

**The medical pocket-book : containing a short but plain account of the symptoms, causes, and methods of cure of the diseases incident to the human body: including such as require surgical treatment: together with the virtues and doses of medicinal compositions and simples / Extracted from the best authors and digested into alphabetical order. By John Elliot.**

### **Contributors**

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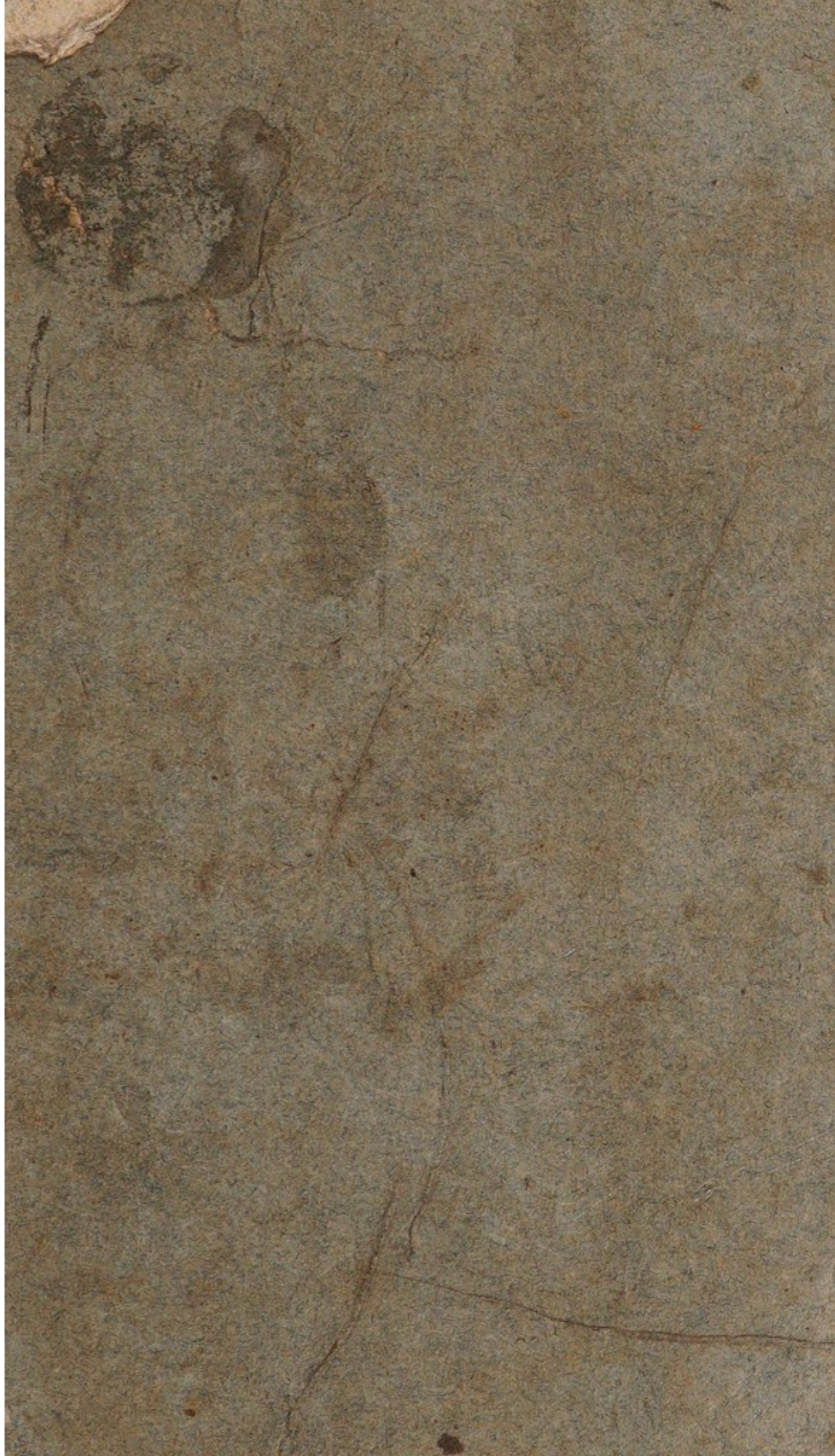
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Dialagogues. Ipecacuanha  
Emulsiue cicatrizing

Suppl. A 504  
\$7.302/A 19

Encysted enclosed in a  
— vesicle or bag.

Sebaceous - oily fluid

Tartar emittie. soething

A/x

30/2



Deobstruent. To resolve  
viscidities or to open  
by any means the  
animal passages  
Emmenagogues  
that promote the course  
either by giving a  
greater force to the blood  
in its circulation, or  
by making it thinner.  
Corroborant, having  
the power to give strength  
Alexipharmick, that which  
drives away poisons  
or infection.  
Obtund. To blunt, to dull  
To quell, to deaden  
Topical, to a particular part.  
Anteric. good for the jaundice







THE  
MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK.

Containing a short but plain Account of the  
*SYMPTOMS, CAUSES, AND METHODS OF CURE*  
OF THE  
DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE HUMAN BODY :

Including such as require  
SURGICAL TREATMENT:

Together with the  
*VIRTUES AND DOSES*  
OF  
MEDICINAL COMPOSITIONS AND SIMPLES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS,  
AND DIGESTED INTO ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

By JOHN ELLIOT, M.D.

THE FIFTH EDITION,  
WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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L O N D O N :  
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, NO. 72, ST. PAUL'S  
CHURCH-YARD,

By T. BENSLEY, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

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1800.





TO  
SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

PHYSICIAN TO THEIR  
MAJESTIES;

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF  
PHYSICIANS AT LONDON AND

EDINBURGH;

AND OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON  
AND PARIS, &c.

THIS WORK  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,  
BY HIS FAITHFUL

AND DEVOTED

HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET,  
AUG. 12, 1781.



THE JOHN RINGOLD

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## PREFACE.

THE advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine are too obvious to need enumeration ; I shall, therefore, only premise a few necessary observations relative to the work itself.

I. The doses of medicines are set down as for adults ; and therefore the prescriber will easily vary them for other ages, by referring to the table following the Preface, which is taken from Dr. R. Graves, the *constitution* being also considered.

II. Where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals, at which the medicines are to be repeated : but these may be varied at the prescriber's discretion. For brevity's sake I have, in many places, used the word *frequenter* ; by which I would have it understood, that every three, four, six, or eight hours are meant, according to the exigency of the case.

III. When any particular indication is to be observed, the *classes* (as cathartics, diure-



tics, astringents, &c.) may be referred to; under which heads as many of the compositions and simples as were judged necessary are arranged.

IV. The limits assigned to the work would not admit of *formulae*; nor do I think them by any means necessary. The doses of all the articles usually administered are set down; and I will not suppose, that there is any medical practitioner, who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, boluses, or other forms, that may be required. The vehicles should be either perfectly innocent (as aq. pura, syr. simp. &c.), or of similar virtues with the medicines to be given. And if two articles of the same virtues (cathartics, for example) be employed, it scarcely need be mentioned, that the dose of each must be proportionably less. It may be added, that ingredients of a volatile nature should be given in a liquid form, lest their virtues exhale; and very nauseous ones should, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or boluses.

V. In the alphabet I have, for the most part,



part, made use of English names; or, at least, have usually referred from them, when technical ones are employed.

This work was drawn up originally for my own use, and in the course of practice I have found it very convenient to refer to occasionally. It was the opinion of those medical gentlemen, who saw the M. S., that it would be equally useful to others, and this was my motive for making it public. If it assist the practitioner's memory in matters already known (at least till he has leisure to consult larger works, where necessary), my design is answered.

J. E.

TABLE



# TABLE

OF DOSES FOR DIFFERENT AGES,

*The common Dose being taken at one Dram.*

|        | Ages.          | Parts of the common<br>Dose. | Proportions of<br>a Dram. |
|--------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Weeks  | 7              | $\frac{1}{15}$               | gr. iv                    |
| Months | 7              | $\frac{1}{12}$               | v                         |
|        | 14             | $\frac{1}{8}$                | viiss                     |
|        | 28             | $\frac{1}{5}$                | xij                       |
| Years  | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$                | xv                        |
|        | 5              | $\frac{1}{3}$                | xi                        |
|        | 7              | $\frac{1}{2}$                | ziss                      |
|        | 14             | $\frac{2}{3}$                | xiij                      |
|        | 21             | Common Dose                  | zj                        |
|        | 63             | $\frac{11}{12}$              | gr. lv                    |
|        | 77             | $\frac{5}{6}$                | xiiss                     |
|        | 100            | $\frac{4}{6}$                | xiij                      |



# ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FIFTH EDITION.

IN the third edition of this little manual the old names of medicines were exchanged for those of the New Pharmacopœia of the London college; those first admitted into that Pharmacopœia inserted, with the addition of a few not deemed by the college sufficiently established for that purpose, though adopted into the private practice of some eminent physicians, and of too much importance for a knowledge of them to be thought superfluous to any practitioner; and most of those omitted by the college expunged: the doses of medicines were carefully corrected from the best authorities; and the table of compounds containing opium, cathartics, and mercurials, was considerably enlarged, so as to take in all of this description prescribed by the college, while the proportions were given with an accuracy not every where to be found. In  
the



the treatment of diseases such alterations were made, as later experience had approved; and a few were added to the catalogue, which had not been noticed in the former editions.

Flattered by the favourable reception given to his endeavours to increase the utility of this work, the editor was induced to make still farther additions and corrections, both to the fourth edition, and to the present; having perused for the purpose every medical work of any importance, he believes, that has appeared in this country since the period, when the third edition was published, beside availing himself of his own notes in the interim, and the information contained in various publications on the continent.



THE  
MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK.

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ABORTION.

*SYMPTOMS.* Pain in the back, loins, and lower part of the belly ; shiverings ; a flux of blood from the womb ; nausea, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, syncope, an opening and moisture of the os tincæ. Most commonly happens between the second and fourth months of pregnancy, though it may occur later. It may be occasioned by frights, falls, strong emetics, or cathartics, or by any violent commotion of body or mind.

*Treatment.* If the pulse be strong, bleed, give nitre, and pursue the antiphlogistic regimen : if the patient be weak, the bark and chalybeates. In general the medicines should be of the tonic and sedative kinds. The body should be kept open with clysters, or otherwise ; the diet light broths, and the like ; and the patient  
B should



should be kept very cool, still, and quiet in bed. To stop the hemorrhage, styptics may be applied to the os uteri, and a cloth dipped in vinegar to the os externum, and pubes. Some recommend acetated cerusse internally in large doses. If, nevertheless, abortion follow, discontinue the corroborants, and give spermaceti medicines with opiates, &c. as after childbirth.

### A B S C E S S.

*Treatment.* Common abscesses may be treated by bringing them forward with proper cataplasms, and, when ripe, opening, digesting, and cicatrizing. Avoid evacuations during the suppuration, unless inflammation require. See also BOIL, PHLEGMON, and ULCER.

### A B S O R B E N T S.

*Opening.* Magnesia. *Astringent.* Chalk, burnt hartshorn, oyster shells, crabs claws, red coral, french bole, lime-water.

### A C I D, A C E T O U S.

Antiseptic, &c. ℥i, to ʒi.

This is radical vinegar, as it is called. It is used for smelling to in faintings.

ACID,



## ACID, MURIATIC.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic, lithontriptic;  
gt. xx, to xl.

## ——— NITROUS.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic; gt. v, to xx:  
Antivenereal; ʒj, to ʒiij, in the day.

## ——— VITRIOLIC.

Tonic, stimulant, lithontriptic; gt. ij, to v.  
DILUTE. gt. xxx, to lx.

ACONITUM. See *Wolfsbane, blue*.

## ÆTHER, NITROUS SPIRIT OF.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge,  
carminative; ʒj, to ʒj.

## ——— VITRIOLIC.

Antispasmodic, nervous; gt. xx, to ʒss. Also  
externally as an anodyne. SPIRIT OF.  
As of nitrous; to ʒij.—COMPOUND. Ano-  
dyne, &c. ʒss, to ʒiss.

## A G U E.

*Symptoms.* The fit begins with cold shiver-  
ings; a small quick pulse; pain in the  
back and head; nausea. To these succeed  
great heat and fever, which terminate in  
sweats. The urine during the fit, pale,  
clear, and without sediment; but in the



*Quotidiana* ( 4 ) <sup>2</sup> *Tertian*  
<sup>3</sup> *Quartan*

interval, turbid, with a copious sediment of a reddish colour.

In the *Quotidian Ague* the fit returns once in a day : In the *Tertian*, every other day : In the *Quartan*, the intermission is of two whole days. There are also other distinctions, as there are different intervals.

*Treatment.* The bark in substance ʒj every two hours during the intermission, adding an opiate, if it run off by stool. If the stomach will not bear the powder, give it in decoction, or infusion, or the extract in pills. Camomile flowers, snakeroot, acid of vitriol, kali, or opium, may be added according to circumstances : or an emetic and cathartic may be premised, if necessary. The repetitions may be less frequent after the fit has been missed once or twice. Blue vitriol, gr. fs, dissolved in ʒj of proof spirit, and given before the fit, has succeeded in some desperate cases : so has electricity, in or just before the fit. White arsenic (*which see*) has been very effectual.

When the disease does not yield to the bark, a few gallons of cold water, or brine, dashed over the patient when the hot stage is completely formed, but before perspiration comes on, bring the paroxysm



roxyfm to a speedy termination, and the bark will prevent it's return.

#### ALMOND, BITTER.

Sedative, diuretic.

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#### SWEET.

Obtunding. MILK OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, to  $\mathfrak{fss}$  or more. OIL OF. Pectoral, opening;  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Externally softening, relaxing.

#### ALOES, INSPISSATED JUICE.

Cathartic, anthelmintic;  $\mathfrak{g}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{g}$ ij. Emmenagogue; gr. v, to x, twice a day. Externally applied, vulnerary. COMPOUND PILLS OF, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. PILLS OF, WITH MYRRH. The same. POWDER OF, WITH CANELLA. Cathartic, deobstruent;  $\mathfrak{g}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.—WITH GUAIACUM. Deobstruent, sudorific, antirheumatic; gr. v, to x; cathartic;  $\mathfrak{g}$ i, to  $\mathfrak{g}$ ij.—WITH IRON. Emmenagogue;  $\mathfrak{g}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. TINCTURE OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.—COMPOUND.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. WINE OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. As a cathartic; to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

#### ALTERATIVES.

Mercurials, antimonials, hemlock, mezereon, water parsnep, guaiacum, sarsaparilla, saffras, prepared natron, tar, sulphur. Any medicine that works a cure gradually, by



correcting the patient's habit of body, may be called an alterative.

#### A L U M.

Tonic, astringent; gr. iv, to ℥j. Externally astringent and cooling. BURNT. Escharotic. Also internally, particularly in colic; gr. ij. to ℥ss. COMPOUND WATER OF. Astringent, cooling. CATAPLASM OF. The same, as an epithem; chiefly in ophthalmies.

#### A M B E R.

Tonic; ʒss, to ʒj. OIL OF, RECTIFIED. Stimulating, nervous, emmenagogue; gt. v, to xx. SALT OF, PURIFIED. Nervous, diuretic; to ℥j.

#### A M M O N I A, PREPARED.

Antacid, attenuant, stimulant, diaphoretic; gr. iij, to xv. SPIRIT OF. The same; gt. xx, to lx, or more.—COMPOUND. Also cephalic; gt. xx, to lx, or more.—FETID. Anti-hysterical; gt. xx, to lx.—SUCCINATED, or *Eau de Luce*. Chiefly for smelling to. WATER OF. Gt. xx, to lx, or more. WATER OF ACETATED A. Attenuant, cooling, sudorific, diuretic; ʒij, to ʒvi. WATER OF PURE A. Caustic volatile alkali. LINIMENT OF. Discutient, rubefacient.



rubefacient. STRONGER L. OF. The same.

AMMONIACUM, GUM.

Stimulant, aperient; ℥ss, to ʒss. MILK OF.  
℥ss, to ʒj.

ANALEPTICS. *(strengthenin*

Cantharides, aromatic confection, saffron,  
cochineal, *aromatics and stimulants.*

ANASARCA. See Dropsy.

*Aneurisma* ANEURISM,

OR AN ENLARGEMENT OF AN ARTERY,  
(known by it's pulsation.)

*Treatment.* Bleeding, and proper evacua-  
tions; with low spare diet. Lead may be  
bound down pretty tight on the part. If  
these fail, recourse must be had to the  
operation of tying it above and below the  
tumour.

ANGELICA, ROOT, STALK, LEAF, AND SEED.

Stimulant, aromatic; ʒss, to ʒij.

*Cynanche* ANGINA, MALIGNA,  
OR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

*Symptoms.* Giddiness in the head, alternate  
heat and cold, and at length, after some  
hours, constant great heat: sometimes



vomiting or purging; pains in the head; eyes inflamed and watery, as in the measles; anxiety, faintness, sore throat, with florid colour: or else, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, surrounded with red. On the second or third day the face, neck, breast, and hands swelled, and as if erysipelatous; an efflorescence of many small red pimples sometimes appears on the arms and other parts. The throat sloughs, ulcerates, and is very painful. Offensive taste, and delirium towards night.

*Treatment.* Avoid bleeding and evacuation, gentle sudorifics and a slight emetic at the beginning excepted; and purgings should be checked. Gargle, or rather syringe the throat with the compound decoction of barley, to which vinegar, myrrh, and honey of roses may be added. If the sloughs do not separate, touch them with a rag dipped in a mixture of oxymel of verdigris ℥j, and ℥ij of the preceding gargle; or gargle with water acidulated with muriatic acid. But the principal reliance must be on the bark given freely with wine and acids. To restore the patient give bark and vitriolic acid, with proper strengthening diet.



# *Cynanche Parotidea* ( 9 )

## ANGINA MAXILLARIS. *Mumps.*

*Symptoms.* Lassitude, heaviness, general restlessness uneasiness, gentle rigors, and slight fever: these are followed by a stiffness, with obtuse pain, in the articulation of the lower jaw: the parotid glands, neighbouring skin, and cellular membrane, swell: sometimes a dusky erysipelatous inflammation covers the tumour. If the swelling subside suddenly, an exacerbation of the symptoms comes on, with tumefaction of one or both testicles. If this subside in like manner, the head is affected, and delirium follows, with convulsions, and other alarming symptoms, sometimes proving fatal.

*Treatment.* Promote perspiration from the parts affected by keeping them warm; cover the swelling with a blister; and give diaphoretics, with opium, if necessary. The body should be kept gently open; but bleeding must be carefully avoided, unless the most pressing indications require it.

## ANGINA PECTORIS.

*Symptoms.* A pain underneath some part of the sternum, with a sense of strangling and anxiety, coming on suddenly whilst walking,



walking, particularly soon after a meal, and vanishing on standing still: after some months it does not cease so instantaneously on standing still; will come on when the patient is lying in bed; and sometimes even when standing still, or sitting: the pain usually extends across the breast, and is felt particularly at the insertion of the pectoral muscle into the os humeri; it is generally on the left side, sometimes on both; it recurs more or less frequently, perhaps for years; and at length terminates in sudden death.

*Treatment.* Wine and cordials have generally been found to prevent or alleviate the night fits, and opiates still more so. In one instance antimonials, and the fetid gums, relieved the disease considerably in an early stage: issues have proved successful in several bad cases: and vitriolated zinc has effected a cure.

#### ANGUSTURA, BARK.

Tonic, astringent, stomachic; gr. x, to ℥j.  
Externally antiseptic.

#### ANIMATION, SUSPENDED.

*Treatment.* If this be occasioned by drowning, the body should first be made dry, wrapped in a blanket, and laid on a bed, before a fire,



fire, if the weather be cold. It should then be rubbed gently with common salt; or with flannel, either dry, or sprinkled with some spirit. Fomentations of hot brandy may be applied to the pit of the stomach, loins, &c.; and often renewed. Bottles filled with hot water, hot bricks wrapped in flannel, or bags of heated salt, may be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts. The temples may be rubbed with volatile spirits, and the nostrils occasionally tickled with a feather. Clysters of tobacco smoke should be injected frequently; or, if this cannot conveniently be done, infusions of tobacco, or some other acrid liquor, should be thrown into the intestines, to stimulate them to action. It is necessary, that air should be conveyed into the lungs, and again expelled from them; which may be done by a healthy person blowing into the mouth, or rather one of the nostrils, whilst another stands ready to compress the chest with his hands, when the lungs are inflated. A common pair of bellows may be used for this purpose with advantage: but a much better instrument, and exceedingly well adapted to imitate the natural process of respiration, is that invented by Dr. Gorey,



of Neufbrifac, and called by him the apodopnic bellows, for a description of which we must refer to the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Lungs*; or rather to the 4th vol. of the *Analytical Review*, from which that description is borrowed. By means of this instrument, pure air might be injected, which, if to be had, would probably be found highly advantageous. While the various methods of treatment are employed, the body should be well shaken every ten or fifteen minutes: if the weather be not cold, air should be admitted freely into the room: and no more persons than are necessary (six are enough) should be present. Placing a drowned child in bed between two healthy persons has been found to communicate a salutary warmth. Electricity may also be tried. When the patient is sufficiently recovered to be able to swallow, some warm wine, or other cordial, may be administered.

If the accident be produced by strangulation, nearly the same means may be employed: if by the fumes of charcoal, or other mephitic vapour, the person should be exposed to the open air, and cold water should be repeatedly thrown on the face and



and body. Here, too, the apodopnic bel-  
lows, mentioned above, may be used with  
good effect.

#### A N I S E E D S.

Carminative; gr. x, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; or in infusion  
to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. COMPOUND SPIRIT OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  
 $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. ESSENTIAL OIL OF, gt. iv, to xx.

A N O D Y N E S. See *Sedatives*.

#### A N T A C I D S.

All alkalis, fixed or volatile, and *Absorbents*.

#### A N T A L K A L I N E S.

All acids, wine.

#### A N T H E L M I N T I C S.

*worm  
medicines*

Tin, mercurials, cowitch, fern, indian pink,  
tobacco, camphor, assafoetida. *Lubri-  
cating*. Oils of almonds and olives, castor  
oil. *Tonic*. Wormseed, tansy, favine,  
camomile, rue, wormwood, lime-water.  
*Cathartic*. Hedge-hyssop, bearsfoot, gam-  
boge, aloes, scammony, jalap, vitriolated  
natron.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. See *Erysipelas*.

#### A N T I M O N Y, PREPARED.

Alterative;  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. CALCINED. Dia-  
phoretic, nauseating; gr. v, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. MU-  
RIATED.



RIATED. Caustic. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF. Alterative, emetic; gr. ij, to viij. SAFFRON OF. Emetic; gr. ij, to vj. TARTARISED. Sudorific, febrifuge; gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to i; emetic; gr. ij, to iv. VITRIFIED. For making the WINE OF A. WINE OF. Alterative, diaphoretic; gr. x, to lx: diuretic, cathartic;  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij: emetic;  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. TARTARISED, WINE OF. The same. ANTIMONIAL POWDER; gr. v, to xv. Said to be the same with James's Powder.

## ANTISCORBUTICS.

Antiseptics. Alteratives.

*To prevent  
putrefaction*

## ANTISEPTICS.

*Refrigerant.* Acids, cold water, cold air.

*Tonic.* Bark, columbo, quassia, camomile, wormwood, southernwood, mastic, lime-water. *Stimulant.* Alcohol, wine, madder, rattlesnakeroot, horse radish, brooklime, water-cress, scurvy-grass, cummin.

*Antispasmodic.* Camphor, myrrh, assafoetida.

## ANTISPASMODICS.

*Stimulant.* Electricity, spirit of vitriolic æther, animal oil, oil of amber, musk, castor, millepedes,



lepedes, fossil tar, camphor, assafoetida, galbanum, myrrh, lady's smock, ipecacuanha. *Sedative.* Opium, compound spirit of vitriolic æther, valerian, warm bath. *Tonic.* Bark, ginseng, rue, calcined zinc, blue vitriol, cold water.

APHTHÆ. See *Thrush*, and *Fever Aphthosæ*.

*Apoplexia*  
APOPLEXY.

*Symptoms.* A sudden privation of sensation, and voluntary motion. The face red, and bloated; the mouth commonly open; the pulse strong and quick, especially at first; respiration strong, and attended with snorting.

*Treatment.* Blisters should be applied to the back and legs, and mustard poultices to the feet. Medicines of the warm, nervous kind, as castor, valerian, camphor, assafoetida, and volatile salts, should frequently be administered.

Authors distinguish between a *sanguineous* and *pituitous* apoplexy: The first arising from a turgidity of the vessels of the brain; the second, from ferous matter in the ventricles. In the latter case, emetics of the antimonial kind are serviceable, and bleeding should be prescribed with great caution: in the former, bleeding and evacuations



evacuations are proper. A soft, mild, and opening vegetable regimen is prescribed for patients subject to the sanguineous; and a contrary one, with exercise, for such as are recovered from a pituitous apoplexy.

*Bulimia* APPETITE, CANINE.

*Treatment.* If an acid in the stomach be the cause, vomit, and give testaceous powders, magnesia, or alkalis. If worms, give anthelmintics. If it be natural, or proceed from other causes, oils, fat meats, and broths, milk, and flour diet, will be proper: also opiates. Smoking tobacco is likewise of service.

*Anorexia* APPETITE, LOSS OF.

*Treatment.* If the stomach be foul, give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha; and, if necessary, a gentle cathartic also. If it proceed from relaxation, the bitters, chalybeates, or bark, with or without vitriolic acid. If acidity and wind abound, join kali, or calcined magnesia, with the bitters. Sena, rhubarb, tartarised kali, or other laxatives, may occasionally be employed, if necessary.



## A R A B I C, GUM.

Obtunding; ℥j, to ʒij.

A R N I C A. See *Leopard's-Bane*, German.

## A R O M A T I C S.

Cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace, pimento, ginger, canella alba, cubebs, calamus aromaticus, clove-july-flower, elecampane, angelica, cascarilla.

## A R S E N I C, WHITE.

This has lately been employed with great success in intermittent and remittent fever, and periodical head-achs, in the following form. Dissolve 64 grs., with an equal quantity of pure kali, by gently boiling in a Florence flask, in half a pint of water. When cold, add as much water as will make the whole a pint. Of this the dose should be sufficient to excite nausea, generally from gt. viij, to xx, twice or three times a day. It sometimes vomits, gripes, and purges.

## A R T I C H O K E, LEAF.

Diuretic; ʒss, to ʒij, of the expressed juice. Also in infusion.

## A R U M, ROOT.

Stimulant; ℥ss, to ℥j. It is best given fresh,  
made



made into an emulsion, with an equal quantity of gum arabic, and half as much spermaceti. CONSERVE OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

#### ASAFŒTIDA.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, vermifuge;  $\mathfrak{D}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. MILK OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. TINCTURE OF. gt. x, to lx.

#### ASARABACCA, LEAF.

Stimulant, emetic, purgative;  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. It is also a powerful sternutatory. COMPOUND POWDER OF. Errhine; gr. v, or vj.

#### ASCITES. See *Dropsy*.

#### ASTHMA.

*Symptoms.* A difficulty of breathing, attended with wheezing; it returns at intervals; is preceded by disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression, flatulency, and frequent eructations. At length the cheeks become red, the eyes prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and can scarcely speak or expectorate. If he happen to sleep he snores much; at the height of the fit is desirous of cool free air; sweats about the neck and forehead; coughs up  
1
a little



a little frothy matter with great difficulty; no fever; pulse extremely small and weak; urine pale and copious: as the fit abates, an expectoration of mucus; the urine becomes higher coloured, and deposits a copious sediment.

*Treatment.* During the fit bleed, if age or weakness do not forbid; blister between the shoulders, or at the pit of the stomach; the body should be opened with gentle cathartics; then give the pectorals and expectorants, joined, if necessary, with antispasmodics and sedatives. In the spasmodic asthma ipecacuanha in small doses has succeeded; so has extract of hemlock given freely. Very strong coffee, an ounce of the best Mocco to a single dish, without milk or sugar, is excellent for abating the paroxysms.

When the asthma is symptomatic, the primary disease claims our attention. In the arthritic, sinapisms or blisters should be applied to the feet, to bring on a fit of the gout: when consequent to an intermittent fever, give the bark: when it follows the striking in of eruptions, blisters, issues, and alteratives, are proper.



## A S T R I N G E N T S.

Acetated cerusse, alum, iron. Opium, logwood, oak, galls, angustura bark, pomegranate shell and flower, tormentil, simarouba, cinnamon, red rose, rhubarb, floe, quince, catechu, lime-water, burnt hartshorn, french bole. *Externally.* Preparations of lead, calcined and vitriolated zinc, calamine, tutty, water of vitriolated zinc with camphor, white calx of quicksilver, decoction of white hellebore, cerate of soap, stavesacre, cold water.

*Atrophica*

## A T R O P H Y.

*Symptoms.* A nervous consumption, or wasting of the body; without fever, or other hectic symptoms.

*Treatment.* This must be varied according to the cause. If the appetite and digestion be bad, give a gentle puke, and afterwards the bitters with iron. If scrofulous, chalybeates with bark. If worms be the cause, anthelmintics. If lues venerea, mercurials and decoct. of sarsaparilla. If hysterics or hypochondriasis, join chalybeates with the gum pill or other medicines of this class. If profuse evacuation, as fluor albus; the bark, chalybeate waters, sarsaparilla, and exercise. If attended with  
scurvy,



scurvy, the scorbutic juices, vegetable acids, and bark. If asthmatic symptoms appear, the squill preparations, or other pectorals and antispasmodics, and blisters. Diet, however, must assist medicine in the cure; which, where nothing forbids, should be of the soft, nutritive, and strengthening kind, and easy of digestion; as milk, calves feet, and other jellies, &c. The country air is good.

#### ATTENUANTS.

*making him  
or slender. —*

*Diluent.* Thin watery liquors, whey. *Solvent.* Mercurials, alkalis, nitre, sal ammoniac, soap, millepedes, burnt sponge, pareira brava, deadly nightshade, broom, black hellebore, horse-radish, sulphurated kali.

#### BALAUSTINES.

Tonic, astringent; ℥ss, to ʒss. Also in decoction.

#### BALM.

Tonic.

#### BALSAM, CANADA.

Tonic, stimulant, diuretic; gr. x, to xxx, lx, or more.

#### BALSAM



## BALSAM OF CAJIVI.

Corroborant, diuretic; gut. x, to xxx, or upwards.

## BALSAM OF PERU.

Gut. iv, to xv, for nervous complaints and head-aches, gonorrhœas, asthmas, &c.  
TINCTURE OF. ℥j, to 3j.

## BALSAM OF TOLU.

Gr. v, to ℥j, for coughs, &c. TINCTURE OF. 3j, to 3ij.

BARK, PERUVIAN. See *Cinchona*.

## BARLEY DECOCTION OF.

Emollient, obtunding; as common drink.  
COMPOUND. The same.

## BARYTES, MURIATED.

Deobstruent, diuretic, tonic; gt. iv, to x. Twenty have been given without producing nausea: but in large doses it has deleterious effects. We have known it increased gradually to forty or fifty drops, night and morning.

## BATHS.

*Cold*. Contract the solids, condense the fluids, and accelerate their circulation; and thus remove obstructions in the glands and viscera, where not too confirmed, and strengthen



strengthen the general system. In tender constitutions, and some diseases in which a morbid visciduity is the offending cause, a moderately warm bath should be first used, and the approach to coldness be gradual. When the fibres are rigid, and the viscera unsound, cold bathing is injurious. Fat people are very little benefited by it; and none should engage in it before a gentle glow is excited in them by moderate exercise, and this when the stomach is most empty. Previous to cold bathing, evacuations, such as the constitution requires, should be made. When sweating is to follow immersion in cold water, the patient should be rubbed dry, and put to bed between blankets as speedily as possible. If the cold bath be intended to increase the strength, to preserve health, or to thin the humours, sweating should not succeed. The morning is the best time for its use. If the benefit be expected from the pressure of the water chiefly, that of the sea is to be preferred; if from its coldness, that of a spring.

*Warm.* Promote insensible perspiration, and solicit the circulation of the fluids to the surface of the body. When disorders, or  
their



their causes, are confined to the inward parts, so as to interfere with their functions, the warm bath is the properest method of relief; except in diseases that impair the understanding, or affect the head with giddiness and pain, when the lungs are weakened or affected, when inflammation is an attendant symptom, and when there are moveable tumours. In the morning fasting, and four hours after dinner, are the properest times for it; and an hour is the longest stay in it, that should be permitted. When considerable heat is requisite, it can be best supported if a small quantity of Barbadoes tar be added to the water.

*Vapour.* These have been applied in many cases, where warm baths have been thought adviseable, but with more certain success, and in general relax the habit less, where the fluids are wanted to be solicited externally.

#### BAY, LEAVES AND BERRIES.

*Tonic.* The *leaf* is also narcotic.

BEARING DOWN. See *Procidentia*,  
and *Prolapsus*.

#### BEARSFOOT, LEAF.

Anthelmintic; ʒj, to ʒij, in decoction; ʒij, to ʒss, of the expressed juice.

BENJAMIN.



## B E N J A M I N.

Gr. v, to ʒss, as a pectoral and asthmatic.

FLOWERS OF. The same; to ʒj. COM-  
POUND TINCTURE OF. Stimulant, tonic;  
ʒj. to ʒiss. Externally vulnerary.

## B I S T O R T R O O T.

Tonic; to ʒj.

B I T E S   A N D   S T I N G S  
O F   V E N O M O U S   A N I M A L S.

*Treatment.* To those of small insects, as gnats, bugs, wasps, &c. apply volatile liquor of hartshorn, milk, oil, honey, or vinegar: to that of the viper, it's own fat, oil of almonds, or water of ammonia; foment, poultice, and bleed, if inflammation require; and give milk inwardly, with salt of hartshorn, opiate confection, or other antidote. For the rattlesnake's bite, give a spoonful or two of the juices of plantain and horehound, and apply a tobacco leaf steeped in rum to the part.

## B L A D D E R   I N F L A M E D.

*Cystitis.*

*Symptoms.* Acute burning pain, and tension in the part; with fever, frequent inclination to go to stool, and constant desire to make water.

C

*Treatment.*



*Treatment.* As directed for *Kidneys inflamed*.

In cases of mucous discharge from the bladder, the mephitic alkaline water: or,  $\mathcal{R}$  Sal Sodæ, Sapo. ven.  $\bar{a}$  ʒij, Ol Nuc. M. gt. 12, Syr. q. s. ut f. pill. 48: Cap. iv ter die, è decoct. hord. comp. has been found of wonderful service.

#### BLEEDING EXTERNAL.

Apply compound tincture of benjamin, cobweb, agaric, or other styptic: see *Styptics*. If an artery be injured, take it up, or apply the sponge tent. Bleed at the arm, purge, and give cooling medicines if necessary. Keep the patient cool.

*Epistaxis*

#### BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

Treat as in *Bleeding external*; vinegar, or other styptic, may also be snuffed up the nostrils, or cotton plugs, dipped in them, put up. Cold may be applied externally; or the hands or feet may be plunged into cold water. The patient in this case also must be kept cool.

*Hæmoptysis*

~~BLIGHT.~~ See *Erysipelas*.

$\approx$  BLOOD, SPITTING OF, OR HÆMOPTOE.

*Symptoms.* A cough and short respiration attend. If the blood coughed up appear florid,



florid, liquid, and frothy, especially if the patient be consumptive, it indicates a rupture of some vessel in the lungs; and is attended with pain if occasioned by a fall, or bruise.

*Treatment.* Bleeding, laxatives, and styptics; as alum, bark, compound tincture of benjamin, nitre, and occasionally an opiate; the feet bathed in warm water; immersing the body up to the pubes in cold water; a slender cooling diet, and no exercise. A table spoonful of fine salt, taken in a dry form, has been found extremely efficacious. Digitalis, which remarkably retards the pulse, is useful in hæmorrhage; particularly in a tendency to relapse, after other methods being applied.

#### B L O O D, VOMITING OF.

*Symptoms.* There is no cough when the blood comes from the stomach; a sense of weight and oppression precedes the vomiting; the stomach is often distended: the blood of a darker colour than in an hæmoptoe.

*Treatment.* As in the preceding case. Small doses of vitriolated iron calcined are efficacious in this, and also in a rupture of a  
C 2
vessel



vessel in the intestines, and a consequent *discharge of blood by stool.*

### B O I L S.

*Treatment.* They are to be ripened with proper poultices ; opened, digested with ointment of yellow resin, &c. and healed with cerate of calamine, or the like. If fungous flesh appear, destroy it with red nitrated quicksilver, or other proper escharotic. Alteratives and edulcorants, with corroborants, if necessary, should be given internally.

### B O L E, FRENCH.

Absorbent, astringent, ʒj, to ʒij. Externally desiccative.

### B O R A X.

Emmenagogue, stimulant, diuretic ; gr. v, or x, to ʒij. Externally to aphthæ.

### B R E A S T S I N F L A M E D.

*Symptoms.* A few days after delivery the breasts sometimes feel uneasy, or painful, and swell, the milk stagnating.

*Treatment.* Gentle purges and cooling diaphoretics. Apply the plaster of litharge, or of soap, warm cloths, or the like, to the parts, and to the axillæ. If inflammation,



tion, foment, and poultice with bread and milk. If suppuration, continue to poultice and let it break of itself; after which, digest with poultices or otherwise, and cicatrize.

If fever appear during the inflammation, treat it as directed for *Fever (milk.)*

If the breasts be merely hard, fomentations, poultices, and oil rubbed over them, are best.

### BRONCHOCELE.

*Symptoms.* A swelling of the thyroid gland; somewhat moveable, and pendulous, and generally increasing gradually till it occupies the whole front of the neck.

*Treatment.* A bolus of burnt sponge, cork, and pumice stone, each ten grains, laid under the tongue at bed-time, has been recommended. But a more effectual remedy is a powder composed of cinnabar of antimony, millepedes, and burnt sponge, given twice a day for two or three weeks, with a mercurial pill at night. This course should be repeated after an interval of a week or ten days. It sometimes happens, that no amendment is perceived till a few weeks after the medicines have been all taken: and they seldom succeed, if the patient be turned of four or five and twenty.



## BROOKLIME.

Antiseptic.

BROOM, TOP AND SEED.

Aperient, diuretic;  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ . EXTRACT  
OF THE TOP.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ BRUISES. See *Contusions*.BUBO. See *Veneral Disease* and *Abscess*.

## BUCKBEAN.

Tonic, aperient; of the infusion a pint a day.

BUCKTHORN, BERRY.

Cathartic; fresh about xx in number, dry  
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ : of the juice  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . SYRUP OF.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ .

BURDOCK, ROOT.

Diuretic, sudorific;  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .BURNS. See *Scalds*.CACHEXY. See *Dropsy*.*Treatment*. Acetated kali, squills or other  
diuretics; cathartics; then chalybeates,  
bark, &c. with proper exercise.

## CALAMINE.

Astringent. In collyriums for inflamed eyes.

CERATE OF. Epulotic.

CALAMUS



## CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

Aromatic; gr. v, to ℥j.

## CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Stomachic, tonic, antiseptic; gr. v, to ʒss.

Some recommend a cold infusion. Ex-TRACT OF. ℥j, to ℥ij.

## CAMP H O R.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic; gr. iij, to ʒss, or more. Dissolved in vitriolic æther, it has given great relief, externally applied, in painful affections of the joints. LINIMENT OF. Stimulant. In local pains, chiefly of the head.

C A N C E R.

*Symptoms.* A round unequal tumour of a livid colour, surrounded with varicose vessels, and seated in the glandular parts of the body. Some cancers are fixed, others moveable; some pale, others red and inflamed; sometimes they remain harmless for years, at others they increase hastily, ulcerate, discharge a fetid sanious ichor, and soon prove mortal.

*Treatment.* Bleeding; in case of inflammation, cooling laxatives; salt water, extract of hemlock, magnesia, soap, or the like, in small doses as alteratives; muriated



barytes, the deadly nightshade, and arsenic, have also been found serviceable. Externally, apply lint only if the tumour break: ablution with cold water has been recommended, but water a little warmed would, perhaps, be preferable. Hemlock fomentations have been found beneficial, as hath also the herb called clivers. Calmness of mind and proper regimen must be observed; but extirpation with the knife, where it can be done, is the only certain remedy. *For Cancer in the womb, see Womb.*

#### CANELLA ALBA.

Aromatic, stimulant; ℥j, to 3ij.

#### CANTHARIDES.

Analeptic, diuretic, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , to gr. ij. TINCTURE OF. The same; gt. x, to xx. CLERATE OF. For raising or keeping open blisters. OINTMENT OF. For perpetual blisters. PLASTER OF. For raising blisters.

#### CARAWAY, SEED.

Carminative; ℥ss, to 3ss: or more in infusion. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. i, to iij. This is said by some to be also diuretic. SPIRIT OF. 3j, to 3iij.

#### CARDAMOMS,



## CARDAMOMS, LESSER.

Carminative: gr. iij, to ℥ss. TINCTURE OF. ʒss, to ʒij.—COMPOUND. Stomachic; ʒj, to ʒss.

CARDIALGIA. See *Heart-burn*.

## CARMINATIVES.

Aniseeds, caraway, lesser cardamoms, coriander, fennel, juniper, rosemary, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther, *Aromatics*.

## CARROT, WILD, SEED.

Stimulant, diuretic; ℥j, to ℥ij, in infusion.

CARUNCLES. See *Urine*.

## CARUS.

*Treatment* as in the apoplexy, of which this is only a slighter degree.

## CASCARILLA, BARK.

Aromatic, tonic; ℥j, to ʒj. EXTRACT OF. ℥j, to ʒss. TINCTURE OF. ʒj, to ʒij.

## CASSIA FISTULARIS, FRUIT.

Laxative; ʒij, to ʒij, of the pulp. ELEC-TUARY OF. ʒij, to ʒij.

## CASTOR, RUSSIAN.

Nervous, antispasmodic, emmenagogue; gr. iv, to ℥j. TINCTURE OF. ʒss, to ʒij.



## CASTOR OIL.

laxative;  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j: also nephritic and ic-  
 teric.

## CATALEPSY.

*Symptoms.* Sudden loss of sense and motion,  
 the limbs retaining any posture into which  
 they are put.

*Treatment.* Antispasmodics, stomachics, bark,  
 and opiates.

## CATARACT.

*Treatment.* The same methods may be pur-  
 sued as in gutta serena. The extract of  
 hemlock has been recommended: also  
 purges with calomel, a poultice of fresh  
 hemlock constantly on the eye, and a per-  
 petual blister on the neck. If these reme-  
 dies fail, the crystalline humour must be  
 depressed or extracted.

*Catarrhus*

CATARRH. See *Cold and Cough*.

## CATECHU, THE RESIN.

Astringent;  $\mathfrak{g}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. TINCTURE OF.  
 $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ijj.

*Purgative*

## CATHARTICS.

*Stimulant.* Elaterium, gamboge, scammony,  
 colocynth, buckthorn, elder, aloes, jalap,  
 fresh juice of orris root. *Refrigerant.* Vi-  
 triolated



triolated and tartarised natron; vitriolated, tartarised, and acetated kali; crystals of tartar, common salt, purging mineral waters, flowers of sulphur, cassia fistularis, tamarinds, prunes. *Astringent*. Rhubarb, rattlesnake root, damask rose, violet, senna. *Emollient*. Castor oil, oil of almonds, soap, manna, honey, sugar. *Narcotic*. Fox-glove, meadow-saffron, white and black hellebore, hedge-hyssop, tobacco.

## CAUSTICS.

Pure kali, lime with pure kali, nitrated silver, muriated antimony, mineral acids.

## CENTAURY, LESSER, TOPS.

Tonic; ℥j, to ʒj.

## CEPHALICS.

Compound spirit of ammonia, lavender, rosemary, *nervous medicines*.

## CERUSSE.

Externally cooling, astringent. ACETATED.  
The same. OINTMENT OF. The same.  
COMPOUND POWDER OF. The same.  
*Acet. Cer.* has been given internally, from gr. ℥s, to gr. iij.

## CHALK.

Absorbent, cardialgic; ℥j, to ʒj. COM-  
C 6 POUND



POUND POWDER OF. The same, also astringent; ℥j, to 3j.—WITH OPIUM: 43 $\frac{2}{3}$  gr. contain 1 of opium. TROCHES OF. Chiefly for the heartburn.

CHICKEN-POX. See *Pox*.

### CHILBLAINS.

If not broken, bathe them with camphorated spirit, oil of turpentine, urine, brine, melted salt butter, or vinegar and proof spirit with a little alum dissolved in it, or rub them with snow. If they break, dress them with warm digestives, and afterwards with the cerate of calamine.

### CHILD-BIRTH.

If there be a profuse discharge of the lochia, give cooling medicines and acids. If the lochia be stopped, clysters, laxatives, and antimonials in nauseating doses: but be cautious of bleeding. If a puerperal, or milk fever, treat them as under those articles. After delivery, and the after-birth, spermaceti, with gentle opiates; and, if necessary, castor, or other uterine remedy. Keep the body open, and let stools be procured the second or third day after delivery at farthest.

CHLOROSIS.



CHLOROSIS. See *Menses obstructed.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

*Symptoms.* Violent vomiting and looseness, sharp pains, gripings, and flatulency; thirst, heat, anxiety, with quick and unequal pulse; cold sweats, and at length syncope, and coldness in the extremities. Chiefly attacks young persons, and in the summer and autumn.

*Treatment.* Large and frequent draughts of chicken broth, without salt, to the quantity of a gallon or two; and clysters of the same should be continually injected. If the vomiting continue, give an infusion of oat bread, toasted brown, in water; afterwards cinnamon water, aromatic confection, columbo root, compound powder of chalk, or the like, with opium. An emetic may be proper, as also ripe fruit, &c. See *Colic bilious.*

CINCHONA, THE BARK.

Tonic, febrifuge, antiseptic, stomachic; ℞j, to ʒj, or more, several times a day. DECOCTION OF. ʒij, or upwards. EXTRACT OF, and EXTRACT OF WITH THE RESIN. ℞j, or more. TINCTURE OF, and COMPOUND TINCTURE OF. ʒj, to ʒss, or more.



more. AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF.  
 ʒss, to ʒj, or more.

#### CINNABAR.

Alterative, vermifuge; gr. iij, to ʒj.

#### CINNAMON.

Aromatic, carminative, astringent; ʒss, to  
 ʒss. TINCTURE OF. ʒj, to ʒij.—COM-  
 POUND. ʒss, to ʒiss. SPIRIT OF. Cor-  
 dial; ʒj, to ʒiij. WATER OF. ʒj, to ʒij.

#### CINQUEFOIL, ROOT.

Tonic; ʒss, to ʒij.

#### CLOVES.

Aromatic, stimulant; gr. v, to ʒj.

#### CLOVE-JULY-FLOWER.

Aromatic, tonic.

#### COCHINEAL.

Cordial, sudorific. Now chiefly used as a  
 colouring drug.

#### CÆLIAC PASSION.

*Symptoms.* A purging or discharge of aliment  
 indigested, and somewhat like chyle, with  
 wasting of the body.

*Treatment.* An emetic; stomachic, astringent,



gent, and warm tonic remedies; as bitters, extract of logwood, chalk, opiate confection, opium, &c. with proper diet.

*Catarrhus.* -

#### COLD AND COUGH.

*Symptoms* well known. In phlegmatic habits, the cough is moist; and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry.

*Treatment.* Gentle and regular warmth; bleeding, if nothing forbid; and especially if a fever, or pain in the breast, &c. arise. Oily, or spermaceti medicines, or other pectorals, with opiates. If costive, proper laxatives; and if the stomach be loaded with phlegm, an emetic. Where greasy medicines disagree, give mucilages of linseed, tragacanth, or quince seeds, squills, lozenges of liquorice, &c. Blisters are very efficacious, as are also gentle sudorifics repeatedly taken, with diluents, and saline febrifuges, when the perspiration is obstructed, and fever appears.

*Colica*

#### COLIC, BILIOUS.

*Symptoms.* An acute pain, and obstruction in the intestines: accompanied with a vomiting of yellow or greenish bile. A bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat. The pain sometimes fixed about the region of  
the



the navel, sometimes all over the abdomen, at other times shifting from one part to another. A pulsation and cold are likewise felt in the belly. Urine little or none. Frequent hoarseness, with thirst and fever. Most prevalent in summer.

*Treatment.* Bleed, and give an emetic, with a large quantity of infusion of camomile, or the like, to work it off; then give cathartics (pills chiefly, or castor oil) with opium, and opening emollient clysters. If these fail, put the patient into the warm bath. If the vomiting continue, saline draughts, with tincture of opium. In this case columbo root has been particularly useful. Pills of gr. fs, or gr. j, of crude opium are powerful in removing pain and spasm, and enable the cathartics to take the better effect.

#### COLIC, HYSTERIC.

*Symptoms.* This is a disease to which women of lax and gross habits, and of irritable dispositions, chiefly are subject. It begins with violent pain in the region of the stomach, much green and yellow matter is vomited, and great lowness of spirits succeeds; the pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again in a few



few weeks with equal violence. Sometimes it is attended with jaundice, which in a few days goes off.

*Treatment.* Avoid bleeding and purging, unless plethora or costiveness indicate; clear the stomach with warm water, camomile tea, &c. then give a carminative antispasmodic, with opium (as castor, aromatic confection, opiate confection,) which may be occasionally repeated. Recruit the strength with bark, bitters, air, exercise, chalybeates, &c. This disorder in men is called the *Hypochondriac Colic*, and should be treated in like manner.

## COLIC, INFLAMMATORY, *Enteritis*

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

*Symptoms.* A vehement burning fixed pain is felt in the parts most affected, with heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety and restlessness.

*Treatment.* Bleed largely, and repeat it if necessary, and the pulse will bear it; procure stools with soft mild cathartics, as castor oil, oily mixtures with manna, and tartarised kali, or the like; or if these will not stay, with pills of the comp. ext. of colocynth and opium; emollient clysters should be frequently given, and soft emollient



lient liquids drunk ; the bowels should be fomented, bladders of water, bags of salt or oats heated, the skins of animals just killed applied to the part ; and the warm bath should be prescribed, if these prove ineffectual. In case of violent vomiting, give the saline draughts in the act of effervescence ; and the pain and spasm, if violent, may be abated with pills of crude opium ; blisters may be applied to the part affected. The fumes of *tobacco* may be thrown up the fundament, if all other cathartics fail ; or give quicksilver in large quantity, as a pound or more.

*Colica pictorum*

COLIC, NERVOUS,  
CALLED ALSO THE DEVONSHIRE COLIC, COLIC  
OF POICTIERS, DRY GRIPEs, AND THE DRY  
BELLY-ACH.

*Symptoms.* It begins with a sense of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight nausea, and costiveness ; a vomiting of acrid slime, and green bile, succeeds ; the pain often descends to the navel, shooting thence to each side, with great violence ; the intestines seem drawn to the spine, with convulsive spasms ; the pain continues without remission for several



several hours together; pulse as in health; no fever, but rather lowness; when at length the pain abates, an odd tingling is felt along the spine of the back, which extending to the legs and arms, they become weak and paralytic.

*Treatment.* Vomit several times with warm camomile tea, then give opium in pills or otherwise, as also by clyster; the pain and tension being removed by these, give gentle cathartics, such as castor oil, infus. of fen. with salts, and the like; laxative clysters may also be prescribed; bleed, if the pulse be high; stools being procured, an anodyne, carminative, and antispasmodic may be given, as camphor, valerian, castor, aromatic confection, or the like, with opium. If the pain return, have recourse again to opium pills; if paralytic symptoms come on, embrocate the limbs and spine with lin. of ammonia, camphor, spirit, or other warm liniment. If convulsions, give musk with opium. After the disorder, bark, with bitters and rhubarb, should be ordered; together with a light, but nutritive diet. Flannel may also be worn round the waist.

Painters and glaziers, who are subject to this disorder on account of the lead used  
in



in their work, rely on burnt gin, which I have seen them take with surprising success. A dose or two of alum, of ℥j each, has been found to be a powerful remedy.

*Colica calculosa*  
COLIC, STONE, OR NEPHRITIS.

*Symptoms.* The colic which sometimes arises from the stone, may be known from the other kinds by the following signs: There is a fixed pain in the kidney, which is propagated to the genitals; stools afford present relief in other colics, but not in this: after eating, the pain is increased in others, but lessened in this; in others, the urine is thicker in the beginning than afterwards, but in this, it is at first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel, or other sediment.

*Treatment.* Turpentine clysters are given with good effect; soap with opium, or other nephritic anodyne; care also being taken to keep the body open. But for more on this head, see the article *Stone and Gravel*.

COLIC, WIND.

*Symptoms.* A wandering pain in the bowels, with rumblings, which abate on the expulsion



sion of air; the pain is not increased by pressure; thirst not extraordinary; and the pulse but little disturbed.

*Treatment.* Bleed, if the patient can bear it; stools must be procured by saline or other cathartics, and emollient clysters; previous to which, an emetic may also be given, if judged necessary; fomentations, or bladders of hot water, may be applied to the belly; as may likewise anodyne, spirituous, and aromatic embrocations, as the soap liniment with opium and oil of mint, or the like. A passage being procured, carminatives joined with opium may be administered.

COLICA MECONIALIS. See *Meconium*.

COLOCYNTH, PITH OF THE FRUIT.

Cathartic: gr. viij, to xij. COMPOUND  
EXTRACT OF. gr. xv, to ℥ij.

COLTSFOOT.

Obtunding, tonic.

COLUMBO, ROOT.

Tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, antiemetic; ʒss,  
to ʒij. TINCTURE OF. ʒss, to ʒij.

COMA. See *Carus*.

CONFECTION, AROMATIC.

Cordial, carminative; ℥ss, to ʒj.

CONFECTION,



## CONFECTION, OPIATE.

Alexipharmic, anodyne; ℞ss, to ℞ij.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS. See *Atrophy*.

*Label*

CONSUMPTION, PULMONARY, OR PHTHISIS.

*Symptoms.* Habitual fever; wasting of all parts of the body; dry cough; quick small pulse; moderate heat; lassitude; faintness; night sweats; flying pains and stitches; uneasiness about the diaphragm and breasts; the expectorated matter purulent; sometimes bloody and offensive, with white round lumps. If the symptoms be violent, a spitting of blood soon follows, which is thin, florid, and frothy; but it afterwards becomes paler, and the discharge changes at length into pus. Towards the end of the disease a diarrhoea frequently comes on, and the legs are apt to swell. Ulcers, or tubercles in the lungs, are the cause. In general the complexion is florid, and the teeth sound, and of a milky whiteness more or less opake.

*Treatment.* At the beginning, whilst symptoms of inflammation occur, bleed in small quantity, and repeat it if necessary, giving nitre, and pursuing the antiphlogistic regimen. Ipecacuanha in small doses, or decoction



decoction of seneca root, is sometimes useful. Issues or setons are frequently serviceable, or a perpetual blister at the pit of the stomach. But the antiphlogistic plan must be pursued no longer than the inflammatory stage continues. After that has subsided, regard must be had to strengthening the system by the bark, chalybeates, &c. Opiates may be administered at night, if necessary, to appease the cough, and procure rest. Myrrh given to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , a day, with camphor and nitre, has been found an efficacious remedy by some: others have recommended burying the patient up to the chin in fresh dug earth for some time. For sweats give the vitriolic acid; or let a calico waistcoat, steeped in a strong decoction of bark, well dried, and renewed daily, be worn next the skin. Change of air and gentle exercise are good: the body should be guarded against cold; and the diet be light, mild, and nutritive, as jellies, broths, milk, butter-milk, &c. Dr. Simmons's excellent treatise on this subject may be consulted. Dr. Beddoes has lately recommended the inspiration of hydrogen air, mixed with atmospheric, in those cases where the cheeks are florid,  
the



the lips and fauces very red, and the blood of a brighter colour than usual: and it seems, in some few instances in which it was tried, to have answered his most sanguine expectations. But some more recent cases shew, that foxglove, administered so as to reduce the pulse below the usual standard of health, and with perseverance, is likely to prove the most efficacious remedy that has yet been tried.

#### CONTRAYERVA, ROOT.

Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic; gr. v, to ℥j, or more. COMPOUND POWDER OF. Sudorific; ℥j, to 3j.

#### CONTUSIONS.

*Treatment.* Bathe the part with vinegar, lin. of soap, or of ammonia, water of acetated ammonia, or arquebusade; and, if necessary, apply a poultice of oatmeal and vinegar. If there be inflammation, bleed, and purge, use emollient fomentations and cataplasms. If suppuration appear, apply proper topical remedies to forward it, and treat it as in *abscesses*.

#### *Convulsio* CONVULSIONS.

*Symptoms.* Involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, and consequent motions of the parts which they serve. Children, and women



women of delicate constitutions, are most subject to this complaint.

*Treatment.* If a plethora be indicated, bleed; if otherwise, avoid it; blisters, laxatives, and emollient clysters, if nothing forbid; the nervous and antispasmodic medicines, as assafoetida, castor, camphor, musk, volatile salts, animal oil, with opium, if necessary. If the bowels be convulsed, opium may be added to the clysters also. The parts may be rubbed externally with some warm anodyne embrocation: free air should be allowed the patient.

In children, this complaint often proceeds from an acid in the primæ viæ; magnesia is then proper. Worms may also occasion it; anthelmintics are in this case to be given. The cold bath has been found of great service in convulsions of children, and also of adults: the time for using it is in the paroxysm.

Valerian, in very large doses, both in powder and decoction, has cured violent convulsions, of a long standing. A spasm of the œsophagus, preventing deglutition, has been cured by cataplasms of hemlock and henbane.



COPPER, AMMONIATED, WATER OF.  
Externally deterfive.

CORAL, RED.  
Absorbent; ℥j, to ʒj.

CORIANDE R, SEED.  
Aromatic, stimulant; ℥j, to ʒj.

*Clavus* CORNS.

Cover them with litharge or soap plaster, after bathing them with warm water, and paring them as much as convenient away. Large easy shoes should be worn, and a little cotton may be laid over the corns, to prevent their being rubbed or pressed.

CORROBORANTS.  
*Incrassants and Tonics.*

*Pertussis* COUGH, HOOPING.

*Symptoms.* This disease comes on like a common cold, but is attended from the beginning with greater difficulty of breathing, and the eyes appear as if swelled, or pushed out of their sockets. After some time the cough becomes so violent, that the patient cannot, for a-while, fetch breath, and when he does, the inspiration is



is accompanied with a shrill whooping noise. It is contagious, and attacks a person but once.

*Treatment.* If inflammatory symptoms, or fever appear, bleed; give small doses of ipecac. or tartarised antimony, to bring up the phlegm. Keep the body open; and prescribe antispasmodics: gentle sedatives of syrup of white poppy are efficacious; blisters, gentle sudorifics, and a spare, thin, but nourishing diet. Bark may be given, with castor, to support the patient's strength. But change of air, frequently repeated, sometimes does wonders in these cases.

#### COW-ITCH.

*Anthelmintic.* The hairs covering the pods are given in syrup or treacle; those of one pod a dose.

#### COW-POX.

This disease does not appear to require any medical treatment, but must not be omitted, as of late it has been pretty extensively employed, to prevent the small-pox; and it seems to be fully established by repeated experience, that a person, who has undergone the cow-pox, with



the symptoms of general affection of the system, is perfectly secure against the variolous contagion. The disease is imparted by inoculation, with matter taken either from the cow, or from the human subject. The part inflames; a circular vesicle arises, distended with a limpid fluid, and of a somewhat livid appearance, with the edges more elevated than the centre; and febrile symptoms come on. Sometimes pustules appear on other parts of the body, and occasionally they degenerate into troublesome ulcers; but the fever has not been found to be attended with danger; and the disease is not infectious, unless the matter of it be applied to some part divested of the cuticle.

C R A B, THE CLAWS.

Absorbent; ℥j, to 3j. COMPOUND POWDER OF. The same.

*Cynanche* C R O U P. *trachealis*

*Symptoms.* A hoarseness, with a peculiar thrillness and ringing sound both in speaking and coughing; at the same time there is a sense of pain about the larynx, some difficulty of breathing, and a whizzing sound in inspiration. The cough



cough attending is commonly dry ; and if any thing be spit up it is a matter of a purulent appearance, with sometimes films resembling portions of a membrane. Sometimes no appearance of inflammation can be discerned on looking into the fauces : at others redness, and even a swelling, or purulent matter, may be perceived. Infants are seldom attacked by this disease before they are weaned, and few after twelve years of age. It is a very dangerous disease, often proving suddenly fatal.

*Treatment.* Bleeding ; leeches ; emetics frequently repeated, and nauseating medicines. In urgent cases emetics that are most speedy in their operation must be given in full doses. The antiphlogistic regimen must be pursued, and the body kept open by the frequent use of glysters or eccoprotics. Blistering near the part affected has been found useful : so have musk and asafetida in some cases.

#### C U B E B S.

Aromatic, stimulant : gr. v, to ℥j.

C U C K O W - P I N T. See *Arum.*

D 3.

CUCUMBER,



## CUCUMBER, WILD, FRESH FRUIT.

Strongly purgative, stimulant; gr. fs, to ij, or iij, of the dried feculæ of the juice.

## CUMMIN, SEED.

Stimulant, antiseptic: ℥j, to ʒj. POULTICE OF. The same. PLASTER OF. Discutient.

## CURRANT, BLACK AND RED, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic. INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE BLACK. In recent catarrhs, attended with slight sore throat.

## CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

See the articles *Itch*, *Scurvy*, and *Tetters*.

## CUTS.

Apply compound tincture of benjamin, afterwards dress with some mild digestive, and then cicatrize. If an artery be wounded, it must be taken up, or the sponge tent applied. See *Wounds*.

*Chorea*

## DANCE, ST. VITUS'S.

*Symptoms.* Convulsions of the legs, arms, and head; inarticulate speech, and lolling out of the tongue; drawing one leg after the other, like an idiot; with variety of odd



odd and ridiculous gestures. Chiefly affects the youthful.

*Treatment.* Emetics, cathartics, valerian root in large quantities; calcined zinc, bark, chalybeates, sea-bathing; electricity, mil-lepedes, and quicksilver with sulphur, have been of use; as have orange leaves, with the cold bath; blisters and bleeding, if judged necessary. If worms be the cause, give anthelmintics.

#### DANDELION, ROOT AND HERB.

Aperient, diuretic; ℥iſs, to ℥iv, of the expressed juice.

#### *Dysœcia* DEAFNESS.

*Treatment.* If it proceed from hardened wax, syringe the ears with warm water, or soap and water, or apply a tent made of the fresh pith of a cabbage stalk. If the wax be deficient, drop in oil of almonds, with a little oil of rosemary, or the like. If cold be the cause, warmth, the remedies used against colds, and syringing with some warm soft liquid. If it be nervous, give the nervous medicines, bark, &c., and apply blisters. Electricity has been found useful. If inflammation, bleed, purge, blister, foment, poultice, and prescribe the pediluvia. If



there be ulcers, use injections, with tinct: of myrrh, honey, &c. If insects be in the ear, fill the meatus with warm oil or water, or throw in the fumes of tobacco.

DELIVERY. See *Child-birth*.

DENTITION. See *Teething*.

*cleansing*

### DETERGENTS.

Verdegris, water of ammoniated copper, tincture of myrrh, simple oxymel, honey of roses, honey, turpentine.

DIABETES. See *Urine*.

*perspiring*

DIAPHORETICS. See *Sudorifics*.

### DIARRHŒA.

*Symptoms.* A purging, without much sickness or pain; succeeded by loss of appetite; and sometimes nausea, fever, with weak pulse, dry skin, and thirst.

*Treatment.* If it proceed from any thing offensive in the bowels, give rhubarb first, either in powder or tincture; and afterwards absorbents and astringents, as chalk mixture, compound powder of chalk, angustura bark, extract of logwood, columbo root, &c., with or without opium as you



see necessary. Starch glysters, with opium, and bleeding, if requisite, may be prescribed.

If weakness of the bowels and indigestion occasion the complaint, the bitters, bark, or chalybeates. If obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifics should be interposed.

Sometimes a purging is an effort of nature, to relieve the constitution from offending matters, or it is critical. You must be careful to distinguish in these cases, as checking the purging may be followed by a fever, or other bad consequences.

In diarrhœas, vegetable and acescent diet should be refrained from; decoct. of hartshorn is best for common drink, and rice victuals for food. When purgings proceed from a putrescent cause, ripe fruits and antiseptics are proper.

#### DIGESTIVES.

Turpentine; ointments of gum elemi, yellow resin, and tar; plaster of wax.

#### DILL, SEED.

Stimulant, slightly aromatic; ʒss, to ʒj.

WATER OF. To infants, ʒj.

#### DISCUTIENTS.

Liniment of ammonia, all ointments and

D 5.

plasters

*repelling*



plasters with quicksilver, sal ammoniac, camphor, liniment and plaster of soap, hemlock, plaster of cummin, wormwood in fomentations, decoction for fomentation, electricity.

*Diuretics*

#### DIURETICS.

*Stimulant.* Salt of amber, oil of turpentine, turpentine, balsams of Canada and capivi, juniper, wild carrot, broom, artichoke, parsley, meadow-saffron, fennel, pareira brava, squill, soap, millepedes, cantharides.  
*Refrigerant.* Kali, nitre, acetated kali, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther. *Diluent.* Watery liquors, mineral waters.  
*Narcotic.* Fox-glove, tobacco, woody night-shade, dandelion.

#### DRAGON'S-BLOOD.

Tonic; ℥ss, to ʒss.

#### DROPSY.

*Symptoms.* A collection of water or serum in some part of the body. Before the disorder is perfectly formed it is called *Cachexy*; when the lymph is accumulated in the cellular membrane it is called *Anasarca*, or *Leucophlegmatia*; when there is a collection of water in the abdomen, it is termed *Ascites*; if in the head, *Hydrocephalus*; if in



in the breast, *Hydrops pectoris*; if in the womb, *Hydrops uteri*; and if in the scrotum, *Hydrocele*.

In common dropsies the legs usually swell, and a pit remains for some time after pressing the flesh with the finger; the appetite abates; the face either bloats or becomes thin and pale; little urine is made; and thirst, slow fever, shortness of breath, lassitude and heaviness attend. These symptoms obtain especially in the anasarca and ascites. In the hydrocephalus, convulsions, squinting, shunning the light, opening of the sutures, and vomiting of bile, commonly occur, especially if the disease be far advanced.

*Treatment.* In the *Anasarca* and *Ascites*, purges with jalap, scammony, calomel, gamboge, elaterium, or the like, twice or thrice a week. Squills, tinct. of cantharides, prepared kali, or acetated kali, with bitter infusion. Emetics and sudorifics, blisters and scarifications, prescribed with due caution, have often good effect, otherwise they do harm. Bark may be given if the strength flag, or consumptive symptoms appear. Weak liquids of all kinds used to be avoided, but are now allowed freely with success, especially



after the drastic purges. Crystals of tartar, given in large quantity, have had good effect. Gum guaiacum has also been recommended. Of late fox-glove has been much celebrated ; and infusion of tobacco has been remarkably efficacious. In Germany the deadly nightshade is said to have been very successful. Smoking is of great use, and mustard-seeds taken whole have often been of service.

If the disorder arise from the too copious use of weak liquids, or obstructed perspiration, sudorifics are much to be depended upon. If from drunkenness : riding on horseback and the use of wine, or rather geneva diluted with water, in moderate quantity, will be useful. If from a consumptive tendency ; diuretics, joined with corroborants. If after great loss of blood, or from tedious fevers ; cathartics should not be used too freely, but chalybeates, bark, and bitters should be chiefly relied on. In the *Ascites*, tapping must be performed, if the methods above recommended fail.

In *Dropsy of the breast*, diuretics are chiefly to be employed, cathartics only occasionally. Blisters applied below the breast, and even  
on



on the thighs or legs, and kept open, are also very effectual.

In the *Hydrocephalus internus*, a salivation excited by mercury has of late been recommended, but it's efficacy is not yet clearly ascertained; purges may be given, and medicines of the carminative and antispasmodic kind. Blisters, setons, and issues, should also be prescribed.

In the *Dropsy of the womb*, emetics, stimulating clysters, and occasionally cathartics; diuretic, attenuant, and resolvent medicines should be given; and fomentations and vapour baths advised.

In the *Hydrocele*, let out the water with the trocar at the bottom part of the scrotum, and inject wine to produce adhesive inflammation. If pure wine give too much pain, dilute it with water; if it do not excite sufficient inflammation, acuate it with spirit. When water is contained in the cellular membrane, treat it as an *Anasarca*.

DRY GRIPES, OR DRY BELLY-ACH.

See Colic, Nervous.

*Dysentery*

DYSENTERY, OR BLOODY-FLUX.

*Symptoms.* A discharge of mucus, blood, and purulent matter by stool; violent gripings; pain



pain in the loins, and anus; tenesmus, and fever.

*Treatment.* A rhubarb, or other gentle purge, and after proper evacuation, chalk mixture, with spermaceti, and an opiate. Avoid bleeding, unless the pulse be hard, full, and strong; and give starch clysters with opium and astringents; angustura bark, columbo root, and bolusses of bees wax and spermaceti, with compound powder of chalk, are efficacious. Small doses (a grain or two) of ipecac. have often succeeded. Sudorifics are sometimes of use, by promoting a determination to the surface of the body. Emollient fomentations, and balsamic clysters with opium, will best remove the tenesmus. Some German physicians have recommended the flowers of leopard's bane, as very efficacious, according to their experience. One or two doses of ipecacuanha, of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , with forty or sixty drops of tincture of opium, have put a stop to the disease at once; and a repetition of the ipecacuanha in small doses, or restoratives, completed the cure. This treatment appeared to succeed best when a cathartic of vitriolated natron was premised.

The



The diet as in the diarrhœa. Milk with mutton suet boiled in it, and the fat afterwards taken off, is esteemed excellent.

DYSURIA. See *Urine.*

E A R - A C H. See *Deafness.*

E L A T E R I U M. See *Cucumber, Wild.*

E L D E R,

INTERIOR BARK, FLOWER, AND BERRY.

*Bark* strongly emetic and purgative;  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , of the expressed juice: *flower* and *berry* laxative. INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE BERRY. Diuretic, laxative, sudorific;  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , or more. OINTMENT OF. Cooling, emollient.

E L E C A M P A N E, ROOT.

Aromatic, stimulant;  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

E L E C T R I C I T Y

Has been found beneficial in rheumatism, gout, deafness, tooth-ach, swellings not suppurated, inflammations, gutta serena, fistula lachrymalis, palsy, ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, nervous head-ach, ague, suppression of the menses, St. Vitus's dance, and contraction of the muscles. In general it is injurious in cases of great irritability, succeeding torpor, of congestion from local stimulus, and where inflammatory



Inflammatory diathesis, or sthenia, prevails: on the contrary, it is useful in diseases of debility, or diminished irritability. It should be applied by directing a stream of the fluid to the part. Shocks in general should be avoided, or be at most very slight.

## E L E M I, GUM.

Stimulant. Inointments. COMPOUND OINTMENT OF. Digestive.

## E L M, INNER BARK.

Tonic, aperient. DECOCTION OF. ℥ss, to ℥j.

## E M E T I C S.

*Irritating.* Blue vitriol, vitriolated and calcined zinc, vitriolated quicksilver, titillation of the fauces. *Heating.* Mustard, horse radish, blessed thistle, camomile. *Nauseating.* Antimonials, squill, ipecacuanha, elder bark, warm water. *Narcotic.* Tobacco, fox-glove, white hellebore.

E M M E N A G O G U E S. *That promote the courses*

Iron, mercurials, antimonials, black hellebore, savine, madder, horehound, pills of gum, aloes, myrrh, cantharides, borax, rectified oil of amber, essential oil of juniper, garlic, horse-radish, electricity, compression of the femoral arteries.

## E M O L L I E N T S.



## EMOLLIENTS.

Expressed oils, lard, spermaceti, mucilages, mallow, marsh-mallow, coltsfoot, fennugreek, figs, raisins, liquorice, sweet almonds, barley, warm vapour, the warm bath.

## EMPYEMA.

*Symptoms.* An enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and œdematous fulness of the skin and flesh on one side of it; dry cough, and difficult breathing. It arises from matter formed, and lying loose in the thorax.

*Treatment,* may be much like that prescribed in the Vomica. Medicines which promote absorption, and blisters, may also be useful. But letting out the matter, where it can conveniently be done, is the best cure.

*Epilepsia* EPILEPSY.

*Symptoms.* Languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head, with stupor and drowsiness, sometimes precede the fit; though it often comes on without these previous symptoms. The patient falls down suddenly, gnashes the teeth, froths at the mouth, uses many disagreeable gesticulations and distortions, and sometimes



sometimes discharges involuntarily by stool and urine.

*Treatment.* If the vessels be full, bleed; emetics and laxatives are proper; warm, nervous, antispasmodic, and attenuating remedies, as castor, valerian, assafoetida, cinnabar, animal oil, salt of hartshorn, &c., should be directed. Blisters kept open, and setons are very serviceable; flowers of zinc have succeeded well, a grain or two at a dose once or twice a day. To restore the strength and prevent returns, the bark, or other corroborant, and the cold bath, with proper diet, air, and exercise. Dr. Sims has found nitrat of silver serviceable: the dose from  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a grain, dissolved in a watery menstruum. A cataplasm, formed chiefly of tobacco, applied to the pit of the stomach, about half an hour before the expected return of the fit, has prevented its recurrence; and a repetition of this practice for several days has produced a permanent cure.

*Blistering*

#### EPISPASTICS.

*Drawing*

*Rubefacient.* Burgundy pitch, mustard, nettle, horse-radish, volatile alkalis, liniment of ammonia, liniment of camphor, oil of fossil tar, essential oil of lavender. *Vesicating.*



*catting.* Cantharides, fresh inner bark of mezereon or spurge-laurel. *Suppurative.* Issues, setons, perpetual blisters.

# ERRHINES.

*mezzera*

*Sternutatory.* White and black hellebore, ipecacuanha. *Evacuant.* Vitriolated quicksilver, asarabacca, tobacco, syrian herb-mastic, marjoram.

# ERYNGO, ROOT.

Stimulant, diuretic.

*Phlogosis erythema*

# ERYSIPELAS.

*Symptoms.* The usual precursory symptoms of a fever; the face, or other parts affected, inflamed, with scurf, pimples, and blisters, heat, redness, itching, and smarting; drowsiness and difficulty of breathing commonly attend.

*Treatment.* If symptoms indicate, bleed, and give proper lenitives, and cooling diaphoretic febrifuges. Blisters, and cordial sudorifics, as camphor, contrayerva, &c., if low pulse and malignancy require. In the present practice the bark is chiefly relied on. The parts may be bathed with softening fomentations, milk, &c.

# ESCHAROTICS.

*burning*

Blue vitriol, red nitrated quicksilver, burnt alum, verdegris, *Caustics.*

# EXPECTORANTS.



## EXPECTORANTS.

*Stimulant.* Ammoniacum, affaetida, guaiacum, clecampane, orris. *Nauseating.* Squill, garlic, tobacco, tar. *Antispasmodic.* Warm bathing, aqueous vapour, vapour of spirit of vitriolic æther, blisters. *Irritating.* Acid vapours, tobacco smoke.

EYES INFLAMED, OR OPHTHALMIA.

Inflammation of the outward coats of the eye, attended with pricking pain, heat, pulsation, redness, swelling, and scalding tears.

*Treatment.* Bleed, purge, apply leeches to the temples, and blister the back or behind the ears; cooling febrifuges may also be given: direct collyriums, with vitriolated zinc, acetated cerusse, or alum; or, if astringents disagree, warm milk, decoction of mallow leaves in milk or water, or other emollient fomentation; or poultice of milk and bread, and bathe the feet in warm water. If it arise from mere *weakness of the vessels*, astringent collyriums, or alum curd; and bark, or other tonics, may be given internally. If *Nervous*, join valerian, castor, or the like, with the bark. If *Scorbutic* or other *humours* attend, perpetual blisters or setons, with mercurial, or other proper alteratives. If *Tubercles* in the eye be the cause, anoint them with ointment.



ointment of quicksilver, and give small doses of calomel till they disperse.

For *watery Eyes*, gentle cathartics and alteratives, and wash them with brandy and water.

For *specks in the Eye*, blow lap. cal., sugar, of. sepia, tutty, white vitriol with sugar, or the like, through a small tube into the eye; or drop in solutions of vitriolated zinc, acetated cerusse, &c.

In obstinate inflammations of the edges of the eyelids, red nitrated quicksilver finely levigated, and made into an ointment, with the addition of a little opium, is an excellent remedy. It should be carefully applied to the parts affected at bed-time with a camel-hair pencil, keeping the eyes fast after it.

FALLING SICKNESS. See *Epilepsy*.

#### FEBRIFUGES.

*cure of fevers*

Bark, arsenic, tartarised antimony, wine of antimony, antimonial powder, water of acetated ammonia, nitre, sal ammoniac, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æther.

#### FENNEL, SWEET, SEED.

Carminative, diuretic; ℥j, to ℥ij, or in infusion. WATER OF. The same.

FENUGREEK,



## FENUGREEK, SEED.

Obtunding, emollient; chiefly in cataplasms, fomentations, and clysters.

## FERN, ROOT.

Anthelmintic;  $\text{zij}$ , to  $\text{℥ss}$ , fasting.

FEVER, APHTHOSE,  
OR THE THRUSH FEVER IN ADULTS.

*Symptoms.* Fever, with ulcerations or aphthæ; distinguishable from the putrid sore throat by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red, and by there being no shining redness over the fauces.

*Treatment.* Febrifuges, bark, and antiseptics; blisters if necessary. Proper laxatives, and detergent gargles. Borax, alum, or vitriolic acid, when mixed in small quantity with honey, is good to touch the aphthæ with. See also *Thrush*.

FEVER, ERYSIPELATOUS. See *Erysipelas*.

FEVER, HECTIC. See *Consumption*.

FEVER, JAIL. See *Fever, Putrid or Malignant*.

*Synocha* FEVER, INFLAMMATORY.

*Symptoms.* Slight shivering, followed by heat, and quick pulse; nausea, anxiety, restlessness, white and dry tongue, thirst, and sometimes pain in the head and back.

*Treatment.* If there be fulness of the vessels, bleed; give proper laxatives, and, if the stomach



stomach be foul, an emetic; saline febrifuges, with small doses of wine of antim. or tartarised antimony, and if diaphoresis be wanted add contrayerva. If *delirious*, blister, and give camph. mixture. If *colliquative sweats*, the decoct. of bark, with or without vitriolic acid. If *spasm* and *catching of the tendons*, with low pulse, blister the arms and legs, and apply stimulating plasters to the feet, first bathing them with warm water. If *hiccups*, give musk. While the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms continue, the antiphlogistic treatment, cooling febrifuges, acids, and gentle aperients, are proper. But care must be taken not to bring the patient too low, else he will want strength to carry him through the disease. Gentle opiates may be ordered at night occasionally in case of restlessness. If the pulse sink, he should be supported with proper cordials. Costiveness should be avoided, and even a purging should be checked with caution, being generally either critical, or at least salutary. The present and past symptoms compared will best direct the treatment in fevers. Diluting acidulated liquids are proper; the food may be panada, gruels, puddings, and chicken broth, with bread,

but



but no flesh. Food or liquids particularly longed for should be given. Care should be taken to avoid too great heat, and impure air.

F E V E R, INTERMITTENT. See *Ague*.

*Miliaria* F E V E R, MILIARY.

*Symptoms.* Shivering, heat, lowness of spirits, oppression about the præcordia, sighing. On the third or fourth day the eruption (preceded by a profuse sweat of a peculiar frowy sourish smell, with a tingling or pricking sensation) appears, chiefly on the neck, breast, and back. It consists of little bladders resembling millet-seeds (from which the fever is denominated), either white or red, according to the colour of the liquid they contain, and sometimes both sorts. The eruption being out, the symptoms usually abate; the urine, which before was pale, becomes higher coloured. The eruptions commonly dry in about seven days, and the skin peels off.

*Treatment.* Bleed, if necessary, (but this should be done with great caution,) and give saline febrifuges, accompanied with laxatives and diaphoretics, as the symptoms may require. If bilious matter be suspected in the stomach, an emetic will be proper.



per. If delirium appear, blister; if low nervous symptoms, give proper cordials; if putrid ones and petechiæ, the bark; if aphthæ, gargles with tinct. of myrrh, honey of roses, or the like. Acidulated liquids, fruit, &c. should be given in this disease, the air kept pure, and the room not too hot. It is prevented in lying-in women, who are most subject to it, by keeping the body open at an early period after delivery.

#### F E V E R, MILK.

*Symptoms.* It arises about the third or fourth day after delivery, with swelling of the breasts, and pain shooting towards the axillæ; the breasts sometimes are hard, hot, and inflamed: it generally continues a day or two, then terminates in copious sweats and discharge of urine.

*Treatment.* Bleed, if the inflammation be great; keep the body open, and let the breasts be frequently drawn. In case of hardness or inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices.

#### F E V E R, MIXED.

*Synopsis*

A fever wherein the symptoms of inflammatory, nervous, putrid, and other fevers, are more or less blended together; and must therefore be treated according to the appearances.



## F E V E R, P U E R P E R A L.

*Symptoms.* It begins in two or three days after delivery, with the usual febrile symptoms. The pulse is small, contracted, and seldom so slow as 130 in a minute; breasts flaccid, with prostration of strength, pain in the abdomen with exquisite tenderness of some part of it, flushed face, short breath, and commonly a pain in the forepart of the head.

*Treatment.* In case of costiveness, emollient glysters; and, if necessary, gentle cathartics; then mild diaphoretics, as saline draughts with wine of antim. and proper diluents. If putrid symptoms appear, the bark. Emetics (ipecacuanha gr. vj, or viij) exhibited early, and repeated twice a day, as long as necessary, have been attended with remarkable success in the Hotel Dieu at Paris.

*Typhus*

## F E V E R, P U T R I D O R M A L I G N A N T.

*Symptoms.* A giddiness precedes the attack; then burning heat, sudden loss of strength, heaviness, lowness of spirits, watching, pulse weak, low, and unequal, pains in various parts of the body, anxiety, oppression at the præcordia, nausea, vomiting, noise in the ears, delirium, coma, catching of  
the



the tendons, and thin crude urine. The tongue is generally black and dry, though sometimes it continues clean throughout the disease. Petechiæ often appear on the fourth, fifth, and seventh days. Picking the bed clothes in this disease is a bad symptom.

*Treatment.* Avoid bleeding. An emetic in the beginning is often of great service. This should be followed by laxatives to evacuate the bowels, and calomel is peculiarly efficacious in this way. Antiseptics, the bark, and cordials, of which wine given freely is the best, are proper; as are also blisters. Opiates should be freely administered, and purgings, unless critical, should be checked. Mustard poultices to the feet are proper in case of stupor; antispasmodics and the musk mixture in case of convulsive symptoms, or hiccups. Cold water, fresh or salt, poured over the patient's head, and suffered to run down all over the body, has been found very efficacious in removing heat: but this must never be done when the patient is chilly, or in a general perspiration; the proper time for it being when the heat of the patient at the surface is steadily above what is natural,

E 2
chiefly



chiefly in the afternoon or evening, when the exacerbation is usually at it's height. The earlier in the fever this method is employed the better. In the latter stages of fever, perhaps spunging the body all over with tepid vinegar, or vinegar and water, to moderate the heat, is more safe. When burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, this may be moderated by the application of sponges wet with tepid vinegar, at any time, with advantage. When the heat is suddenly and greatly reduced from imprudent or accidental admission of cold during profuse perspiration, a bladder filled with water heated to  $110^{\circ}$  or  $120^{\circ}$  should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and tincture of opium administered in small and frequent doses. The liquids drunk should be acidulated, and while the skin is hot and dry, cold liquids should be administered freely, but when the patient is chilly, or in a perspiration, nothing cold should be given him on any account; fruit may be allowed; the air in the room should be kept as pure as possible, and not too warm; vinegar should be sprinkled on the floor.



## F E V E R, REMITTENT. (SIMPLE.)

*Symptoms.* The remittent fever differs from the continual and intermittent, in that after a certain number of hours it remits, or abates, but does not go off. It is also called the *autumnal remitting Fever*, the *bilious Fever*, the *marsh Fever*, and the *camp Fever*. It usually comes on suddenly, with debility, lowness of spirits, chilliness, and other febrile symptoms; the hands tremble; countenance pale or yellowish; skin dry, breathing difficult, and pulse small and quick; great nausea succeeds. Vomiting of bile, and sometimes discharge of it by stool; the tongue becomes foul, delirium ensues, with moisture on the face, and at length on the other parts, when the *remission* follows. As the disorder increases the remissions are less, and at length scarcely perceptible; the mouth, teeth, and lips, covered with a black crust; tongue very dry and stiff, so that the patient's voice can scarcely be heard.

*Treatment.* An emetic is sometimes proper; the body should be opened if necessary; then prescribe the bark with wine copiously. Dr. Fowler has found



the solution of arsenic as efficacious in this as in the intermittent fever.

## *Scarlatina*

FEVER, SCARLET. (SIMPLE.)

*Symptoms.* The usual precursory symptoms of a fever, viz. shivering, heat, &c. Then an efflorescence of a scarlet colour appears all over the skin, but does not rise above the surface; with heat, dryness, and itching. In three or four days it disappears, and the cuticle comes off in branny scales.

*Treatment.* Cooling saline febrifuges, with gentle laxatives and diaphoretics, if necessary.

FEVER, SCARLET. (MALIGNANT.)

*Symptoms.* Chilliness, languor, sickness, oppression, succeeded by heat, nausea, vomiting, sore throat, quick pulse, and difficult breathing; the tonsils inflamed and ulcerated. On the third day the efflorescence appears.

*Treatment.* As in malignant angina.

FEVER, SLOW OR NERVOUS.

*Symptoms.* Shiverings, lassitude, weariness, debility, sighing, pale desponding looks, great anxiety, depression of spirits, pain and giddiness of the head, white tongue (sometimes red) with a yellow or brownish  
list



list running along the middle of it, but no thirst; nausea, difficulty of breathing, pulse weak, quick, and unequal; urine limpid and pale; pain and coldness in the back part of the head; drowfiness. These symptoms are at first so slight as to be scarcely noticed, but increase gradually; they are all worse towards night: if a delirium, not violent, but a muttering to themselves; sometimes miliary eruptions and sweats appear, but seldom afford relief.

*Treatment.* Gentle cordial diaphoretics, with wine; previous to which an emetic, if nothing forbid. Costiveness should be removed by gentle laxatives; bleeding should be refrained from, unless urgent symptoms indicate; blisters; if an intermission appear, the bark; if convulsions, musk with castor or other antispasmodics, and opium; if aphthæ, gargles with tincture of myrrh, honey, decoct. of bark, alum, or the like; and in case of much phlegm, oxymel of squills or ipecac. to bring it up. Care should be taken, after the fever, to restore the patient by proper nutritious diet, chalybeate waters, bark, &c.

F E V E R, W O R M. See *Worms*.



## FIG, THE FRUIT.

Aperient, obtunding.

## FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

*Treatment.* When recent, the inflammation of the duct may be removed by fomentations, &c., with proper attention to regimen. Moderate pressure on the sac, before it is suppurated, may be useful, by preventing the tears from accumulating in it. If it suppurate, an incision must be made into it: and if the duct remain impervious, the os unguis must be penetrated. But it is always adviseable first to try fumigations of warm water, introduced into the nostril of the side affected, which, when persevered in, have frequently effected a cure in very desperate cases.

FLOODING. See *Menses* and *Abortion*.

## FLUOR ALBUS.

*Symptoms.* A flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a transparent or white colour, sometimes tinged with yellow or green; sometimes it is sharp and corroding, with a fetid smell, especially when of long continuance.

*Treatment.* An emetic will generally be proper at first; then give olibanum, bals. of  
6 capivi,



capivi, amber, bark, or the like. In phlegmatic constitutions, chalybeates, alum, or vitriolated zinc; the extract of hemlock is often of great use; strengthening plasters may be applied to the back and loins, astringent injections used, and a light, but strengthening and nutritive diet, with little exercise. Crabs eyes, given to ℥ss in a day, have been very successful, particularly where the discharge was acrimonious.

FLUX, BLOODY. See *Dysentery*.

#### FOX-GLOVE.

Diuretic; gr. i, to iij. Also in infusion, ℥ij, to ℥j. of water; ℥ss, to ℥iss. It should be given twice a day, and desisted from as soon as the urine begins to flow, the pulse becomes slow, or nausea commences, which usually happens when ℥ss of the powder, or ℥ss of the infusion, has been taken. In large doses it proves strongly emetic and purgative, and exhibits deleterious effects. It's diuretic properties are less certain, if given in nauseating doses. The leaf should be gathered about the time that the blossoms are coming forth, and the leaf-stalk and midrib should be rejected. As it appears to be sedative and debilitating,



debilitating, diminishing the frequency of the pulse in a remarkable manner, it may possibly be employed with advantage where great excitement, irritability, and increased tone prevail in the nervous and arterial systems, as in the furious states of mania, &c.

## *Fractura* FRACTURES.

*Treatment.* Replace the ends or pieces of the bone so as to be in their natural situation; and keep them in that posture by proper compresses, splints, bandages, &c. but not too tight; and vinegar may be poured on them. If there be great inflammation or tumour, bleed, and use other proper methods to remove it, before you attempt reduction. If there be loose fragments or splinters, which hinder the extension and reduction, or cause irritation, remove them by proper incisions, or otherwise. The limb, or part, must be kept still; proper diet must be ordered; the callus will be formed in a month or two, according to the bone injured, &c.; the joint should be cautiously moved at times to prevent stiffness; the medical treatment should be regulated according to the symptoms that arise. If the fracture be of a desperate kind,



kind, amputation is necessary; but it should be deferred, if possible, till the first inflammation has subsided.

# FRANKINCENSE.

Stimulant, tonic. PLASTER OF. The same.

FUNDAMENT, BEARING DOWN OF THE.

See *Procidencia Ani.*

# FUROR UTERINUS.

*Symptoms.* Melancholy, taciturnity, redness of the face, lascivious looks, irregular hysterical symptoms, as crying, laughing, &c., and at length, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous speeches and gestures. It is peculiar to the female sex, and proceeds from an extraordinary acrimony of the fluids secreted in the pudenda.

*Treatment.* Bleeding, and cooling purges; nitre; or refrigerant, diuretic, and diluting liquids; anodynes and thin diet. Tartarised antimony in small doses, with camphor, and extract of henbane, has been employed with success.

# GALBANUM.

Nervous, antispasmodic; gr. v, to ℥j: also externally in plasters. COMPOUND PILL OF. Nervous, emmenagogue; ℥ss, to 3ss. TINCTURE OF. ʒj, to ʒij.



## G A L L S.

Tonic, astringent; gr. ij, to vj, or more.  
Also outwardly in liniments for the piles,  
&c.

## G A M B O G E.

Emetic, cathartic; gr. ij, to viij. It has  
been given to  $\Theta j$ .

## G A N G R E N E.

*Symptoms.* In some cases, when a part is violently inflamed, the inflammation and pain suddenly disappear; the integuments turn pale, blue, livid, or blackish; the skin becomes flaccid and pitting, with bladders filled with yellow or reddish ichor; and this is termed *Gangrene*.

*Treatment.* Scarify the parts, and foment them with the decoction for fomentation and camphorated spirit; apply poultices of oatmeal and beer; and give cordial medicines, with plenty of bark. In gangrene of the toes, particularly in old people, opium has been found peculiarly serviceable.

## G A R L I C, ROOT.

Expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, sudorific, a chive or two at a dose, or in infusion.

## G E N T I A N,



## GENTIAN, ROOT.

Tonic, stomachic; ʒfs, to ʒj. COMPOUND  
INFUSION OF. ʒifs, to ʒiiij. COMPOUND  
TINCTURE OF. ʒj, to ʒiiij. EXTRACT OF.  
ʒj, to ʒij.

## GINGER, ROOT.

Cordial, aromatic, carminative; gr. v. Also in  
infusion. TINCTURE OF. gt. x, to lx.

## GINSENG, ROOT.

Tonic, obtunding, antispasmodic; ʒj, or  
more, in decoction.

## GLEET.

See *Venereal Disease*; but if it do not proceed  
from that cause, the same treatment will be  
proper, viz. corroborants, as bark, oliba-  
num, alum, vitriolic acid, bals. of capivi,  
&c.; and, if necessary, astringent injec-  
tions and the cold bath.

GONORRŒA, SIMPLE. See *Gleet*.

## GONORRŒA, SPURIOUS.

*Symptoms.* A purulent discharge from minute  
exulcerations round the corona glandis,  
produced by the sebaceous fluid secreted  
by the glandulæ odoriferæ becoming acri-  
monious.



monious. It has been mistaken for virulent gonorrhœa.

*Treatment.* Nothing is necessary but keeping the part clean by washing it with warm milk and water, or warm water alone.

GONORRHŒA, VIRULENT. See *Venereal Disease*.

*Rachagra* G O U T.

*Symptoms.* An acute pain in the joints, particularly of the feet. It is called *regular* when it is seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines. *Irregular*, when the fits are uncertain and frequent, when the symptoms vary, and when the disease attacks the stomach, head, or other internal parts. It chiefly affects the membranes, tendons, and ligaments: the pain is like that of a dislocated bone, with a sensation as if warm water were poured on the part, succeeded by chilliness and slight fever: a breathing sweat comes on at the end of the fit, and the part swells; the fit returns at intervals till the gouty matter is spent; the longer the intervals, the more severe the fit; but the symptoms are too well known, to need farther enumeration in a work of this nature.

*Treatment.* Cordials are best during the fit; the



the body should not be costive; opiates maybe occasionally given; the part should be wrapt in flannel, and relaxing or other topical applications, as the case may require; a temperate diet, exercise, friction, and the Bath waters; some have ventured to blister the part with success. Abstinence from all kinds of fermented liquors is the best preventive.

G R A V E L. See *Stone*.

G U A I A C U M, GUM, WOOD, AND BARK.  
Sudorific, alterative, antirheumatic, anti-venereal. *Gum* in powder, ℥j, to 3j. *Wood* and *Bark* in decoction. TINCTURE OF. 3j, to 3iij.

*Maurosis*. —  
G U T T A S E R E N A.

*Symptoms*. A blindness, though the eyes seem perfectly unaffected, the cause being in the retina, or optic nerve.

*Treatment*. Blisters to the head, back, or behind the ears; bleeding if nothing forbid; valerian, castor, assafœtida, cinnabar, bark, volatile salts, millepedes, rosemary, or other nervous and attenuant remedies. Calomel, or chalybeates, if obstruction be the cause; emetics and cathartics discretionally; sternutatories should also be used. Electricity has sometimes succeeded. In cases of blindness, where the pupil was contracted,



contracted, and which had been preceded by great pain, muriated quicksilver in small doses has been particularly serviceable.

HÆMORRHAGE, EXTERNAL. See *Bleeding*.

HÆMORRHAGE, INTERNAL. See *Blood*.

HÆMORRHOIDS. See *Piles*.

#### HARTSHORN, BURNT.

Astringent, absorbent, ℥j, to ʒj. DECOC-TION OF. As common drink. OIL OF. This, when rectified, is called *animal Oil*, which see. SALT OF. As prepared *Ammonia*. SHAVINGS. In jelly, corroborant, nutritive. VOLATILE LIQUOR OF. As *water of Ammonia*.

#### HEAD-ACH.

*Treatment*. If occasioned by *plethora*, use the pediluvium, bleed or cup, and purge: if by *viscid blood*, give attenuants also: if by *a foul stomach*, an emetic: if by *costiveness*, purges: if it be *nervous*, castor, valerian, bark, compound tinct. of lavender, comp. spirit of ammonia, assafoetida, or electricity, blister the back, and bathe the temples, forehead, &c., with æther, or water of ammon. with a little roch alum in it:  
if



if a *weak stomach*, give bitters or other stomachics. Head-achs may arise from various other causes, which, when known, will indicate proper remedies. In periodical head-achs the solution of arsenic has been found very efficacious.

#### HEART-BURN.

The common heart burn, proceeding from acidity irritating the upper orifice of the stomach, is removed for the time by magnesia, chalk, lozenges of chalk, and alkalis fixed or volatile; but to cure it stomachics must be given.

Heart-burn may be occasioned by corroding humours of other kinds, and will not therefore be eased by alkalis. Emetics, with plenty of camomile tea or other liquid, to cleanse the stomach, are here proper; cathartics may also be useful, and these may be followed by stomachics: but water with gum arabic dissolved in it will give occasional relief. Worms will also sometimes occasion this complaint; vermifuges are then proper.

#### HELLEBORE, BLACK, ROOT.

Deobstruent, attenuant, alterative; gr. v, to ℥ss. From gr. xv, to ʒss, strongly purgative. EXTRACT OF. ℥ss, to ℥j. TINCTURE OF. ʒj.

HELLE-



## HELLEBORE, WHITE, ROOT.

Violently emetic and cathartic, gr. v, to ℥ss.  
Also sternutatory. DECOCTION OF. Ex-  
ternally in cutaneous diseases. OINTMENT  
OF. The same.

HEMICRANIA. See *Head-ach.*HEMIPLEGIA. See *Palsy.*

## HEMLOCK.

In fomentations discutient and resolvent.  
INSPISSATED JUICE OF. Alterative, di-  
uretic, sedative; in large doses narcotic;  
gr. ij may be increased gradually to ℥ij,  
or iv, in a day.

HEPATITIS. See *Liver.*

## HERB-MASTIC, SYRIAN.

Stimulant, sternutatory.

HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

*Treatment.* Return the intestine, if practica-  
ble, and confine it with a proper truss \*.  
Costiveness must be avoided, as must like-  
wise violent exercise, drunkenness, &c.  
If it be strangulated, cold applications to the

\* Far the best we have seen are Lewis's patent trusses.



part, as powdered ice, &c., are advisable. Clysters of tobacco smoke have facilitated the reduction: so has keeping the patient in a warm bath till fainting came on. If nothing succeed, the operation must be performed. Be cautious of bleeding, though apparent symptoms of inflammation with a full pulse seem to require it: these will soon go off when the intestine is reduced.

HERNIA HUMORALIS. See *Testicles*.

HICCOUGH, OR HICCUP.

*Singultus*

The common hiccup is usually removed by drinking a draught of any weak liquid, by holding the breath, and sometimes by swallowing dry bread.

For the hiccup, or singultus, which comes on in the last stages of fever, &c., give the musk mixture, or musk in substance, in large doses, volatile salt, castor, or the like; to which opium may be discretionally added. When a primary disease, sternutatories and emetics have been useful: so has the plaster of ladanum applied to the pit of the stomach.

HIP, FRUIT.

Cooling. CONSERVE OF. At pleasure.

HOG'S



HOG'S LARD, OINTMENT OF.  
Softening, healing.

HONEY.  
Pectoral, detergent, aperient. ACETATED.  
Antiseptic, cooling, detergent.

*Pertussis* HOOPING COUGH. See *Cough*.

HOREHOUND, WHITE.  
Tonic, aperient ; ʒfs, to ʒj.

HORSE RADISH, ROOT.  
Stimulant, diuretic, deobstruent, *ad libitum*.  
Infused in water, wine, or spirit, ʒjfs, to  
ʒiij. SPIRIT OF. ʒfs, to ʒj.

HYDROCELE.  
HYDROCEPHALUS. } See *Dropsy*.

### HYDROPHOBIA.

It is of more consequence here to describe the symptoms in the dog than those of the patient. We may know the dog to be mad by his dull heavy look; endeavouring to hide himself; seldom or never barking; being angry and snarling at strangers, but fawning on his owner; refusing all food, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and often lying down as if going to sleep. This is the first stage. He next begins to breathe



breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, flavers, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep; flies suddenly at bystanders; and runs forward in a curve line. At length he knows not his owner, his eyes become thick and dim, and water runs from them; his tongue is of a red colour; he grows weak and faint; often falls down, then rises, and attempts to fly at something; and grows mad and furious. The nearer to this state the more dangerous the bite.

If the state of the dog cannot be obtained, he may be known to have been mad, or the disorder may be known to be this by the following effects, which will come on sooner or later. The bitten part begins to be painful, wandering pains come on gradually, with heaviness and uneasiness; the patient has disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, startings, spasms, sighing, anxiety, and loves solitude: pains shoot from the bitten part up to the throat, with straitness, sensation of choaking, and horror or dread at sight of water or other liquids, which is a sufficient characteristic of the disease.

*Treatment.* Cut out the bitten part immediately, which is the only certain cure: cupping-



ping-glasses should then be applied; cauterize and wash it daily with salt water, or rub in the stronger ointment of quicksilver, keeping it open with escharotics; bleed, if the vessels be full; vomit with vitriolated quicksilver; give musk gr. xvi, cinnabar ʒss, (to which camphor and opium may be added) at night, and a purge the next morning; bathe in the sea, or cold bath, and give a sudorific; repeat these for a week daily, and three or four times at the next full and change of the moon. The ointment of quicksilver applied externally, and vitriolated quicksilver given inwardly, so as to raise a salivation for several weeks, are said to be efficacious. In Germany the root of deadly nightshade has been given, from gr. iij, to vj, at a dose, and is reported to have proved infallible in the first stages. The Ormskirk medicine has failed in a variety of cases, and has indeed been found to be of no efficacy.

#### HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

*Symptoms* are generally low-spiritedness (the disorder being chiefly in the imagination), heaviness, oppression, and despondency; yet at times uncommon cheerfulness and  
flow



flow of spirits; timidity, anxiety, fear, dread of dying, short cough, difficult breath, flatulency, pale urine, pains in the head, odd fancies, spasms.

*Treatment.* Bark, and other tonics; nervous antispasmodics, as castor, valerian, assafoetida, &c.; attenuants, as volatile salts and spirits; bitters and chalybeates if no fever; emetics, aperients, opiates, issues, and blisters, discretionally; the cold bath and chalybeate waters, food light and easy of digestion, cheerful company, and gentle exercise.

#### HYSSOP, HEDGE.

Violently emetic and purgative, diuretic, anthelmintic; ℥ss. to ʒss. Also in infusion.

#### HYSTERIA.

*Symptoms.* In women similar to those of hypochondriasis in men, but usually more violent, and attended with convulsive fits; which generally come on with oppression at the breast, difficult breathing, a sense of something rising in the throat, which seems to threaten suffocation; convulsive motions; frothing at the mouth; laughing, and sometimes crying. May be known from a mere syncope by the pulse and breathing



breathing continuing, whereas in a syncope they are not perceptible; it also comes on gradually, but a syncope more suddenly; in that, the fit is of short continuance, in this, usually much longer; with a colour in the face, which is not the case in a syncope.

*Treatment* of the disorder itself, as in the hypochondriasis. In the fit fetid volatiles, singed feathers, &c. may be applied to the nostrils; and cold water and fetid volatiles given. The feet and legs may be placed in warm water; the pure cold air should be freely admitted; cold water may be sprinkled on the face and breast; and if a plethora be indicated, bleed; otherwise cautiously avoid it. In this disease, particular attention should be paid to the state of the menses, &c.

This disease appears often under a variety of forms; for a more particular account than can here be given, Sydenham, and other authors, may be consulted.

HYSTERITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE  
WOMB. See *Womb*.

J A L A P, ROOT.

Cathartic: gr. xv, to ʒss, or more. Two or three grains of ipecacuanha added to a dose



dose of jalap will make it purge more than twice the quantity by itself. EXTRACT OF. gr. vj, to xij. TINCTURE OF. 3j, to 3ij.

*Icterus.*

### J A U N D I C E.

*Symptoms.* Yellowness of the whole skin, but chiefly of the whites of the eyes; the urine also yellow; lassitude, inactivity, anxiety, sickness, oppression and difficult breathing; pain at the stomach; bitter taste in the mouth; sometimes attended with purging, at others costiveness: stools generally like blue clay, but sometimes of a dark earthy, and at others of a deep yellow colour.

*Treatment.* If the vessels be very full, bleed; then vomit, purge, and give medicines with soap; to which may occasionally be added, rhubarb, aloes, chalybeates, or squills. Saline draughts if fever; opiates in case of pain: gentle emetics may be occasionally repeated, and the body should be kept open. Chalybeate waters, or water or cyder with a red hot iron quenched in it, may be used as common drink; gentle exercise, air, and cheerful company.

### I L I A C P A S S I O N.

*Symptoms.* Acute pains in the bowels, oppression at the stomach, tension of the  
F belly,



belly, vomiting of bile, and sometimes of  
fæces, great thirst and heat.

*Treatment* as in the *inflammatory Colic*, of  
which this is only a more violent kind.

#### INCRASSANTS.

Kino, ginseng, sarcocolla, sarsaparilla, and  
farinaceous and mucilaginous substances.

INDIAN PINK. See *Pink, Indian*.

#### INFLAMMATION, SUPERFICIAL.

See *Phlegmon*.

*Enteritis*

#### INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

See *Colic and Iliac Passion*.

#### INFLAMMATION OF OTHER PARTS.

See *the respective Parts*.

#### IPECACUANHA.

Emetic; gr. vj, to ʒss. Antispasmodic; gr.  
ʒs, to iij; and with opium, sudorific. Also  
in dysenteries, in which it has been lately  
given with success in doses of ʒiss or ʒij,  
joined with xl or lx drops of tincture of  
opium; though the more common practice  
is, to give it in small doses. COMPOUND  
POWDER OF. Sudorific; gr. v, to ʒj.  
WINE OF. ʒss, to ʒiss.

#### IRON.

Tonic, astringent, deobstruent; ʒss, to ʒss.  
It is best given in small quantities, and  
persevered



persevered in for some time. AMMONIACAL. gr. ij, to x. — TINCTURE OF. gt. x, to xl. MURIATED TINCTURE OF. gt. x, to xl. RUST OF. gr. v, to 3fs. TARTARISED. gr. v, to 3fs. VITRIOLATED. gr j, to x, or more. WINE OF. 3j, to 3fs.

### ISINGLASS.

Corroborant, nutritive, in jellies.

### ISSUES, TO CUT.

Pinch up the skin and fat with the thumb and forefinger, and divide them with a lancet, so as to admit a pea; or you may apply a small blister or caustic on the part. The pease with which it is afterwards dressed may be smeared with ointment of yellow resin, or of cantharides, if necessary; and dipped in blue vitriol water if fungus appear. The pea may be secured with the litharge plaster with resin; if the issue inflame, dress with ointment of wax, and bleed or purge. An ointment of savine, made by boiling ℥j of the fresh herb bruised in ℥iv of lard and ℥j of wax, is a very good application, to promote a discharge.

### *Scroa* ITCH.

*Symptoms.* An eruption in the form of small pimples or pustules, chiefly about the



joints, wrists, hams, the bend of the arms, the waist, and between the fingers; the pimples generally hard at first, afterwards watery, especially if rubbed or otherwise inflamed: also itching, which is greatest when warm, or in bed. It is infectious.

*Treatment.* Anoint with sulphur and lard, ointment of quicksilver, or white calx of quicksilver and pomatum; hellebore, or sal ammoniac, may occasionally be added; or wash with a weak solution of muriated quicksilver, a decoction of white hellebore root, or strong compound water of acetated litharge, with salt. A quicksilver girdle may be worn, but sulphur is the most safe and certain. Flowers of sulphur may be given inwardly; or vitriolic acid, which has been said to have performed a cure alone. Bleed and purge first in case of inflammation or costiveness.

#### J U N I P E R, B E R R I E S A N D T O P S.

Carminative, diuretic, in decoction or infusion; at pleasure. COMPOUND SPIRIT OF.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . ESSENTIAL OIL OF THE BERRIES. Carminative, stomachic;  $\text{gt. j}$ , to  $\text{ij}$ . Stimulating, diuretic, emmenagogue;  $\text{gt. vj}$ , to  $\text{x}$ .

#### K A L I, P R E P A R E D.

Antacid, diuretic;  $\text{gr. iij}$ , or  $\text{iv}$ , to  $\text{xv}$ , or  $\text{xx}$ .

ACETATED.



ACETATED. Diuretic, cathartic; ℥ss, to ʒij, or more. PURE. This is the strong common caustic. SULPHURATED. Attenuant; gr. v, to xx. The solution chiefly as a wash in cutaneous diseases. TARTARISED. Laxative; ℥j, to ʒj. Cathartic; ʒij, to ʒj. VITRIOLATED. Aperient; ℥j, to ℥ij. Cathartic; ʒij, to ʒv. WATER OF. As the *prepared*, in a quadruple dose. WATER OF PURE KALI. Antacid, diuretic, lithontriptic; gt. v, to ʒj.

KIDNEYS. See *Chilblains*

KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF.

*Nephritis,*

*Symptoms.* Burning pain in the kidney, or kidneys; vomiting; eructations; numbness of the thigh; pain in the groin, ilium, and testicle of the same side; frequent, but small discharges of urine, which is red and high coloured, yet limpid and watery in the height of the disease.

*Treatment.* Bleed; open the body with cathartics and clysters; give emollient diuretics, with plenty of milk of almonds, or the like, for common drink; warm bathing; and opiates in case of violent pain.

If the pain abate, leaving behind a sense of weight, with frequent shiverings, followed by heat, and whitish turbid urine, it



denotes suppuration. In this case give balsam of capivi with nitre, and rhubarb, or other balsamic diuretics. The pain suddenly remitting, with cold sweats, intermittent pulse, hiccup, fetid urine, and suppression of that discharge, are signs of mortification.

KING'S EVIL. See *Scrofula*.

KINO, GUM.

Tonic, obtunding; ℥ss, to ʒss.

LABOUR. See *Child-birth*.

LADANUM.

Tonic, stimulant, externally. PLASTER OF. Stomachic.

LADY'S-SMOCK, FLOWER.

Antispasmodic; ℥j, to ʒj.

LAVENDER, FLOWER.

Cephalic, nervous; ℥j, to ʒj. COMPOUND SPIRIT OF. gt. x, to c. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. j, to v. Also externally stimulating. SPIRIT OF. ʒss, to ʒj.

LEAD, RED AND WHITE.

Externally desiccative, repellent, sedative.

LEMON, JUICE AND PEEL.

Juice, Cooling, antiseptic, opening; ʒj, to ʒss.



℥ss. *Peel*, Stomachic; ℥ss, to ʒss. Of the infusion. ʒj, to iij. **INSPISSATED JUICE OF.** As the juice in a smaller dose.

#### LEOPARD'S-BANE, GERMAN.

Stimulant; ʒj, to ʒss, in infusion, in the course of the day. In powder gr. v, to ℥j: but it is prudent to begin with small doses.

#### LETHARGY.

This may be considered only as a less degree of *Apoplexy*, and should be treated accordingly. The chief symptoms are sleep, or great drowsiness.

#### LIENTERY.

In this disease the aliment is discharged with but little alteration, and the body wastes. The *Treatment* as in the *Cœliac Passion*.

#### LIME, WATER OF.

Antacid, astringent; ʒiv, to ℥j. a fifth of milk renders it less disagreeable. In clysters, vermifuge. It has also been reputed lithontriptic, and good in scrofula. **WITH PURE KALI.** The milder common caustic.

#### LINSEED.

Pectoral, diuretic; in infusion and mucilage,  
F 4 from



from ʒij, to ʒss. The powder is used in cataplasms. OIL OF. ʒss.

### LIQUORICE, ROOT.

Obtunding. EXTRACT OF. At pleasure. TROCHES OF. The same.

### LITHARGE.

Astringent, sedative, in external applications.

ACETATED, CERATE OF. The same.

— WATER OF. ʒij of this, with distilled water ℥ij, proof spirit ʒij, make the

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED L. commonly called *Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water*. It's virtues the same. PLASTER

OF. Desiccative. — COMPOUND.

Digestive. — WITH QUICKSILVER.

Discutient. — WITH RESIN. Adhesive.

### LITHONTRIPTICS.

*Antacid*. Water of pure kali, kali, natron, lime water, soap. *Tonic*. Muriatic, vitriolic, and aerial acids, mephitic alkaline water, uva ursi, wild carrot.

*Hepatitis*

### LIVER INFLAMED.

*Symptoms*. Obtuse pain in the part, shooting up towards the throat and shoulder, but never great, unless the membranes affected; hiccup; vomiting; dry cough: lassitude;



lassitude; fever; tension of the hypochondrium; eyes, skin, and urine, sometimes yellow; costiveness; difficulty of breathing. The symptoms are aggravated by lying on the left side.

*Treatment.* Bleed as largely as the pulse will bear; blister the part; purge; give cooling febrifuges and diuretics; direct cooling emollient clysters, fomentations and poultices, and pediluvia.

If a tumour appear, forward and open it, if nothing forbid, and give the bark.

In the East Indies they cure this disease by salivation, bleeding and purging being premised.

If a *Scirrhus* succeed, soap, rhubarb, mercurials, and chalybeates will be proper. Of late the nitrous acid has been found an efficacious remedy.

LOCHIA. See *Child-birth*.

*Trismus* LOCKED JAW.

*Symptoms.* A rigid contraction of the muscles which raise the lower jaw, whence the jaws continue violently closed, with great pain.

*Treatment.* The best remedy is opium in large and repeated doses. Blisters, purges, clysters, and antispasmodics, may be pre-  
F 5 scribed,



scribed, as occasion shall point out. See *Tetanus*, of which it may be deemed a slight degree.

#### LOGWOOD.

Tonic, astringent; ℥ij, to ℥iv, of the decoction. EXTRACT OF. ℥ss, to 3j.

LUES VENEREA. See *Venereal Disease*.

#### LUMBAGO.

A kind of rheumatism in the loins, or small of the back, without any nephritic symptoms. Antirheumatic remedies prove most efficacious. See *Rheumatism*. Stimulating plasters, or even blisters to the part, are also useful: or cupping, and the warm bath: or camphor, mixed with soft soap, and ointment of yellow resin.

#### *Luxatio* LUXATIONS.

*Treatment.* Place the limb, or part, so that the muscles may be relaxed, and the head of the bone free from obstacles; then reduce the bone into its natural situation, and apply proper bandages, not too tight, to keep it so, till the ligaments have recovered their tone. If there be inflammation, bleed, give laxatives and cooling remedies, foment and poultice. Rest and proper diet should be advised.

MACE.



## M A C E.

Aromatic, stimulant; ℥ss, to ʒss. *Oil of.*  
See *Nutmeg*, expressed oil of.

## M A D D E R, ROOT.

Aperient, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic; ʒss, to ʒj.

*Mania* M A D N E S S.

The symptoms are too well known to need enumeration.

*Treatment.* Emetics, cathartics, blisters, occasional bleeding, antispasmodics, opiates, and low diet. These may be varied according to the nature of the complaint (that is whether it be *Melancholy* or the *contrary*), and to the symptoms that arise. In the violence of the raging fit, recourse should be had to the cold bath above all things. Dr. *Simmons*, who has made trial of a great variety of remedies at *St. Luke's Hospital*, has often seen very remarkable good effects, and even cures performed, by large doses of camphor, in maniacal cases; ℥j, every hour or two.

## M A G N E S I A.

Antacid, opening; ℥j, to ʒij. BURNED.

This is equally mild, though at least doubly as powerful as an antacid: it is also



preferable in many cases, because no fixed air will be disengaged from it in the stomach. TROCHES OF. Chiefly for the heartburn. VITRIOLATED. Cathartic;  $\mathfrak{z}$ fs, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.

MALLOW, LEAVES AND FLOWERS.  
Obtunding, emollient.

M A N N A.  
Aperient, obtunding;  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ijj.

MARJORAM, SWEET AND WILD.  
Stimulant;  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ fs. Also sternutatory.  
ESSENTIAL OIL OF gt. ij, to iv.

MARSHMALLOW, ROOT AND LEAF.  
Obtunding, emollient.

M A S T I C.  
Tonic, antiseptic:  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ fs.

MEADOW-SAFFRON, FRESH ROOT.  
Strongly cathartic, diuretic; in substance small doses produce alarming effects, but of the OXYMEL  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, or iij, may be given in a day. Of this the common dose is from  $\mathfrak{z}$ fs, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, at first.

*Rubeola* M E A S L E S.

Symptoms. Chilliness, shivering, pain in the head, fever, sickness, and sometimes vomiting;



miting; cough, heaviness of the eyes, with swelling, inflammation, and discharge of watery humour from them, and also from the nostrils. The third or fourth day, an eruption like flea-bites appears in the face, neck, and breast, and soon after in the body and limbs; it rises above the skin, but does not suppurate. The fever and other symptoms do not, as in the *Small-Pox*, &c. abate on the appearance of the eruption, which continues about three days, then dries away, the skin peeling off; but the other symptoms remain, and even increase, especially the cough, which is also attended in general with difficulty of breathing, and oppression at the breast.

*Treatment.* Cooling and aperient febrifuges; gentle diaphoretics, if necessary; bleeding, if nothing forbid; pectorals for the cough; opiates occasionally at night; blisters, if the cough be obstinate; and bathing the feet in warm water. Gentle physic should be given as soon as the eruption disappears.

It has been proposed to inoculate the *Measles*; but Dr. *Simmons*, in his dissertation *de Rubcola*, observes, that the different attempts in this way, hitherto, have proved ineffectual;



tual; Dr. *Home's* experiments, as related in his *Medical Facts*, not having been found to answer when repeated by others.

#### MECONIUM, RETENTION OF, IN INFANTS;

(called also *Colica Meconialis*).

*Treatment.* Give magnesia or syrup of roses, castor oil, or oil of almonds, with oil of aniseed, or other oil, in case of wind, and, if necessary, emollient clysters. If purging, give chalk, or other absorbents, &c. If vomiting, syrup of white poppy, given with caution in small doses.

#### *Menorrhagia*

MENSES, IMMÖDERATE FLUX OF.

*Treatment.* Tonics, as infusion of roses, alum, bark, amber, &c. with opiates. In desperate cases, small doses of blue vitriol, or acetated cerusse, but with great caution. Astringent fomentations to the part, as vinegar, alum, or the like; rest, and proper mild diet. Sometimes chalybeates are proper; and, if necessary, laxatives.

#### *Chlorosis*

MENSES OBSTRUCTED.

*Treatment.* In phlegmatic habits, purge with aloetics, and give chalybeates. In plethoric habits, bleed, avoid chalybeates, and give the compound powder of myrrh, castor, or the like, with tinct. of black hellebore,



hellebore, aloes, oil or extract of savine, pennyroyal, and the like. Bathing the feet, fomenting the belly, and sitting over the steam of hot water, are good in both habits; attenuants in case of viscid blood; emetics are often efficacious, as are sometimes small doses of mercurials; exercise, and, if the appetite be vitiated, proper stomachics. Of late, electricity has been found efficacious in cases of this sort, by drawing sparks, and sending gentle shocks through the pelvis.

MEZEREON, BARK OF THE ROOT.

Antivenereal, alterative; from gr. j, upwards. In decoction, dose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , to iv. Chiefly in venereal pains of the bones, and affections of the skin. Externally the bark of mezereon raises blisters.

MILLEPEDES.

Diuretic, attenuant, deobstruent; gr. v, to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ .

MINT.

Tonic, antiemetic. ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. j, to iij, or more. SPIRIT OF.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . WATER OF.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

MISCARRIAGE. See *Abortion*.

MIXTURE,



## MIXTURE, CAMPHORATED.

Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, diuretic;  $\mathfrak{z}$ fs, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

## —— CHALK.

Antacid, and in diarrhœa; to  $\mathfrak{h}$ j, or ij, in a day.

## —— MUSK.

Stimulant, antispasmodic;  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, or more.

MONKSHOOD. See *Wolfsbane, blue*.

MORTIFICATION. See *Sphacelus*.

## MULBERRY, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic.

*Cynanche* MUMPS. See *Angina maxillaris*. *Parotitis*

## MUSK.

Stimulant, antispasmodic; gr. vj, to 3fs.

## MUSTARD, SEED.

Stimulant. The powder, mixed with crumb of bread and vinegar, now called MUSTARD POULTICE, formerly a sinapism, is used externally as a stimulus. OIL OF. This has been recommended in rheumatism, but it appears to be perfectly bland.

## MYRRH.

Tonic, deobstruent, antispasmodic; gr. v, to 3fs.



ʒfs. In phthisis to ʒiij, or iv, in a day.  
TINCTURE OF. gt. xv, to lx. Exter-  
nally, deterfive. COMPOUND POWDER  
OF. Emmenagogue; ʒj, to ʒj.

N A T R O N, PREPARED.

Antacid, lithontriptic, deobstruent in scrofu-  
la; ʒj, to ʒij. TARTARISED. Cathar-  
tic; ʒfs, to ʒiss. VITRIOLATED. The  
same.

NEPHRITICS.

*for the stone*

Opiates, *emollients, diuretics.*

NEPHRITIS. See *Kidneys.*

NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

See *Hypochondriac and Hysterical Diseases.*

The class of medicines called *Nervous*, with  
corroborants, air, and proper regimen, are  
most useful in these cases.

NERVOUS FEVER. See *Fever.*

NERVOUS MEDICINES.

Fetid spirit of ammonia, pills of gum, assa-  
foetida, galbanum, castor, opoponax, saga-  
penum, rectified oil and pure salt of am-  
ber, vitriolic æther, valerian, rue, penny-  
royal, balsam of Peru, chalybeates, *cephala-  
lics, tonics.*

NETTLE,



NETTLE, COMMON.

Aperient. Externally as a rubefacient.

NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY,

LEAF AND ROOT.

Narcotic, sudorific, aperient, diuretic, resolute; gr. ij, to vj. It is recommended against hydrophobia.

———— WOODY, STALKS.

Sudorific, aperient, diuretic.

NIPLES, SORE.

*Treatment.* Apply oil of wax, cream, mucilage of gum arabic, ointment of wax, suet, or the like. If they be moist, ointment of wax, with some drying powder, as starch, french bole, &c.

NITRE, PURIFIED.

Cooling, febrifuge, diuretic; ℥ss, to 3j. TROCHES OF. These have been employed with success in some cases of difficult deglutition.

N O S E. See *Bleeding*.

NUTMEG,

ESSENTIAL OIL OF, AND EXPRESSED OIL OF.

Stimulant, aromatic; gr. j, to vj. SPIRIT OF. 3ss, to 3ij.

OAK,



O A K, BARK.

Tonic, astringent; ℥j, to 3j.

O I L, A N I M A L.

Anodyne, antispasmodic; gt. x, to xxx.

O I L, S U L P H U R A T E D.

Stimulant, pectoral; gt. x, to xl. Externally deterfive.

O I S T E R, T H E S H E L L.

Abforbent; ℥j, to 3j.

O I L S, E S S E N T I A L.

The virtues of the plants they are drawn from, in doses of gt. j, to iij, on fugar, or otherwise.

O L I B A N U M.

Corroborant; gr. v, to ℥j.

O L I V E, O I L.

As oil of almonds.

O P I S T H O T O N O S. See *Tetanus*.

O P I U M.

Anodyne, antispasmodic, &c. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , to ij.

PILLS OF. gr. jss, to x. TINCTURE OF. gt. x, to xxv. CAMPHORATED. 3fs, to 3ij.

O P O P A N A X. !

Nervous, stimulant, aperient; gr. v, to ℥j : to 3j, purgative.

ORANGE,



## ORANGE, SEVILLE,

LEAF AND FLOWER, AND JUICE AND RIND OF  
THE FRUIT.

*Leaf*, antispasmodic; ʒss. *Flower*. The same. *Juice and rind*. As those of lemon, but weaker. CONSERVE OF THE RIND. ʒij. TINCTURE OF ʒj, to ʒij.

## ORRIS, ROOT.

Tonic; ʒj, to ʒij. Of the fresh juice, ʒiij, or iv, prove cathartic.

## PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

*Treatment*. In proper constitutions bleed repeatedly; but where the disorder proceeds from relaxation, the bark and corroborants. Nervous medicines, musk, volatile salts, &c. are good; as are also blisters. In bilious habits it is frequently removed by ʒss of pure lemon juice.

## PALSY, OR PARALYSIS.

*Symptoms*. A loss or diminution of the motion or feeling, or both, of some part or parts of the body. If it happen to all the parts below the head, it is called *Paraplegia*; if to one side of the body, *Hemiplegia*; and if to a particular part *Paralysis*.

*Take one half the body taken to one =*  
*versely*

*Treatment*. Emetics, blisters kept open, and strong clysters; nervous, attenuating, and stimulating



stimulating medicines, as valerian, castor, mustard, salt of hartshorn, horse-radish, &c.; stinging the part with nettles, or mustard or other warm stimulating application rubbed into them, and that part of the spine from which the nerves serving the part issue. Electricity and dry frictions are good, as are also chalybeate and Bath or Bristol waters. Dr. Alderson has found the leaves of the rhus toxicodendron very efficacious in cases of palsy and extreme debility, and even in palsy of the lower extremities accompanied by distortion of the spine, but without caries. The powder of the dried leaves has been given from a third of a grain three times a day to sixty grains; but as it is a deleterious medicine, and different parcels of the powder differ in their strength, great caution is necessary in its administration.

Palsy of the lower extremities, arising from caries of the spine, and accompanied with a distortion of it, has been frequently cured by applying a large caustic on each side of the protuberant vertebræ, and keeping the ulcers open as issues. The eschar should be narrow, but long, according to the extent of the curve, just above which  
the



the upper end should reach ; but perhaps setons are still preferable. Calcareous phosphat, or calcined bones, has lately been recommended as a powerful auxiliary to this treatment.

PARAPHYMOSIS. See *Phymosis*.

PAREIRA BRAVA, ROOT.

Diuretic, attenuant ; ℥ss, to ℥ij. Also in decoction.

PARSLEY, ROOT AND SEED.

Stimulant, diuretic.

PARSNIP, WATER.

The expressed juice ℥ij, to ℥iv, every morning, in cutaneous diseases.

PECTORALS.

*Obtunding.* Oils of almonds, olives, and linseed, spermaceti, linseed, honey, liquorice, troches of starch, compound powder of tragacanth. *Balsamic.* Balsams of Peru and Tolu, benjamin, storax, sulphur, sulphurated oil, sulphurated fossil tar. *Sedative.* Camphorated tincture of opium.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN, ROOT.

Stimulant. Chiefly as a masticatory.

PELLITORY



## PELLITORY OF THE WALL.

Mildly diuretic, aperient, emollient :  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , or  $\text{ij}$ , of the expressed juice.

## PEMPHIGUS.

*Symptoms.* Fever, accompanied with the successive eruption from different parts of the body, internal as well as external, of vesicles about the size of an almond, which become turgid with a faintly yellowish serum, and in three or four days subside. Sometimes it appears to be of a chronic nature, and unconnected with fever.

*Treatment.* The debility and tendency to putrefaction indicate the bark and cordials : yet a few grains of mild muriated quicksilver at night, with a cathartic in the morning, have been successful. When vesicles appear on internal parts, irritation must be guarded against by opiates, demulcents, and gentle laxatives.

## PENNYROYAL.

Stimulant, antihysterical. ESSENTIAL OIL OF.  $\text{gt. i}$ , to  $\text{v}$ . SPIRIT OF.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ . WATER OF.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ .

PEPPER, BLACK, THE BERRY ;

CAYENNE, THE CAPSULE ; LONG, THE FRUIT.

These are all hot and stimulant ; the Cayenne



enne most so. This may be given to gr. vj, or viij.

# PEPPERMINT.

Stimulant, ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. fs, to ij. SPIRIT OF. gt. xx, to lx. WATER OF.  $\bar{z}$ fs, to  $\bar{z}$ ij.

## *Pneumonia* PERIPNEUMONY, *Peripneumonia* OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS. *mona*

*2 7* *Pleuritis* *on* *2* *+* *Symptoms.* Difficult breathing, with oppression and seeming load at the breast; the breath hot; cough, fever; redness in the face; pulse sometimes hardly perceptible, but after bleeding, strong, though unequal. Differs from a *Pleurisy* in the cough being more moist, the pain less acute, and the pulse not so strong.

*Treatment.* Bleed repeatedly, if necessary; and give nitre, with spermaceti, or oil of almonds, salt of hartshorn, gentle antimonials, or the like. Cooling emollient clysters are useful, as are also blistering and cupping.

## PERIPNEUMONY, BASTARD.

*Symptoms.* Heat and cold alternately; pain and giddiness of the head, when the cough is most troublesome; vomiting; quick, difficult breathing, and wheezing; pain of the



the breast; urine turbid, with red sediment. Differs from a true *Peripneumony*, in not having extraordinary heat, pain, thirst, or fever; by it's usually seizing those of a relaxed and gross habit; and by prevailing most in moist foggy weather, contrary to the other.

*Treatment.* Bleed not, unless the pulse be very full, and comatose symptoms appear; blisters, emetics, laxatives, emollient clysters, attenuants and diluents; pectorals for the cough; and opiates if necessary.

## PHLEGMON,

OR SUPERFICIAL INFLAMMATION.

*Phlogosis*

*Symptoms.* Heat, pain, tension, redness, and throbbing in the part; fever; if not resolved, the part proceeding to suppuration, gangrene, or scirrhus.

*Treatment.* Remove any perceivable external cause; bleed, purge, and give diaphoretic febrifuges; apply emollient fomentations and poultices to the part, or preparations of lead. If matter form, cease evacuation, and forward the suppuration; when ripe, open the abscess and digest. If gangrene appear, treat as directed under that article.



PHRENSY, PHRENITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

*Symptoms.* Constant delirium and fever, difficult breathing, violent pain in the head augmented by light; great sensibility to sound; redness of eyes and face; pulse quick, hard, and small; tongue black and dry; urine thin and transparent; sudden startings; picking the bed-clothes. Known from a common fever, &c. by the delirium *preceding* the fever.

*Treatment.* Bleed largely; stimulating clysters, blisters, the pediluvium, and sinapisms to the feet; spirituous embrocations to the head, first shaved. Nitre, salt of hartshorn, or other attenuants, purges, and diuents; opiates, if necessary; promoting the hæmorrhoidal flux is of great use.

PHTHISIS. See *Consumption*.

## PHYMOSIS AND PARAPHYMOSIS.

*Symptoms.* The first is a closing of the prepuce over the glans penis, so as not to be drawn back; the last, a constriction of it behind the glans, so as not to be drawn over it.

*Treatment.* Foment, poultice, bleed, and purge; vomit if necessary; and give cooling  
ing



ing febrifuges. If these fail, proper incisions must be made.

*Hæmorrhoids* PILES, (*Hæmorrhoid*,

OR PAINFUL TUMOURS IN THE ANUS OR RECTUM.

*Treatment.* Bleed, if necessary; and give sulphur, or quicksilver with sulphur, nitre, and elect. of senna; if very painful, opiates; if they be external, foment them with warm emollient liquors, or anoint them with ointment of elder, or the like; if they bleed much, apply gentle astringents; if much swelled and inflamed, scarify, or apply leeches to them. Sulphurated oil is very proper to apply to the *Piles*, and the ointment of quicksilver has also been found useful. They may more expeditiously be driven away by liniments made of powder of galls, or acetated cerusse, or by washing them with solutions of white or blue vitriol. But as the hæmorrhoidal discharge is generally salutary, caution must be used in repelling it. The balsams of capivi and of Peru have been found serviceable in this complaint.

PIMENTO, BERRY.

Aromatic, stimulant; gr. xv, to ʒj. SPIRIT OF. ʒss, to ʒij. WATER OF. ʒj.



## PIMPLES.

*Treatment.* Wash them with a solution of acetated cerusse, or vitriolated zinc. If these fail, try camphorated spirit, a solution of prepared kali, or white calx of quicksilver mixed with pomatum. If they proceed from foul blood or a scorbutic cause (as it is termed), treat them with alteratives, as directed for the *Land Scurvy*, with now and then a cooling purge.

## PINK, INDIAN, ROOT.

Sedative, anthelmintic; ʒj, to ʒiss. Also in infusion, ʒiij, to ʒiv.

+ *blistering or drawing* —

## PITCH, BURGUNDY.

Stimulant, <sup>x</sup> epispastic, externally applied. COMPOUND PLASTER OF. The same.

*Pestis.*

## PLAGUE.

*Symptoms.* Shivering; pain in the head, back, and stomach; sickness and vomiting; despondency; anxiety; difficult breathing; wildness of countenance; high fever; faintings; hiccups; and catching of the tendons. Tumours at length appear in the groin, arm pits, or behind the ears; and then the fever abates, but returns if the tumours sink. Fetid breath and sweat: livid spots, sometimes broad, and suddenly



denly disappearing. Carbuncles arise in the worst state of the disease, which seldom suppurate kindly, but appear as red fiery circles: they are small tumours, with corrupted flesh underneath, and attended with great itching. The symptoms, however, vary according to the constitution and state of the air, but these are the most general.

*Treatment.* The tumours are critical, and should be encouraged by ripening cataplasms, and proper cordials; the carbuncles should be poulticed with cataplasms of cummin, or the like; and if they appear gangrenous, scarify, and dress them with oil of turpentine, and hot digestives, as in *Mortifications*.

The disease itself should be treated with diaphoretics, antiseptics, cordials, antiphlogistics, or other remedies, according to the symptoms; but in general, camphor, nitre, snakeroot, and bark, an emetic being first given, seem most eligible in this dreadful disorder.

*N. B.* The vapour generated from nitre, especially if the deflagration be made with odoriferous ingredients, is said to prevent infection.

Inoculation has lately been recommended in



the *Plague* by Dr. Samoilowitz, a *Russian* physician; but if the disease be liable to attack more than once, which seems to be the case, this can be of no use.

#### P L E U R I S Y.

*Symptoms.* Chilliness and shivering, succeeded by heat, thirst, and restlessness; a violent acute pain on one side, near the ribs, extending towards the shoulder-blades, back, and breast, and worse when the affected side is lain on; difficult breathing; redness of the cheeks; nausea; and dry cough; the matter spit up, if any, yellowish or bloody.

*Treatment* as in the *Peripneumony*; but repeated bleeding, laxatives, and cooling attenuants, as salt of hartshorn with nitre, are chiefly to be relied on.

#### P O I S O N S.

*Treatment.* When these are taken, if the time have been but short, give a strong emetic of white or blue vitriol, drinking plentifully of warm water to wash the stomach; oily clysters should also be given repeatedly; as should likewise cathartics. If muriated quicksilver were the poison, give a solution of any fixed alkaline salt. If opium, or other narcotic, give acids (as vinegar)



vinegar) with water or broth ; apply blisters ; and, if necessary, bleed. In this case every method should be employed to prevent the patient from falling asleep. If laurel water, give volatile alkalies, and apply volatiles to the nose. Against all mineral poisons sulphurated kali has been recommended. Care must be taken to continue these operations a sufficient time ; afterwards the stomach and bowels should be healed with proper balsamic remedies, broths, &c.

#### POMEGRANATE,

SHELL AND FLOWERS.

Tonic, astringent ; ℥ss, to ʒss. Also in decoction.

#### POPPY, CORN, FLOWERS.

Weakly sedative.

#### POPPY, WHITE, HEAD.

Sedative. SYRUP OF. ʒss, to ʒiiss. EXTRACT OF. As opium, in about double the dose.

#### POWDER, ALOETIC.

Cathartic, deobstruent ; ℥ss, to ʒss.

#### — — WITH GUAIACUM.

Deobstruent, sudorific, antirheumatic ; gr. v, to x. Cathartic ; ℥j, to ℥ij.



— — WITH IRON.

Emmenagogue; ℥ss, to ʒss.

POWDER, ANTIMONIAL.

See *Antimony*.

— — AROMATIC.

Gr. v, to ℥j.

— — OPIATE.

Gr. x contain 1 of opium.

*Varicella* POX. See *Venereal Disease*.

POX, CHICKEN; OR SWINE POX.

*Symptoms.* Chilliness, heat, and the usual precursory symptoms of fever; but milder than in the small pox. The eruptions appear about the third day, and first on the back. They rise like those of the small pox, but may be known from them by the matter being more like water than pus; by little vesicles, or bladders filled with water on the top of such pustules as are whole; and by their turning about the fifth day, which the others do not till at least the seventh.

*Treatment.* Cooling febrifuges, as nitre, with magnesia, antimonials, saline draughts, &c. and diluents; and afterwards two or three purges.

The



The *Swine Pox* is only a larger sort of *Chicken Pox*.

P O X, S M A L L. See *Small Pox*.

*Variola*

PROCIDENTIA VEL PROLAPSUS ANI,

OR BEARING DOWN OF THE RECTUM.

*Treatment.* Corroborants, as bark, &c.; laxatives, clysters, and aperients, if costive; clysters of infusion of roses, or other bracers; chalybeates and cold bathing. *N.B.* If there be inflammation, emollient fomentations and poultices. The part should be gently reduced, and kept up with a bandage; rest and a horizontal posture are proper.

PROLAPSUS UTERI. *Treatment* as in the preceding case. Pessaries are also proper to be worn, when the case is incurable: but the disease has been cured by the application of a tent, wetted with an astringent, as oak-bark boiled in vinegar, twice a day, after the reduction of the part, securing it by the T bandage.

P R U N E S.

Laxative, cooling.

P Y R O S I S. See *Water-qualm*.

G 5

QUASSIA,



## QUASSIA,

WOOD, BARK, AND ROOT.

Tonic, corrector of putrid bile; grs. v, to xv, in infusion.

## QUICKSILVER.

All the preparations of quicksilver, taken internally, are antivenereal, alterative, deobstruent, and vermifuge. Used freely they induce salivation. Sometimes very small doses affect the mouth unexpectedly; when it must be left off, and the body kept warm, so as to promote perspiration: cooling purgatives, too, are sometimes serviceable; but the safest and most effectual mean of checking it is a large blister to the back; or perhaps sulphurated kali, given in doses of five or ten grains, and washed down with some acidulated drink. The preparations now directed by the college are: ACETATED. gr. ij, to vj. CALCINED. gr. fs, to ij. MURIATED. gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  to fs. MILD MURIATED, or CALOMEL. gr. i, to iv. PILLS OF. ℥fs, to 3fs. RED SULPHURATED. gr. iij, to ℥j. VITRIOLATED. gr. fs, to j. As an emetic; gr. iv, to viij. Also an errhine. WITH CHALK. ℥j, to 3fs. WITH SULPHUR. ℥j, to 3j. The following are for external



external use. RED NITRATED. Escha-  
rotic. WHITE CALX OF. Repellent,  
discutient. OINTMENT OF, Milder  
AND STRONGER. The same. The lat-  
ter is generally employed to excite sa-  
livation. OINTMENT OF NITRATED.  
Chiefly in cutaneous affections. OINT-  
MENT OF WHITE CALX OF. The same.  
PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM WITH. Re-  
solvent. PLASTER OF LITHARGE WITH.  
The same.

QUINCE, FRUIT AND SEED.

*Fruit*, cooling, restraining. *Seed*, obtunding.

*Cynanche* QUINCY. *Tonsillaris*

*Symptoms.* Inflammation of the throat, with  
pain, great heat, tumour, redness, diffi-  
culty in swallowing, and fever; the uvula  
sometimes relaxed and inflamed; the face  
red.

*Treatment.* Bleed according to exigency;  
open the body; blisters to the back, and  
near the part; gargle with water of am-  
monia and comp. decoct. of barley, strong  
of the former; poultice the part with bread  
and milk, to which camphor may be  
added; and the liniment of ammonia may  
also be applied. If it suppurate, cease to  
evacuate; and inhale emollient steams.



When ripe open the abscess; afterwards gargle with infusion of roses and tinct. of myrrh.

### R A I S I N S.

Obtunding, aperient.

### R A S P B E R R Y, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic.

### R A T T L E S N A K E - R O O T.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, antiseptic; ℞j, to ʒss.  
It sometimes salivates.

*cooling*

### R E F R I G E R A N T S.

Nitre, water of acetated ammonia, crystals of tartar, sorrel, simple oxymel, tamarinds, prunes, summer fruits, acids.

### R E S I N, YELLOW, CERATE OF.

Digestive. OINTMENT OF. The same.

### R H E U M A T I S M, ACUTE.

*Symptoms.* Rigor, shivering, fever, thirst, costiveness, wandering gnawing pains, with swelling and redness in the part affected. The pain worse towards night, and in bed.

*Treatment.* Bleeding; salt of hartshorn, nitre, camphor, guaiacum, antimonials, or the like; laxatives and opiates occasionally.



ally. The part may be rubbed with lin. of soap, camphor, and oil; lin. of ammonia, &c. Warm fomentations are good; the part may be covered with flannel, diluents should be freely given, and a diaphoresis kept up. When the urine deposits a copious sediment, the bark may be given; it may be joined with some of the above, and opium may be occasionally added.

*(asthrodynia)* =

#### ≡ RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.

Differs from the *acute*, in that it is not attended with fever or inflammation in the part; and chiefly attacks those advanced in life, contrary to the other.

*Treatment.* If necessary bleed, and purge with elect. of scammony, fenna, &c. Compound powder of ipecacuanha, or other anodyne sudorific, may be given: calomel in small doses, with wine of antim. has been found efficacious; as hath likewise precipitated sulphur of antimony, with camphor, about three grains of each. Bark and sarsaparilla are given by some; but gum guaiacum with volatile salts, the guaiacum with an opiate, or salt of hartshorn, with nitre, and the camph. mixture, according to circumstances, are generally successful. Sydenham praises fresh conserve



serve of arum. Warm embrocations to the part, and flannel, are also serviceable; cold bathing, where not improper on other accounts; a flannel shirt worn next the skin, is a good preventive of a return. *N. B.* Mustard has been effectual, taken inwardly, and rubbed into the part. Electricity, friction, and exercise of the part, are useful.

R H U B A R B, ROOT.

Cathartic; ℥j, to ʒj, or more. Stomachic; gr. iv, to ʒss. TINCTURE, COMPOUND TINCTURE, and WINE OF. ʒj, to ʒij. As a cathartic; ʒss, to ʒij.

Powdered rhubarb is an useful application to old ulcers.

*Rhachitis*, R I C K E T S.

*Symptoms.* The head large; the fontanels keep long open; the face full and florid; the teeth produced with difficulty, dark, irregular, and apt to decay; the joints knotty, and the bones protuberant, causing incurvation and distortion; the ribs protuberate, and become crooked; the belly swells; cough and pulmonary disorders succeed. The disease usually appears about the eight month, and continues till the sixth year; the child moves weakly, and waddles; the understanding is very early.

*Treatment.*



*Treatment.* Cold bathing; friction; bathing the back with spirituous embrocations, or warm balsamic liniments; strengthening plasters; gentle vomits of ipecacuanha; purges with rhubarb and quicksilver with sulphur; bark, chalybeates, air, and exercise. Calcareous phosphat, or calcined bones, is said to have been found very efficacious; and alkaline lotions to the parts affected have been recommended.

R I N G W O R M S. See *Tetters*.

R O S E D A M A S K, THE FLOWER LEAF.

Laxative. WATER OF. As a perfume.

— R E D, THE FLOWER LEAF.

Astringent; gr. v, to ʒss. CONSERVE OF. ʒj, to ʒij, or more. INFUSION OF. ʒij, to ʒiv. HONEY OF. A mild, cooling detergent. Chiefly in gargles.

R O S E M A R Y, TOP AND FLOWER.

Cephalic, carminative, nervous, in infusion.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF. gt. ij, to iv. SPIRIT OF. ʒss, to ʒj. Externally as a stimulus.

R U E.

Nervous, antispasmodic, alexipharmic, antipestilential; ʒss, to ʒj. Also in infusion.

Juice



Juice in clysters, vermifuge. EXTRACT  
OF. ℥ss, to ℥j.

R U P T U R E S. See *Hernia*.

S A F F R O N.

Cordial; gr. iij, to ℥ss. Also in infusion.  
SYRUP OF. ʒj, or more.

S A G A P E N U M.

Aperient, stimulant, nervous; gr. v, to ʒss,  
twice a day.

S A G E, THE LEAF.

Tonic.

S T. J O H N ' S - W O R T, F L O W E R.

Tonic.

*Chorea*

S T. V I T U S ' S D A N C E. See *Dance, St. Vitus's*.

S A L A M M O N I A C.

Attenuant, febrifuge; gr. v, to ℥j. Diure-  
tic, diaphoretic; to ʒj. In a large dose it  
proves emetic. Externally discutient.

S A L T, C O M M O N.

Stimulant. Chiefly in clysters. A table  
spoonful, taken dry, has been found very  
efficacious in stopping hæmoptysis.

S A N D E R S, R E D, W O O D.

Slightly tonic.

S A R C O C O L L A.



S A R C O C O L L A.

Obtunding, slightly stimulant.

S A R S A P A R I L L A, ROOT.

Alterative, antivenereal, obtunding, tonic,  
℥ss, to ʒij. DECOCTION OF. ℥ss, to ℥j.  
COMPOUND. The same. This is an elegant mode of preparing the *Lisbon Diet Drink*.

S A S S A F R A S,

WOOD, ROOT, AND BARK OF THE ROOT.

Alterative, antiscorbutic, tonic, sudorific;  
dose as in *Sarsaparilla*. ESSENTIAL OIL  
OF. gt. j, to x.

S A V I N, LEAF.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue; ʒss, to  
ʒj. In infusion, ʒij, to ʒiv. COM-  
POUND TINCTURE OF. gt. x, to ʒj. EX-  
TRACT OF. ʒss. to ʒij.

S C A L D S, OR BURNS.

*Treatment.* Apply oil of linseed alone, or  
mixed with an equal quantity of lime-  
water; but preparations of lead have  
been more particularly recommended;  
afterwards cerate of calamine, or other  
cicatrizier. If inflammation render it ne-  
cessary, bleed and purge. Ice, applied as  
soon



soon as possible, and continued as long as any inflammation remains, has been found singularly beneficial by Mr. Earle, who has persevered in it's use for a week without any other application.

*Tinea*

#### SCALD-HEAD.

*Treatment.* Rub the part with ointments made of sulphur, pitch, tobacco, or the like; the ointment of white calx of quicksilver has been used with success; bathing with salt water; mercurials, antimonials, or other alteratives; blisters kept open, and issues are proper.

#### SCAMMONY.

Cathartic; gr. v, to ℥j. COMPOUND POWDER OF. gr. iv, to xvj. — WITH ALOES, to ℥j. — WITH CALOMEL. to ℥j. ELEGUARY OF. ʒss, to ʒij.

#### SCIATICA.

*Symptoms.* A fixed pain in the hip, like the rheumatism. Called also the *Hip Gout* and *Ischias*.

*Treatment* as in *Lumbago*.

#### SCIRRHUS, OR HARDENED GLANDS.

*Treatment.* Endeavour to disperse by mercurial unction, and extract of hemlock, or mercurials, with sarsaparilla, &c. and occasional



sional purges. If it incline to suppurate, treat it as directed in abscesses, &c. If it neither disperse nor suppurate, extirpation is the only cure, where it can be done; otherwise treat it with coolers, and occasional anodynes.

### SCORDIUM.

Astringent.

### *Crophiula* SCROFULA.

*Symptoms.* Scirrhus unequal tumours, which do not readily suppurate, affecting the glandular parts, but chiefly on the sides of the neck; frequently an enlargement of the nose and upper lip, and sometimes of the belly.

*Treatment.* Purge occasionally with jalap and calomel; and give alteratives, as calomel with precipitated sulphur of antimony, or some other; millepedes are good; burnt sponge with rhubarb; sea-water internally before suppuration, and bark and sea bathing after they soften; exercise is good; gross and high seasoned diet must be avoided; vegetable acids, especially Seville oranges, are proper; electricity is sometimes beneficial. Muriated barytes has been recommended.

### SCURVY.



*Symptoms.* Heaviness, lassitude, low spirits; offensive breath; tender gums; fallow bloated countenance; hemorrhages from the nose and mouth; difficult breathing; swelling of the legs; yellow, purple, or livid spots on the skin; tumours in the limbs; contraction of the tendons of the ham. Other symptoms occur; but they differ in different subjects, as do likewise those above mentioned; and the disease is in general sufficiently known. It is, however, distinguished into *Sea* and *Land Scurvy*.

*Treatment.* In the *Sea Scurvy*, the juices are disposed to putridity from the use of animal food, and moist air; antiseptics therefore will be proper, as vegetables, vegetable acids, fruit, cyder, &c. Infusion of malt, in defect of these, or liquors made of molasses or sugar. Bark and vitriolic acid are good. Liquids impregnated with fixed air for common drink, and wholesome air. Chalybeates have been found serviceable, especially when joined with the bitters, or bark. Burying the patient up to the chin in fresh dug earth has proved extremely serviceable.

The *Land Scurvy* (improperly so called) is rather



rather a cutaneous disease; scurfy or scabby eruptions appear, either partially, or more universally; often with itching and heat.

*Treatment.* The antimonial alteratives, with gentle mercurials, are frequently efficacious; lime water, or the compound juice of scurvy-grass, may be used with them. Crystals of tartar and flowers of sulphur are good. The parts may be anointed with saturnine liniments, with a little white calx of quicksilver if necessary.

#### SCURVY GRASS, GARDEN.

Stimulant, antiscorbutic; the juice or infusion,  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, twice a day. COMPOUND JUICE OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to iv.

#### SEDATIVES.

*Soporific.* Opium, poppy, animal oil, oil of wine, compound spirit of vitriolic æther, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æthers. *Narcotic.* Blue wolf's bane, deadly nightshade, hemlock, bay leaf, bitter almond, indian pink. *Topical.* Opium, camphor, preparations of lead, cerate of soap.

SENEKA. See *Rattlesnake root*.

#### SENNA, THE LEAF.

Cathartic;  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iiij. COMPOUND POWDER



DER OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. ELECTUARY OF.  
 $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. EXTRACT OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.  
 SIMPLE INFUSION OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.  
 TARTARISED INFUSION OF. The same.  
 TINCTURE OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

#### SETON, TO MAKE.

Pinch up the skin and fat with the finger and thumb, and run a proper needle through them, armed with a skain of silk or thread smeared with digestive ointment; which must be shifted a little every day, so as to keep both orifices running.

SHINGLES. See *Tetters*.

#### SIALAGOGUES.

*Topical*. Tobacco, pellitory of Spain, arum, angelica, pepper, cloves. *Internal*. Preparations of quicksilver, rattlesnake root.

#### SILVER, NITRATED.

Formerly *Lunar Caustic*. Antiepileptic: gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$  gradually increased to  $\frac{1}{8}$ , in a state of solution three times a day. Dissolved in water, gr. xv or xx in  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, externally to venereal and other ulcers.

#### SIMAROUBA, BARK.

Tonic, astringent;  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Also in decoction.

SINGULTUS. See *Hiccups*.



SKIN, DISEASES OF. See *Cutaneous Diseases.*

SLOES.

Astringent. CONSERVE OF.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

*Varicella* SMALL-POX.

*Symptoms.* Chilliness; shivering; heat; pain in the head and back; sickness and pain at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; fever; costiveness; convulsive fits sometimes in children, which are good symptoms. On the third or fourth day the eruptions appear, like flea-bites, in the face, breast, arms, body, and feet successively, with pains and soreness of the throat. The eruption being completed, the fever goes off or abates. The eruptions fill, or mature like boils, and the skin between them is red; the eye-lids, face, hands, and feet, swell successively; the pocks, from red, grow whitish and smooth in the body, yellow and rough in the face, and are full of white matter. About the seventh day from the eruption (sometimes the ninth) they dry, or *turn* as it is called, and scale off, leaving red marks, and sometimes pits behind.

*Treatment.* If the pulse be full and strong at the beginning, bleed; and, if necessary, or the period be sufficiently early, purge, and



and give an emetic. During the eruptive fever, cooling febrifuges, with laxatives, or clysters occasionally; but if the symptoms require it (as low pulse, &c.) gentle cordials and diaphoretics. After the eruption, little is generally required but a gentle anodyne at night, proper diluents, and, if necessary, opening clysters, &c, with abstinence from fermented liquors and animal food, as during the preceding stage. If purging come on, check it with caution; if delirium or fever, apply blisters; and if the pock sink give bark, with proper diaphoretics and cordials; especially if malignant or putrid symptoms, or petechiæ appear. Spirit of vitriolic æther is also good in these cases, as are sinapisms to the feet.

In the *confluent* kind, all the symptoms are worse than in the *distinct*. The eruption makes it's appearance a day or two sooner (indeed the violence of the disease is commonly proportioned to the quickness with which the eruption appears, after the thickening), and does not come to it's height till the eleventh or fourteenth day after; the fever also continues after the eruption appears, and a salivation comes on, which must by no means be checked.

The



The patient requires to be supported more in this case than in the other; care, however, must be taken in both kinds, to avoid too much heat, or a heating regimen; and pure, and even cool air, where no objection appears, is salutary. If the pustules be opened, and the matter let out, so much the better; especially if danger of their sinking or striking in appear. Purging is esteemed proper after this disease.

To *inoculate* for the *Small-Pox*, take a little matter from a pustule, after the eruptive fever, on the point of a lancet, and insert it in the arm (by making a small puncture or two) between the true and scarf skin, which may afterwards be pressed down with the flat side of the lancet. Three or four days afterwards the punctures appear inflamed; in about three days more the precursory symptoms come on, and at length the eruption.

Previous to the inoculation a mercurial purge or two may be administered, if the patient be of a full or gross habit; and he should also be restrained to a milk and farinaceous or vegetable diet, avoiding especially high seasoned food. It is found best, to keep him out of bed, and much in the

H cold



cold air. The symptoms are generally so favourable, that little assistance is required from medicine, except a few mercurial purges after the disorder goes off. See COW-POX.

#### SNAKEROOT, VIRGINIAN.

Stimulant, tonic; ℥ss, to 3ss. Also in infusion to 3j, or ij. TINCTURE OF. 3j, to 3iv.

#### SOAP.

Diuretic, icteric, lithontriptic, attenuant; ℥j, to 3ij, twice a day. CERATE OF. Astringent, sedative. COMPOUND LINIMENT OF. Discutient, strengthening. PLASTER OF. Resolvent.

SORE THROAT. See Quincy.

SORE THROAT, PUTRID. See *Angina maligna*.

#### SORREL, COMMON, LEAF.

Cooling, antiseptic: 3j to 3ij of the juice.

#### —— WOOD, LEAF.

The same. CONSERVE OF. At pleasure.

#### SOUTHERNWOOD.

Tonic, antiseptic: ℥j to 3j.

SPASMS. See *Convulsions*.

SPERMACEI.



## SPERMACEI.

Pectoral, obtunding, emollient; ℥j, to ʒj.  
OINTMENT OF. Healing, softening.

## SPHACELUS,

OR COMPLETE MORTIFICATION.

*Symptoms.* This succeeds a *Gangrene* (which see) if it cannot be stopt: the part loses all sensation, and yields an intolerable smell.

*Treatment as in Gangrene.* When the separation is advanced, amputate the limb, or cut out the part, if it can be done with safety; persisting in the use of the bark, &c. till a complete digestion is procured. When accompanied with convulsive spasms, or occasioned by them, or by local injury producing irritation, large and frequent doses of musk and salt of hartshorn have proved very efficacious. The doses have been augmented from ℥ss, to ʒij, of each.

## SPIRIT, CAMPHORATED.

Externally stimulant, discutient.

SPLEEN. See *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical Diseases*.

## SPONGE.

Externally styptic. BURNT. Stimulant, solvent; ℥j, to ʒss.



SPRAINS. See *Strains*.

SQUILL, ROOT.

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant; gr. iij, to viij. Emetic; ℥ss, to ℥j. CONSERVE OF. ℥ss, to ℥j. OXYMEL OF. ℥ss, to ℥iss. Emetic; ℥ss. PILL OF. gr. v, to xx. VINEGAR OF. ℥ss, to ℥j. Emetic; ℥ss. HONEY OF. ℥ss, to ℥iss. Emetic; to ℥ss. TINCTURE OF. ℥ss, to ℥j.

STARCH, MUCILAGE OF.

An useful clyster in diarrhœa. TROCHES OF. Pectoral.

STAVESACRE, SEED.

Externally in some kinds of cutaneous eruptions, and for destroying vermin.

STIMULANTS.

Electricity, æther, musk, volatile alkalis, alcohol, wine, rectified oil of amber, essential oils, german leopard's bane, asarabacca, syrian herb-mastic, pellitory of Spain, pepper, mustard, horse-radish, arum, squill, ammoniacum, snake-root, zedoary, contrayerva, pepper-mint, marjoram, penny-royal, favine, elecampane, eryngo, scurvy-grass, water-cress, dill, cummin, coriander, wild carrot, parsley, assafoetida, sagapenum,



sagapenum, opoponax, frankincense, sarcocolla, borax, common salt, tar, sulphurated fossil tar and oil, compound tincture of benjamin, mineral acids, *Aromatics*.  
 Externally. Oil of turpentine, camphorated spirit, spirit of rosemary, ladanum, gum elemi, *Epispastics*.

#### STINGS, VENOMOUS.

*Treatment* as in *Bites*.

#### STOMACH, INFLAMMATION OF.

*Symptoms*. Heat, pulsation, and acute pain in the part, which is increased by swallowing; tension at the pit of the stomach; anxiety; continual retching; hiccup; small, weak, intermitting pulse.

*Treatment*. Bleeding, emollient liquids, and clysters; fomentations; gentle opiates; blisters; mucilage of gum arabic; with small doses of nitre occasionally.

STOMACH, PAIN IN. See *Heart-burn*.

#### STOMACHICS.

Gentian, camomile, orange and lemon peel, columbo, quassia, angustura bark, cinchona, rhubarb, essential oil of juniper, plaster of ladanum.

#### STONE AND GRAVEL.

*Symptoms*. Pain in the back and loins, or the  
 H 3 region



region of the bladder; nausea; vomiting; strangury; sometimes bloody urine; costiveness; retraction of the testicle of the affected side; numbness down the thigh and leg. When the calculus is gotten into the bladder, the pain in the kidneys abates, and the urine becomes turbid.

*Treatment.* Bleed, if no objection appear; draughts with oil of almonds and large quantities of gum arabic, with manna and opium added occasionally. As solvents, the water of pure kali from x, to xxx, or lx drops in veal broth twice a day. Natron, soap, oyster-shells, and lime-water, are also good; and in some cases, the salt of hartshorn or marine acid. Water impregnated with fixed air, or the mephitic alkaline water, and the effervescent mixture, have acted as solvents in some cases: as have also spirits of nitrous æther, uva ursi, live millepedes, and decoction or oil of juniper. In violent fits of the disorder, the semicupium is good; and clysters with Venice turpentine, or oil of turpentine, and opium. In nausea and vomiting, the saline draughts, with tincture of opium; and care should be taken to keep the body properly open with cathartics of the cooling saline kind, or rather with  
 7 manna,



manna, castor oil, and infusion of fenna, or other mild purge. Milk of almonds, decoction of marshmallow roots, or the like, may be used freely as common drink. See also *Colic*, *Stone*; and *Urine*, *Suppression of*.

#### STORAX.

Pectoral, tonic; gr. v, to ℥j.

#### STRAINS.

If internal, give spermaceti, or compound tincture of benjamin, with spruce beer. If outward, apply liniment of soap, vinegar, liniment of ammonia, or arquebusade water. If there be inflammation, foment and poultice, bleed and purge.

#### STRANGURY.

*Symptoms.* A difficulty of making water, attended with heat or scalding; it often proceeds from blisters.

*Treatment.* Give milk of almonds or mucilage of gum arabic freely. If these fail, boluses of camphor and opium. See *Urine*.

#### STYPTICS.

Blue vitriol, alcohol, compound tincture of benjamin, vitriolated iron, alum, acetated



cerusse, lint, flour, sponge. *Internal.* All *astringents*.

### SUDORIFICS.

*Calefacient.* Guaiacum, contrayerva, snake-root, rattlesnake-root, sassafras, mezereon. *Stimulant.* Volatile alkalis, antimonials, sal ammoniac, inspissated juice of elderberries. *Antispasmodic.* Compound powder of ipecacuanha, opiate confection, camphor, spirits of nitrous and vitriolic æthers, warm bath, vapour bath. *Diluent.* Vinegar whey, aqueous liquors.

### SULPHUR, FLOWERS OF.

Pectoral, alterative, aperient; ℥j. to 3ij. **PRECIPITATED.** The same. **WASHED FLOWERS OF.** The same. **OINTMENT OF.** For the itch.

### SWALLOWING, DIFFICULTY OF.

*Symptoms.* When this affection is not a symptom of tetanus, hydrophobia, or some other disease, but arises from a contraction and thickening of the œsophagus, it generally comes on by degrees, being scarce noticed at first, till at last not the smallest solid can pass, but, after being detained a short time at the place where the obstacle is formed, is returned with a peculiar



peculiar hollow noise, and an appearance of convulsion.

*Treatment.* Quicksilver appears to be the only remedy for this disease. In slight and recent cases small doses may be given every night, with the interposition of purgatives to prevent salivation. In cases of long standing a gentle but constant spitting should be raised.

SWINE-POX. See *Pox, Chicken.*

#### TABES DORSALIS.

*Symptoms.* A wasting of the whole body, attended with fever, but no spitting or cough, by which it is known from a *Phthisis*. A collection of matter in some part of the body is usually the cause, but it particularly attends the inflammation of a scirrhus gland.

*Treatment.* If it arise from a scirrhus liver, soap, and mild chalybeates. If the scirrhus or abscess be external, open or extirpate. The bark is often proper in these cases, as is also myrrh with nitre, or vitriolated kali. The body must be kept properly open; but purgings should be checked. Gentle exercise, wholesome air, and proper mild diet, with the use



of asses milk, and the like, are often of much service.

T A M A R I N D, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic, laxative; at pleasure.

T A N S Y, FLOWER AND HERB.

Tonic, anthelmintic; ℥j, to ℥ij.

T A R.

Stimulant, diuretic. Made into pills with powder of elecampane; 3ss, of the mass is given for a dose in disorders of the breast, cutaneous diseases, &c. Of *Tar-water* ℥j, or ℥ij, may be drunk in a day. OINTMENT OF. Digestive. Also in cutaneous diseases.

—— FOSSIL, OR BARBADOES.

Stimulant. OIL OF. The same, but more acrid. SULPHURATED. Stimulant, pectoral; gt. v, to xx.

T A R T A R, CRYSTALS OF.

Cooling, opening; ʒij. to ʒj.

T E E T H I N G.

*Symptoms.* Inflammation and swelling of the gums, with flavering; fever; and sometimes convulsions.

*Treatment.* Cooling febrifuges in case of fever;



fever ; the body should be kept gently open. If convulsions arise, give tincture of assafoetida and carminatives, or oil of aniseed with magnesia ; if a rash appear, compound powder of contrayerva with nitre is usually given ; if a cough, spermaceti, or other balsamic pectoral : leeches and blisters may be applied, if necessary ; and if the disorder be violent, the gums should be lanced. Gentle anodynes are often useful.

#### T E N E S M U S.

*Symptoms.* Frequent, or even continual inclination to go to stool, without occasion, or being able to void any fæces.

*Treatment.* Clysters, with mutton broth and opium ; or with starch, oil, and compound powder of chalk ; or with spermaceti, suet, or the like. Spermaceti with opium may also be given inwardly.

#### T E S T I C L E S, INFLAMED.

*Treatment.* Bleed, purge, and even vomit, if necessary, in order to cause revulsion. Warm emollient fomentations and poultices are usually recommended ; but cold applications to the part are much more efficacious. Febrifuges and gentle diaphoretics,



retics, with an opiate at night, are good. If matter form, open and let it out. The testicles should be suspended, and the patient kept as much as possible in a horizontal posture.

*Tetanus*

TETANOS.

*Cramp.*

*Symptoms.* A rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck and trunk of the body, drawing it backwards or forwards in a curve, with convulsions; sometimes an attempt to swallow liquids produces general convulsion, as in hydrophobia.

*Treatment.* Give large doses of musk and opium, keeping the body open with castor oil, or other proper purge. The warm bath, emollient fomentations and spirituous embrocations to the parts, are good; so are salt of hartshorn, nervous medicines, and clysters with turpentine and opium. When opium has given no relief, the excitement of a salivation by mercurial frictions has cured the disease. In some cases, the cold bath, suddenly and completely applied, has been found of wonderful efficacy: and in symptomatic tetanos, when this has failed, wine given in large quantities has succeeded. If it be the consequence of local injury, excite inflammation in the  
part



part injured. After the disorder give bark, or other restoratives. Opisthotonos has been cured by a strong decoction of wild valerian.

### *Herpes* TETTERS.

*Treatment.* They may be touched with ink, a weak solution of vitriolated iron or zinc, acetated cerusse, prepared kali, or muriated quicksilver. If these prove too violent, softening and cooling liniments, or cream. Camphorated spirit and the ointment of the white calx of quicksilver are good. Sometimes alteratives of the mercurial and antimonial kind, or cooling febrifuges and purges, are necessary.

*Pimples, Ringworms, Shingles, Grubs, Freckles,* and other like cutaneous complaints, also give way to some of the above methods.

### THISTLE, BLESSED.

Tonic, if lightly infused: strong decoction emetic. In powder, dose  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , to  $3j$ .

### THROAT, SORE.

*Cynanche*  
See Quincy and Angina maligna.

### *Aphtha*

### THRUSH.

*Symptoms.* Little ulcers in the mouth and throat, of a white or yellow colour. Frequent in children.

*Treatment.*



*Treatment.* Keep the body gently open with magnesia or rhubarb; give the saline mixture, with compound powder of contrayerva, and touch the ulcers now and then with syrup of mulberries and borax, or with alum, French bole and honey, infusion of roses, &c. See also *Fever Aphthosæ*, *Fever Miliary*, *Angina maligna*, and *Venercal Disease*.

#### TIN, POWDER OF.

Vermifuge; ʒij, to ʒj.

#### TOBACCO, LEAF.

Powerfully diuretic: sometimes emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic: frequently produces giddiness and nausea. If one ounce of the best virginian tobacco be infused in a pint of boiling water for an hour, and ʒxiv be strained off, adding to them ʒij of alcohol, gt. xl, to lx, or more, may be given twice a day. An ounce of this infusion, in half a pint of gruel, may be given as a stimulating clyster, instead of the common one of tobacco smoke. Some prefer an infusion in Spanish white wine, ʒj, to ℥j.

#### TONICS.

Iron, alum, blue vitriol, vitriolated and calcined



cined zinc, mineral acids, angustura bark, cinchona, quassia, columbo, gentian, camomile, oak, galls, lesser centaury, cascarilla, logwood, pomegranate shell and flower, simarouba, tormentil, bistort, ginzeng, zedoary, bay, blessed thistle, wormwood, horehound, southernwood, cinquefoil, tansy, buck-bean, uva ursi, mint, sage, balm, elm, clove-july-flowers, valerian, snake-root, contrayerva, saffrafras, sarsaparilla, coltsfoot, orris, kino, balsams of Canada, Capivi, and Peru, frankincense, turpentine, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, storax, compound tincture of benjamin, amber, dragon's-blood. *Topical.* Vinegar, camphorated spirit, liniment of soap, *Astringents.*

#### TOOTH-ACH.

*Treatment.* If hollow or decayed, apply compound tincture of benjamin, or some essential oil, upon cotton, to the part; or pills with camphor and opium; or chew the root of pellitory of Spain. Some burn the nerve with vitriolic or nitrous acid, or a hot iron; or touch the *antihelix* with the latter. If there be inflammation, bleed, purge, and blister behind the ears. If it proceed from *Cold* or *Rheumatism*, treat



treat it as directed for those complaints, Vitriolated zinc in nauseating doses has been effectual, and likewise electricity.

TORMENTIL, ROOT.

Tonic, astringent; ℥ij, to ʒj.

TRAGACANTH, GUM.

Obtunding. COMPOUND POWDER OF. ʒss, to ʒiij.

TREMORS.

*Treatment as in Nervous Complaints and Palsy.*

TUMOURS, ENCYSTED.

Try to disperse them with quicksilver ointments or plasters, friction, or electricity; if these fail, hemlock fomentations and poultices, and give inspissated juice of hemlock, or mercurials, with sarsaparilla, &c. and occasional purges. If you cannot disperse them, endeavour at suppuration; if that fail, extirpation, where it can be done, is the only cure.

TURMERIC, ROOT.

Aperient, diuretic; ℥j, to ʒj.

TURPENTINE, CHIO, AND COMMON.

Diuretic, detergent, strengthening: ℥j, to ʒjss. The *common* is rarely given internally.



ly. OIL OF. Diuretic, sudorific; gt. x, to xv. RECTIFIED OIL OF. gt. viij, to xij.

## TUTTY.

Externally in collyriums for the eyes; cooling, astringent. OINTMENT OF. The same.

*Tympanites.*

## TYMPANY.

A collection of wind or air in the intestines, particularly the colon, by which they become violently distended.

*Treatment.* If fever and full pulse, bleed; keep the body open with gentle laxatives, joined with aromatics; but refrain from strong purges, and from carminatives not joined with proper aperients. The belly should be frequently rubbed, and swathed with flannel. Exercise is good; gentle corroborants, as camomile flowers, and small doses of chalybeates joined with aromatics, are also very proper. It has been relieved by clysters with infusion of tobacco.

## VALERIAN, WILD, ROOT.

Tonic, nervous, antispasmodic; ℥j, to 3j, or more. TINCTURE OF, 3j, to 3iv.—AMMONIATED. 3fs, to 3ij.

## VARIX,



V A R I X,

OR ENLARGEMENT OF A VEIN.

*Treatment.* Keep it compressed with proper bandages, and if necessary, bleed and evacuate. If these fail, treat it as in the operation for *Aneurism*.

*Syphilis*

## V E N E R E A L D I S E A S E.

*Symptoms.* An itching at the orifice of the urethra, sometimes extending over the whole glans: a little fulness of the lips of the urethra: inflammation: a discharge from the urethra, at first whitish, but sometimes changing to yellow or green, attended with pain, and smarting in making water, or without either: commonly a fulness of the penis, particularly of the glans: frequently a soreness in part, or throughout the whole, of the urethra, occasioning pain in erection: when the inflammation or irritability of the urethra is great, the penis is incurvated downwards in erection, with considerable pain, and sometimes hemorrhage. These symptoms are sometimes accompanied with swellings of the testicles, or sympathetic tumefactions of the neighbouring glands. This stage of the disease is called the virulent gonorrhœa.

Sometimes



Sometimes the infection is received by the virulent matter remaining in contact with the prepuce, or glans, in which it produces an ulcer, indisposed to heal, and with a hardened base; this is termed a chancre: if the matter produced by this ulcer be absorbed, we find buboes in the groin; blotches on the skin, at first attended with inflammation, which goes off, and a white scurf arises, successively peeling off and returning, at length becoming copper-coloured, and finally forming a scab with an ulcer underneath: ulcers in the throat; nodes on the tendons, ligaments, periosteum and bones; caries; and nocturnal pains.

*Treatment.* In the *gonorrhœa* some rely on mercurials given internally in small doses: others employ injections alone: some lay the chief stress on diuretics: others combine these different methods. Quick-silver, however, is by no means necessary to the cure of this stage of the disease. If the inflammation be considerable, no injections should be used but those of the sedative kind, as those composed of opium or lead: if very great, emollients alone must be ventured on, as milk and water, oil of almonds, or thin mucilage: when  
 slight



slight, astringents may be employed: and in some cases irritating injections are proper, as a weak solution of muriated quicksilver. Whatever method we pursue, the constitution should be attended to, which, with the symptoms, will in general best direct the treatment. Painful erections and chordee are frequently relieved by opium, and in the latter leeches applied to the part are sometimes serviceable at the beginning.

When a *gleet* will not yield to the turpentine balsams, as bals. of capivi, or astringent injections, and amending the constitution, irritating injections are sometimes successful.

If the disorder be a *confirmed lues*, quicksilver has long been supposed to be the only remedy. Calomel, or calcined quicksilver, may be given internally in small doses, or a portion of the strong quicksilver ointment may be rubbed into the thighs every night. The quantity must depend on the constitution of the patient. We should always stop as soon as a slight soreness of the mouth is produced, resuming the mercurial in a few days, and persisting in its use till about a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared, but  
carefully



carefully avoiding a salivation. After the cure, the bark, restoratives, and a strengthening diet, are proper. In many constitutions, however, mercurials given to any extent are highly injurious, and some cannot support them for a length of time sufficient to cure the disease. Happily the nitrous acid, and some other medicines of a similar nature, have lately been found to remedy this disease with as much certainty as quicksilver, and without any of its injurious effects on the constitution. The nitrous, vitriolic, oxygenated muriatic, citric, and phosphoric acids, oxygenated muriate of potash, and oxygenated muriate of manganese, have been given with success; but of these the nitrous acid and oxygenated muriate of potash appear to deserve the preference. The muriate may be given in doses of three or four grains, increased to fifteen or sixteen, four times a day, dissolved in water: of the nitrous acid from one dram to three may be given daily, diluted in water, in the proportion of a dram to a pint, with or without the addition of syrup, and care should be taken to keep it from coming into contact with the teeth as it is swallowed. These medicines should

be



be continued several days after the disappearance of the symptoms, as is customary with mercurials.

In obstinate venereal complaints, not yielding to mercurials, decoctions of box-wood, woody nightshade, mezereon, daphne la-getto, epidendrum claviculatum, sarsaparilla, and the outer green shells of walnuts, have been said to have proved successful.

*Chancres* may be dressed with some preparation of quicksilver mixed with ointment of wax, or conserve of roses. Recent ones may sometimes be cured by consuming them with caustic, and afterwards healing: but it is never safe to omit the use of mercurials internally.

*Buboes* should be dispersed by rubbing the stronger quicksilver ointment into the thigh, perineum, and root of the penis; keeping the patient at rest; and the antiphlogistic regimen. Some recommend the liniment of ammonia rubbed in, in the same manner, every hour or two.

In *indurations of the prostate* muriated barytes has been found an excellent remedy.

For *Hernia humoralis*, see *Testicle, inflamed*. See also *Phymosis*.



## VERDIGRIS.

Externally detergent, good against fungous flesh. OXYMEL OF. The same.

## VERTIGO.

*Symptoms.* Objects, though at rest, seem to turn round; dimness of sight; and fear of falling.

*Treatment.* Bleed in the jugular, and cup in the back part of the head; blisters kept open; a vomit and laxatives; then the nervous medicines, and chalybeate waters.

## VINEGAR.

Cooling, antalkaline, antiseptic; 3j, to 3℥s.  
DISTILLED. The same but stronger.

## VIOLET, THE FRESH FLOWER.

Aperient.

## VITRIOL, BLUE.

Emetic; ʒss, to ʒj. Tonic; gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to j.  
Externally escharotic, styptic. GREEN. See  
Iron. WHITE. See Zinc.

## ULCERS.

*Treatment.* Dress them with proper digestives; and if they be fungous apply an escharotic; if foul, mix red nitrated quicksilver



silver with the digestive, or use the oxymel of verdegris, or tinct. of myrrh. Dry lint alone, in some cases, is good. If callous, cut or eat away the callosity. If the bone be carious, either scrape it, or make small perforations to promote exfoliation; or dress with lint, either dry, or wetted with tinct. of myrrh. If humours abound, give proper alteratives and purges; and if putridity appear, the bark and vitriolic acid. In old ulcers powdered rhubarb is frequently an useful application. Lately the powder of zanthoxylon, or prickly yellow wood, has been recommended as extremely efficacious in foul and inveterate ulcers.

### VOMICA,

OR ABSCESS IN THE LUNGS.

*Symptoms.* Cough, difficult breathing, even after the pain which preceded it goes off; slight shiverings, followed by heat; a quick weak pulse; hectic fever; wasting of the body; the patient cannot lie down but on the side affected. It is sometimes a consequence of pleurisy.

*Treatment.* Gentle medicines of the turpentine kind, balsamics and diuretics, steams of hot water, with balsam of Tolu, benzoin,



zoin, &c. received into the lungs; occasional laxatives, bleeding if inflammation, soft balsamic food, and gentle exercise.

### VOMITING.

*Treatment.* If it arise from foulness of the stomach (as bile, acidity, &c.) an emetic will be useful; and afterwards, if necessary, a rhubarb or other gentle purge; and stomachics, columbo root, magnesia, opiates, &c. according to circumstances. If from spasms, the saline draughts, and proper opiates; medicines of the nervous class, joined with laxatives; and, if necessary, a blister to the back. If from inflammation, bleeding, cooling diluents and febrifuges, as the saline draughts with proper laxatives; and anodynes at discretion. If from weakness of the stomach, bark, bitters, or other corroborants; premising a vomit, if judged necessary. Chalybeate waters are also proper. If the stomach be sore, as it is termed, the compound tincture of benjamin, spermaceti, and other balsamics, are good. In vomitings the best form of medicine is pills.

Vomitings are often symptomatic, as in fits of the gravel, pregnancy, &c.; the original  
I disorder,



disorder, in these cases, must claim the chief attention.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. See *Blood*.

URINE, BLOODY.

The treatment must be guided by the cause, from which the complaint proceeds.

*Enuresis* URINE, INVOLUNTARY FLUX OF.

This is sometimes the effect of laziness, or a bad habit: but it is not unfrequently owing to weakness of the sphincter of the bladder.

*Treatment.* Tonics appear to be indicated; but a blister to the os sacrum has, in many cases, been found the only effectual remedy.

URINE,

PROFUSE DISCHARGE OF, OR DIABETES.

*Symptoms.* An excessive discharge of urine, either insipid, or pale and sweet, having lost it's natural appearance and qualities, sometimes with a fragrant odour; commonly a voracious or keen appetite; pulse from 80 to 90; the body emaciated.

*Treatment.* The patient should be put upon a diet of animal food, as fat and long kept as may be, and abstain entirely from all kinds of vegetables: with this may be administered



administered emetics; diaphoretics, as the compound powder of ipecacuanha; sulphurated kali; hepatised ammonia, gtt. v to xii; alkaline salts; small blisters to the region of the kidneys; camphor; astringents, as lime-water; alum; tonics; tincture of cantharides; oily inunctions of the skin; and occasionally opium; paying respect to the circumstances of the patient, and the cause of the disease. Nitric acid has been found useful. Flannel should be worn next the skin.

*Ischuria*

*Dysuria*

U R I N E, SUPPRESSION OF.

Called <sup>1</sup>*Ischury*, if total; <sup>2</sup>*Strangury*, if but in part; and <sup>3</sup>*Dysury*, if the latter be attended with heat: usually occasioned by inflammation or spasms at the neck of the bladder, in consequence of blisters, or some other cause.

*Treatment.* Oily medicines, and plenty of gum arabic, with opiates or camphor, if necessary. The body should be kept open with gentle laxatives, and emollient clysters; if necessary, bleed, foment the belly, rub the liniment of ammonia into the perineum, and advise the warm bath. If caruncles in the urethra be the cause, bougies, introduced with proper caution, are



serviceable. When arising from gravel, the infusion of tobacco has been very successful, and frequently, in bilious habits, ℥ss of pure lemon juice. In spasmodic ischury, R. fer. muriati gt. x, every 15 minutes, till nausea and symptoms of general relaxation take place. Sometimes ischury has been removed by placing the feet and legs in water as cold as possible. If nothing succeed, puncturing the bladder is the last resource.

UTERUS, INFLAMED, &c. See *Womb*.

UVA URSI, LEAF.

Tonic, antinephritic; ℥j, to ʒj.

WALNUT, UNRIPE FRUIT.

Anthelmintic; of a watery extract about ℥ij have been given as a dose.

*Verruca* WARTS.

Touch them with some caustic or escharotic daily, first paring off the decayed part; or cut them off with scissars, and touch the roots with blue vitriol, or the like. If it can conveniently be done, tie round the bottom a fine hair, or silk thread, and they will die away. The juice of celandine, or spurge, rubbed over them, is esteemed good. Equal parts of rhubarb and ipecacuanha



cuanha powdered form a good mild escharotic for them.

### WATER CRESS.

Stimulant, antiseptic;  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , or  $\text{ij}$ , of the expressed juice.

*Pyrosis*

### WATER-QUALM.

*(an Black water)*

*Symptoms.* A sensation of burning pain at the stomach, and of constriction, which is increased in an erect position; attended with eructations, in which a quantity of aqueous fluid, generally insipid, but sometimes acrid, is brought up.

*Treatment.* In the fit, opium, ether, and other antispasmodics: afterwards nux vomica, which may be given from gr.  $\text{iiij}$  to  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , or  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , but it is proper to begin cautiously with small doses.

### WAX.

Balsamic, antidyfenteric; externally healing.

OINTMENT OF. Cooling. COMPOUND

PLASTER OF. Drawing.

WHITES. See *Fluor albus*.

### WHITLOW.

*Treatment* similar to that directed for *Boils* and *Abscesses*.



## WINE.

Stimulant, antiseptic. OIL OF. Sedative, antispasmodic. Used for making the *Comp. Sp. of Vitriolic Æther*, or *Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor*.

## WOLFSBANE, BLUE.

Narcotic, and violently evacuant, in a large dose; sedative and sudorific, in a small one; from  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a grain of the inspissated juice to gr. vj, twice a day.

## WOMB, BEARING DOWN OF THE.

See *Prolapsus Uteri*.

*Uteritis*

## WOMB, INFLAMED.

*Symptoms.* Pulsation, pain, heat, and tumour in the part; fever, tenesmus, pain on going to stool, and difficulty of making water.

*Treatment.* Bleeding, laxatives, emollient clysters, cooling febrifuges, diluting liquors, fomentations and poultices, &c. as in other inflammations; (see *Stomach, Bladder, Kidneys, &c.*): but if the patient be weak, bleeding and all considerable evacuations must be avoided.

If a *Cancer* succeed, it must be palliated by gentle anodynes, occasional bleeding and laxatives, and proper detergent, or other injections.

WOMB,



## W O M B, RETROVERTED.

*Symptoms.* A total obstruction of the urine and feces, the fundus of the womb occupying the hollow of the sacrum, and the orifice being turned towards the symphysis pubis. It generally happens about the third month of pregnancy.

*Treatment.* Draw off the urine by the catheter; and replace the uterus, if it can easily be done. If it cannot, it is best left to itself, as it will naturally resume it's proper position, if care be taken to prevent an accumulation of water in the bladder, by an occasional use of the catheter if requisite. The flexible male catheter is most convenient, and should be introduced slowly. After the water is drawn off, a clyster should be given, and repeated if necessary.

## W O R M S.

*Symptoms.* Itching of the nose and anus; hunger, with ravenous appetite; nausea; gnawing pain in the stomach or intestines; fetid breath; grinding of the teeth, and moaning in sleep; intermitting weak pulse, hectic fever; faintings, and sometimes convulsive fits; paleness; wasting of the flesh. But there are several kinds



of worms. Itching about the anus, with tenesmus, are signs of ascarides, or small thread worms. Sudden gripings about the navel, denote the common round worms. Gnawing pains in the stomach, and voraciousness, the maw worms. And a weight in the belly, like the rolling of a ball, the tænia, or tape worm.

*Treatment.* Tin filings, with rhubarb, or other proper aperient; sem. fanton., calomel, æthiops, or some other mercurial, every night, with a purge now and then; cow-itch. The infusion of bears-foot leaves is esteemed good; cabbage-tree bark has also been recommended; so has the muriated barytes. Aloes, wormwood, rue, savine, especially in clysters; and for the ascarides, oil of olives, or the fumes of tobacco thrown up the rectum; for the tape worm, the male fern root ʒj, every hour, for three times, and presently after a drastic mercurial purge. See Dr. Simmons's ingenious pamphlet on the subject. Corroborants are proper after a course of anthelmintic medicines.

#### WORMSEED.

Anthelmintic; gr. v, to ʒj.

WORMWOOD,



## WORMWOOD, COMMON.

Tonic, antiseptic, vermifuge; ℥i to ℥ij:  
 ʒss, to ʒij, of the juice. In fomenta-  
 tions discutient.

————— S E A, TOPS.

Tonic, antiseptic: ℥i to ʒj. CONSERVE OF.  
 ʒss.

*Vulnery* WOUNDS.

*Treatment.* Remove extraneous substances;  
 if the wound be simple, close the lips with  
 slips of sticking plaster, or the stitch if  
 necessary; and apply lint, either dry, or  
 wetted with compound tincture of benja-  
 min, &c. If necessary, bleed and purge;  
 or give cordials, &c. according to cir-  
 cumstances. Dress with some mild di-  
 gestive, or defensative; and, if fungous  
 flesh appear, use escharotics: afterwards  
 cicatrize.

If there be loss of flesh, defend the part  
 from the air with proper, mild, vulnerary  
 dressings, while nature supplies the loss.  
 In other respects (the future excepted)  
 proceed as above. If an artery or vein  
 be wounded or divided, apply styptics,  
 ligatures, &c. according to circumstances.  
 If a nerve be divided in part (as violent  
 pain, convulsions, and delirium will indi-  
 cate)



cate) divide it entirely; as must also be done with a tendon or artery in like circumstances. If there be fever, bleed, purge, and give cooling febrifuges; and if inflammation, apply emollient poultices and fomentations. If the patient be low, and the wound do not go on kindly, bark, or other proper cordial and strengthening medicines, with suitable diet, should be prescribed.

Z E D O A R Y, root.

Tonic, stimulant; gr. x, to 3fs.

Z I N C, CALCINED.

Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic; gr. ss, to viij: it has been increased to 3fs. Also externally as *Tutty* or *Calamine*, to either of which it is preferable. VITRIOLATED. Astringent; gr. ij, to x. Emetic; gr. v, to 3fs. Externally, cooling, astringent. WATER OF VITRIOLATED Z. WITH CAMPHOR. Externally astringent. Diluted, as a collyrium.



A TABLE, exhibiting the Proportions of  
 OPIUM, MERCURIALS, and CATHAR-  
 TICS, contained in the several Compo-  
 sitions into which they enter.

|  |                 |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Opiate confection,<br>gr. 36                                     | } contains of { | Opium gr. 1.                               |
| Pill of Opium, gr. 5   | — — —           | gr. 1.                                     |
| Compound powder<br>of Chalk with O-<br>pium, gr. $43\frac{2}{3}$ | } — — —         | gr. 1.                                     |
| Compound powder<br>of Ipecacuanha,<br>gr. 10                     | } — — —         | gr. 1.                                     |
| Opiate powder, gr.<br>10   | } — — —         | gr. 1.                                     |
| Tincture of Opium,<br>m. 3j.                                     | } — — —         | gr. $4\frac{1}{8}$ *                       |
| Camphorated tinc-<br>ture of Opium, m.<br>3j                     | } — — —         | gr. $1\frac{7}{8}$                         |
| Ointment of white<br>calx of Quicksilver,<br>13 parts            | } — — —         | { White calx of<br>Quicksilver, 1<br>part. |
| Ointment of nitrat-<br>ed Quicksilver, 5<br>parts                | } — — —         | { Nitrated<br>Quicksilver,<br>1 part.      |

\* The proportion of opium in this is to that in the cam-  
 phorated tincture as twenty to one.

Stronger



# T A B L E.

|   |               |   |
|---|---------------|---|
| Stronger ointment<br>of Quicksilver, 2<br>parts           | } contains of | { Quicksilver, 1<br>part.   |
| Weaker ointment of<br>Quicksilver, 6 parts                | } —————       | 1 part.   |
| Plaster of Ammoni-<br>acum with Quick-<br>silver, 5 parts | } —————       | 1 part.   |
| Plaster of Litharge<br>with Quicksilver,<br>5 parts       | } —————       | 1 part.   |
| Quicksilver with<br>Chalk, 8 parts                        | } —————       | 3 parts.  |
| Quicksilver with<br>Sulphur, 2 parts                      | } —————       | 1 part.   |
| Pill of Quicksilver,<br>gr. 5                             | } —————       | gr. 2.  |
| Powder of Scam-<br>mony with Calo-<br>mel, gr. 4          | } —————       | { Calomel, gr. 1.<br>Scammony,<br>gr. 2.  |
| Compound powder<br>of Scammony, gr. 9                     | } —————       | { Scammony,<br>gr. 4.<br>Hard extract of<br>Jalap, gr. 4.                                   |
| Compound powder<br>of Scammony with<br>Aloes, gr. 17      | } —————       | { Scammony,<br>gr. 3. Hard<br>extract of Jal-<br>lap, gr. 6. A-<br>loes, gr. 6.<br>Compound |



# TABLE.

|   |               |   |
|---|---------------|---|
| Compound powder<br>of Senna, gr. 19       | } contains of | { Scammony,<br>gr. 2. Senna,<br>gr. 8. Cryf-<br>tals of Tartar,<br>gr. 8. |
| Electuary of Scam-<br>mony, ʒfs           | —             | { Scammony,<br>gr. 5.   |
| Aloetic powder, gr.<br>15                 | —             | { Aloes, gr. 12.  |
| Aloetic powder<br>with Guaiacum,<br>gr. 2 | —             | — gr. 1.  |
| Aloetic powder<br>with Iron, gr. 11       | —             | — gr. 3.  |
| Pill of Aloes, ʒj                         | —             | — gr. 12.   |
| Pill of Aloes with<br>Myrrh, ʒfs          | —             | — gr. 14.   |
| Wine of Aloes, m. ʒj                      | —             | — ʒfs.  |
| Tincture of Aloes,<br>m. ʒj               | —             | — gr. 15.   |
| Compound tincture<br>of Aloes, m. ʒj      | —             | — gr. 45.   |
| Tincture of Jalap,<br>m. ʒij              | —             | Jalap, ʒfs.   |
| Wine of Rhubarb,<br>m. ʒj                 | —             | Rhubarb, ʒfs.   |
| Tincture of Rhu-<br>barb. m. ʒj           | —             | — ʒfs.  |
| Compound                                  |               |   |



# TABLE.

|   |                 |  |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Compound tincture<br>of Rhubarb, m. ℥j  | } contains of { | Rhubarb, gr<br>34.   |
| Tincture of Senna,<br>m. ℥j             | } —             | Senna, gr. 45.   |
| Simple infusion of<br>Senna, m. ℥ij     | } —             | — ʒiss.  |
| Tartarised infusion<br>of Senna, m. ℥ij | } —             | { Senna, ʒiss.<br>Crystals of<br>Tartar, gr. 15  |
| Electuary of Senna,<br>ʒss              | } —             | { Senna, ʒiss.<br>Pulp of Cassia<br>ʒj. Pulp of<br>Tamarinds,<br>ʒj. Pulp of<br>French Prunes<br>ʒj. |
| Electuary of Cassia,<br>ʒij             | } —             | { Pulp of Cassia,<br>ʒj. Manna, ʒj.<br>Pulp of Tama-<br>rinds, ʒss.                                  |

THE END.

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