participate more largely of sulphur, seem to be almost innocent: the fictitious red arsenic, and the native orpiments, have been given to dogs in considerable quantity, without their being productive of any apparent ill consequences. EDINBR.

71. ARSENIC MINERAL, SOLUTION OF, is made of white arsenic, reduced to a subtil powder, fixed vegetable alkali and distilled water. The spirit of lavender is added.—Dr. FOWLER of *Stafford* bears the honour of introducing this remedy, which is found to be of infinite service in combating intermittents, and in obstinate periodical head-achs, as also in cutaneous affections of the leprous kind, resisting every other mode of cure:—there is no preparation of arsenic equal to this in the shops.



72. *Artichoke*, is a large rough plant with greyish leaves which are bitter, and on being pressed, they give out their bitterness with the juice. This expressed juice is given in dropsies, and frequently with success. It operates mixed with white wine, by promoting diuresis. It is needless to add that part of this plant is used as food.

GENERAL TITLES,  
including several Simples.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| The five opening Roots:     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smallage,</li> <li>2. Asparagus,</li> <li>3. Fennel,</li> <li>4. Parsley,</li> <li>5. Butchers broom?</li> </ol>           |
| The five emollient herbs:   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marshmallows,</li> <li>2. Mallows,</li> <li>3. Mercury,</li> <li>4. Pellitory of the wall,</li> <li>5. Violets.</li> </ol> |
| The four cordial flowers:   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Borage,</li> <li>2. Bugloss,</li> <li>3. Roses,</li> <li>4. Violets.</li> </ol>  |
| The four greater hot seeds: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anise,</li> <li>2. Carraway,</li> <li>3. Cummin,</li> <li>4. Fennel,</li> </ol>  |
| The four lesser hot seeds:  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bishopsweed,</li> <li>2. Stone-parsley,</li> <li>3. Smallage,</li> <li>4. Wild carrot,</li> </ol>                          |
|                             | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water melons</li> </ol>  |



The four greater cold  
feeds :

1. Water melons
2. Cucumbers,
3. Gourds,
4. Melons.

The four leffer cold  
feeds :

1. Succory,
2. Endive,
3. Lettuce,
4. Purslane.

The four capillary herbs :

1. Maiden hair,
2. English maiden-hair,
3. Wall rue,
4. Caterach,

The four carminative  
flowers :

1. Camomile,
2. Feverfew,
3. Dill,
4. Melliot,

\* \* The simples of each of the above classes have been often employed together, under respective general appellations, but this practice has entirely ceased amongst us.

72. *Assafædita*, is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant growing in Persia, it is also growing in the botanical garden at EDINR. and in some other places. It has a strong foetid smell some-what like that of garlic ; it is useful in hysterics and nervous affections, flatulent colics ; and for promoting all the fluid secretions of either Sex.

73. *Asarabacca* or *Asarum*, is a very low plant, naturally growing in FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, and other warm climates ; it is also to be found in our gardens. Its principal use is that of sternutatory, and its root is perhaps



perhaps the strongest of all the errhines, not even the hellebore excepted.

74. *Ash-tree*, Its bark is moderately astringent; and it has frequently been substituted for the peruvian bark, but I doubt its virtue.

75. *Asparagus*, is cultivated in gardens for culinary use, which I think is the only good and serviceable purpose it can be applied to.

76. *Attracting tables of*, will be explained under the article of PHARMACY.

77. *Avens*, is a rough plant commonly to be found in our gardens. Its virtues are that of a stomachic and as a strengthening of the viscera:—Seldom made use of by the ENGLISH PHYSICIANS.

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††† Through the course of this work (which is alphabetically arranged) as I have frequently observed before, I shall be always attentive to particular subjects relative to the *ÆSCULAPIAN SCIENCE*; and as far as my judgment shall direct me, no literary production, real or supposed assertion, respecting the art of *MEDICINE* shall pass unnoticed; therefore, before I proceed further on the nature and qualities of medicines, let me say a few words respecting a work of a Mr. T—N, which several of the GENTRY and others of this kingdom, have perused, doubtless, with an intention to derive every requisite information from it, on the *ART OF FERRIERY*, which though in itself, may appear to some insignificant and useless, is nevertheless a science, truly deserving the most strict attention



attention and study of the Sportsman and Labourer, the former of whom agreeably amuses himself, while the latter proves an useful member of society, by preserving the lives of those animals, not only by which mankind are highly benefited, but also by which their lands are cultivated and fattened, and their persons and burthens borne.

The work I allude to, bears the title of the GENTLEMEN'S STABLE DIRECTORY, or MODERN SYSTEM of FERRIERY, by W. T——N, SURGEON.— This pompous publication, which is fraught with absurdity, ignorance, and vanity, was accidentally put into my hands, by a gentleman who is more qualified than I am to write on the nature and treatment of cattle, particularly, as my avocations and studies have rendered it impossible for me, to enter into all the minutiae respecting the disorders incident to the brute, as well as the human species.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, I must acknowledge has constituted a very favourite part of my researches, as may be seen in the Royal Encyclopædia, but as to the Anatomy of Mr. T——N's companion, I do not pretend to be well versed in; nevertheless, I still flatter myself that I am so far acquainted with it, and the nature and treatment of that noble animal the *Horse*, that I can with facility distinguish between truth and falsehood, and ignorance and common sense.

Mr. T——N relates in the second volume of his FERRIERY, page 40, that he, and a *grey horse called Jerry Sneak*, covered a few mares together *gratis*, in



the neighbourhood of *Frimley* near BAGSHOT.—I should entertain many doubts respecting the truth of this *joint-covering*, had not Mr. T—— publicly acknowledged it; but as it can only tend to his disgrace, I think he should not have heightened that dishonour, by making *Jerry Sneak* his companion, and partaker of his pleasures, if any there could be!

Mr. T—— asserts in the same page of his flimsy Farriery, that *Jerry Sneak* was blind, and consequently he found as he says, in the *fourth year* afterwards, that many of his produce were *totally blind*, and the remainder nearly so without exception:—now this rather astonishes me, for from what I can learn from the frontispiece of Mr. T——n's production, he himself was not blind, even if poor *Jerry* was!

I readily acknowledge, that certain disorders may be handed down from fathers and mothers to their young, but surely, no one in his senses will take upon himself to affirm that blindness is to be ranked amongst one of the descending maladies;—many a blind father and mother have had clear-sighted children and *visa versa*.

Mr. T—— should study the nature of disorders and their cause before he gives his opinion; for I affirm that he may as justly advance that a man with a wooden leg, or deprived of the faculty of speech, cannot beget children with sound limbs and the powers of articulation and expression, as to say that a blind horse can only produce a blind offspring.

If



If certain disorders incident to the human species, and from which I suppose, horses and other animals are not exempt, are lodged in the brain, and occasion blindness and madness, or any other horrid disease, I do not deny but such maladies may become hereditary; yet as I said before blindness arising from cold, age, accident, or the like, can never prove hereditary.—The diseases which children, and indeed all other young derive from the parent, are formed in the foetus or first rudiments, therefore accidental disorders are not handed down from one generation to another; and as a proof of this let Mr. T— burn his fingers, break his leg, or permit his friend *Jerry Sneak* to bite his tongue, and he will find that young master Taplin will not come into the world either with a broken leg, a wounded tongue, or a burnt finger, three things which, if Mr. T— the father had been plagued with, would have been good for the poor English *Jeary Sneaks*.

Hartley's blind horse is a convincing proof, with several other circumstances which I could mention, of the truth of what has been now said: but he who looks only to the appearances of things, and not to their causes, may persuade himself that fish taken from the salt-water ought to be salt, or that eggs can never produce chickens by the whole aid of nature.

Mr. T— who confesses himself so completely master of *stallion qualities*, and equestrian subjects, seems to enjoy a particular satisfaction in upbraiding and finding fault with others for the very errors he  
falls



falls into himself; and indeed this is too generally the case among mankind, for I have always observed that the most complete slanderer is ever guilty of the grossest calumny, and that he is always guilty of the very crimes which he is so accurate in describing and laying on the shoulders of others.

In page 31 of his *second volume*, he severely condemns Dr. BRACKEN for having interspersed his system of *Ferriery*, with *inapplicable stories and strange conclusion*. How contradictory and absurd is this!—T—n positively declares at page 11 of the first volume of his work, that he should only convey an oblique hint at those *catchpenny shifts* or abridgments from Dr. BRACKEN, Mr. *La Fosse*, *Bartlet*, and others.—T. has also the impudence to assert in the same page, that he is astonished at the *wonderful discoveries, prolix descriptions, tedious digressions, and astonishing tales* of Henry Bracken, *Medicinae Doctor*.

I have no doubt but Surgeon T. is better qualified by nature for the profession of a Ferrier, than the honourable profession of an M. D. yet I am inclined to believe, that he is equally initiated in the science of medicine as in that of Ferriery, a word which neither he nor Johnson the renowned Lexicographer have properly spelt:—it is derived from the French word *ferrier*, and ought to be spelt with an *e*, and not with an *a*.

As to digressions, no writer that has hitherto fallen into my hands, has ever been more culpable in committing them, and in proof of this, let us only recite



a few of his own laughable stories, which have no more connection with the art, of Ferriery than an Elephant has to Jerry Sneak, Mr. T's companion.

He says at page 18, in the first volume of his work alluded to, that a Parson being a man of very low stature, and engaged to preach (for an absent friend) in an exceeding large church and high pulpit, not a hundred miles from one of our Universities, he delivered his text from that part of scripture, including the words *In a little time ye shall see me, and in a little time you shall not*; at this moment, the stool upon which he stood, to render himself conspicuous to the congregation, slipping from under him, rendered him not only instantly *invisible*, but proved the words of his text to have been selected with the most *prophetic inspiration*.—Now Mr. T. what business have you or *Jerry Sneak* with the downfall of a parson?

At page 290, Volume I. Mr. T. relates that the celebrated witty Dean of St. Patrick, who held in great contempt the learned acquisition of F.R.S. addressed a letter to the PRESIDENT, requesting him to take the sense of the body upon the *peculiar properties of hemp*, that it should upon application *immediately* cure a fractured leg!—This letter (from so great a man) being communicated to the FELLOWS, in full assembly, was productive of sequestered studies, nocturnal lucubrations, and various experiments to almost every individual: numerous meetings were held; but consultation and emulation producing no discovery, at the end of three weeks a second letter arrived



arrived from the Dean, soliciting pardon for an omission in his last, which was to inform the Society that the leg *was* of wood. I introduce this circumstance, adds Mr. T. not as a burlesque upon so great and learned a body, but to prove that such, as well as individuals, are liable to error and misconstruction.

Were I to give my opinion respecting this absurd digression of Mr. T——, that he is, a FRS. which may literally signify, a *fellow remarkably stupid*.—How contradictory are thy words and actions O Mr. T——! In speaking of Dr. *Bracken*, thou hast the assurance to say, that however bad the compliment may be to thy own understanding, or largely it may tend to display thy want of sense, thou canst neither condescend to imitate him, or the sublimity of his style, or the fertility of his medical invention: nor shalt I presume to copy so great an *original*, by introducing a *tale of a tub*, in every page foreign to the matter in question, merely for the purpose of swelling thy work to a size that may contribute to its disgrace; reserving to thyself one consolation—if it does not become intitled to approbation for its *utility*, neither *pique* or *prejudice* shall have just cause to condemn it for its prolixity.

What can be more erroneous and false than this assertion, which is founded upon vanity and falsehood of the grossest nature, for there is scarcely a book extant so full of digressions, not only of the most absurd but ridiculous nature!



Whilst Mr. T—— is so assiduously bent upon the final determination of condemning and finding fault with others, he has plunged himself into the same vortex, where VIRGIL the celebrated *Latin Poet*, justly and happily expresses himself;—*Incidit in scyllam cupiens evitare Charybdin.*

Surely such a declamatory *melange* of pompous digression, unmeaning and inapplicable jargon, never dropped from the pen of any author. I am astonished that Mr. T—— should so bitterly and severely scourge those very gentlemen, who have not committed one tenth part of the errors, he himself has fallen into, and which seem so highly to displease him.

At present I shall drop this Subject, but in some other part of this work, I shall reassume it, and prove that Mr. T——n's, production on the *art of ferriery*, does not contain a thimble-ful of merit. He has neither given directions how to treat *Ferry Sneak's dame* in case of her being unable to foal, or to avoid her fecundine; how to make her retain, or to prevent barrenness, with a hundred other necessary remarks, which he ought to have laid down, especially as he sets himself up as *king of the ferriers!*



*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

78. *Balm*, is a plant when in perfection, has a pleasant smell, somewhat of the lemon kind; and a weak rough aromatic taste.

78. The present practice holds it in no great esteem, however it is much more wholesome than the teas generally drank in this kingdom.

\* \* Several writers on the *Materia Medica*, have appropriated balm to the head, stomach, and uterus, as possessing considerable virtues, and I have known an infusion of it with a little lemon-juice, prove an excellent drink in parching fevers.

79. *Balm water*, is obtained by macerating the green leaves, with double their weight of cold water. This infusion is generally stronger than balm tea, and in its strength lies the difference.

80. *Balsam Canada*, is the produce of a tree of North America; the juice is clear and transparent, of a light amber colour. This balsam may be considered as one of the finest of the turpentine, but practice does not say much in its favour; although some authors have advanced, that it is capable of answering all the purposes of the balsam of *Copaiva*, which I am sure is a great mistake.



*Medicines.*

81. BALSAM COPAIVA, is the produce of a tree in the West-Indies, from which the balsam flows by incisions made in the trunk of the tree. The juice is clear and transparent, of a whitish or pale yellowish colour, an agreeable smell, with a bitterish pungent taste.

82. *Balsam of Gilead*, is a resinous juice obtained from an evergreen tree, which grows spontaneously near Mecca, and on the Asiatic side of the Red sea.

83. *Balsam of Peru*, is said to be extracted by coction in water, from an odoriferous shrub growing in PERU in the warmer parts of America.

\* This balsam is useful in asthmas, gonorrhæas, dysenteries, and suppressions in the uterine discharges:—It has also other virtues which will be noticed in SECTION II. under the word *Balsamum Peruvianum*.

*Their use.*

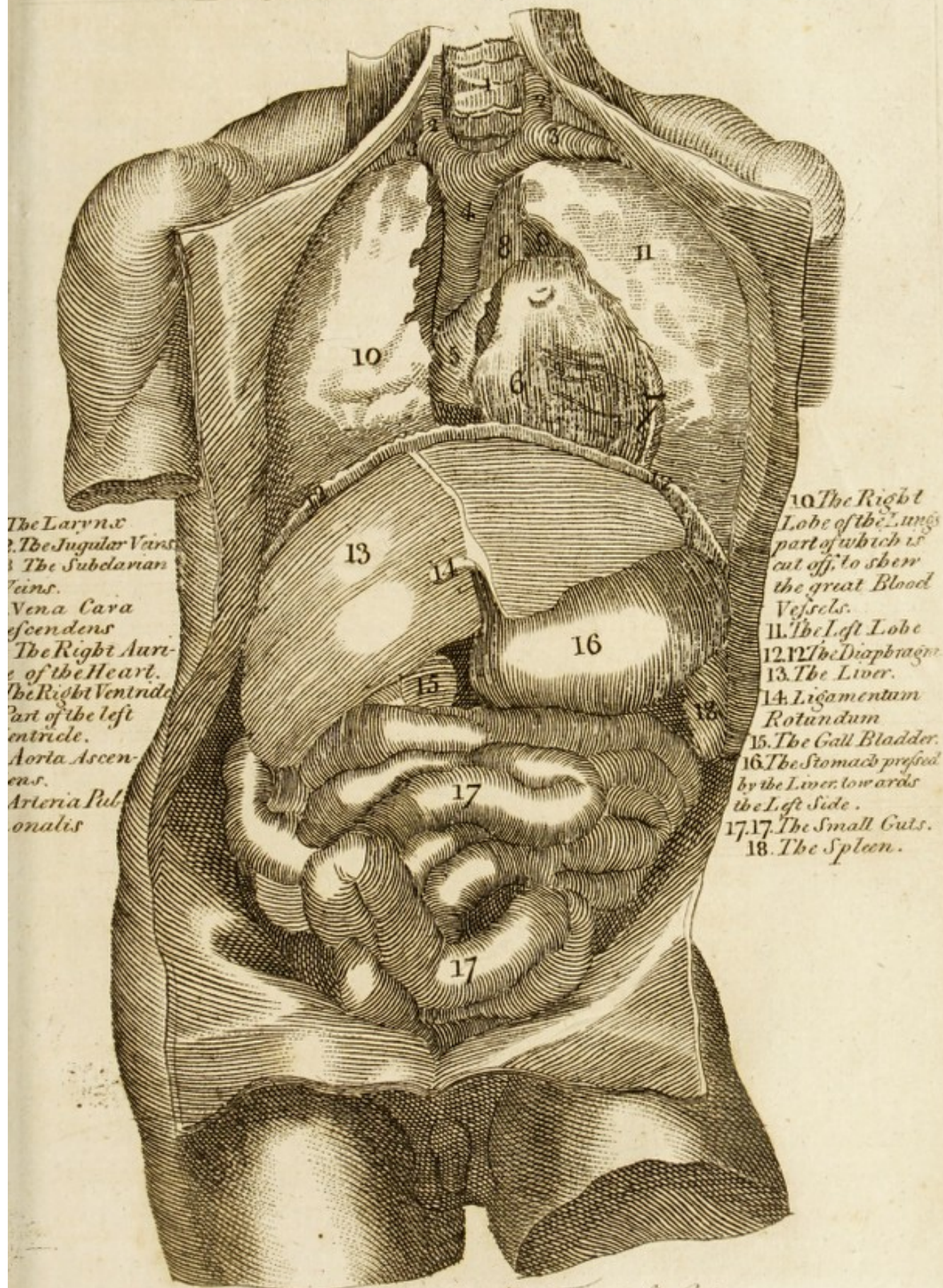
81. Pure balsam of Copaiva dissolves entirely in rectified spirits, especially if the menstruum is alkalized. This medicine is a useful, corroborating detergent; it strengthens the nervous system, tends to loosen the belly, promotes urine, &c.

82. This balsam has long been held in high esteem among the Eastern nations, but I am inclined to believe it possesses virtues inferior to the balsam of *copaiva*.

83. Peruvian Balsam is a warm aromatic medicine, more acrid than the balsam of *copaiva*, and consequently more active.



Engraved for  
**D<sup>r</sup> SINCLAIR'S**  
*Art Medicinal.*



The Larynx  
 2. The Jugular Veins  
 3. The Subclavian  
 Veins.  
 Vena Cava  
 ascendens  
 The Right Auri-  
 cle of the Heart.  
 The Right Ventricle  
 Part of the left  
 ventricle.  
 Aorta Ascen-  
 dens.  
 Arteria Pul-  
 monalis

10. The Right  
 Lobe of the Lungs  
 part of which is  
 cut off, to shew  
 the great Blood  
 Vessels.  
 11. The Left Lobe  
 12. The Diaphragm  
 13. The Liver.  
 14. Ligamentum  
 Rotundum  
 15. The Gall Bladder.  
 16. The Stomach pressed  
 by the Liver, towards  
 the Left Side.  
 17. The Small Guts.  
 18. The Spleen.







## Medicines.

## Their use.

84. *Balsam saponaceous*, is made of the same ingredients as the anodyne balsam, only with an omission of the opium.

84. It is intended as a liniment, or kind of opodeldoc, or as a simplification of the same.

85. *Balsam of Tolu*, flows from an evergreen, growing in Tolu in the Spanish West-Indies. Lond. and Edinr.

85. This balsam proves useful in gleets, feminal weakneses, and perhaps in the gravel and *flour albus*.

✍ I am credibly informed by gentlemen of respectability, who have been in the West Indies, that there is no such place among the islands as Tolu.—Therefore, I am astonished that Edinburgh and London should not have put it in its natural and proper situation, South America.

86. *Barbadoes tar*, is of a reddish black colour, and disagreeable smell; the bitumen is found in several of the West India Islands.

86. This Tar is seldom employed in the present practice; although it has been recommended as an excellent sudorific and remedy, for disorders of the breast and lungs.

87. *Barberry*, is a small tree or bush, and the outward bark of the branches thereof is astringent.—The EDIN. and LOND. COLLEGES reject its medicinal virtues, although I have known the berries to be



given in billious complaints, disorders arising from heat or thinness of the juices, or acrimony.

88. *Barilla*, is nearly the same as the vegetable alkali, and is procurable from sea plants:—Some empirics have recommended it in the scrophula.

### *Medicines.*

### *Their use.*

89. BARK PERUVIAN, is the bark of a tree, growing in Peru. The pale and the white bark are chiefly in use amongst the faculty in this kingdom; however the red possesses more virtues, and also more of the nature of *cinchona* than the white bark.—This excellent medicine yields its virtues to either cold or hot water.

89. Looseness is frequently prevented by exhibiting bark in wine, and vomiting is often restrained by the like use of it. It is excellent in fevers, decayed constitutions, relaxed habits, and in some cases it purges, but then the opium should be used with it. It is also used in obviating the disposition to convulsive and nervous diseases.

\*§\* Bark although a most excellent remedy in several disorders, is nevertheless not to be used but with great caution; whenever it purges or vomits or creates a nausea, it proves injurious to the constitution, and in such cases it should be exhibited with the acid elixir of vitriol, opium, or some other corrector; and should it not mix in circulation after being exhibited in a proper vehicle, I would advise it not to  
be



be used by any means ; for I affirm that whatever medicine disagrees with the habit, and acts contrary to its original intent, impairs the system.

From many ingenious experiments made on the Peruvian bark, by Dr. Irving, which are now published in a dissertation which gained the prize-medal given by the Harveian Society for Edinburgh, for 1783, the power of different menstrua, as acting upon the Peruvian bark, is ascertained with greater accuracy than had before been done ; and it appears, that with respect to comparative power, the fluids after-mentioned, act in the order in which they are placed.

*Dulcified spirit of Vitriol.*

*Caustic Ley.*

*French Brandy.*

*Rhenish Wine.*

*Soft Water.*

*Vinegar and Water.*

*Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.*

*Mild Volatile Alkali.*

*Rectified Spirit of Wine.*

*Mild Vegetable Alkali.*

*Lime Water.*

The antiseptic powers of vinegar and bark united, are double the sum of those taken separately. The astringent power of the bark is increased by acid vitriol ; the bitter taste is destroyed by it.

There are several officinal preparations of bark, which will be treated of in their proper places.



90. *Barley* is a farinaceous grain cultivated in our fields, and a decoction of it is given in acute diseases, it being of a more cooling and less glutinous nature than wheat or oats.

91. *Barley-Water*, is to be drank freely in fevers, and other disorders requiring diluters.

92. *Baths*, are useful in the science of medicine.—The use and abuse of both the cold and hot baths, will be pointed out in the course of this work.

93. *Bay, the leaf and berry*, are generally brought from the Straights, tho' the trees bear the cold in our own climate.—The berries are warm carminatives, and are sometimes exhibited in flatulent cholics, and hysterical complaints. Their principal use in the present practice, is either in fomentations or clysters.

94. *Beans*, are of greater use for culinary than medicinal purposes.—Water distilled from bean leaves, is said to be an excellent cosmetic.

95. *Bears-foot, the leaves of*, are said to be anthelmintic, but great caution should be observed in administering it.

96. *Bears-whottle berry, the leaves of*, are used in some parts of Russia, in tanning leather from its astringent qualities.—*Bears-whottle berry*, has been highly extolled by several Physicians of eminence; but I am inclined to believe, that it does not deserve the encomiums which have been passed upon it: however it has been serviceable in alleviating the dyspeptic



peptic symptoms in nephritic and calculous cases, as also in cystirrhœa or catarrhus vesicæ; and in the diabetes.

97. *Beet*, decoctions of beets gently loosen the belly, hence they have been ranked amongst the emollient herbs; and the juice expressed from the roots, is a powerful errhine.—The root is for culinary use.

98. *Betony*, the leaves and flowers of, have an herbaceous roughish, and somewhat bitterish taste, accompanied with a very weak aromatic flavour. Experience does not discover any other virtue in *Betony* than that of a mild corroborant; but I think the Gentlemen of the FACULTY ought to have allowed it a small space in our Pharmacopœias, until its qualities had been more fully proved.

99. *Benzoine*, is a concrete resinous juice brought from the East-Indies; It has very little taste only impressing a light sweetness on the tongue, but its smell is very fragrant, and the principal use of it is in perfumes, and as a cosmetic.—It also enters into a medicinal composition, formerly known by the name of the *Balsamum Trauticum*, or fryars balsam, now known in the shops by the name of the benzoine tincture.

100. *Benzoine*, flowers of, are obtained from the benzoine by fire, and if they be impregnated with oil, let them be purified by solution and crystallization.—They totally dissolve in spirits of wine, and also by heat in water: but separate again from the latter upon the liquors growing cold.—By the mediation



tion of sugar they remain suspended in cold water, and thus form an elegant balsamic syrup. They enter the composition of the paregoric elixir, or tinctura opii camphorata, as it is now called.—These flowers possess virtues in disorders of the breast and lungs.

101. *Bezoar stone*, is a calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain animals, which are said to be of the goat kind.—It may be ranked amongst the absorbents, but I have reason to believe it is useless in physic.

102. *Birch*, is a tree which grows wild in most woods; its bark consists of a thick brittle substance, and upon deeply wounding or boring the trunk of the tree in the beginning of the spring, a sweetish juice issues forth to a considerable quantity.—This juice is recommended in scorbutic disorders, and other impurities of the blood, but its most sensible effect is to promote the urinary discharge. The bark is used in tanning leather in some parts of Scotland.

103. *Bismuth*, is a ponderous brittle metal resembling in appearance the antimonial regulus and zinc.—It is of no other use than that of being formed into a pigment or cosmetic.—It is rejected from the British Pharmacopœias.

104. *Bistort, or snake weed*, grows wild in several meadows in England and other parts.—It is employed in all kinds of immoderate hæmorrhages, and other fluxes, both internally and externally, where astringency is the only indication; and it is certainly a very powerful styptic, and is to be looked on simply as such; for as to sudorific and antipestilential and other



virtues attributed to it, it has no other just claim than in consequence of its astringent and antiseptic power, which it possesses in common with other vegetable styptics.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

105. *Bitter, infusion,* is made of gentian root, dried peel of seville oranges. Coriander seeds, proof spirit and water.

EDINR.

105. This medicine strengthens the coat of the stomach and other viscera; it also promotes and fortifies the digestive powers.

106. *Bitter-sweet, or woody night-shade,* grows wild on most hedges, and climbs on the bushes with woody brittle stalks. The taste of both the twigs and root is bitter and sweet at the same time.—It is ranked amongst the discutients and resolvents, and is said to be attended with good effects in obstinate cutaneous diseases of the herpetic kind, as also in rheumatic cases, in the jaundice and obstructed menstruation.

107. *Bitter wine,* is made of gentian root, peruvian bark, seville orange peel, white canella, proof spirit, and Spanish white wine.—This is a very elegant and useful stomachic medicine.

108. *Birchwort,* was formerly directed for medicinal use, and has still a place in some Pharmacopæias.—It is distinguished into long *Birchwort,* and slender *Birchwort.*—The long sort is recommended externally for cleansing and drying up wounds and  
ulcers



ulcers in cutaneous diseases. The medicinal qualities of *Biribwort* are to heat, stimulate, and promote the fluid secretions in general; and it is also recommended in suppressions of female evacuations.—The London-college have banished it from their Pharmacopæia, and the University of Edinburgh only retains the *aristolochia tenuis*: however I am of opinion that no species of *Biribwort* merits transportation from the medical schools.

109. *Bitumens*, vid. Chap. on *Chymistry*.

110. *Black cherry-water*, is prepared from ripe black cherries bruised with their kernels, and fountain water.—This water is banished from our Pharmacopæias, but is still retained in several of the foreign ones;—I think its active powers claim farther investigation.

III. BLACK HELEBORE, or MELAMPodium, grows wild in the mountainous parts of Austria, Switzerland, &c.—Its taste is acrid and bitter; and it seems to be very different from the hellebore of the antients. We prescribe it in small doses as an alterative for attenuating viscid humours, the uterine and urinary discharges, and opening inveterate obstructions of the more remote glands.—It also often proves a powerful emanagogue in plethoric habits, where preparations of steel would be improper and prove ineffectual.—The tincture of hellebore, acts as a mild cathartic and diuretic, and perhaps is the best preparation of it, as it possesses all the virtues of the hellebore and does not produce such irritation in its act of operation.

*Bachens,*



*Bacher's* famous tonic pills for the dropfy, had the melampodium for their basis, and they are cathartic and diuretic, and at the same time possess virtues towards strengthening the solids.

112. *Blessed Thistle*, is an annual plant cultivated in gardens, and its virtues are little known in the present practise: but I suppose formerly it was in high esteem, as the thistle was introduced into THE HERALD ARMS of ROYALTY. An infusion of the *Blessed Thistle* acts as an emetic, and perhaps may be used to great advantage in several cases.

113. *Blood Stone*, this is an elegant iron ore, extremely hard, of a dark yellowish or reddish colour; it is found either along with other ores of iron, or in distinct mines by itself. With regard to its medicinal virtues, they do not vary much from those experienced from rust, and the common croci of iron, notwithstanding the extraordinary opinion which many have entertained of it, such as its curing ulcers of the lungs, which Geoffrey says hæmatites dries and heals.

114. *Blue Bottle*, the flowers of this weed which grows amongst corn, are of an elegant blue colour.—They were formerly celebrated in palpitations of the heart, pestilential and infectious diseases; however the Faculty for reasons best known to themselves, have laid the *blue bottle* aside,

115. *Bohemian Bole*, this is of a yellowish colour, with a cast of red, generally of a flaky texture. It is not acted on by acids. EDINR.

116. *Bole*



116. *Bole armenic*, is of a bright red colour, with a tinge of yellow ; it raises no effervescence with acids.

117. *Bole of blois*, this is a yellow bole, remarkably lighter than the former, and most of the other yellow earths ; it effervesces strongly with acids.

118. *Bones of earth*, will be treated of in the Chapter on Chymistry.

119. *Bougies*, are made of yellow wax, spermaceti, vinegar of litharge, and slips of linen.—Their use in the hands of skilful practitioners is of great service, in combating venereal and other complaints, such as the gravel, stone, &c.

120. *Box tree, the leaves and wood of* ; the box is a small tree, growing wild in some parts of Surry and Kent. The wood is of a yellow colour ; a decoction of it is recommended by some as powerfully sudorific, preferable even to guaiacum ; but neither the leaves nor the wood of the box-tree are at present employed for any medicinal purpose in Britain ; and they are now rejected by our Colleges : but from their active qualities, particularly that of the leaves, they deserve some attention.

121. *Buck bean*, grows wild in most marshy places.—Some have recommended it in scrophulous disorders, and other ill conditioned ulcers: Boerhaave relates, that he was relieved of the gout, by drinking the juice of it mixed with whey.

122. *Buckthorn*,



122. *Buckthorn*, is a hedge tree or bush, whose branches are full of long stiff thorns.—The berries of the tree are ordered by the Colleges for medicinal use, and their juices are said to carry off serous watery humours, and consequently are prescribed in the gout, jaundice, and eruptive maladies.

123. *Bugloss*, is a rough, hairy plant, resembling borage, but less prickly.—The flowers are one of the four called cordial flowers, and are very rarely employed.

124. *Burdock*, is a common plant about way-sides, sufficiently known from its scaly heads or burs, which stick to clothes.—The roots are esteemed aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, and decoctions of them have of late been used in rheumatic, gouty, venereal, and other disorders; and preferred by some to those of sarsaparilla.

125. *Burgundy-pitch*, is a softish solid consistence, of a reddish brown colour, not unpleasant to the smell.—It is externally employed, with a view of acting as an emplastrum calidum; and I have known a Burgundy pitch plaister, applied between the shoulders, frequently serviceable in obstinate coughs.

126. *Burnt alum*,—Vid. *Alum burnt*.

127. *Burnt saxifrage*, has a warm pungent taste, which is entirely extracted by rectified spirits.—It is said to be good in scorbutic, and other cutaneous disorders,



disorders, and acts as a resolvent, detergent, and diuretic. EDINR.

\* \* \* As the science of medicine is of the most interesting nature to the human race, I am persuaded that few herbs or roots are of more service in medicine than the Burnt Saxifrage, which the immortal Boerhaave ordered to be used in asthmatic and hydroptic cases, where the strongest resolvents are indicated.

128. *Butcher's Broom*, is a small prickly plant, sometimes found wild in woods.—It is often made an ingredient in apozems and diet drinks, and in opening slight obstructions of the viscera.

129. *Butter Bur*, this grows wild by the sides of ditches and in meadows. It has been given as a deobstruent and aperient, but has now lost its reputation in the shops.

130. *Butter of Antimony*, vid: Antimonial caustic number 45:

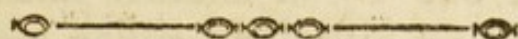
131. *Bramble*, is frequently found wild in woods and hedges: it has no place in our Pharmacopœias.

132. *Brook lime*, is a low plant, which commonly grows in little rivulets and ditches of standing water.—It has been supposed to possess a saponaceous detergent virtue, and to attenuate viscid humours without pungency or irritation, but if any virtue is expected from brooklime, it should be used as food.

133. *Brooms, the leaves of*, have a nauseous bitter taste:—The celebrated Doctor Sydenham, says, the efficacy



efficacy of this medicine depends entirely on the Alkaline salt, and not in the smallest degree on the vegetable from which it is obtained by burning.—It is used in dropfical diseases, sometimes with effect.



I think it a duty imposed upon me as a Physician, to say a few words on the supposed merits of a certain publication, intituled “*FREE Observations on the Scurvy and Gout, by F—s S——y, Chymist, Soho, London.*” — Mr. S——y says, ‘*Judge for yourselves,*’ and he adds about 118 Scotch, Irish, and English cases, respecting the virtues of his *antiscorbutic drops*, which I believe possess as little medicinal virtues, as Mr. S——y *free observations contain truth* (he doubtless procured by the assistance of a few guineas, and a gammon or two of bacon, to a number of half-starved garret-men, who set themselves up as high and mighty REVIEWERS of English and Foreign Literature) to give his *free observations a good character*, in order to establish his *quack nostrum*, and puff off his chymical preparations:—With regard to these secreted, and nameless scribblers, who live upon the destruction of works of merit, and who wantonly stab every literary reputation, who does not see them well, I have only to say, that it is a disgrace to this nation, to suffer the works of men of eminence to be criticised, abused, and handed down as meriteless to posterity, by an unknown set of illiterate fops who deal in slander and falsehood, without being able to distinguish



guish between real literary merit and flimsy composition.

Mr. S——y as I understand and have been credibly informed by persons of veracity, was formerly a domestic of one N——n another infamous quack, whose cards, hand-bills, advertising puffs, and perjuredly substantiated cases led the public not only into error, and the path of destruction with regard to their constitutions, but also, were the means of swindling them out of their property, by ushering into the world an insignificant and useless *nostrum* which can only tend to vitiate the humours of the animal œconomy, known by the name of S——y's *antiscorbutic drops*, a medicine which a man of the name of Broth——ton, who once robbed a gentleman's house at Lambeth, has stepped forward to speak in favour of, to impose upon the public.

S———Y'S ADDRESS TO THE VALETUDINARIANS, is so abundantly fraught with false assertions and impudence, that *he S——y even reflects honour upon himself*, a word or epithet I am astonished he ever *dared to assume, having no medical authority whatever*; I say and affirm again, that he has no right to use the fallacious and un-medical, unjust, and unphilosophical principles; nevertheless I am convinced that empirics will stick at nothing; I am persuaded their profession extends beyond that of *thieves and robbers*, as they are MURDERERS of the HUMAN RACE, and I am sorry to say, to the disgrace of the Gentlemen of the FACULTY of this kingdom, that such a swarm of  
*licensed*



*licensed Patentee-Murderers* should disgrace the records of the eighteenth Century, particularly as one of the most respectable professional BODIES in EUROPE have it in their power, and are fully authorized to confine, not only one, but all the empirics, in and about London, whom I will venture to affirm, were they to walk in procession, would form a body, very *ignorant, numerous, self-conceited, and consequential*, and above all, as destructive as the plague that frequently visits some parts of the Turkish dominions, and carries off thousands yearly !

As to Mr. S———'s *medical aphorisms*, I shall be particularly attentive in analyzing them, in the course of this work, and as he pretends to be a chymist of eminence in SOHO-SQUARE; I believe I shall find myself under the necessity of asking him a few questions, with his brother quacks, V——t, & Co' who have invented a celebrated (would be) *cosmetic wash*, prepared by a combination of lime, corrosive sublimate, powdered almonds, and water, mixed, with Mr. Counsellor Mingay's opinion. The ignorance of these medical impostors, renders them incapable of even suspending the lime and other ingredients in the water, so that when the trash stands some time in a bottle, the different ingredients appear separated.

Such washes or cosmetics are of the most dangerous nature, as in apparently destroying pimples or eruptive pustules, they throw the offending matter into the blood or upon the lungs, and hence arise catarrhs and various other disorders.—The root of every  
malady



malady should be first destroyed, before any topical application is attempted, and whoever aims to do away the symptoms until the cause is no more, acts contrary to the principles of medical philosophy.

134. *Cabbage*, is cultivated in our gardens, rather for culinary than medical use.—They tend strongly to putrefaction and run into that state sooner than almost any other vegetable, and they are said to afford but little nourishment, though I am inclined to believe to the contrary.—Externally applied, they have in some instances produced a complete discharge of the water in cases of anasarca.

135. *Cabbage-bark Tree*, grows in the low Savannahs of Jamaica.—It has a mucilaginous and sweetish taste with a disagreeable smell; there is decoctions made from it in the WEST-INDIES, and it is said to act as a powerful anthelmintic, particularly for the expulsion of the lumbrici, which are a common cause of disease in the West-India Islands.

136. *Cajeput oil*, is brought from the East-Indies, and in smell resembles that of Cardamoms.—Four or five drops, in a proper liquor, is recommended as an excellent nervous medicine, and is of great efficacy in the Cardialgia.

137. *Calamine prepared*, previously calcined for the use of those who make brass, is to be treated in the same manner as antimony.

138. *Calamine stone*, is found plentifully in England, Germany, and other countries, either in distinct mines



mines or intermingled with the ores of different metals. It is employed in collyria, against defluction of thin acid humours upon the eyes; for drying up moist, running ulcers; and healing excoriations. It is the basis of an officinal epulotic cerate, the *ceratum lapidis calaminaris*.

139. *Calcination*, will be explained in the system of chymistry in this work.

140. *Calcined Antimony*, vid: Antimony calcined, page 280. Numb. 48.

141. *Calcined Quick Silver*, is made of quick silver by the aid of calcination.—It is by some highly esteemed in venereal cases, and supposed to be the most efficacious of all the mercurials; it may be advantageously given with opiates, in which exhibition it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic, it also proves a strong emetic and cathartic.

142. *Calcined Zinc*, is made by calcination.—The Colleges of Edinr. and Lond. differ in their mode of forming the calx or flowers of Zinc.—It is used externally, and also of late internally, in cases of epilepsy, and several spasmodic affections with good success.

143. *Calomel*, is made of muriated quick-silver, and purified quick-silver.—This preparation of mercury may be considered as one of the most useful, holding a place between the *hydrargyrus acetatus*, one

W

of



of the mildest of the Saline preparations, and the hydrargyrus muriatus, or corrosive sublimate, one of the most acrid of them.

144. CAMPHOR, is obtained in the form of a solid concrete, chiefly extracted from the wood and roots of a tree growing in Sumatra and Japan.—The former is by much the best.—Doctor Hoffman has written a dissertation de camphoræ usu interno securissimo et pasetantissimo. The substance of this observation is, that camphor seems to penetrate very quickly through the whole body, and increase perspiration: that though given to the quantity of half a dram, dissolved in spirit of wine, and duly diluted, it does not raise the pulse, or occasion any heat, but rather causes a sense of coolness about the precordia. that on continuing its use for sometime, the blood becomes sensibly more fluid, and the quantity of watery serum, which the habit before abounded with, was considerably diminished: that in malignant fevers, and all disorders, whether acute or chronic, proceeding from an acrid or putrescent state of the juices, camphor has excellent effects correcting the acrimony, expelling the putrid morbid matter through the cutaneous pores, and preventing an inflammation or sphacelus, where there is previously any disposition thereto; that by strengthening the vessels, hæmorrhages happening in acute fevers, and promoting critical and periodical evacuations; that it expels even the venereal virus; that he has known examples of the lues being cured by camphor alone, a purgative



a purgative being only premised; and that in recent infections he has found no medicine equal to it in efficacy. In inflammatory cases, where there is a tendency to mortification, intense heat, thirst, or where the skin is dry and parched, whether before or after a delirium has come on, small doses of camphor joined with nitre produced happy effects, almost immediately relieving the symptoms, occasioning a calm sleep and plentiful sweat, without fatiguing the patient. He further observes that this simple, by its antiphlogistic quality, prevents the ill effects of the more irritating medicines; that cantharides, and the acrid stimulating cathartics and diuretics, by the admixture of a small proportion of camphor, become much more mild and safe in operation.

In modern practice, it is externally employed chiefly to diminish the inflammation, to disperse tumor to obviate gangrene, to stimulate in local palsy, and to allay rheumatic and paralytic pains. Internally it is given in nervous affections, with a view of exciting the vis vitæ, and alleviating spasmodic complaints: with the same view to the vis vitæ, to obviate putrescence, and to procure sleep, it is used in fevers of the kind.

145. *Camphor-water*, is made of camphor spirit of rosemary and fountain water.—It may be introduced with advantage, when a diluted state of camphor is required.

146. *Camphorated-mixture*, is made of camphor,  
W 2  
rectified



rectified spirits of wine, refined sugar and boiling distilled water.—This medicine is useful in fevers.

147. *Camphorated-spirit*, is made of camphor and rectified spirit of wine.—It is applied externally in sprains, &c.

148. *Camphorated Tincture of Opium*, is made of purified opium, flower of Benzoine, camphor, essential oil of aniseed and proof spirit. LOND<sup>N</sup>. The EDIN<sup>R</sup>. paregoric elixir is made by adding English saffron, and the vinous spirit of Sal Ammoniac.—The London formula is taken from Le Mort, with the omission of three unnecessary ingredients, honey, liquorice and alkaline salt.—It was originally prescribed under the title of *Elixir Asthmaticum* which it does not ill deserve.—It contributes to allay the tickling which provokes frequent coughing; and at the same time is supposed to open the breast, and give greater liberty of breathing: the opium procures (as it does by itself) a temporary relief from the symptoms; whilst the other ingredients tend to remove the cause, and prevent their return.

149. *Camomile*, possesses a strong, not ungrateful aromatic smell, and a very bitter nauseous taste. The flowers are accounted carminative, aperient, emollient, and in some degree anodyne; and stand recommended in flatulent colics, for promoting the uterine purgations in spasmodic pains, and the disorders of child-bed women: sometimes they have been employed in intermittent fevers, and in nephritis.

These



These flowers are frequently also used externally in discutient and antiseptic fomentations, and in emollient glysters: they enter the decoctum pro enemate et fomento of our Pharmacopæias. An essential oil was formerly directed to be prepared from them, but it is now omitted. A simple watery infusion of them taken in a tepid state is frequently employed to promote the operation of emetics.

150. *Camomile Flower Water*, is prepared from camomile dried flowers and water, by gentle distillation.—This water if duly depurated, and inspissated, yields an extract similar to that prepared from the flowers in the common manner, and it has been efficaciously prescribed in flatulent colics.

151. *Canella Alba*, is the interior bark brought to us in long quills thicker than cinnamon, and both outwardly and inwardly of a whitish colour, somewhat inclining to yellow.—It is the produce of a tall tree growing in great plenty in the low lands in Jamaica, and other American Islands.—*Canella alba* is often employed where a warm stimulant to the stomach is necessary, and as a corrigent of other articles.

152. *Candy carrot*, EDINR. commonly grows in pasture-grounds, and is a poor useless and insignificant thing, to which the FACULTY have given place in their Pharmacopæias, instead of more valuable articles.

152. *Caper-*



153. *Caper-bush*, is low and prickly, and found wild in Italy and other countries.—The buds pickled with vinegar are used at table. They are supposed to excite appetite, and promote digestion; and to be particularly useful, as detergents and aperients, in obstructions of the liver and spleen.

154. *Carraway*, is an umbelliferous plant, cultivated with us in gardens, both for culinary and medicinal use. The seeds have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste.—They are numbered as being of the four greater hot seeds; and frequently employed as a stomachic and carminative in flatulent colics, and were formerly the basis of several officinal preparations, and being introduced into many compositions as a corrigent.—And a place is still given to their essential oil and distilled spirit: they also enter the compound spirit of juniper, the tincture of fenna, and some other compositions. LOND. EDINR.

155. *Cardamom lesser*, was formerly ranked under different kinds of the same seeds.—They are known to be warm, grateful, pungently aromatic, and frequently employed as such in practice: doubtless their merit will stand the test of their reputed virtues.

156. *Carline thistle*, is a very prickly sort of thistle, and no favourite to the legs of Irishmen, as its virtues are only to prick the heel of sensibility.—It is looked upon by Italians, Spaniards, and others to be, subacid, diaphoretic and alexipharmic; but I am rather inclined



inclined to believe, a glass of claret would agree better with the European constitutions than any preparations of this thistle.

157. CARMELITE-WATER, *or compound balm water*, according to the foreign Pharmacopœias, is composed of leaves of balm, rind of lemon, nutmeg, coriander, cloves, cinnamon, rectified spirits of wine, and balm-water.—This is the famous celebrated French medicine long known in France by the title of the *Eau de Carmes*—When the common spirits of this kind are rubbed on the hands, &c. they leave, after the more volatile parts have been exhaled, a disagreeable empyreumatic smell; and when diluted with water, and taken medicinally, they leave in like manner a nauseous flavour in the mouth.—As these are Danish assertions, I think they are rather too cold!

158. *Carpo balsam*, had formerly, tho' in my opinion unjustly, a place in our British Pharmacopœias.—It deserves to be treated with indignity, altho' *Brunswick* intrusion have *taxed* us with it, and I am afraid will overcome the powers of jalap and ipecacuanha, an emetic and cathartic fit to act upon *Alexander the Great, or little George*.

159. *Catechu*, Doctor Lewis who was a man of the most penetrating and sagacious understanding, gave this vegetable too good a character; but as he and other medical writers seem to have so partial an inclination to raise the *Catechu*, I hope they will support it, till some better-informed person cuts it down.

160. *Cascarilla*,



160. *Cascarilla*, the bark is imported into Europe from the Bahama Islands, and particularly from one of them of the name of Elatheria: from which circumstance it was long known by the title of Eleutheria. It is said to have been employed with great success in some very dangerous epidemic fevers attended with *petechiæ*: and it is frequently employed with advantage in flatulent colics, internal hæmorrhages, dysenteries, diarrhæas, and similar disorders.

161. *Cassia*, is imported from different parts of the East Indies and from China.—The bark of this tree has a very exact resemblance to the Cinnamon, and has frequently by the apothecaries been substituted for the expensive article of cinnamon.

162. *Cassia of the Cane*, this is the fruit of an oriental tree resembling a walnut, and is a cylindrical pod.—The pulp of Cassia is a gentle laxative medicine, and proves an useful cathartic in inflammatory cases, where the more acrid purgatives would be dangerous.

163. *Cassia-water*, is made of cassia-bark and water by distillation, and it approaches so near to the cinnamon-water, that the shops sell the one for the other, and perhaps it possesses equally as good medical virtues.

164. *Castor*, appears to be of a peculiar fattish disposition found in cells or bags situated near the rectum in the Beaver, a four-footed amphibious animal frequently to be met with in America and several parts of Europe.—Castor is looked upon as one of the capital



capital nervine anti-hysterics, however some authors, particularly *Stahl* and *Newman* have declared it insignificant, but practice has convinced me of their mistake in this assertion.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

165. CASTOR-OIL, is prepared in the same manner as that of almonds, the seeds or nuts being taken from the husks before putting them into the mortar, according to the direction of the London college, who have ordered the apothecary to prepare it himself.—The Edinburgh college have not mentioned it amongst their preparations but merely given it a place in the *materia medica*.

165. This is an excellent medicine acting as a gentle and useful purgative: it generally produces its effects without griping, and may be given with safety where acrid purgatives are improper.—The apothecaries in general, are too *lazy* to prepare this oil, therefore it mostly comes to us ready prepared from the West-Indies and is frequently adulterated through their negligence.

166. *Castor-water*, is made of Russia castor and water.—This water is made use of in hysteric cases, and some nervous complaints, though it has not been found to answer what many people expected from it.

167. *Cassumunar*, is a tuberous root possessing a warm bitterish taste and an aromatic smell, somewhat resembling



that of ginger.—It has been celebrated in hysteric cases, epilepsies, palsies, loss of memory, and other disorders: the present practice employs it as a stomachic and carminative, but it is not so much used or known as it deserves to be.

168. *Cataplasms*, by them are in general understood those external applications, which are brought to a due consistence or form, for being properly applied, not by means of oily or fatty matters, but by water or watery fluids.

169. *Cataplasms of cummin*, is made of cummin seeds, bayberries, dry leaves of water germander, or scordium, virginian snake root, cloves, and honey.—It may be applied to the soles of the feet, or any other part of the body, as a stimulus.

170. *Cataplasms of mustard*, is made of mustard seed, crumb of bread, and vinegar.—I have known this cataplasms applied to the soles of the feet, greatly assist in curing deliriums and fevers of the brain.

171. *Catmint*, is a plant commonly cultivated in gardens.—It is moderately aromatic, and possesses similar virtues to penny-royal and mint.

172. *Caustic, common strongest*, is made of caustic ley evaporated in a very clean iron vessel. The caustic prepared in this way, has an inconvenience of being apt to liquify too much upon the part to which it is applied, so that it is not easily confined within the limits in which it is intended to operate; and indeed the suddenness of its action depends on this disposition to liquify.—Its use is well known.

173. *Caustic*



173. *Caustic milder*, is made of caustic ley and new slacked quick-lime; here the addition of lime in substance renders the preparation less apt to liquify than the foregoing, and consequently it is more easily confinable within the intended limits, but proportionally slower in its operation.—The design of keeping or of slacking the lime is, that its acrimony may be somewhat abated.

174. *Celandine*, this plant grows upon old walls, among rubbish, and in waste shady places.—The herb is of a bluish green colour; the root of a deep red; both contain a gold coloured juice; their smell is disagreeable; the taste somewhat bitterish, very acrid, biting and burning the mouth: the root is the most acrid.—The juice of celandine has long been used in disorders of the eyes; but it is too sharp to be applied to these tender organs, unless plentifully diluted.—It has been sometimes employed with success in extirpating warts, cleansing old ulcers, and in cataplasms for the herpes miliaris, but is rarely given internally. Its virtues are those of a stimulating aperient, diuretic and sudorific.

175. *Centaurry Greater*, is a plant cultivated in gardens, the root has a rough somewhat acrid taste, and abounds with a red viscid juice. Its rough taste has gained it some esteem as an astringent; its acrimony as an aperient: the present practice takes little notice of it.

176. *Centaurry Lesser*, grows wild in many parts of England



England, in dry pasture grounds amongst corn.—  
The tops are an useful aperient bitter.

177. *Cerates*, are substances intended for external applications.

178. *Cerate of acetated litharge*, is made of water of acetated litharge, yellow wax, olive oil, and camphor. This application has been rendered famous by the recommendation of Mr. Goulard. It is unquestionably in many cases very useful.—It cannot however, be considered as varying essentially from the saturnine ointment, or unguentum cerussa acetata, formerly mentioned.—It is employed with nearly the same intentions, and differs from it chiefly in consistence.

179. *Cerate of yellow resin*, is made of yellow resin, and yellow wax. This had formerly the name of *unguentum citrinum*.—It is no otherwise different from the yellow basilicum, or unguentum resinae flavae, than being of a stiffer consistence, which renders it for some purposes more commodious.

180. *Cerate of soap*, is made of soap, yellow wax, litharge, powdered olive oil, and vinegar.—This notwithstanding the name, may be considered as another saturnine application, than one whose activity depends upon soap.—And it may be held as varying in little else but consistence from the *Emplastrum lithargi*.—It can hardly be thought to differ in its properties from the acetated litharge.—For neither the small proportion of camphor which enters the composition of the one, nor the soap which gives name to the other can be considered as having much influence.



181. *Cerate of Spermaceti*, is made of spermaceti, white wax, and olive oil.—It only differs in consistence with the *linamentum album* or the *ceratum album*.  
EDINR.

182. *Cerate of cantharides*, is made of cerate of spermaceti, softened by heat, Spanish flies, finely powdered.—Under this form cantharides may be made to act to any extent that is requisite.—It may supply the place either of the blistering plaister or ointment; and there are cases, in which it is preferable to either.—It is particularly more convenient than the *emplastrum cantharidum*, where the skin to which the blister is to be applied, is previously much affected, as in cases of small pox; and in supporting a drain under the form of issue, it is less apt to spread than the softer ointment.

183. *Cerate for the lips*, is made of olive oil, white wax, spermaceti, and oil of rhodium. The name affixed to this cerate points out the use for which it is intended.

184. *Cerate simple*, is made of olive oil, white wax, and spermaceti; And contains a more firm consistence than the former simple cerate.

185. *Cerated glass of antimony*, vid. antimony cerated.

186. *Ceruse, of white lead*, is made of vinegar and lead.—In this preparation, the lead is so far opened by the acid, as to discover, when taken internally, the malignant quality of the metal, but when sprinkled on running sores, or ulcers, it proves moderately cooling, drying and astringent.

187. *Ceruse*



187. *Ceruse of antimony*, vid. Antimony, ceruse of.

188. *Chalk prepared*, to make which, it must first be triturated and then frequently washed with water.—It acts as an absorbent, and is said to be good in the cure of the heart-burn.

189. *Chalk drink*, is composed of prepared chalk, refined sugar, mucilage of gum arabic water, and spirits of cinnamon water; and the chalk mixture, Lond. only differs from this in rejecting the cinnamon.—This is a very elegant form of exhibiting chalk, and is an useful remedy in diseases arising from, or accompanied with acidity in the primæ viæ.—It is frequently employed in diarrhæa for that reason.—The mucilage not only serves to keep the chalk uniformly diffused, but also improves its virtues by sheathing the internal surface of the intestines:—The dose of this medicine requires no nicety.—It may be taken to the extent of a great quantity without any danger.

190. *Chase-Tree*, is a small tree, or rather a shrub, growing spontaneously in Italy, &c.—It is raised with us in gardens, and its seeds have been celebrated as antiphrodisiacs, and were formerly much used by the monks for allaying the venereal appetite; but experience does not warrant their having any such virtues.

191. *Cherry*, of this fruit a considerable number of varieties are cultivated in the gardens—The acid sorts are very useful and agreeable coolers and quenchers



chers of thirst; and are sometimes directed with this intention, in hot bilious or febrile distempers.—Boerhaave was extremely fond of these and the other fruits called *horai*, as aperients in some chronic cases, and declares himself persuaded, that there is no kind of obstruction of the viscera capable of being removed by medicine, which will not yield to the continual use of these.—They are rather, however, used as an article of diet or luxury, than in the way of medicine.—And accordingly have no place in the London or Edinburgh Pharmacopæias.

192. *CHERVIL*, is a low annual plant somewhat like parsley.—It is an excellent medicine in dropfies.

193. *Chervil Water*, is made from the fresh leaves of chervil, and fountain water.—This water acts as a powerful diuretic, but it is not so serviceable as the expressed juice of the recent plant.

194. *China-Root*, is brought from the East-Indies, &c.—It is generally supposed to promote insensible perspiration and the urinary discharge; and by its unctuous quality to obtund acrimonious juices.

195. *Chocolate nuts*, are the fruit of an American tree resembling the almond.—The principal use of these nuts, is for the preparation of the dietetic liquor, chocolate.—It is a mild, unctuous, nutritious fluid, capable of softening acrimonious humours, and of great service in consumptive disorders; especially if made with milk, and with only a small proportion of aromatic medicine.



196. *Cinereal-powder of mercury, or ash coloured mercury*, is made of quick-silver and the weak nitrous acid, to which are added the *sal ammoniac*, and pure water, all which is dried and afterwards reduced to a powder.—Of late years this preparation of mercury has been held in high esteem by several physicians of eminence, for the cure of venereal affections, and other complaints.

197. *Cinnabar native*, is a ponderous mineral of a red colour found in Spain, Hungary, &c. Native Cinnabar has been many years preferred to the fictitious or that made by art, and in my opinion this is a just preference given to the former; because it is not in the power of art to combine or prepare different ingredients so well as mother nature.—It is an excellent medicine in obstructions of the viscera and other disorders of the breast and lungs.

198. *Cinnamon, the bark of*, is light and thin and of a reddish colour, rolled up in long quills or canes; of a fragrant, delightful smell, and an aromatic, sweet pungent taste, with some degree of astringency.—Cinnamon is a very elegant and useful aromatic, more grateful both to the palate and stomach, than most substances of this class; it is serviceable in several kinds of alivine fluxes.

199. *Cinnamon-water*, is made of bruised cinnamon and water.—This is a very grateful and useful water, possessing in a great and eminent degree, the fragrance and aromatic cordial virtues of the spice

200. Cinque-



200. *Cinquefoil*, grows plentifully in hedges by the road-sides, the root is sometimes given internally in diarrhæas and other fluxes, and employed in gargarisms for strengthening the gums.

201. *Citron*, is an ever-green-tree or shrub, of the same genus with the orange and lemon; It is seldom used amongst us, the juice is introduced in several of the foreign Pharmacopœias.

202. *Civit*, is a soft unctuous substance, of a white brown or blackish colour; it is extracted from an animal said to be of the cat.kind, and is used in perfumes.

203. *Cloves*, are the fruit of a tree of the East-Indies; they have a very strong agreeable aromatic smell, and are of a hot stimulating nature.

204. *Clove-July-flowers*, are to be met with in our gardens.—Simon Pauli relates that he has cured many malignant fevers by the use of a decoction of them, and they are said to be cardiac and alexipharmic.

205. *Cochineal*, is a small irregular roundish body, and appears from chymical experiment, to be an animal, and from the accounts of the most celebrated naturalists, an insect which breeds on the American prickly pear tree, and adheres thereto without changing its place.—Cochineal has been strongly recommended as a sudorific cardiac, and alexipharmic; but practitioners have never observed any considerable effects from it.—Its greatest consumption is among the



Scarlet dyers, and in medicine its principal use is that of a colouring drug.

206. *Coffee* is the fruit of an oriental shrub, now cultivated in the West-Indies. It is used rather as food than medicine, and is said to be useful in allaying severe head-aches, but its virtues which I believe to be very few, have never been yet properly ascertained.

207. *Colcothar of vitriol*, is made from calcined vitriol.—It is rarely employed by itself for medical purposes, though it is used in the preparation of chalybeates.

208. *Coloquintida, or bitter apple*, is the produce of a plant of the gourd kind, growing in Turkey.—It is one of the most strong and violent cathartics we know of; and it is an ingredient in some of the purgative pills, and the cathartic extracts of the shops, particularly of the *extractum colocynthidis compositum*, and *pilulae ex-colocynthidæ cum aloe*.

209. *Colomba*, is brought from Colomba in the form of knobs; the botanical characters of the vegetable, are not yet ascertained.—Abroad it is much used in diseases attended with bilious symptoms, particularly in cholorea; and it is said to be sometimes very effectual in other cases of vomiting. Some consider it as very useful in dyspepsia.



210. *Colts-foot*, grows wild in watery places, and produces yellow flowers in February and March.—The Tussilago stands recommended in coughs, phthisis, and other disorders of the breast and lungs, and some use it in the scrophula.

\* \* I have frequently observed in the public prints a pompous advertisement, respecting the virtues of coltsfoot, with a column of empyric buffoonery, by some quack whose name I at present forget.—This mendicaster pretends to know more of the medicinal virtues of coltsfoot than all the world beside; but in order that the public may not be imposed upon in this, as in many other things, let every person who uses *coltsfoot in future*, take it in milk, which is by far the best manner of using it, as I really believe, it possesses very little (if any) medicinal virtues.

211. *Comfrey*, is a rough hairy plant:—many ridiculous histories and idle stories of the consolidating virtues of comfrey, have been handed down by different authors; but I think the Faculty have justly rejected it from the British Pharmacopœias.

212. *Common decoction*, is made of camomile flowers, carraway seeds, and warm water.—It is used by way of fomentation and enemæ.

213. *Compound Balm-water*, or carmelite water.—*Vid. carmelite water.*

214. *Compound decoction of barley*, is made of barley, raisins, figs, liquorice root, and distilled water—



Nurses more frequently prepare this medicine or decoction, than the shopmen or apothecaries.

215. *Compound infusion of gentian*, is made of gentian roots, outer rind of lemons, and of seville oranges.—This is a good bitter and bracer.

216. *Compound juniper water*, is made of juniper-berries, carraway-seeds and proof spirit.—This proves an useful medicine in catarrhs, debility of the stomach, and intestines, and where there is a scarcity of urine.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

217. COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES, is made of tincture of myrrh, saffron and socotorine aloes. EDINB. adds the rectified and proof spirits.—The Edinburgh preparation is preferable to the London.

217. This medicine is highly recommended as a warm stimulant and aperient: it strengthens the stomach and other viscera, and cleanses and deterges the intestines.

218. COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISEED, is made of aniseed, angelica, proof spirits of wine and water sufficient to prevent empyeuma.—It is often employed with advantage, particularly in cases of flatulent colic; but it has been alledged to be sometimes too frequently used with this intention, as a domestic medicine, especially by old ladies.

219. Com-



219. *Compound spirit of horseradish*, is made of fresh horseradish, rind of seville oranges, garden scurvy-grass, nutmegs, proof-spirit and water.—LONDON.—It is said to possess anti-scorbutic virtues, but the college of Edinburgh have denied it a place in their Dispensatory.

220. *Compound spirit of juniper*, is made of juniper-berry, carraway-seeds, sweet-fennel, proof spirit and water.—For its virtues, vid. Compound juniper-water, No. 225.—The difference between the Edinburgh and London formula, is not worth mentioning.

221. *Concrete essential oil*, will be treated of in the chapter on chymistry.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

222. *Confection aromatic*, is made of zedoary, saffron, distilled water, compound powder of crabs claws, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, smaller cardamom-seeds, and double refined sugar,

222. This confection is sufficiently grateful, and a moderately warm cordial, and frequently given with that intention—The formula of the EDINB. Pharmacopœia is preferable to that of the LONDON.

223. *Confection cordial*, or cordial electuary, is composed of the conserve of orange-peel, preserved nutmegs and ginger, cinnamon, and syrup of orange-peel.

223. This preparation is to be considered, as an useful remedy for the purposes expressed in the title, namely, a cordial electuary composed of approved medicines.



224. *Confection of Democrates*, commonly known by the name of mithridate, is made of cinnamon, myrrh, agaric, Indian nard, ginger, saffron, seeds of mithridate mustard, frankincense, chio turpentine, camels hay, costus, or in its stead zedoary, Indian leaf, or in its stead mace, stechas, long pepper, hart-wort seeds, hypofistis, storax strained, opoponax, galbanum strained, or in its stead express oil of nutmegs, Russia castor, poley mountain, scordium, carpobalsam, or in its stead cubebs, white pepper, candy-carrot-seed, bdellium strained, celtic nard, gentian-root, dittany of crete, red roses, macedonian parsley-seed, less cardamom-seeds husked, sweet fennel-seed, gum arabic, opium strained, colomaticus, wild valerian-root, aniseed, sagapenum strained, meum athamanticum, St. John's wort, acatria, or in its stead terra japonica, bellies of skinks, clarified honey, &c.

☞ This ridiculous composition, and the theriaca of andromachus, or venice treacle, disgrace the ancient medical schools, and confer no small degree of censure on the modern-formed medical bodies, for having (as I would fain hope to conclude, inadvertently) disgraced the pages of their Pharmacopœias, with a confused, irregular, and un-chymical, jumble of ingredients, the combination of which, MOSES himself (who made the gold dust swim upon the waters after calcination had taken place, and forced the deluded Israelites to drink the same while afloat upon the waters) were he amongst us of the present age, could not define the chymical union, the combining powers,  
the



the acting and re-acting qualities, and predominant ingredients, which appear to me as confused as the chaos mentioned in the first Chapter of GENESIS.

225. *Confection of japonic, or japonic electuary*, is composed of japan earth, gum-kino, cinnamon, nutmeg, opium, Spanish white wine, and syrup of roses.—The ingredients in this electuary seem extremely well-chosen, and are so well-proportioned to one another, that the quantity of opium is the same as in the dia-cordium of the former Pharmacopœias of Edinburgh, viz. one grain in ten scruples.—The gum kino, now substituted for tormentil-root, is an excellent improvement in the formula.

226. *Confection opiate*, LONDON, is composed of purified opium, long pepper, ginger, carraway-seeds, syrup of white poppies; and the Edinburgh thebaic electuary is made of aromatic powder, virginian snake-root, opium and clarified honey.—These compositions consist of very powerful ingredients, and are doubtless capable of answering every thing that can be reasonably expected from the more voluminous therica of andromachus.—The London college also had formerly their therica composed of the less exceptionable ingredients of andromachus's.—But as these medicines have for a long time been chiefly employed for external purposes by the way of cataplasms, the *theriaca londinensis* is now omitted, and its place supplied by a cataplasm composed of a few well chosen articles, under the name of *cataplasmae cymino*



*cymino*; of which hereafter. For internal use, none of the theriacus are at present so much regarded as they have been heretofore; practitioners having introduced in their room extemporaneous boluses of virginia snake-root, camphor, contrayerva, and the like; which answer all their intentions, with this advantage, that they may be given either with or without opium; an ingredient which renders the others prejudicial, in cases where they might otherwise be proper.

227. *Conserve*, are compositions of recent vegetable matters and sugar, beaten together into an uniform mass.

228. *Conserve of arum*, is made of the fresh root of arum and refined sugar.—It is a powerful medicine, but I believe not of great service.

229. *Conserve of chervil*, has been extolled by some, as an useful diuretic.

230. *Conserve of hips*, is a soft cooling restraining, and is made of the pulp of the ripe hip, with sugar.

231. *Conserve of millepedes*, is made of the live flaters beat up with sugar, and is said to be very useful in several complaints of the viscera.

232. *Conserve of mint*, is given in weakness of the stomach, and retchings to vomit.

233. *Conserve of orange rind*, is very elegant, and proves a pleasant warm stomachic.

234. *Conserve*



234. *Conserve of rose buds*, dissolved in warm milk is given as a light restraining, in weakness of the stomach, and likewise in coughs and phthysical complaints.—In the German ephimerides, examples are related of very dangerous phthysis cured by the continued use of this medicine :—In one of these cases, twenty pounds of the conserve were taken in the space of a month : and in another upwards of thirty. Re-verius mentions several other instances of this kind. There is, however, much room for fallacy in such observations ; as phthysis has not at all times been accurately distinguished from obstinate catarrhs, and some other affections ; the antiseptic property of the sugar, may perhaps have some share in the effect.  
LOND. EDIN.

235. *Conserve of roses vitriolated*, this is a method of rendering the conserve of roses of a more astringent quality.

236. *Conserve of floes*, is made by putting the flocs in water upon the fire, but so as they may not break ; then they are taken out of the water, and the pulp is pressed out and mixed with sugar.—This medicine may be ordered as a gentle astringent.

237. *Conserve of squills*, is made of the squill or sea onion and sugar.—This conserve is more uncertain and less agreeable, than the powder of the dried root.

238. *Conserve of wood sorrel*, is very elegant and grateful.—It is ordered for quenching the thirst,  
cooling



cooling the mouth and fauces in distempers, where the heat of the body is much increased.

239. *Conserve of wormwood*, (that is of the tops of sea wormwood) has been long celebrated in dropfical cafes.

240. *Contrayerva*, is a knotty root.—It is astringent, aromatic, diaphoretic, and alexipharmic.

241. *Copal*, is supposed by some, a mineral substance, and by others the produce of a tree.—The present practice of this kingdom does not admit it into their Pharmacopœias, although it has a place in some of the foreign ones.

242. *Copper*, is well known, and most of its preparations prove emetic, and are seldom used internally, and I think with very great justice, for it can do no good but much harm, except in the pocket.

243. *Red coral*, is a marine production of an absorbent nature; the College of Edinburgh has rejected it.

244. *Coraline*, is also a marine production of a branched cretacious substance of a white colour.—It is celebrated as a vermifuge or anthelmintic; but upon what foundation I know not.

245. *Coriander*, is an umbelliferous plant, and is recommended as a carminative and stomachic.

246. *Costmary*



246. *Costmary*, is a very common garden plant, and is used for culinary and medicinal purposes ; however it is not much taken notice of at present.

247. *Cowhage*, is a plant growing in great abundance, and is successfully prescribed as a vermifuge.

248. *Cowslips*, grow wild in meadows and marshes, and the flowers appear about April.—An infusion or tea of these flowers, is recommended as a mild corroborant in nervous complaints and female disorders, particularly of the menstrual discharge.

249. *Crabs-claws* and *crabs-eyes*, the latter article is very justly retained by the College of Edinburgh, in preference to the former.—It is good for the cure of the heart-burn, particularly if acid be the cause of it.—It is an absorbent and dissolves in acids.

250. *Cresses water*, grow wild in rivulets, they have a quick pungent smell and an acrid taste, and are justly ranked among the mild, aperient, antiscorbutics, although S——y, the SOHO-CHEMIST, in contradiction to the opinion of the immortal HOFFMAN, the celebrated University of Edinburgh, the first Medical School in the World ; and the justly famous College of London,—Ignorantly and impudently sets forth, that a vegetable regimen or diet is improper for the land scurvy.—Now if this man had possessed a single grain of medical information or knowledge, he would have blushed at this assertion or aphorism, but in order to puff off his *Quack Drops*,  
ignorance



ignorance added to self-interest, has brazened the brow of Mr. S——y, not only to give out this false and unjust assertion, but likewise on many other occasions to be equally absurd, particularly where he relates that “*Salt provisions do not cause or promote the scurvy, either at sea or on land.*”—Had Mr. S——y known the nature of salt mixed or infused in animal oil or fat, he would have been ashamed to assume the name of Chymist, a word, I am rather inclined to think, he does not understand.

251. *Crocus of antimony*, vid. Antimony, Numb. 50, page 280.

252. *Crocus of iron*, is prepared by mixing iron filing with twice their weight of powdered sulphur, and has now no place in our Pharmacopœias.

253. *ChrySTALLIZATION*, will be treated of in the Chapter on Chymistry.

254. *Cubebs*, is a fruit brought from the East-Indies, and resembles pepper.—Modern practice has rejected them.

255. *Cummin*, is an umbelliferous plant, and its seeds have a bitterish warm taste; an essential oil is obtained from them, and they are not unfrequently used externally.

256. *Currants*, their principal use is, an agreeable sweet, and the raisins are in the compound decoction of barley, the tincture of fenna, and the compound tincture of cardamoms.

257. *Curtants*—



257. *Currants-black*, have a cool acidulous taste, agreeable both to the palate and stomach, and are the basis of our officinal syrup, which is frequently employed with advantage in recent catarrhs.

258. *Currants, inspissated juice of*, in this juice the agreeable and useful acid of the fruit is concentrated.

259. *Cursuta*, is a foreign root, possessing equal virtues with the gentian.

260. *Cyperus*, is a plant of the graminifolious kind, and is accounted a good stomachic and carminative, but at present not much regarded.

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Although I am as laconic as possibly I can, in describing the virtues and use, of the innumerable medicines introduced into the modern Pharmacopeias, I am nevertheless conscious that I am still too prolix ; but as necessity and my own promise lay me under the obligation of noticing every medicine introduced into the modern practice, I hope that these circumstances will plead in favour of my prolixity.

Many a drug is vended in the shops of our apothecaries and other medicine-retailers, which can never convey a single particle of relief to the afflicted, or bring a grain of pleasure either in beverage, or perfume, to the voluptuous, affluent, or epicure.

I need



I need not dwell longer upon this subject, when I am thoroughly convinced, that innumerable bottles of emulsion draughts, boxes of pills and bolusses, emetics, cathartics, opiates, sudorifics and blisters, will always be ushered into the rooms of the sick, while the self-taught, ignorant-self-conceited and self-principled-interested-apothecary, or rather *potcarrier*, has it in his power to order medicines, and in a manner force the distressed afflicted people of this realm to swallow them as a porter-drinker would do Mr. Whitbread's decoction.

Those who live by selling drugs, or those who are interested in this generally abominable practice, it may be naturally conceived, are always ready to embrace every opportunity to dispose of their commodities; but as was observed before, woe be unto him or her who swalloweth much thereof.

I positively affirm that the value of five shillings-worth of medicine per annum is *quantum sufficit*, for almost any constitution; but alas, then what shall we say of the person who indiscriminately, and at the request of a master of the gallipot, suffers the digestive powers of the stomach to devour yearly, to the amount of pounds!

The more the constitution is habituated to the use of medicines, the more enfeebled becomes the powers of the system, and less effectual are rendered the efficacy of the drug:—And I will take upon me further to advance, that proper advice and regimen  
are



are the two grand objects which the Physician ought always to have in view, and when the third aid is wanting, (I mean the use of *medicine*) he should be minutely careful and scrupulous, when, and in what manner he orders it, for he may be well-assured, that whenever improperly employed, it tends to the most pernicious and dangerous consequences.

I doubt not, but there are some who vend medicines, that would not be guilty of a mean action, or deviate from the Physicians orders, but I am sorry to say, that from my own experience, such gentlemen are seldom to be met with.—It is impossible for almost any man, or body of men to conceive in what manner several drug venders, play with the constitutions of the people in this kingdom.

About two years ago, I was called on to attend a young lady in the house of a Mr. Johnston, near Spa-Fields, who was very ill; I ordered an emetic of tartarized antimony; but a learned apothecary and dealer in midwifery, not an hundred yards from Clerkenwell, had the goodness to send *white arsenic*; now if the lady had taken the medicine (which she would have done, had I not been present) death must have ensued, and the blame perhaps thrown upon me.—It is not only this circumstance, but many more could I relate, respecting the ignorance and inattention of shopmen, who are ever ready to cram down improper medicines into the throats of the English subjects.

*Prostitution*



*Prostitution* is also another cause of disease, and *adultery*, and *jealousy*, and the *infamous marriage law's or acts* of this country do not a little contribute to the catalogue of human miseries, murders, suicides, and daily distresses.—To expatiate on all the mischiefs of society, and the numerous causes of disease, would take up the whole of the time allotted to any human being.

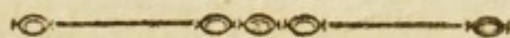
We boast of our system of politics, which as I observed in a work I once published, (*The CRITIC PHILOSOPHER*) is very far from being properly calculated for the happiness of the subject in general. We find thousands of stout young men, who might earn their bread by ploughing, fishing, or the like, employed behind the counter of the haberdasher, the mercer, and the toy-man; and we meet hundreds of the finest of our fair sex, between the *Royal Exchange* and *Charing Cross*, acting the *croiseuse* for the common necessities of life. Hence arise vices and disorders of the most horrid and dreadful nature!—the constitutions of thousands are impaired, and their lives shortened by this and other absurd customs, which prevail in this country and no where else.

The marriage laws which enact that no poor man shall enjoy a divorce, except he can lay down some hundred pounds, even though he may be ever so greatly injured, are unjust and contrary to the laws of God; for the scriptures and our prayer-book inform us, that as many as are coupled together, otherwise than God's word doth allow, are not joined together



together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful : consequently, if a woman be not faithful to her husband, she is no longer married to him, therefore, *let him the injured write a bill of divorce, and give it into her hand*, according to the command of God.— His so doing, in the eyes of heaven, and according to its decree, though not according to the opinion of the clergy, does away the marriage vow more strongly, than if he had paid one thousand guineas for a catch-penny divorce : for suppose a poor man has the misfortune to marry a woman, who proves unfaithful to his bed, as is too frequently the case, has not he by the laws of nature, as great a right to have justice done to his feelings as the monied man ? What authority is there in God's word for the exaction of fees, in such a case ; or what right have the clergy or parliament to meddle with it ?

Discord, wrangling and contentions are introduced, and consequently sickness follows, where there is not a mutual regard and affection ; therefore, I say, it is better that one should be happy, than two miserable.



261. *Dandelion*, is very common in grass fields.— Boerhaave extols the leaves of this plant, as possessing virtues to open obstinate obstructions of the viscera.

262. *Dates*, are imported into this country in the state of a half-dried fruit, about the shape of an  
Y acorn,



acorn, but generally larger, consisting of a sweet pulpy part and a hard stone; the best are brought from Tunis.—They were formerly used in pectoral decoctions; and supposed, besides their emollient and incrassating qualities to have a slight astringency.

263. DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE, is a native of Britain, growing in abundance in many different places.—It is one of the most deliterious of the vegetable narcotic poisons, but taken internally in small doses, it is said to have cured cancers, and externally applied under the form of an infusion, it has been found serviceable, as appears by several cases on record, in schirrous and other obstinate tumours.

264. *Decoction pearl*, is made of pearl barley and water, and is used as a diluter.

265. *Decoction of catechu*, is made of catechu, spring water and syrup of quinces, and is a very useful medicine in fluxes, that are not critical or symptomatic.

266. *Decoction of elm*, is made of the inner bark of elm and distilled water boiled together.—This decoction has been highly celebrated, in curing cutaneous disorders, but I don't believe it merits attention.

267. *Decoction of hartshorn*, is made of burnt hartshorn, gum arabic, and distilled water. LOND.—It is drunk in acute diseases attended with a looseness, and where acrimonious humours abound in the *primæ viæ*.—The chalk julep as directed by the College of Edinburgh, is more preferable than this decoction.



268. *Decoction of hellebore*, is made of the root of white hellebore, distilled water, and rectified spirits of wine.—Recourse is had to it as an external application in cutaneous eruptions, particularly in the *tinea capitis*.

269. *Decoction of marsh-mallows*, is made of marsh-mallow roots, raisins and water.—It is intended as an emollient, to be liberally drunk of, in *nephritic paroxysms*.

270. *Decoction of peruvian bark*, is made of peruvian bark and distilled water; for its virtues, vid: BARK.

271. *Decoction of seneka*, is made of seneka or rattle-snake root and distilled water.—It is good in hydropical and rheumatic cases.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

272. *Decoction of the woods*, is made of guaiacum saw-dust, raisins of the sun, saffraas wood, china root, sarsaparilla, and liquorice.

272. This decoction is serviceable in cutaneous disorders, particularly if used for a considerable time, and is also useful in phlegmatic habits.

273. *Decoction for fomentation*, is made of the leaves of southernwood, camomile flowers, bay-leaves and distilled water.—It is said to be good for the hair, and in alopecia.

274. *Decoction for glysters*, is made of the leaves of mallow, camomile flowers, and water.—The use of



this decoction is well known, but the apothecary should not administer it too warm.

275. *Devils-bit*, stands recommended as alexipharmic.

276. *Dill*, is an umbelliferous plant, and its seeds are recommended in flatulent cholics.

277. *Dill-water*, is made of dill seed and water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma. Lond: It is not much employed in the practice.

278. *Distillation*, will be treated of in the chapter on Chymistry.

279. *Distilled-water*, is too well known to require an explanation here.

280. *Distilled-spirits*, are also well known.

281. *Dittany of crete*, is a kind of origanum, said to grow in the island of Candia.—It has an aromatic flavour, and a degree of pungency, but has no place in either of our Pharmacopœias.

282. *Dog-rose*, the fruit called hips, and the bush grows wild in England.—For the virtues of the fruit, vid: hips.

283. *Dragon's-blood*, this is one of the most absurd and improper names for this medicine, which is a gummy resinous substance brought from the East-Indies.—It is usually, but without foundation, looked upon as a gentle astringent, and sometimes directed  
as



as such in extemporaneous prescriptions, and against seminal gleets.—In these cases, it is supposed to produce the general effects of resinous bodies, lightly incrassating the fluids, and somewhat strengthening the solids.

284. *Drop-wort-hemlock*, grows wild in fields.—It is useful in a flaccid state of the vessels, and a sluggishness of the juices, but is at present disregarded.

285. *Dulcified spirit of nitre*, or *vinous spirits of nitre*, is made of rectified spirit of wine and the nitrous acid.—This medicine quenches the thirst, promotes the natural secretions, expels flatulencies, and moderately strengthens the stomach.

286. *Dulcified spirit of vitriol*, or *vinous vitriolic acid*, is made of vitriolic ætherial liquor, and rectified spirit of wine.—It promotes perspiration and the urinary secretion, expels flatulencies, and in many cases, abates spasmodic strictures, eases pain and procures sleep.

287. *Earths*, will be treated of in the chapter on Chymistry.

288. *Eggs, pullets*, both the yolk and white of eggs, are used to give a proper form to different medicines; however they do not seem to possess any medicinal virtues, but as this deficiency is made up in diet, I think eggs deservedly stand recommended by the FACULTY.

289. ELATERIUM



289. ELATERIUM, is prepared from wild cucumbers.—It is a most extraordinary medicine, and by its assistance I have been enabled to perform good cures in very obstinate dropfical cases; it is a violent hydragogue cathartic.

290. *Elecampane*, is a large downy plant, and possesses the virtues of an alexipharmic:—It is principally recommended for promoting expectoration in humoural asthmas and coughs: liberally taken, it is said to excite urine, and loosen the belly.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

291. *Electuary of cassia*, or *Diacasia*, is made of pulp of cassia fistularis, pulp of tamarinds, manna, and syrup of pale roses, and is a very convenient officinal, to serve as a basis for purgative electuaries, and other similar purposes.

291. It gently loosens the body in costive habits, and I am rather inclined to imagine, that there is no medicine mentioned in the materia medica, better calculated to act as a cathartic upon old decayed constitutions than the electuary of cassia.

292. *Electuary japonic*, commonly called japonic confection, is made of japonic earth, gum kino, cinnamon, nutmeg, opium and syrup of roses.—  
EDINR. This is an excellent electuary for disorders of the breast and lungs, &c.

*Medicines.*



*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

293. *Electuary lenitive*, is made of the pulp of French prunes, pulp of cassia, and of tamarinds, black syrup of sugar, or molasses, fenna leaves, coriander seeds. Edinr.

293. This electuary is a very convenient laxative, and may be given to persons of all ages, with safety, particularly to persons subject to costiveness.

294. *Electuary of manna*, is made of manna, refined sugar, fennel water, the root of florentine, and almond oil. SWEDEN.

294. We have here one of the most emolient laxatives, very useful in obstertio arising from indurated fæces.

295. *Electuary nitrous*, is made of purified nitre and conserve of roses :—I have known it prove useful in instances of hæmoptysis.

296. *Electuary of scammony*, is made of scammony, cloves, ginger, essential oil of carraway, and syrup of roses. Lond.—I believe this electuary possesses excellent medicinal qualities, in certain complaints of the gout, and flatulent colics.

297. *Electuary of fenna*, is made of fenna, figs, pulp of tamarinds, cassia, coriander seeds, liquorice and refined sugar.—This electuary will gripe and act as a dangerous purgative, when there is little upon the stomach, but in other cases where a cathartic of this nature is required, it proves useful.

298. *Electuary*



298. *Electuary terebinthinate*, is made of the spirit of turpentine, honey and liquorice :—It is excellent in obstinate rheumatic cases, and it also acts as a powerful diuretic.

299. *Electuary thebaic*, is made of aromatic powder, snake root, opium, and clarified honey.—Whatever the respectable Colleges of Europe may say in favour of this electuary, I am humbly of opinion, that it is not proper to be given internally, and it remains a doubt with me, whether any external application thereof will be of any service.

300. *Electuary of tin*, is made of tin, quick-silver, oyster-shells, and conserve of wormwood with syrup of mint. Brunswic.

\* \* I cannot learn as a chymist, the intention of this electuary, although the justly renowned College of *Brunswic*, have introduced it as one of the most celebrated anthelmintics :—I acknowledge that preparations of tin or mercury prove excellent vermifuges, but I still affirm that the conjunction of these metals must destroy the efficacy of one another, particularly as they are combined with the syrup of mint.—This I shall fully demonstrate in the chapter of Chymistry.

301. *Electuary for the gums*, is made of powder of myrrh, cream of tartar, cochineal, melted honey and cloves.—The myrrh in this electuary is the only thing to be depended upon, as it is an excellent detergent



detergent and cleanser, particularly when it is combined with proper ingredients.

302. *Elder-black*, is a large shrub frequently to be found in hedges.—The inner bark of it proves cathartic, and in small doses it proves an efficacious deobstruent, capable of promoting the fluid secretions.

303. *Elder-dwarf*, is a plant which grows wild in some parts of England.—Its medicinal virtues are that of a powerful cathartic, and it stands on record, as an excellent medicine for the cure of the *anasarca*, and other species of dropfies.

304. *Elder-berry, inspissated juice of*, is made by expressing and depurating the juice of elder-berries: then it is inspissated in a water bath and saturated with sea salt.—The juice of the berries and fine sugar are mixed and evaporated by a gentle heat. EDINR. This proves a medicine of considerable importance as an aperient, gently promoting the natural excretions by stool, urine or sweat.

305. *Elder-flower-water*, is seldom made use of amongst us.

*Medicines.*

306. *Elixir of aloes*, is made of myrrh, soccotrine aloes, saffron and rectified spirit of wine, and proof spirit.

*Their use.*

306. This medicine is justly recommended as a warm stimulent and aperient, which cleanses and strengthens the viscera.

307. *Elixir*



307. *Elixir of aloes and rhubarb*, commonly called sacred elixir, is composed of rhubarb, soccotrine aloes, lesser cardamom seeds and proof spirit.—It is given as a warm cordial purgative.

308. *Elixir of guaiacum*, is made of gum guaiacum, balsam of Peru, and rectified spirits of wine. EDINR. It nearly agrees with the tincture of guaiacum, but is not much used.

309. *Elixir of guaiacum volatile*, is made of gum guaiacum, balsam of Peru, distilled oil of saffras, and vinous spirit of sal ammoniac.—This medicine has been found serviceable in rheumatic cases; it is a stimulant and diaphoretic.

310. ELIXIR OF HEALTH, is made of fenna, jalep root, coriander seeds, and proof spirit, to which sugar-candy is added.—The London college in their tincture of fenna, add the carraway seeds, raisins and cardamom seeds. Both these tinctures are useful carminatives and cathartics, particularly to those who may have made too free with spiritous liquors.—Daffy's Elixir is nothing but this tincture disguised.

*Medicines.*

311. *Elixir paragoric*, is made of benzoine, English saffron, opium, essential oil of aniseeds, and vinous spirit of sal ammoniac. EDINR.

*Their use.*

311. This elixir may be given to children in chin-coughs, and also to adults in obstinate tickling coughs, and other inflammatory disorders of the breast.



The London and Edinburgh Colleges differ, with regard to the materials which compose this tincture, and their camphorated tincture of opium : Yet they may both be considered as nearly agreeing in their nature.

312. *Elixir sacred*, is the same as the elixir of aloes and rhubarb.

313. *Elixir acid of vitriol*, is explained under the word acid.

314. *Elixir of vitriol sweet*, is made of the same aromatics as the aromatic tincture, except that instead of vinous spirit, the dulcified spirit is employed.—It may be ordered in weakneses of the stomach attended with thirst.

315. *Elm-tree*, the bark of, is recommended by the celebrated Doctor Letsome, in decoction, as of excellent use in obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

316. *Emetic tartar, or tartarized antimony*, and its virtues are explained under the word antimony.

317. *Emulsion arabic, or common emulsion*, as also the almond milk, are composed of nearly the same ingredients ; namely, sweet-almonds, refined sugar and distilled water.—The mucilage of gum arabic is added to the emulsion *arabic*.—These liquors are made use of for diluting, and obtunding acrimonious humours ; particularly in heat of urine and strangueries, arising either from a natural sharpness of the  
juices



juices, from the operation of cantharides, or other irritating medicines : in these cases, they are to be drank frequently to the quantity of half a pint, or more at a time.

318. *Emulsion, simple oily*, is made of almond oil, syrup of althea, gum arabic, and fountain water.

319. *Emulsion volatile oily*, is made of almond oil, syrup of althea, gum arabic, volatile alkaline salt, and fountain water.—Both these are elegant and convenient modes of exhibiting oil internally. And under these forms, it is often advantageously employed in cases of cough, hoarseness and similar affections.

320. *Endive*, is raised in gardens for culinary use.—It is a gentle cooler and aperient.

321. *English herb mercury*, is to be met with by road sides, and is ranked amongst the emollient herbs, but is seldom used at present : its leaves are nevertheless very useful in healing slight wounds, and cleansing ulcers.

322. *Ens veneris, or martial flowers*, are made of colcothar of martial vitriol, and sal ammoniac.—It is supposed to be highly aperient and attenuating, and has been found serviceable in hysterical and hypochondriacal cases, and in distempers proceeding from a laxity and weakness of the solids, such as the rickets, &c.

323. *Epithems, or cataplasms*, when brought to a due consistence or form, are externally applied.



324. *Eryngo*, grows plentifully in some of our sandy and gravelly shores :—Its roots are accounted aperient and diuretic, and have been celebrated as aphrodisiac.

325. *Essential Oils*, are only obtained from odoriferous substances.

326. *Essential oil of anise*, possesses the taste and smell of the aniseeds in perfection.—Pectoral virtues, particularly in coughs and flatulencies, have been attributed to it.

327. *Essential oil of camomile flowers*, is sometimes given in hystERIC cases, and also as a vermifuge :—It is, I believe, justly supposed to possess virtues, for eradicating disorders of the breast.

328. *Essential oil of caraway-seeds*, is very hot and pungent, and in such a manner that a single drop proves a moderate dose :—It is said to act as a powerful diuretic.

329. *Essential oil of cloves*, is so ponderous that it sinks in water, and is not easily elevated in distillation. Properly diluted it is one of the milder oils.

330. *ESSENTIAL OIL of CINNAMON*, is extremely hot and pungent :—It is justly ranked the *Queen* of the oils.—It is prescribed with great success in cold languid cases, and debility of the nervous system, and is one of the most cordial restoratives we are acquainted



acquainted with, when administered by the dilution or medium of sugar.

\* \* \* The members of the Humane Society should be particularly attentive to the virtues of this most excellent restorative medicine; but the bulk I have allotted for this volume, will not permit me to give my reasons for extolling the medicinal qualities of this, and a few other medicines, which I esteem as the salutary protectors of the miserable-afflicted.

331. *Essential oil of fennel*, is nearly of the same degree of warmth as that of aniseed:—It promotes expectoration and acts as a carminative.

332. *Essential oil of Jamaica pepper*, is a very elegant oil, and may be used as a succedaneum to those of some of the dearest spices: It sinks in water.

333. *Essential oil of juniper*, is very warm and pungent:—proves a serviceable carminative and stomachic, and it acts as a stimulating detergent, diuretic and emmenagogue.

334. *Essential oil of lavender flowers*, is extremely fragrant, and is also of great use, both externally and internally, in paralytic and lethargic complaints; as also in rheumatic pains and debilities of the nervous system.

335. *Essential oil of mace*, is moderately pungent, possessing a strong aromatic smell.—Taken internally to the extent of a few drops, it is celebrated in vomiting, singultus and colic pains.

336. *Essential*



336. *Essential oil of marjoram*, is very hot and penetrating.—It is supposed to be useful in relaxations and obstructions, and the mucus discharge of the uterus.

337. *Essential oil of mint*, smells and tastes strongly of the mint.—It is an useful stomachic medicine, and may be exhibited to advantage where there is loss of appetite, retching or vomiting.

338. *Essential oil of nutmeg*, is similar in quality to the essential oil of mace, but somewhat less grateful.

339. *Essential oil of orange-peel*, or essence of lemon, is used more as a perfume than a medicine.—However, when soap pills are requisite to be taken, a drop or two of this oil or essence mixed up with the pills, make them sit upon the stomach.

340. *Essential oil of origanum*, has a very pungent acrimonious taste, and is employed externally as an errhine, and is said to be a powerful dentrific remedy.

341. *Essential oil of penny-royal*, is impregnated with the smell and taste of the original plant.—It is given in hysteric cases.

342. *Essential oil of peppermint*, possesses the taste and virtues of the peppermint.—It is a medicine of pungency and subtilty; and as soon as taken it diffuses a glowing warmth through the whole system.—In colics accompanied with great coldness, and also in hysteric cases, it proves of infinite service.

343. *Essential*



343. *Essential oil of rhodium*, is principally employed as a perfume in scenting pomatums, and is also a rat-catching medicine.

344. *Essential oil of rosemary*, is thin, light and pale, and stands recommended in nervous and hysteric complaints;—Boerhaave recommends it in epilepsies, in obstructions or uterine suppressions.

345. *Essential oil of rue*, has a very acrid taste, and a penetrating smell.—I have known it used advantageously in hysteric and epileptic complaints;—It is also an excellent anthelmintic or vermifuge.

346. *Essential oil of sassafras*, is the most ponderous of all the essential oils.—It stands on record as a sudorific, and purifier of the blood and juices, and is also said to be of great service in humoural coughs and asthmas.

347. *Essential oil of savin*, is a celebrated uterine and emanagogue; in cold phlegmatic habits, it proves most assuredly of infinite service.

348. *Essential oil of savory*, is of great subtilty and volatility, but amongst us it is not used as a medicine.

349. *Essential oil of tansy*, is used by the Russian Faculty, and some other foreign Physicians.—It possesses the aromatic properties of the herb.

350. *Essential oil of vegetables*, are obtained from them in the manner before described.

351. *Essential oil of wormwood*, is justly ranked amongst the more ungrateful oils.—The learned

Hoffman



Hoffman recommended it as an anodyne in spasmodic contractions. And Boerhaave commends it in tertian fevers.

352. *Euphorbium*, is a gummy resinous substance, and is a spontaneous exudation from an oriental tree.—It has no place in the London or Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, although I am still inclined to think it possesses virtues.

353. *Expressed oils*, are obtained chiefly from certain seeds and kernels of fruits, by thoroughly pounding them in a mortar.

354. *Extracts*, with water, are prepared by boiling the ingredient in water, and by evaporating the strained decoction to a thick consistence.—Extracts with rectified spirit, or with spirit and water, are prepared somewhat differently, as will be seen in their proper places.

355. *Extract of aloes*, is prepared by cold spring water, juice of citrons, and aloes.—This extract may be employed in several complaints of the bowels and other viscera.

356. *Extract of black hellebore*, possesses the virtues of the hellebore.

357. *Extract of broom-tops*, possesses the virtues of the broom.

358. *Extract of cascarilla*, is impregnated with the virtues of the cascarilla; and so are the extracts



of Camomile, of Coloquindita, of Dandelion, of Gentian, of the Heads of White Poppies, of Jalap, of Liquorice, of Logwood, of Myrrh, of Opium, of Peruvian Bark, with the Resin, of Rue, of Savin, of Hemlock, of Senna, of Wormwood, &c.

359. *Eye-bright*, is a very low plant growing wild in moist fields:—It was formerly celebrated as an ophthalmic, both taken internally and applied externally.—Hildanus says, he has known old men of seventy, who had lost their sight, recover it again by the use of this herb; later practitioners, however, have not been so happy as to observe any such good effects from it, at present it is totally, and not unjustly disregarded.

\* \* *Extractum Corticis Peruviani Molle et Durum*,  
Corticis peruvian in pulvirem redacto affunde spiritum vini tenuiorum; ut digitos aliquot supereminet; stent simul in leni calore per quatuordecim dies, ut extrahatur tinctura; effunde tincturam, et filtrando per chartam emporeticam depurato. Residuum coquito in aquâ, coctione repetitâ quamdiu aqua tingeretur. Aquæ hæ colatæ misciantur cum tincturâ prædictâ, et vaporent ad extracti crassitudinem super ignem lenissimum, cautè evitando empyreuma. Sed cum aquea humiditas fere tota exhalaverit, extractum fragile erit et male adhærens: tum additâ parvâ quantitate spiritus vini rectificati reducetur extractum in uniformem et tenacem massam.

360. Farinæ



360. *Farina of vegetables*, is much of the nature of a gum, but has more taste, and is much more fermentable and nutritive.

361. *Featherfew wild*, is a plant which was once much celebrated as an anti-hysterical, but it has no place in our Pharmacopœias.

362. *Fennel, common*, the seeds of the sweet and common fennel, have an aromatic smell and a pungent taste.—They are ranked among the four greater hot seeds, and possess stomachic and carminative virtues.

363. *Fennel, flower and seeds*, this plant is sown annually in some of our gardens.—The seeds have a strong sub-acrid and disagreeable taste, and stand recommended as aperient and diuretic.

364. *Fennel-water*, is made of sweet fennel seeds and water; it is not unpleasant, and possesses the virtues of the seeds in some degree.

365. *Fennel sweet*, a simple water prepared from the seeds of sweet fennel, enter into several officinal compositions.

366. *Fænugreek*, is a plant cultivated in the southern parts of France, Italy, Germany, &c.—The seeds are used in cataplasms, fomentations and emollient ysters.

367. *Fermentation*, is a spontaneous motion excited in dead vegetables, and animals; but which is peculiar



cular to those organic substances, elaborated by the principle of vegetable or animal life.

368. *Fern-male*, grows all over England where the ground is not cultivated, and amongst the heath in Scotland. - Its root reduced to powder is found to cure the taenia lata or tape-worm, and may be useful in other disorders.

369. *Fig*, is well known and esteemed as a soft emollient sweet, which enters the pectoral decoction and lenitive electuary of the shops; Figs are also deemed suppurative.

370. *Figwort*, is an herb which grows wild in woods and hedges.—It formerly stood in repute in scrophulous cases, as also in curing the piles.

371. *Fir, Scotch, or common*, are large ever-greens. —Turpentine is extracted from them, and infusions of spruce fir, are much employed in Canada, with a view to cure and prevent the scorbutis, and is, I believe, justly deserving a trial in this country also.

372. *Fætid spirit of ammonia*, is made of proof-spirit, sal ammoniac, assafoetida and pot-ash.—The assafoetida in this tincture, acts as a nervous antispasmodic and anti-hysteria.

373. *Fætid tincture*, is made of assafoetida and the vinous spirit of sal ammoniac.—This tincture possesses all the virtues of the assafoetida.

374. Fixed



374. *Fixed air*, will be explained under the article Air.

375. *Fixed vegetable alkali*, the same.

376. *Fixed vegetable salts*, the same.

377. *Flax purging*, is a plant, the virtues of which are expressed in its title; It is said to act as a cathartic without any inconvenience.

378. *Flag yellow*, grows in great abundance on the brinks of rivers and in watery places; the juice of this plant is recommended as a cathartic after jalap and gamboge have failed.

379. *Fleawort*, is a sort of plantain growing wild in the warmer climates, and sometimes in our gardens.—The seeds have a nauseous and mucilaginous taste, and was celebrated among the Egyptians as a sudorific in ardent fevers.

380. *Flowers of sulphur, washed*, is prepared by distilled water and sulphur, some part of the acid is destroyed by the lavigation.

381. *Flowers of zinc*, is prepared in a crucible placed in a furnace:—Externally applied, the flowers of zinc are preferable to tutty, and the more impure sublimes of zinc; given internally it has been much celebrated in the cure of epilepsy, &c.

382. *Fox-glove*, grows wild in woods and uncultivated heaths.—Its leaves stand justly celebrated in dropfies,



dropfies, hæmoptysis, phthysis, fcrrophulous affections, &c.

383. *Frankincenfe*, common, is a folid brittle refin, brought to us in little glebes. LOND. It gives name to the emplaſtrum thuris, but I believe poſſeſſes little (if any) virtues.

384. *French bole*, flightly efferveſces with acids, and is ranked among the abſorbents.

385. *French lavender*, or Arabian flechas, is a plant which imparts its flavour to water by diſtillation; but its medicinal virtues are juſtly ſuſpected, though it has a place in ſome of the foreign Pharmacopœias.

386. *Fumitory*, is a common weed, the medical effects of which, are to ſtrengthen the tone of the bowels, looſen the belly, and promote the urinary and other natural ſecretions; Hoffman recommends fumitory in ſeveral caſes.

387. *Furnaces*, their uſe will be explained in the Chapter on Chymiſtry.

388. *Fuſion*, is the reduction of ſolid bodies into a ſtate of fluidity by fire. Almoſt all natural ſubſtances, the pure earths and the ſolid parts of animals and vegetables excepted, melt in proper degrees of fire; ſome in a very gentle heat, whiſt others require its utmoſt violence.

389. *Galangal*, is a root brought from China, poſſeſſing a warm ſtomachic bitter.

390. Galbanum



390. *Galbanum*, is a concrete juice or gum, and agrees in virtue with gum ammoniac, though accounted less efficacious in asthmatic complaints.

391. *Galls*, are excrescences found in the warmer countries upon the oak-tree :—They are produced by an insect (the cynips) some recommend an ointment of powdered galls and hogs-lard, as very effectual in certain painful states of hæmorrhoides, and it is alledged that the internal use of galls has cured intermittents after the peruvian bark has failed.—A mixture of galls (with a bitter and aromatic) has been proposed as a substitute for the bark.

392. *Gamboge*, is a solid concrete juice brought from the East-Indies; it promotes evacuation by acting as an emetic and cathartic.

393. *Garden cucumbers*, are well known, and in my opinion should not be introduced in culinary preparations, except they have previously undergone a process by fire.

394. *Garden clary*, the leaves and seeds of this plant, have a warm bitterish pungent taste, and are recommended in the fluor albus, hysteric and flatulent disorders accompanied with weakneses.

395. *Garlic*, is a root of the bulbous kind.—It warms and stimulates the solids, and is useful in cold leucophlegmatic habits, it proves a powerful expectorant-diuretic, and if the patient be kept warm, sudorific; it has also been by some supposed to be  
emenagogue



emenagogue, in catarrhus disorders of the breast, flatulent colics, hysterical and other diseases proceeding from laxity of the solids. It has likewise been found serviceable in some hydropic cases.

396. *Gentian*, is a plant found wild in some parts of England, and sometimes brought from Germany. —There are officinal preparations of the gentian taken notice of in their proper places.

397. *Germander*, is a low shrubby plant cultivated in gardens. —Its leaves and seeds have a bitter aromatic astringent taste, and stands recommended as sudorific, diuretic, emmenagogue, and stimulent.

398. *Ginger*, is brought from the East and West-Indies. It has a fragrant smell, and a hot bitter aromatic taste, and is recommended in flatulent colics, and in laxity and debility of the intestines.

399. *Gingseng*, is a small root of which the Chinese are said to have a very extraordinary opinion, but the late scarcity of it in this country, has rendered it apparently useless amongst us; although I believe it deserves further investigation.

400. *Glass of antimony*, vid. antimony glass or vitrified antimony.

401. *Glaubers' salt*, or vitriolated soda prepared, proves a mild and useful cathartic, and in small doses it acts as a gentle diuretic and aperient.

402. Glauber's



402. *Glaubers' spirit of nitre*, or nitrous acid, is made of pure nitre and the vitriolic acid.—It has been prescribed by dilution in certain febrile affections and disorders of the viscæ.

403. *Goats rue*, was formerly celebrated as an alexipharmic; however, it has few sensible qualities to recommend it, except its taste, which is liguminous, and is said to be used as food in Italy.

404. *Gold*, is well known, and was introduced into medicine by the Arabians, who esteemed it as an excellent nervous cordial, and as a remedy in convulsive diseases; however, I am inclined to construe this into an hieroglyphic.

405. *Golden rod*, is an herb found wild in heaths and woods, and which prove serviceable in debility and laxity of the viscera.

406. *Golden sulphur of antimony*, is made of caustic ley, water and nitre, vid. preparations of antimony.

407. *Gourd*, is ranked amongst the number of the four greater cold feeds, and unites in water by titeration into an emulsion.

408. *Grains of paradise*, are brought from the East Indies, and I believe they possess noxious qualities.

409. *Gromwell*, is found wild in dry fields and hedges, and has been supposed to be useful in cutaneous disorders.

410. *Ground-ivy*,



410. *Ground-ivy*, is a low plant possessing an aromatic, though not agreeable smell.—The herb is a corroborant, aperient and detergent, and stands recommended against debility, laxity, and obstructions of the viscera.

411. *Ground pine*, is a low hairy plant, clammy to the touch, and is recommended as an aperient and vulnerary; and also in gouty and rheumatic pains.

412. *Gross oil of vegetables*, contain an oil in two different states, and will be explained in the Chapter on Chymistry.

413. *Guaiacum, its wood, bark and resin*;—The tree grows in the West-Indies, and a decoction of the wood and bark is good in venereal complaints; and the general virtues of the resin or gum, are those of a warm stimulent, and prove useful in rheumatic and other disorders.

414. *Guinea pepper*, or capsicum, is the fruit of an annual plant cultivated in gardens.—Dr. Adair says, it is useful in a variety of affections, particularly those of the morbid disposition, which he calls the cachexia Africana:—Its hot pungency is well known.

415. *Gum*, is an uninflamable substance, vid. Chapter on Chymistry.

416. *Gum ammoniac, the preparation of*, is done by boiling it, if impure. It possesses virtues for opening obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and it is an useful obstruent.

417. Gum



417. *Gum ammoniac*, is explained above. No. 416.

418. *Gum arabic*, is a concrete, and is rarely to be met with pure in the shops.—It is prescribed in hoarseness, and in a thin acrimonious state of the juices.

419. *Gum arabic tree*, produces the gum arabic which grows in Egypt and Arabia.

420. *Gum elemi*, is brought from the Indies and dissolves in pure spirits ;—Perhaps it is preferable to some of the other gums.

421. *Gum kino*, was first recommended by Dr. Fothergill, as being a very useful vegetable astringent, which it has proved to be.

422. *Gum lac*, is a sort of wax, of a red colour.—It is said to be useful in the fluor albus, rheumatic and scorbutic affections, which I am inclined to think it is.

423. *Gum mastich*, stands recommended in coughs, dysenteries, hæmoptoes, weakness of the stomach, and in general, in all debilities and laxity of the fibres.

424. *Gum resin*, by this is understood a mixture of gum and resin, which many vegetables contain.

425. *Gum tragacanth*, is obtained from a thorny bush growing in the East.—It is useful in forming troches in preference to the other gums.

426. Gypseous



426. *Gypseous earth*, will be explained in the Chap. on Chymistry.

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The large catalogue of Medicines introduced into the shops and present practice of Physic, is really ridiculous. One third of them are uselefs and are it seems, invented for the Apothecaries profit.—I affirm, that twenty or thirty Medicines well chosen, would answer all the purposes of the practitioner, and become more easy of purchase to the afflicted.

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427. *Hartshorns*, or the horns of a stag;—Many virtues have been attributed to them which I believe are not real.—They are much of the same nature as bones.

428. *Hartshorn, burning of*, is done by a process of fire and air, and the powder is the weakest of the animal absorbents; It is a compound of the phosphoric acid and calcareous earth, and is useful in diarrhæas.

429. *Harts-tongue*, is a plant consisting of many leaves, and possesses a roughish somewhat mucilagenious taste, it stands recommended in obstructions of the viscera.

430. *Hedge mustard*, is a low hairy plant;—And its seeds are said to promote expectoration, excite urine, and the other fluid secretions, and to attenuate and dissolve viscid juices.



431. *Hemlock*, is a large umbelliferous plant with winged leaves.—It stands on record among the poisonous herbs, which doubtless it is; however, small doses of it may be prescribed internally in cancerous, scrophulous complaints, and other cases; and fomentations of it, may also be externally applied with advantage.

432. *Hemlock drop-wort*, is a plant of one of the three species of the genus *œnanthe*, belonging to the umbelliferous class.—Dr. Pultney published a case of a chronic eruption on this; and Dr. Hope says, that an infusion of the leaves of hemlock drop-wort proved useful in the menstrual discharge.—It is a poisonous plant.

433. *Hemlock, inspissated juice of*, is made from the express juice of the leaves and stalks by the assistance of evaporation.—Dr. Stoark (Physician to the Emperor of Germany) ventured to give this medicine freely in several complaints, and not without success. It is found neither to accelerate or disturb the circulation, when given in small doses.

434. *Hemp*, is a plant, which, when fresh has a rank narcotic smell, and its seeds are said to be useful in incontinence or heat of urine, and in restraining venereal appetites, and in my opinion deserve the attention of the Faculty, and the Sheriffs, &c. in particular.

435. *Hemp agrimony*, is found wild by the sides of rivers and ditches.—Dr. Boerhaave says, that it is excellent in curing turf-diggers of scurvys, foul ulcers, swellings of the feet, &c.

436. *Henbane*



436. *HENBANE*, is a vegetable which grows in this kingdom, &c. and when the leaves or their juice is taken to any great extent, they produce the most alarming effects; nevertheless, I am convinced *henbane* is an excellent medicine, acting as an anodyne, resolvent, and as an useful nervous medicine.

437. *Herbs, drying of*, should be spread out lightly and dried by a gentle heat.

438. *Hermodyl*, is a root brought from Turkey, and was of great repute amongst the ancients; but I am persuaded the moderns have mistaken what the ancients meant by *hermodyl*.

439. *Hips, or dog-roses*, grow wild in hedges.—The conserve of hips is used to give form to other articles in the shops.

440. *Hogs-lard*, is well known, and it, and the *savum ovillum*, are the only fats retained by the British Colleges: but the Apothecaries who always have an eye to gain, often substitute mutton suet.

441. *Hogs-lard prepared*, is done by a process of fire, and by straining or filtering; but as the Apothecaries in general are ignorant of Chymistry, they cannot prevent the lard from burning or turning black in this process.

442. *Honey*, is a vegetable animal juice, percolated by including and pressing the combs in canvass, or laying them flat upon a sieve. Honey acts as a detergent, expectorant, and aperient; and in some constitutions it acts as a cathartic.



443. *Honey, purifying of*, is done by the heat of a water bath, and removing the scum.—It is employed in oxymels, but the Edinburgh College has justly rejected all the oxymels.

444. *Honey of roses*, is made of red rose buds, distilled water, and clarified honey, and it is said to be a mild cooling detergent, and useful as a gargarism.

445. *Honey of squills*, is made of honey and tincture of squills. I have known this medicine to act as a very useful expectorant and diuretic.

446. *Hops*, prove one of the most agreeable of the strong bitters, and are used by brewers with great advantage, though the faculty pay very little attention to their supposed medicinal virtues.

447. *Horse chesnut*, has been used as food for sheep and poultry, and as soap for washing.—It is a sternutatory and has been recommended in ophthalmia, head aches, &c.

448. *Horehound white*, has a strong smell and bitter taste, and might prove useful by further investigation;—It is ranked amongst the cœphalics.

449. *Horse-radish*, Is a plant sometimes found wild about the river sides; it is also cultivated in gardens for culinary and medical uses, and it has been found serviceable in chronic disorders; acting to stimulate the solids and attenuate the fluids.

450. Hounds



450. *Hounds-tongue*, is a root, the leaves of which resemble a tongue.—Its virtues are doubtful, though ranked among the narcotics.

451. *Hyssop*, the leaves of, have an aromatic smell and a pungent taste, and are perhaps justly recommended in humoural asthmas, and other disorders of the breast and lungs. LOND. rejects it.

452. *Hyssop hedge*, is a small plant to be met with in gardens, said to be possessed of a cathartic and emetic quality.

453. *Hyssop water*, is made from leaves of hyssop and water, and stands on record as an uterine pectoral medicine.

454. *Hypocastis*, is a fleshy production from the roots of different kinds of cist. The present practice takes hardly any notice of it.

455. *Imperfect metals*, are those which possess the distinctive properties of the metals, but in a lesser degree: such are tin, copper, iron, lead, &c.

456. *Indian leaf*, is of a green colour, and seldom used by the British Faculty.

457. *Indian pink*, grows wild in North America, and is said to be good in expelling the lumbrici from the alimentary canal.

458. *Indian root or lópez*, the tree of which is unknown to us.—It is recommended in diarrhæas even of the colliquative kind.

459. Infusions



459. *Infusions*, will be treated of in their proper places.

460. *Infusion of Rhubarb*, is made of rhubarb, cinnamon water, and boiling water, and appears to be the best preparations of rhubarb. Edinr. The London College have, I think, unjustly rejected it.

461. *Infusion of roses*, is made from roses, boiling water, vitriolic acid, vinegar and sugar.—It proves a good gargle, and is also useful in hæmorrhages, &c.

462. *Infusion of peruvian bark*, is made of the bark and boiling spring water, and as it possesses the virtues of the bark, vid. bark.

463. *Infusion of tamarinds with senna*, is made of tamarinds, tartar, senna, coriander seeds, red candied sugar and boiling water.—It is a mild and useful purgative, well calculated for weak stomachs, and also for acute and febrile disorders.

464. *Inspissated juices*, what remains of a plant after evaporation of the expressed juice, is termed inspissated juice.

465. *Ipecacuan*, was brought from the West-Indies about the middle of last Century.—It is one of the mildest and safest emetics with which we are acquainted, vid. Sect. II.

466. *Iron*, is generally known, and its virtues are said to constringe the fibres, to quicken the circulation,



tion, and at the same time to repress inordinate discharges into the intestinal tube.—Iron is deemed aperient, astringent, &c.

467. *Iron filings of, purified*, is done by Chymical process, or with a magnet and a sieve.—Hoffman says he has often given it in obstinate chronic cases, &c.

468. *Ising-glass*, is a glutinous substance obtained from a fish; it may be given in the manner of vegetable gums, or mucilages, and is the basis of the Court Plaster.

469. *Ivy*, is a shrubby plant, and stands recommended by some against the atrophy in children, and the berries of ivy are said to be diaphoretic and alexipharmac.

470. *Jack by the hedge, or sauce alone*, is common in hedges and stands recommended as a sudorific and deobstruent.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

<p>471. <i>Jalap</i>, is the root of an American plant, brought to us in thin tranverse slices.</p>	<p>471. Is a useful cathartic in plethoric or cold phlegmatic habits.</p>
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472. *Jamaica pepper*, is the fruit of a large tree.—It is sometimes used as a succedaneum to the more costly spices.

473. *Japan*



473. *Japan earth*, is spoken of in the chapter on Chymistry.

474. *Japonic tincture*, is made of japan earth, cinnamon and proof spirit, and proves serviceable in defluxions, catarrhs, uterine fluors, and loofenesses.

475. *Jasmine*, is a small tree planted in gardens; I doubt its medicinal virtues.

476. *Jerusalem oak*, is also cultivated in gardens, and has been recommended as a carminative pectoral and emmenagogue.

477. *Juices*, are obtained from the succulent part of plants, &c.

478. *Jujubs*, the fruit has a pleasant taste, but the Faculty have rejected its medicinal virtues, though it is said to be good in coughs, &c.

479. *Juniper*, is an ever-green shrub.—Preparations of juniper prove diuretic, emmenagogue, &c.

480. *Kali, pure water of*, is made of kali, quick-lime, and distilled water.—The Edinburgh preparation is preferable to this. It is said to destroy acidities of the stomach, and also flatulent laxities.

481. *Kermes grains*, prove a very mild astringent and corroborant according to the assertions of the antients; however we are convinced of the contrary.

482. *Kermes mineral*, is prepared from fixed alkaline salt, antimony and water, and in virtue it differs little from the sulphurs, or some other preparations of antimony.



483. *Kino gum*, Vid. *Gum kino*.

484. *Lac gum*. Vid. *Gum lac*.

*Medicines.*

*Their use.*

485. *LAUDANUM*, this resin is said to have been formerly collected from the beards of goats, but now it is done with straps or thongs of skins fixed to a rake.

485. It is rarely to be met with pure, even in the places which produce it.—Its virtues will be explained under the different preparations of it, and it is to be observed that it proves fatal to many.

486. *Ladies bed straw*, is an herb possessing a sub-acid taste, and stands recommended as a styptic, but it is very rarely used.

487. *Ladies mantle*, grows wild in many parts of England.—The leaves and roots possess an astringency, and are seldom used.

488. *Ladies smock* or *cardamine*, is a perennial plant which grows in meadows.—It stands recommended in nervous and hysteric disorders, but I believe the ladies smock at the bed-side is more useful.

489. *Laudanum liquid*, is made of opium and proof spirit, LOND. and spirit of cinnamon EDINB.—It acts as an anodyne.

490. *Lavender*, is well known, and proves a warm stimulating aromatic, and is recommended in palsies, vertigos, tremors, and suppressions.

491. *Lead*, is the heaviest of the metals except gold and quick-silver.—Preparations of it given internally

are



are said to incrassate the fluids, abate inflammations, and restrain venereal desires.

492. *Lemnian earth*, is pale and red, and slightly effervesces with acids.

493. *Lemon peel water*, the lemon is well known, and the peel-water is made from the peels and water, and is useful as a diluter in fevers, and other disorders requiring coolers.

494. *Lemon, inspissated juice of*, is prepared as the elder-berry juice, and is an agreeable useful acid in certain stages of the jaundice.

495. *Lentise tree*, or shrub is a native of the warm climates, and will also thrive in ours.—The wood is accounted balsamic and restringent.

496. *Leopard's bane*, is an herb the virtues of which are recommended in paralytic affections, and the Germans snuff and smoke it, and some recommend it as an antispasmodic.

497. *Lettuce-garden*, is emolient and cooling, and possesses narcotic qualities.

498. *Lettuce, strong scented*, is indigenous in Britain.—It smells strongly of opium, and stands recommended in dropfies.

499. *Lily, white*, is cultivated in gardens more for beauty than medicinal use.

500. *Lily, white water*, grows in rivers and large lakes.—It is said this aquatic herb is useful in alvine fluxes, gleans, &c.—Lindeftolphe says, that some Swedes



Swedes use this lily as food without danger, but I am persuaded this is an ill-grounded assertion.

501. *Lily of the valley*, grows wild in woods and shady places, and is celebrated in the works of Solomon, who I believe knew nothing of medicine, as I believe it possesses no virtue except its outer coat.

502. *Limetree, the flowers of*, bear the character of an antiepileptic, and specific, in all kinds of spasms and pains.

503. *Lime with pure kali*, is made of quick-lime and water of pure kali : its virtues will be explained in their order,

504. *Lime water*, is made of quick-lime and boiling water : the Edinburgh process is somewhat different.—This water is ordered in scrophulous cases, and various disorders of the skin, in diabetes, alvine fluxes, &c.

505. *LINCTUS, LENIENT*, is prepared from gum-arabic, cherry-water, almond oil and syrup.—It is useful in recent catarrhal affections, &c.

506. *Liniments*, only differ from plaisters in consistence.

507. *Liniment of Ammonia*, is made of ammonia water and olive oil —Dr. Pringle recommended it in inflammatory quinsys, to be externally applied, and I believe practice will confirm his opinion.

508. *Liniment stronger*, is also made of ammonia water, and olive oil.—It is often successfully employed against obstinate rheumatic and ischiadic pains.

509. *Linseed*



509. *Linseed*, is well known, and contains abundance of oil, which may be employed to various purposes.

510. *Liquid amber*, is a resinous juice flowing from a tree, and may be used as a perfume.

511. *Liquid laudanum*, Vid. *Laudanum liquid*.

512. *Liquorice*, is plentifully produced in England, &c.—This is almost the only sweet that quenches thirst, and is said to act as a pectoral medicine.

513. *Litharge*, is a preparation of lead, vid. the virtues of lead.

514. *Liver wort, eryngo leaved*, is a species of lichen.—It is good in the scurvy, phthisis, &c.

515. *Liver wort, ash colour ground*, consists of pretty thick leaves.—It is a remedy against the bite of a mad dog, and acts as a warm diuretic, but is rejected by the Colleges.

516. *Lobelia*, is a plant perennial, said to cure the venereal disease, in which malady I think it deserves a trial.

517. *Logwood*, or *campeachy wood*, is well known amongst dyers, and a decoction of it acts as an astringent.

518. *Lopez-root*, vid. *indian root*.

519. *Lovage*, is a large umbelliferous plant, cultivated in gardens, but has no place in our Pharmacopœias.

520. *Lunar*



520. *Lunar caustic*, is made of pure silver, nitrous acid, and pure water.—It is employed in consuming warts and other fleshy excrescences.

521. *Lunar Pills*, are made of silver dissolved in aqua fortis, and afterwards evaporated, and then crystallized.—They are said to cure worms and other internal disorders, but I doubt it.

522. *Lung-wort spotted*, is met with in gardens, and stand recommended in ulcers of the lungs, in phthisis, &c.

523. *Lupines white*, have a leguminous taste, and are said to be anthelmintic.—*Galen*, says they are very wholesome.

524. *Lutes*, are used in Chymistry.

525. *Mace*, is one of the coverings of the nutmeg, and agrees nearly with it.

526. *Madder*, is well known amongst dyers.—It tinges the urine red when taken internally, and acts as an emmenagogue.—It is said that when given to sheep it turns their bones red, therefore deserves further enquiry.

527. *Magnesia white*, is an earth easily soluble in acids.

528. *Magnesia white calcined*, is made of white magnesia by the aid of a crucible.—It is used in certain affections of the stomach, accompanied with flatulencies.

529. *Maidenbair*, is an herb so called from the smallness of its stalk, capillary.—It is esteemed useful in



in disorders of the breast, proceeding from a thickness and acrimony of the juices.

530. *Mallow*, is an emollient herb, and is used in glysters, cataplasms, and fomentations.

531. *Mandrake*, is found under ground, somewhat resembling the human body, and is said to be good in rheumatic complaints.—It should be used sparingly.

532. *Manna*, is the juice of certain trees of Italy, &c.—It is a mild agreeable laxative, and may be given to children and pregnant women. When it gripes order it with warm aromatics.

533. *Marygold*, is common in gardens, and its flowers are supposed to be aperient and attenuating.

534. *Marjorum wild*, is met with on chalky hills, and an essential oil of it is kept in the shops.—Its virtues are much the same as that of thyme.

535. *Marjorum sweet*, grows common in gardens for culinary use, and is said to be good in nervous head aches and other complaints.

536. *Marshmallows*, grows wild in marshes, and its virtues are emollient, whether applied internally or externally.

537. *Martial Æthiops*, is made of the rust of iron, and olive oil distilled together.—It can have no advantage over the other chalybeates.

538. *Martial flowers*, is made of colcothar, of martial-vitriol, and sal ammoniac.—It is said to be aperient and attenuating.



539. *Master-wort*, is a native of the Alps, &c.—It is an elegant aromatic, but has no place in our Pharmacopœias.

540. *Mastich*, *Syrian herb*, is a small shrubby plant, the leaves are aromatic and bitter, and possess antiscorbutic virtues, but is only used at present by us as a cephalic.

541. *May-lily water*, is made from the flowers appearing in May, and possess, perhaps, little or no medicinal virtue.

542. *May weed*, is a species of wild chamomile growing in corn.—It is rarely used in the present practice.

543. *Meadow-sweet*, or queen of the meadows, is used to advantage by foreign Physicians, but is rejected by us.

544. *Mechoacan*, is a root brought from America.—It is cathartic, and only seems to differ in quality with jalap, but is much weaker.

545. *Medicated honeys*, such are the honey of roses, squills, &c.

546. *Medlar tree*, is seldom used in medicine.

547. *Melampodium*, Vid. helebore black.

548. *Mellilot*, grows wild in hedges and among corn.

549. *Melon*, is ranked amongst the cold seeds, and is cooling and emolient.

550. MERCURY, or quick-silver, is a mineral fluid of an opaque silver colour, and is supposed by the most



most learned Chymists to be next if not equal in weight to gold.—For its virtues Vid. its different preparations.

551. *Mercury herb*, is ranked among the emollient herbs, and is sometimes used in glysters.

552. *Mercury acetated*, is made from quick-silver, nitrous acid and water of kali.—This is one of the mildest saline mercurials.

553. *Mercury calcined*, is made from purified quick-silver by calcination.—It is by some practitioners of eminence said to be the most efficacious mercurial.

554. *Mercury cinereal*, or ash-coloured, is made of quick-silver, nitrous acid and spirit of sal ammoniac.—It is celebrated for the cure of venereal affections, and I believe it a very valuable preparation.

555. *Mercury with chalk*, is prepared from purified quick-silver and chalk.—It is said to be a good alterative.

556. *Mercury muriated*, is made from purified quick-silver, vitriolic acid and sea salt, LOND. for its virtues, vid. corrosive sublimate.

557. *Mercury mild muriated*, is made of quick-silver, nitrous acid, sea-salt and water.—Its virtues are much the same as the calomel.

558. *Mercury nitrated*, is made of purified quick-silver, nitrous acid, and muriatic acid.—It is an escharotic, and is frequently employed for destroying fungous flesh.

559. *Mercury solution of*, Plenck's solution, is made



made of quick-silver, gum arabic and distilled water of fumitory, to which is added syrup of kermes.—This is not a bad preparation of mercury.

560. *Mercury purified*, is made from quick-silver and the filings of iron.—It is not much used in practice.

561. *Mercury vitriolated*, is prepared from purified quick-silver, and the vitriolic acid. LOND. For its virtues vid. yellow mercury.

562. *Mercury yellow*, is prepared from quick-silver and the vitriolic acid.—It acts as a strong emetic, and proves dangerous unless ordered by the direction of a very skilful physician.

563. *Metals in general*, vid. chapter on Chymistry.

564. *Mezereon, or spurge olive*, (its roots, leaves, &c.) Dr. D. Munro has exaggerated on the virtues of mezereon, for I believe it is dangerous in internal applications, although it may be of use in cutaneous disorders, if properly applied.

565. *Milk*, as to the virtues of milk, I think it incumbent on me to refer my readers to the 2d Sect. of this work; only adding that it is a secretitious juice peculiar to women, the quadruped females, and the cetacious fishes, &c.

566. *Mild muriated quick silver*, is made from quick-silver, nitrous acid, sea salt and distilled water, by an ignale process.—I harbour doubts with respect to this mercurial preparation.

567. *Milfoil*, grows in fields.—Dr. Grew has said  
more



more of this herb than I think he could justly substantiate.

568. *Minerals in general*, vid. chap. on Chymistry.

569. *Mineral acids*, vid. the same.

570. *Mineral calcareous earths*, the same.

571. *Mineral oils*, the same.

572. *Misseltoe*, is a bushy plant, venerated in the days of superstition, but is now justly rejected by the British Colleges.

573. *Mithridate*, vid. *confection* EMPIRIC, of *Democrates*.

574. *Money wort*, is only worth two-pence, altho' the justly renowned Boerhaave deemed them valued at four-pence.

575. *Monkshead*, is a perennial plant.—It is justly ranked as a vegetable poison, although I believe it possesses extraordinary virtues, particularly in dispersing glandular tumors, and in colouring, &c.

576. *Motherwort*, grows commonly in waste places.—As to its medicinal virtues I think they border upon imposture.

577. *Mother of thyme*,—for its supposed virtues, vid. thyme.

578. *Mucilage of gum arabic*, see arabic mucilage of.

579. *Mucilage of gum tragacanth*, see gum tragacanth.

580. *Mucilage of gum starch*, see gum starch.

581. *Mucilage of quince-seed*, is prepared from quince-seeds, distilled water, &c.



582. *Mugwort*, grows in fields.—An infusion of its leaves, is said to be uterine and anti-hysterical.

583. *Mulberry*, the berries thereof are well-known, and their virtues are in quenching thirst and promoting secretion.

584. *Mullein*, grows in hedges, and is said to be useful in consumptions, dysenteric affections, and for cleaning foul ulcers.

585. *Muriatic acid*, vid. acid muriated.

586. *Muriated antimony*, vid. Antimony muriated.

587. *Muriated quick-silver*, vid. mercury muriated.

588. *Musk*, is more used as a perfume, than in medicine, although some hold it as a specific remedy for deafness, &c. vid Sect. II.

589. *Musk mixture*, is prepared from musk, gum arabic, sugar, and rose water.—I do not believe it is of much use.

590. *Musk seed*, is the produce of an eastern plant.—They do not stand in the list of the LOND. or EDINB. Colleges.

591. **MUSTARD**, is an anti-rheumatic, a pungent, a stimulant, attenuant, anti-pyretic, and antiscorbutic.

591. *Mutton suet prepared*, is done by cutting, melting and filtering.

592. *Myrrh*, is a concrete juice, and proves serviceable in languid and putrid cases.

593. *Myrabolans*, are dried fruit brought from the East.—They are gently cathartic and astringent.



594. *Myrtle*, is an ever-green shrub, possessing astringent qualities.

595. *Natron prepared*, is made of barilla and distilled water.—It is a fixed fossile alkali.

596. *Navew sweet*, is a species of turnip, said to possess attenuating, detergent and alexipharmic qualities.

597. *Nephritic wood*, comes from America, and is nominally good in nephritic complaints.—This is a German assertion.

598. *Nettle*, is good in Scotch broths in the months of March and April.—They blister, and stimulate to venery and ill-nature.

600. *Nettle, dead*, grows wild in hedges, and stands recommended in female disorders.

600. *Nitrated calx of antimony*, vid. antimony.

601. *Nitrated calx of quick-silver*, vid mercury.

602. *Nitre*, is a salt extracted from certain earths.—It is celebrated in several disorders, particularly in all those of the febrile kind ; vid. Sect. II.

603. *Nitre purified*, is prepared from nitre and distilled water, and stands on record as an excellent purgative and alterant.

604. *Nitrous acid*, is made of purified nitre and vitriolic acid :—Its virtues are not properly ascertained.

605. *Nitrous acid diluted*, is prepared from the same and distilled water, and stands recommended as a diuretic and febrifugent.



606. *Noble liver wort*, has a place in our gardens, and is said to be corroborant, I suppose, only from its beauty.

607. *Nutmeg*, are the kernels of a nut of the East, and possess astringent, aromatic and pungent qualities.

608. *Nux vomica*, is the produce of an eastern tree, and is very bitter and deliterious, but has nevertheless proved useful in fluxes and other disorders of the bowels.

609. *Oak*, is useful in ship-building, and its bark as an astringent of note.

610. *OAT*, is a grain of considerable produce in Scotland and several other countries; but it is said to be a chief ingredient in crowdy, and for horses, according to Dr. Johnson.

611. *Ochre yellow*, is an ore of iron, and its principal use is a pigment.

612. *Oil of almonds*, possesses the virtues of almonds, and is a softner and relaxer of the solids.

613. *Oil of amber*, is grateful to the taste.

614. *Oil of Eggs*, is prepared from eggs, and is said to be good in several disorders of the stomach and bowels.

615. *Oil of flax seed*, is emollient and laxative:

616. *Oil of fossil tar*, is obtained from tar, and has a property similar to the tincture of nephritic wood.

617. *Oil of hartshorn*, is said to be anodyne, antispasmodic and sudorific.

618. *Oil*



618. *Oil of mustard seed*, is said to be good in inflammations, flatulencies, tickling coughs, &c.

619. *Oil of turpentine*, is prepared from turpentine and distilled water.—It is useful in the sciatica, lumbago, chronic rheumatism, gravel, &c.

620. *Oil of wax*, is made from bees-wax, and agrees in the general properties of other essential oils, which are mostly too hot and pungent to be tasted with safety, without being diluted.

621. *Oil of wine*, is prepared from alcohol, vitriolic acid, and water of pure kali.—It is not much to be depended upon.

622. *Ointments and Liniments*, differ from plasters in consistence.

623. *Ointment Egyptian*, is made of honey, vinegar, and verdegris, and is useful for cleansing and detaching foul ulcers.

624. *Ointment anodyne*, is made of olive oil, wax, and opium. This is a good salve for painful wounds or sores.

625. *Ointment antisporic*, is made of hogs-lard, sulphur, essence of lemon, and oil of lavender.—It cures the itch, which is occasioned by animalculæ.

626. *Ointment basilicon*, is prepared from hogs-lard, wax and resin, and is employed in dressings, for detaching, cleansing and incarnating wounds and ulcers.

627. *Ointment blue*, is made of quicksilver, mutton suet, and hog's lard, and is externally employed in introducing the quicksilver into the circulating system.

628. *Ointment digestive*, is made of Venice turpentine, and the yolks of eggs, and is a well adapted suppurative and warm stimulant.



629. *Ointment epispastic*, is made of basilicon and cantharides powder, and is used in dressings for perpetual blisters.

630. *Ointment for cancers*, is prepared from the express juice of the ricinus calcined lead, and white precipitate, and has frequently been found serviceable.

631. *Ointment for the hæmorrhoides*, is made of saturnine ointment, oil of hoisecamus, camphor, and saffron. Its name expresses its virtues.

632. *Ointment nervine*, is made of mutton suet, oil of bays, and turpentine, and the oil of amber.—It is a warm stimulating nervine application, and good in paralytic affections.

633. *Ointment of acetated ceruse*, is made of acetated ceruse, white wax, and olive oil.—It is a cooling deficcative.

634. *Ointment of calx of zinc*, is made of simple liniment, and calx of zinc.—It is used as a salve for inflammatory eyes, occasioned by relaxation.

635. *Ointment of Ceruse*, is made of simple ointment and ceruse, and is a useful cooling emollient, particularly in excoriations and fretting of the skin.

636. *Ointment of Elder*, is made of elder flowers, mutton suet, and olive oil.—I doubt the virtues which have been attributed to it.

637. *Ointment of Elemi*, is made of elemi, turpentine, olive oil, and mutton suet, it is deemed suppurative digestive and cleansing.

638. *Ointment of Hog's Lard*, is prepared from hogs lard and rose water, and may be useful when applied to chaps or roughness of the skin.



639. *Ointment of infusion of Cantharides*, EDINR. is made of cantharides, white resin, wax, lard, turpentine and boiling water.—It acts as a mild blistering plaister.

640. *Ointment of nitrated quick-silver*, is made of purified quicksilver, nitrous acid and hogs lard, LOND<sup>N</sup>.—It is a powerful ointment and may be employed with success in cutaneous and topical affections.

641. *Ointment of quick-silver, stronger*, is made of purified quick-silver, hogs lard and mutton suet.—Mercury may be introduced into the habit by a topical friction with this ointment.

642. *Ointment of quick-silver, weaker*, is prepared from the stronger ointment and hogs lard, and only differs from the former ointment in strength.

643. *Ointment of Spanish flies*, is prepared from spanish flies, distilled water and ointment of yellow resin: its use is well known in blistering.

644. *Ointment of Spermaceti*, LOND<sup>N</sup>. is made of spermaceti, wax, and olive oil.—This was known formerly by the name of white liniment, and proves a mild cooling detergent.

645. *Ointment of sulphur*, is made of ointment of hogs lard and flowers of sulphur. The Edinr. College add lavender and essence of lemon, which destroy the smell in this ointment: It proves an excellent remedy in curing the itch:

646. *Ointment of storax*, is prepared from gum elemi, olive oil, white resin, yellow wax, and liquid storax:—Our colleges have justly rejected it.



647. *Ointment of tar*, is made of tar and yellow wax, and although at present little used in practice, I have reasons to believe that when mutton suet is added, it proves useful in the dressing of recent wounds.

648. *Ointment of tobacco*, is made from the juice of tobacco, hogs lard, yellow wax, resin, and powdered birthwort. Our Pharmacopœias have rejected this formula for one of a more mild nature.

649. *Ointment of tutty*, LOND. is made with prepared tutty and spermaceti ointment. EDIN. use the simple liniments.—It is good for sore eyes.

650. *Ointment of verdegris*, is made of basilicon and verdegris, and is used in cleansing ulcers, and keeping down fungous flesh, but should be applied with great caution.

651. *Ointment of white calx of quicksilver*, is made of calx of quicksilver and hog's lard, and is used in the cure of obstinate cutaneous affections.

652. *Ointment of white hellebore*, is made of hellebore, hogs lard, and the essence of lemon :—it is said to cure cutaneous eruptions.

653. *Ointment of yellow resin*, is made of yellow resin, wax and olive oil, and is used in dressing wounds. LOND.

654. *Ointment saturnine*, is made of simple ointment and sugar of lead, and proves a most excellent cooler and desiccative.

655. *Ointment simple*, is made of olive oil and white wax, and proves useful in burns, scalds, &c.

656. *Ointment suppurative*, is made of yellow wax, resin, roasted onion, honey, and black soap, and is said



said to be promoting and suppurative, but I should prefer the bread or simple onion poultice.

657. *Ointment of wax*, is prepared of wax, spermaceti, and olive oil.—It is nearly the same with the simple ointment of the EDIN. College, which proves an useful cooler in excoriations, &c.

658. *Ointment white*, is made of simple ointment and ceruse, and proves an useful cooling emollient salve in frettings of the skin, &c:

659. *Ointment yellow*, EDIN. is made of quicksilver, spirit of nitre, and hogs lard.—The LOND. formula is preferable to that of EDIN.—It must be used with caution.

660. *Olibanum*, is a gummy resinous substance of the east.—It is said to possess virtues against disorders of the head and breast, and in hæmoptoes, but I doubt it.

661. *Olive*, is a tree growing in France, Italy, &c. and a well-known oil is obtained from its fruit.

662. *Onion*, is a bulbous root, and is more frequently used in culinary than in medicinal uses:—It is said to be diuretic and somnoric.

663. *Opium*, is the juice of the poppy produced at Thebes, &c.—Its virtues are anodyne and somnoric, but vary in different constitutions.

664. *Opoponax*, is a gummy, concrete, resinous juice, obtained from the roots of a plant:—Its virtues are attenuating, aperient, &c. and it is prescribed in uterine suppression and menstrual evacuations.

665. *Orange, Curassoa*, is the small fruit of the seville orange dried. They are warm aromatics.



666. *Orange, seville*, is the produce of an ever-green tree or shrub, and their juice proves a grateful acid liquor, useful in febrile and inflammatory disorders.

667. *Orange peel water*, is prepared from orange peel and distilled water, and possesses the virtue of the orange.

668 *Oris florentine*, is cultivated in our gardens, and possesses a bitterish acrid nauseous taste. Its medicinal virtues are cathartic and emetic, and it is employed in the pectoral troches.

669. *Orchis*, is a plant, generally the produce of moist meadows, and shady places.—Preparations of it are recommended in billious consumptions, dysenteries, and disorders of the breast.

670 *Oxymel of garlic*, is made of garlic, carraway seeds, fennel, clarified honey and vinegar, and stands recommended in attenuating viscid phlegm and in promoting expectoration, and the fluid secretions.

671. *Oxymel of meadow saffron*, is made of meadow saffron, distilled vinegar and clarified honey, and may be considered as a very active medicine.

672. *Oxymel of squills*, is made of clarified honey and vinegar of squills and proves an useful aperient and expectorant in humoral asthmas, &c.

673. *Oxymel of verdegris*, is made of verdegris, vinegar and honey, and is useful in cleansing and detaching foul ulcers.


674. *Oxymel pectoral*, is prepared from elecampane, florence orris, gum ammoniac, vinegar, water and clarified



clarified honey.—It is designed for disorders of the breast, proceeding from obstruction in the pulmonary vessels.

675. *Oxymel simple*, is made of clarified honey and distilled vinegar, and proves a useful febrile and cooling medicine.

676. *Oyster shells*, reduced into a powder, are absorbent and restringent.

 *Oysters* will be treated of in the chapter of non-naturals.

677. *Palma christi*, the seeds thereof, resemble small beans.—Its expressed oil is a mild laxative and is very proper where irritation ought to be avoided.

678. *Palm tree*, The oil thereof, has a strong smell but little taste, and is applied externally in pains, cramps, sprains, chilblains, and weaknesses of the nervous system.

679. *Panacea of antimony*, vid. antimony.

680. *Paper*, is generally made of rags, and its use its use is well known.—I have frequently ordered paper and milk boiled together, for persons labouring under consumptions, with good success.

681. *Paregoric elixir*, is made of the flowers of benzoin, saffron, opium, oil of aniseeds and vinous spirit of sal ammoniac EDIN<sup>R</sup>. It contributes to allay tickling coughs and gives a liberty of breathing in consumptive cases, chin coughs, &c.

682. *Pareira brava* is an American root, and is said to possess an attenuating expectorant and detergent quality, but the EDIN<sup>R</sup>. college have rejected it.



683. *Parsley*, is cultivated in our gardens for culinary purposes, and is aperient, but produces flatulencies if too liberally used.

684. *Parsnips*, are used in food and are nutritious.

685. *Peach tree*, its flowers have an agreeable smell and an infusion of them is said to be good in febrile affections.

686. *Pearl ashes*, are a vegetable fixed alkaline salt and sometimes allays the symptoms of calculous, without any evident action.

687. *Pellitory of Spain*, is a plant of warm climates, and its principal use in medicine is that of a masticatory for promoting the salival flux.

688. *Pellitory of the wall*, is a small plant and ranked amongst the emollient herbs.—It is said to be highly diuretic.

689. *Pennyroyal*, is a spontaneous plant, of a warm, pungent, and aromatic nature, and is justly ranked amongst the aperients and deobstruents.

690. *Pennyroyal water*, is made of the pennyroyal and water, and is sometimes prescribed with success in hysterical complaints.

691. *Peony* is cultivated in our gardens for the beauty of its flowers, and is esteemed as emollient, corroborant, and gently anodyne.

692. *Pepper long*, is the produce of a plant of the East, and is a warm aromatic pungent.

693. *Pepper mint*, grows wild in moist watery places, and is said to possess virtues against flatulencies, and the languid disorders.



694. *Peppermint water*, is prepared from the herb, and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma:—It possesses the virtues of the herb, according to its strength.

695. *Perfect metals*, will be treated of in the chapter on Chymistry.

696. *Peruvian bark*, Vid. *Bark peruvian*, No. 89, page 306.

697. *Pharmaceutical operations*, are treated of in the chapter on Chymistry.

698. *Pharmaceutical apparatus*, the same.

699. *Pilewort*, is a small plant, and is said to be useful in curing the hæmorrhoides:—It is seldom used.

700. *Pills Ethiopic*, are made of quicksilver, sulphur of antimony, resin of gum guaiacum, honey, and mucilage of gum arabic. This pill proves an useful alterative, both in cutaneous & venereal complaints.

701. *Pills of aloes*, LOND. are made of succotrine aloes, extract of gentian, and syrup of ginger, and are said to be good in cases of the jaundice, and female obstructions.

702. — — *of aloes with myrrh*, are made of aloes, myrrh, and syrup of saffron.—They prove an useful cathartic and detergent.

703. — — *Bacher's*, are made of black hellebore, purified myrrh, and powder of blessed Carduus.—They stand strongly recommended in dropical cases.

704. — — *common*, or *Ruffus's Pills*, are prepared from the succotrine aloes, myrrh, and saffron, with a proper quantity of syrup.—They act as a cathartic, laxative, and alterative.



705. *Pills of colocynth with aloes*, are prepared from the bitter apple, aloes, scammony and olive oil, with mucilage of gum arabic.—They prove a strong purgative in cases of obstinate costiveness.

706. ——— *of copper*, should be extirpated from the *Materia Medica*.

707. *Pills of corrosive sublimate*, are prepared from the sublimate, sal ammoniac, root of althea and honey.—They are prescribed in venereal and cutaneous complaints.

708. — *of Elaterium*, are made of gum ammoniac, aloes, gamboge and elaterium.—They stand justly recommended in dropfical cases.

709. ——— *of gamboge*, are prepared from gamboge, aloes, hellebore, mercury, oil of juniper, and syrup of buckthorn :—They prove powerfully purgative.

710. ——— *fætid*, are composed of assafœtida, castor, salt of amber, tincture of myrrh, and oil of hartshorn. They prove anti-hysterical and anti-spasmodic.

711. ——— *of gums*, are prepared from galbanum, myrrh, opoponax, assafœtida, oil of amber, sagapenum and syrup.—They are anti-hysterical and emmenagogue.

712. ——— *of jalap*, are made of jalap, aromatic powder, and syrup.—They prove an useful cathartic.

713. ——— *of opium*, are prepared from purified opium and extract of liquorice, LOND. EDINB. add soap and pepper.—They act as opiates and anodynes.



714. *Pills pacific*, are much the same as the former.

715. — *Plummers'*, are made of sweet mercury sulphur of antimony, gentian and white soap. They are said to prove usefully alterative.

716. — *of quick silver*, are made of purified quicksilver, honey, extract of liquorice and crumbs of bread: This is one of the best preparations of mercury, in venereal and cutaneous affections.

717. — *of squills*, are made of squills, gum ammoniac, cardamon seeds, liquorice and syrup. They possess the virtues of the squill.

718. — *stomachic*, are prepared from rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, vitriolated tartar, oil of mint and syrup, of orange peel.—They warm and strengthen the stomach and evacuate crude viscid humours.

719. — *of tar*, are made of tar and elecampane. They prove useful in disorders of the breast, and in scorbutic habits.

720. — *Thebaic*, vid. opium pills and pacific No. 663, and No. 664.

There are a society of medical gentlemen, who have entered into an association at No. 6, Cleaveland Row, St. James's, in order to administer relief to the afflicted, and give advice to the poor, gratis; This institution if properly encouraged, will doubtless be attended with numerous advantages to the public, as one of its principal designs is to annihilate quackery, if possible (one of the most destructive practices of the present age.) More will be said of this truly beneficial institution in some future part of this work.



721. *Pistachio Nut*, is the produce of an eastern tree. They are ranked amongst the analeptics and are said to be good in emaciated habits.

722. *Plantain*, grows common in fields, its leaves are astringent and are said to be good for the bite of the rattlesnake.

723. *Plasters*, are chiefly composed of oily or unctuous substances.

724. *Plaster of ammoniacum with quick-silver*, is composed of ammoniac, quick-silver, and sulphurated oil, and is well contrived as an external application of mercury.

725. — *Anti-hysteria*, is made with common plaister, assafoetida, wax and galbanum.—It is applied to the umbilical region, or over the whole abdomen.

726. — *blistering*, is prepared of hogs lard, wax, and Spanish flies.—Its use is well known.

727. — *blue*, or mercurial, is made of common plaister, quicksilver, and olive oil, and is ranked amongst the discutients and resolvents.

728. — *Burgundy pitch*, is prepared from Burgundy pitch, laudanum, resin, wax and oil of mace. It is useful in coughs, when applied between the shoulders.

729. — *of cantharides*, vid. No. 639.

730. — *common*, is prepared from litharge, olive oil and water, by boiling, and assumes the name of diathylon, which may be applied in excoriations of the skin, and slight wounds.

731. — *of corrosive sublimate*, is made of sublimate, hogs lard and wax, and perhaps is preferable to some other caustic applications.



732. *Plaster for corns*, is made of galbanum, pitch, diachylon, verdegris and fal ammoniac.—Red wafers may also be added.

733. ——— *of cummin*, is made of cummin, carraway, bay-berries, wax and burgundy pitch.—It is a warm discutient.

734. ——— *of deadly night shade*, is made from the belladonna juice, oil, wax and turpentine.—It has a powerful effect on the nervous system and blood vessels.

735. ——— *defensive*, or strengthening, is made of common plaster, resin, wax, oil and colcothar of vitriol. It is applied to the lips of wounds over other dressings.

736. ——— *of fœnugreek*, is made of fœnugreek, oil, wax, gum ammoniac and turpentine. It is probably of little or no use.

737. ——— *fœtid*, is prepared from assafœtida, vid. *anti-hysteric*, No. 710.

738. *Plasters of frankincense* is made thereof, dragons blood and litharge plaster.—It is serviceable in the hernia, particularly in children.

739. ——— *of hemlock*, is prepared from hemlock, wax, gum ammoniac and oil.—The celebrated Dr. Stork, the protector of hemlock, speaks highly of this plaster in cancerous cases and, schirrous tumours.

740. ——— *of henbane*, is prepared, nearly in the same manner as the above.—It allays pain, resolves swellings, particularly in cancerous and schirrous tumours.

741. ——— *of litharge*, the laudanum plaster is made of frankincense, cinnamon, oil of mace and spearmint



spearmint and proves useful when applied to the stomach,—Litharge, is made of *it*, and oil, by boiling, and is said to allay pain, &c.

742. *Plaster with gum*, is composed of oil, turpentine, galbanum, frankincense and litharge plaister, LOND<sup>N</sup>. it proves digestive and suppurative, particularly in abscesses.

743. ——— *with mercury*, is made of litharge plaister, quicksilver and sulphurated oil, and is much the same with the ammoniacum plaister.

744. ——— *with resin*, is made of litharge and resin, and is used as an adhesive.

745. ——— *mercurial*, vid. blue plaister.

746. ——— *of mucilages*, vid. plaister fœnugrek.

747. ——— *of pitch*, is made of white resin, ship pitch and wax.—It is good in the *tinea capitis*, and proves warm and adhesive.

748. ——— *saponaceous*, is made of common plaister, gum plaister and soap, and is said to be detergent.

749. ——— *soap*, LOND. is made with soap and litharge plaister and is detergent.

750. ——— *sticking*, is made of common plaister and white resin, and is adhesive.

751. ——— *strengthening*, is prepared from common plaister, resin, wax, oil, and colcothar of vitriol. Vid. defensive plaister.

752. ——— *of wax*, is made of wax, mutton-suet, resin, LOND. and is applied to dressings after blisters to promote and continue the discharge.

753. *Polypody*, is a capillary plant.—It is said to destroy melancholy humours, and Boerhaave ranks it amongst the styptics, and anti-scorbutics.



754. *Pomegranate*, is a low tree or shrub : Its fruit quenches thirst ; its rind or bark is astringent and an infusion of its leaves, stands recommended in diarrhæas, dysenteries, &c.

755. *Poplar black*, is a large tree and is seldom used in the present practice.

756. *Poppy white*, the heads and stalks thereof contain a white milky juice of a somniferic, narcotic anodyne quality. vid. opium.

757. ——— *red*, the juice thereof possesses a slight anodyne quality.

758. *Potashes*, is a salt used in commerce. vid chymistry.

759. *Potash Russian*, is an impure alkaline salt produced from plants.

760. *Powder aloetic, with iron* is made from aloes, myrrh, gentian and iron.—It may be employed in menstrual obstructions with success.

761. ——— *aloetic*, LOND<sup>N</sup>. is made of aloes and white canælla and is known by the name of hiera picra, which proves a useful purgative.

762. ——— *with guaiacum*, is made with aloes, gum guaiacum and aromatic powder, and is an excellent cathartic and sudorific.

763. ——— *anthelmintic*, is prepared from the flowers of tanzy, wormseed and the sal martis.—It destroys worms.

764. ——— *aromatic*, is made of cinnamon, cardamom seeds, ginger and long pepper.—It proves agreeably warm in languid, phlegmatic and decayed constitutions.

765. *Powder of arum*,



765. *Powder of arum compound*, is made of arum, water flag, faxifrage, canella and salt of wormwood. The British colleges have rejected it altho' it seems to possess anti-rheumatic qualities.

766. ——— *of asarabacca*. is made of asarabacca leaves, marjoram, herb mastich and lavender.—It is cephalic.

767. ——— *Cephalic*, is made of asarum and marjoram and is errhine.

768. ——— *of ceruse*, is made of ceruse, sarcocol and tragacanth. It is employed in collyria, lotions, injections for repelling humours, &c.

769. ——— *of chalk*, is made of chalk, nutmeg, and cinnamon, and is given in cases of acidity.

770. ———— *with opium*, is made of compound powder of chalk and opium. It is given to restrain diarrhæa.

771. ——— *of contrayerva, compound*, is made of contrayerva and compound powder of crabs claws. It proves alexipharmic and sudorific.

772. ——— *of crabs claws, compound*, is prepared from crabs claws, chalk, and red coral.—It is absorbent.

773. ——— *digestive*, is made of bitter purging salts and rhubarb.—It strengthens the alimentary canal, and promotes digestion.

774. ——— *of dover*, is prepared from ipecacuhana, opium and vitriolated tartar, and is the most certain sudorific that we know of.

775. ——— *dysenteric*, is made of rhubarb, calcined hartshorn, cascarilla, and gum arabic, and proves useful in dysenteric cases, after the disorder is overcome.



776. *Powder sedative*, is made of opium purified nitre and refined sugar, hence it proves usefully sedative.

777. ——— *of senna compound*, is made of senna, chrystals of tartar, scammony and ginger, and proves useful as a cathartic.

778. ——— *sponge*, is made of burnt sponge and salt, and is said to be good in serophulous affections, particularly in the bronchocele.

779. ——— *sternutatory*, is made of asarum and marjoram, and proves errhine.

780. ——— *styptic*, is made of alum and gum kino.— it is appled in hæmorrhages of the uterus.

781. ——— *sudorific*, vid. Dovers powders.

782. ——— *of tin*, is prepared from tin, by a process of fire:—It acts as a vermifuge in the expulsion of the *tania*.

783. ——— *of tragacanth*, is made of tragacanth, gum arabic, starch and sugar; it is a mild emollient in tickling coughs, stranguary, and alvine fluxes.

784. ——— *fumigation*, is made of olibanum, amber, mastic, storax, benzoine, and labdanum; when burnt it gives a fragrant odour.

785. ——— *for infants*, is made of magnesia and rhubarb, and is useful in destroying acid.

786. ——— *of ipecacuan, compound*, is made of ipecacuanha, opium and vitriolated kali. Vid. Dover's powders.

787. ——— *of jalap compound*, is made of jalap, and chrystals of tartar. It produces full evacuation.

788. ——— *against the bite of a mad dog*, is made of liverwort and black pepper.



789. *Powder of myrrh compound*, is made of myrrh, saffine, rue and castor; and is prescribed in uterine obstructions.

790. ——— *nitrous*, is made of nitre, salt of sorrel and sugar, and possesses refrigerant virtues.

791. ——— *opiate*, is made of opium and burnt hartshorn. It proves sudorific.

792. ——— *peruvian purging*, is a preparation of bark, sal ammoniac and rhubarb.

793. ——— *of scammony*, is a preparation of scammony, extract of jalap and ginger, LOND.

794. ——— *with aloes*, is made of scammony, aloes, ginger, and extract of jalap.

795. ——— *with calomel*, is made of scammony, calomel and sugar. Scammony may be given in dropical cases and obstinate costiveness.

796. *Precipitation*, vid chapter on chymistry.

797. *Precipitated sulphur*, is a preparation from sulphurated kali, distilled water and vitriolic acid.

798. ——— *of antimony*, vid. antimony.

799. *Preparations of antimony*. vid. antimony.

800. ——— *of iron*, are treated of in their proper places

801. *Prepared kali*, vid kali.

802. *Preparations of lead*, are treated of in their proper places.

803. ——— *of mercury*, the same.

804. ——— *of silver*, the same.

805. ——— *of sulphur*, the same.

806. ——— *of zinc*, the same.

807. *Primrose*, is a low plant in woods and hedges and stands recommended in hæmorrhages and alvine fluxes.

808. *Prune*,



808. *Prune*, is well known to abate heat and loosen the belly.

809. *Puff ball, or dusty mushroom*, is applied externally to hæmorrhages.

810. *Pulps, extraction of*, is done through a sieve.

811. *Pure kali*, is made by evaporating pure kali, water or caustic ley.

812. *Purification of white vitriol*, is made by zinc, vitriolic acid and water.

813. *Purified opium*, is done by digestion and distillation with proof spirit or water.

814. — *sal ammoniac* is done by dissolving the salt in spring water, and then evaporating the water.

815. *Purflain*, is an herb cultivated in gardens for culinary uses.

816. *Petrefactive fermentation*. vid. chymistry.

817. *Quassy*, is a root as thick as a man's arm. It is an intence, durable, pure bitter, and is said to suppress vomiting.

818. *Quick-grass*, is recommended in aperient spring-drinks or as a sweetener of the blood.

819. *Quick-lime*, is prepared by calcining stones. vid. lime water.

820. *Quicksilver*, vid. mercury and its preparations.

821. — *with chalk*, is made of purified quicksilver and powdered chalk, and is said to be alterative.

822. — *purified* is made from quicksilver and filings of iron.

823. *Quince*, has a very austere acid taste, and is said to restrain fluxes, alvine fluxes, and loosen the belly.

824. *Raisins*, are well known, and are ingredients in the barley decoction, tincture of senna &c.



825. *Raspberry*, is common in our gardens and has a grateful flavour, they quench thirst, abate heat, and a syrup of them is kept in the shops.

826. *Red corrosive mercury*, is made of quicksilver, nitrous and muriatic acid. It is escharotic and destroys vermin.

827. — *precipitate mercury*, EDINR. is made of quicksilver and the weak nitrous acid.

828. — *lead*, is made by calcination, and when applied externally, it is said to abate inflammations and heal ulcers.

829. — *fulphurated quick-silver*, is made of quicksilver and sulphur, and known by the name of factitious cinnabar. It is a pigment.

830. *Rectified oil of amber*, is made by distilling amber oil. For its virtues, vid. amber.

831. *Rectified oil of turpentine*, is prepared from the oil of turpentine, and distilled water by distillation.—It proves diuretic, sudorific and detergent.

832. *Refined liquorice*, is prepared from Spanish liquorice by water and fire.—It is frequently used in preparing troches and pills,

833. *Regenerated tartar*, is done by the operation of boiling water upon tartar, and afterwards evaporation.—It proves cathartic and diuretic.

834. *Resins*. Essential oils, produced by age or acids, are called resins.—Vid. Chap. on Chymistry.

835. *Resin*.—The virtues of fundry vegetables consist in their resin.

836. *Rest harrow*, is a plant, and stands recommended as aperient and diuretic.



837. *RHUBARB*, is a plant of the dock kind, of a mild cathartic quality.

836. ——— *wine*, is prepared from sliced rhubarb, saffron, cardamom seeds, proof spirit and white wine with canella alba. It is good for weakness of the stomach and bowels.

837. *Rhodo dendron*, is a plant used as tea in Siberia. It is an excellent medicine in delirious cases, and deserves the attention of the faculty.

840. *Rhapontic*, is a plant of Thrace, but now cultivated in Europe.—It is astringent and purgative.

841. *Rice*, is the produce of different countries.—It is nutritious and useful in diarrhæas and dysenteries.

842. *Rice water*, vid. rice and its virtues.

843. *Rob of elder-berries*, or the inspissated juice thereof, is made of the juice and sugar.—It is aperient and promotes the natural secretions.

844. *Rocket*, was formerly cultivated in gardens, and possesses sincaian qualities.

845. *Rock oil*, is a name for different bitumens, and perhaps deserves some attention.

846. *Rochelle salt*, or *tartarized sodar*, is soluble tartar made with salt of kali.—It is generally purgative but decomposed by acids.

847. *Rose, damask*, is an elegant garden flower, and its oil and infusion, according to Dr. Hoffman, are efficacious in raising the spirits.

848. ——— *red*, possesses an astringent quality.

849. *Rosemary*, is a native of the Continent, and is of a warm pungent bitterish taste.—It enters several formulæ.



850. *Rose water*, is a preparation of roses and water.—It is fragrant and possesses the virtues of the rose.

851. — *wood*, is brought from the Canary Islands.—It is rejected from our practice, though perhaps deserving attention.

852. *Rue*, is well known and is an excellent anthelmintic, and proves also useful in promoting the fluid secretions.

853. *Rupture wort*, is an herb of a mild restraining nature.

854. *Rust of iron*, is well known as an astringent, febrifuge and vermifuge.

855. — *prepared*, is made from purified filings of iron, and may be given with success in chlorotic cases, accompanied with violent head-achs.

856. **SACRED ELIXIR**, is made of rhubarb, aloes, cardamom seeds, and proof spirit, and proves a warm cordial purge.

857. *Sacred tincture*, is prepared from aloes, cardamom seeds, ginger and white wine.—It acts as a cathartic and stimulous, and proves useful in the *prima via*.

858. *Saffron*, is well known, and is said to raise the spirits, relieve uterine obstructions and hysteric affections.

859. — *bastard*, is a soft kind of thistle, and its seeds have been celebrated as a cathartic.

860. — *meadow*, grows in meadows.—Doctor Stoerk speaks highly of it as a diuretic.

861. *Sagapenum*, is a concrete juice of the east, and proves aperient and deobstruent, and may with advantage



advantage be prescribed in asthmas, chronic catarrhs, &c.

862. *Sage*, is a plant in our gardens; it is a moderately warm aromatic, possessing a slight degree of astringency and bitterness.

863. — *water*, is prepared from sage and water, and possesses more or less the virtues of the plant.

864. *Sago*, is the produce of an oriental tree, and is prescribed with milk or water in phthical and convalescent cases.

865. *St. John's wort*, is a plant growing wild in woods; it is at present little used, though it stands on record as diuretic, corroborant and vulnerary.

866. *Saline aromatic spirit*, is prepared from vinous spirit, sal ammoniac, oil of rosemary, and lemon-peel.—It proves useful in scorbutic habits and in languid constitutions.

867. — *julep*, is made of fixed vegetable alkali, water, lemon juice and simple syrup.—It proves diaphoretic and diuretic.

868. — *matter*, vid. Chap. on Chymistry.

869. *Sal ammoniac*, is an artificial saline concrete.—It is attenuating and promotes diaphoresis.

870. — *polychrest*, is prepared from nitre and flowers of sulphur, this is an excellent method of uniting the vitriolic acid with vegetable alkali.

871. *Salts*, are well known, and prove a most useful cooling cathartic.

872. *Salt, fixed vegetable alkali, purified*, is made from



from pearl ashes, and is sometimes employed in the formation of saline mixtures.

873. *Salt of amber* is prepared from amber and sand, vid. amber.

874. — *of amber purified*, is made by salt of amber and distilled water, and is said to act as a cooling diuretic.

875. — *of hartshorn*, is prepared from hartshorn by fire, vid. hartshorn.

876. — *of hartshorn purified*, is obtained from bones and horns by fire.—It is stimulant.

877. — *or sugar of lead*, is made from the ceruse and vinegar.—It proves styptic, and some have given it internally in colloquative sweats, fluxes, &c.

878. — *of milk*, is prepared from the whey of milk, and stands celebrated in disorders of the breast, but is rejected by us.

879. — *of silver*, known by the name of lunar caustic, is made from silver and the nitrous acid, by the aid of fire and water.—Its use as an escharotic is well known.

880. — *of sorrel*, is made from the juice of the leaves of sorrel, and possesses anti-scorbutic virtues.

881. — *of steel*, is prepared from steel and the vitriolic acid, and is useful in cachetic and chlorotic cases.

882. — *of tartar*, is prepared from tartar.—Its virtues are doubtful.

883. — *sea*, is prepared from salt water.—It is neutral, anti-scorbutic, anti-putrid and cathartic.

884. *Sanicle,*



884. *Sanicle*, is a plant of the hedge, and stands celebrated for its sanitive virtues, but we have rejected it.

885. *Saponaceous balsam*, is much the same with the anodyne balsam, with the omission of the opium.—It is intended as a liniment to sprains.

886. *Sarsaparilla*, is a root of the West-Indies; it stands highly extolled, but its virtues are doubtful.

887. *Sassafras*, is well known and proves anti-venereal, aperient and corroborant.

888. *Sauce alone*, or *jack by the hedge*, is a plant said to possess anti-septic virtues in gangrenes, cancers and ulcers.

889. *Saunders, white*, is a wood brought from the east, perhaps not worth the notice of the faculty.

890. ——— *red*, is also a wood; and is used in colouring, as it communicates a deep red to rectified spirit.

891. ——— *yellow*, is a part of the white saunders tree, and is seldom used, though it possesses virtues similar to ambergris.

892. *Savin water*, is made from savin leaves and water.—It is said to be good in nervous complaints, obstructions, &c.

893. *Savory, summer*, is an herb raised for culinary use.—It is warm and pungent.

894. *Scabious*, is a hairy plant, said to be aperient, sudorific and expectorant.

895. *Scales of iron purified*, is done by the help of a magnet. Vid. iron.

896. *Scammony*,



896. *Scammony*, is a concrete juice of a plant.—It is a strong cathartic.

897. *Scorbutic juices*, are prepared from scurvy-grafs, water-creffes, seville-oranges, nutmeg and horfe-radish;—its title explains the use.

898. *Scurvy-grafs, garden*, is well known, and is a pungent stimulating medicine.

899. ——— *sea*, is not so strong as the garden scurvy grafs.

900. ——— *Scots*, or *soldanella*, is a strong cathartic, growing on the sea beach. We have rejected it.

901. ——— *compound juice of*, LOND. is made of the juice of scurvy-grafs, brook-lime, water-creffes, and seville-oranges; the name expresses its virtues.

902. *Sea colewort*, vid. Scots scurvy grafs.

903. ——— *moss*, or *coraline*, is a branched cretaceous substance, and stands on record as an anthelmintic.

904. *Sebestins*, are a sort of plumbs of the East, and are said to soften acrimonious humours.

905. *Self-heal*, grows wild in meadows, and is recommended in hæmorrhages and alvine fluxes.

906. *Semi-metals*, vid. Chymistry.

907. *Seneka*, grows in America, and is said to cure the bite of the rattle-snake, it has also been used in hydropic cases.

908. *Shavings of iron, prepared*, is preferable, as a medicine, to the calces or croci.

909. *Shepherd's purse*, grows in waste places, and is astringent, and prescribed in diarrhæas, dysenteries and alvine fluxes.



910. *Silesian earth*, is of a brownish yellow, and acids have no effect upon it.

911. *Silver*, is the basis of different preparations, treated of in their proper places.

912. *Simarouba*: its bark is brought from Guinea; it is gently astringent, and given in dysenteric fluxes and in leucorrhœa.

912. *Simple distilled waters*, possess the virtues of the plants, herbs, &c. from which they are distilled.

214. — *infusion of fenna*, is made of fenna, ginger and boiling water.

915. — *mercurial solution*, is made of quick-silver, gum arabic, distilled water, and syrup of kermes.—Dr. Saunders adds honey.

916. — *spirit of lavender*, is made of lavender-flowers, and rectified spirit of wine.—It is grateful and fragrant, acting as a stimulus.

917. *Skerret creeping*, or *water parsnip*, grows in rivers and ditches.—It is diuretic, emenagogue and lithontriptic.

918. *Slaters*, are insects found in cellars and under stones. They are a nasty medicine though said to possess virtues in suppressions of urine, jaundice, &c.

919. — *preparation of*, is done by holding them in a canvas bag over hot spirits of wine.

920. *Sloe*, has a rough taste, and an astringent quality.

921. *Smallage*, is larger than parsley, and is prescribed by the French in apozems and diet drinks.

922. *Snakeweed*, or *bistort*, grows in meadows. It is astringent, and is employed in hæmorrhages and other fluxes.



923. *Sneezewort*, grows wild upon heaths and in moist places. It provokes sneezing, and when chewed it promotes the saliva.

924. *Soap, white Spanish*, is composed of vegetable oil, or animal fat united with alkaline lixivium.

925. *Soap, common soap*, is more penetrating and acrimonious than the hard.

926. — *black soft*, is said to be made with train oil, and the pure hard soap is the only soap intended for internal use.

927. *Soapwort*, or *bruisewort*, grows wild in wet places, and is much esteemed by the German Faculty, as an aperient corroborant, and sudorific.

928. *Soda*, is produced by the incineration of the kali and other sea plants.

929. *Solomon's seal*, is a plant, and its roots have been used in form of poultice in inflammatory cases.

930. *Soluble tartar*, is made of vegetable alkaline salt, crystals of tartar and water.—It is a mild cooling aperient, and proves useful to maniac and melancholic patients.

931. *Solution*, vid. Chymistry.

932. — *of corrosive sublimate*, is prepared from sublimate and sal ammoniac by water.—It is an useful wash for venereal and other ulcers.

933. *Sorrell*, grows wild in fields, and its leaves possess an astringent quality: they cool, and quench the thirst, and promote the urinary discharge in febrile affections.

934. *Sorrel*



934. *Sorrel wood*, is a wild plant, and perhaps possesses medicinal virtues.

935. *Southernwood*, is a shrubby plant, and its decoction is said to cure the alopecia or baldness.

936. *Sowbread*, is met with in the gardens of the curious.—It stands recommended as an errhine, and in cataplasms, and schirrous and scrophulous tumours.

937. *Spanish flies*, are insects of a shining colour.—They inflame, excoriate, blister, and when given internally promote venery, &c. Vid. Sect. II.

938. *Spearmint*, grows in gardens, and proves useful in paralytic weaknesses of the stomach, and perhaps there are few simples of equal efficacy.

939. ——— *water*, is made of spearmint and water.—Boerhaave recommends it for weak stomachs, in lenteries and vomiting.

940. *Speedwell, male*, is one of the veronicæ.—Hoffman recommends a tea of this herb in disorders of the breast.

941. *Spermaceti*, is an animal fat well known, and proves a mild emollient in coughs, and in all cases where the solids require to be relaxed.

942. *Spignel*, is an umbelliferous plant.—It is aromatic and carminative.

943. *Spikenard*, is a root of the East, said to be carminative, alexipharmic, diuretic, and emenagogue.

944. *Spirit of ammoniac*, is made of proof spirit and sal ammoniac, with pot-ash, LOND. Its medical virtues are those of the volatile alkali.

945. Spirit



945. *Spirit compound*, is made of spirits of ammoniac with essential oil of lemon and nutmeg.

946. ——— *succinated*, is made of alcohol, water of ammonia, oil of amber and soap.—It is known by the name of the Eau de luce, and is said to cure the bite of the rattlesnake.

947. ——— *antidetic*, is made of turpentine and spirits of wine. It is solvent for billiary calculi.

948. ——— *aromatic*, is made of rosemary, milfoil, thyme and proof spirit.—It is said to destroy the influence of febrile contagions in the air.

949. *Spirit of carraway*, is made of carraway-seeds and proof spirits, and proves a cordial,

950. ——— *of cinnamon*, is made of bruised cinnamon, proof spirit and water. This is both an agreeable and useful cordial.

951. ——— *of hartshorn*, is the more volatile liquid of the volatile alkaline salt: it is used to obviate spasm, sickness, and syncope.

952. ——— *of lavender*, is made of lavender and rectified spirit: it is fragrant and grateful, and acts as a stimulus.

953. ——— *of mindererus*, is made of volatile alkaline salt, sal ammoniac and vinegar.—It is an excellent aperient saline liquor, proving diaphoretic and sudorific.

954. ——— *of nitrous æther*, is made of rectified spirit of wine, and nitrous acid.

955. ——— *of nutmeg*, is made of nutmegs with proof spirit and water.—It stands recommended in nephritic disorders.



956. *Spirit of orange-peel*, is made of orange-skins and proof spirit, and proves stomachic, cordial and carminative.

957. ——— *of penny-royal*, is made of penny-royal, proof spirit and water, and is said to be carminative and anti-hysterical.

958. ——— *of peppermint*, is made of proof spirit, peppermint and water, and proves useful in colic and similar disorders.

959. ——— *of pimento, or all-spice*, is prepared from all-spice, proof spirit and water.

960. ——— *of rosemary*, is made of rosemary, proof spirit and water.—It is used as a perfume.

961. ——— *of sal ammoniac*, is prepared from sal ammoniac, vegetable alkali and water. Vid. ammoniac.

962. ——— *of sal ammoniac with quick-lime*, is made of quick-lime, water and sal ammoniac.—It has virtues, but I think it should not be ordered internally.

963. ——— *of sea salt*, is made of sea-salt, vitriolic acid and water, and is anti-phlogistic, aperient and diuretic.

964. ——— *of scurvy-grass*, is prepared by distillation of bruised scurvy-grass with spirit of wine.—It is anti-scorbutic, and diuretic in dropical cases.

965. ——— *of spearmint*, is prepared from spearmint, proof spirit and water.—It is good in weaknesses of the stomach, and retchings, &c.

966. ——— *of vitriol weak*, is made of the vitriolic acid and distilled water, and is useful in allaying inordinate action of the stomach.

967. ——— *of vitriolic æther*, is made of rectified spirit of wine and vitriolic acid, or rather vitriolic ætherial



ætherial liquor.—It promotes perspiration and the urinary secretions, and abates spasmodic strictures.

968. *Spirit of vitriolic æther compound*, is made of the spirit of vitriolic æther and oil of wine, and proves anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

969. ——— *of wine rectified*, is employed in several tinctures, &c.

970. ——— *proof*, contains a great quantity of alcohol, but not so much as the rectified spirit.

971. *Spiritous caraway-water*, is prepared by caraway seeds and proof spirit, and is cordial.

972. ——— *cinnamon water*, is prepared from the cinnamon and proof spirit with water.—It is an agreeable and useful cordial.

973. ——— *Jamaica pepper water*, is made from pimento and proof spirit with water.—It proves cordial.

974. ——— *nutmeg water*, is made from the nutmeg and proof spirit, and stands on record as a cure in nephritic disorders.

975. ——— *peppermint water*, is made from the herb and proof spirit with water, and is ordered in flatulent colics, &c.

976. *Sponge*, is well known as a compressible substance, and is used as a tent for dilating wounds and ulcers, and also as a styptic.

977. ——— *burning of*, is done by first cutting it, and then putting it in an iron vessel on the fire.—It is useful in scrophulous cases, and in cutaneous foulnesses, &c. Vid. Sect. II.

978. Squill,



978. *Squill*, is a sea onion, and is diuretic, and anti-dropfical.

979. — *vinegar of*, is made from vinegar, squills, and spirit of wine.—It is stimulant, aperient, attenuant, and diuretic.

980. *Squills, drying of*, is more properly the business of the druggist.

981. *Stavesacre*, are rough seeds brought from Italy, and prove cathartic and emetic in so violent a manner, that I think they ought to be laid aside.

982. *Steel*, is the most valuable preparation of iron by fire.—For its virtues see its different preparations.

983. — *comfits*, are prepared by confectioners, and are prescribed where chalybeates are indicated.

984. *Stinking orach*, is a low plant said to possess anti-hysterical qualities.

985. *Stomachic elixir*, is made of gentian root, orange peel, canella alba, cochineal and proof spirit.

986. *Storax*, is an odoriferous substance exuding from a tree.—It is useful in languors and debilities of the nervous system.

987. — *liquid*, is obtained from a tree at Cobras on the Red Sea.—It has no place in our Pharmacopaeias.

988. — *purification of*, is done by dissolving it in rectified spirit of wine and straining the solution, and then reducing it to a proper thickness by heat.

989. *Strawberry water*, is made of strawberries by distilled water, and possesses little medical virtues.

990. — *bush*, the leaves thereof are styptic, and a tea of them may be given in debility and laxity of the viscera.



991. *SUBLIMATE, CORROSIVE*, is made of quick-silver, nitrous acid, calcined sea salt and vitriol.—It is a most violent corrosive, but dissolved in vinous or proof spirit, it proves an excellent anti-venereal.

992. *Sublimation*, vid. Chymistry.

993. *Succinated spirit of ammonia*, is made of alcohol, water of ammoniac, oil of amber and soap, and is the eau de luce of the shops.

994. *Sugar*, is an essential vegetable salt.—Its use as a sweet is well known.

995. ——— *candy*, is well known.

996. ——— *of lead*, vid. salt of lead.

997. ——— *of milk*, vid. salt of milk.

998. *Sulphur*, is a yellow substance of the mineral kingdom, and cures the itch and other cutaneous disorders.

999. ——— *wort*, or *hog's fennel*, grows wild by the sea shore, and its roots are deemed stimulating and attenuating.

1000. *Sulphurated kali*, is made of the flowers of sulphur and kali.—With syrup it stands recommended in coughs, &c.

1001. ——— *oil*, is made of flowers of sulphur and olive oil, and stands recommended in coughs, consumptions, &c.

1002. ——— *petroleum*, is much the same.

1003. *Sumach, common*, is a tree or shrub used by dyers, and the fruit is used as food.

1004. *Swallow wort*, or *tame poison*, grows in warm climates. It is deemed sudorific, diuretic, emenagogue and alexipharmic.

1005. Sweet



1005. *Sweet-scented flag*, resembles the *Iris*.—Its root is carminative, and stomachic, but is rejected by the Faculty.

1006. — *mercury*, is nearly the same with calomel.—EDINB. uses sublimate instead of muriated quicksilver.

1007. *Syrup, acid*, is made of weak spirit of vitriol, and syrup of lemon. It is astringent and strongly acidulated.

1008. — *of alkaline*, is made of salt of tartar and simple syrup, and destroys acid in the stomach.

1009. — *of almonds*, is prepared from sweet and bitter almonds with barley-water. It is used in sweetening mixtures.

1010. — *of Balsam of Tolu*, is made of Balsam of Tolu, and distilled water, with sugar.—It is a most excellent medicine in disorders of the viscera.

1011. — *balsamic*, is made of syrup of sugar, and tincture of balsam of Tolu.

1012. — *of black currants*, is prepared as syrup of lemons, and proves a pleasing cooler.

1013. — *of buckthorn*, is made of the juice of the buckthorn-berries, ginger, allspice, and refined sugar. It acts as a brisk cathartic, but is apt to gripe.

1014. — *of cinnamon*, is made of cinnamon and double refined sugar, and possesses all the virtues of the cinnamon.

1015. — *of clove & July flowers*, is made of fresh cloves, water and sugar. It has a fine flavour, and is of a red colour.

1016. — *of colchicum*, is made of colchicum root, vinegar and sugar, and is employed as a diuretic.



1017. *Syrup emetic*, is made of glass of antimony and rhenish wine, with sugar. Tartar of antimony and simple syrup is equally good.

1018. — *of garlic*, is made of garlic, water and sugar. It is rejected by our colleges.

1019. — *of ginger*, is made from ginger, water and sugar, and is a warm aromatic syrup.

1020. — *of lemon-juice*, is made of lemon-juice and sugar, and possesses the virtues of the lemon.

1021. — *of marshmallows*, is prepared from marshmallows, refined sugar and water.—It is used in nephritic cases, for sweetening decoctions and the like.

1022. — *of mulberries*, is made from the berries, sugar and water.—It quenches thirst, and abates heat, in billious and inflammatory distempers.

1023. — *of orange peel*, is made from the outer rind of oranges, with water and sugar. It proves a pleasing cooler.

1024. — *of quicksilver*, is made of purified quicksilver, gum arabic and rose water, with simple syrup.—This is the best mercurial solution.

1025. — *of raspberries*, is prepared from the berries, sugar and water, and is a cooling astringent syrup.

1026. — *of red poppies*, is prepared from the flowers of red poppy, with water and sugar. It is recommended in coughs, pleurisies, spitting of blood, &c.—It is an emollient opiate.

1027. — *of rose, pale*, is made of pale roses, water and sugar, and proves a mild purgative for children.

1028. — *of roses, dry*, is a preparation of red roses, sugar and water. It is supposed to be mildly astringent.

1029. *Syrup*



1029. *Syrup simple*, is made of sugar and water.

1030. — *of squills*, is made of vinegar of squills, and sugar; it promotes expectoration.

1031. — *of vinegar*, is made of vinegar and refined sugar, and is employed in mucilaginous mixtures.

1032. — *of violets*, is a preparation of fresh violets, water and sugar. It proves a gentle laxative for children.

1033. — *of white poppies*, is prepared from white poppy heads, water and sugar. It eases pain and procures rest, like the other mild opiates.

1034. *Tacamahaca*, is a resin of a tree growing in America, and is employed for discussing tumours and abating pains.

1035. *Table of essential oils*, vid. Chap. on Chymistry,

1036. — *of mercurial preparations*, vid. Sect. II.

1037. *Talky earth*, vid. Chap. on Chymistry.

1038. *Tamarinds*, are the fruit of a tree of the East and West Indies. They prove laxative and quench thirst.

1039. *Tansy*, grows wild. Tea of it is said to prevent a return of the gout.

1040. *Tar*, is a thick, black, unctuous, substance well-known.

1041. — *water*, is prepared by tar and water, and proves an effectual alterative in cachexes, scurvies, choloratic, hysterical, hypochondriacal and other chronic complaints.

1042. *Tartar*, is a saline substance consisting of the vegetable alkali, supersaturated with acid. It is a mild cooling, aperient, laxative medicine.

1043. *Tartarised*



1043. *Tartarised antimony*, vid. emetic tartar or antimony.

1044. ——— *kali*, is made of kali and crystals of tartar, and is a mild cooling aperient.

1045. ——— *iron*, is made of filings of iron and crystals of tartar, and is one of its most useful preparations.

1046. ——— *natron*, is a preparation of natron and crystals of tartar; it is a good preparation of natron, which see.

1047. ——— *infusion of senna*, is prepared from senna, coriander seeds, crystals of tartar and water. It proves a useful purgative.

1048. ——— *soda*, commonly called rochelle salt, is a preparation of fossile alkaline salt and crystals of tartar, and proves mildly purgative.

1049. ——— *vegetable alkali*, commonly called soluble tartar, is prepared from vegetable alkaline salt and tartar, and proves a mild cooling aperient.

1050. *Tea*:—There are several sorts of it.—It seems to refresh those with whom it agrees.

1051. *Thebaic tincture*, is made of the thebaic extract and spirits of wine. It has nearly the same virtues as the tincture of opium.

1052. *Theriaca of Andromachus*, is a confused chaos of chymical ingredients, taken notice of under the confection of Democritus.

1053. *Thorn apple*, is considered as a strong narcotic poison, and stands highly recommended by Dr. Stoerk, and other physicians of eminence.

1054. *Thyme*, is a garden plant, the oil of which gives ease in the odontalgia when topically applied.

1055. *Tincal*, is a saline substance of the East, known by the name of borax, and is said to be a powerful



powerful useful medicine in aptheas, crusts in the mouths and fauces of children.

1056. *Tinctures*, are generally prepared with the proof or rectified spirits of wine.

1057. ——— *of aloes*, is a preparation of aloes, liquorice, distilled water and proof spirit. It proves cathartic.

1058. ——— *of amber*, is made of yellow amber and vitriolic æther, and possesses the virtues of the concrete.

1059. ——— *of amber, with proof spirit*, has been recommended in a variety of affections.

1060. ——— *of antimony*, is made of antimony, salt of tartar and rectified spirit. It is a deobstruent and promoter of urine.

1061. ——— *anti-phthifical*, is made of sugar of lead, vitriol and proof spirit.—It restrains immediate secretions, particularly the colliquative kind.

1062. ——— *aromatic*, is a preparation of cinnamon, cardamom seeds, angelica, pepper and proof spirit.—When diluted it may be prescribed in flatulencies, languors, &c.

1063. ——— *of assafoetida*, vid. foetid tincture.

1064. ——— *of balsam of Peru*, is prepared from the balsam and rectified spirit of wine. It is mostly used in compositions.

1065. ——— *of Tolu*, is made of balsam of Tolu and rectified spirit, and possesses the virtues of the balsam.

1066. ——— *benzoine compound*, is made of benzoine, storax, balsam of Tolu, aloes and rectified spirit; and stands recommended for cleansing ulcers, healing wounds, &c.

1067. *Tinctures*



1067. *Tinctures bitter*, is made of gentian, orange-peel, canella alba and proof spirit. It is a good stomachic elixir.

1068. ——— *of catechu*, is made of catechu, cinnamon and proof spirit.

1069. ——— *of cantharides*, is prepared from cantharides, cochineal and spirit of wine. It is good in diabetes.

1070. ——— *of cascarilla*, is made of bark of cascarilla and proof spirit of wine, and is febrifuge.

1071. ——— *of castor compound*, is made of Russia castor and proof spirit, and stands recommended in nervous and hysteric complaints.

1072. ——— *of cardamom*, is prepared from the cardamom seeds and proof spirit. It proves a pleasant warm cordial.

1073. ——— *of cardamom, compound*, is made with the addition of cochineal, carraway seeds, cinnamon and raisins.

1074. ——— *of cinnamon*, is made of cinnamon and proof spirit, and proves restraining and an agreeable warm cordial.

1075. ——— *compound*, is prepared with the addition of cardamom seeds, pepper and ginger, and is of a hotter nature than the former.

1076. ——— *of galbanum*, is made of galbanum and proof spirit, and may be prescribed in flatulent and hysteric cases.

1077. ——— *of gentian, compound*, is made of gentian, seville orange peel, cardamom seeds and proof spirit. It proves an elegant spirituous bitter.

1078. ——— *of colomba*, is prepared from the root and proof spirit, and is of service in complaints of the stomach arising from bile.



1079. *Tinctures of guaiacum*, is made of gum guaiacum and compound spirit of ammonia, and is recommended in rhumatic cases.

1080. ——— *of colocynth*, is made from the colocynth, anniseed and proof spirit, and proves a useful and brisk cathartic.

1081. ——— *of black hellebore*, is prepared from hellebore, cochineal and proof spirit, and is serviceable in uterine obstructions.

1082. ——— *of copper, volatile*, is made from filings of copper and spirit of sal ammoniac. It is used with the same intent as the cuprum ammoniacum.

1083. *Tincture of iron*, is made from the scales of iron, muriatic acid and proof spirit, and possesses the virtues of the iron.

1084. ——— *of muriated iron*, is much the same with the above, but not so good a preparation.

1085. ——— *japonic*, is made of japan earth, cinnamon and proof spirit. It is useful in defluxions, catarrhs, looseness, &c.

1086. ——— *of jalap*, is prepared from jalap with proof spirit, and proves an excellent cathartic in carrying off ferous humours.

1087. ——— *of ipecacuanha*, is prepared from ipecacuanha and white wine. It proves a mild and safe emetic to children or aged persons.

1088. ——— *of gum kino*, is made from the gum kino with proof spirit, and proves useful in diarrhæa, and in cases of lenteria.

1089. ——— *gum lac*, is prepared from gum lac, myrrh and spirit of scurvy grass. It strengthens the gums, &c.

1090. *Tincture*



1090. *Tincture of lavender compound*, is prepared from spirit of lavender, rosemary, cinnamon and red saunders. It proves a reviving cordial.

1091. ——— *of musk*, is prepared with rectified spirit, and possesses the virtues of the musk.

1092. ——— *of myrrh*, is prepared from myrrh, proof and rectified spirit. It attenuates viscid juices and warms the habits.

1093. ——— *of nux vomica*, is prepared from nux vomica with proof spirit. It is given in intermittents and contagious dysenteries.

1094. ——— *of opium*, is the same as the liquid laudanum.

1095. ——— *camphorated*, is made of opium, camphor, flowers of benzoine, oil of anniseed and proof spirit, and is much the same as the paregoric elixir.

1096. ——— *of peruvian bark*, is prepared from the bark with proof spirit. It possesses the virtues of the bark.

1097. ——— *compound*, is made with the addition of orange-peel, saffron and snake-root, and is the same with Huxham's tincture. It acts as a corroborant and stomachic.

1098. ——— *of quassia*, is made from quassia with proof spirit. It possesses the virtues of the quassia.

1099. ——— *of rhubarb, bitter*, is prepared from rhubarb, proof spirit, snake and gentian roots. It acts as a cathartic, stomachic and corroborant.

1100. ——— *sweet*, is made with the addition of su

1101. *Tincture*



1101. *Tincture of roses*, is prepared from the roses, water, vitriolic acid and sugar. It is useful in hæmorrhages and in febrile affections.

1102. ——— *of saffron*, is a preparation of saffron, with proof spirit, and possesses the virtues of the saffron.

1103. ——— *of savin, compound*, is a preparation of savin, castor and myrrh. It is useful in uterine obstructions.

1104. ——— *of fenna*, is prepared from fenna, carraway and cardamom seeds, and proof spirit.—It proves a useful carminative and cathartic.

1105. ——— *of fenna compound*, is a preparation of fenna, proof spirit, coriander seed, and jalap with sugar-candy.—It is carminative and cathartic.

1106. ——— *of snakeroot*, is prepared from snake-root and proof spirit.—It acts as an useful diaphoretic, even in small quantities.

1107. ——— *of foot*, is made of wood foot, proof spirit, and assafoetida.—This is said to be useful in hysteric and nervous complaints.

1108. ——— *of squills*, is a preparation of the squill, with proof spirit.—For its virtues see *squill*.

1109. ——— *thebaic*, Vid opium.

1110. ——— *of valerian*, is a preparation of valerian with proof spirit, and is said to be useful in nervous and epileptic disorders.

1111. ——— ——— *volatile*, is prepared with the addition of the ammoniac spirit, and is said to be good in maniac and apoplectic affections.

1112. ——— *of white hellebore*, is a preparation of hellebore with proof spirit.—It proves powerfully alterative and deobstruent.



1113. *Tincture of wormwood*, is made from wormwood and rectified spirit.—It is justly ranked as one of the strongest vegetable bitters.

1113. *Toad flax*, grows wild upon banks, and is said to be diuretic and cathartic.

1114. *Tobacco*, is well known. For its virtues, &c. Vid. Sect. II.

1115. ——— *wine*, is made from tobacco with Spanish wine : it is said to be useful in dropfies, dysurics, &c.

1116. *Tormentil*, or *sepifoil*, is found wild in woods.—It is an agreeable astringent.

1117. *Traumatic balsam*, is a preparation of benzoine, peruvian balsam, aloes, and rectified spirit.—It cleanses and heals wounds and ulcers ; and also expells flatulencies, &c.

1118. *Troches of magnesia*, are prepared from magnesia, sugar, ginger, and gum arabic, and stand recommended as a cure for the heart-burn.

1119. ——— *black pectoral*, are of the extract of liquorice, gum arabic, and white sugar.—They soften acrimonious humours in the viscera.

1120. ——— ——— *with opium*, are a similar preparation, with the addition of balsam of Tolu and Peru with opium, and stand approved in allaying pain occasioned by tickling coughs, &c.

1121. ——— *of catechu*, are prepared from catechu, sugar, ambergris, musk, and green tragacanth.—They are slightly restraining.

1122. ——— *of chalk*, are prepared from it, crabs claws, cinnamon, and sugar.—They cure the heart-burn by possessing absorbent qualities to neutralize the acid,



1123. *Troches of liquorice*, for their virtues, Vid. liquorice.

1124. ——— *of nitre*, are prepared from nitre, sugar, and tragacanth, and may be employed in cases of deglutition.

1125. ——— *white pectoral*, see black pectoral troches.

1126. *Troches of red lead*, are prepared from red lead, sublimate and bread.—They are escharotic, and only for external use.

1127. ——— *of starch*, are prepared from starch, &c. Vid. black pectoral troches.

1128. ——— *of sulphur*, are prepared from sulphur, sugar, and flowers of benzoine, and prove an agreeable form of sulphur.

1129. *Turmeric*, is a root brought from the East, and stands recorded aperient and emenagogue.

1130. *Turbith*, is a root of a strong cathartic quality.

1131. ——— *mineral*, or *yellow mercury*, is a preparation of quicksilver and the vitriolic acid, and proves strongly emetic, and is said to prevent and cure madness.

1132. *Turpentine*, is a resinous juice extracted from the pine tribe.—It stands recommended in gleet, the fluor albus, gravel, &c.

1133. ——— *cyprus* is a species of the same quality.

1134. ——— *venice*, is nearly the same, but of a thinner consistence.

1135. ——— *Strasburg*, vid. the above.

1136. ——— *common*, is the coarsest of all.

1137. *Tutty*, is an impure sublimate of zinc, and is celebrated as an ophthalmic.



1138. *Valerian wild*, is well known, and is said to be useful in hysteric affections.

1139. *Vegetables, general properties*, vid. Chap. on Chymistry.

1140. *Vegetable earth*, vid. the same.

1141. *Venice treacle*, vid. confection of Democritus.

1142. *Verdegris* is prepared from copper and grape stalks; and externally applied, proves escharotic and detergent.

1143. *Vessels*, are used in chymistry, &c.

1144. *Vine*, is well known, possessing an herbaceous taste, with an astringent quality.

1145. *Vinegar*, is a well-known vegetable acid, and possesses cooling, antiseptic & antipestilential qualities.

1146. *Vinegar concentrated*, is the acid of vinegar in a concentrated state.

1147. ——— *distilled*, is a preparation of vinegar by fire, and is more pure and strong than vinegar itself.

1148. ——— *of colchicum*, is made from colchicum and vinegar, vid. colchicum.

1149. ——— *of litharge*, is made from litharge and vinegar, and may be employed in cutaneous eruptions, &c.

1150. ——— *of roses*, is a preparation of red roses and vinegar, and is used for embrocating the head, temples, &c.

1151. ——— *of squills*, is prepared from squills, vinegar and proof spirits.—It is stimulant, aperient, and attenuant.

1152. *Vinous acid of nitre*, or *dulcified spirit of nitre*, is made of rectified spirit and vinous acid.—It quenches thirst, expels flatulencies, &c.



1153. *Vinous fermentation*, vid. Chymistry.
1154. ——— *Spirit of sal ammoniac*, is prepared from proof spirit, sal ammoniac, and pot-ash with quick-lime.—Its virtues are those of a volatile alkali.
1155. *Vitriolic acid*, is made from the vitriolic ætherial liquor, and rectified spirits, and stands recommended as a useful sudorific, &c.
1156. *Violet*, is well known, a syrup of its leaves proves a useful laxative for children, and aged people.
1157. *Viper*, is a reptile without feet of the serpent kind.—Its flesh is innocent and nutritious, and is justly recommended in many inveterate disorders.
1158. *Vipers grass*, is met with in gardens, and is said to be alexipharmic.
1159. *Virgins bower*, is a plant recommended by Dr. Stoerk, in venereal and cancerous complaints.
1160. *Virginian snakeroot*, is a bushy root, and is said to possess diaphoretic, anticutaneous, antivene-  
real, and antipestilential virtues.
1161. *Vitrified antimony*, vid. antimony.
1162. *Vitriol white*, is found in the earth in its natural state, and proves an useful emetic, and ophthalmic.
1163. ——— *blue*, or, *vitriol of copper*, is strongly emetic, and is recommended in phthisis.
1164. ——— *green*, or, *vitriol of iron*, possesses the medical virtues of iron.
1165. *Vitriolated kali*, is the salt of the nitrous acid and is much the same with the vitriolated tartar.
1166. ——— *iron*, vid. salt of steel.
1167. ——— *natron*, is prepared from the salt of muriatic acid. vid. natron.
1168. *Vitriolated*



1168. *Vitriolated quicksilver*, vid. mercury:

1169. ——— *Soda*, or *Glauber's salt*, is prepared from the spirit of sea-salt, and proves cathartic.

1170. ——— *tartar*, is the same with vitriolated fixed vegetable alkali, and is aperient.

1171. ——— *vegetable alkali*, is a preparation of the vitriolated acid and fixed alkali.

1172. *Vitriolic æthereal liquor*, is prepared from rectified spirit, vitriolic acid and common caustic, and is the most inflammable of all liquids. — It is said to be good in the hooping cough, asthma, toothach, &c.

1173. *Vitriolic acid*, is commonly made from sulphur. Vid. chapter on Chymistry and Acids.

1174. ——— *acid diluted*, is made of the vitriolic acid and distilled water, and allays inordinate actions of the stomach.

1175. ——— *elixir of aloes*, is a preparation of aloes, myrrh, saffron, and spirit of vitriol. This is stimulant and aperient.

1176. *Volatile alkali from sal ammoniac*, is prepared from sal ammoniac and chalk.

1177. ——— *liquor of hartshorn*, is obtained by distillation of hartshorn.

1178. *Wake robin*, grows wild in hedges; its root is stimulant and aperient; and useful in cachectic and chlorotic cases.

1179. *Wall-flower*, grows on old walls, and are said to be cordial, anodyne, aperient and emenagogue, though seldom used in practice.

1180. *Wall-stone pepper*, or *crop*, is a plant growing on the tops of houses; and proves emetic, purgative, and diuretic.

1181. *Walnut*



1181. *Walnut*, is well known, but seldom employed in medicine.

1182. *Water dock*, a decoction of its leaves, loosens the belly, and is antiscorbutic.

1183. ——— *germander*, is a small plant, said to possess deobstruent, diuretic, and sudorific qualities.

1184. ——— *pepper*, is a species of polygonum. — The leaves are applied for cleansing foul ulcers, and it is an acrid stimulating medicine.

1185. ——— *of acetated ammonia*, is made from ammonia and distilled vinegar, and proves an excellent aperient saline liquor.

1186. *Water aerated*, vid. Chap. on Chymistry.

1187. ——— *of alum compound*, is made from alum, vitriolic zinc and boiling water; and is used to heal and clean ulcers, as also in cutaneous diseases, and as a collyrium.

1188. ——— *of ammonia*, is prepared from sal ammoniac, potash and water. It is anti-hysterical and a febrifuge.

1189. ——— *of pure ammonia*, is made from sal ammoniac, quick-lime and water, and is much the same with the *eau de luce*.

1190. ——— *of ammoniated copper*, is made of lime and sal ammoniac with verdigris, and is used to deterge or cleanse foul ulcers.

1191. ——— *of kali*, is made of kali and water.

1192. ——— *sapphire coloured*, vid. *water of ammoniated copper*.

1193. ——— *of vitriolated zinc*, is made from vitriolated zinc, camphorated spirit and water. It is used as a wash for ulcers, and in cases of ophthalmia.



1194. *Water styptic*, is made of blue vitriol, alum, vitriolic acid and water, and is used in external hæmorrhages.

1195. — *vitriolic*, is made of white vitriol, vitriolic acid and water, and may be used as a wash for the eyes.

1196. *Wax of bees, yellow*, is a solid concrete obtained from the honey-combs. It is used in plasters, falves, &c.

1197. — *white*, is prepared from the yellow, and is given in diarrhæas and dysenteries, when mixed with oily substances.

1198. *Wheat*, is well known as a glutinous and nutritious article of food.

1199. *White calx of quick-silver*, vid. mercury.

1200. — *chalk*, vid. chalk.

1201. — *dittany*, grows wild in France, &c. and stands recommended as alexipharmac, tonic and anthelmintic.

1202. — *bellebore*, grows on the Continent, is emetic. Vid. tincture of hellebore.

1203. — *lead*, is prepared from lead, and is anti-inflammatory and desiccative.

1204. — *lily-water*, does not possess any remarkable medical properties.

1205. — *magnesia*, vid. magnesia white.

1206. — *vitriol*, vid. vitriol white.

1207. *Whortle-herry*, is a low shrub not much in use.

1208. *Wild carrot*, is common in pasture ground, the seeds are carminative and diuretic.

1209. — *cucumber*, grows wild in some countries and is powerfully cathartic, and as such is given with success in dropical cases.

*Wild*



1210. *Wild succory*, is detergent, aperient, and attenuating, corroborating the tone of the viscera.

1211. *Willow*, the bark thereof possesses a considerable degree of astringency.

1212. *Wine*, is the fermented juice of the grape and is a menstruum for medicinal simples.

1213. *Wines medicated*, are impregnated with medicines.

1214. *Wine of aloes*, or *sacred tincture*, is prepared from wine, aloes, proof spirit, canella and winter's bark. It is stimulant and cathartic.

1215. — *of antimony*, vid. antimonial wine.

1216. — *of antimonial tartar*, is prepared from emetic tartar and Spanish wine, and proves emetic.

1217. — *of ipecacuanha*, possesses the virtues of the ipecacuanha being emetic.

1218. — *of iron*, is made from its filings and wine, and is good in cholrotic cases.

1219. — *of millepedes*, is made of rhenish wine and millepedes, and is said to cleanse the viscera.

1220. — *of rhubarb*, is made of rhubarb, cardamom seeds, saffron and proof spirit, and is a warm cordial laxative medicine.

1221. — *of tartarised antimony*, vid. wine of antimonial tartar.

1222. — *of tobacco*, is prepared from the leaves of tobacco and Spanish wine, and is good in dropries and dysenteries.

1223. — *of zedoary*, is made from the root of zedoary, spirit of wine and spring water.

1224. *Winters bark*, is found on the southern coast of America and is anti-scorbutic.



1225. *Winter cherry*, though they are said to be detergent, diuretic, aperient, they are seldom used in practice, nor have they a place in our *Materia Medica*.

1226. *Wolf-bane*, large blue, is a poisonous plant growing wild in the mountainous parts of Europe. Dr. Stoerk recommends it in venereal nodes, glandular swellings, &c.

1227. ——— *inspissated juice of*, possesses the virtues of the plant.

1228. *Wood foot*, is a concrete of a shining black colour, recommended in hysteric and nervous complaints.

1229. *Wormwood common*, is well known and is a good bitter.

1230. ——— *sea*, grows wild about salt marshes but is rejected.

1231. *Wormseed*, is the produce of a plant, and possesses anthelmintic virtues.

1232. *Yellow mercury*, vid. mercury.

1233. *Zedoary*, the root of which is an aromatic bitter.

1234. *Zinc*, is a semi-metal, inflammable per se.— Its flowers remain fixed in the strongest fire, are soluble in every acid and change copper into brass.

The doses of medicines and the manner of exhibiting them, are fully explained in the second volume of this work, which contains the whole system of physic, properly classed under its respective branches.

A few



A few general REMARKS and OBSERVATIONS ON  
**F E V E R S,**

To which are added

some curious OBSERVATIONS on

*Barrenness, Foecundity, the Parts of Generation,  
 the Venereal Disease, &c.*

TO overturn the Aphorisms of the Physicians, our predecessors, may appear not only impracticable but ridiculous ; however, I am persuaded that fevers have been generally mistaken for other disorders. 'Tis true that all offending matter, whether lodged in the system, whether in the solid or fluid, produces inflammation, and consequently fever ; but if the offending matter is removed, the fever must abate.— If the disorder be in the fluids, order medicines to correct them, by bringing them to their natural texture ; but if the malady exists in the solids, destroy it by ordering detergent and cooling febrifuges.

There are only two sorts of fevers, the one preys upon the solid parts of the body, the other on the fluid ; in the one the blood ought to be kept moderately



rately cool by proper diluents, and in the other proper cordials will frequently be necessary.

A fever may rage when the blood is of a weak texture, in which case the Physician must proceed very differently from what he would do in cases where the blood is more enriched.

When the air is pure both the body and mind are generally content and serene; whereas in atmospheric changes the system and the mental faculties suffer, for there is nothing more injurious to the human frame than sudden changes of the weather, as it occasions most of the inflammatory and putrid disorders, which are nourished by foul air.

Proper drains to carry off standing water, a proper cultivation of the lands, the destroying of useless and poisonous herbs, insects, removing dead animals, and every species of filth would greatly contribute towards clearing the atmosphere.

Torches or candle-lights prepared from tar, pitch, rosin, &c. are also very proper towards the destruction of all infectious maladies; the burning them in the rooms of the sick will highly contribute towards the destroying of animalculæ or insects which always infest such rooms, and float in the confined air, corrupted by disorder.

Fevers are occasioned by sudden changes of the atmosphere, the corrupted state thereof, filthiness of apparel, constant or inconstant manner of living: For as the disorder is only an augmented velocity of  
the



the blood, the diversity of appearances and causes generally indicate various and different modes of cure; but I affirm, in contradiction to the aphorisms of Morton, Sydenham, Huxham, Willis, Reverius, and others, that there are only two species of fevers, the one existing in the solids, and the other in the fluids:—The one tending to an inflammation of the brain, vertebræ and sternum, and the other to a corruption of the blood and fluids.

I now come to make a few observations on Barrenness, Foecundity, the Parts of Generation, and the Venereal Disease.

*Barrenness* arises from various causes and may be easily remedied.—It is an evil which nature discountenances, not only in the human but brute and all creation; and religion itself commends multiplication and repletion, by enforcing as one of its most strict commands,—“*multiply and replenish the earth.*”

It arises from debauchery, high seasoned food, too frequent coition, grief, dropsy, gravel, stone, anxiety, fear, frights, fits, irregularity of the menstrual evacuations, worms, obstructions, cold, the fluor albus, tight stays or lacings, self pollution, nocturnal emissions, a long state of celibacy, masturbation, intoxication, with a train of other vices, added to the natural impediments which are brought upon persons in their juvenile state through the neglect of parents, nurses, &c.—For the cure of this disorder, vid. *Barrenness*, page 44, No. 15, and Sect. II.

Foecundity



Fœcundity is a blessing, though frequently deemed a curse.—It arises from an equal proportion of the feminal juices and an instant emission of both sexes at the same period. If the female is of a scorbutic habit and the male of a plethoric, no child can be produced, the seeds of generation must be congenial, and an equal degree of heat and elasticity must exist in their conjunction and union, otherwise a separation or rather suppuration, arising, or caused by inflammation, must take place, and consequently a discharge from the vagina ensues, and the seed drop from the female.

The *Parts of Generation*, Venereal Disease, &c. will be fully described in the second Volume of this work.

*End of the First Volume.*



