

An account of the most common diseases incident to armies, with the method of cure / translated from the original of Baron van Swieten ; to which is added, the practice of inoculation ... by John Andrew ... with the sentiments of Dr. Huxham.

Contributors

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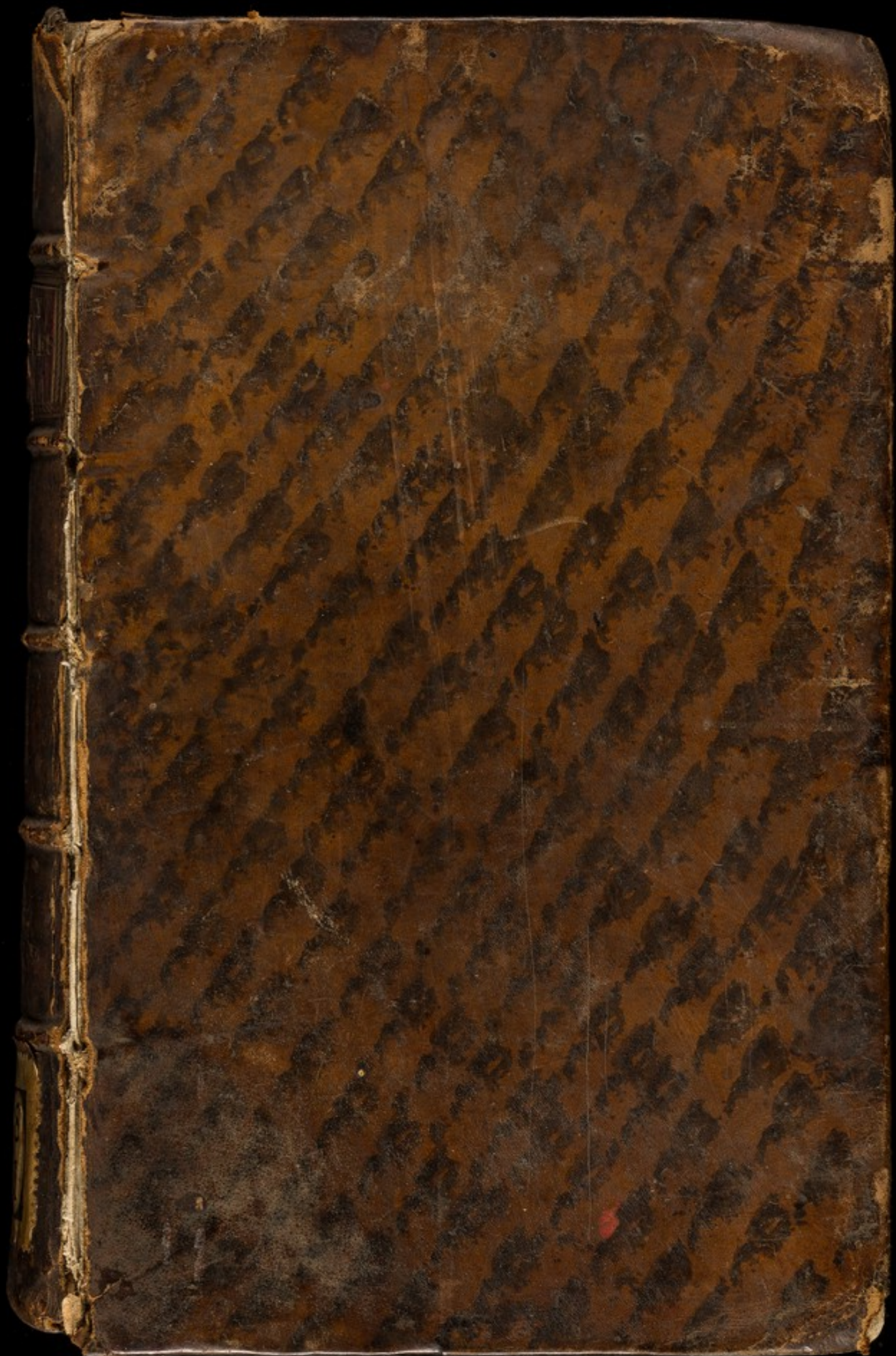
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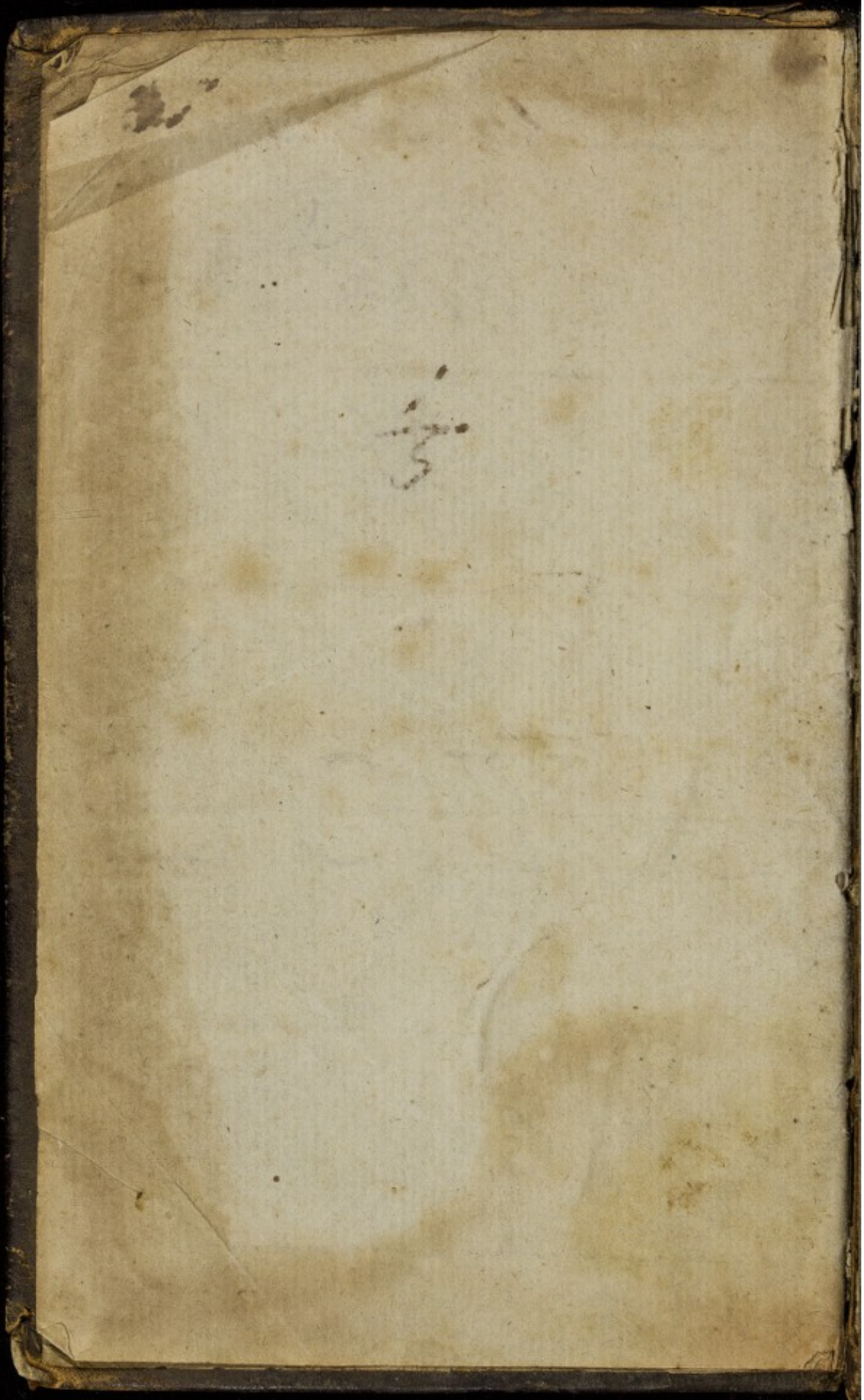
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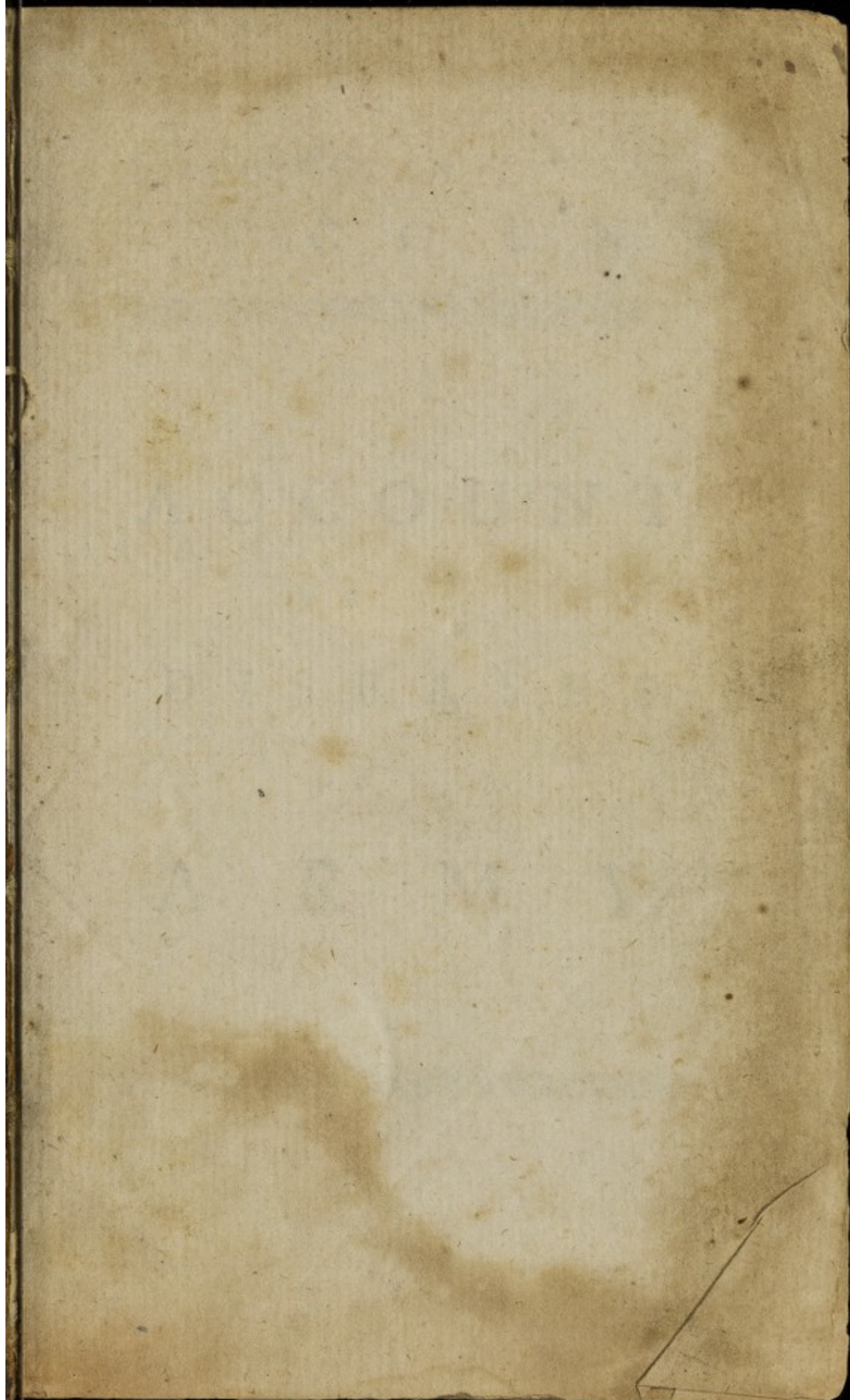
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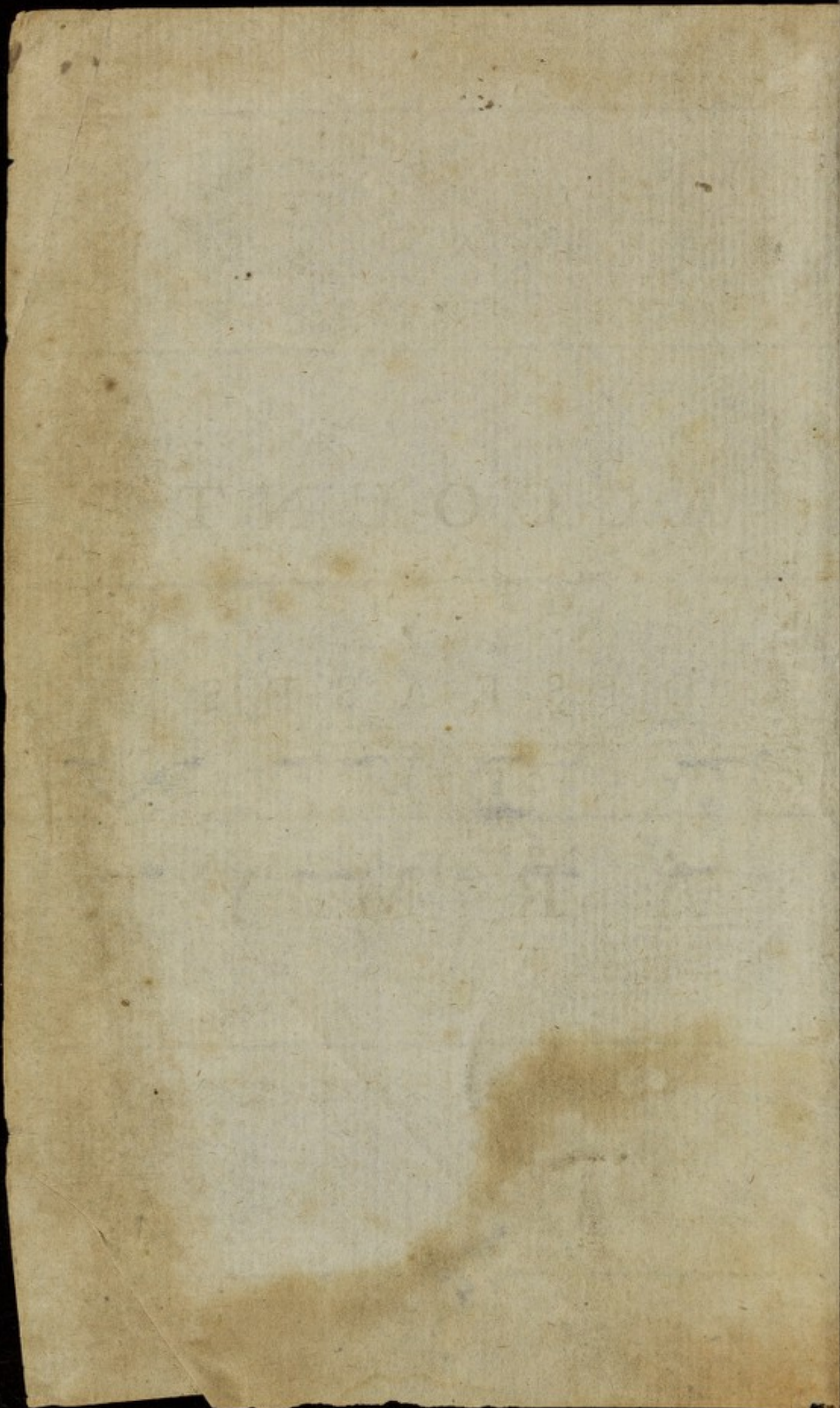
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Geo Whittingham

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James D. Tully 58th Regt

Gibraltar AN May 4th 1809

C C O U N T



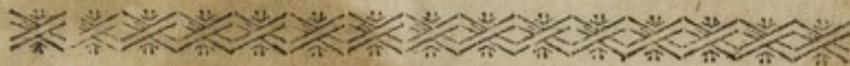
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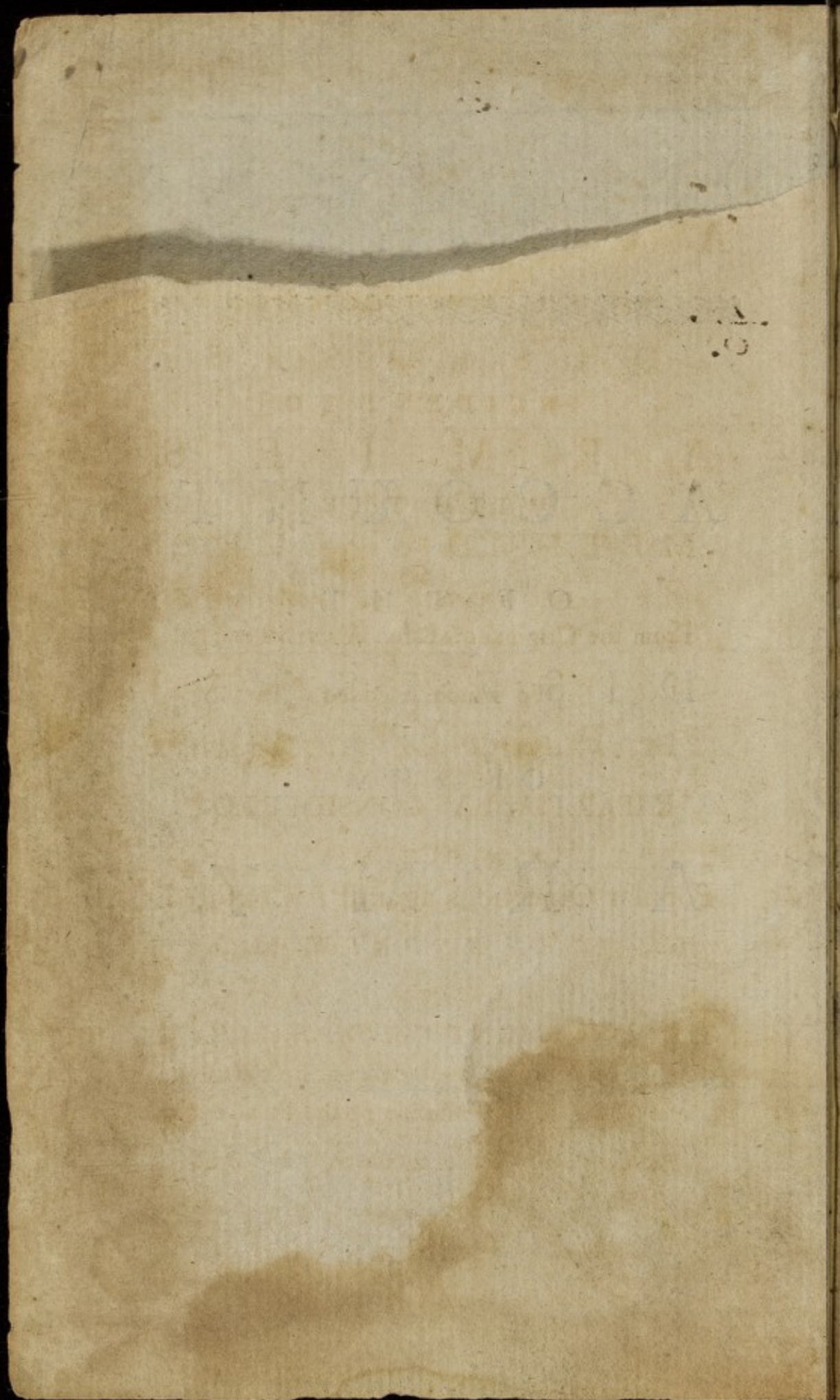
O F T H E

D I S E A S E S

O F T H E

A R M Y.





James D. Tully 58th St

Gibraltar AN May 4th 1809

A C C O U N T

D.
C. OF THE MOST COMMON
D I S E A S E S
I N C I D E N T T O

A R M I E S.

W I T H T H E
M E T H O D O F C U R E.

T R A N S L A T E D

From the Original of Baron VAN SWIETEN

To which is added,

The Practice of Inoculation
I M P A R T I A L L Y C O N S I D E R E D,

A N D T H E

Popular Objections against it Confuted.

By JOHN ANDREW, M. D.

W I T H

The SENTIMENTS of Dr. HUXHAM,
and several of the most eminent PHYSICIANS,
of *both* Kingdoms, relative to the PRACTICE,

As COMMUNICATED to the AUTHOR.

D U B L I N: Printed by JOHN EXSHA W.

MDCCLXVI.

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A C C O U N T
O F T H E
M O S T C O M M O N
D I S E A S E S
I N C I D E N T T O
A R M I E S.
W I T H T H E
M E T H O D O F C U R E.

Translated from the Original of
Baron V A N S W I E T I N ;
P H Y S I C I A N to their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.

D U B L I N :
Printed by JOHN EXSHAW.

MDCCLXVI.

NEW
A C C O U N T
OF THE
MOST COMMON
D I S E A S E S
INCIDENT TO
A R M Y
WITH
METHODS OF
CURE

By
W. A. H. ...
PRACTICAL ...

...
...
...



P R E F A C E.



TH E great and frequent Inconveni-
encies attending a military Life, are of
such a Nature, as make the greatest
Havock, even among the most robust Constituti-
ons. It is not therefore surprising, that an Army
is seldom or ever without a great Number of
Sick.

Nevertheless, it has been observed, that the
Distempers mostly prevalent among the Troops
are not in Number very considerable.

We have, for this reason, thought it sufficient
to speak of those, whose Attacks the Soldier is
most

most subject to, to describe them in such a Manner, as they may be distinguished from one another by certain Signs; and at the same Time to give an Account of such Symptoms as characterise the Decrease or Increase of each Disorder; and lastly, to specify the Medicines proper for the Cure of the Sick, and the Diet they are to observe.

It will be perceived, that, in our little Essay on this subject, it was equally necessary to be short, and to endeavour to avoid being obscure.

This Work, however, no wise regards the Physicians, who, Masters of their Art, and in daily Practice, stand in no Need of the Assistance of these first Elements.

But it often happens, in an Army, that the Number of Sick is so great, and they are dispersed in so many different Places, that it is impossible the Physicians should go every where, and give their Attendance to each Individual. In such Cases, Necessity obliges the Sick to be entrusted to persons who cannot be expected to have the same Knowledge with those of the Profession.

For the Use of such Practitioners, not sufficiently instructed, this small Tract is designed, that, by the Signs exactly described, they may understand the Nature of the Distemper, the Conduct
they

they are to observe, and the Remedies proper to be administered.

At the End are inserted the Prescriptions referred to in the Course of the Work. They are rendered as simple as possible, and Preference given to those Medicines that are easiest to be procured, and easiest to be prepared.

It may not be amiss to premise some Observations, by Means of which, Sickness may in some Degree be prevented, and the Health of the Soldier preserved. We are sensible, that, in Time of War, it is not always possible to observe exactly all what we are going to say; but it cannot but be of Use to know what is most advantageous, that it may be put in Practice, at least when Circumstances permit.

1. The Soldier fresh listed, and torn at once from his Family, no sooner loses Sight of his Village, but he becomes melancholy; and though a robust Husbandman, finds himself scarce able to bear the Fatigues and Inconveniencies of a military Life. It were to be wished, that he could be used little by little, to this new Kind of Life; but in the mean Time nothing is better, than to procure him all Kinds of Amusement and Diversion.

2. Garden

2. Garden Stuff and fresh Greens are a wholesome Nourishment for the Soldier ; ripe Fruit are equally good, and never hurt but by their Abuse ; but unripe and acrid Fruits are very hurtful. The Use of Garden Stuff and Fruit prevents the Scurvy, and even cures those already attacked with it.

3. The Choice of Water is essential. If there is none to be found absolutely pure, the Preference is to be given to that least loaded with heterogeneous Parts. There is an easy Way to distinguish Water that is pure from that which is less so, by Means of *oleum tartari per deliquium*. If you let fall a few Drops of this in a Glass of Water, if not pure, it becomes instantly thick, and milky, whilst the same Operation produces only a small Cloud in that which is more pure.

River Water should not be drawn near the Banks ; that which is in the Middle of the Stream is always best.

Sometimes indeed Troops are reduced to the sad Necessity of drinking bad Water ; in which Case it may be much corrected, by mixing a certain Quantity of Vinegar. Six Ounces, mixed with three Quarts of Water, will render the Drink even more agreeable.

The

The Water may also be rendered less hurtful by steeping in it some Pieces of the Root of the *calamus aromaticus*. This Root is found every where, especially in marshy Places, where commonly the Water is worst.

4. The Soldier ought to be well clothed and covered; his Shoes of a thick and strong Leather, and the Thread they are sewed with well covered with Wax: If all the Seams could be well waxed, the Water would be prevented from penetrating.

5. Camps ought to be pitched on a dry Spot, as much as possible. That which appears such is sometimes quite the reverse, because the Waters are but at a little Distance below the Surface. It is, however, very easy to know that, by digging the Ground, or even merely by examining the Wells of the neighbouring Villages.

If the Water is high in the Wells, the Soil is damp; if the Water is low, the Soil is dry.

It would likewise be proper to avoid the Neighbourhood of thick Forests; they prevent the Wind from penetrating, and render the Air of the circumjacent Parts damp and close.

But if there is a Necessity of encamping in a damp Ground, the Soldiers must have their Straw changed

changed oftener than usual. The Officers will be much benefited by spreading a waxed Cloth under their Bed.

In Times of Rain, the tighter the Tents are extended, the less it penetrates: Small Trenches dug round the Tents contribute to the Dryness of the Spot where the Soldier lies, because they receive the Water that falls from above.

6. When an Army remains long in the same Camp, the unwholesome Effluvia from so many Bodies always occasion Sickness, unless there happens to be violent and frequent Winds. These Exhalations are mostly to be feared in a hot and moist Air. The changes of Camps, on this Account, contribute much to the Health of the Soldier, more especially when the Bloody Flux prevails. Hence arises one Reason the more for avoiding the Neighbourhood of thick Forests, which prevent the free Passage of the Winds.

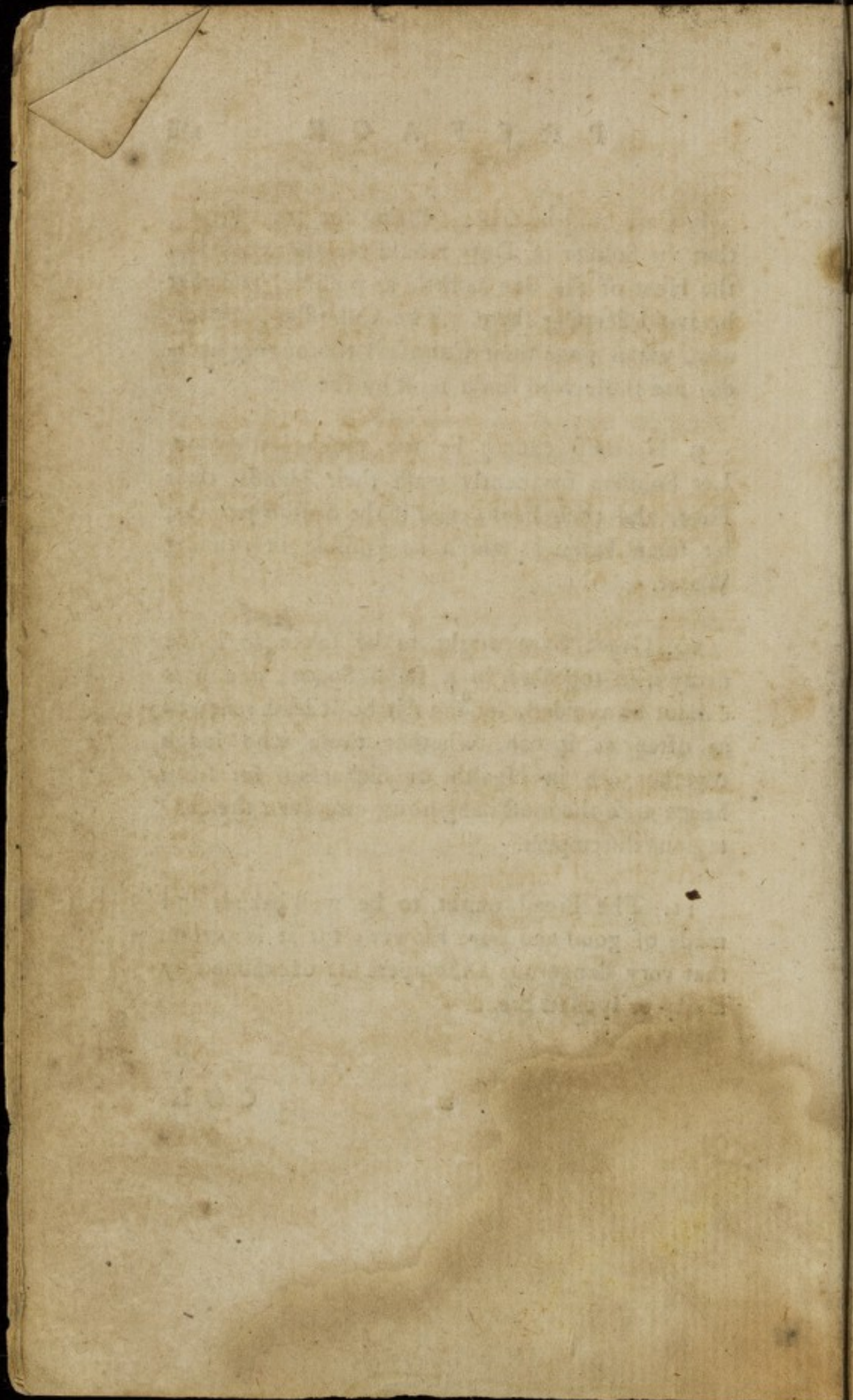
7. Nothing is more prejudicial to the Soldier, when heated with Work, than to strip, expose himself to the cool Air, and greedily drink cold Water, and especially Well-water, which commonly is very much so. River Water is less hurtful, as the Rays of the Sun, to which it is constantly exposed, prevent its being so cold.

8. Care must be taken, during the great Heats, that the Soldier on Duty should remain exposed to the Heat of the Sun as little as possible, and that he avoid sleeping there. The Cuirassiers, especially, when once their Cuirass is thoroughly heated, are those who suffer most by the Sun.

9. Neatness cannot be too much insisted on. Let Soldiers frequently wash their Hands, their Face, and their Feet; and if the Season permits, let them bathe as much as possible in running Water.

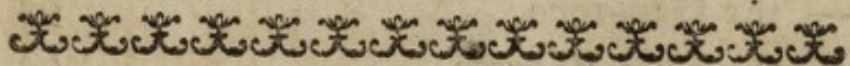
10. Great Care ought to be taken ^{not} to lodge many men together in a small Space; and if it cannot be avoided, let the Air be at least renewed as often as it can, whether those who lodge together are in Health or Sickness; for from hence arise the most dangerous, and even the contagious distempers.

11. The Bread ought to be well baked, and made of good and pure Flower; for it is certain that very dangerous Distempers are occasioned by musty or spoiled Bread.





C O N T E N T S.



I NTRODUCTION	page 1
— Of Coughs	2
— a Sore Throat	3
— the Pleurisy	8
— a Peripneumony	17
— the Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	30
— Intermittent Fevers	35
— Spring Intermittents	38
— Autumnal Intermittents	43
— Quartan Fevers	48
— the Jaundice	49
— the Dropsy	51
— Vomiting	58
— the Colera Morbus	ib.
— a Diarrhæa	61
— the Dysentery	63
	Of

C O N T E N T S.

Of an Inflammation of the Intestines	68
— the Phrenzy	72
— the Hæmorrhage of the Nose	76
— a continued Fever	79
— the Scurvy	86
— the Gangrene	92
— the Lues Venerea	93
— the Itch	99
— Worms	102
RECIPES, a Collection of, properly numbered, so as with Ease to be turned to when mentioned in the Course of the Work.	105





OF THE
D I S E A S E S
OF THE
A R M Y.



IF the Troops encamp in the Spring, especially early in the Season, there will infallibly be many sick. The Diseases that principally prevail at that Time are, very troublesome Coughs, sore Throats, Pleurifies, Peripneumonies, and Rheumatisms.

These Distempers, though not contagious, do not admit of much Motion in the Patients, wherefore it should be endeavoured to have the Hospitals

tals nigh Hand, and if the State of the distemper requires it, to bleed the Patient, before he be moved, the Delay of which may produce very troublesome Consequences.

Sometimes also Intermitting Fevers prevail during this Season, but they generally are less obstinate, than those that happen in Autumn. In Spring they are commonly Tertians, or Quotidians; but seldom Quartans, unless in those subjects, who have been before attacked during the Winter, and in whom, properly speaking, they are only Relapses.

C O U G H S.

C O U G H S are more troublesome than dangerous: But if they continue any Length of Time, and are neglected, they sometimes degenerate into a *Phtisis Pulmonalis*.

Let the Patient make use of the Receipt N^o 1. for his common Drink, and drink it Luke-warm; it will be of Service to add a Fourth Part of new Milk.

The Patient must abstain from Wine, from salt and acid Food. Rice and Barley Broth, and new Milk with the Yolk of an Egg, will be sufficient Nourishment.

S O R E T H R O A T. 3

If the Cough becomes too violent and troublesome, so as to prevent the Patient from sleeping, he may take the Prescription N^o 2.

If the Cough is attended with a Fever, Bleeding will be necessary to prevent an Inflammation, which is then to be apprehended.

When the Cough diminishes, and the Excretions, which before were without Consistence, become thick, and are easily expectorated, the Distemper is at an End.

S O R E T H R O A T.

IF the Action either of Swallowing or Respiration suffer an Impediment, attended with sensible Pain, and the Cause is in the Neck, or Throat, the Disorder is called a Sore Throat, (*Angina.*)

It is a very dangerous Distemper, and sometimes even mortal; it is known to be so, when respiration is greatly impeded, the Voice extremely sharpened, and the Anxiety very considerable. A large Bleeding is immediately requisite, and Cupping Glasses are to be applied, around and on the Nape of the Neck, which often give instant Relief: The Drink N^o 1. must be

4 S O R E T H R O A T.

kept constantly in the Mouth warm; and the poultice N^o 3. applied and continued hot on the Neck, Night and Day.

If the Patient can swallow, let him take every Hour a Cupful of the Drink N^o 1. made hot, with the Addition of twenty Grains of purified Nitre to each Pint. If the Redness appears on the Neck or Breast, the Patient often recovers. Otherwise this Disease is frequently mortal; but it is not common. The following Species is much more frequent.

One of the *tonsils* grows red, swelled and painful, and the Pain commonly extends itself to the internal Part of the Ear of the diseased Side. In a Day or two, the Disease attacks the *Gland of the other Side*, while the Swelling disappears from that which was first affected. Sometimes the Pulse is hard and quickened, and sometimes not at all.

In the first Case, the Urine appears of a deeper Colour than it is in Health; Bleeding is then necessary, and if the Redness, swelling of the Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing do not give Way, it will be proper to repeat it.

In the second Case, viz. if the Pulse is natural, there is no Necessity for Bleeding, unless the Patient be of a replete Habit.

The

The Nourishment must be restrained to light Broth, to which may be added Rice or Barley Cream.

Let the Patient take a Tea-cup of the Drink N^o 4. every Hour warm, unless he sleeps: and let him often keep in his Mouth some of the medicated Tea, N^o 5. warm, with which he is also to gargle his Throat.

Next Day let him be purged with the Draught N^o 6. which, if the Disorder does not abate, he may take it again after two Days, continuing, in the mean Time, the Use of N^o 4. and N^o 5. till he can swallow freely, and the Redness hath disappeared from the Inside of the Throat.

If the Disorder has continued too long, before Relief was applied, or the Inflammation is too considerable, (to give Way) Suppuration will ensue.

That there will be a Suppuration is known, by the Swelling and Redness in the Throat continuing above three Days, without any Abatement. In this Case, the Patient is to keep continually in his Mouth some of the Decoction N^o 7. warm, which likewise may be lightly injected into his Throat.

6 S O R E T H R O A T .

The Cataplasm N^o 8. is to be applied, and kept Night and Day round about his Throat.

If the Swelling of the Throat then begins to grow soft, the Abscess will soon burst: if there appear a little spot elevated and white, the concealed lancet (*Pharyngotomus*) may with all Safety be used, to give by this Means a free Issue to the Pus.

The Abscess being either broke of itself, or opened by the Lancet, the Gargarism, N^o 9. must be frequently used, and the cure will soon be completed.

When it happens that the Swelling prevents Deglutition entirely, a Glyster of twelve Ounces of new Milk, and six Ounces of Barley Water is to be administered every four Hours, which the Patient must retain as long as he possibly can. By this Means he may be sustained till the Abscess breaks.

There is still another Species of Sore Throat, which, in the Beginning, is easily cured, but by Neglect, degenerates into a Sort of Mortification, and corrodes all the Parts attacked, causing at the same Time a most horrible Stench.

There

There appears on the Tonsils, on the Palate, on both Sides of the interior Part of the Mouth, or within the Lips, one or several white Spots, sometimes yellowish, and even brown, according as the Disorder is more or less violent. The Places round these Spots are much inflamed and painful. It sometimes happens that the patient has no Fever; and the Swelling is never so considerable in this Case, as in the before described sore Throat.

The last Species generally goes off pretty soon, by rubbing every two Hours lightly the Parts affected with a Pencil dipped in the Mixture N^o 10. and using for a Gargarism a simple Infusion of Elder Flowers. It is proper the Patient should drink some Cups of the same Infusion about four Times a Day.

It is to be observed that the said Spots increase very suddenly, when the Stench of the Mouth is great: In that Case, the Quantity of *sp. sal. mar.* must be augmented, to stop the Progress of this Evil.

The

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The P L E U R I S Y.

THE PLEURISY is known by a sharp Pain, and Stiches felt in the Breast and attended with a Fever.

This Pain is increased by Inspiration, and lessened by Expiration, and by holding the Breath; the Pulse is generally hard, as in all acute and inflammatory Diseases: In violent Pleurisies, the Pain is sometimes so sharp, that the Patient scarce dares to draw his Breath, the Face grows livid, and he feels himself just suffocating; in this State the Pulse is small and low.

The Cough is almost continual, but interrupted by the violent Pain: in some Cases, this Cough is dry, without any Excretion; in others it is, from the Beginning, attended with Excretions; less Danger is to be apprehended in the last Case than in the first.

Though the Sides of the Breast are most commonly attacked in this Distemper, yet the anterior and posterior Parts may be equally affected.

If the Pain is most sensibly felt externally, and chiefly upon touching the Part, the Disorder is commonly named a false Pleurisy, and is to be treated as follows.

Bleeding

Bleeding is the first and chief Remedy: let 12 Ounces of Blood, or even more, if the Subject is replete and robust, be taken from the Arm on the Side where the Pain is. While the Vein is open, let the Patient respire strongly and cough. Bleeding commonly lessens the Pain, and sometimes carries it off altogether.

Some Hours after the Bleeding, the Glyster, N^o 11. ought to be given.

Flannels dipt in the Fomentation N^o 12. are to be constantly applied to the Place where the Pain is felt; and as it would be troublesome to apply this Topic during the Night, a Plaister of Labdanum spread on Leather or Linen, may be applied in its Room.

In the Morning this Plaister must be taken off, the Part rubbed with the *ung. altheæ* and the Medicine N^o 12. Let the Patient take every Half Hour, if he be awake, a Spoonful of the Mixture N^o 13. and drink after it a warm Cupfull of the Decoction N^o 1. to each Pint of which one Ounce of Honey should be added.

It often happens, that the Pain, which after Bleeding was much lessened, or quite ceased, returns with as much Violence as at first: In this Case a second Bleeding is necessary, but commonly not so large as the first, which always ought to
be

be very copious: If after this the Pain still returns very sensibly, you must bleed a Third Time, and sometimes even a fourth, according to the Violence of the Distemper.

It must however be observed, that slight remains of Pain, and such as but little impede Respiration, do not require fresh Bleedings: the Patient might by them be too much weakened, and rendered languid a long Time after.

Bleeding therefore must only be repeated in those Cases where the Pain is violent enough to obstruct the Breath considerably; the Velocity of the Pulse increased commonly at the same Time shews the Necessity for this Evacuation.

It is a good Sign, when the Pain changes its Place and affects the Clavicles, the Shoulder-blades, the Shoulders and Back; and that this new Pain requires no Bleeding. These Changes generally happen about the sixth Day: It is then sufficient to chaff the Parts in Pain lightly, and then anoint them with the *ung. alth.*

Let the Nourishment be light, and consist of thin Broth, roasted Apples, and well fermented Bread: The Decoction N^o 1. or plain Barley Water with one Fourth of new Milk, may serve for common Drink. If the Belly be constipated, the Glyster N^o 11. may be repeated.

PLEURISY.

As soon as Respiration grows easier, and the Pain is considerably diminished, it will be sufficient to give every two Hours a Spoonful of N^o 13. with a Cup-full of the Decoction N^o 1. warm after it.

But if, notwithstanding several Bleedings, the Pain continues, without any sensible Diminution; and above all, if the Rattling of the Breast, and Want of Expectoration shew the lungs to be filling, a Blister is to be applied to each Calf of the Leg.

A sharp Blister applied on the painful Part has often been attended with very good Effects, even when repeated Bleedings had procured no Cessation of the Pain of the Side.

Care must be taken, in this as well as in all inflammatory Distempers, that the Patient be not kept too hot, and that the Air be often renewed.

When the Illness begins to grow milder, by the Use of the above Medicines, fresh Symptoms will appear, which shew the morbid Matter is concocted and ready to be expelled.

Great Care must then be taken, not to prevent its Course, but on the contrary to facilitate it by all the Means that Art can suggest.

Bleeding Piles are of Service; a white, redish, or sometimes a brownish Sediment in the Urine is a favourable Symptom: To encourage its Continuance, the Sick must drink plentifully.

If in the Progress of the Distemper, after the Symptoms grow milder, the Excrements are yellow, and bilious, it is a good Sign; but at the Beginning it affords but a bad Prognostick.

In general this Disease is carried off by Expectoration, especially if the Excretions are plentiful and diminish the pleuritick Pain, and above all, if they are ripe and resemble Pus. Sometimes they are glewy, tenacious, and sanguineous; but there is nothing to fear from them, if the Pain abates, the Fever diminishes, and Respiration becomes more free. Be cautious however not to repeat the Bleeding, which, under these Circumstances, must be prejudicial. Sometimes the Excretions are yellowish, and mixed with Streaks of Blood, and this also is a favourable Sign.

Lastly,

Lastly, it may be laid down as a general Rule, That Expectoration is to be esteemed a happy Symptom; whenever the Excretions are thrown off with Ease, they diminish the Pain and Fever, and render the Respiration easier.

In such a State of the Expectoration, the Mixture N^o 13. must be laid aside, and the Linctus N^o 14 substituted in its Place; two Spoonfuls of which are to be given once in an Hour, and leisurely swallowed, with a Cup of the Decoction N^o 1. warm after it.

If the Expectoration does not continue, but suddenly stops, and there comes on a Rattling in the Breast, attended with Anxiety, the Danger is very great; Blisters on the Legs must be applied immediately, the Powder N^o 15. be given every four Hours, and the warm Decoction N^o 1. sweetened with a little Honey, be drank plentifully, till the Spitting comes on again, and the Breast is relieved.

There comes on sometimes, but not often, a painful Swelling behind the Ears, or on the Thighs, which Pain is followed by a Diminution of that of the Breast: In this Case, the immediate Use of the Cataplasim N^o 8. or such like, is necessary, to ripen the Swelling, which is to be opened with the Lancet, as soon as it comes

to a Head and be dressed afterwards as an Ulcer.

The Violence of the Distemper may be so great, that the most efficacious Remedies are insufficient to overcome it, and to expel the morbid Matter. In this Case, Suppuration, which is always dangerous, comes on, and most commonly the Illness degenerates into a Consumption, unless Means be found to evacuate the already formed Pus.

That this is the State of the Case, may be known by the following Symptoms.

The Pain is stubborn, and yet less violent than at the Beginning: It is attended with a dry Cough, or with unripe Excretions; there is a continual Quickness of the Pulse, which increases towards Night, or whenever the Patient takes any Nourishment; the Cheeks and Lips become red; he has frequent Shiverings and Night-Sweats; the Urine is frothy and pale, and he soon becomes extremely weak and lean. The Abscess, formed in the Lungs, is sometimes evacuated by Excretions: When they begin to appear, and are purulent, the Infusion N^o 16. sweetened with a little Honey, is to be given every Hour: Broths, in which fresh Chervil, lettuce, and Parsley Roots, are boiled, may serve for Nourishment; and for Drink, Barley-Water, with a Fourth Part of new Milk,

Milk, both to be continued till the purulent Matter is quite evacuated.

But this does not always happen; the Pus is often formed in a Bag; and in that Case it must be attempted to draw out this Collection of Matter.

A small Plaster applied, and made to stick closely to the most painful Place, will be very proper in the Beginning of the Illness; because if the Pleurisy should degenerate into an Abscess, the Collection of Matter will point towards that Place.

When an Abscess is known to be formed, by the Signs that have been described, the marked Place is to be corroded by a light Claustric; and when open, Care must be taken to keep up the Suppuration. In such a Case, there is Reason to hope, as the Resistance is the least at this Place, that the Matter collected will take its Course, and be discharged by it: For these Collections are often lodged between the Pleura and the adjacent Parts.

For the same Reason, a Seton on the Spot is successfully used; and the Pus has often been seen to discharge through such a Passage procured by Art.

If the Matter contained in the Abscess cannot be drawn into the external Parts, it will occasion a
C 2 swelling.

swelling of the Pleura towards the Cavity of the Breast; whereby the Lungs will be oppressed, the Anxiety daily increase, the Pleura burst, all the Symptoms suddenly disappear, but come on again soon, and the Pus fall into the Cavity of the Breast.

Under these Circumstances, no other Method can be used but the Paracentesis, to discharge the Breast from the Pus there lodged, and prevent a mortal Consumption.

During this last Trial, the Use of the Medicine N^o 16. is to be continued. If, during the Course of the Distemper, the Patient can get no Sleep, a Pint of Emulsion N^o 17. is to be administered, to which may occasionally be added an Ounce of the Syrup of white Poppies, or more if necessary.

P E R I P-

P E R I P N E U M O N Y.

THIS Distemper is, properly speaking, an Inflammation of the Lungs: It is dangerous, and even more so than the Pleurisy itself, which sometimes degenerates into a Peripneumony, when the Patient is forced by Excess of Pain to keep in his Breath.

A Difficulty of Breathing, the Load and Oppression of the Breast, and an acute and continual Fever, indicate a Peripneumony. In this Distemper the Patient feels no Pain; or if he does complain of any, it is of such a dull one as distinguishes the Peripneumony from the Pleurisy; which last, in Inspiration, gives the Patient a very acute Pain.

The Pulse is not so hard in the Disease we are now describing, as in the Pleurisy and other inflammatory Distempers, but, on the contrary, is generally found much softer.

If the Peripneumony is violent, there immediately comes on a great Weakness, the Pulse becomes small, soft, unequal; the Respiration is short, frequent, difficult, and accompanied with a continual Cough; the Patient cannot lie down for Fear of Suffocation, but is obliged to sit upright

in his Bed; his Face, Eyes, Tongue, and Lips, become red and inflamed: These Symptoms are followed by an insupportable Anxiety, and soon after by a Delirium, and Death.

All the Signs, therefore, that we have recited, give us a very bad Prognostick.

A greater Hardness in the Pulse, a less Difficulty in Breathing, more Ease in lying down, less Redness and Swelling in the Face, the Eyes, and the Lips, are, on the contrary, favourable Symptoms.

This Distemper requires immediate Help, for very soon it brings the Patient into evident Danger.

You must begin by a large Bleeding in the Arm, and repeat it in the same Manner as in a Pleurisy, if the Anxiety and Difficulty of Breathing do not diminish. If the Blood, when drawn, remains fluid and thin, and scarce coagulates at all, and if after the Bleeding the Respiration is not freer, it is a bad Sign, which indicates, that the thicker Parts are retained in the Lungs, and the thinner only discharged. In this Case a fresh Bleeding would produce no Effect, and only evacuate that Part of the Blood which is least thick, and could still have made its Way through the Lungs.

Some

Some Hours after the Bleeding, it will be proper to give the Glyster N^o 11. Fomentations, Ointments, and Plaisters, may be applied to the Breast, but it must not be expected that these Sort of Things will be attended with as good Success as in the Pleurisy.

It will be better to apply frequently to the Patient's Mouth and Nostrils, a Linen or Sponge, soaked in warm Water, the Vapours of which may, together with the Air, enter by Inspiration into the Lungs.

The Diet ought, as in the Pleurisy, to be extremely light, and the Broths still thinner.

Let the common Drink be the Decoction N^o 1. or Barley-Water; but instead of mixing Milk with it, add to each Pint Half an Ounce of pure Honey.

While the Patient is awake, let him take every Half Hour a Spoonful of N^o 13. and drink after it a warm Cup of the Decoction N^o 1.

If, on the Use of these Medicines, the Anxiety diminishes, the Respiration becomes freer, the Fever less violent, the Pulse more vigorous and equal, the Tongue moist, and every Part of the Body, even to the Extremities, of an equal Heat; if, a-
bove

bove all, the Skin is moist and soft, we may hope for the best, and nothing more is required than a Continuance of the same Means, as the Inflammation of the Lungs is beginning to be resolved, and gradually to decline.

But Things seldom take this Turn, unless the Distemper is not violent, the solid Parts are supple, and Relief has been applied from the Beginning. It oftener happens that the Matter of this Disease is evacuated by Expectoration.

The Spitting must therefore be carefully attended to; and it is a very bad Sign, when at the same Time the Patient does not expectorate at all, and has a Difficulty to breathe, with a Rattling in his Throat. The Spittings are good, if discharged speedily, copiously, and easily. They should be of a proper Consistence; sometimes they appear yellow, and streaked with a little Blood; which ought to give no Uneasiness, for Excretions of this Sort are always good, and grow white in Time.

The Effect they produce is remarkable, by the Diminution of Anxiety, the Freedom of Respiration, and the Alteration in the Pulse, which grows stronger and fuller.

Let

Let the Patient, at that Time, take two Teaspoonfuls of the Linctus N^o 14. and after swallowing them softly, drink a Cup of the warm Decoction N^o 1.

Nothing more is to be done under these Circumstances, and Bleeding, Purging, or exciting Sweats, would be detrimental.

We ought chiefly to guard against the cold Air, and cold Drinks, for either the one or the other will stop the Expectoration, and thereby throw the Patient into imminent Danger.

If a Suppression of the Spitting should happen, and the Anxiety be followed by the Rattling of the Throat, Blisters are to be applied to the Legs, the Powder N^o 15. is to be given every four Hours, and the same Decoction N^o 1. to be used as ordered for the Pleurisy. The Patient is also to inspire by the Mouth and Nostrils the Vapour of warm Water.

It sometimes happens, that, during the Course of the Distemper, the Patient voids by Stool, a yellow and bilious Matter, and is relieved by it. This is also a favourable Sign, as has been observed, in speaking of the Pleurisy.

A large

A large and thick Sediment in the Urine, at first red, afterwards turning white, is likewise a good Symptom. When this happens, the Patient must drink plentifully as in the Pleurisy. Nevertheless, it rarely happens that the Cause of the Evil is discharged merely by Urine; the Spitting which generally comes on about the same Time, contributes greatly to the entire Cure.

When the Patient, by Means of these Evacuati-
ons, begins to find his Breast disengaged, he may have his Broth somewhat stronger; but he should constantly take but little at a Time and often, that the Lungs may not afresh be overcharged by a Chyle, both too crude and too copious. Sometimes a plentiful Bleeding of the Nose gives Relief to the Patient; but this seldom happens.

If none of the Evacuations here described are observed within the Space of a Fortnight, if the Fever continues pretty strong, and the Cough dry; if the Heat extends to the Extremities of the Body; if the Pulse is quick, soft, and wavering; if a Difficulty of Breathing and Shiverings accompany these Symptoms; if the Cheeks and Lips are red, the Thirst great, and lastly the Fever stronger towards Night, it is certain that the Inflammation is turning to an Abscess.

The

The Indications of an Abscess already formed in the Lungs, besides the Symptoms already described, are as follows: A dry continual obstinate Cough, which increases when the Sick moves, or takes any Nourishment; he can only lie on the affected Side, without its being possible for him to lie on the other; he has periodically a little continued Fever, which augments whenever he eats, drinks, or stirs, and is attended with a Redness of the Lips and Cheeks; he has no Appetite, but a violent Thirst, and Complaints of Night-Sweats, especially of the Head, and the Upper Part of the Breast; the Urine is spumous; he is greatly emaciated, and extremely weak.

While the Abscess remains whole, the purulent Tumour increases more and more; it presses upon those Parts of the Lungs which as yet are sound; it obstructs the Respiration, and after the most terrible Anxieties, suffocates the Patient.

It is therefore essential, that the Abscess should break and be matured, in order that the Pus be evacuated. But it may happen to break in such a Manner as to disperse the Matter into the Breast, and occasion an Empyema, which almost always proves mortal. This is known to be the Case, by the sudden Diminution of all the Symptoms, sometimes attended with slight Faintings, and the total Suppression of purulent Spittings. It is because
the

the Abscess is in effect burst, that the Symptoms proceeding from the Distention of the purulent Bag immediately cease; but the Matter spread in the Cavity of the Breast, growing every day more copious, and more acrid, soon occasions new Symptoms, worse than the preceding ones.

The Paracentesis is the only Means of Help left: But as the Ulcer has already corroded the Substance of the Lungs, the Success will be very doubtful: And even though the Pus is evacuated, the sick Person generally dies after the Operation.

Much more is it to be wished, that the Abscess may break in such a Manner, as to let the Pus fall into the Bronchi or Air-Vessels of the Lungs, that so it may be evacuated by Spitting.

When this happens, it is to be feared, lest the Bronchi be totally filled and stopped by the Quantity of Pus spreading itself instantly, and all at once, and occasioning thereby a Suffocation: But if the Pus that falls in these Vessels can still be discharged, the Patient often recovers, though the purulent Consumption is always to be apprehended.

The following are the principal Succours which Art has found out to forward the opening of the Abscess in the Bronchi, and the Evacuation of the Pus by Expectoration.

As

As soon as the Symptoms of an Abscess, as described above, are perceived, let the Sick inspire continually by the Mouth and Nostrils the Vapour of warm Water, to soften and relax the Parts.

Let him take fatter Broth, and in larger Quantity, than before, that the Stomach being filled, the Descent of the Diaphragm may be more difficult, and the Abscess more compressed. The Patient must be excited to cough, by applying warm Vinegar to his Nostrils, or to cry with a loud Voice. This may procure a Chance of breaking the Abscess, which, if the Strength of the sick Person can bear it, may be still forwarded by giving him an Airing in a Carriage, in a rough Road, where he may be well shook.

As it is impossible to know exactly the Moment when the Abscess will break, you must repeat from Time to Time the Attempts here described.

If, when the Abscess is broke, the Excretions are purulent, white, and smooth; if the Fever disappears, or diminishes considerably; if the Appetite returns, the Thirst ceases, and lastly, the Excrements are solid and natural, there is Reason to hope the Sick will recover.

D

If,

If, on the contrary, the Excretions are stained of different Colours, with a bad Smell; if the Fever doth not cease, or having ceased, returns again; if the Thirst remains, and the Appetite doth not increase, it is to be feared the Patient will sink under it.

When the Abscess of the Lungs discharges itself by Means of purulent Excretions, a little Rice, or Oats boiled in Milk, affords an excellent Nourishment; but Care must be taken, that the Sick take not too much at once, but little and often.

The Infusion N^o 15. with a Third Part Milk and a little Honey, will be a proper Drink. He is to take thrice a-Day the Powder N^o 18. and as the Lungs have been fatigued by a continual Cough during the Day, some Relaxation ought to be procured in the Night; wherefore let the Patient take two Pills N^o 19.

If he is somewhat costive it is not amiss, but if he remains so several Days, the Glyster N^o 11. is to be given. If the Excretions diminish little by little, Appetite comes on, Strength increases, and the Patient gets rid of his Fever, a quick Cure may be expected.

When

When the Excretions are considerably lessened, the Powder N^o 18. and Infusion N^o 16. are no more to be used; instead of which, three small Spoonfuls of the Linctus N^o 20. and after it three Cups of the Infusion N^o 21. may be taken thrice a-Day.

If, notwithstanding this, the Cough returns stronger towards Night, the Patient may continue to take the Pills N^o 19. which otherwise are also to be left off.

If, after the Abscess in the Lungs hath begun to be evacuated by Excretion, this Evacuation should suddenly stop, an extreme Anxiety succeeds, together with a Rattling in the Breast, and the Sick is in very imminent Danger. This Accident is commonly caused by the imprudent Admission of cold Air, or by some violent Emotion of the Mind, as Anger, Fear, or such like.

A speedy Relief must be given, by causing the Patient to inspire the Vapour of warm Water, both by the Mouth and Nostrils, making him drink freely of the warm Infusion N^o 16. and giving him every four Hours the Powder N^o 13. until the Breast be disengaged, and Expectoration comes on again; after which the Use of the Powder is to be discontinued.

It will be of Service to apply Blisters to the Calves of the Legs, as has been recommended in the Pleurisy.

When the purulent Matter is resorbed by the Veins, it sometimes occasions a sudden deposit of Matter in other Parts of the Body, and there causes an Abscess, viz. about the Ears, the Arms, or Thighs. The Load of the Breast ceases at the same Time; and the same Remedies are to be used, and the same Rules observed, as in the Case of an Abscess after a Pleurisy.

As the Inflammations of the external Parts may degenerate into schirrous Hardnesses, the same Accident is to be feared in Inflammations of the internal Parts: For after a Peripneumony, there sometimes remains in the Lungs a schirrous and callous Hardness, in which Case there is almost always an Adhesion to the Pleura. Respiration continues in that Case difficult for the Rest of Life, attended with a little Cough, chiefly after Meals, and after Exercise; and there is no Appearance of any of the Indications of an Abscess we have been describing. This Accident can rarely be got the better of; and the little Relief that may be afforded is scarce to be expected in a military Life, unless it be for the Cavalry, by riding on Horseback.

Lastly,

Laſtly, if the Peripneumony be ſo violent, that the Remedies have no Effect, Gangrene and Death are the Conſequences. This is foreſeen, when the Patient labours with intolerable Anxiety, falling into extreme and ſudden Faintneſſes, with an unequal, feeble, and very quick Pulse, and the Excretions without Conſiſtence ſtinking and black. All theſe Signs indicate a ſpeedy and inevitable Death.

D₁₃ R H E U M A-

RHEUMATISM, AND RHEUMATIC PAINS.

THE general Cause of the Rheumatism is the sudden Exposition of the Body to the Cold, after being considerably heated, either by Work or the Weather; especially if a Person being overcome by the Heat, throws off his Cloaths, and rests himself in a damp and cold Place.

The Soldier is most frequently liable to this Disorder, when heated by Fatigue, and exposed to Rain, he is obliged to wear his wet Cloaths, without changing them.

The cold Nights, which in Spring and Autumn succeed very warm Days, are also a Cause of the Rheumatism. This Distemper begins with an universal shivering, followed by Heat, Thirst, Uneasiness, and Fever. After a Day or two, and even sometimes sooner, the Patient feels a sharp Pain, not confined to one Place, but moving from one Limb to another, viz. at the Wrists, the Shoulders, the Knees; and so different Parts of the Body are in this Manner successively affected; and the Articulations, that are attacked, become red and swelled.

Some-

Sometimes, in this Disorder, the tendinous Expansions covering the Muscles are attacked, and occasion an excessive Pain on the least Motion of the Part affected. Sometimes the Fever ceases in a few Days, though the Pain continues. In general, it is a very troublesome Disorder, especially when it attacks the Loins, as the Sick is then confined to a supine Posture, without Motion, and, as it were, like a Log. It often passes from the Loins to the Hips, or upper Joints of the Thighs; where if it remains long fixed, the Cure becomes very difficult.

When the Pain suddenly and often changes from Place to Place, it is to be feared that the Cause of the Illness is drove inwardly, and attacks the Lungs, or Brain, which would be attended with the greatest Danger. This Accident is discovered by a Delirium, or a violent Oppression of the Breast succeeding a Cessation of Pain in the Extremities.

This Disease is seldom mortal; but the Violence of the Pains, and their Continuation upon an improper Treatment, induce us to employ quick and efficacious Remedies. When the Disorder is neglected, it often happens, that the Articulations are deprived of Motion, and there remains for Life an incurable Stiffness of the Joint (*Anchylosis.*)

The

The Method of Treatment is as follows.

Take ten Ounces of Blood from the Arm of the affected Side.

Let Flannels imbibed in warm Fomentation N^o 12. be constantly applied to the Part in Pain.

The Diet ought to be light, consisting of small Broth, with Decoctions of Barley, Oats, or Rice, and with roasted Apples.

For common Drink, use the Decoction N^o 1. or Barley-Water with a fourth Part Milk.

Two Spoonfuls of the Mixture N^o 22. with a Cupful of the Infusion N^o 23. warm, may be given every Hour, unless the Patient be asleep.

The following Day let him have the Glyster N^o 11. and constantly continue the Medicines N^o 22. and 23.

If the Pain does not give Way, and the Fever continues, the Bleeding is to be repeated the next Day, the Fomentation, N^o 12. and the Medicines N^o 22. and 23. are to be continued; after which, the following Morning, let the Patient take the Purge N^o 6. omitting during this Day the Use of
N^o

N^o 22. and 23. and taking at Night the anodyne Draught N^o 24. Let him afterwards continue two Days longer the Use of N^o 22. and 23. and on the third Day repeat the Purge N^o 6. and at night the Draught N^o 24.

By this Method, we commonly get the better of this Disorder. If a good Deal of a Brick-coloured Sediment appears in the Urine, attended with a gentle breathing Sweat, it is a good Sign.

It will then be sufficient to compleat the Cure, to keep the Patient warm in Bed, and make him take the Decoction N^o 23.

But if, after the Use of these Remedies, the Pain still continues, and the Part affected grows red, Leeches are to be applied upon it.

Sometimes the Fever ceases, the Patient appears recovered, but the Pain still roves from one Joint to another: In this Case let the Patient take Half a Drachm of Venice Soap made into Pills, Morning, Noon, and Night, drinking after it six Ounces of the Infusion N^o 23. made warm. He must be kept from the Cold, and the Articulations lightly rubbed with a Piece of dry Flannel.

It happens likewise sometimes, that the Patient, tho' otherwise recovered, has a fixed Pain left about the Articulation of the Hip. Apply in that Case a Blister about the Size of a Crown Piece upon

upon the Part for twelve Hours, then take it off, and Pierce the Bladder it has raised that the lymph amassed may flow out, and cure the Wound by Means of the Plaister, called *empl. allum coctum*.

Eight Days after the Place where the Blister was applied is healed, apply another, and proceed as before, and if the Pain is then not entirely vanished, this Operation may be repeated four Times. Observe, when you take off the Blister, only to pierce the Vesicle, and not take off the Epidermis, for the Place thus made bare, would be extremely painful, and without any advance towards the Cure.

Those who have suffered of this Disorder in Autumn, must take Care during the following Winter not to expose themselves to the Cold, and the Injuries of the Season, for they would certainly have a Relapse.

When by the Pain continuing long fixed in the same Place, the affected Articulation begins to stiffen, let the Part be twice a-day held over the Steam of hot Water, then well wiped with hot Linen, lightly rubbed, and anointed with *ung. altheæ*.

INTERMITTING

INTERMITTING FEVERS.

A FEVER is known by a Quickness of the Pulse, usually attended with Lassitude, Languor, Weakness, Thirst, and several other Symptoms.

When after a Fit of several Hours, it sensibly diminishes with all its Symptoms, and at last absolutely ceases, but in such a Manner as to return again, it is called an Intermitting Fever.

This Fever has different Appellations according to the Length of the Interval between the Fits.

If it returns every Day, it is called a Quotidian; if there is a Day between each fit, it is called a Tertian; if the Return is after two Days free, it is named a Quartan.

The Intermitting Fever comes on with gaping, Lassitude, Debility, Colds, Shiverings, tremblings, Paleness of the Extremities, Anxieties, Sickness, and sometimes Vomiting. The Pulse is feeble and small, and the Thirst pretty great. Heat succeeds after some Time; it insensibly augments till it becomes extreme. The Body then grows red, the Anxiety diminishes, the Pulse is fuller

fuller and stronger, the Thirst excessive, and the Patient complains of a violent Head - Ach, and Pain in all his Limbs. Lastly a general Sweat succeeds; all the described Symptoms diminish, and the Patient often falls into a Sleep, after which wakes without Fever, his Pulse is natural, and there remains nothing but Lassitude and Weakness. Sometimes during the hot fit of the Fever bilious Matters are thrown up with a Perception of Relief.

The Urine after the Fever, or during the Sweat, is reddish and frothy; and as soon as it is cold, there appears on the Top a Pellicle, adhering to the Sides of the Vessel, at the Bottom of which is deposited a Sediment in Colour resembling pounded Brick or Bole Armoniac.

This Appearance is however seldom observed in any other but autumnal intermittent Fevers, and it is more so after several Paroxysms. In the Spring Intermittents, the Urine is commonly less red, and rather yellowish, a Cloud forms in the Middle, and deposits a white Sediment, which is a good Symptom.

Of the two Species of Intermitting Fevers we have just mentioned, the vernal ones are easier cured than the autumnal ones, which are attended with more troublesome Symptoms.

The

The Intermittents which prevail from February to July are called Vernal, and those that begin in the latter End of July, or Beginning of August, and cease at the End of January, or sometimes sooner, are called Autumnal Intermittents.

After the long and violent Heats of the Summer, if the Troops have been much fatigued, there will be many Autumnal Fevers, and of the most dangerous Kind, especially if the military Operations require camping in marshy Places.

In September and October, the Number of these Fevers is commonly very considerable, but there is great Hope to see that Number diminish at the Fall of the Leaf, especially if the Winds blow any Thing hard.

As there is a great Difference between the Spring and Autumn Fevers, and as the Method of treating them often differ much, we shall treat separately of each.

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INTERMIT-

SPRING INTERMITTENTS.

SPRING INTERMITTENTS are generally Tertians, very often of a kindly Sort; sometimes double Tertians, but seldomer than in Autumn.

We call that Fever a double Tertian, where a fresh Paroxysm comes on every Day, but the Fit is generally slighter on the alternate Days.

During the Paroxysm, it will be sufficient to take a large Quantity of any diluting Liquor, made agreeable to the Palate, but always warm, since cold Draughts would be hurtful.

The Patient may therefore drink of the Ptisan N^o 25. keeping himself quiet and in a moderate Degree of Heat.

The Fit most commonly goes off by an universal Sweat, which must be kept up by warm Drink, but ought not to be rendered excessive by too much Covering, or other Means that provoke Heat.

Just at this Time, viz. on the going off of the Fit or as soon as it is over, the Patient must have
a Mess

a Mefs of Broth with ſome Lemon Juice, or Cream of Tartar in it to make it acid.

The intermediate Days that are free from Fever, he may take Food ſomewhat more ſolid, viz. a little Meat, provided the Fleſh be of young Animals: Beef will not hurt, ſo it be but tender, but all Sorts of Fat are to be avoided.

Nothing is to be eat near the Time that the Return of the Paroxyſm is expected; the Nourishment then taken would load the Stomach during the Fit, and cauſe a bad Diſteſtion.

Four Hours however before the Fit, the Patient may take ſome light Broth. As in Spring Agues, the Paroxyſms commonly anticipate the Time they ſhould return at, Regard muſt be had thereto in the taking of Nourishment.

If the Day the Patient is without Fever be ſerene, it will be proper for him to uſe a little Exercise: But not to Laſſitude; he ought likewise to endeavour to ſleep rather more than uſual.

It is to be remarked, that thoſe Spring Agues often turn to inflammatory Diſorders, eſpecially in young and ſanguine Subjects: Bleeding is therefore proper, eſpecially if the Sick have a Redneſs in the Face, a violent Head Ach, or feel ſome Pain on the Side of the Breſt.

If attended with frequent flatulent Eruptions, if the tongue is charged, a bitter Taste in the Mouth, or a light Vertigo, it will be proper to give him an Emetic.

Let him take four Hours before the Return of the Fit the Powder N^o 26. or N^o 27. if of a weaker Constitution, as soon as he shall have vomited, let him drink warm Water plentifully; he will soon throw it up, and vomit afresh; he then must repeat his Drinking, and go on in this Manner till what is to be thrown off his Stomach be diluted, and his Vomiting made easy.

After vomiting several Times, the Water drank commonly stays one Hour: After the Vomiting hath ceased, let the Patient have the Potion N^o 24. and so wait for the Paroxysm, during which let him take the Ptisan N^o 25. observing the Rules before laid down.

If he complains of Pains cross his Back, of Grumbling or Wind in his Bowels, if his Belly is swelled or hard, he must be purged in the following Manner.

Eight Hours before the return of the Fit, let him take the Purge N^o 28. and six Hours after he hath taken it, that is two Hours before the Fit, give him the Draught N^o 24.

If

cease, nor even considerably diminish, and that on the contrary, the Fits become longer and stronger. This is particularly the Case, where the Patients are subject to sweat copiously, as soon as they are in Bed. Here the Bark becomes necessary.

Let him take every three Hours while the Fever is off, one of the Powders N^o 30. in some Wine.

This Method will soon compleat the Cure, and as in the Spring the Weather grows better every Day, there is but little Fear of a Relapse.

AUTUMNAL

AUTUMNAL INTERMITTENTS.

THESSE FEVERS are more obstinate than those in the Spring; and of these the worst Sort happen commonly after a very hot summer.

They are also harder to be known, for when they first begin, the Fits are so long, and the Returns so frequent, that they seem continued Fevers, with little or no Intermission.

Sometimes the Fever abates a little, and then returns in a few Hours, after a light Shivering. It is only when it begins to give Way its Character is first known; it then appears that the Disorder is a true Intermittent. These Fevers, which at first appear to be continued, often degenerate into Quartans.

Sometimes these Fevers, which in the Beginning did intermit, after long and redoubled Paroxysms, are changed into dangerous continued Fevers.

These Fevers are always bilious; the Stomach and Intestines are filled with putrid Matter, which must be discharged without Delay; to postpone it would be detrimental.

Let

Let the Patient take the Emetic N^o 26. or 27. having Regard on this Occasion to what has been said on the Subject of intermitting Spring Fevers.

If the Skin of the Face is tight and red, the Eyes inflamed, and the Heat great and general throughout the Body, a Bleeding must precede the Vomit.

On the contrary, if the Face is shrunk and pale, and the Pulse not full, Bleeding would hurt, and must be refrained from.

The Vomit must be given in the Intermision of the Fever; or if it does not cease entirely, that Instant is to be chosen when it is least violent.

Sometimes also, in an autumnal Fever, it is necessary to repeat the Vomit, that is, when the nauseous Sickness, the bitter Taste of the Mouth, and the Foulness of the Tongue, continue.

The Day the Patient takes no Vomit, let him drink the Decoction N^o 25. adding an Ounce of the Oxymel N^o 31. to every Pint of the Decoction.

After the first or second Vomit, the Powder N^o 32. is to be taken every four Hours.

This

This Method will commonly succeed in these Fevers; and if before, they were continued, they will become intermittent, so that there will be a considerable Interval from one Paroxysm to another, let the Patient then take the Mixture N^o 29. following the Directions given under the Head of Spring Intermittents.

The Food should likewise be the same as in these Fevers: Broths made pleasant with Juice of Lemon, or Cream of Tartar, roasted Apples or Pears, and well fermented Bread, ought to be the principal Nourishment. When he begins to recover a little more Strength, you may add some flesh Meat, either Veal or Lamb: A little Wine taken moderately to recruit his Strength will do no Harm.

But as in Autumn the Days are continually growing colder, the recovering Patient must guard with Care against the Inclemency of the Weather, otherwise a Relapse is much to be feared.

Let him also for a Fortnight, on his Recovery, take the Quantity of a Nutmeg of the Electuary N^o 33. in the Morning fasting, an Hour before Dinner, and an Hour after Supper.

When he has been a Month without Fever, give him the Pills N^o 34. in the Morning fasting, repeat]

peat them a second Time in eight Days, and a third Time in eight Days more.

If, after the Use of the Emetic, and other Remedies here described, the Fever should still continue, without any Diminution of the Paroxysms, and if the Patient grows weaker, the Use of the Bark becomes necessary: This happens more frequently in Autumnal, than in Spring Fevers.

The Powders N^o 30. must then be made Use of, as in Spring Fevers, and in a Fortnight be again repeated.

If the Eyes grow yellow, the Sick feel great Anxiety at the Orifice of the Stomach, and the Urine is icteric, you must then (unless the extreme Weakness of the Patient forbid) leave off the Use of the Bark during the Space of a Fortnight; instead of which, for some Days give him two Spoonfuls of the Mixture N^o 35. every three Hours, till these Symptoms are abated: The Fever will return; but during this Interval, the Sick having recovered Strength, will better support it, and it soon will absolutely leave him.

If the Use of the Bark in this Case was obstinately pursued, it would bring on some chronical and obstinate Disorder. It must be observed, that when the Fever has been driven away by the Bark, the

the Pills N^o 34. are not to be made Use of, for commonly they bring it on again.

It sometimes happens, that these Fevers are from the Beginning attended with the worst of Symptoms, an unequal Pulse, a cadaverous Countenance, frequent Faintness, and cold Sweats. In some Subjects, these Symptoms are attended with a Cardialgia, or violent Pain of the Stomach, and in others with a sleepy Heaviness, sometimes so profound that the Patient can scarcely be waked.

In this Case the Bark must be immediately given ; for it is to be feared another Fit could not be bore. The Prescription N^o 30. may be used.

If by this Means the Fever being suppressed, the Face becomes the Colour of Wax, and Anxieties, about the Orifice of the Stomach are complained of, let the Remedy N^o 35. be used in the Manner before explained.

QUARTAN

QUARTAN FEVERS.

THE first Thing to be observed is, that Bleeding is scarcely ever proper in these Fevers.

Let the Patient take the Emetic N^o 26. or 27. before the Fit comes on, following the Method prescribed in the Spring Intermittents.

Before the next Paroxysm, give him the Purge N^o 28. and then the Quantity of a Nutmeg of the Electuary N^o 36. which he must leave off while the Fever Fit is on him.

If, after eight Fits, the Fever does not diminish, and the Patient grows weak, he must take the Powders of Bark N^o 30. observing what has been before said on that Subject.

Eight Days after the Fever has left him, the same Powders N^o 30. are to be repeated, and a third and last Time at the End of a Fortnight, by which Means there will be no Fear of a Relapse.

In the intermediate Days of the Paroxysms, the Sick may be indulged with more Wine and a freer Nourishment, in this Sort of Fever, than in any other.

The

THE JAUNDICE.

AFTER a Fever, that hath continued for a Length of Time, and above all, after an Autumnal Fever, sometimes the Hypochondria remain hard and intense, either with or without a dull Pain; the Patient feels after his Meals an Anxiety, which sometimes is followed by Vomitings; the White of the Eyes grows yellowish; the Urine is tinged of an obscure yellow, and this Colour quickly spreads over the Superficies of the Body.

This Illness is also a common Consequence of bad nourishment; and the Soldier is most subject to its Attacks, when a Scarcity of Provisions hath obliged him to live on Meats of difficult Digestion.

Let the Patient take every three Hours four Spoonfuls of the Mixture N^o 35. drinking after it four Ounces of the Decoction N^o 37. which may any where be easily prepared.

Night and Morning let him have half a Drachm of Venice Soap in Pills, and his right hypocondrium be rubbed with Flannel every Morning, for a Quarter of an Hour, while fasting.

This Method followed some Days, generally renders the Body open, and procures Relief; but it must be continued till the Urine recovers its natural Colour, and the Yellowness disappears from the Eyes and the Skin.

If the Body is still costive after having used these Medicines six Days, you must give the Pills N^o 34. in the Morning, and all that Day abstain from the Use of the other Medicines, which must be resumed the following Days.

Exercise is excellent in this Distemper, above all in open Air, if the Weather permits.

Farinaceous and glairy Food is to be avoided, and Broth wherein are boiled Chervil, Sorrel, Lettice, Endive or sweet Succory, is proper to be used.

THE DROPSY.

WHEN the aqueous Part of the Blood is amassed together, and retained in any Cavity of the Body greater or less, this Disease is called a Dropsy.

The Denominations of it are different, according to the Parts of the Body affected.

If the Water is detained in the adipose Membrane, and thereby causes a general Swelling, it is called *Anasarca*. The Swelling generally begins in the inferior Parts, and gains insensibly the whole Body; the Eyes are languid, the Face and Body fallow, the Urine in small Quantity, and the Patient never Sweats. On pressing the swelled Parts, it pits. The swelled Parts, and chiefly the Thighs and Feet are always very cold.

It is common enough in the Army for this Disease to succeed Intermitting Fevers of long Duration, especially in Autumn and Winter. The Soldier is also subject to it, when after having suddenly drank a Quantity of cold Water, he rests himself in a cold Place: It is also frequently the Consequence of a considerable Loss of Blood, either from Wounds, or Bleedings too often repeated.

When the Anasarca comes on after a long Intermittent Fever, Evacuations are not extremely necessary; but it is commonly cured by giving thrice a-Day, viz. in the Morning fasting, one Hour before Dinner, and one Hour before Supper, two Ounces of the prepared Wine N^o 38.

To finish the Cure, the Patient must be kept warm, either by the natural Heat of the Air, or by an artificial one: He ought to be well covered in the Night, keep to dry Food, such as Meat or Fish roasted; his drink should be little and pure, and as much Exercise be used as his Strength will admit of.

It will be found useful to rub the swelled Parts with warm Flannels, as often as you can. If the Patient voids Urine in larger Quantity, and begins to sweat in Bed, and the swelled Parts come down, it is a very favourable Sign.

After the Swelling hath disappeared, there remains such a Relaxation in the Parts as threaten a Relapse: This may be prevented by causing the Patient to wear his Cloaths streighter than usual, and rolling his Legs and Thighs with Bandages. Bodily Exercise in the open Air, and warm Weather does infinite Good.

In this Manner generally the Anasarca that succeeds Intermittent Fevers is cured happily enough.
But

But when this Distemper proceeds from other Causes, it is often more obstinate, and requires large Evacuations of the serious Humour. Many Ways are tried to procure these Evacuations, but Experience shews the Remedy N^o 39. to be sure and efficacious. The Patient is to take a Spoonful of this in the Morning; or if, as it sometimes does, it brings on a vomiting, only half a Spoonful. The most common Effect is, however, only a simple Sickness.

The Urine after the Use of this Remedy comes away in large Quantity, and affords a considerable Relief. It seldom purges; but if it should, does no Harm.

This Medicine is to be taken every Day, till all the Serosities are evacuated, and the Swelling of the Body entirely comes down. If the Dose is not efficacious enough in robust Constitutions, it should be insensibly augmented till it procures a large discharge by Urine. When the Patient is on the Recovery, the same Regimen must be observed as has been just described.

Sometimes the extravasated Lymph is accumulated in the lower Belly, and the Quantity increases so much as to cause it to swell excessively. When so, by pressing with one Hand on one Side of the Belly, and striking on the other with the other

Hand, the Fluctuation is felt, and Water is found to abound.

When the Distemper is recent, it is cured often enough only by the Use of the Remedy N^o 39. but if the Flux of Urine does not come on in some Days, nor the Swelling of the Belly diminish, Haste must be made to draw off the Water by the Puncture. The Operation is sure and safe enough; but if attempted when the Disease is more inveterate, it is less efficacious.

It will be proper, as much as possible, to draw off all the Water altogether at once: Which may be done safely, by streightening the Patient's Belly with a Bandage, by little and little, and more and more, as the Water runs off: The Faintings and other Accidents will, by this Means be avoided.

After the Evacuation procured by the Puncture, the Belly must be bound tight with Rollers, and the Patient observe the Diet we have described above.

The Use of the Remedy N^o 38. will be very proper here. Sometimes the Belly swells again, and the Puncture is then to be repeated.

As it sometimes, though but rarely, happens, that the Swelling of the Belly is caused only by
Wind,

Wind, and not at all by a Collection of Lymph, the most scrupulous Attention must be used in observing what the Case is, because in this last the Puncture is scarce ever of Use, and, on the contrary, generally accelerates Death.

This last Disease is called *Tympanites*, or Dropsy of the Belly.

1. Generally the Belly is not so excessively swelled as in the Dropsy.

2. The Belly appears elevated before, and depressed on the lateral Parts.

3. When the Belly is struck, the Motion of Water is not felt, but it gives a Sound somewhat resembling that of a Drum.

4. Though the Sick lies on either of his Sides, the Form of the Belly remains the same, the Skin of which is white, extended, and elastic.

5. Costiveness, and Gripings about the Navel, often precede this Distemper.

6. The Body of the Patient is lighter than in a Dropsy of the Belly, where the Collection of Water considerably augments the Weight.

Upon

Upon the whole, this Distemper is more dangerous than the other, and is often mortal.

The Cure may be attempted in the following Manner. Let the Patient's Belly be rubbed with Flannel, for a Quarter of an Hour at a Time, twice a-Day; and after each Friction, let it be anointed with the Liniment N^o 40. and for several Days let him at Night take the Powder N^o 41.

If the Winds begin to pass by the Anus, and the Belly grows less, there is Room to hope a Cure.

It happens sometimes, that the Lymph collects in the Cavity of the Breast; and it has been often observed, that Soldiers are subject to this Kind of Dropsy, when, after having been heated by Work, and all in a Sweat, they suddenly expose themselves to the Cold, and greedily drink cold Water.

This Disease is known by the preceding Causes, by the Difficulty of Breathing, especially when the Patient begins to sleep, and by a dry Cough; he cannot lie down, but is obliged to sit up in his Bed, his Body bent forwards, and has commonly his Feet swelled at the Beginning of this Distemper.

It

It is observed, that the Breast is sometimes disengaged, when the Swelling of the Legs and Thighs become very considerable; and that, on the contrary, the Breast becomes more oppressed, when this Swelling suddenly disappears.

This Sort of Dropsy, especially if not inveterate, is often successfully cured by the Use of the Remedy N^o 39.

If this does not answer, nothing remains but the Puncture; but we find by Experience, that this is but a doubtful Means, and not always attended with Success.

VOMITING.

V O M I T I N G.

OUR present Inquiry does not regard those Vomitings that attend other distempers, as Fevers, nephritic Cholics, &c. but only those occasioned by bad Food, and a loaded Stomach.

The surest Remedy, in this Case, is to cause a large Quantity of warm Water to be drank, to render the Vomiting and Evacuation of foul Matter easier.

If after this there remains any Nausea, or that the Tongue be loaded by a pituitous glairy Matter, a light Emetic, such as N^o 27. should be given, and the same Regimen observed as prescribed in Intermittent Fevers.

When the Patient has done vomiting, let him, take two Spoonfuls every three Hours of the Mixture N^o 42. and on the Evening of the Day he takes his Vomit, let him have the Draught N^o 24.

C O L E R A M O R B U S.

IT is a sudden and immoderate Evacuation of the Humours, both upwards and downwards.

Though

Though this may happen, at all Times of the Year, in consequence of overcharging the Stomach, and a Crapula; yet it is most frequent towards the End of the Summer, and Beginning of the Autumn. It is often occasioned in Summer by eating too much Fruit, drinking putrid Water, or a great Quantity of new and sweet Wine, called *Must.*

The Violence of this Disorder is such as to reduce the strongest Man in a few Hours, and sometimes to carry him quite off in the Space of twenty-four Hours.

The Thirst is commonly violent, the Anxiety great, the Pulse quick, small, and often unequal. The Patient has cold Sweats; his Face is wan and cadaverous, and his Extremities cold.

The Thighs or Hands are attacked with Spasms, and sometimes both together; all these Symptoms are soon followed by Convulsions, and by Death, unless prevented by the most speedy and efficacious Remedies.

Every Emetic and Purge is to be avoided, for the most gentle are hurtful in this Case. The Patient must be continually taking Chicken or Veal Broth, made so light as scarcely to have the Taste of Meat; or instead of these, Panada. A Glyster of either of these Drinks is likewise to be given, in
order

60 COLERA MORBUS.

order to discharge all acrid and irritating Matter from the Intestines.

After this Method has been continued for three or four Hours, a Spoonful of the Mixture N^o 43. is to be given every half Quarter of an Hour, till the Vomiting and Looseness are either stopped, or considerably diminished.

When the Patient begins to be somewhat better, it will be sufficient for him to take only every three Hours a Spoonful of the same Medicine, till he has taken it all.

Though the Vomiting and Looseness should by this Means be entirely stopped, let the Patient still continue, for four Days, to take three Spoonfuls of the same Remedy N^o 43. every Night and Morning.

The best Food, on these Occasions, is Veal Broth with Rice in it, taken a little at a Time, and often.

When it happens that the Sick lies long without Help, and has had these Evacuations for several Hours, and consequently is grown very weak, and especially if he feels Spasms in his Thighs or Hands, you must immediately recur to the Mixture N^o 43. in the Manner above described.

A DIARR-

D I A R R H Œ A

A D I A R R H Œ A.

WHEN the stools are liquid, and more frequent than usual, the disorder is called a *Diarrhœa*.

The pains and gripings of the belly are not violent in this distemper; which by this principally is distinguished from the *Dysentery*, which we shall treat of afterwards.

As the *Diarrhœa* sometimes serves for the evacuation of bad humours, it follows, that it is not always hurtful, and that it may even be advantageous.

It is of service when it does not affect the strength, but, on the contrary, renders the Body more light and alert. On the other hand, it is hurtful when it brings on Languor and Weakness.

The *Diarrhœa*, that at first appeared serviceable, may become detrimental, by its too long Duration, viz. if it lasts four or five Days; for then the Body is worn out by too long a Flux, the Intestines excoriate, a lively Pain of the lower Belly, with gripings, succeeds, and the *Diarrhœa* degenerates into a *Dysentery*.

G

When

When the Diarrhæa requires any Remedy, you may give the Powder N^o 44. and at Night the Potion N^o 24. Veal Broth with Rice, and Millet boiled in Milk to a Thickness, are proper Food for the Sick.

If the Diarrhæa does not stop in two Days, the Powder N^o 44. and Potion N^o 24. must be repeated, and again in two Days, if it should so long continue.

To avoid a relapse, let the patient, on his recovery, for four Nights successively, take the Bolus N^o 45.

Care must be taken that he be well covered and cloathed, and guarded against the Injuries of cold Air.

The

The D Y S E N T E R Y.

A DIARRHÆA too long neglected often degenerates into a Dysentery.

But it most commonly happens, that it is not preceded by that Disorder; and in the Army it reigns during the Heat of Summer, and the Beginning of Autumn.

A Flux of the Belly, attended with violent gripings, and very painful strainings for Stool, is called a Dysentery.

The Stools are not always accompanied with Blood, as several Physicians have pretended, who therefore have called this Disorder *the Bloody Flux*.

Nevertheless, the fœcal Matters are often reddish and bloody, especially if the Disorder has lasted any Time.

This Distemper prevails chiefly among the Troops. The Causes that produce it are as follow:

The Bile grown acrid by the great Heats and the Fatigues of War; especially if the Soldier;

when heated, suddenly exposes himself to cold Air, or sleeps in his Cloaths, soaked with Rain: for which Reason it is often brief in Places, where cold Nights succeed to hot Days.

Stagnating or Marsh Water for common Drink.

Meat, or Fish, beginning to be tainted, musty Bread, or Bread made of musty Corn for Food.

Sure and reiterated Observations convince us, that Summer Fruit scarce ever cause the Dysentery; but the Excess of them may do Hurt.

This Distemper proceeding from the Causes just described, soon infects a whole Army: The healthy soldiers are more especially infected by the putrid exhalations of the fœcal Matters, if they use the same Bog-houses as the Sick.

This Point must therefore be carefully attended to, when the Dysentery prevails among the Troops: It would be proper to dig deep Trenches to serve for Necessaries for the sick Soldiers, to cover several Times in a Day the fœcal Matters with Earth, and to have other Trenches reserved altogether for those in Health.

To change the Camp often would also be a proper Means to stop the Progress of this Disorder; and by what has been said relative to the Causes,
it

it will appear necessary to take all possible Care to avoid them.

The Manner of treating the Dyfentery is as follows :

If the Sick is of a sanguine Habit, and has great Heat all over his Body, or much Fever, he must lose eight or ten Ounces of Blood from the Arm ; but these Symptoms are rarely met with.

As the Dyfentery is seldom attended with a Fever, and then Bleeding is of no Use, it will be sufficient to give the Patient the Powder N^o 46. in Wine.

After the first Vomiting occasioned by the Powder, he must drink warm Water with a little Honey in it : This will excite fresh Vomiting ; after which he is still to be plied with warm Water till he brings it up clear as he drank it.

After the Patient shall have rested two Hours from his last Vomiting, you may give him some small Slices of toasted Bread, soaked in four Ounces of cold Wine ; and to make it pleasant, a little Cinnamon and Sugar may be added. At Night let him take the Pill N^o 47.

The same Remedies are to be repeated next Day ; and if the Disorder is not entirely, or much abated, the third Day again.

But if the Distemper is considerably diminished, it will be proper to leave a Day's Interval between the Use of these Remedies, before they are given a third Time.

Experience has shewn, that instead of the Powder N^o 46. that N^o 48. with the Pill N^o 47. at Night, has been given with good Success. This must also be repeated three Times, leaving the Interval of one Day, except the Dysentery should stop sooner. If the Remedy N^o 48. be too weak for robust Constitutions, the Dose may be increased to ten or twelve Grains. After these Evacuations, the Patient may for several Days take at Morning, Noon, and Night, one Drachm of the Electuary N^o 49.

His Drink must be two Parts in three of Barley or Millet Water, and one of new Milk; and this is to be used in large Quantities.

For Food, Milk thickened with Barley, Oats, Millet, or Rice, may be given; and when the excessive Stench of the Stools is somewhat abated, Meat Broth thickened with the same Pulses.

But if the Malignity or Duration of the Distemper, should have, in a Manner annihilated the Strength of the Patient, evacuating Medicines must be laid aside, as he is already but too weak.

This

This is known to be Case, by the Violence of the Gripings and Strainings, by the vacillating small Pulse, by the pale Countenance, by the nauseating all Food, and by an unextinguishable Thirst.

Let the Patient take every Hour one Ounce of the medicated Wine N^o 50. and Night and Morning the Pill N^o 47.

As the bad Symptoms begin to disappear, and Strength to come again, let the Powder N^o 44. be taken in the Morning, and in the Evening the Pill N^o 47. to be repeated thrice, with one Day's Interval, if the Disorder be not over sooner.

For some Days after, let the Patient take one Drachm of the Electuary N^o 49. thrice a-Day.

Sometimes the Intestines having been excoriated, by the frequent Passage of acrid Matters, the Patient is very much incommoded with a continual Inclination to go to Stool, tho' he voids little or nothing: In this Situation he is to have the Glyster N^o 51. and to retain it as long as possible.

If, after the Evacuations, there should remain such like Pains in the lower Belly, the Patient would receive great Relief, by swallowing every Day, an Egg boiled soft, with a little fresh Butter.

INFLAMMATION of the INTESTINES:

AN Inflammation of the Intestines, a very dangerous Distemper, often arises from the same Causes as a Dysentery.

It is discovered by a violent Pain of the lower Belly, which often increases upon the Touch; by the Swelling of the Belly, by Vomitings, and by Constipation. These Symptoms are attended, at the same Time, with an acute and continual Fever, and a violent Heat: The Pulse is hard, the Urine clear, and of a bright red, and there is a sudden Prostration of Strength.

If the Symptoms are violent, most commonly Death is soon the Consequence. Before the Patient expires, the Pain ceases; but the Extremities become cold and livid, the Face cadaverous, and Pulse small, quick and unequal. All these are Signs of approaching Death; although the Sick, and those about him, are apt to draw an happy Omen from the Cessation of Pain.

Copious Bleeding is immediately to be had Recourse to, and repeated boldly if the Pains do not go off, or remit considerably; or if they return again.

Let

Let the Patient take the Glyster N^o 52. three or four Times a-Day.

His Belly must be constantly fomented with Flannels steeped in the Fomentation N^o 12.

The Caul of an Animal fresh killed sometimes produces a good Effect.

Let the Patient take every Half Hour a warm Cup of N^o 53.

It is a good Sign if the Pulse becomes equal, and remains so, if the Pain diminishes, the Sick break Wind downward, and the Glyster bring away with it fecal Matter.

Sometimes, notwithstanding several Glysters, the Belly remains obstinately constipated: In this Case the Fumes of Tobacco injected through the Anus have produced very good Effects.

The Drink is to be warm Barley Water, and light Broths the whole Nourishment, until three Days after the Disorder shall have entirely ceased.

And even then it will be necessary he observes an exact Diet for some Time, lest the Intestines, irritated anew by acrid Food, occasion a Relapse.

This

This Distemper is indeed so violent, that if it does not quickly give Way to proper Application, it degenerates immediately into a mortal Gangrene. But by the careful Use of the above recited Remedies; one may hope to resolve the Inflammation of the Intestines.

If this Method has begun to be used too late, if the Distemper lasts, without growing worse, three or four Days, and a dead Pain succeeds to the acute Pain of the lower Belly; if at the same Time the Patient feels an unusual Heaviness, and has wandering Shiverings all over his Body, it is certain there is an Abscess forming.

In which Case he must have the Fomentation N^o 12. constantly applied on his Belly during the Day, and at Night a Plaister of Labdanum.

If the Abscess seems to be ready to pierce externally, which may be if the Intestines adhere to the Peritoneum, it must be opened to discharge the Pus. But this Case seldom happens.

If the Abscess breaks in the Cavity of the lower Belly, the Consequence is much to be feared, unless the Matter can be drawn off directly, which is very difficult to be done: Nor is it easy to judge of the existence of this Case, because the Quantity of Matter from out of this Abscess is not considerable

INFLAMMATION of the INTESTINES. 71

derable enough to cause any remarkable Swelling of the Belly.

The Pus is more frequently evacuated by the Anus: The Glyster N^o 52. repeated several Times after Suppuration is perfected, facilitates its Course. By the smoothing of the internal Coat of the Intestines the Evacuation of the Matter becomes easier that Way.

After the Pus is evacuated, whether alone or with the Excrements, the Patient must drink plentifully of the Decoction N^o 16. sweetened with Honey, and is to take the Powder N^o 18. three Times a-Day.

Let Endive, Lettice, Chervil, or such like tender Herbs, be boiled in Broth for his Food; but it must be strained thro' a Sieve, lest any thick substances should collect into a Mass in the Intestines.

Let him continue this Method for three Days after the Pus shall have ceased passing through the Anus; and by Degrees he may return to his former Way of Living.

P H R E N-

P H R E N Z Y.

APHRENZY is a continued Delirium, attended with an acute Fever. It is thereby distinguished from the Delirium, which is sometimes observed in the Height of intermitting Fevers, and which finishes with the Fit.

An extreme Heat, and a violent inflammatory Head-Ach, commonly precede the Phrenzy: The Eyes and Face are red; the Patients, when asked Questions, answer with Ferocity; they pluck the Knap of their Cover-lids.

The more frequent Causes of this Distemper are the violent Heat of the Sun, to which the Soldier is exposed, especially if bare-headed, sleeping in that Condition, long Watches, extreme Emotions of Anger, Excess of Wine, Brandy, or other spirituous Liquors.

In this Distemper the Pulse commonly is quick, and Respiration strong, and not frequent.

A Phrenzy is very dangerous, and often occasions sudden Death, for it is a true Inflammation of the Meninges, and sometimes even of the Brain itself.

Greenish

Greenish Vomitings, frequent Spitting, Shiverings, crude, aqueous and pale Urine, Convulsions, and no Thirst, are bad Signs: Bleeding Piles, a Flux of the Belly, a copious Hæmorrhage of the Nose, give Relief to the Patient.

Pain of the Breast, or of the lower Parts, is good in this Illness: A strong Cough coming on, sometimes also gives Ease.

Bleeding here is essentially necessary: It should be large, and chiefly in the foot: If the Fever and heat continue, it must be repeated: And it will be right, after the first bleeding of the Foot, to open one of the Jugulars.

The Bleedings must be repeated, till the extreme Heat and the Violence of the Delirium are abated. While the Patient does not sleep, he must take every Hour a Cup of the Remedy N^o 54. warm.

For his common Drink, the Decoction N^o 25. may be used, and Night and Morning the Glyster N^o 11. be given.

If the Hæmorrhoids swell, let Leeches be applied.

It will be proper to shave the Patient's Head, and to make him rinse his Mouth often with warm

H

Water:

Water: Let a Compress dipped in Oxycrate, or Vinegar, and Water, in equal Quantities, be applied on his Forehead: Fresh and temperate Air is most proper for him, and he ought to be kept sitting upright in his Bed, with his Head raised as much as possible.

It would be also proper to make him rise twice a-Day, to set him in an Arm-chair, and bathe his Feet in warm Water. After the Night-bathing, the PASTE N^o 55. should be applied to the Soles of his Feet, and lie on till Morning.

During the whole Time of the Illness, he must be confined to plain Barley - Water, or Water-Gruel.

If, after the Use of these Remedies, the Fever begins sensibly to grow less, and the Delirium to wear off, but the Patient can get no Sleep, let him have the Emulsion N^o 17. at Night, with the Addition of an Ounce and a Half of Sirop of white Poppies.

But Anodynes must be carefully avoided, while the Illness continues in its force.

At the Beginning of this dangerous Distemper, all the Remedies here recited must be vigorously employed: But when the Heat and Delirium are considerably diminished, Bleeding and Glysters are

no longer necessary, the Drink N^o 25. will be sufficient, and the Nourishment may be a little stronger.

Notwithstanding the Diminution of the Symptoms, it happens often enough, that the Delirium does not entirely give Way: But commonly it decreases insensibly, especially if several Times a Day, and as much as his Strength will permit, the Patient is made to sit up in an Arm-chair with his Body upright.

HÆMORRHAGE of the NOSE.

AS Bleeding of the Nose is a pretty common Symptom in ardent Fevers, almost always giving Relief, and sometimes even curing the Distemper, it is easily apprehended, that it must not be too lightly stopped.

But sometimes the Bleeding of the Nose is so violent, both in sick Persons, and in those who are in Health, the Bodily Strength is so wasted, as to bring on total Faintings, so that even Death may ensue.

In this Case, the too violent Hæmorrhage must be stopped. To judge when this ought to be done, requires a little Attention to the following Considerations.

While the Pulse keeps full, and the Heat of the Body is every where equal, even to the Extremities, and the Lips and the Face keep their red Colour, there is no Fear from the Hæmorrhage, was it even violent.

But

But when the Pulse begins to undulate, and the Face and Lips grow pale, it is Time to stop the Bleeding.

The Means of stopping it are, applying Bandages to the Arms and Thighs of the Patient, because the Veins being thereby compressed, the reflux of the Blood to the Heart is in less Quantity. The Hæmorrhage stopped, the Bandages are not to be loosened all at once, but successively one after another, in such a Manner as to leave the Space of a Quarter of an Hour between the loosening of each Bandage.

If, by the Application of the Bandages in the Manner described, the Hæmorrhage is not stopped, or if it comes on again on taking them off, the following Method is to be used.

Let a Tent of Lint imbibed in the styptic N^o 56. be put up that Nostril from which the Blood came. If some Lint dipped in the Styptic be wrapped round a Quill, it will be easily introduced up the Nose: At first, for about Half an Inch, it must be put up horizontally, then raising the Quill insensibly, it is to be pushed gently, and by this Means the Lint introduced as far as possible without hurting the adjacent Parts. Afterwards, by gently compressing the Nostrils, the Quill may be

78 HÆMORRHAGE of the NOSE.

withdrawn, and the Lint left in the Nose, where it is to remain for a Day or two, till it falls out of itself.

The agaric of the Oak is also an efficacious Remedy for stopping the Bleeding. Some of the Powder N^o 57. may be blown thro' a Quill into the Patient's Nostrils.

A CON-

A CONTINUED FEVER.

A FEVER, that lasts from the Moment of the first Access, without Interruption, to the End of the Disease, is called a Continued Fever.

The principal Causes of Fevers of this Sort in an Army are, excessive Fatigue, and extreme Lassitude, which is its Consequence, especially during the Heat of Summer, if the Soldier is under the Necessity of enduring Thirst, or drinks too much Spirituous Liquors.

For the most fluid and lightest Parts of the Blood being by these Means lost; what remains, grown more thick and acrid, is in a State to occasion great Disorders, and above all inflammatory ones, because the Mass of Humours so thickened is now greatly disposed to Inflammation.

When a Fever of this Sort produces a topical Inflammation, the Disease takes its Name from the Part affected: For the Pleurisy, Peripneumony, Phrenzy, Sore Throat, (*Quinzy*) Inflammation of the Intestines, are often preceded, and always accompanied with a Continued Fever.

But

But when it happens that some of the above recited Causes occasion this Fever, and that it affects no Part in particular, it is called simply a Continued Fever.

This Fever is known by the Causes that precede it, by the Vigour of the Time of Life, and a hot and sanguine Constitution, by a hard and quick Pulse, and chiefly by its extreme Heat, which burns, as it were, the Fingers of him who touches it. The Urine is red, thick, and turbid, the Tongue dry, the Thirst great; often an intolerable Pain of the Head, and an obstructed Respiration.

This Disease, always dangerous, is more or less so according to the Violence of the described Symptoms.

Large Bleedings are necessary in the Beginning, which are to be repeated till the great Heat and Dryness of the Tongue begins to abate. Barley-Water is the common and proper Drink; but to every Pint should be added an Ounce of the Remedy N^o 31. of which let him take largely; let there be given him every two Hours a Cup of the Decoction N^o 54. and twice a-Day the Glyster N^o 11.

This

This Method is to be continued till the Decline of the Distemper, which is known by the Diminution of Heat, of the Quickness of the Pulse, and of Thirst; by the Humidity of the Mouth and Tongue, by the Urine not being so high coloured, and by the Sediment it then deposes. The same Regimen to be observed as in the Pleurisy.

As the Disease grows milder, the Decoction N^o 25. will be sufficient for common Drink, and let the Diet be gradually augmented till he is quite well.

It is highly necessary to observe, that there is also another Sort of Continued Fever without an inflammatory Thickness of the Blood, but rather occasioned by a putrid Dissolution of the Humours. This last Sort is much worse, and more dangerous than the other, and very often this Fever proves contagious.

This happens most frequently, when, during the great Heats, the Army is encamped in marshy Places; for then they respire an Air corrupted with bad Effluvia. This Sort of Fever prevails also very much, where many Men, even were they healthy, are lodged together in a narrow Space, where the Air cannot be renewed often enough. Ships of War and Hospitals, where the Sick and Wounded are much streightened, are
fre-

82 CONTINUED FEVER.

frequently visited by these Fevers, especially if the Air cannot be refreshed often enough; because the Air then to be respired is so corrupted by the Effluvia from the Bodies, the Stink of the Excrements, and the Putridness of the gangrened Parts, that it engenders a very bad, and truly putrid Fever, which soon grows contagious. It is therefore sometimes called the Jail or Hospital Fever. Its particular Symptoms should be exactly described, thereby to know this Distemper.

It begins by a Shivering, followed by a Heat, but not violent; soon after, the Shivering again, after which the Heat, and so the Shiverings and Heat alternately.

Total Loss of Appetite, Sleep disturbed, and without Refreshment, a heavy Pain of the Head, effecting especially the anterior Part: The Pulse is almost as in a natural State: The Skin is not always very dry: The Sick languish on in this Manner some Days, without being able to attend their Business, yet without being obliged to keep their Bed. The Tongue is seldom dry; it is more commonly soft, moist, and covered with a Sort of Crust of yellowish Green. The Patient dozes much, sleeps little, and seems quite absorbed in profound Reveries: In the Progress of the Illness, comes on a Trembling of the Hands, Hardness of Hearing, and Dimness of Sight; the Pulse begins to grow feeble, and the Patient
is

is desirous of Cordials and Wine. Towards Night all the Symptoms grow worse: Lastly, at different Times during the Course of this Distemper, there appear purple Spots of an irregular Figure.

The following Symptoms are considered as mortal: A sudden Prostration of Strength, Weakness of the Sight: The Posture of the Sick, stretched on his Back, and drawing up his Knees to him; reiterated Efforts to get out of Bed, black Aphæ, livid Petechiæ, and Stripes also livid, resembling the Blow of a Whip spread over the Body; the Flux of the Belly, with Lead-coloured or blackish Stools, weaken the Patient more and more.

Deafness is not a bad Symptom in this Distemper. Nay it has been observed, that Patients on their Recovery are apt to grow deaf, and that sometimes they have an Abscess in the Conduit of the Ear.

Bilious Stools, thick Urine, a moist Tongue, are good Omens, especially if the Patient keep up his Strength.

A Number of little red Pustules, or white and elevated miliary ones, are good, if at the same Time Expectorations is easy, and the Urine deposits a thick Sediment. Lastly, it is counted a good Sign, when an easy Sweat comes on, and relieves
the

the Patient, or the Parotids swell, or there appear white Aphthæ.

As the Causes here recited indicate that all Things tend to Putrefaction, and that the Strength is extremely exhausted, Bleeding can seldom be used, unless in replete Habits, and that but once: for large Bleedings abate the Strength immediately, and occasion a Delirium. It is very necessary that the Air be often renewed.

In case of a Nausea, or Weight felt about the Region of the Stomach, or that the Tongue be covered with a yellowish green Crust, the Patient must take the Emetic N^o 27. and after the first Effect of this Powder, let him drink plentifully of warm Water, that he may vomit easy, which is to be repeated, as has been said in the Article of Intermittents.

The Evening after the Emetic, let the Patient take the Bolus N^o 58. and drink after it six Ounces of the Whey N^o 59. If Milk cannot be procured, the Decoction, N^o 25. may be substituted in its Room, observing to add two Ounces of Wine, and Half an Ounce of Oxymel, to every Pint. This Whey or Decoction may serve for common Drink, especially as the Sick are fond of vinous and comforting Drinks, and that these Drinks are suitable to this Distemper.

Let

Let him take every six Hours the Powder N^o 60. with six Ounces of the above Whey or Decoction.

Death, preceded by great Anxiety and Convulsions, is often the Consequence of extreme Languors, when the Purples disappear, or the miliary Spots strike in: In which Case a Spoonful of the Mixture N^o 61. is to be immediately given, with three Ounces of the Whey or Decoction N^o 25. to be repeated every three Hours till he finds Ease, and the Purples appear again, or the Miliary Spots rise; after which the same Remedies are to be continued every four Hours only. If, in Consequence of this Method, an equal Breathing Sweat comes on through the whole Body, the Patient finds great Ease thereby. If the Belly is constipated, let the Glyster N^o 52. be given.

It is proper to discharge the Patient from out of the Hospital, as soon as they begin to recover, that they may breathe a purer Air; otherwise a Relapse is much to be feared, which is seldom or never got over.

The S C U R V Y.

THIS is a common Distemper, and of difficult Cure, more especially in Sieges and unhealthy Places, where sometimes the Troops are obliged to take up their Winter-quarters.

It begins by a Numbness of the Limbs, with an unusual Lassitude of the whole Body : After walking, the Limbs and Muscles feel quite fatigued, and, as it were, broken. In the Increase of the Distemper, Respiration becomes short and difficult ; sometimes the Thighs swell ; at first the Face is pale, then grows brown, and the Skin is stained with Spots of different Colours, the Mouth begins to smell, the Teeth loosen in the Sockets, the Gums swell, itch, grow painful, and bleed on the least Touch ; lastly, wandering Pains affect different Parts of the Body.

In the Progress of the Distemper, the Gums putrify and exhale an horrid Stench ; the Teeth grow yellow, then black and carious. Sometimes happen violent Hæmorrhages ; very bad conditioned Ulcers break out, especially on the Thighs ; the Patient feels violent and painful Shootings in all his Limbs, which increase in the Night, and
the

the Body is covered with black Spots. At this Period the Distemper suddenly grows worse, Fevers come on of different Kinds, every Thing grows quickly putrid, and mortal Hæmorrhages break out, of the Mouth, the Nose, or about the Anus; the Viscera putrify; and Faintings succeed, which are soon followed by Death.

This Distemper is frequent in Winter-quarters, from the following Causes.

Noisome Vapours, arising from marshy Grounds and stagnating Waters, Inaction, Scarcity of Greens and Vegetables, drinking of corrupted and stagnating Waters, the Use of salted and smoaked Flesh and Fish, and of Cheese too old and acrid; damp and low Lodgings, and not being open to the Course of the Winds.

Fear and Sorrow also occasion this Disorder, and increase it in those already attacked with it. By that, and by bad Food, it often makes such Ravages in besieged Places.

Experience shews, that the Humours in this Disease are not only putrid and acrimonious, but also condensed.

Therefore, in the Cure, Care must be taken to attenuate the Viscosity of the Humours, and to prevent or correct Putrefaction.

We are to lend all the Assistance of Art to prevent, or avoid the Causes of this Evil, and thereby preserve the Soldier from the Ravages of this Distemper.

First, by correcting the impure Waters. This is done by mixing two Ounces of Vinegar, and two Ounces of Brandy, to every Pot of Water. For Want of these, some Slices of Calamus Aromaticus may be steeped in the Water. This is a Sort of Reed, very common, growing almost every where, in such low, marshy and damp Grounds, as are most subject to the Scurvy.

Strong Purges, Vomits, and Bleeding, do no Service in this Distemper.

But as bad Nourishment is one Cause that produces the Scurvy, the Stomach and Intestines must be cleared, and evacuated, which is easily done, by gentle and reiterated Purges, such as N^o 34. to be taken three Times, with the Interval of a Day between each.

The Food should be Broth, with Chervil, Sorrel, Spinage, Lettice, endive, Succory, Cabbage, especially Red Cabbage, young Nettle Buds and Tops, or any other Sort of tender Herbage, boiled in it; the Preference to be given to those easiest to come at.

Fruit

Fruit quite ripe, used moderately, always produces a good Effect: But if neither Fruit nor Greens can be procured, the Patient must have his Broth with Barley, Oats, or Rice; he may eat likewise a little Veal, or Fowl, but it must be moderately.

After the Use of light Purgatives, Antiscorbutics will be proper, but which are to be varied according to the different Constitution of the Patient.

If he feels himself cold, his Face pale, his Legs swell, and his Thirst is not great, let him take two Ounces, that is about a Tea-cup of the Decoction N^o 62. thrice a-Day.

If he is hot, his Pulse feverish, his Thirst great, his Breath bad, his Gums bleeding and half putrid, the Decoction N^o 62. is not so proper as N^o 63. to the Quantity of three Ounces thrice a-Day.

Ripe Fruits, and roasted Apples and Pears, easy to be procured, are also very proper.

The Remedies are to be continued a great while. When the Limbs move easier, and the Pain diminishes, the Distemper grows better, and then Exercise and good Food will be sufficient to

compleat the Cure. To carry off all Relicks, it will be proper, on Recovery, to take fifty Drops of the Elixir N^o 64. in Wine and Water, equal Quantities, thrice a-Day.

Altho' it be certain, that when the Distemper is at an End, the Symptoms ought likewise to cease; yet it is no less true, that after the Scurvy, we often see those who have been attacked by it subject to Ulcers of the Gums, Lips, inside of the Cheeks, and of the Palate, which soon spread, and corrode these Parts, and in a little Time turn to a Gangrene. These Ulcers often deceive those who do not rightly understand them: They appear in Form of white or yellowish Spots, red and inflamed round the Border, and often very painful. A great Stench accompanies them, and the Spittle, which comes in Plenty, is also of a bad Smell. This Evil requires an immediate Remedy, otherwise all would soon be infected with a gangrenous putrid Humour, the Teeth would fall out of the Sockets, the Jaws would be affected, and entirely corrupted.

But this Disorder is easily got the better of, by touching the Parts lightly and often in the Day with a little Lint dipped in the Preparation N^o 65. Little Compresses, imbued with the same, may also be applied between the Gums and Lip, and renewed from Time to Time.

Care

Care must be taken not to rub the Parts affected too much, as is the bad Custom of some, for the Evil and the Pain is thereby augmented.

If the Stench is great, and the Ulcers extend themselves rapidly, the Quantity of Spirit of Sea Salt is to be augmented, till you get the better of the gangrenous Corruption.

The

The G A N G R E N E.

AS Mention has been made of the Gangrene, it may be here proper to take Notice, that the Bark taken internally is a most efficacious Remedy for this Distemper, whatsoever Part is attacked.

The Patient is to take every four Hours one of the Powders N^o 30. till the Gangrene begins to separate from the sound Parts, and a good Suppuration comes on : At which Time it will be sufficient for him to take them twice a-Day till the Ulcer is mundified.

The Bark is equally proper, when the Scorbutic Ulcers of the Inside of the Mouth threaten to gangrene.

L U E S V E N E R E A.

VENEREA Disorders are always caused by Contact, communicated by the infected to, even, the soundest Bodies.

This Contagion produces many different Disorders, which, according to the different Parts of the Body where it fixes, go under different Denominations.

Small Ulcers appearing at the Extremity of the Penis, or on the Prepuce, are called venereal Shancres: If the nervous Papillæ of the genital Parts form little Elevations like Warts, they are called Venereal Veruccæ: If the internal Superficies of the Urethra is affected, there arises a Difficulty and Pain in making Water, named a Strangury, and a Running of a yellowish, greenish, or sometimes brownish Matter; it is then called a Gonorrhæa; if Swellings in the Groins, Buboës.

When the Virus having gained the Blood, it circulates with the Humours, where-ever it stops, it produces evils of different Kinds, for Instance, Pustules, and Spots upon the Skin, that sometimes

times degenerate into filthy Crufts: Ulcers in the adipose Membrane, not giving Way in the least to fuch Medicines as are proper in other Ulcers; which corroding the adjacent Parts, leave profound and frightful Cicatrices: These Ulcers no fooner difappear from one Place, but they quickly fhew themfelves again in fome neighbouring Part.

The Throat moft frequently, and the Roof of the Mouth, are corroded little by little by this Diftemper: There appears in thefe Parts a Spot, refembling Bacon; the Voice becomes hoarfe, the Action of fwallowing is attended with Pain, and the Spot we fpoke of gaining Ground by little and little, deftroys all the foft Parts, and at length attacks the Bones of the Palate and Mouth; which grow rotten and fall in, and leave for the Reft of Life a Deformity, for which there can be no Remedy.

This Diftemper, efpecially if it is inveterate, attacks alfo the Bones, and caufes Swellings on them, which, if foft, are called Tophi or Gummi; if hard, Nodes or venereal Exoftofes; whence enfue very bad Caries, with intolerable Pain, worfe in the Night, the Warmth of the Bed increafing it; but rather eafier in the Day.

When

When the Bones are corroded even to the Marrow, the Cure is extremely difficult, and though cured in Appearance, it often returns.

This Distemper may be easily known by the described Symptoms.

The following is a safe METHOD of Treating it.

L E T the Patient take, Night and Morning, one Spoonful of the Medicine N^o 66. drinking after it a Pint of Barley Water with a Third of Milk in it, using the same for his common Drink: If Milk is difficult to get, the Decoction N^o 67. may be substituted in its Room.

This Medicine gives no Manner of Trouble to the Patients; to some it procures some light Stools, but this seldom; in others it works by Urine and Sweat. Its Use may be continued with the greatest Safety till all the Symptoms of the Disease have absolutely disappeared.

If the Weather is mild and temperate, the Patient may go out; but in cold or damp Weather, it is better he should keep his Room.

If the Medicine seems to act too slow in robust Habits, or when the Distemper is inveterate, the Dose may be augmented to a Spoonful and a Half: And if in some Days the Symptoms do not diminish, two Spoonfuls may be given every Night and Morning, in all four Spoonfuls a Day.

The Time the Patient is to continue the Use of this Medicine, cannot be exactly limited; Often, if the Distemper is not very bad, the Cure is performed in three Weeks; if inveterate, it takes up more Time. But it may certainly be used a long while without the least Inconvenience.

When the Ulcers cleanse and cicatrize, when the rotten Parts of the Bone separate and fall off, and when the Tumours and nocturnal Pains diminish, the Distemper gives Way to the Remedy.

As to the Regimen of the Diet, let the Patient have Broths with Barley, Rice, or Oats, or tender Greens, his Flesh-meat lean, Milk-diet, and ripe Fruit.

Fat and smoaked or salted Meat, especially Bacon, are bad.

The

The following Remark is necessary to be attended to. Sometimes a Salivation comes on from the Use of this Medicine, but this is but seldom, and almost only to those who have before made Use of Mercury, either internally or externally: Nevertheless, salivation not being necessary to the Cure, the Use of the Medicine N^o 66. is to be left off immediately on the first Signs of a Spitting coming on.

But the Decoction N^o 67. may be still continued.

The Signs of an approaching Salivation are as follows.

The Gums begin to swell, to grow red, to itch, and become painful, and the breath to smell ill. As soon as these Symptoms are remarked, the Use of the Remedy N^o 66. must, as has been before said, be suspended: But if in eight or ten Days these Symptoms disappear, and the Patient is not cured, it may again be used.

If he has a Gonorrhæa, he must drink plentifully of the Decoction N^o 67. to take off the Acrimony of the Urine; he may bathe the Penis thrice a-Day, for a Quarter of an Hour at a Time, in equal Quantities of Water and Milk warm.

If, by Suppression of the Gonorrhæa, or from any other Cause, a Testicle becomes swelled and painful, and the Scrotum red; let him be bled immediately, the Fomentation N^o 12. applied to the Testicle, and let him drink plentifully of the Decoction N^o 1. adding twenty Grains of Nitre to each Pint. After the Redness, Swelling, and Fever, which often attend swelled Testicles, are appeased, it will be proper to make Use of the Remedy N^o 66.

If Venereal Buboës grow hard, a Plaister of Galbanum is to be applied.

The

The I T C H.

IS a very troublesome Distemper to Armies, and immediately spreads by Contact, unless the affected Soldiers are separated from those who are well.

Though all the external Parts of the Body may be affected, yet the Itch most commonly shews itself first on the Hands, principally between the Fingers: First appears a Pustule, or two, full of a Sort of clear Water, which itch extremely: When these Pustules are broke by Scratching, the Water that issues out communicates the Disorder to the neighbouring Parts. It is not easy in the Beginning to distinguish the Itch, unless one is well acquainted with this Disorder: But in its Progress the Pustules augment both in Number and Size; and when opened by Scratching, a disgustful Crust is formed, and the Evil gains the Superficies of the whole Body.

Hitherto the Itch hath its Seat between the Epidermis and the Skin; but if it continues long it makes Way through the Skin into the Membrana Adiposa, where it forms small Ulcers, commonly in great Number. This Sort of Itch is the

nastiest and worst, and at the same Time extremely contagious.

It is to be treated in the following Manner.

The Body is to be kept clean, and Linen often changed: If the Season of the Year permits, they must bathe, and in Waters impregnated with Sulphur if they can: If they cannot, Experience shews, that to bathe in Running Water will be of Service. The Shirt, Breeches, and Stockings, are to be scented with Brimstone before they are put on: But this Fumigation must be made in the open Air, lest the sulphurous Vapours should do Hurt, if taken in by Respiration.

Let the Patient take the purging Powder N^o 68. in the Morning fasting, and repeat it every eight Days.

On the intermediate Days, let him take, Morning, Noon, and Night, one of the Powders N^o 69.

Let the Parts affected be anointed every Night with the Ointment N^o 70.

If the Itch covers both the whole Body and all the Limbs, they must not all be anointed together at once; but you may begin by the Hands,
and

and Arms; continue the next Day by the Feet, Legs, and Thighs, and the third Day the Body; the fourth Day to begin again by the Hands and Arms, the fifth the Feet, &c. and so on to the entire Cure.

When the Pustules are dry, the Crufts fall, and the Ulcers disappear, and return no more, the Patient is well.

Some Spots will indeed remain on the Skin, but these Marks wear off insensibly, and in Time quite disappear.

The Patient must abstain from all Manner of salt Food during the Cure.

K 3 W O R M S.

W O R M S.

SOLDIERS are frequently troubled with Worms. Bad Food, unwholesome Water, and other Causes, engender them. Vertigœi Nauſea, ſudden ſwelling of the Lower Belly, eſpecially after Meals, the Heartburn, Grumbling in the Bowels, and troubleſome Itching of the Noſe, are Indications of Worms. Some have a voracious Appetite, others loſe it entirely: The Face is pale and ſunk.

But all the Signs here deſcribed are not all found at the ſame Time in each Patient; but the more of them are diſcovered, the more Certainty we have of the Diſtemper.

But, after all, the moſt convincing Sign is, when the Sick void Worms, by Vomit or Stool.

All the Cure conſiſts in expelling them out of the Body, but this is not eaſy; for Worms are found to ſtick, as it were, to the Inteſtines, ſince otherwiſe they would come away with the Excrements.

It

It will therefore be proper, in order to get the better of them, for a couple of Days to give the Patient somewhat, that by its ill Smell may, in some Manner, infect the Intestines; after which, to give a rough Purge.

Let the Patient take five Grains of Afa Fœtida in Pills every three Hours, for two Days.

The third Day let him have the Purging Powder N^o 71. in the Morning fasting, taking after it a light Broth, to be continued from Time to Time, till the Medicine has done working.

If, after this Process, the Symptoms do not disappear, in eight Days Time the whole must be repeated.

R E C E I P E S

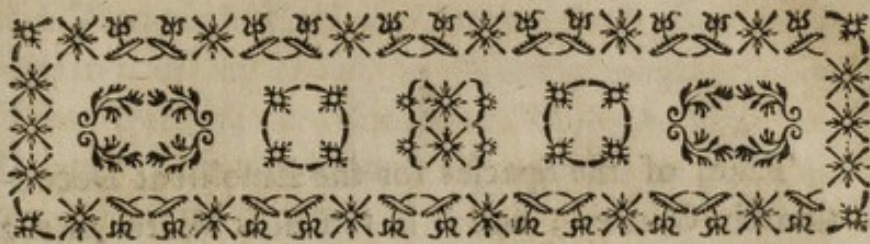
It will however be proper, to order a few
pairs of them, for a supply of them, for the
purpose of examining, that by the in fact they
have found, and the best, after which
to give a rough figure.

As to the present state of the
in the country, it is found, in the
country.

The first day, for him, have the
the 17th, in the morning, taking
a light paper, to be forwarded from
the 17th, to the 18th, and so on.

If after this period, the
paper, to give the whole, in
part.

RECEIVED



R E C I P E S

Referred to in the foregoing

T R E A T I S E.



1.

TAKE, of the Species for the Pectoral Decoction Three Ounces; boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water for Half an Hour, to strain Three Pounds.

2.

Take, of the Mass for Pil. Storax, Eight Grains. Make two Pills for a Dose.

Take,

3.

Take, of the Species for the Emollient Decoction Six Ounces ; boil it in sufficient Water to the Thickness of a Cataplasma*, adding toward the End One Ounce of Mustard Seed bruised, for a Poullice.

4.

Take, Flowers of Elder One Ounce ; let it just boil up in a sufficient Quantity of Water in a close Vessel ; then digest warm for Half an Hour ; strain off Two Pints ; to which add an Ounce and Half of Rob of Elder, and Forty Grains pure Nitre ; Mix them together.

5.

Take, Flowers of Elder, and red Roses, of each Half an Ounce, pure Nitre One Drachm ; mix them together. Infuse a Pugil† of this in warm Water for Tea.

6.

Take, Leaves of Senna Six Drachms, Water Scurvy-grass Two Drachms, Agaric One Drachm,
and

* A Poullice.

† The Eighth Part of an Handful.

and Tamarinds Half an Ounce ; boil them for a Quarter of an Hour, in Water enough ; strain Two Ounces, add Sirop of Rhubarb Half an Ounce. Mix them for a Draught to be taken at once.

7.

Take, of the Species for Emollient Decoction Four Ounces ; boil it for Half an Hour in Water enough to strain Three Pounds.

8.

Take, of the Residue after the Straining of the last, at Will, add Meal of Lintseed, Oil of Lintseed, of each Two Ounces. Mix for a Cataplasm.

9.

Take, Flowers of Red Roses, Two Pugils, Agrimony, One Handful ; mix them together. Infuse like Tea for a Gargle. Add a little Honey.

10.

Take, Honey of Roses Half an Ounce ; Spirit of Sea-Salt, Twenty Drops : To be mixed.

11.

11.

Take, Species for the Emollient Decoction Two Ounces; boil it in Water sufficient, for Half an Hour; strain One Pound; add Simple Oxymel Two Ounces, and pure Nitre One Drachm. Mix them for a Glyster.

12.

Take, Species for the Emollient Decoction Three Ounces; boil it an Hour in Water sufficient; strain Four Pounds; dissolve Venice Soap Two Ounces. Mix them for a Fomentation.

13.

Take, pure Nitre a Drachm and Half; Crab's Claws Two Drachms; Sirop of Wild Poppies Two Ounces; Barley-Water Ten Ounces. Mix them together.

14.

Take, Oil of Sweet Almonds, or instead thereof, best Olive Oil Two Ounces; One Yolk of an Egg; to them well beat up, add pure Honey One Ounce. Mix them for a Linctus.

15.

15.

Take, Kermes Mineral. Three Grains ; Crab's Claws Twenty Grains. To be mixed.

16.

Take, Paul's Betony, Agrimony, Ground Ivy, Golden Rod, of each equal Parts. Infuse in warm Water for Tea.

17.

Take, Cucumber Seed Half an Ounce ; Eight Sweet Almonds blanched, and Two Bitter ditto. to them pounded, add One Pint of Barley Water ; to be strained for an Emulsion.

18.

Take, Myrrh Fifteen Grains, and Crab's Claws Half a Drachm. Mix them for a Powder.

19.

Take, of the Mass for Pills of Storax Six Grains. Make two Pills.

L

20.

20.

Take, Balsam Capiivi Half a Drachm, and the Yolk of one Egg ; to them, well rubbed in a Glass Mortar, add Pure Honey One Ounce. Mix them.

21.

Take, Coltsfoot, Scabious, Tops of St. John's Wort, of each one Handful ; Powdered Liquorice Two Ounces ; mix them together. Infuse for Tea.

22.

Take, Pure Nitre One Drachm ; Crab's Claws Two Drachms ; Sirop of Marshmallows One Ounce ; and Barley-Water Ten Ounces. Mix them.

23.

Take, Rasping of Sassafras Two Ounces ; of the Three Saunders, of each Two Drachms ; Powder of Liquorice One Ounce. Mix them. Infuse for Tea.

24.

24.

Take, Liquid Laudanum Fifteen Drops ;
Sirop of Diacodium Half an Ounce ; and Barley
Water One Ounce. Mix them for a Draught.

25.

Take, dry Camomile Flowers Two Ounces ;
Cochineal Twenty Grains : Boil them in Three
Pints of Water to Two ; in the strained Liquor,
dissolve Salt of Wormwood Two Drachms.

26.

Take, Tartar Emetic in Powder, Five Grains
for one Dose.

27.

Take, Root of Ipecacuanha in Powder. Half a
Drachm for one Dose.

28.

Take, of the Compound Powder of Scammony
Thirty-five Grains.

L 2

29.

29.

Take, Sal Polychrest Two Drachms; Tartar of Vitriol One Drachm; Solutive Sirop of Roses Two Ounces; Barley - Water Half a Pint; Distilled Water of Orange Peel Two Ounces. Mix them.

30.

Take, finely powdered Jesuits Bark One Ounce; to be equally divided into twelve Papers.

31.

Take, clarified Honey Three Pounds; best Wine Vinegar One Pint. Mix them.

32.

Take, Cream of Tartar Forty Grains; Sal Polychrest Twenty Grains; Mix them. Several of these Doses to be given as Occasion may require.

33.

Take, Electuary of Bay Berries, Conserve of Wormwood, of each One Ounce. Mix them.

34.

34.

Take, Pill. Rufi Thirty Grains. Make seven Pills.

35.

Take, Oxymel of Squills Two Ounces ; Sal. Polychrest Two Drachms ; vitriolated Tartar One Drachm ; common Water Eight Ounces ; Spiritous Mint Water Half an Ounce. Mix them.

36.

Take, Sal. Polychrest. Two Drachms ; Tartar of Vitriol One Drachm ; Electuary of Bay Berries Three Ounces ; Solutive Sirop of Roses enough to make an Electuary.

37.

Take, Dog-Grass Half a Pound ; Dandelion, with Leaves and all, Four Ounces. Cut and bruise, and boil them in a sufficient Quantity of common Water, (or Whey if conveniently to be had, for Half an Hour ; strain by strongly pressing Two Pints. Add pure Honey Three Ounces. Mix them.

L 3

38.

38.

Take, Tops of common Wormwood Two Ounces; Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian, Imperatory, of each One Ounce; Bay Berries One Ounce and an Half; Juniper Berries Three Ounces; wild Carrot Seed One Ounce. Cut, bruise, and mix them. Infuse warm in a close Vessel, in, either good Wine or Mead, Eight Pints, for twenty-four Hours.

39.

Take, fresh Squills Half an Ounce. Infuse them in Two Pints of good Wine.

40.

Take, Camphire One Drachm; dissolve, by rubbing it with Oil of Sweet Almonds, One Ounce, in a Mortar.

41.

Take, Distilled Oil of Aniseed Four Drops, White Sugar Forty Grains; powdered Rhubarb Fifteen Grains. Mix for a Powder.

42.

42.

Take, Distilled Water of Mint 8 Ounces ; Spiritous Water of Mint Half an Ounce. Mix them.

43.

Take, simple Distilled Cinnamon Water One Ounce ; Barley-Water Half a Pint ; pure Opium Three Grains ; Crab's Claws One Drachm and an Half ; and, Sirop of White Poppies Half an Ounce. Mix them.

44.

Take, best Rhubarb One Drachm ; Citrine Myrabalans Half a Drachm. Mix for a Powder.

45.

Take, Venice Treacle One Drachm for a Bolus.

46.

Take, Ipecacuanha Thirty Grains, in a Powder.

47.

Take, crude Opium One Grain, in a Pill.

48.

48.

Take, Waxed Glafs of Antimony Eight Grains,
in Powder.

49.

Take, Bole Armoniac Six Drachms; Gum
Arabic. One Drachm; Venice Treacle One
Ounce and an Half; Syrop of White Poppies,
enough to make an Electuary.

50.

Take, good Wine Half a Pint; Barley - Wa-
ter One Pint and an Half; Cinnamon Water
One Ounce; and White Sugar Six Drachms. Mix
them.

51.

Take, pure Turpentine Two Drachms; One
Yolk of an Egg; to them, well mixed, add Ve-
nice Treacle Half an Ounce; pure Milk Five
Ounces. Mix them for a Glyster.

52.

52.

Take, Species for Emollient Decoction Two Ounces; Boil it in Water enough for Half an Hour; strain Ten Ounces; add Linseed Oil Two Ounces. Mix them for a Glyster.

53.

Take, Leaves of Marshmallows two Handfuls, Roots of Ditto, One Ounce; bruised Linseed Two Drachms. Boil them for Half an Hour in Water enough to strain Three Pints; add pure Nitre One Drachm; pure Honey Three Ounces. Mix them together.

54.

Take, Tamarinds Three Ounces; boil it a Quarter of an Hour in Water enough to strain Three Pints; add, pure Nitre One Drachm; Honey Two Ounces. Mix them.

55.

55.

Take, Meal of Mustard - Seed One Ounce ;
Linseed One Ounce and an Half ; Beans One
Ounce ; common Salt Two Drachms ; Vinegar
enough to make a PASTE, to be applied to the Soles
of the Feet.

56.

Take, White Vitriol One Drachm ; common
Water One Ounce. Mix them together.

57.

Take, Agaric of the Oak, powder it.

58.

Take, Venice Treacle One Drachm ; Salt of
Hartshorn Ten Grains. Mix them for a Bolus.

59.

Take, New Milk Two Pints ; generous white
Wine Four Ounces ; boil them for an Instant ;
strain the Whey from the Curd for Use.

60.

60.

Take, Virginia Serpentine Root, Contrayerva Root, of each Ten Grains; Bark Half a Drachm; Camphire Four Grains. Mix them for a Powder.

61.

Take, Camphire One Drachm; Dissolve, by rubbing in a Mortar, and dropping on Spirits of Wine Rectified, Twenty Drops; add, white dry Sugar Two Ounces; rub them well together, pour on White-Wine Vinegar Ten Ounces. Mix them. Keep it in a well stopt Glass Vessel for Use.

62.

Take, Horse-Radish Root, fresh gathered and sliced thin, Four Ounces; Leaves of Scurvy-grass fresh gathered, Marsh-Trefoil, of each Two Handfuls; Sage, one Handful: Cut, mix, and infuse in generous Wine Six Pints, in a close Vessel, with a gentle Heat, for twenty-four Hours. Strain it for Use.

63.

63.

Take, Root of Sharp-pointed Dock, Polypody of the Oak, of each Half an Ounce; Chryftals of Tartar Three Drachms: Boil for Half an Hour in Three Pints of Milk; ftrain it; add One Ounce and an Half of Honey. Mix them.

64.

Take, Spirit of Scurvy Grafs Two Ounces; Elixir of Aloes One Ounce. Mix them.

65.

Take, Spirit of Sea-falt One Drachm; Honey of Roses One Ounce and an Half; common Water Five Ounces. Let them be mixed.

66.

Take, Corrosive Sublimate Twelve Grains; rectified Malt Spirit Two Pints. Keep it in a clean Glafs Vial, till the Mercury is quite dissolved.

67.

67.

Take, Root of Marshmallows Two Ounces ;
boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water for an
Hour, adding near the End, One Ounce of pow-
dered Liquorice. Strain four Pints.

68.

Take, Scammony Fifteen Grains ; fine Sugar
Ten Grains ; Ethiops Mineral Twenty Grains ;
Diaphoretic Antimony Twenty Grains. Mix them
for a Powder.

69.

Take, Flower of Sulphur Thirty Grains ; Ethi-
ops Mineral. Ten Grains. Mix for Twenty-one
Doses.

70.

Take, Ethiops Mineral One Ounce ; Hogs
Lard Three Ounces. Mix them for an Oint-
ment.

M

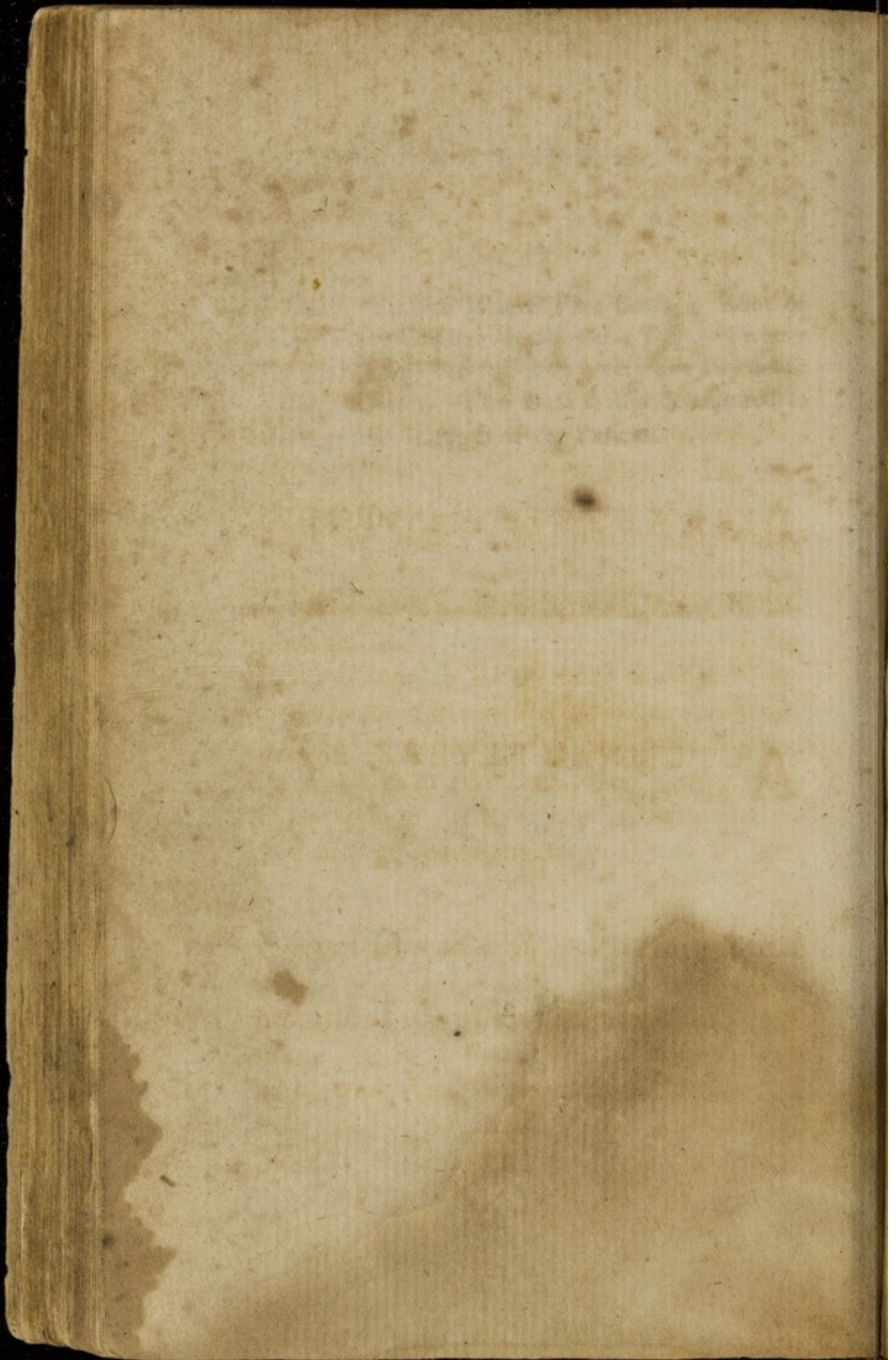
71.

71.

Take, Turbith Mineral Five Grains; Root of Jalap Forty Grains; finest white Sugar Twenty Grains. Mix, and rub it to a very fine Powder in a Glass Mortar.—This Dose should be adjusted to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

F I N I S.

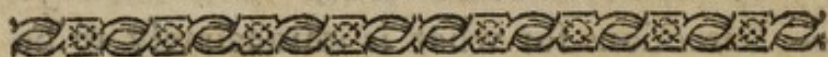
M 2





I N D E X.

T O T H E D I S E A S E S O F T H E A R M Y.



A.

AUTUMNAL FEVERS, how to
be treated, 43

B.

Bleeding at the Nose, Directions for treating,
76

Bread, a Precaution necessary to be attended
in regard to, (Preface) xiii

Buboes, when they grow hard, how to be
treated, 98

* M

Camp,

I N D E X.

C.

- Camp, the best Situation for one, (Preface) xi
- frequent Movement of which contributes to the Preservation of the Troops, xii
- Cautions necessary to be attended to, in order to preserve Health amongst the Troops, ib.
- Colera Morbus, or a sudden Evacuation both upwards and downwards, 58
- Directions for what is immediately to be done, 59
- Directions to be attended to on the first Abatement of the Disorder, and the Food necessary to be taken, 60
- Coughs, a Variety of them, the Manner they are to be treated, with the Regimen necessary in the Complaint, 20

D.

- Design of the Publication, (Preface) viii
- Diarrhæa, what, and how distinguished from the Dysentery, 61
- when of Service to the Preservation of Health, and otherwise, ib.
- when

I N D E X.

- when dangerous, a Prescription for, 62
- Dispensatory, 105
- Dropſy, what, and how occaſioned, with its particular Appearance, 51
- how to be treated, and the Regimen neceſſary, 52
- when Tapping is neceſſary, and how to be performed to have Effect, 54
- how to diſtinguiſh this Diſorder, whether occaſioned by Wind, or a Collection of Water, 55
- when from Wind what is neceſſary to be done, 56
- when the Fluid Matter is collected in the Breſt, Signs by which it may be diſcovered, with Directions for what is neceſſary to be done, ib.
- Dyſentery, how to be diſtinguiſhed, and how occaſioned, 63
- neceſſary Inſtructions to be attended to, when the Diſorder prevails, 64
- how to be treated, 65
- when evacuating Medicines are to be diſcontinued, 66
- when frequent Inclinations to ſtool without any thing paſſing, with Pains in the lower Belly, a Preſcription for, 67

I N D E X.

E.

Evacuations both upwards and downwards,
for Direction about, see Colera Morbus,
58

F.

Fevers, Intermitting, the different Species of,
and the apparent Signs they are attended
with, 35

— the Spring Intermitting, manner of treat-
ing it, 38

— Directions in regard to the Food to be
taken, 39

— different Prescriptions necessary to be at-
tended to, according to the Circumstances
of the Patient, 40

Fevers, Autumnal Intermitting, their diffe-
rent Appearances, 43

— Prescriptions necessary to be followed,
distinguishing the Cases, 44

— the Food necessary during the Disorder, 45

— when the Fever is obstinate, a Prescripti-
on for, 46

Fevers, Quartan, its Appearance and how to
be treated, 48

Fevers,

I N D E X.

- Fevers, continued, its Symptoms, 79
 — what is necessary to be done in this Disorder, 80
 — the Signs which indicate an Abatement in the Disorder, 81
 Fevers, the continued, or Hospital Fever, how generated, 81—82
 — favourable, and unfavourable Symptoms, 83
 — Prescriptions necessary to be followed, 84
 Forces when in encampment, precautions necessary to be attended to, with an Account of the Disorders they are incident to, 85

G.

- Garden-Stuff, its Use in preserving People in encampment in Health and Vigour, (Pref.) x
 Gangrene, necessary Prescriptions to prevent or remove it, 92
 Gonorrhæa, how to be treated, 27

H.

- Hæmorrhage, or Bleeding of the Nose, different Tendencies from, 76
 * M 3 — Signs

I N D E X.

- Signs which declare it salutary, and when otherwise, ib.
- different Method of removing it, 77

I.

- Jaundice, its Appearance and how to be treated, 49
- Inflammation of the Intestines, the Symptoms by which it is discovered, 68
- the Prescription for, 69
- when a Gangrene is apprehended, 70
- what is necessary to be done on the Formation of an Abscess, ib.
- Itch, Signs by which it may be distinguished, 99
- when of the inveterate kind, ib.
- Directions for treating it, 100
- when anointing the Parts, a necessary Precaution to be attended to, ib.

L.

- Lodging of Soldiers, a Precaution necessary to be attended to, (Preface) xiii
- Lues Venerea, or Venereal Disorder, 93
- the different Complaints arising from the Disorder, ib.
- Symp-

I N D E X.

- Symptoms by which the Disorder is discovered, 94
- a safe and sure Method of treating it, ib.
- Signs by which it may be discovered, that the Prescription has taken Effect, 96
- Regimen necessary to be followed, ib.
- should a Salivation come on, a Caution to be attended to, 97
- Signs by which a Salivation may be known, ib.
- what is necessary to be done on the Appearance of a Gonorrhæa, ib.
- on the Suppression of the Gonorrhæa, should the Testicles become swelled, Directions for, 98
- Directions to be followed, when the venereal Buboës grow hard, ib.

P.

- Peripneumony, or an Inflammation on the Lungs, 17
- the Symptoms that usually attend it in an unfavourable State, ib.
 - Bleeding, when necessary, and what should be the Consequence to shew a good Effect, 18
- Direc-

I N D E X.

- Directions for a further Treatment of the Patient, with the Diet he should be kept to, 19
- when an Abscess may be apprehended, 22
- Directions for bringing it forward and discharging the Pus, 25
- when an Abscess is formed at the Extremities, Directions how to treat it, 28
- when the Complaint terminates in a schirrous hardness, the Consequence, ib.
- Pleurisy, what, and the different Symptoms that attend it, 8
- a false one, how known, ib.
- Bleeding, when necessary, and what is to be observed when performing, 9
- Fomentation, or a Plaister of Laudanum, when necessary, ib.
- when a second (or oftener) Bleeding is necessary, ib.
- Regimen necessary to be observed, 10
- when Respiration grows easy, Directions for, 11
- when Blisters may become useful, ib.
- the different Symptoms that gives Hopes of Recovery, 12
- Signs by which it may be known to have a Tendency to a Consumption, with Directions

I N D E X.

- reactions, then necessary to be attended to, 14
- Phrenzy, or a continued Delirium, attended with an acute Fever, 72
- how occasioned, and the Symptoms with which it is usually attended, ib.
- Directions for the Treatment of the Patient, 73
- the Regimen necessary to be followed, 74

R.

- Rains, Time of, how the Tents in a Camp should be managed, (Preface) xii
- Recipes, or the Dispensatory referred to in the Course of the Work, 105
- Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, 30
- the different Stages of the Disorder, and how contracted, ib.
- Directions for its Treatment, 32
- Appearances that are favourable, 33
- when the Complaint terminates in a fixed Pain, how to be treated, ib.
- what is necessary to be attended to after a Recovery, 34
- should a Stiffness remain in any of the Parts, how they are to be treated, ib.

Salivation,

I N D E X.

S.

- Salivation, what, and the Appearance by which it may be discovered, 97
- Scurvy, the Symptoms by which it is discovered, 86
- how contracted, and to be treated, 87
- Regimen necessary to be attended to, 88
- Symptoms to be attended to, at the going off of the Complaint, 90
- Soldiers newly raised, how they should be treated, (Preface) xix
- a Caution to them when heated on a March or with Work, xii
- Stools, when frequent and liquid, see Diarrhæa, 61

T.

- Throat, sore, various Kinds of, with the most immediate Remedies necessary, 3
- when the Tonfils grow red, and the Glands are attacked, manner of treating, 4
- when Bleeding is necessary, ib.
- the Regimen to be taken in this Disorder, 5
- a

I N D E X.

- a Suppuration, when brought on, how to be managed, 5
- when an Abscess is formed, how to be treated, 6
- when Deglutition is stopped, the proper Glysters to be used, ib.
- a Species of, inclinable to a Mortification, how to be treated, ib.

V.

- Venereal Disorder, the Treatment of it in its different Stages, see Lues Venerea, 93
- Vomitings, how to be removed, with some Directions necessary, 58

W.

- Water, Directions for sweetening, when foul, (Pref.) x
- Wind, a free Passage to which should be attended to in all Encampments, xii
- Worms, Signs by which they are discovered, 102
- how to be discharged, 103



VI. OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

— a suppurative when brought on, how to
be managed.
— when an Abscess is formed, how to be
treated.
— when Discharge is stopped, the proper
Remedy to be used.
— a species of Inflammation to a Venereal
how to be treated.

VII.

Venerable Disorder, the Treatment of it in
its different Stages, the Venereal
Wounds how to be removed, when
Discharge ceases.

VIII.

Warts, Excrescences for the Venereal
(1747)
Warts, a true Cancer, which should be re-
moved in all Encasements.
Warts, Signs by which they are discovered.
1748
1749



T H E
P R A C T I C E
O F
I N O C U L A T I O N
I M P A R T I A L L Y C O N S I D E R E D .



M 3

FRAGMENTS

INOCULATION

T H E
Practice of Inoculation
IMPARTIALLY CONSIDERED ;
I T S
SIGNAL ADVANTAGES
FULLY PROVED ;
A N D
The Popular Objections against it,
C O N F U T E D .

In a LETTER to Sir *Edward Wilmot*, Bart.

By *JOHN ANDREW*, M. D.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
The SENTIMENTS of Dr. *HUXHAM*,
and several of the most eminent PHYSICIANS,
of *both* Kingdoms, relative to the said PRACTICE,
As COMMUNICATED to the AUTHOR.

D U B L I N :
Printed by JOHN EXSHAW.

M, DCC, LXV.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

AND OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH

FROM THE YEAR 1660 TO 1700

BY JOHN HANCOCK

ESQ; OF THE BARR

AT LAW

IN GREAT BRITAIN

PRINTED BY J. HANCOCK

AT THE SIGN OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

IN GREAT BRITAIN

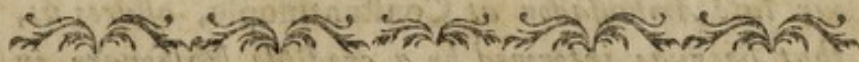
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P R E F A C E.



*HO' Inoculation was antiently practif-
ed on various Kinds of Plants, with
the Design of meliorating their Fruit,
as is evident from Virgil, Columella,
Etc. no Instance occurs in which that Word was
used to exprefs any Operation on Human Bodies,
analogous to the modern Method of communicating
the Small-Pox.*

*It is, indeed, a Matter of great Doubt, whether
the Small-Pox was at all known to the Antients;
for the late learned Dr. Friend fays, the Arabian
Physicians of the Seventh Century, are the first Per-
sons that have given any clear Description of it.*

From

From that Time, we know it has continued to make dreadful Devastations in many Parts of the World, the most learned of the Faculty having not been able to discover any Method for destroying, or even alleviating the Malignity of this most destructive Distemper.

Inoculation, like many other great and useful Discoveries, owes its Origin to the Vulgar and Illiterate; and all we know of it is, that during two or three Centuries it has been practised in one or more of the Provinces subject to the Turks, or, as some affirm, in Georgia. But Mr. James Porter, our late Ambassador at Constantinople, assures us, that he was informed by a credible Missionary in Georgia, That he could never find any Traces of it THERE; and tho' many affirm, that it was first introduced into Circassia, with a View of preserving the Beauty of such Ladies as were destined for the Grand Signior's Seraglio, yet no authentic Evidences of this appear.

*The most probable Account seems to be that, which is given by Pylatini, * and adopted by Mr. Porter, viz. That the first who practised Inoculation was a Woman of the Morea, and that her Successor was of Bosnia. The Turks, infatuated by chimerical*

** This Person sent from Constantinople, in the Beginning of the 18th Century, to the Royal Society in London, the first authentic Account which we have of Inoculation.*

*tical Notions of Predestination, could never be prevailed on to submit to this Practice; but those of the Greek Church readily embraced it, and thereby it came to the Knowledge of an English Lady, * distinguished by her Sense, and Sprightliness of Parts, who accompanied her Husband, the British Ambassador, to Constantinople; from whence, in 1716, she sent the following Account to England, in a Letter to Mrs. S— C—, “ Apropos of Distempers, I am going to tell you a Thing, that would make you wish yourself here. The Small-Pox, so fatal and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the Invention of ENGRAFTING, which is the Term they give it. There is a Set of old Women, who make it their Business to perform the Operation, every Autumn, in the Month of September, when the great Heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of their Family has a Mind to have the Small-Pox: They make Parties for this Purpose, and when they are met (commonly fifteen or sixteen together) the old Woman comes with a*

Nut-

** Was Merit to be estimated, rather by the Nature of Things, than vulgar Opinion, this British Lady [Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE] who first introduced this Practice into England (by which so many Thousands of Lives have been saved) certainly deserved, and perhaps in a more grateful Age, would have had a Statue erected to her Honour, preferably to any of the illustrious Destroyers of Mankind.*

Institutes of Health, P. 98.

Nut-shell full of the Matter, of the best Sort of Small-Pox, and asks what Veins you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that you offer to her, with a large Needle, (which gives you no more Pain than a common Scratch) and puts into the Vein as much Matter as can lie upon the Head of her Needle, and after that, binds up the little Wound with a hollow Bit of Shell, and in this Manner opens four or five Veins. The Children or young Patients play together all the rest of the Day, and are in perfect Health to the eighth; then the Fever begins to seize them, and they keep their Beds two Days, very seldom three; they have very rarely above twenty or thirty in their Faces, which never mark, and in eight Days Time they are as well as before their Illness. Where they are wounded, there remain running Sores during the Distemper, which I don't doubt is a great Relief to it. Every Year Thousands undergo this Operation, and the French Ambassador says pleasantly, that they take the Small-Pox here by Way of Diversion, as they take the Waters in other Countries. There is no Example of any one that has died in it; and you may believe I am well satisfied of the Safety of this Experiment, since I intend to try it on my dear little Son. I am Patriot enough to bring this useful Invention into Fashion in England; and I should not fail to write to our Doctors very particularly about it, if I knew any of them, that I thought had Virtue enough to destroy such a considerable Branch of their Revenue, for the Good of Mankind. But that

that Distemper is too beneficial to them, not to expose to all their Resentment, the hardy Wight that should undertake to put an End to it. Perhaps if I live to return, I may, however, have Courage to war with them.

*In the Year 1719, Inoculation was introduced into France; but tho' it was practised there so long since, tho' such a celebrated Poet as Mons. de Voltaire, and such an eminent Philosopher as Mons. de la Condamine, have exerted their utmost Abilities in order to establish it; and tho' the Children of the Duke of Orleans were successfully inoculated at Paris, several Years ago; yet still it is more sparingly practised in France, than in any other Nation in Europe, Spain only excepted: And even during the last Year, the Faculty of Physic, and the Faculty of Divinity, were employed in examining whether Inoculation ought to be tolerated or prohibited. Indeed, it is said, that it was suspended by the Parliament of Paris, and the Consideration of it referred to a Committee of Divines, and Physicians; and that twelve of the latter met, six of whom being of one Side, and six of the other, *dijudicatio ad aliud demum tempus dilata fuit.* In order to end this Dispute, I would only ask them, Whether it is lawful to save Life, or to destroy it? That in a Country where (to use an Expression of Boerhaave) *Theologorum ignorantia dominatur*, Superstition should prevail over sound rational Judgment, is no Way surprizing,*

surprizing, but that Physicians should be capable of questioning, whether the most salutary Practice that ever was discovered, should be adopted, or rejected, almost surpasses Belief. — This is the more astonishing, seeing this same Faculty of Physic (as I have been informed) applied to Dr. Huxham, and some other eminent Physicians in England, for their Sentiments of Inoculation, and received from them the most favourable Account.

Notwithstanding Lady Montague sent such a lively Description of the Advantages of Inoculation, in the Year 1716, no one had the Courage to put it in Practice in England, till her Ladyship returned in 1721, when the first Experiment was made on her own Daughter, who having a favourable distinct Sort of Small-Pox, laid the Foundation of Inoculation in England. After which, in the same Year, Dr. Keith's Son, five condemned Criminals in Newgate, and three other Persons, were successfully inoculated, by Mr. Maitland, the Surgeon that had attended the Ambassador in his Journey to Constantinople.

Few of the English Physicians approved of it at first. After some short Time it met with the Countenance of Dr. Mead, and Sir Hans Sloane; but above all, the Princess of Wales, of a Genius superior to that of the rest of her Sex, soon discovering the Propriety and Reasonableness of this Practice,
gave

gave the greatest Encouragement to it, by inoculating her own Family ;* by which Means her Royal Highness preserved not the Lives only, but the Beauty of some of the most amiable Princesses in Europe.

Such an Example would probably have been followed by Persons of all Ranks, if an unfortunate Event had not happened at this Juncture. — A Son of the Earl of Sunderland, who was inoculated soon after the Royal Family, died ; and tho' his Death was proved to have been owing to an Hydrocephalus, or Collection of Water in his Brain, it helped to furnish Objections to such as were previously Enemies to the Practice, but notwithstanding it still met with Encouragement, tho' much less than was expected ; the whole Number of the Inoculated in England during the three first Years amounting only to 477.

Lady Montague, was much deceived, in thinking, she should be obliged to war with the Faculty, on Account of her Endeavours to introduce Inoculation. The principal Auxiliaries † she met with

N 2

were

* The Royal Family were inoculated in the Beginning of the Year 1722.

† As the Faculty have taken such Pains to establish a Practice that is manifestly injurious to their

were the Physicians themselves, among whom no one distinguished himself so eminently as the celebrated Dr. Jurin, who being possessed of the greatest Share of Classical and Philosophical Learning, as well as the most profound Medical Skill, employed his great Abilities in making the most accurate Observations on the Effects of this Practice. He by procuring authentic Narratives of the Success with which it was attended, and comparing them with Lists of those who died of the Small-Pox in the Natural Way, gave the most convincing Proofs of the Preference that ought to be given to Inoculation. His Writings carried with them irresistible Conviction: They enlightened the Understanding of the Ignorant, confuted the Errors of the Mistaken, and in great Measure, helped to remove the Fears, and Doubts of the Timorous and Superstitious. He published Annual Accounts of the Success of Inoculation, during several Years; but from the Time of his discontinuing his Narratives, till the Year 1746, this most excellent Practice seemed to decline, in London. In that Year it regained new Life, and Vigour, by the Establishment of the Hospital for Inoculation

N O T E.

own Interest, it is hoped the World will be convinced of their Sincerity, and confess, that their Representations of the Benefit of it to Mankind are such as may justly be depended on.

oculation; to which Persons of the greatest Rank, as well as many of inferior Order, soon became Contributors, at the Head of whom is an illustrious Personage, who embraces all Opportunities of encouraging, and protecting, every laudable Scheme for the Benefit of Mankind.

Within the Period just mentioned, I began the Practice of Inoculation in the West of England, where I found the Prejudices against it so great that I was obliged to practise as it were in the Dark, visiting my Patients only by Night, and doing Good by Stealth, as will be made appear by a Letter from Dr. Alured Clarke, our late worthy Dean, who founded the Devon and Exeter Hospital, in the Year 1741 I could wish such a laudable Example might be imitated; and that an Hospital was established here for Inoculation. Such an Undertaking could not fail of being encouraged by the principal Inhabitants of this great and opulent City and County, many of whom have experienced the Benefit of Inoculation in their own Families.

P A R T I C L E

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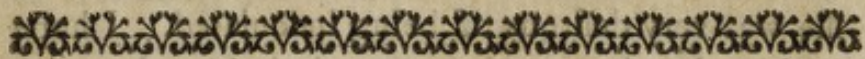
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PRACTICE
OF
INOCULATION,
IMPARTIALLY CONSIDERED.



To Sir EDWARD WILMOT, *Bart.*

S you, Sir, are the Person that gave
me the first Notion of Inoculation,
and as my Method is principally
founded on your Precepts, you will
give me Leave to acquaint you with the Success
that has attended it.

The

The Difficulties I met with in the Beginning of my Practice, may partly be guessed at, by the following Letter from Dr. *Clarke*, Dean of *Exeter*, who desired me to inoculate one of his Servants. Though I had from my first Entrance on the Study of Physic, and my early Instructions from you, a very high Opinion of Inoculation, I was averse to the putting it in Practice in *Exon*, without a positive Order under the Dean's own Hand, which occasioned the following Letter.

To Dr. *A N D R E W*.

Dear Sir,

Winchester, Nov. 19, 1741.

WITH Regard to *Margaret*, I do here under my Hand, clear the Doctor and Apothecary of all intentional, or actual Guilt, of any Thing that may happen to her, in the Course of their lawful Employments. When I left *Exeter*, she was very desirous of being inoculated. I hope nothing has happened that can intimidate her. A Doctor came here t'other Day, and produced a List of sixteen hundred Persons, who were inoculated between *Farnham* and *Chichester*, and the intermediate Country, of which I believe there were not six Miscarriages.* In short, if you think her

* The Dean was very fearful of exceeding the Truth, that he appears to have fallen greatly short.

Of INOCULATION. 3

her a proper Subject, and she is really willing to submit to the Operation—I earnestly desire it; and doubt not of *God's Blessing on so reasonable an Attempt*. But it is with this *sine quâ non*, that no-body, not even her Fellow-servant, may know it is by Inoculation, till the Prejudices against it are a little more worn off.

I am, &c.

A. CLARKE.

This

N O T E.

of it, as is evident by the following Note, printed in the Bishop of *Worcester's* Sermon, which was preached before the Governors of the Hospital for Inoculation, *March 1752*, and evidently refers to the same Account as *that* given by the Dean, in his Letter to me.——“ The learned Dr. *Langrish*, of *Winchester*, gives the following Account. — About ten Years ago the Small-Pox raged so furiously in *Winchester*, and the neighbouring Towns, that great Numbers were induced to be inoculated. In *Portsmouth*, *Chichester*, *Guilford*, *Petersfield*, and *Winchester*, we reckon near Two Thousand that were inoculated at that Time, and (except two Women, who were *both with Child*, and inoculated contrary to the Advice of their Physicians) I don't remember to have heard of one bad Accident that befell any of them.”

4 OF INOCULATION.

This *Margaret* was the Dean's Cook, aged 41, very corpulent, and, in Appearance, an improper Subject for Inoculation; however she went thro' the Distemper without any bad Symptom.

This, and some more Instances of the like Kind, encouraged me to be bolder, and no longer to practise (even in *Exon*) in the secret Manner enjoined by *Dean Clarke*. I think proper to mention one other, before I proceed to give an Account of my Method, and its Success.

Mr. Cholwich, a Gentleman of great Worth, and considerable Fortune applied to me for Directions concerning the Inoculation of his Children. The Success of which appears by the following Letter,

To *JOHN CHOLWICH, Esq;* in Exeter.

Dear Sir,

Oldston, Dec. 1. 1741.

AS you were so kind as to give me your Advice, and Approbation, on the Inoculation of my Children, I do not doubt but it will be agreeable to you, to hear of our Success. *November* the 10th, after about three Weeks Preparation, the Operation was performed on all three.

My

Of INOCULATION. 5

My Son continued very well till the seventh Day after the Operation, when he complained of a Pain in his Head, which was his only Complaint, and that not violent, till the Eruption, which was on the ninth Day.

My Daughters grew sick the Day after their Brother, and for two Days were delirious at Times; but from the Time of the Eruption, which was on the tenth, all thro' the Distemper were very calm and well.

The Number of Pustules in the Face, did not exceed Sixty in either of them, neither had they many in their Bodies. They turned the seventh Day in all, and without the least bad Symptom of any kind.

The Disorder proving so exceedingly favourable, I had not any Occasion to confine them to their Beds, after the Eruption. They eat, drank, and slept very well during the whole Distemper, and had scarce any Occasion for a composing Draught. The tenth Day from the Eruption, they were all so well as to be purged; and are now, I bless God, as well as I could wish.

Upon the whole, I am convinced, the Method of Inoculation *is a very safe and useful Practice*; and as such, I cannot help wishing it may meet with a more general Approbation, especially as
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6 O F I N O C U L A T I O N .

the Small-Pox hath been so fatal of late in this County. — If you think the Example I have set, will incline others to imitate it, you may make this Account as public as you think proper. I am, with due Compliments to your whole Family,

Your most affectionate Kinsman, and

Most obliged humble Servant,

WILLIAM CHOLWICH.

Though Inoculation has been introduced into *Exeter*, and the County of *Devon*, more than twenty-three Years, as appears by the above Letters, it is still very sparingly practised; and the Prejudices against it being not yet worn off, I am induced to publish this short Treatise.

The Inoculated Small-Pox, seems to be attended with less Danger, than the Natural, because the Infection is, or always may be communicated by *mild Pus*, through slight superficial Incisions, to sound healthful Bodies, properly disposed for its Reception, in the best Season of the Year, and at a Time of Life that is apprehensive of no Danger; and because a proper Regimen is observed during several Days previous to the Disorder: Whereas the Natural may seize weak or distempered Persons, at an advanced Age, and in a Season of the Year, either violently Hot, or intensely Cold; be communicated from the most virulent Sort, by extremely

8 Of INOCULATION.

Viscera of any putrid Saburra, which they effect better than any other Articles in the Materia Medica. But I should hesitate a little as to their Use, if given only as Alteratives, especially with regard to Mercurials, which are known to break down the Red Globules, and dissolve the Crasis of the Blood. — Indeed to speak plainly, I don't think there is one Case in ten that requires any further Preparation, than some gentle Evacuations, and a little Circumspection in regard to Diet and Regimen; and in those Persons, where a nicer Preparation is requisite, it seems impossible to fix any one Method, which shall suit the different Constitutions.”

To these Observations of my worthy Friend, I will reply in the Words of Dr. *Huxham*, who gave the following Answer to some Queries I sent him, concerning the Use of Mercurials, and Antimonials, as Preparatives for Inoculation.

Plymouth,

Of INOCULATION. 9

Plymouth, Jan. 23, 1765.

“ So long ago as 1724, I suggested, * that Mercurials, as well prepared Calomel, or the like, might be of Use in the Small-Pox. I seldom fail of giving a Mercurial Purge, † or two, (but with no heating Drastring Cathartic) previously to the Inoculation of a Person for the Small-Pox. Sometimes also I give my Antimoniated *Æthiops*, especially when I suspect a Verminous Seminium, foul obstructed Viscera, or Glands.—The Use of Mercurials, and Antimonials, will more fully appear, as preparatory to the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, by what the ingenious Dr. *Benjamin Gale*, of *Connecticut*, in *New-England*, hath communicated to me, in his Dissertation on the Inoculation of the Small-Pox in *America*; in which he says, *before the Use of Mercury, and Antimony, in preparing Persons for Inoculation, one of 100 of the Inoculated died, but since only one of 800.*”

But notwithstanding Dr. *Huxham* has furnished me with so good an Argument in support of my Method of Preparation, I must not conceal what he further observes “ When he has healthy
O 2 young

* *Philosoph. Transact. N^o 390.*

† *Sir Edward Wilmot's* Practice corresponds, in this Respect, with Dr. *Huxham's*, especially in regard to Children.

young Persons to Inoculate, he seldom gives more than a few gentle cooling Purgatives, enjoining them to a light easy Diet, Abstinence from Flesh, or Fish, for a few Days, and carefully guarding them against violent Exercise, and taking Cold."

Thus does he seem to agree with Dr. *Wall*; and the little Necessity there is for Preparation, is confirmed by the Account I received lately from Dr. *Swan* of *Newcastle*, who informs me, *that in his Neighbourhood 70 or 80 Persons were Inoculated without the least Preparation, and all recovered of the Small-Pox.*

But with great Deference to the Opinion of so good Judges, as it is impossible always to be certain, whether there may not be a *Verminous Seminium*, as Dr. *Huxham* calls it, I think it not improper to give a Mercurial Purge or two, even to young Persons, who in all Appearance are quite healthy. I have at this Time (*Feb. 16, 1765*) under my Care a young Man, who told me, when I began the Preparation, he had no Complaint of any Kind, neither could I discover the least Symptom of any, yet by taking two Mercurial Purges, he discharged several Worms. And, it being very necessary to take particular Care, that Children be free from Worms, at the Time of Inoculation, besides the Medicines recommended above, I sometimes give them Pink Root, or Bear's Foot. *

This

* Our great Botanist, Dr. *Hill*, says, he is very

Of INOCULATION. 11

This last is certainly one of the best known Vermifuge Remedies, though on Account of the bad Effects that sometimes attend it, not sufficiently made Use of.

During the Preparation, I allow my Patients to eat Flesh only at Dinner, every other Day, and then nothing but Veal, Chicken, and the like, and the intermediate Days, Puddings, Fruit Pies, Rice Milk, &c. and for Breakfast and Supper, whatever they choose, provided they eat no Flesh. A Glas or two of Wine, or Wine and Water, grown Persons may be allowed at Dinner.

The above is all the Preparation that I have generally found necessary, but it may not be amiss to mention, that Dr. *James* says, his Powder, given in small Doses, as an Alterative, is an excellent Preparative for Inoculation.—As being a Prepara-

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N O T E.

confident that all the Mischief, which is ascribed to this Plant, has been in Consequence of giving one Species for another: — One being absolutely Safe, and Mild, in it's Effects; the other a Rough and Violent Medicine, and frequently deleterious. The true Sort, is the third Article, under *Helleborus*, in *Linnaeus's Species Plantarum*, a low Plant. The deleterious Plant, is the fourth Article, and is two or three Feet high.

tion of Antimony, I cannot disapprove of it, and I imagine it may be of Service in a viscid State of Blood.

The Preparation being finished, the Operator must make an Incision in each Arm, with a Lancet, just deep enough to wound, but not to penetrate the Skin, about Half an Inch long, into which is put a small Thread, impregnated with the variolous Matter, and bound on pretty tight, during sixteen or eighteen Hours.

The Thread, by being drawn with a Needle through three or four of the Pustules, when fully maturated, will be sufficiently impregnated. The Incisions are to be dress'd every Day with yellow Basilicon, or (if there should be any fungous Flesh) with dry Lint. After the Operation, the same Regularity with regard to Diet, as already mentioned, must be continued till the sixth Day, and then I repeat the same Dose of Purging Physic, recommended for the Preparation, but without the Calomel.

After the sixth Day, I forbid all Flesh, and Wine, till the Eruption is completed, and do not permit my Patients to go off the Floor where they are, lest by any Exercise they may heat their Blood, and thereby increase the Fever, which usually begins about the End of the seventh, or Beginning of the eighth Day, after the Operation, and some-
times

Of INOCULATION. 13

times with as much Violence, as in the natural Small-Pox. From this Time I confine my Patients to their Beds, till the Eruption.

When the Fever comes on, my Method varies, as the Case may require, it being sometimes necessary to bleed, purge, give Emetics, Glysters, &c. but If the Symptoms are mild, few Medicines will be required.

As soon as the Pustules appear, (the Time for which is usually at the End of the ninth, or Beginning of the Tenth Day from the Operation) my Patients are frequently as free from all Complaints, as in the most perfect Health; and after the eleventh Day I permit them, whether they are grown Persons or Children, to rise every Day, and stay out of Bed several Hours; to take weak Chicken, or Veal Broth, every Day for Dinner; and grown Persons, if they earnestly desire it, may be allowed to eat a Bit of Chicken, Plaice, or Whiting; and to drink a Glass or two of Wine and Water; and, from that Time, I give but few Medicines, if the Disorder proves favourable.

The Small-Pox by Inoculation, generally turn on the seventeenth Day after the Operation, and then the Wounds, made by the Incisions, begin to discharge plentifully; to which Discharge, many, how justly I cannot say, attribute the Favourableness of the Symptoms on the Turn. About the twentieth,

twentieth, or twenty-first Day, I repeat the Purge, and then permit my Patients to return to their usual Way of Living, strictly enjoining them to take four or five Doses of purging Physic, at proper Intervals.

Some grown Persons, being not capable of getting the better of their Fears, in case they are restless, I give them at Night twelve or fifteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum, in a Saline Draught; and to Children a Drachm, or two of White Poppy Sirop. If my Patients should be three Days without a Stool, (which seldom happens) whether they are grown Persons, or Children, I order for them an Emollient Glyster.

During the Course of Twenty-three Years, I have inoculated more than three hundred Persons, in the above Method, not one of whom has miscarried; and in my whole Practice I have only lost one, whose Case being frequently mentioned to the Prejudice of Inoculation, it may not be improper to give some Account of it here.

This Person was a promising Youth, of nine Years of Age. He had been prepared at his Father's House, about thirty Miles distant, in the usual Manner (except the Omission of Calomel;) and being brought to *Exeter*, the Operation was performed *September 27th*, 1751; from which Time till *October 3d*, he remained very well. In
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the Evening of that Day, the Symptoms, which usually precede the Eruption of the Small-Pox, came on with some Degree of Violence, and continued, without any Remission, till the 7th in the Morning, when he brought off two large Worms; after which a Gleam of Hope appeared, but this was of a very short Duration, for the most alarming Symptoms soon returning with greater Violence, in the Evening of the same Day, he died. The perpetual Vomiting he was afflicted with (from Worms, as I suppose, in his Stomach) made it impossible to give him the least Relief; and to them I attribute his Death, for the few Eruptions that appeared, seemed to promise a favourable Sort of Small-Pox.

Fourteen or fifteen Years ago, it was not a constant Rule with me to give any Mercurial Medicine, during the Preparation; but since this unfortunate Event, I have seldom, if ever, omitted it, except in very young Children, and uninterrupted Success recommends the Practice.

I cannot avoid mentioning, that as this young Gentleman resided at so great a Distance from *Exeter*, I was not desired to see him during the Preparation; but since the above Accident, I have made it an invariable Rule, never to undertake the Inoculation of any Person I don't visit, and am thoroughly satisfied is properly prepared. If a Visit had been desired, I should perhaps have ordered

Bear's

16 Of INOCULATION.

Bear's Foot, Calomel, or some other Vermifuge, which might have prevented the Train of bad Symptoms that proved so fatal to him.

I find, among my Notes, that the next Persons I inoculated, were four Children Inhabitants of this City; and as their Case was very remarkable, I will give a short Account of it.

Oct. 2, 1751, A Gentlewoman applied to me to inoculate four of her Children. As they all appeared to have Worms, from their swelled Bellies, pale Countenances, Loss of Appetite, and fetid Breath, I gave them at different Times, several Doses both of Calomel, and Bear's Foot; by which during the Course of their Preparation, they discharged *one hundred and thirty round Worms.* These Children were inoculated the 21st of the same Month, and had the Small-Pox so favourably, that the Number of Pustules in all, scarce exceeded one hundred.

Let any one reflect, what might have been the Consequence, if the Small-Pox had seized them before the Worms had been discharged, and how hazardous it is to inoculate Children, without giving them Calomel, Bear's Foot, or some other powerful Vermifuge Medicine!

Among

Among all that I have inoculated, not more than ten have had any considerable Number of Pustules, only three have had the confluent Sort, and even these three had scarce any secondary Fever.

Persons who have the natural Small-Pox in a severe Manner, are generally afflicted with a sore Throat, and a Difficulty of Breathing, which, those who are inoculated, are generally either quite free from, or so slightly affected with, as to find little or no Inconvenience from them, and by this Means they are secured from the two most fatal Symptoms attending this Disorder.

I most earnestly advise all Persons to avoid the Natural Small-Pox as much as possible, which I think full as infectious as the Plague, and the worst Sort of it much more grievous to be born, and productive of worse Effects to such as survive the Distemper. I have such an Abhorrence of it, that I should live in perpetual Misery, if I thought there was the least Probability of being infected with it a second Time.

This most dreadful, and most destructive of all Distempers, is rendered so mild by Inoculation, as scarce to deserve the Name of a Distemper; tho' I hardly think the *French* Ambassador's Observation

vation will be verified, *That People will take the Small-Pox as they drink the Waters, for their Diversion*; and yet I remember some Years since, I inoculated four young Men in one House, who played at Cards every Day during the Disorder, except while the Eruptive Fever lasted.

The Lady who introduced Inoculation into *England*, says, "*There is no Example of any one that has died in it.*" And I have heard, it is the Opinion of several Persons in *England*, that no one dies of Inoculation. Whether this is true, or not, may be a Matter of Doubt; but I am firmly persuaded, if Inoculation should be universally practised, all Apprehension of Danger from the Small-Pox (if not the Disorder itself) would be annihilated in a few Years.—I have practised it on Persons of almost all Ages, from that of three or four Months to fifty or sixty Years, and to judge by the Success, it may be difficult which to prefer; but when my Opinion is asked, I recommend any Time between three and twelve Years of Age, and particularly advise all Females to be inoculated within that Period. With regard to the Season, I have been concerned with Inoculation every Month in the Year, but I prefer the Spring and Autumn.

Some of the Advocates for Inoculation mention it as an Advantage attending the Practice, that it has *the Choice of Subjects*, as if none were to undergo

dergo the Operation, but those who are healthy, strong, and of a sound Habit. These Advocates derogate from the Esteem that ought to be paid to it. I have inoculated several of an highly scorbutic, and even of a scrofulous Habit, who have had the Small-Pox as favourably as any I have been concerned with; but then I confess they have been longer in a Course of Preparation: And so far I am from choosing my Subjects, that I cannot recollect ever to have refused more than one or two Persons that desired to be inoculated, for I think it is the Duty of every Physician to inoculate all that offer, if they are in Health, except Women with Child.

Sucking Children*, who are born of healthy Parents, seem at first View the most proper Subjects,

* “ Dr. Mackenzie says, the most favourable Period for Inoculation, seems to be that which precedes the Breeding of Teeth in Children.— Dr. Gatti says—*L'Age le plus propre pour l'Inoculation est le plus tendre*: But I have lately been informed by Dr. Young, of Edinburgh, that though he had inoculated a great many Infants of eight and ten Days old, he could never bring out an Eruption like the Small-Pox; and therefore, he says, the most proper Age for inoculating Children, is from two to five Months; but he allows, it was long reckoned, that Children of three Years old were of the most proper Age for Inoculation.”

jects, as such are free from impure Juices; but I always decline the Inoculation of them, because it is extremely difficult to give them any assistance by Medicine, in case they should stand in Need of it, and the Anxiety of the Nurse frequently spoils her Milk, by which Means a Disorder, perhaps as dangerous as the natural Small-Pox itself, may be produced, of which I have seen some Instances in my own Practice, and have been forced (in order to preserve the Life of my Patient) to procure a new Nurse in the Midst of the Disorder.

Another Argument against inoculating young Children is, that more than One-third Part of all who are born are supposed to die before they are 2 Years of Age (at least such is the Calculation within the Bills of Mortality) and consequently the Risk of having some other Disorder with the Small-Pox, is greater at that Time of Life than at any other, which, perhaps, may be the Reason why Inoculation has been found so unsuccessful in young Children; for it appears, by Dr. *Kirkpatrick's* Analysis, P. 125, That of those who have been inoculated under two Years of Age, more than one in ten have died: And Mr. *Scheuzer* says, that in the Year 1728, one hundred and twenty-one Persons were inoculated, of whom three died, which is one of the most unfavourable Accounts that have been published. But then he adds, of these three, one was only eight Months old, another eleven Months, and the third a Year and half:
And

And by Accounts received lately from *North-America*, by Dr. *Huxham*, and by him transmitted to me, I am informed, that only five have died of three thousand who were inoculated: And the same Accounts say, that these five were all young Children.

Reflecting on the above Particulars, I recommend it to all Parents to keep their Children from Infection (if possible) till they are three Years of Age. All my own, in Number five, were inoculated between the Age of three Years and seven, and had not fifty Pustules in their Faces amongst them all. My Wife indeed, was not inoculated till she was thirty-five; but though so far advanced in Years, and though the Eruption was large, yet she went through the Disorder without the least bad Symptom. Having therefore experienced such *signal Advantages* from Inoculation, in my own Family, I cannot any longer deny myself the Satisfaction of thus publicly recommending it to others and especially, as I have never known, during the thirty Years of my Practice, the Natural Small - Pox so general, or so fatal, as during the last six Months.

Having, I hope, fully proved the signal Advantages attending Inoculation, I will next endeavour to confute the most popular Objections against it.

The chief Argument urged by *foolishly* fond or superstitious Parents, against this Practice, is, that it brings a Distemper upon their Children, which they might never have, and that if any one of them should die, they should never forgive themselves, on Account of their having (as they term it) presumptuously tempted Providence.

In order to confute this Objection, I beg proper Attention may be paid to the following Remarks: — The present Bishop of *Norwich*, in his Sermon on Inoculation, says, “ To venture upon an Action, certainly known to be displeasing to God, as having been directly forbidden by him, is, in Scripture Language, tempting God. But before such an Action as this is condemned, as a Temptation of God, you must prove it to be actual Disobedience, or certainly so by direct Inference; which neither has been done yet, nor I believe ever will be done. Nor can Inoculation be called not depending upon Providence, any more than every other prudential Act, especially every other preventive Act, which human Wisdom, and Foresight, may and daily does suggest.”

The present Bishop of *Gloucester*, in his Sermon on the same Subject, has the following Observation: — “ By what strange Fate it is, I know not, says his Lordship, but so it has happened, that, at
a Time

a Time when Religion has lost almost all its Influence on the Minds of the People, Superstition still keeps its hold ; and this most beneficial Practice of Inoculation is regarded with Abhorrence by them, as a Kind of Impiety, a tempting God, and mistrusting his general Providence. Now the best Confutation of such monstrous Absurdities, is the Success of the Practice."

The Rev. Mr. *Some* says, "'Tis obvious that we are to depend upon the Care of Providence, only in the Way of our Duty. To talk confidently of our trusting God, while we omit the proper Means of escaping the Dangers which surround us, is not Faith, but unwarrantable Presumption."

Thus far these learned Divines——In a Word, Providence has given us *Reason* to discover what is most for our Advantage, and has furnished us with a *Power* to execute it: To neglect, therefore, the Use of them for that Purpose, is not to trust in Providence, but to be presumptuous, and ungrateful.

I will next consider the great Risk of having the Small-Pox in the Natural Way, as I am sensible the pleasing Imagination of being able to avoid it, induces several to neglect this most beneficial Practice. But if such Persons would reflect, that there is scarce *one in a thousand* that escapes this

Distemper, (among those, I mean, that frequent Public Places, and converse familiarly with Mankind) and that at least one in five dies, of those who have it after they are arrived at Years of Maturity, I believe they would change their Way of Thinking.

If my Readers will attend to the Observations here subjoined, and which are taken from the most celebrated Practitioners in *England, France, Italy, Holland and Germany*, they will be convinced that my Account of the Danger of Infection, is no way exaggerated.

Riverius * says, “ You can scarce find one of a thousand, who once in his Life is not afflicted with this Distemper.” *Sennertus* says, “ This Disorder is so common, it is difficult to find any one that has not, at some Time or other been infected with it.” — *Sydenbam* says, “ It seizes whole
whole

* *Ex hominum millibus vix unum reperire licet qui semel saltem in vitâ hunc affectum non patiatur.*
RIV.————*Variolæ omnibus hominibus adeo communes sunt, ut vix reperiat, qui non aliquando iis inficiatur.* SENNERT.————*Variolæ integras familias contagio suo adflantes, nimini parcunt.*
SYDEN.—*Vix ullus alius morbus, exceptâ forsan pestilentia, adeo contagiosus est, ac variolarum.* HOFFMAN.————*On convient que presque tous les hommes ont la petite verole une fois en leur vie.*
M. GATTI..

whole Families, without sparing a single Person."

———*Hoffman* says, "No Distemper, except perhaps the Plague, is so contagious."———

Monf. Gatti says, "It is allowed, that almost all Persons have the Small-Pox once in their Life."

———*Dr. Mead* reckons scarce one in a thousand escapes it.

Tho' the above learned Physicians represent the Danger of Infection to be so great, it is not to be presumed, they believe that not more than one in a thousand dies, without having had the Small-Pox; their Meaning is, that very few go through Life without having this Disorder; for, according to the most exact Calculations, one half of all who are born never have the Small-Pox at all, and of the other half, as one in seven dies of this Distemper, it carries off one fourteenth Part of Mankind, which is much more than can be said of any other Distemper; and as Inoculation frees us from this dreadful Calamity, it may justly be reckoned the greatest Blessing that ever was discovered.

If the Small-Pox is really so contagious as the above Practitioners represent it, how absurd are those who expect to avoid it? And how can Parents reconcile it to their Conscience, to let their Children run so great a Risk of dying of the Small-Pox in the Natural Way, since Providence has made known an almost infallible Method of securing

ing them from all Danger in that Distemper, and thereby avoiding what may be reckoned one of the chief Scourges of Human Nature ?

I repeat it, that Inoculation is almost infallible, and if its Success was more certain than it really is, Mankind might be inclined to trust entirely to their own Skill, and lose all Dependence on the Deity. Some Authors, however, represent it as quite infallible. — Dr. *Timoni*, who practised at *Constantinople*, says, in one of his Treatises on this Subject, that “ not one Person of those who were inoculated died.” And in another, that “ during a Course of seven Years, and even when the most malignant Fevers raged, he had seen it practised on Persons of every Age, Sex, and Condition, without the least bad Accident of any Kind.”

Pylarini, who practised also at *Constantinople*, makes the same Observation, and in the same Words, adding, that “ every one may be assured, when Inoculation is conducted in a proper Manner, and after the necessary Preparation, it promises *Safety that is morally certain.*”

But why should we have Recourse to Foreigners for the Recommendation of a Practice, which has been so successful in our own Country ? If the Superstitious and Timorous would give themselves the Trouble carefully to peruse the excellent Sermons published by several very eminent Prelates of the

the Church of *England*, on Purpose to recommend Inoculation, I am convinced, no Scruple of Conscience, nor Apprehension of Danger, would any longer deter them from pursuing a Practice which promises such *certain* Benefit.

By perusing these Sermons, they will find every religious doubt resolved that can be suggested against Inoculation, and they will be convinced, that of those who are inoculated, only one in 343, and of those who are admitted into the Hospital with the Natural Small-Pox, more than one in four dies. If such is the Fate of these miserable Objects, when supplied with Food, Physic, and every Convenience suited to their unhappy Circumstances, guess the Condition of those (and many such there are) who are destitute of almost all the Necessaries of Life: At this Time of their greatest Distress, every Ear is deaf to their Solicitations, every Door is shut against their Petitions: — This being a true Representation of some of the Distressed, perhaps, in every Parish in the Kingdom, I think it incumbent on the Overseers of the Poor, to take Care, that all who receive their Pay may be inoculated at proper Seasons.

A Thought just now occurs to me, which seems not unworthy of the Attention of the Government. — The Indians in *North - America* are greatly exasperated against the *English*. The Small-Pox (as we are informed by the public Papers)

now

now rages so violently there, that scarce one recovers who is seized with that distemper. If the *English* could contrive to introduce Inoculation among them, it might be the Means not only of preserving their Lives, but that of their yielding a voluntary subjection; and this is the more needful at present, if it be true, that the *French* have made them believe, the *English* infected them with the Small-Pox on purpose to destroy them.

Of all who are inoculated, if only one in 343 dies, * it may not be unfair to suppose, that the Person who falls a Victim, might be infected with the Natural Small-Pox, or some other mortal Disease during the Inoculation. *Monf. de la Condamine* says, *that of 320 Persons, taken at a Venture, it is probable that one will die within 40 Days.* It therefore follows, that of 320 Persons inoculated of all Ages, one is to die within that Term: If *Monf. de la Condamine's* Calculation is just, it behoves us to be thoroughly persuaded that no more die of Inoculation, than are absolutely necessary to keep up a proper Reliance on Providence, and with becoming Faith and Confidence to make proper Use of a Discovery which *Dr. Squire* (the present Bishop of *St. David's*) says " is the Gift
of

* See the Bishop of *Norwich's* Sermon, preached before the Governors of the Inoculating Hospital last Year.

of God's Providencce to Mankind."—A Discovery that *future Ages will envy us*, and will be astonish'd at the Opposition that has been made to it. Let such as neglect to make Use of so great a Blessing, reflect, that they are counteracting the Designs of that Being, who permits this Practice to be attended with surprizing good Success.

May it, therefore, make a lasting Impression on my Readers, That if Inoculation should be universally practis'd, it would be the Means of saving the Lives of many thousands, who will be devoted to *certain Death* every Year, in *England* only, by the Means of Ignorance or Prejudice; * and I hope the Time is at Hand, when Parents will think they ought never to forgive themselves, if they should neglect to make a right Use of such a providential Discovery.

I hear some Parents say, they will let their Children be well prepared, and then carried to a Person who has the Small-Pox in a favourable Manner—Nothing can be more absurd, nor inhuman than this Practice, for by it they expose their Children to a much greater Hazard, than in permitting them to be inoculated, and alike *tempt*
 Providence,

* *De la Condamine* says, "In *France* 28,000 Persons are devoted to Death yearly, which it would be in our Power to preserve by Inoculation."

Providence, by bringing on them a Distemper that they might never have; and lest they should lull themselves in the Security of being able to procure, by this Means, a favourable Sort, I beg it may be remembered, that Preparation avails much less towards mitigating the Severity of the Natural Small-Pox, than unexperienced Persons may apprehend, the Success of Inoculation depending principally on the *Manner* of communicating the Infection; for which Reason, I am intirely of Dr. *Heberden's* Opinion, *That it is better to have Inoculation performed by any Body, and in any Manner, than to suffer the Disease to come on in the Natural Way, though assisted by all the Help that Art can afford.*

If any should be offended with the Boldness of the Expression, *Devoted to certain Death*, I must acquaint them, that every Method hitherto discovered for curing the Natural Small-Pox, frustrates our Hopes; and whether we practise in the cooling Method, recommended by *Sydenham*; give the heating Medicines, prescribed by *Moreton*; or pursue the middle Tract, with our celebrated Countryman, Dr. *Huxham* (which seems the most rational) or, with *Friend*, endeavour to purge off the secondary Fever; we shall still find, I believe, the Small-Pox will carry off near one in seven of those who have it naturally.

The Danger attending this Distemper made *Sydenham* declare, that the Method of curing it rests on a *slippery Foundation*, and verifies the Observation made by *Boerhaave*, that, *Vulgatâ methodo nullus nisi sponte emergit*, * by which he means, Nature not Art performs the Cure.

I might have cited many other Testimonies to the same Purpose, it being certain that there are almost as many different Sentiments on the Treatment of this Disorder, as there are Authors who have written on it; what is approved by one being condemned by another, and the Method adopted in one Country, being rejected in another, which is a full Proof of the Difficulty at least that attends the Method of curing the Natural Small-Pox, and seems sufficient to render the Practice of Inoculation universal.

I will next endeavour to confute an Objection which has been insisted on by some of the most learned of the Faculty, even such as are great Advocates for the Practice, and therefore demands our serious Attention. *Monf. Gatti* says, in his

Q Treatise

* Immediately after the above Observation, he adds—*Prophylaxis infectiva videtur satis certa tutaque.*—Thus did this great Man Forty Years since, and almost in the Infancy of its Practice, (at least in this Part of *Europe*) pronounce Inoculation to be sufficiently *safe and certain*.

Treatise on the Prejudices to the Practice of Inoculation—(*Il est certain qu'on peut communiquer avec la petite verole les maladies qui sont contagieuses, la rougeole, par exemple la fièvre scarlatine*) —“ It is certain, That with the Small-Pox, contagious Disorders, such as the Measles and Scarlet Fever, may be communicated.”—The most satisfactory Answer that can be given to this Objection is, that I believe no Inoculator in *England*, where the Practice has been more general than in any other Part of *Europe*, ever met with an Instance of this Kind ; yet I own, that in the Course of my Practice, I have frequently seen a Rash, or an Efflorescence, on the Skin, very like the Measles and Scarlet Fever, but which have constantly disappeared on the Eruption of the Small - Pox ; and I believe *M. Gatti's* Measles and Scarlet Fever, were of the same Sort, since he says, they went off *sans aucun accident considerable*. It would be strange indeed, if the Measles and Small-Pox should meet in the same Person, and be attended with *no considerable Accident*. In the Beginning of my Practice such Appearances alarmed me greatly, for I learned from *Sydenham*, that the worst Kinds of Small-Pox appear like the Measles, and I should sometimes have despaired of my Patients, if the Gentleman to whom this Letter is addressed, had not favoured me with the following Observation, which I received from him in a Letter, dated *August 18, 1741*. — “ There frequently

quently is a Kind of Rash or Efflorescence on the Skin, sometimes in one Part, sometimes in another, which goes off with the Eruption, and for which I do not alter my Method." Mr. *Burgefs*, in his Account of Inoculation, says, " On the second Day from the Attack of the Small - Pox, is often thrown out an Eruption like Fleabites, which are sometimes so thick as to put on the Appearance of the Scarlet Fever ;" but. says this same Author, " I know of no Instance, in so many Years since this Practice has subsisted, where any Disorder, except the Small-Pox, has been communicated by Inoculation ; therefore I think it may be presumed no such Thing can happen, but that the Small-Pox is a Poison *sui generis*, and can admit of no other Mixture. I know of one Instance where the Matter was taken ignorantly by the Surgeon from a young Woman, who coming up to *St. Thomas's* Hospital to be salivated for the Venereal Distemper, fell ill of the Small - Pox. Three Patients were inoculated from this Matter, and had the Small - Pox in the most favourable Manner ; nothing particular happened about the Wounds. They all grew up healthy ; two of them are now alive, and the third died at Sea of a violent Fever many Years ago."

I will add a Case that happened in my own Practice, which may be an Illustration of the Doctrine here-contended for. Some Years since, my Ad-

vice was asked for a young Girl that had the Itch, and within a very few Days was seized with the Small-Pox. Soon after this Seizure the Itch disappeared, and I really imagined would have been cured with the Small-Pox; but, to my great Surprise, after that Disorder was cured, the Itch broke out afresh with more Virulence than before. Suppose any one had been inoculated with Matter taken from this Person, would the Itch have been communicated with the Small-Pox? I think not—for if the Matter that caused the Itch had been mixed and blended with the variolous Matter, both Disorders would probably have been cured at the same Time.

Left the above Arguments should be insufficient to convince *Monf. Gatti* of his Mistake, I will add the Testimony of *Dr. Kirkpatrick*, whom *Monf. Gatti* calls the most famous Inoculator in *Europe**. The Doctor says, in his Analysis, “ We proceed to consider, whether the infectious Matter is communicative of any other Disease the Person it was extracted from might have, or be liable to. For my Part, I can with great Truth aver, That an Experience of more than twenty Years on the Subject, and the utmost Reflection in my Power, have convinced me, that it never did, nor can, impart any Disease but the specific one that produced

* *Le plus fameux Inoculateur dans toute l'Europe.*

duced it." Dr. *Kirkpatrick* then adds an Observation similar to that just published of Mr. *Burgess*; and all these Observations united, I hope will be sufficient to convince even *Monf. Gatti*, that no Distemper, except the Small-Pox, was ever communicated by Inoculation. However, it may be prudent to let the Matter be taken from a sound healthy Person, that has a distinct Sort of Small-Pox, as by this Means we may be certain that the Disorder will be communicated by a *Mild Pus*: The Practice of taking it from a virulent or confluent Sort, seems to me to be wholly unjustifiable.

Some Notice should be taken of the four following Objections, as the Author of them, Dr. *De Haen*, is a Physician of great Eminence.

1. *Variolas naturales haud multum periculi habere.*
2. *Inoculatas par premere periculum.*
3. *Tot esse qui bis variolas sustinent, ut pauci sit securitas quæ ex inoculatione colligi potest.*
4. *Eum esse numerum hominum variolis nunquam laborantium, ut sit perpetuò metus illum inficere qui iis in æternum caruisset.*

It must appear astonishing to every one acquainted with the Nature of this Disorder, that so celebrated a Writer as Dr. *De Haen* should declare — “ That the Natural Small-Pox is not attended with much Danger, and that the inoculated Sort is equally dangerous.” In order to confute these two bold Assertions, it may not be improper to give an Account of my own Practice, during the last eight Months, in which Period I have inoculated 88 who have had the Small-Pox by Inoculation, all which recovered, and 44 in the Natural Small - Pox, of whom 25 died in the Disorder, who all had the confluent Sort, accompanied with purple Spots*, which *Sydenham* says, are almost constantly *mortis prænunciæ* — The Forerunners of Death. This is a Proof, that no one need be afraid to venture on Inoculation, tho’ the Natural Small-Pox, at the same Time, should be attended with the greatest Malignancy.

De Haen’s third Objection is — “ that so many have the Small-Pox twice, that the Security which may be obtained by Inoculation, is of little Value.”

This,

* Many of my Patients have taken large Quantities of the Peruvian Bark and Mineral Acids, without the least Benefit; for this Sort, as *Sydenham* observes, *Pestem ipsam perniciæ æquabat.* — was as pernicious as the Plague.

This, like the two former, is not founded on Truth, and proves only how far Persons of Ingenuity may be carried by Prejudice.—For my Part, I am clearly of Opinion, that no one ever had the Small-Pox a second Time, and therefore I cannot admit even of Dr. *Kirkpatrick's* Concession, “That one in Ten Thousand may have it twice ;” for if any one ever had the Small-Pox a second Time, I can see no Reason why it should happen only to one in Ten Thousand.

De Haen's fourth Objection, from the Number of those that never have the Small-Pox at all, seems to be sufficiently answered, by what has been already quoted from *Riverius, Sennertus, &c.* Authors that, I imagine, this ingenious Physician must be well acquainted with.

Enough having been said in answer to Objections, which seem to be only the Cavils of a Person that is an avowed Enemy to the Practice of Inoculation, I will endeavour to confute *One* of another Kind, and indeed of the greatest Consequence ; for it is said, and very truly, that by Inoculation, the Small - Pox is brought into Places free from it, by which the Lives of many are exposed to the fatal Effects of this Disorder, who might otherwise escape it.

In answer to this I reply, that if the Small-Pox is of so infectious a Nature that very few go thro' Life without having it, except such as seclude themselves from all Commerce with Mankind, and are thereby rendered almost useles to Society; and if it is also true, that of grown Persons more than one in four dies, as is evident by the Accounts from the Small-Pox Hospital; and of Children, if only one in eight dies, which seems to be no unfair Representation; it follows, that Inoculation, by infecting a Town with the Small-Pox, instead of being a public Nuisance, may really be a General Benefit, as by communicating it to Persons in their Youth, at least one-half of those who would probably die of that Disorder will be preserved; and consequently, though some individuals may suffer, the Community in general will reap Advantage, from the frequent Introduction of it into populous Places.

If the Small - Pox, like the Plague, could be kept from a Country or Town for Ages, we ought to guard against it by every Method that Human Prudence and Foresight can suggest; but as we know, from the Experience of at least Ten Centuries, that scarce any Country, where this Disorder has ever been introduced, can be secured from it more than fifteen, or twenty Years at most, and the sooner it comes the less Injury attends it,
then

then it follows, that the Inhabitants ought to be desirous of having it spread amongst them every two or three, rather than every twenty Years.

Though this Argument to me seems to be conclusive, yet if any one could convince me of the Fallacy of it, I would gladly recant, for I should be very sorry to seem to recommend a Practice that may be prejudicial to Society.

In order to evince the Difficulty, if not Impossibility, of keeping the Small-Pox from populous Places, and to demonstrate further the great Danger that attends the Natural Small-Pox, and the Benefit of Inoculation, I will insert Extra&ts from the Accounts that were lately sent to Dr. *Huxham* by Dr. *Benjamin Gale*.

“ The Small-Pox, by the vigilant Execution of the Laws subsisting in the several *New-England* Colonies, hath never generally prevailed among the Inhabitants, except in *Boston*, where it was epidemical in the Years 1649, 1666, 1678, 1689, 1702, 1721, 1730, 1752, and at this present Time 1764, and where the Success attending Inoculation, after much Opposition, and Endeavours used to bring the same into Disrepute, became incontestably evident.

“ In

“ In the Provinces of *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, and *Pensilvania*, the like Precautions have not been taken, and the Small-Pox has prevailed in those Provinces, especially in the capital Towns, once in six or seven Years, where Inoculation hath been practised with surprizing Success, to the Preservation of the Lives of many.

“ In the Year 1721, the Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston* were 10,567, besides those who moved out to avoid the Disease. The Decumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died, i. e. near one in seven: At this Time, in and about *Boston*, 286 were inoculated, whereof 6 died, i. e. about 1 in 48: This was the Beginning of Inoculation in *New-England*.

“ In the Year 1752, there was an exact Account taken by Order of the Magistrates of the Town of *Boston*, and rendered upon Oath, in order to remove the Prejudices and Objections made against Inoculation) of all who had the Small-Pox, either in the Natural Way or by Inoculation, and the precise Number of those who died of it in either; by which Account it appears, the Number of the Inhabitants amounted to 15,734 ——— Those who had the Distemper in the Natural Way, amounted to 5,544; of which 514 died ———

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The whole Number inoculated, amounted to 2,113; of which 30 died.—Hitherto Mercury had not been made Use of in Inoculation at *Boston*.

“ In the Year 1764, at this present Writing, the Small-Pox is prevalent in the Town of *Boston*: By the last Accounts, 3000 had recovered from Inoculation, in the new Method, by the Use of Mercury, and five only had died, *viz.* Children under five Years; so that it appears, that Deaths without Inoculation, is one in seven or eight; by Inoculation without Mercury, one in 80 or 100; by Inoculation with Mercury, one in 800.

“ The Use of Mercury in the Small-Pox, was first hinted by the learned *Boerhaave*. This Intimation was improved, and Mercury introduced into Practice, by Physicians in the *English American Colonies*, about 1745.

“ Several *American* Physicians claim the second Glory to *Boerhaave*; perhaps Dr. *Thomas* of *Virginia*, and Dr. *Murison* of *Long Island*, in the Province of *New-York*, may justly have merited that Honour, who have successfully practised, by the Use of Mercury, perhaps before any others, either in *Europe* or *America*.

“ During

“ During the late War, the Small - Pox was brought into divers Towns in this, and the other Colonies, by Return of our Soldiers for Winter-Quarters, and by Seamen employed in our Navigation to the *British* Islands; whereupon Application was made to the Legislature of this Colony, for Liberty to inoculate, and erect Hospitals for that Purpose, which was granted; but the Small-Pox having been thereby propagated, the Practice was prohibited on very severe Penalties, and the Inhabitants are now in a great Measure deprived of the only Method ever discovered to the World, for escaping the Hazards attending a Disease that has made such Havock of the Human Species, which seems to be an Invasion of the natural Rights of Mankind, and an Obstruction to their pursuing the Law of human Nature.

“ The well peopling the Colonies, is a Matter of great Importance to our Mother Country; for which Reason, I cannot but think, whenever the State of public Affairs will permit the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to advert to the peopling and securing the Acquisitions made in *America*, they will judge it best effected, as much as may be, from our Colonies, and that the Law prohibiting Inoculation will be annulled, by their superintending Authority, as prejudicial to the Population of the Colonies.

“ In

“ It appears from Dr. *Douglass's* Account of the Small-Pox in the Town of *Boston*, where he lived, and made critical Observations the three last Times that it was epidemical there, viz. in the Years 1721, 1730, and 1752, that the Number visited with the Small-Pox in the Natural Way was 16,047, of which 1858 died; and that in 1752, the Number of those who received the Infection by Inoculation, before Mercury was made Use of at *Boston* in Inoculation, were 2113 Persons, of which 30 died; granting that those who had the Disease in the Natural Way stood an equal Chance for Life with those who were inoculated, it appears, in those three Years there died 1831 in the Town of *Boston* only for want of Inoculation, by which Deaths, according to the longest Term of doubling the Number of Inhabitants in *America*, in one Century from those Periods, the Number will be diminished 29,296, which is (from the best Calculation I am able to make) a Number far superior to those who came from *Europe* into the *New-England* Colonies, from their first Settlement to this present Day.

“ Various Sea-Port Towns, as well as some Inland Places, have been visited with the Small-Pox, since the first Settlement of the *New-England* Colonies, by which many have died; perhaps, taken collectively, not more than one in four has
R recovered,

recovered, partly owing to removing the Sick to prevent communicating the Infection, the Want of skilful Physicians, and faithful experienced Nurses, to attend the Sick; the Inhabitants being often obliged to make Use of some of the most abandoned Wretches, for want of suitable Persons to perform that Service.

“ It is much regretted by many, that the Practice of Inoculation may not be tolerated in the *New-England Colonies*. As the Increase of Mankind has been more impeded by the Small-Pox, than is usually imagined, it might, perhaps, be thought Wisdom to address the Throne for Liberty to erect one Hospital in each Colony for that Purpose, that those at least who are engaged in Trade and Navigation, might obtain it, and be exempted from the Hazard of the Disease, while necessarily engaged in Business abroad.

“ With regard to the Medicinal Preparation, the learned *Boerhaave* says, “ The specific Corrector ought to be some Medicine directly opposite to the contagious Poison: That such a Specific may some Time or other be found out, we have some Hope; and the great Use it would be of to Mankind in general, ought to encourage the diligent Part of Chymists to search for it, in some Preparations of Antimony, and Mercury.”—This last Medicine may, perhaps, be justly esteemed
the

the most efficacious to correct the variolous Contagion, and prepare the Body to receive the Infection with Safety, that the whole *Materia Medica* is known to afford; it is therefore the Basis of the several Preparations used by the most eminent Inoculators in *America*.

The above is a Summary of Dr. *Gale's* historical Account of the Small-Pox as transmitted to me by Dr. *Huxbam*; to which is added, The Method of Inoculation, as practised in *North-America*; but which, not being very different from my own, as published in the former Part of this Treatise, I will not trouble my Readers with it.

Having sufficiently considered the most popular Objections against Inoculation, and, I hope, confuted them in a satisfactory Manner, I will only add a few more Instances of its *signal Advantages*, that I have been favoured with by my Friends, as I am sensible the best, if not the only Recommendation of this Practice, must be taken from its Success.

Dr. *Huxbam* says, "He has hitherto lost no one Person committed to his Care for Inoculation, tho' he has inoculated several." — I imagine his Practice in this Way must have been very extensive, seeing he informs me, that he began to inoculate in the Year 1730. Though the Benefit of it has

been experienced so long in this County, and even under the Sanction of such an eminent Physician, yet still in many of its Districts the Prejudices against it are very great; but I hope they will in some Measure be soon removed, and in order to effect it, I beg due Credit may be given to the following Testimonies, as they all have been communicated to me by Gentlemen of undoubted Honour and Veracity.

Dr. *Baker*, of *London*, says, in a Letter I received from him lately, “ That every Person in and near that Metropolis, is now entirely for it, and that it is practised with universal good Success.”

Some Time since I sent a Letter to Dr. *Wall*, desiring an Account of Inoculation in *Worcester*, and received from him the following Answer.

“ Inoculation, in this Country, has been attended with very great Success, not one in many Hundreds having failed. In those who died, it has generally been found, that the Patients being very desirous of undergoing the Operation, had concealed the Particulars that they imagined might prevent the Physician, or Surgeon from undertaking it, among whom were two Women with Child.—In regard to my Method, I usually draw
off

off a little Blood, in order to judge of its Crasis, and if I do not find its Texture too loose, I am never fearful of undertaking the Operation; but if it should appear to be in a loose dissolved State, I prepare the Patients with the Bark and Mineral Acids.

“ Exclusive of the different Manner of communicating the Disorder, in the Natural and Artificial Infection, I have been sometimes led to think, that perhaps one Reason why the Small-Pox is milder by Inoculation, than in the Natural Way, may be because it is communicated by mild Pus: Whereas by the Natural Infection, it is received into the Lungs and Stomach by a putrid Halitus, which (as is the Case in all Diseases arising from the Stench of putrifying Substances) will contaminate the Fluids, and bring on a putrid Fever.

“ An ingenious Gentleman of my Acquaintance is of Opinion, that where the Thread is to be kept long before it is used, it may be best to dry it a little before it is secured in the Phial from the external Air, as by this Means any putrifactive Fermentation in the Pus may be prevented. I have been told, that Animalcula have been observed in the Thread when put in a little Wet without this Caution, and kept a considerable Time; but great Care ought certainly to be taken, lest by this Means the Pus should lose so much of

its Efficacy, as either not to communicate the Infection, or to produce only an incompleat variolous Eruption when the Pustules die away without coming to Maturation. I confess here, however, that though no variolous Eruption should come on, after the Inoculation, yet, if the Incisions discharge properly, the Patient may rest satisfied: For this Discharge is purely variolous; and I have known Instances of Persons inoculated with the Matter from the Incisions, who have had the Small-Pox in Consequence of it."

Mr. ——— *Ford*, a Surgeon, near *Totnes*, inoculated himself, his Wife, and his two Children, in *May 1742*, and had so slight an Eruption, that no one would have taken it for the Small-Pox, which made him very uneasy, as he thought he should still be liable to the Infection in the natural Way; but on my viewing the Incisions, and finding them discharge plentifully, I assured him he might be satisfied, for that he was as secure from any further Infection as if he had a great Number of Pustules. My Prognostic has been fully verified, he having acquainted me, that he has attended more than 200 Persons in Inoculation, besides several in the Natural Way, without receiving any Infection, or having the least Apprehension of it. He acquaints me besides, that all his inoculated Patients went through the Disorder without any dangerous Symptoms. This is one Instance,

Instance, among many, that may be produced, that the Small-Pox, by Inoculation, even in the slightest Manner, is Security sufficient against any future Infection.

Mr. *Gould*, a Surgeon of *Southmolton*, says, “ that from the most exact Account he can procure, he finds that 293 have been inoculated in his Neighbourhood, of whom he inoculated 178, who all did well, and of the others only one died. He adds, that in the Spring of the Year 1762, the Small-Pox was so fatal, that 9 died of the first 25 that had that Distemper, which made him afraid at first to inoculate; but he ventured after some Time, and within six Months inoculated 120, not one of whom had any bad Symptom, tho’ the Small-Pox in the Natural Way continued to be very fatal, one out of six having been carried off by it. Among those he inoculated, he says, one Man was turned of sixty, and another more than fifty, the first of these had a very favourable Sort, and the other, though he had been a very hard Drinker, had only three or four Pustules.”

Some Years since, when the *Dorsetshire* Militia were quartered in *Exeter*, I mentioned to Mr. *White*, their Surgeon, that as the Small-Pox was then very prevalent, it might be advantageous to inoculate the common Men. The Colonel, a Gentleman

tleman of great Benevolence and Humanity, approving of the Scheme, it was immediately put in Execution, and with what Success appears by the following Letter, sent me lately by Mr. *White* from *Shaftesbury*:

“ The Number that I inoculated at *Exeter* amounted to 300; one Man, a Grenadier of Capt. *Chafin*'s Company, lost his Life thro' the Imprudence of his Nurse, who gave him (unknown to me) forty Drops of Tinct. Theb. in the Evening, and the same Night a large Quantity of Sheeps Dung boiled in Milk, the Consequence of which was a Delirium, and notwithstanding my utmost Care, he died the next Day, which was the fifth after the Eruption. The Number of the Pustules, which were of a very fine distinct Sort, did not exceed thirty. One *Foot*, whom I inoculated, was previously infected with the Small-Pox, for the Eruption came out three Days after the Operation, and of the worst confluent kind; he lived till the eleventh Day, and I had some Hopes of him on using the Cortex and Spirit of Vitriol; for the Petechiæ, which were numerous, began to disappear, but the Disease was very heavy; and I had some Reason to think his Attendants gave him Spiritous Liquors.

“ My usual Method of Preparation, as I had no Time previous to the Inoculation, for the Colonel insisted on my filling the Hospital as soon as empty)

empty) was to bleed those that were Plethoric, give them the next Night five Grains of Calomel, and a Purge the Morning following: These were generally given twice before the Eruption.—I will mention one Case, which happened while I was at *Chatham*, where I had the like Success as at *Exeter*, with a great Number of Patients. A Serjeant had a Bubo, and other Venereal Complaints, for which he took the Sublimate, and Brandy, with the Decoction of Sarsaparilla. In the Midst of his Cure he was taken ill of the Small-Pox, had as fine a distinct kind as ever I saw, and not above 20 Pustules. I concluded him lost, on a Supposition that the Globules of the Blood were too much divided by the Sublimate for a distinct Sort, but was agreeably deceived by his speedy Recovery.”

Mr. *Hodge*, Surgeon, of *Honiton's Clist*, informs me, “ That he has inoculated 300, from three Months to fifty Years of Age, and tho' several of them were very unpromising Subjects, of scorbutic, strumous, and leprous Habits, yet, he says, not one of them was in any Danger, which he thinks the more extraordinary, as the Small-Pox in the Natural Way at the same Time made dreadful Havock, two out of seven, and in some Families, two out of five, having been carried off by it. Mr. *Hodge* adds, that he generally prepared his Patients by giving them Calomel, Æthiop. Mineral.

neral. Antimony, and Purgatives, and seldom omitted to bleed all above seven Years of Age."

An eminent Physician sent me, a few Days since, the following Account from Ireland.

" Although Inoculation has been a very common Practice in *Dublin* for many Years, yet I have no Materials from which to form even a Conjecture of the Numbers that have undergone, or the Success that has attended it. However, as I rarely hear of its being followed by any ill Event, and as the Vogue of it appears still to encrease, I believe it is as little chargeable with discouraging Consequences here as in other Countries: For, as to what we have been told from the Pulpit, of Mr. *Ranby*, I will only say, that I am very confident no Man that ever went before him had such *good Luck* in the Business: I say good Luck, because Accidents must sometimes happen, which no Skill or Caution could prevent.

" About one hundred and forty have been inoculated under my Direction, of whom one only died; but the Event was plainly not imputable to Inoculation; and I must trouble you to hear the Story.

" A Girl,

“ A Girl, seven Years old, had such uncommon irritable Nerves, that her Parents used to call her their Hysteric Child. She was inoculated, after the usual Preparation, in temperate Weather, from a very mild Pock; and continued perfectly well until the eighth Day afterwards. The previous Symptoms then came on regularly, and were unattended with any unusual or alarming Circumstance. The Evening before the Eruption was expected (the tenth from the Inoculation) she was calm and chearful. At this Time she was violently frightened by the sudden and horrible Screams of her Brother, who lay in the next Room, inoculated at the same Time, and of whom she was passionately fond. She fell instantaneously into a Fit of Roaring and Screeching; said they were killing her Brother; soon lost her Senses; and still continuing raving of her Brother until her Death, which happened on the fourth Day of the Eruption. The little Boy, who was a Year younger, of the same Make, and, to Appearance, of the same Habit of Body as her's, had the Disorder in the gentlest Manner imaginable.

“ The fittest Period for Inoculation is evidently, I think, from two Years and a half or three Years of Age, to Puberty. I never permitted it to be practised on Infants: For, 1. They usually have the Natural Pock of as benign a Kind as the
Arti-

Artificial. 2. While they are at the Breast, the Soreness of their Mouths (if they are beset with Pustules) is apt to disable them from Sucking. 3. Their frequent Dysenteric Fluxes make a considerable Objection to the inflicting of the Distemper by Art. 4. From the Beginning of Dentition (which is generally between the fourth and fifth Month) till they have got their first twenty Teeth (which does not usually happen 'till they are two Years and a half or three Years old) every Practitioner knows how very suddenly, and without any previous Notice, they are often knocked down with violent and alarming Symptoms from Teething. 5. Children, during the Period I have been speaking of, are seldom tractable. 6. It is found true, in Fact, that the artificial Infection is much more fatal to Infants than to Children from three Years upwards.

“ With regard to the Preparation for Inoculation, and the Manner of performing it, the following is the Method that I always use.

“ If the Patient is not in perfect Health, I bring him to it before I permit him to undergo the Operation. If there is any Acrimony in his Juices, it should be corrected by the usual Remedies, particularly Mercurials.

“ I choose

“ I choose to take the Infection from a natural Pock, because the Artificial one appears to me to be less communicative of the Disorder, and more apt to disappoint us.

“ The Pus ought to be taken, in my Opinion, from a young Subject, particularly if the Patient be a Child. I have seen Children inoculated from Adults, who had the Disorder in the gentlest Manner, and yet the Pock that ensued was of such a rank Nature, as to give me a Suspicion that the Practice was wrong.

“ Though the variolous Matter preserves its Infection for more than a Year, yet, as all the Humours of the Body, healthy or morbid, grow putrid by being exposed to the Air, I think it obvious that fresh Pus should be preferred.

“ The Matter inserted should be perfectly pure and ripe. I have seen Surgeons press the Pustule until the Blood flowed ; so that a Sanies was inoculated, instead of Pus. This, I have observed, is more difficult to assimilate, and the Pock that follows is more stubborn than usual.

“ Although I am confident that no other Disorder is communicable with the variolous one, yet, to content Families, I always take the Matter from a healthy Child, born of healthy Parents.

S

As“

“ As soon as I have Notice of a mild Pock to take the Infection from, (which may be five or six Days before the perfect Maturation of it) I confine my Patient to his House, to prevent his catching the Disorder in the Natural Way; I oblige him to live temperately on plain, light Food; and restrain him from all over-heating Exercise. His Body is to be moderately loosened twice or thrice before the Operation is performed, and, on this Occasion, I would prefer gentle Mercurial Purgatives. We used, you know, to observe at *St. Thomas's* Hospital, (as *Dr. Mead* did) that all those Patients, who were taken with the Small-Pox during, or after a Mercurial Salivation, had the mildest Sort.

“ If a sanguine, rigid Habit of Body, a Disposition in the Patient to Hæmorrhages or Inflammations upon being seized with feverish Complaints, or any other Circumstance indicates Blood-letting, I would choose to have it performed two or three Days before the Inoculation.

“ The Patient should be inoculated in two Places, lest one should fail.

“ I direct

“ I direct that the Incision should be superficial, lest the Pus should be washed out of the Wound ; and that the Quantity of Matter inserted should be very small ; although I must acknowledge, that I have more than once seen a large Quantity of Pus infused into a deep Wound, without the least ill Consequence.

“ After the Operation has been performed the Patient should be confined to his Chamber ; if he's not regular in the Discharges by Stool, his Body should be occasionally opened by an emollient Glyster ; his Legs are to be bathed every Night in warm Water ; and he is to wear an additional Pair of Worsted Stockings, large enough to draw half Way up the Thigh. He should, by all Means, be kept from violent Exercise ; for I never saw an Instance of the Small - Pox appearing after great Fatigue of Body, that was not of a bad Kind. His Allowance of Flesh Meat should be gently lessened a Day or two before the expected previous Fever, and light Puddings, Broth, or Gruel, substituted in the Place of what is cut off.

“ After the Invasion of the previous Symptoms, the Disorder, you know, is to be treated in the same Manner as the Natural one ; but more Purg- ing seems to be required after the Pock is dry, to prevent the Consequence of Boils.”

The following Account I received from a Person of great Rank and Fortune in this Country.

“ A gentleman engaged in the public Service of his Country, having often lamented that his Attendance thereon was prevented by an Apprehension of the Small-Pox, resolved on Inoculation, tho’ aged, and of a corpulent habit ; and having happily recovered of that too commonly fatal Distemper, in humble and grateful Acknowledgment of so great a Blessing, caused an Intimation to be given, that he would defray the Expence of all within his Parish who were inclined, and should be deemed fit, to be inoculated ; in consequence of which eighty-six underwent the Operation in the Parish of *King’s-Nympton*, every one of whom recovered of the Small-Pox, except one Child that was seized with a Fever the Day after the Operation was performed. It is remarkable, that among those inoculated Persons there were several aged, and some who were of the most scrofulous Constitutions.”

In *Exeter*, according to the best Calculations I can make, since the Year 1741 there have been about 700 Persons inoculated, of whom only two died ; one of these I have already given an Account of and the other was not my Patient.

It

It seems needless to mention any other Instances, as Inoculation is now practised with the greatest Success in almost every Kingdom in *Europe*, and is strongly recommended by the whole College of Physicians in *London*, as appears by the following Judgment, which they ordered to be entered some Time since in their Annals———“ *Quoniam Collegio nunciatum fuit, falsos de variolarum insitivarum in Angliâ successu, et existimatione apud exterâs gentes nuper exiisse rumores, eidem collegio sententiam suam de rebus hisce ad huc modum declarare placuit, (viz.) Argumenta, quæ contra hanc variolas inserendi consuetudinem in principio afferbantur, experientiam refelisse, eamque hoc tempore majori in honore apud anglos haberi, magisque quam unquam antea inter eos nunc invalescere, atque humano generi valdi salutarem esse se existimare.*” —— “ The College having been informed, that false Reports concerning the Success of Inoculation in *England* have been published in Foreign Countries, think proper to declare their Sentiments in the following Manner, viz. “ *That the Arguments, which in the Beginning were urged against it, had been refuted by Experience; That it is now held in greater Esteem by the English than ever; that the Practice of it increases greatly among them; and that the College think to be highly salutary to the Human Race.*”

Exeter,
May 17, 1765.

JOHN ANDREW.

It is necessary to be acquainted with the
principles of the art of writing, and to be
able to write in a clear and legible
hand, and to be able to write in a
hand which is suitable for the
purpose of the art.

POSTSCRIPT

The above is a list of the names of the
persons who have been named in the
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POSTSCRIPT.



S O O N after the foregoing Treatise was finished, an unfortunate Event happened at some Distance from *Exe-ter*, of which it would be unpardonable in me not to give a true Account.

On the 21st of last Month I was desired to attend the Inoculation of two Children, the Operator having never seen any Thing of the Practice. One of them had been under my Care, a Fort-night or three Weeks, but the other I never saw till the Time of the Operation.

Being

Being present when they were inoculated, I said I would come and see them during the Eruptive Fever, (as is usual) but, to my great Surprize, my Offer was rejected, and therefore I no longer considered them as my Patients. However, I was called to them the 2d Day of this Month, (which was the thirteenth after the Operation) when I found both ill of the confluent Small-Pox. The Eruption being at that Time completed, it was too late to prescribe any of the Evacuations, which are generally ordered on the Seizure of the Small-Pox, if it proves violent.

From the 2d of *June*, I had no particular Account of them, till the 6th, when I visited them, with my Friend and Colleague Dr. *Glass*, which was the only Visit we made the youngest, * for he died in the Evening of the following Day; but we were desired to attend the eldest again, on the 8th, at which Time there appeared Hopes of his Recovery; and favourable Accounts of him were sent to us till the 14th, when we were acquainted that he had brought off six Worms the Day before, and that he was in the last Extremity.

As

* A Sister of this Child was inoculated under my Directions, at the same Time, but in a different Part of the Country, and had the Small-Pox in a very favourable Manner.

As neither Dr. *Glass*, nor myself, ever saw such a malignant Sort of Small-Pox from Inoculation, among near a thousand that have been inoculated under the Directions of one, or other, of us, as it resembled exactly the virulent Kind, which has greatly prevailed during the last six Months; and as these Children had been almost surrounded by the Small-Pox, it may not, perhaps, be unjust to suppose that the natural Infection had reached them. I wish their afflicted Parents could be of this Opinion, for then they might be satisfied, that the same Fate would probably have attended them, if they had not been inoculated.———On the Supposition, however, that the Deaths of these Children may be imputed to Inoculation, and that both of them ought to be deemed my Patients, (which, for the Reasons already mentioned, I think would be unfair) yet three only have died of about 600 that have been inoculated under my Direction. How disproportionate this to the Loss by the Natural Small-Pox?

It is reckoned by some ingenious Calculators, that one in 12000 dies every Day; and as the Term allowed for Inoculation is reckoned to be 21 Days, the inoculated Patient's general Chance of dying, during that Period, would be nearly as one to 571, abstracted from the particular Hazard attending

attending that Practice, which ought to be admitted, to account for the Deaths of some Persons under Inoculation; and probably Worms might have contributed to the Death of the Child last mentioned, for besides the six brought off the Day before his Decease, he voided several during the Course of his Disorder.

Notwithstanding what is advanced in Page 42, and 43, I beg it may be understood, that I do not intend to recommend the Practice of Inoculating in Towns that are free from the Small-Pox; and in such as are infected, it would be very hazardous; for which Reasons it ought never to be performed, except in remote Places, appropriated to that Purpose.

Whatever Inelegancies, or Inaccuracies may occur in this Treatise, the Reader, it is hoped, will be candid enough to excuse them, especially when he considers, that the Writer had no Leisure to polish, or correct his Style, being only attentive to the Facts, and which he committed to the Press amidst the Multiplicity of indispensable Avocations, without the least Ambition of becoming an Author; this sole Motive being to obviate the Prejudices which have obstructed the Practice of Inoculation, in the City and Neighbourhood of *Exeter*—a Practice which he is fully convinced,
(notwith-

(notwithstanding some fatal Accidents that must necessarily attend it) will be beneficial to Mankind, in proportion as it is extended.

June 17, 1765.

*An Account of the Inoculation of the Duchefs
of Boufflers.*

[Inoculation for the Small-Pox having met with great Opposition in *France*, any little Miscarriage that happens from Ignorance or Inexperience, is misrepresented by its Enemies, as a just Reason for prohibiting the Practice. The Case of the Duchefs of *Boufflers* gave the Opposers great Advantage; It was therefore necessary for her Physician, one of the most eminent in *France*, to state her Grace's Case, as it really happened; by which he is forced to confess his own Mistake, in order to undeceive the Public. The Affair has made a great Noise abroad, but has not been generally understood here, and therefore, the following authentic Account is inserted.]

T

Translation

*Translation of Mons. Gatti's own Letter to a Friend
on the Subject.*

S I R,

IT is but too true, that the Duchefs of *Boufflers*, whom I inoculated, about two Years and a half ago, is juft recovered from the Natural Small Pox, wich proved to be a diftinct and favourable Sort. This event having greatly excited the Attention of the Public, I thought it my Duty to give the World a particular Account of the Duchefs's Inoculation ; and ſhe has, upon my Application, been pleaſed to recollect all the Circumſtances, and to favour me with the following Certification ſigned with her own Name.

“ On the 12th of March 1763, I was inoculated for the Small Pox ; and about four or five Days afterwards, a Rednefs appeared round the Orifice, which Mons. Gatti called an Inflammation, and affured me was a Sign that the Small-Pox had taken Effect. Theſe were the very Terms he uſed. This Rednefs or Inflammation increaſed every Day, and about the ſeventh or eighth Day, the Wound began to ſuppurate. There appeared alſo about the Wound ſix ſmall Riſings, or Pimples, which ſucceſſively ſuppurated, and diſappeared the next Day.

Day. *Monf. Gatti*, upon these Appearances again assured me, that the Small-Pox had taken Effect. In the Afternoon of the eleventh or twelfth Day of my Inoculation, I felt a general Uneasiness and Emotion; a Pain in my Head, and my Back, and about my Heart; in Consequence of which, I went to Bed sooner than ordinary; I slept well, however, and rose without any Disorder in the Morning. These Symptoms *Monf. Gatti* assured me were the Forerunners of the Eruption. The next Day a pretty large Rising, or Pimple, appeared in my Forehead; which came to a Head, turned white, and then dried away, leaving a Mark which continued many Days.

The Wound in my Arm continued to suppurate seven or eight Days, and *Monf. Gatti* now assured me that I had nothing to fear from the Small-Pox; and upon this Assurance I relied without the least Doubt, and continued in perfect Confidence of my Security till the Natural Small-Pox appeared. I continued very well during the whole Time of my Inoculation, except one Day, as mentioned above, and I went out every Day.

MONMORENCY, D. de Boufflers."

It is very true that I assured the Duchefs, she had nothing to fear from the Small-Pox; but the Event has proved that I was mistaken.

I considered the Accidents or Symptoms which followed the Incision, as certain Signs that the Inoculation had taken Effect: As the characteristic Symptoms of the inoculated Small-Pox did not follow, I mean a Fever succeeded by a Suppuration of the Wound, a Suppuration different from that which might take Place before the Fever, I thought that the Action of the *variolous Virus* could produce no other Effect in the Patient, than what appeared round the Incision, and that she was therefore secure from the Small-Pox; and I was confirmed in this Opinion, by her continuing exposed to the Contagion with her Daughter and another Lady who were inoculated at the same Time, and had the Small-Pox with the usual Symptoms.

I was persuaded, according to the general Opinion, that when Signs of the Small-Pox having been taken, appear round the Incision, that Disease will certainly follow, supposing the Patient to be susceptible of it; and that if the Disease does not then follow, the Patient is not susceptible of it. The Case of the Duchefs proves that this Opinion

nion

nion is false, whether the Signs of the Small-Pox having been taken or equivocal, or whether the *Virus* may act upon that particular Part without spreading to the rest of the Body. I make no Account of the Pimple which appeared upon her Forehead; because it had neither the Form, or the Course of a *variolous Pustule*; and the Duchess herself, who has now good Reason to be well acquainted with *variolous Pustules*, is of the same Opinion.

As the same Thing that has happened to the Duchess has happened also to many others where Inoculation is frequent, and as it may and must happen again, it is of great Importance to prevent the Mistakes and calm the Anxieties that it may produce: And for this Purpose I have always thought, that every Patient who has received the real Small-Pox by Inoculation, ought to have a Certificate of it given them by their Physician.— I have given many such Certificates, and I should be glad if every Person whom I have inoculated would apply to me for one.

T 3

G. M.

F I N I S.

OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
NATHANIEL BATES

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1700

AND THE SECOND

VOLUME THE SECOND

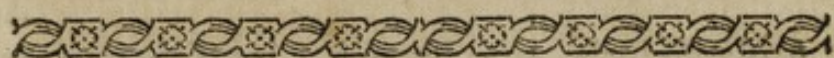
FROM THE YEAR 1700
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
NATHANIEL BATES



I N D E X.

TO THE PRACTICE of INOCULATION.



A NDREW, Dr. John, the Method practised by him, in Inoculation,	p. 6
— Mercury, as used by him in preparing the Subject,	10
— the Diet recommended during the Pro- gress of the Disorder,	11
— his Manner of conveying the variolous Matter,	12
— particular Treatment of the Patient,	ib.
— Diet prescribed on the Recovery,	13
— the Time the Small-Pox is usually ob- served	

I N D E X.

served to turn, when communicated by Inoculation,	13
— what is necessary to be done, in Case of Restlessness,	14
— the Age most approved of, for the Ope- ration,	21
— his Account of two unsuccessful Sub- jects,	61
— Numbers inoculated by him,	63
— the Places most to be approved of for the Operation,	64
Antimony and Mercury, the most promising of the Materia Medica, to afford a Spe- cific for the Preparation for Inoculation,	44
Ambassador's, the French, his Observation on the Practice of Inoculation in Eng- land,	18

B.

Baker, of London, Dr. his Account of the Progress of Inoculation,	46
Bear's Foot, it's Efficacy in discharging Worms from Children,	10
— the Species which should be carefully chose for the Purpose, (Note)	11
— its	

I N D E X.

- its good Effects with Calomel, in prepar-
ing four Children for Inoculation, 16
- Boerhaave, Dr. his Opinion of Inoculation,
(Note) 31
- First hinted the Use of Mercury, 41
- His Opinion in regard to the Medicine
most effectual for a Preparative to Inocu-
lation, 44
- Boston, (in New-England) Progress of the
Small-Pox there, 39
- Inoculation first introduced there, 40
- Dr. Douglass's Calculation, when the
Small-Pox was epidemical there, 43
- Boufflers, Duchess of, a particular Account
of the Progress of the Small-Pox, when
she was inoculated by Dr. Gatti, 66

C.

- Calomel, and a particular Species of Bear's
Foot, their good Effects in discharging
Worms from Children, preparative to
their being inoculated, 16
- Clarke, Dr. his Letter directing one of his
Servants to be inoculated; with an Ac-
count of the Progress of the Disorder, 2
College

I N D E X.

College of Physicians, their Opinion of the Practice of Inoculation,	59
Condamine's Calculation of Lives,	28
Calculation, another,	63

D.

De Haen, Dr. his Objections to the Practice of Inoculation refuted,	35
Divines, the most eminent, their Opinion of the Practice of Inoculation,	22
Douglafs, Dr. his Observations on the Pro- gress of the Small-Pox, when epidemical in Boston,	43

E.

Exeter City, Number of People inoculated there since 1741,	58
— an Account of a remarkable Miscarriage in the Practice there,	61

Ford,

I N D E X.

F.

Ford, of Totness, Surgeon, an Account of
his inoculating himself, his Wife and
Children, 48

G.

Gatti, Dr. his opinion in regard to the Time
most proper for Inoculation, 19
— his Account of the Case of the Duchess
of Boufflers, when inoculated, 66
Gloucester, Bishop of, his Opinion of Ino-
culation, 22
Gould, of Southampton, Surgeon, Account
of his Success in Inoculation, 49

H.

Heberden, Dr. his Opinion of Inoculation, 30
Hodge, of Honiton's Clift, Surgeon, an Ac-
count of his Success in Inoculation there,
with

I N D E X.

- with his Method of preparing his Sub-
jects, 51
- Huxam, Dr. his Strictures in regard to the
Use of Mercury in Inoculation, 19
- his Account of the Success of Inoculation
in America, 21—45

I.

- James, Dr. his Powder useful in preparing
the Subject for Inoculation, 11
- Inoculation, when first discovered and intro-
duced into England, see the Preface.
- the Case of an unfortunate Subject, 14
- the Age most to be approved of for the
Operation, 18—21
- Opinion of different Physicians on, (note)
19
- some of the most popular Objections to
the Practice obviated, 21
- its Advantage clearly shewn by Calculati-
on, 23
- Opinion of Foreigners in regard to the
Practice, 26
- on the Appearance of a Rash or Efflores-
cence,

I N D E X.

- cence, different Opinions about them, 33
 — a remarkable Instance of the Safety of the
 Practice, 26
 — Calculations, shewing the Value of the
 Practice to the Human Species, 39
 — introduced into New England, (at Boston)
 a remarkable Account of its good Effects
 in the early and present Practice, 40
 — Account of, the great Improvement of
 the Practice by the Introduction of the
 Use of Mercury, 41
 — Advantage to the Practice of, by a just
 Comparison of the Number who have had
 the Small Pox in the Natural Way, &c. 43
 Ireland, an eminent Physician's Account of
 the Practice of Inoculation in, 52
 — his Case of a Subject that miscarried, 53
 — the Time and Age approved of by him,
 with some Observations necessary to be
 attended to, ib.
 — his Manner of preparing Subjects, 54
 — the Variolous Matter to be taken from
 the Natural Pock, as being most commu-
 nicative, and from a young Subject, 55
 U — State

I N D E X.

- State the Pock should be in when the Pus is extracted, for the Purposes of Inoculation, 55
- Subject how to be prepared, 56
- the Incision should be made superficially, and why, 57
- Confinement necessary after the Operation, with regard had to the Habit of Body, ib.
- Treatment of the Subject, on the going off of the Disorder, 57

K.

- Kirkpatrick, Doctor, his Account of the Success of Inoculation, 20
- his Opinion in regard to communicating it, 34

M.

- Mackinzie, Dr. his Opinion in regard to the best Time for Inoculation, 19
- Mercury, its Use in Inoculation, 7
- Dr. Wall's Strictures on its Use, ib.
- Dr.

I N D E X.

- Dr. Huxam, on the same, with the great Advantage arising from it, 9
- the Use of it very salutary in Inoculation, 10—15—16—41
- the Use of it first introduced by Dr. Boerhaave, Dr. Thomas of Virginia, and Dr. Murison of Long Island, 41

N.

- Norwich, Bishop of, his Opinion of Inoculation, 22
- New-England, obstinacy of some of the Colonies there against the Practice of Inoculation, 44

O.

- Objections of Dr. De Haen to the Practice of Inoculation refuted, 35

U 2

Powder

I N D E X,

P.

- Powder, Dr. James's, against Fevers, its
Use in preparing the Subject for Inocula-
tion, 11
- Pus, the Kind best to be chosen, and how to
be preserved for Use, 47

S.

- Scheuzer, Dr. his Account of the Success of
Inoculation, 20
- Small-Pox in the Natural Way, how danger-
ous, 24
- of the almost Impossibility of escaping it,
ib.
- Difficulties attending the Recovery, 30
- Calculations chiefly shewing how destruc-
tive it is to the Human Species, 39
- Squire, Dr. Bishop of St. David's, his Opi-
nion in regard to Inoculation, 28

I N D E X.

Y.

Young, Dr. his Opinion in regard to the
most proper Age for Inoculation, 19

W.

Wall, Dr. of Worcester, his Sentiments in
regard to the Use of Inoculation, 7

— his Account of the favourable Advances
in the Practice of Inoculation, 46

White, Surgeon of the Dorsetshire Militia,
a remarkable Instance (in his Practice) of
the happy Effects of Inoculation, with the
Preparation he was once constrained to
put in Practice, 49

Worms, Danger of them to an inoculated
Subject, 10

— Bear's Foot, its Efficacy in expelling
them, with the Species to be chosen, ib.

— suspected of occasioning a Miscarriage in
a Patient, 64

