

**A general treatise of the diseases of infants and children. Collected from the best practical authors ... / [John Pechey].**

**Contributors**

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SPECIES  
OF DISEASES  
OF CHILDREN











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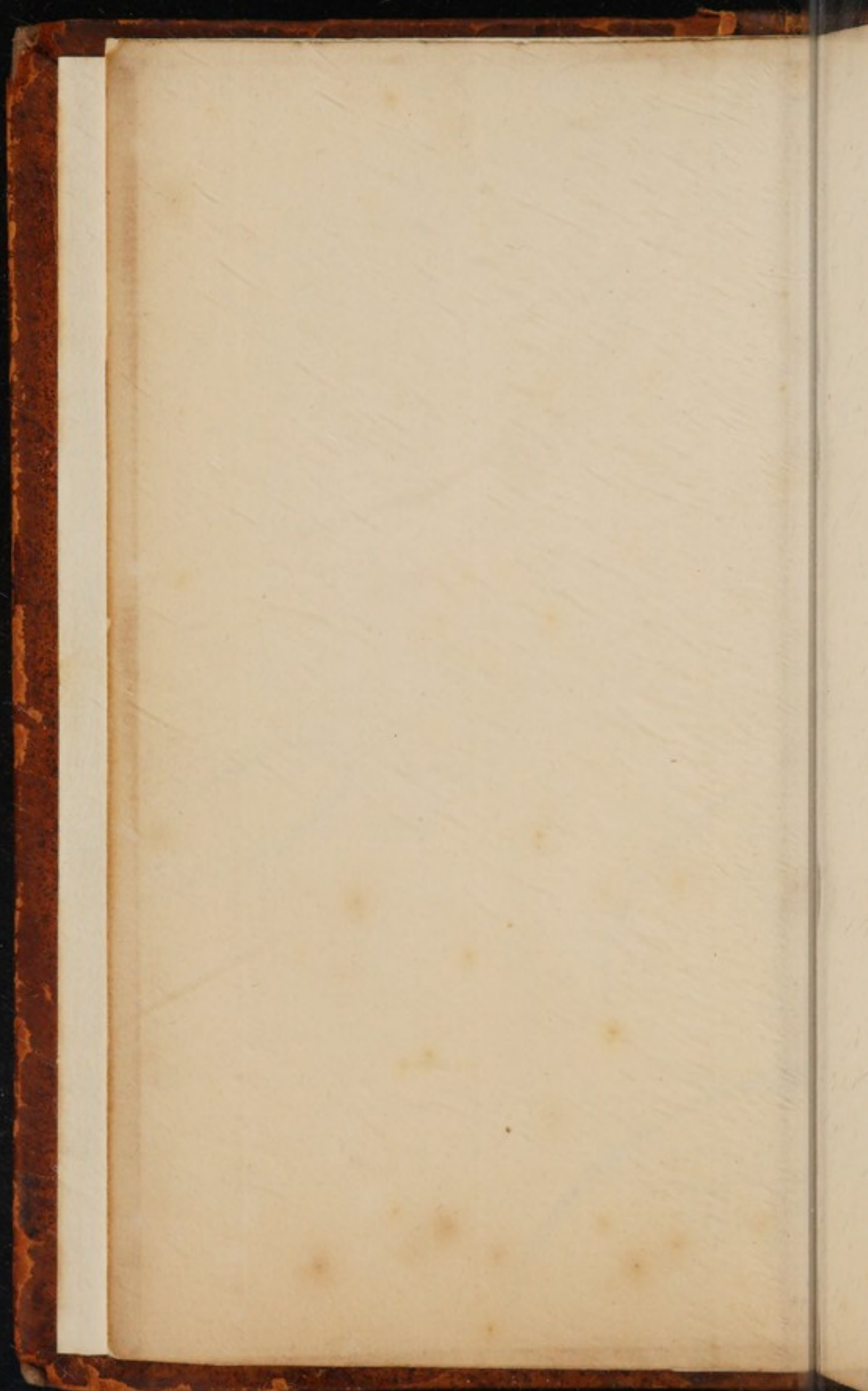
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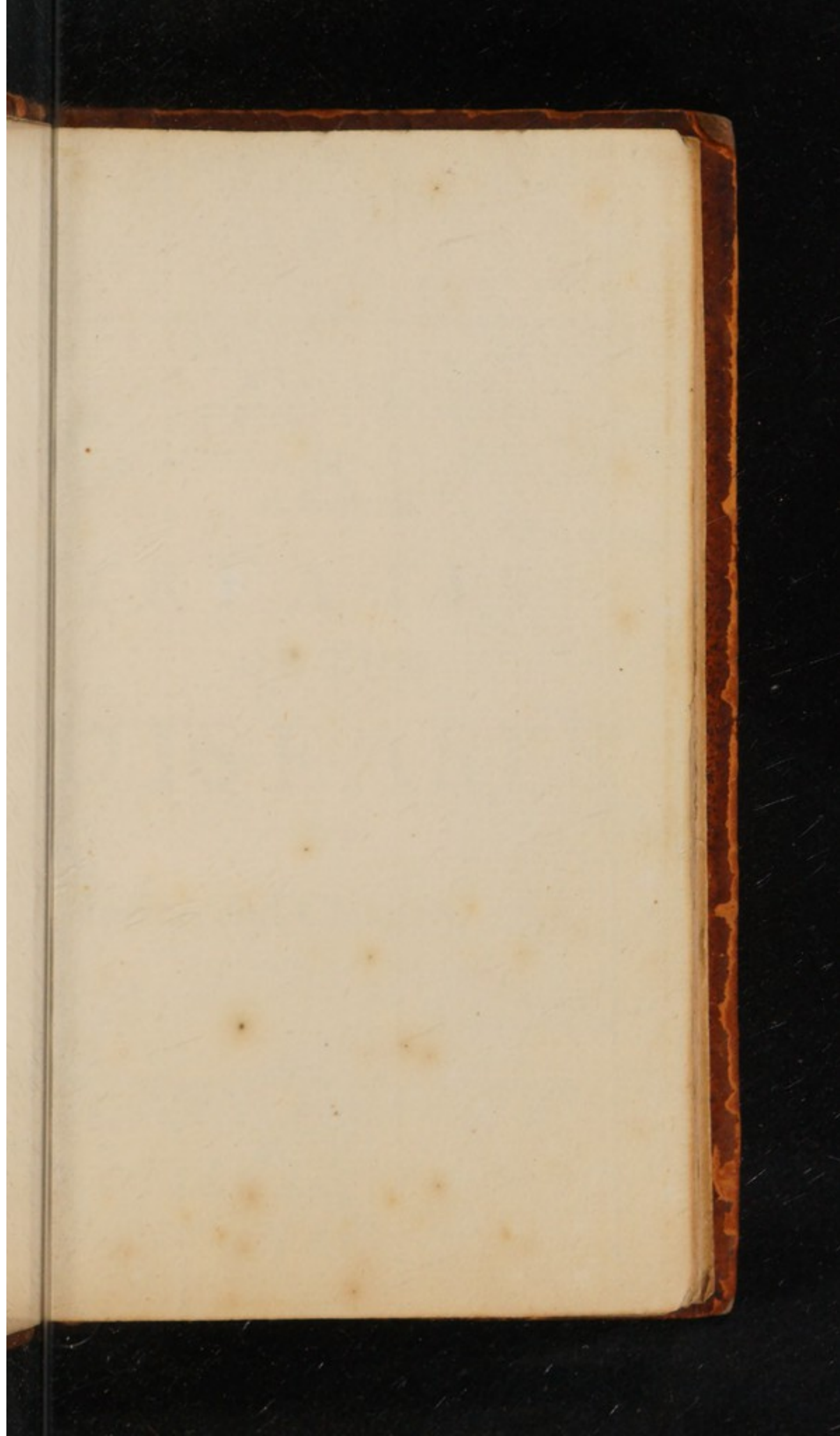
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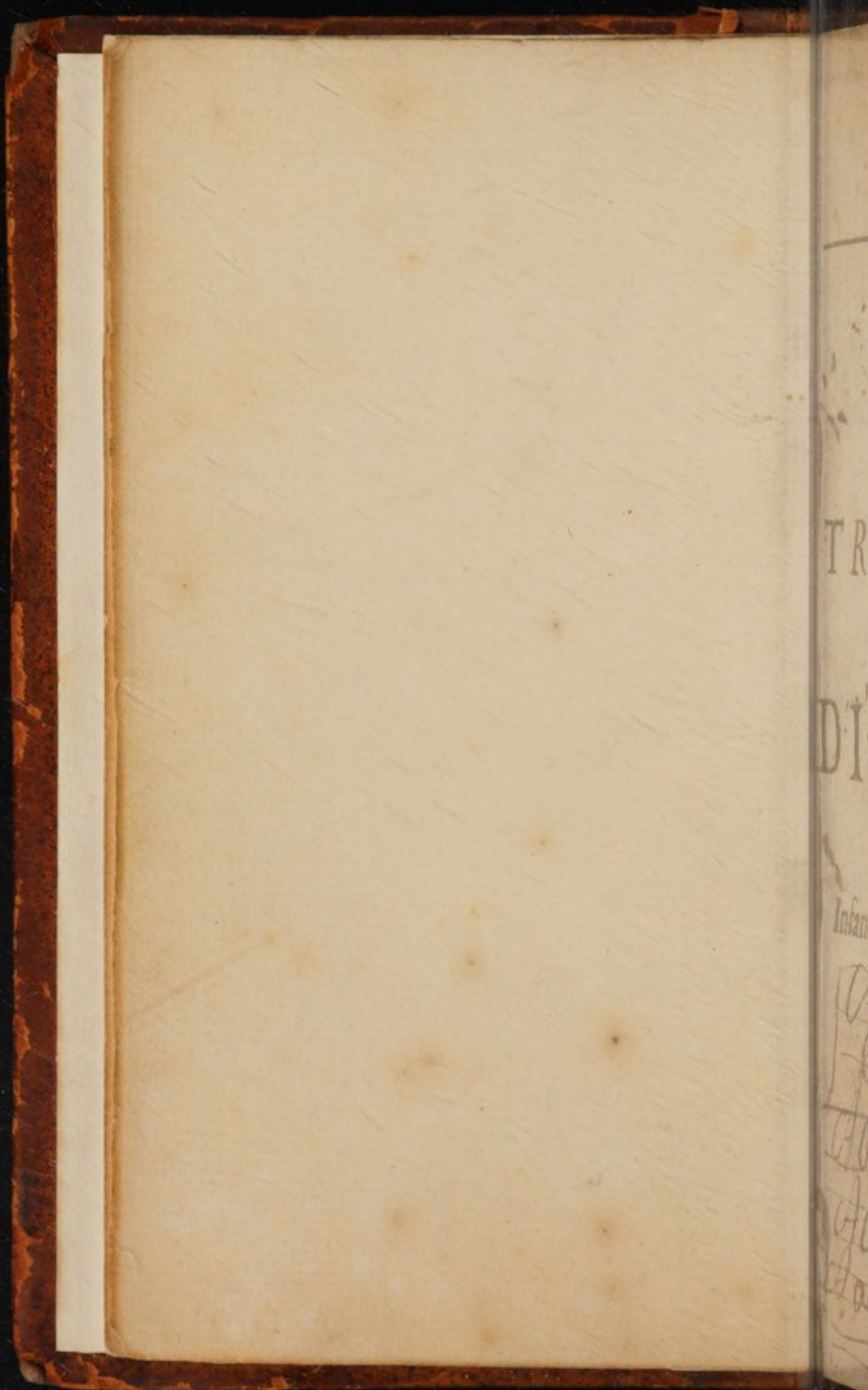
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A General  
TREATISE  
OF THE  
DISEASES  
OF  
Infants and Children, &c.

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James  
Tupper  
H. B. Hook  
1727

James  
H. B. Hook



A General  
TREATISE  
OF THE  
DISEASES  
OF  
Infants and Children.

Collected from the best  
PRACTICAL AUTHORS.

By JOHN PECHER of the Col-  
lege of Physicians in London.

LONDON:

Printed for R. Wellington, at the  
Lute in St. Pauls-Church-Yard. 1697.



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His Seren  
James



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THE  
PREFACE.

**C**Hildren, if they  
are virtuous, are  
great Blessings;  
and a publick good. It  
is therefore the duty of  
Parents to inure them be-  
times to a Regular course  
of



## *The Preface.*

of Life, nor ought Persons of the best Quality to think the guidance of their Children beneath them. For *Cornelia*, the Mother of the *Gracchi*, and *Aurelia* the Mother of *Augustus Cæsar*, were Governesses to Children; and *Cato*, tho' he kept a Tutor in his House, did himself frequently instruct his Son: So did *Augustus* his Grand-children, and the great *Theodosius* wou'd  
often



## *The Preface.*

often sit by the Tutor,  
while he was instructing  
his Son. And certainly  
it is best and safest for Pa-  
rents to have their Chil-  
dren under their own  
Eye and inspection. But a-  
bove all, the Fathers Exam-  
ple is of greatest force to  
instruct the Son, and his  
Actions Authorise the  
same in the Child, nor  
can the Father chastize  
him, for what himself is  
guilty. But to come to the  
busi-



## *The Preface.*

business in hand, Parents  
shou'd endeavour as much  
as in them lies, to provide  
for the health of their  
Children. The Father  
must not enfeeble his bo-  
dy by excessive Drinking  
or any other Vice, from  
thereby the Child suffers  
for the Fathers fault: nor  
ought such as have he-  
reditary Diseases to Mar-  
ry. The Mother, during  
pregnancy, must observe  
a good Diet suitable to her  
Temperament.



## *The Preface.*

Temperament, Custom,  
Condition, and Quality,  
and the right use of all the  
six Non-naturals. She  
must not lace her self so  
close as she was wont to do,  
for strait lacing hinders  
the growth of the Child,  
and often makes it either  
Abortive or Mis-shapen.  
If the Mother can't or  
will not suckle the Child  
her self, care must be ta-  
ken to procure an heal-  
thy, strong, and vigorous  
Nurse.



*The Preface.*

Nurse, of an Age not under twenty five, nor above thirty five, and her Milk must be thoroughly purified after her lying in before she gives suck ; her Breasts ought to be pretty Big, Firm, and Flethy, and her Nipples must be a little raised, and of a moderate Bigness and Firmness, and well perforated with many little holes ; and she must have a sufficient quantity of  
Milk



## *The Preface.*

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ilk  
Milk for the Childs nou-  
rishment, and the colour  
of it must be white, and  
the smell of it must be  
sweet and pleasant: she  
must be merry and cheer-  
full, and smile often to di-  
vert the Child.

To conclude, the young  
Physician must take No-  
tice that great caution  
must be used in prescri-  
bing Opiats and Vomits  
for Children, for many  
dreadful



## *The Preface.*

dreadfull Symptoms have  
been occasion'd thereby.

*From the Angel  
and Crown in  
Bazing Lane,  
London, Janu-  
ary 2d. 1697.*

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THE

Breeding  
Breathing



THE  
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O F

## Childrens Diseases.

## C H A P. I.

*Of the Dyet and Ordering of Children  
New-born.*

**A**fter the Navel-string is Cut  
and bound up, and the Infant  
is washed, you must inquire  
about the Constitution of it :  
which purpose you must first consi-  
der whether the Mother was healthy  
the time she was with Child ; for  
that is a sign of a healthful Child, es-  
pecially if the Father be also of a sound  
constitution : Afterwards you must  
know what is the colour of the new-  
born Infant ; it is best when the colour

B

is



is reddish all over the Body, for that by degrees turns daily florid : but those Children that are at first Florid or White, are most commonly of an ill temperament, Cold, Dull, and not long lived. The crying of the Child new born, ought to be loud and clear because it signifies plenty of Spirits and a strong breast : But if the Child cries low, it is a sign that the vital strength is small, and the Spirits few and the Muscles of the Breast weak. You must more over consider whether the magnitude, figure, passages, situation of all the parts be as they ought and therefore the Midwife should handle it gently, and search whether any thing be amiss in any part that it may be rectified as much as may be: Let her often extend and contract the Arms and Legs, and cleanse them from filth, and she must see whether the Eyelids, the Ears, the Nostrils, the Fundament, and Privities are as open as they ought to be, and she must take notice of the Fingers and Toes that they do not stick together. She must put her finger into the Mouth and cleanse it from filth, and see whether the Child be Tongue-tied or no : afterwards the Child must be swaithe

[up]



up, and laid in the Cradle. *Galen* says that before it is cloathed, the body must be sprinkled all over moderately with Salt, that the skin may be rendered thereby more dense and solid than the inner parts; for he says, they are all equally soft in the Womb: But it is to be feared that the salt by its biting quality should occasion itching and other inconveniencis, and therefore this custom was soon left off, and instead of it they washed new-born Children with Vine, and what *Galen* says is not agreeable to reason; for the skin in the Womb has a peculiar Constitution different from the internal parts; nor is it proper to thicken the skin and to hinder transpiration, as *Galen* says in another place, much less is the custom of some barbarous people to be imitated, which was also used formerly in *Germany*, viz. the dipping the warm Infant from the Womb in the next Brook, that thereby it may be rendered more strong and lusty, and to try the strength of their Children, whom they chiefly design for the Wars; for without doubt none but strong Children would survive such a dipping.



Before the Teat be offered to the Child, some Honey or Oyl of Almonds ought to be given it, to carry off from the stomach and bowels some filth Collected in the Womb ; for a certain black and pitchy matter is contracted in the Womb, and ought to be presently evacuated, for if it be not, fits are occasioned, and some think the Child ought to be dieted three whole days with fresh Oyl of Almonds and Sugar, and others Order some other Woman to suckle, the child, till the Mothers milk is pure. The child must be defended from all external injuries, and it must be kept in an Air moderately hot ; and if it be not of a very good constitution, an Air inclining to the contrary must be chosen : But respect must be had to the seasons of the year. The Cradle must be placed where there is not too much light, and so as that the light of the Sun or of a Candle may be seen directly, and great care must be taken that the child be not frightened, and it must never be left alone, lest it be injured, by venomous Creatures, or some other external injuries, which they cannot resist.



list, for it is known that Scorpions, Serpents, and such like Creatures have crept into Chlidrens mouths, or other wise injured them, or Cats by lying upon them have suffocated them. Let th<sup>e</sup> Child lie in a Cradle by it self and not with the Mother or Nurse, till it has its hands and feet at Liberty to help it self, lest, as has been often found, it be suffocated by the Nurse, or by the Bed, and the Cradle should be so made, that it cannot easily be overturned by Rocking.

Infants should sleep more then they do wake, that thereby Concoction may be the better perfected, and the spirits invigorated, and therefore if watchings are troublesome, sleep must be endeavoured by Singing, Rocking, and offering the Teat often : but care must be taken that the Stomach be not over burthened with Milk.

The new born Child must be Bathed once a day ; and moderately rubbed ; for such frictions help Concoction, and the distrubution of the nourishment, and serve instead of exercise and motion, which the Infant by reason of its Tenderneſs cannot



6 *Of Childrens Diseases.*

undergo, and they strengthen the members and make them firm. After bawling, the Infant must be swathed up, lest it should move its hands and feet too freely, and thereby distort the bones, which are yet very flexible; but after four months the hands and arms may be let loose, but the whole breast and belly must be swathed for at least above a year to comfort the heart, and to defend the parts, and you must be sure to cleanse the Child often, to prevent Itching and Excoriation. And care must be taken that the body be kept open, which may be easily done if the Milk be good, and in a convenient quantity. But if the Belly be bound, it must be anointed below the Navel with some Oyls, or emollient liniments, or an emollient glisten must be injected.

Moderate crying Conduces to the evacuating the brain, to dilate and cleanse the Lungs, and excites the Natural heat: but when it is immoderate: it is wont to occasion fluxions upon the eyes, Catarrhs, and Ruptures. It does least hurt before sucking, and when the milk is concocted, but because most commonly Children do not



not cry without a cause, but are provoked by something that disturbs them; Prudent Mother or Nurse will endeavour to find out what is the cause that that being removed, the Child may be at quiet: She will see whither the Linnen be foul'd for Children love to be clean, and will not sleep quietly till filthy cloes are removed from them: the Mother will see whether they are swaithed too hard, or whether they are not pinched by the wrinkling of the Linnen, or pricked by a pin, or whether gripes be the occasion.

As to the nourishment it must be fed with milk for some months, and it may suck as often as it will, if it be not subject to a Vomiting or looseness and provided the Stomach be not over-charged, and in suckling of a Child you must take notice to offer by turns the right and left breast, especially after it is permitted to use its hands; for if you do not observe this, it will be accustomed to use one hand. After some months you may feed the Child with Pap.

But



But it is not convenient to give *solid* meats before they have their Teeth *accuſtor* for they cannot chew them : But *after* the Teeth are bred, it is convenient to accuſtom them by degrees *in* ſolid food ; yet notwithstanding *you* muſt not deny them milk, bread, *pull* boyled, and fleſh, firſt chew'd by the *Nurſe* may be ſometimes given them *but* hard meats muſt not be allow'd *In* this mixture of aliment we muſt *take* care, while milk is in the *Stomach* that no acid or aſtere thing *be* given, which may coagulate or *corrupt* the milk in the Stomach.

When the Limbs of the Infant are *ſtrong*, and it begins to uſe its hands *and* feet you muſt not too early allow of ſuch motions, much leſs muſt *you* put them upon their feet too *ſoon*, as ſome unskillfull Nurſes do *and* by that means crook their Legs *but* when they are able to ſtand upon their Legs, they muſt be ſome *what* ſuſtained by the Leading-ſtrings *and* afterwards that they may be accuſtomed to go alone, you muſt put *them* into running-Chairs, ſuch as are *common* in Families, and ſuffer them to *push* them along themſelves, and by this



sort of playing exercise, they will be accustomed to their feet, and learn to go, and to stop themselves: But when they begin to go without help, they must not be left alone, and to prevent all danger it is best to put roll's about their heads. As to bathing, a Child new born ought to be washed every day, but from the third month, to the seventh month till they are weaned twice a week. If the Child be apt to use its left hand, you must bind it up and leave the right free, that by frequent use it may become agile and strong.

The Child must not be weaned before it has all its Teeth, for till then it cannot chew solid Meats; besides, in breeding the Teeth, especially the Dog-Teeth, Children are subject to Fevers, pains of the Gums, and other Symptoms, and it is to be feared that weaning them encreases their misery. But here can be no certain time set for weaning Children; for those that are brisk may be sooner weaned, and those that are weak may suck longer, and sometimes Children are to be weaned before they ought, by reason the Nurse or Mother are sick, or have conceived; and there-

fo



fore some are weaned in the tenth month, and some in the twelfth, and yee it is most convenient that the Child suck a year and an half, or two years; and it is proper to diet them with milk a little longer; for the parts being strengthened by this agreeable aliment, partake of the benefit of it for the whole life. but at what time soever thine Child is weaned, unusual meats are not suddenly to be offered to it; it ought therefore to be accustomed to them by degrees while it does Suck; for all sudden changes are dangerous, and Man is offended by good Meats, if he be not accustomed to them; therefore Pape and Chicken-broath are first to be given, and when they have been weaned a while, Pulse, and flesh of easie digestion and good juice, first chewed by the Mother or the Nurse. It is better to wean a Child in the Spring or Autumn, than in the Summer or Winter, least too the alteration of the body, which is occasioned by the new diet, another proceeding from the heat or cold of the ambient air be added to it, and so the Child be prejudiced: Some Women think, and not without Reason, that it is better to wean a Child at the increase



of the Moon, than at the decrease: and because it sometimes happens, that Children cannot be drawn from the Teat by any means, the Papes must be anointed with the juice of Wormwood, or with the following Liniment.

*Take of Honey two Drams, of Aloes half a Dram, of the juice of Wormwood one dram.*

But these things must not be used too much, least the Lips and Gums of the Children should be inflam'd, or the stomach hurt: and because sometimes some Children dislike Honey and sweet things, you may anoint the Papes with them, and so cause an aversion: but the best way of weaning them is for the Mother or Nurse to get out of sight; or if the Children do not see them they will not cry for the Breast.

As to the Diet of Children that are wean'd till they come to be seven years old, it ought to be very different from that of the adult; for Children are yet weak, and their bodies tender, and so cannot easily bear errors in diet: at this age they ought to be fed often, and so much meat ought to be given them, as may



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may not only suffice for their nourishment, but for their growth also, as *Hippocrates* rightly observes, Children scarce, are least able to bear Hunger; and among such those especially that are of quick Wit.

As to the Passions of Mind, we must endeavour that Children be not violently moved with Anger; or affected with Sorrow, nor Frighted; for these violent Passions of the mind make great impressions upon the Body, and so occasion the falling Sickneſs and other Diseases. Iniquity is connatural to Infants, and they are more prone to Evil than to Good, we must not therefore indulge them too much, but from their tender years we must so endeavour to moderate all the Faculties and Affections of their Soules, that they may be obedient to Reason; for in this Age the foundation of a good Life is to be laid. Do we not see that young Lyons and Bears when they are young, can be made so tame, as to obey the very nod of their Keepers; whereas if you let them alone till they are grown up, they will for ever after remain Fierce and Wild. why then should not the mind of Child be so tamed, as to obey Reason

and



and to harken to advice: but there are not the appearances of all the affections in the first years; anger shews it self first by crying and the like; and therefore you should endeavour to nip this animosity in the bud, and they that will not be reclaimed by admonition, must be disciplined by the rod, that in time to come they may be fit to perform the Offices of a Man: Play must be allowed them to moderate their affections, and indeed this age can scarce do any thing seriously, only you must take care that their play does not injure their bodies; such exercises must be allowed as are agreeable to their years, and they must not be bred up in sloath; for it being necessary that they should be plentifully fed, as has been said, unless they use exercise, the nourishment will not be well distributed to all the body, and the native heat will be suppressed; In this Age they must be often washed: They that converse with them must take a special care that nothing blasphemous, scurrilous, or immodest be said or done, so as to give an ill example to them: About the sixth year of their age, they should be put to Schoole to a Master, who is to instruct them in all things necessary to a good Life.



## C H A P. I I.

*Of the Diseases and Symptoms of Infants in General.*

**W**Hat ever diligence has been used for the right ordering of the Diet of Infants, yet notwithstanding they are often subject to Diseases; for that blood which was wont to be evacuated every month, and those vitious humours that were wont to be carried off with it, being detained nine whole months in the Womb, it may easily happen that the Child be injured there by, especially all Mothers being not equally healthful, and besides many great errors being committed in Diet, many vitious humours are communicated to the Fetus with the nourishment; all which, tho not always, disorder Children in the Womb, and sometimes after they are Born, occasion various Diseases and Symptoms; and sometimes the Child is injured in the Birth, or by the cutting of the Navel-string, or by the change of place; for when it was in the Womb,



it was encompassed with peculiar coverings, flesh, membrans, and humours all warm and soft.

The Diseases and Symptoms of Children are many, some common with the adult, which being added by some Authors to Treatises of Childrens Diseases makes them bulky; and therefore I will here pass them by, and treat only of such as are proper and familiar with them.

In the cure of Infants a special regard is to be had to the Methods and Medicines, for Children by reason of the weakness of their bodies, cannot undergo severe methods or strong Medicines: They do not well bear bleeding, nor strong Purges, but where purging is required, a Suppository ought to be used, or a Glister must be injected. For instance.

*Take of the leaves of Violets, and Mal-  
lows, each one handful, of the Flowers of  
Camomile, and Violets, each one pugil: boyl  
them in a sufficient quantity of fountain  
water. Take of the strained liquor four or  
five ounces, according to the age, and add to  
it of Syrup of Roses solutive, half a ounce,  
six drams, or an ounce of oyl of Violets, half  
an ounce, make a Glister.*

*Take*



Take of the Whey of Goats-milk a sufficient quantity, add to it of Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, or of Honey, or of Syrup of Roses solutive six Drams, of Oyl of Violets halff an ounce, make a Glister.

But if there be occasion for other Purges they are most conveniently given to the Nurse or Mother; for the purgative quality is imparted by the Milk to the Child; or lenitive purges may be given to Children, respect being had to their age, as Syrup of Roses solutive, Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, Cassia, Manna, or the like.

*master*

### CHAP. III.

#### Of the Fevers of Children.

THE first indication incuring Childrens Fevers is to prepare well the acid, that it may be the easier ejected, but this preparation must not be endeavoured by Sudorificks, properly so call'd, that is such as heat the body, which are by no means to be used for Infants or Children; but such things as absorbe the acid, and gently restrain the

Eubli-



Ebullition, are to be used the chief of these are Crabs-Eyes and Claws, Oyfter-shells, Cuttle-bones, Egg-shells, Coral, Coraline, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, both the Bezoarstones, Hearts-horn burnt, burnt Ivory, the Bone of a Stags heart, Shavings of Harts horn, Bolearmonick, Seald-earth, Blood-stone, and the like, and among compounds, compound powder of Crabs Claws, the Goastone, and confection of Hyacinth.

*Take of compound powder of Crabs Claws, and of Pearl prepared, each one dram, mingle them, make a powder to be divided into six equal parts. Or,*

*Take simple powder of Crabs-Claws one dram, of Crabs-Eyes prepared two scruples, of Cochine six grains mix them, make a fine powder to be divided into six Papers; let one be taken as soon as may be, and another two hours after, and afterwards let one be taken every fourth hour for the first two days, unless the Child be a sleep: but let the Powders be taken in a spoonful of the following Julep, and give a spoonful presently after.*

*Take*



18      Of Childrens Diseases.

Take of the *Aqualactis Alexiteria* four Ounces, of black Cherry Water, each two Ounces, of compound Peony and Epidemic Water, each two Drams, of pearled Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Julep. Or,

Take of Sweet Almonds blanched, number ten, beat them in a Morter, and pour upon them gently half a pint of Barly water, or of *Aqualactis Alexiteria*; strain it and add six Drams of simple Cinnamon water, half an Ounce of White Sugar; mingle them make a julep.

Sometimes I am wont to use, other things being omitted, a julep that hath much Pearl in it, but I order that the Glass should be well shook, before it be poured out.

Take of Black Cherry water, four Ounces, of the Water of all the Citron two Ounces, of *Aquamirabilis*, and prepared Pearl, each two Drams, of White Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a Pearl julep, give three Spoonfuls at a time.

But



But if the Child be troubled with a Cough, give half a spoonful of some Pectoral mixture, or Linctus, and let him take less of the Powders above prescribed.

*Take of the Powder of Coraline, and simple Crabs claws, each one Dram and an half, of the Syrups of Maiden-hair and Marsh-mallows, each one Ounce, balsom of Tolu half an Ounce, of red Popy-water half an Ounce, mingle them.*

Bolearmonek is often properly mixed with such things to good purpose, it powerfully stops Cattarhs flowing upon the Lungs. The juice of Penny-royal heated, and sweetened with Sugar-candy, is also better than most other remedies. Oyl of Sweet-almonds is very good, if Children can take it, so is Brimstone and the Flowers of it.

The foresaid Powders are to be repeated seldom, or often, according to the degree of the Symptoms: but it is here to be noted, the Gripes, Restlessness, and Watchings of Children, are as easily appeased by testaceous Powders as Pains and Watchings by Narcoticks in grown people.

The



The third day, unless the *Small-Pox*, *Meazles*, or *Scarlet-Fever* appear, I order a Child of one year old to be purged in the following manner.

Take of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb  $\text{tt}$  Drums, of choice Rubarb powder'd fifteen Grains, or a Scruple, of *Aqualactis lactiteria* one Dram, of small Cinnamon water thirty drops; mingle them. Or,

Take of Sweet-almonds blanch'd, number three, beat them in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them gently an Ounce or an Ounce and an half of Barly-water: the strained liquor dissolve three Drums or half an Ounce of the best Manna; mingle them, and make a purging Emulsion.

Sometimes I order this or the like Plaister to be applied to the region of the Navel, especially if Children are troubled with Worms.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, one Dram, of the powder of the leaves of Savin, of the tops of the lesser Centaury, and of the Flowers of Camomile, each one Scruple, with a sufficient



Sufficient quantity of Venice Turpentine, make a Plaister; let the margin of it be spread with the Plaister of Cumin to make it stick the better, and sometimes it may be convenient to add to the other ingredients a Scruple of Coloquintida.

There is no purging Medicine more proper for Children, and more innocent than Rubarb, it gently and safely evacuates the matter occasioning the Fever, and gently purges off the Humours, that burthen the Stomach and whole Body, and it strengthens, wherefore it is very proper for Infants, Children big bellied Women, Old Men, and such as have been weakned by Diseases.

After the Purge hath done working, some Powder like the former must be given in the Evening, and afterwards must be repeated three or four times in a day at fit times for two days, and on the third day purging must be used, and it must be dosed according to the operation of the former.

These things being performed, the worst Symptoms most commonly cease.

As to Bleeding of Children, tho it may be used, when the Febrile matter is



is cast upon the Lungs, or for a hooping Cough, yet it is plainly a remedy not agreeable to their nature.

A Child about three years and an half old was seized with a small Fever: that was continual, and accompanied with very irregular Exacerbations, she complained of a great pain in the Head, and sometimes in the Belly, she nauseated all meat, and was very sleepy, so that the standers by thought she would have the *Small-Pox*: There was a twitching of the Nerves in sleep, and she had sometimes a dry Cough. I prescribed the following things.

*Take of Aqualactis Alexiteria six Ounces, of Epidemick-water half an Ounce, of prepared Pearl one Dram, of the simple powder of Crabs-claws two Drams, of Cristaline Sugar half an Ounce; mingle them, make a julep, whereof let her take three spoonfuls every fourth hour, shaking the glass before using of it.*

*Take of Succotrine Aloes one Dram, of the tops of the lesser Centaury, of the leaves of Savin dry'd, each half a Dram, of Burgundy-pitch one Dram, of Venice-turpentine a sufficient quantity; make a Plaister to be applyed to the Navel.*

The



The next day she persisted in the use of the julep, and a Blistering Plaister was applyed to the Neck: A Glister with Milk, Sugar, and Salt was injected, because the Belly was bound: At bed-time she took the following Bolus.

*Take Ethiops Mineral, and Mercurius Dulcis, each six Grains, of Marmalade of Quinces, two Scruples, make a Bolus.*

The next morning she took the following purging Syrup.

*Take of Syrup of Buckthorn two Drams, of the Earl of Warwicks Powders six Grains, of choice Rubarb powdered twelve Grains, of tincture of Saffron twenty drops, of Black-Cherry-water one Dram; mingle them.*

On the fourth and fifth day, the following mixtnre was given by spoonfuls.

*Take of Coraline two Drams, of the leaves of Mint dried and powdered, one Scruple, of the simple powder of Crabs claws one Dram, of Balsamick Syrup, and of the Syrup*



*Syrup of Marsh-mallows, each one Ounce, off  
Orange-water half an Ounce ; mingle them..*

The evening preceding the fixth day, the Bolus before prescribed was repeated, and the morning following the purging Syrup, by the virtue where of the Child vomited up a Worm, and soon after recovered.

The Fevers which are occasioned by corrupted Milk are known, for that the Teeth are not come, and there are signs of corrupted Milk, grips, frequent yellow or green stools: Fevers that come from breeding the teeth known by the signs of breeding teeth: these Fevers most commonly are not dangerous, for the cause being taken away, they cease of themselves; but if the corruption of the Milk continues long, the Childrens lives are in danger: Those Children, says *Hypocrates*, who have an Acute Fever upon breeding the Teeth are seldom troubled with convulsions; yet they are sometimes destroyed by a Flux of the Belly and Watchings.

If the Fever proceed from corrupted milk, you must use cooling and moistening things, because such Fevers generally come from Choler, and therefore such  
nou. ish-



nourishment must be given to the Mother or Nurse, viz. Lettice, Endive Sorrel, an Emulsion of the four greater cold Seeds, and a Ptisan of Barley, and the Mother or the Nurse must abstain from Wine, whilst the Childs Fever continues, and the Nurse must be gently purged with Manna, Cassia, or Syrup of Roses Solutive; and alteratives may be given to the Child, as the Juice of Marsh-mallows, or the Syrup of Marsh-mallows or Citron; the waters of Sugary endive, and Violets sweetened with Sugar, and the Spine must be anointed with an Oyntment made of the mucilages of the Seeds of Quinces and Flea-seeds, of Oyl of Violets and a little Wax; a Plaister made of Houseleek, Plantain, Night-Shade, Rue, Barley-Meal, and the White of an Egg may be applied to the Stomach; and it is necessary when the Milk is corrupted, and turns to choler, to apply to the Stomach cooling and astringent things, that the corruption of the Milk may be prevented; and the Concoction helped.

C

*Take*



Take of the Oyles of Roses and Mastick  
each half an Ounce, of red Sanders  
Coral, each one Scruple, of Wax a little  
mingle them.

But if the Fever proceed from breeding  
the Teeth, we must endeavour  
make the eruption of them easie,  
more of this, when we come to speak  
of breeding Teeth, and the Alterations  
mentioned before for the Fever occasioned  
by corrupted Milk are of use here  
and do good.

---

C H A



## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Small Pox.*

Here are two sorts of them, the distinct and confluent the distinct begin with a shivering, and coldness, which is presently followed with excessive heat, a violent pain in the Head and Back, Vomiting, a great propensity to Sweat in grown persons: But I have not observed, says Sydenham, any such disposition in Children, either before or after they come out: A pain at the cavity of the Breast, beneath the region of the Heart, if it be pressed with the hand, dullness and sleepiness, especially in Children, and sometimes convulsive fits, and if these happen to them that have all their Teeth, I reckon the Small Pox are at hand, which, most commonly coming out a few hours after, sufficiently answer the prognostication:



For instance, if the Child has a Convulsion fit in the evening, as it usually happens, the *Small-Pox* appear the next Morning, and moreover I have very often observed that when they come immediately after these fits, they rise in large Pustles, are mild, and favourable, and select the Flux: It is to be noted that sometimes the course of separation is past over gradually without any sickness, but more commonly, as we said before, the sickness before the eruption is most violent.

The distinct *Small-Pox* usually comes out on the fourth day inclusively, sometimes a little latter, but rarely before, at which time the Symptoms commonly abate, or totally vanish: The eruption is after this manner, first pustules as big as small pins heads here and there shew themselves, and first of all in the Face, Neck, and Breast, and afterwards in the whole body: At the same time the Jaws are afflicted with a pain that increases as the Pustles rise, which growing daily bigger and higher, flame the neighbouring skin and flesh: For about the eighth day, from the first approach of the sickness, the spaces between that before were somewhat white now begin to be red, and swell more:



according to the number of the  
blisters, so that sometimes the eyes are  
swelled up and the Patient is deprived  
of sight: Next after the Face, the Hands  
Fingers swell more or less, accord-  
ing to the number of the Pustles: The  
blisters that were smooth and red to this  
time, are now grown rough and some-  
times white, which is the first sign of  
the air coming to maturity; more over  
they cast out by degrees a certain yel-  
lowish matter. On the eleventh day the  
swell and inflammation of the Face ma-  
nifestly diminish, and on the four-  
teenth or fifteenth day totally va-  
nishes.

That sort of *Small-Pox* which is cal-  
led the Flux has the same Symptoms  
as the distinct, only they are more  
silent: Moreover a looseness sometimes  
precedes the eruption, and continues  
one or two after it: This sort comes  
generally on the third day, and  
sometimes so like a Erisipelas or the  
blisters, that they cannot be easily di-  
stinguished: These do not rise so high  
as the distinct, especially those in the  
face: After the eighth day they begin to  
change into a dusky-colour.



A Loosness afflicts Children in Flux-Pox, but does not invade Children so soon, as Spitting does grown people; But at what time soever comes, if it be not stopt by art, it continues thro the whole course of Disease.

I have always observed, that when the Disease was violent, the sick lay as it were a fit in the Evening, and till the Symptoms raged as it were most cruelly.

As soon as the signs of this Disease shew themselves, I keep the sick from the open air, and forbid them the use of Wine and Flesh, and allow them Small-beer gently warmed with a Spoon for their ordinary drink, and now and then permit them to drink as much of it as they will. I order them for victuals, Oat-meal and Barley-broths, and roasted Apples, and other things which are neither too hot nor cold, nor hard to be digested, I forthwith prohibit an hot regimen, and the use of all manner Cordials: On the fourth day I command the sick to his Bed, and then if the Purges come not out well, some gentle Cordial may be properly prescribed, lest for once to drive them out. Amongst



the Medicines for this purpose, those  
they called Paregorick, such as liquid-  
audanum, *Diascordium* and the like, if  
they be mixed in a small quantity with  
some proper Cordal waters, excell the  
rest: when the Pustles first come out, I  
then carefully consider whether they be  
of the distinct or confluent kind, because  
they differ exceedingly one from the  
other, though they agree as to some  
symptoms; if therefore from the big-  
ness and paucity of the Pustles, and the  
slowness of the coming out, and from  
the vanishing of sickness and other symp-  
toms, which tire the Patient after the  
eruption of the Flux-pox, it appears  
that they are the distinct sort, I take  
care that the sick be refreshed with Small-  
beer, Oat-meal and Braley gruel, and  
the like: and if the *Small-Pox* be but  
mild, and in Summer time, and that ve-  
ry hot, I see no reason why the Patient  
should be kept stifled in bed, and why  
he may not rather rise a few hours every  
day, provided the inconveniences of too  
much cold or heat may be prevented by  
the place and cloathing: but if either  
in the cold season of the year, or a large  
eruption of the Pustles put the Patient  
under a necessity of keeping his Bed con-



tinually, I take care that he lye not hee too  
 ter, nor has more cloaths on him, than  
 when he was in health, and that  
 have a fire kindled only in the Morning,  
 and Evening, unless it be Winter, na  
 do I require, that he should be alwa  
 fixed to one place, least he Sweat, whi  
 I confidently affirm cannot be promot  
 without great danger: when the Disea  
 is going off, it is proper to give some  
 proper Cordial Medicine, and at the  
 same time also a little hotter, and more  
 cordial-diet may be allowed: For in  
 stance Sugar-soaps, and Oat-meal-cann  
 die, and the like; nor is there any need  
 of any other thing at all in the distinc  
 and gentle sort, if the Patient be treas  
 ted moderately with this method and  
 diet, unless by chance restlessness or  
 watchings should now or then perswad  
 the use of a Paregorick.

But if the *Small-Pox* flux, the case is  
 very hazardous, for this sort is no less diff  
 ferent from the other, than the Plague  
 is from this, tho among the vulgar, who  
 take names and words for things, the  
 cure of both is said to be the same; fo  
 towards the end of the Disease, the  
 sick is in great danger, namely, on the  
 Eleventh day, in the common Flux:  
 pox.



pox, on the fourteenth in a worser sort  
and on the seventeenth in the worst sort,  
and sometimes tho rarely on the 21st.  
day, the Fever, the restlessness, and  
other symptoms invading together,  
whereby the sick is generally destroyed,  
unless art relieve him; wherefore seeing  
there is so much danger, when they  
flux, the Physitian should endeavour  
all he can to hinder their fluxing, by  
bleeding presently in the Arm, if there  
be the least suspicion of the Flux-pox,  
and by giving a Vomit afterwards, and  
by keeping the sick up till the sixth day,  
from the first sickness, afterwards he  
must be put to Bed, and kept there till  
the end of the Disease: But he must  
have no more Cloaths on, nor a greater  
fire in his Chamber, than he used to  
have, when he was well, and he must  
drink freely of Small beer, or other  
cooling Liquors. But because notwith-  
standing the Sick frequently grows hot,  
light-headed, and restless, I give an A-  
nodyne every night, but a little earlier  
than is usual; because in this Disease, a  
fit of heat and restlessness comes, almost  
every day, towards the evening.



But, which is to be lamented, notwithstanding these, and all other physical helps, the Sick is very often seized on the eleventh day, or on some other of those days, which we said were most fatal, in the various kinds of Flux-pox, with a violently Fever, difficulty of Breathing and restlessness, and dies suddenly. Therefore in this deplorable case, blood must be taken away, according to the strength and age of the Patient; from a young man ten or twelve ounces must be taken, and in the evening a large Anodyne must be given, as before, and so afterwards morning and evening, and sometimes oftener: but it is to be diligently noted, that in some the fury of the Disease is so high, that a very large dosed Anodyne cannot stop its force in twelve hours; in which case it is necessary to repeat the Anodyne every sixth or eighth hour.

And because it happens often at the latter end of the Disease, that the Body is bound up so much, that the Sick is like to be suffocated, and consequently is in great danger; in this case I have given successfully to grown people an ounce and an half of Lenitive Electuary dissolved in four ounces of Succory wa-



er or the like, which draught generally gives some stools before night: but if it does not, an Anodyne must be given in the evening, and sooner notwithstanding the Purge, if great restlessness, or some considerable sickness threatens danger: if therefore the Purge does not answer the first day, it must be repeated the next, and then it seldom fails: and in this manner Bleeding and Purging may be repeated by intervals, as occasion requires. But it is to be noted, that the sick must not be purged till the thirteenth day, or after, nor then, unless bleeding has gone before.

For spitting of blood and bloody Urine coming upon the Small-Pox (for both these Hemorrhagies come sometimes at the beginning of the Disease) after Bleeding largely once, give an Anodyne.

Take of red Poppy-water two Ounces, liquid Laudanum, 14 drops, of distilled Vinegar three Drams, of Diacodium half an Ounce; make a draught to be repeated every night at bed time.

Note



Note that bleeding must be ordered and prescribed according to the age and condition of the Patient: The like is to be observed in giving Anodyens, and dosing other Medicines.

Take of Troches of Lemnian Earth, Bloodstone, Dragons Blood, and red Coral prepared, each half a Dram, of Dragon Blood, and red Coral prepared, each half a Dram, of Mastick, and Gum Arabeck each one Scruple; mingle them make a fine powder, whereof let him take half a Dram every third hour, drinking upon it four or five spoonfuls of the following julep.

Take of the waters of Plantain, and Oak-buds, each three Ounces, of Cinnamon water hordeated, two Ounces, of Syrup of dried Roses one Ounce, make it a little acid with Spirit of Vuriol.

Emulsions also of the four greater cold Seeds, with white Popies do a great deal of good. After the Hemorrhagy is quite stopped



stopt, you must proceed, according to the method prescribed in the *Small-Pox*.

The looseness in Children must be permitted in the *Flux-Pox*, because it evacuates the morbidick matter.

At last when the Pustles are crusty and hard, anoint the face often with Oyl of Sweet-Almonds.

Note, if in the distinct *Small-Pox*, the Face does not swell, you must give an Anodyne presently: But if the Patient be light-headed, and very Sick, and makes water often, but little at a time, he can be relieved no other way, death being near at hand, than by giving Narcoticks freely, or by taking away a large quantity of Blood, and exposing the Body to the Air: But I would not be so understood here, as if in every frenzy coming upon the *Small-Pox*, there being no symptom more frequent, that I should advise bleeding presently, but only in that which therefore happens, because the Face does not swell in the distinct kind, tho there be a great number of Pustles.

Note



Note also, for a suppression of Urine: which sometimes afflicts young and brisk people, nothing does so well as taking the sick out of Bed, and after he has walked twice or thrice cross the room, by the assistance of the by standers, he will presently make water freely, and be much relieved thereby.

Note, the symptoms arising from catching cold, or by evacuations unduly used, whereby the *Small-Pox* are stricken in, must be removed by Cordials, and an agreeable Regimen: But they must not be continued after the symptoms are gone off, the chief of these are flatting of the Pustles, and a looseness in the distinct *Small-Pox*; for in the Flux a depression of the Pustles is natural, nor is a looseness dangerous in Children: In both these cases, a Cordial Portion made of distilled Waters, *Diacordium* liquid *Laudanum*, and the like, is proper, not only to remove these symptoms, but also at any time of the Disease, if the Sick complains of a pain at the Heart, or of Sickness: But to speak the truth, symptoms of this kind are very rare: compared with those that owe their original to the other extreme, which is more fatal, tho less blamed.

When



When the Patient is mending, and the Pustles are falling off, after he has eat meat a few days, namely, about the 21st, or 22d day, I think he ought to be blooded, if the Disease has been violent, and after bleeding, he must be purged three or four times.

## C H A P.



## C H A P.

*Of the Meassels. V.*

**T**HIS Disease chiefly invads Infants and all those that are together in the same house: it begins with shaking and shivering, and with an inequality of heat and cold, which mutually expel one another the first day: the second day it ends in a perfect Fever with violent Sickness, Drowth, and want of Appetite, the Tongue is white, but not dry; there is a tickling Cough, with a heaviness of the Head and Eyes accompnied with perpetual drowsiness, and for the most part an humour distils from the Eyes and Nose; and this effusion of Tears is a certain sign of the approaching Measles, to which this is to be added, no less certain, viz. that tho this disease shews it self most commonly in the Face, after the manner of little swellings in the Skin, yet in the Breast, rather red Spots than swellings are perceived, arising no higher.



er than the superficies of the Skin: The Patient sneezes as if he had taken cold, and the eye-lids swell a little before the eruption; he vomits, but is oftener troubled with a looseness with greenish stools; but this chiefly happens to Children, that are breeding their teeth, and they are frowarder in this Disease, than they are commonly wont to be: The symptoms increase till the fourth day, at which time generally (tho sometimes they are deferred) little red spots like fleabites begin to come out about the Head, and other parts of the Face, and being increased in number and magnitude branch into one another, and so paint the Face with large red spots of various figures, which are occasioned by little red wheals, not far distant one from another, that are elevated a little above the Superficies of the Skin, and their Protuberancies may be perceived by a gentle touch, tho they can scarce be seen: These spots spread themselves by degrees from the Face, which at first they only possessed, to the Breast, Belly, Thighs, and Legs: but they affect the Trunk and Members with redness only, without any sensible inequality of the skin: The symptoms of the Measles do not abate

by



by the eruption, the Cough and Fever increase, with difficulty of breathing, weakness of the Eyes, and the defluxion on them, and the drowsiness, and want of Appetite continue the same as before :: On the sixth day, or there about, the skin breaking, and the Pustles drying off, the forehead and Face grow rough; and at that time the spots in other parts of the body are very large and very red :: About the eight day, the spots in the Face vanish, and are scarce perceived in the rest of the body; but on the ninth day, they totally disappear, and as we said, the Measles most commonly vanish on the eighth day; at which time the vulgar, being deceived by reckoning upon the time, the *Small-Pox* used to last, affirm they are struck in, tho they have really finished their Course, and they think that the symptoms, which come upon their going off, are occasioned by their being struck in so soon; for the Fever, and difficulty of breathing are increased at that time, and the Cough is more vexatious, so that the Patient cannot sleep night nor day: Children are chiefly subject to these ill symptoms, which appear now at the going off of the Measles, by reason of two hot a Regimen,  
or



or hot Medicines, that were used to force them out, and by this means they are cast into a Peripneumonia, which destroys more than the *Small-Pox*; and yet the Measles are not at all dangerous, if they are skillfully managed: Among the rest of the ill symptoms, a looseness often happens, which either presently succeeds the Disease, or continues many Weeks after it, and all its symptoms are gone off, not without great danger to the Patient; and sometimes after a very hot Regimen, the Measles are first lived, and afterwards black, but this only happens to grown people, and they are utterly lost, when the blackness first appears, unless they are presently relieved by bleeding and a more temperate Regimen.

As the Measles are much of the same nature with the *Small-Pox*, so is the method of cure much the same, hot Medicines, and a hot Regimen are very dangerous, how frequently soever they are used by ignorant Nurses to drive the Disease from the Heart: The Patient must be kept in his Bed only two or three days after the eruption, that the blood may gently breath out according to his own genius thro the Pores of  
the



the Skin, the inflamed Particles, which offend it; he must have no more Cloaths nor Fire, than he is wont to have when he is well. I forbid all flesh, and allow Oat-meal and Barly-broaths and the like, and sometimes a roasted Apple; his drink must be either Small-beer, or Milk boyled with treble the quantity of Water. I oftentimes mitigated the Cough, which almost continually accompanies this Disease, with a draught of some pectoral decoction, or with a Linctus fitted for the purpose; but above all the rest I took care to give Diacodium every night thro the whole course of the Disease. For instance,

*Take of the Pectoral Decoction, one pint and an half, of Syrup of Violets, and Maiden-hair, each one Ounce and an half; mingle them and make an Apozem, take three or four Ounces three or four times a day.*

*Take of Oyl of Sweet-Almonds, two Ounces, of Syrup of Violets and Maiden-hair, each one Ounce, of White-Sugar-Candy a sufficient quantity; mingle them and make a Linctus, let the Sick lick often of it, especially when his Cough troubles h'm.*

*Take*



*Take of Black-Cherry-water three Ounces, of Diacodium one Ounce; mingle them for a Draught to be taken every night: But if the Patient be an Infant, the Dose of the Pectorals, and of the Narcotick is to be lessened with respect to the Age.*

But if by means of two hot Cordials, and too hot a Regimen, the Patient be in danger of his life, after the Measles go off, which is very frequent, by reason of the violence of the Fever, and difficulty of breathing, and other accidents, that use to afflict those, that have a Peripneumonia, I have bled the smallest Infants in the Arm, and have taken away that quantity of Blood, which their Age and strength indicated with very great success, and sometimes when the disease has been obstinate, I have not feared to repeat bleeding; and truly it is not a few Children that have been at the point of Death, by reason of this symptom, whom by God's blessing I have cured by bleeding, nor have I found as yet, any other certain way to vanquish it. This happens to them, after the Measles go off, and is so very fatal, that it may well be counted the chief Minister of



of Death, destroying even more than the *Small Pox* : And the *Loosness* which, as we said, follows the *Measles*, is also cured by bleeding; for whereass it owes its rise to vapours of inflamed blood rushing in upon the Guts, (which is also common in a *Plurisie*, *Peripneumonia*, and other Diseases, that are occasioned by an Inflammation) whereby they are stimulated to excretion; it is bleeding alone that gives relief, by causing a revulsion of these sharp humours, and by reducing the Blood to a due temper.

Nor is there any reason, why any one should wonder, says *Sydenham*, that I bleed young Children, whereas, for what I have hitherto observed, says he, it may be as safely performed on them, as on the adult: And truly it is so necessary, that we can neither cure the symptom above mentioned, nor some other that happen to Children without it. For instance, by what means can we deliver those, that are breeding Teeth from Convulsions, which seize them in the ninth and tenth month, with a swelling and pain of the Gums, whereby the Nerves are oppressed and intraged, and from whence also, these Paroxysms arise, but by bleeding, which alone is much to be pre-



preferred in this case, before the most celebrated specificks whatever, that are yet known, whereof some do hurt by their adventitious heat, and whilst they are thought to Cure the Disease by a certain occult faculty they promote it by their manifest heat, and kill the patient, not to mention at present, that wonderful relief which bleeding gives in the whooping Cough, wherein it far surpasses all Pectoral Medicines whatever.

C H A P.



## C H A P. VI.

*Of Scabs and Ulcers from Milk.*

**O**F all the particular diseases on the parts of the humane body that are proper to, and familiar with Children, if we begin with the Head, and so proceed to all parts of the body, these Scabs and Ulcers are first to be considered; they come at the time when the Child sucks, and perpetually emit a Sanies, or purulent matter: These Scabs are white, but the Ulcers are of another colour: The Scabs are also all over the body as well as in the Face, whereas the Ulcers are chiefly in the Head: But because the causes of them do not much differ, and the method of cure is the same, we will treat of them together in this Chapter: they arise from excrementitious humours which are ferrous, and accid, and they occasion itching: These humours are collected partly in the Womb, and they arise partly from



from a fault in the Mothers or Nurses  
Milk, and afterwards are cast out by na-  
ture upon the habit of the body: It is  
commonly held that these Ulcers keep  
Children in health, and not without rea-  
son; for by this means nature expels  
vitious humours from the inner parts  
of the body to the habit of it, and if  
they vanish, Children are subject to Fe-  
vers and other Diseases, and *Hippocrates*  
says, that if there be Ulcers in the Head,  
about the Ears, in the Face, or in any  
other part of the body, Children will  
be free from fits.

These Scabs generally go off of them-  
selves in time, but if they continue long,  
Furuncle is occasioned, and the hairs fall  
out, and it is to be feared, that these Ul-  
cers may foul the Skull, if the matter  
become very filthy; for it has been observed  
that the Skull has been so corrupted by  
these Ulcers, that it has fallen off, and the  
bones have appeared.

But when there is no danger to be  
feared, especially when the Face is not  
injured, nor the Eyes hurt, the Ulcers  
ought to be left to themselves, yea we  
ought to endeavour that the other mat-  
ter be expell'd, and if the Ulcers vanish  
the Child fall sick upon it, we mu

D

giv



give Fumitory, Scabious, Carduus-Bene-  
dictus, Harts-horn, or the like to draw  
the humour out again, and cooling  
astringent things, which repel the m  
ter must not be used: But the Nurse  
the mean while ought to observe a good  
Diet, and to abstain from Salt and acrid  
things, and all things that generate ill  
ries, as Onions, Garlick, Radish, Puller  
salted Meat, and the like; and if her  
dy be foul, the vitious humours must  
be purged off; for otherwise the Child  
will be prejudiced, and the Disease  
creased: but if the ill humours are e  
cuated, these Ulcers will soon go co  
wherefore these humours should be all  
red and prepared with Medicines made  
of Borrage, Bugloss, Fumitory, Succory  
Hops, the roots of Polypody, shal  
pointed Docks, and afterwards they must  
be purged off with the leaves of Senna  
Epithymum, Rhubarb, Black Hellebo  
or with Diacatholicon, tryphera, Peru  
ca, or the like; and afterwards you must  
give such things as strengthen the Viscer  
and attemperate and expel the other hu  
mours. As,

*Take of the Conserves of Borrage, Bugloss,  
Violets, Fumitory, and Succory, each*  
Ounce



Ounce, of the candid roots of Succory and of the bark of Citron candied, each half an Ounce, of the Species Diarrhodon, Abatis, Diamargarit frigid: Harts-horn prepared, each one Scruple, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Gilliflowers make an Electuary. Or,

Take of Harts-horn prepared two Drams, of Magistery of Coral, one Dram, of the Species Diamargarit, Frigid, half a Dram, make a Powder, whereof give the Nurse daily half a Dram, or a Dram.

Some of these Medicines may be also given to the Children, as Syrup of Borrage, Fumitory, Polypody, and Hops, and the Childs Body may be evacuated, respect being had to its age, with Glisters, with Manna, or laxative raisins or the like.

But if the Disease continue long, and there is danger that great putrifaction will arise under the Scab, and so foul the Skull, we must use Topicks, and first the head must be washed with a Decoction of Mallows and Barley, or with a Decoction the roots of sharp pointed Doke, the leaves of a Mallows, the greater Celandine, Wormwood, the



Seeds of Fenugreek, Vetches, Lupines, and Beans : If you would have it abster-  
five, you must boyl the Herbs in Wine,  
or you may make a Lotion with roots of  
Marsh-mallows boyled in childs urine a-  
lone, or mixed with Barley-water, af-  
terwards anoint the part with the Oyl  
of Roses, and Bitter-Almonds mixed with  
a little Lytharge : Or,

Take of the Ashes of Myrtles, and Nut-  
shells, each one Dram, of Tutty one Dram  
and an half, of old Butter washed in Rose-  
water one Ounce ; mingle them. Or,

Take of the juice Beets, of greater Celen-  
dine, each one Ounce, Hogs-lard two  
Ounces, Sulphur, one Dram, mix them.  
Or,

Take of Lytharge moistened with Oyl of Ro-  
ses, one Ounce, Ceruss half a Dram, A-  
locs and Frankencense, each one Dram  
and an half, Myrrh one Dram, Oyls of  
Roses and Rue, each a sufficient quantity;  
mix them in a Morter. The following is  
stronger.

Take of the powder of Red-roses, of the roots  
of Briony, Pidgeons-dung, Verdegrease,  
and



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and Sulphur, each two Drams, Oyls of Juniper, and Wall-flowers, each a sufficient quantity, mix them in a Morter, and anoint the part with it every other day :  
Or,

Take of Cera's and Lytharge, each two Drams, Balaustins, and Agarick, each one Dram, with Oyl of Roses, and a little Vinegar, make an Oyntment : Or having rubbed the affected part with soft Soap, wash it off with a proper decoction.

If the Skull be hurt by the Ulcers, the Scab must be first taken off, and mollified with Mallows and Violets boyled in May Butter, or in Lard : Afterwards the Ulcer must be washed and dried with a Lee made of the ashes of the Vine Beetch, and Ash, a little Butter being added to it ; when the Skull appears you must apply Honey of Roses mixed with spirit of Wine ; afterwards you must apply the powder of the roots of Birthwort, and Peruvian Balsam, or you may ad Turpentine washed in Tobacco-water.



## C H A P. VII.

*Of a Tinea.*

**I**F the Ulcers continue long, or are ill cured, they turn to a Tinea, viz. crusty and fetid Ulcers of the Head, corroding the skin: It is properly reckoned amongst the diseases of Children, tho' the adult have it too; for the grown people are sometimes afflicted with this disease; yet it has its beginning in their Infancy: it is called Tinea from the Moths that spoil Cloaths; because these Ulcers corrode the skin as Moths do Cloaths: It differs from Scabs, and the Ulcers treated of in the foregoing Chapter, by being dry and crusty, whereas they are moist and have always an humour flowing from them, and they sometimes possess other parts of the body as well as the Head, but this only the Head: The cause of it is a Salt and acid humour degenerating to melancholly, taking its rise from the Mothers blood, wherewith the Child was nourished,



ed, or from the ill milk of the Nurse, Mother, and by progress of time, and the long continuance of the disease, and negligence, (for it most commonly befalls poor peoples Children) it turns to this disease. Moreover it is easily imparted

Infants, when the cap of that which has it, is put upon another Infant: This disease is not always the same, for sometimes it is scaly, sometimes viscous.

This disease plainly appears to sight and is commonly known, for some crusty and dry Ulcers are seen upon the Head, sometimes they are green, sometimes yellow, and sometimes of an ash-colour, scarce any thing flows out of them, and that which does is very fetid.

It is very difficult to cure; that which is new, and of a yellow colour, and a little moist is easiest cured: But that which is old, quite dry, of an ash-colour or black, is very hard to cure: If it seizes a Child in its infancy, it can scarce be cured till the Child come to an age fit to bear the Medicines the Disease requires, and the severity of the Cure: and when it is cured, Hair seldom grows upon the place, especially if the skin be hard and testaceous, and does not look red when it is rubbed: but if the skin be soft, and looks



red upon rubbing, there is hopes hair may grow again, tho not without difficulty..

The indications are the same with other Ulcers, namely magnitude lessened requires Medicines that incarn, the solution of the continuity requires things that conglutinate; but we cannot satisfy these indications, unless the corroding humour be taken off, and this must be done by strong cleansing Medicines, that you may go to the root of the disease, and therefore, the crust must be first taken off by such things as cleanse and corrode. And because the humours are dry and adust, and the skin is thereby dried and thickned, moistning things must be also used, to loosen and open the pores of the skin.

But because tender Infants cannot bear these Medicines, lest the disease take too deep root, you must in the mean while apply to the ulcers leaves of Cabbage or Beet, greased with Butter or Lard, to mollifie and to make a passage for the matter.

*Take of the juice of Fumatory, Cabbage, sharp pointed Dock, Elecampane, each one Ounce and an half, of Litharge half an Ounce, with a sufficient quantity of Lard,*



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*Lard, Oyl of Rue, and Wax, make a soft Oyntment: Or,*

*Take of the shells of green Walnuts burnt a sufficient quantity, a little Turpentine, and with Oyl of Eggs make a Liniment.*

But when the Child is arrived at such an age, as to be able to bear strong Medicines, and the severity of the cure, you must first sufficiently evacuate the body with Senna, Rubarb, Agarick, or the like, and then you must take off the crust with things that cleanse strongly: As,

*Take of Sulphur two Drams, of Mustard half a Dram, Staves-Acre, of the roots of Briony, each one Dram, of the sharpest Vinegar, one Ounce, of Turpentine half an ounce, with a sufficient quantity of Bears fat, make a Liniment. Or,*

*Take Water-Cresses, and beat them, and fry them with Hogslard, and apply them instead of a Cataplasme to the Head, let it continue on twenty four hours, to make the crust fall off, and if you continue the use of it, it will cure the disease. The scaby crust being taken off, you must pull out the Hairs by the roots; for the ve-*



nemous matter sticks most to them, and this may be done by Nippers, or by Medicines that take off the Hair: A pitch Cap is ordinarily used for this purpose, the which they apply either to the whole Head or only to the part where the Ulcers are; then keep it on some days, and afterwards pull it off with the Hairs with it. Or,

Take of fine Wheaten-flower two ounces, Clove of Rose half an ounce, boyl them in water in the form of a Pultis, spread it upon strong linnen cloath, and apply it to the Scabs, let it lie on a night and a day, then pull it off.

Afterwards emolliment things must be used, which may correct the dry intemperies of the skin, and open the pores, and drive away the Excrements that lie deep in the skin: As,

Take of the roots of Marsh-mallow, sharp pointed Docks, and White Lillies, each one ounce, of Mallows Fumitory, and Sage, each two handfulls, boyl them in a Leese, and add to it a little Vinegar, and wash the Head with it every day twice. Afterwards.

Take



Take of the roots of Briony, sharp pointed Dock, Elecampane, each one ounce, of the leaves of Fumitory, greater Celandine, and Scabious, each two handfulls, of the flowers of Camomile and Melilot, each one handful, boy them in Lee, and wash, or foment the head with it twice every day, afterwards with a course Cloath, or with the oyl of Staves-acre, or radish, or with the juice of Onions, rub the Head till it looks red, that the vitious humours that lye deep may be drawn out: Or,

Take of live Sulphur, one ounce, of White Hellebore, Staves-arce, each two Drams, of Lard a sufficient quantity; mingle them. Or,

Take of both the Hellebores, Sulphur, Vitriol, quick Lime, Allom, Galls, each half a Dram, of Verdigrease, two Drams, with a sufficient quantity of liquid Pitch and Wax, make a Cerate: Or,

Take of burnt Allom, and Vitriol, on ounce and an half, of round Birthwort, and Verdigrease, each two Drams of Ship-Pitch one ounce, of Horse Fat, one ounce and an half, of old Butter half a Pound, mix them. Some



Some use Arsenick, Aurepimentum Quick-Silver and the like: but because the afflicted part is so near the Brain, some say these things ought not to be used lest a venemous quality should be imparted to the Brain, and so the Patient should be destroyed; but Quick-silver is much safer than Arsnick, and therefore being killed with fasting spittle, it may be mixed with the Medicines above mentioned.

The Children so affected must forbear Salt and acid Meats, Garlick, Onions, Pease, Cabbage, Pork, and other things that breed ill juice.

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C H A P.



C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Lousie Disease.*

**T**H O grown people, if they live nastily and wear foul Cloaths, and do not change often their Woolen, as well as their Linnen, are subject to lice. yet this nasty disease is most familier to Children, nor can Gentlemens Children be free from them, for they breed in their Heads: They are occasioned by putrifaction: It is a troublesome and nasty disease, and occasions great itching, and is dangerous, if they possess the whole body; for some have died of them.

Lice forsake people when they are a dying, and run away in Troops; they being offended with the ill vapours that arise from dying bodies.

To prevent Lice, Children must be kept clean, and have an orderly dyet, They must abstain from meats of ill juice, especially Figs: But if Lice are generated, they must be removed by universal remedies, if their be occasion;  
but



but first such external Medicines must be used, as take of the matter that breed Lice, and kill them when they are bred, as Staves-acre, Wormwood, Scordium, Rue, the leaves of Pine, and Cypress, the roots of Elecampane, Long Birthwort, Lupins, the Seeds of Nettles, Black Hellebore, Coloquintida, Sulpher, Bulls-Gall, Soap, Sea-water, of all which Lotions or Liniments may be made. As,

*Take of long Birthwort and Lupins, of the leaves of Pine and Cypress, each equal parts, boyl them for a Lotion to the Head. Or,*

*Take of the roots of Elecampane two Ounces, of Briony half an Ounce, of Beets, Mercury and Soapwort, each one handfull, of Lupins one Ounce, Nitre, half an Ounce, boyl them for a Lotion for the Head.*

Or you may make perfumed Washballs for the same pupose.

*Take of Venice Soap six Ounces, of the powder of Cinnamon, half an Ounce, of Oyl of Aniseeds one Dram, of Musk grains five; make Balls.*

After



After washing the Head, anoint it with  
Such an oyntment as Follows.

Take of the powder of Staves-acre three  
Drams, of meal of Lupins half an ounce, of  
white Agarick three Drams, of live Sulphur  
two Drams, of the Gall of an Ox half an  
ounce, with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of  
Wormwood, make a Linement. Or,

Take of Staves-acre one ounce, of Worm-  
wood and Rue, each half an ounce, of Sul-  
phur, and Nitre, each two Drams, make  
a powder, and with Oyl of Laurel make  
an oyntment.

The stronger Medicines are white Hel-  
lebore, Quick-silver killed with fasting  
Spittle. Some use Arsnick, but this is  
dangerous. As,

Take of the Seeds of Staves-acre one ounce,  
white Hellebore three Drams, of Quick-  
silver killed with fasting Spittle two Drams,  
with Lard and Oyl of Laurel, make an  
oyntment.

But some think that Quick-silver ought  
not to be used to tender Infants, because  
it may occasion ill symptoms, besides  
there



there are other more gentle Medicines that are sufficient to Cure this Disease.

## C H A P. IX.

### *Of an Hydrocephalus, and Inflation of the Head.*

**A**N Hydrocephalus is a watery Tumor of the whole Head, it sometimes seizes grown persons, of which *Carolus Piso* has two observations; but it most frequently befalls Infants, their heads being so soft, as that they may be easily extended. Some Children have had this Disease in the Womb, but many have been afflicted with it after their birth. *Rhasis* says he saw a Child, whose head was so increased in length and breadth, that the body was not able to bear it. *Pareus* says he saw four such Children, and cured them.

If the water be contained within the Skull, it is much more difficult to cure than when without, and is most commonly deadly: The indication is to evacuate the waters, and to dry them up: This may be done by medicines applied to the Head, Ears and Nostrils.

the:



Take Snails in their Shells number Thirty, of Marjoram and Mugwort, each one handful, and beat them, and add to them one scruple of Camphor, and half a dram of Saffron with oyl of Camomile make a Cataplasm, and inject the following water into their Nostrils.

Take of Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cubebs, each one scruple, of common sweet smelling Flag, and of the bark of Frankincense, each half a Dram, of the water of Marjoram, three ounces, mingle them.

Or with the balsom of Marjoram, Cloves, and Nutmegs; Musk, and Amore the Nostrils may be anointed; and hot Oyls may be injected into the Ears.

But if the water be not carried off in this manner within twenty days, incision must be attempted, and the brain must be opened, and the water extracted, but by degrees, and by turns, lest the Childs strength be too much djected, and care must be taken, that the cold air does not hurt the Brain.

Authors make mention of another Tumour in the head, which they call inflammation, which is generated by wind contained under the skin of the head, or membranes of the brain, and so it distends the



the head, and increafes the bulk of it : but wind alone without water can fcarce be collected in fo greata quantity in this cold part of the body, as to make an inflammation here, but if water be collected here, it is not impoffible but fome of it may turn to wind; and if fo rarifying and diffuffing Medicines muft be applyed to the head, as Oyls of Rue and Camomile, the Seed of Rue, Anife, and the like.

## CH A P. X.

### *Of a Siriafis.*

**T**HIS difeafe is known by a heat in the forepart of the head, and by the cavity in it, by the hollownefs of the Eyes, rednefs of the Face, drynefs of the body, want of Appetite, and Sleep; this difeafe is dangerous and moft commonly deadly, according to the opinion of the women, and they fuppofe any difeafe will be fo, if this bone, or the membrane fubfide, and make a hollownefs; and indeed the Children fo affected generally dye in three days, and many apply the 50th Aphorifm of the 7th Section of *Hippocrates* to this difeafe, *quibus cerebrum fideratum eſt,*  
in-



*tra tres dies interiunt, si vero hos supera-*  
*rint, sani fiunt.* Because there is a hot  
temperies with matter, it indicats re-  
igeration; but the humour that flies to  
e part discussion: But to prevent the  
owing of more matter, it is proper to  
arge, which may be conveniently done  
a Glister, or by Syrup of Roses so-  
tive, or by Syrup of Violets. Cooling  
things may be prepared of the juice of  
ettice, Gourds, or Melons, or a fresh  
ourd may be cut in slices and applyed:  
nt you must take notice in the use of  
hese things, that they must be applied  
ctually cold, and when they grow hot,  
ney must be renewed: but at the same  
me care must be taken, that the brain  
hich is but just under, and only cove-  
ed with skin and membranes, be not  
urt by the too great use of cooling  
hings; therefore it is safest to anoint  
he part with Oyl of Roses. Or,

*Take of oyl of Roses half an ounce, Populeon*  
*Oyntment, two Drams, the white of one*  
*Egg of the emulsion of Poppy seeds made in*  
*rose water, two drams, mingle them.*

When the fluxion is over, and the in-  
lamation is stopt, things that discuss  
nade of Cammomile, Dill and the like  
must be used: As,

*Take*



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*Take of Camomile, one ounce and an half  
of Dill half an ounce, the yek of an Egg  
mingle them.*

When the fluxion is over, and  
inflammation is stopt, things that dis-  
made of Camomile, Dill and the ll  
must be used: As,

*Take of oyl of Camomile, one ounce and  
half, oyl of Dill half an ounce, the y  
of one Egg; mingle them.*

*Take of the tops of Dill, half an handfir  
of the Flowers of Camomile, one Pugn  
boyl them in water; add oyl of Camom  
one ounce; mingle them.*

Or you may apply the waters of C  
momile or Dill. The Nurse must o  
serve a good diet, whereby the hee  
of the Milk may be attemperated; there  
fore let her use cooling diet, as a Ptisane  
of barley, an Emulsion of the greater  
cold Seeds, Poppy, Lettice, Endive, M  
must wholly abstain from wine, an  
strong beer, and she must either drin  
water, or small-beer: The Child mu  
be kept in a cool air, and the Nurse  
void all great commotions of the bod  
and mind, especially anger.

CH A P



## C H A P. XI.

## Of Frights in Sleep.

TO come now to the symptoms of the animal faculty, in the common sense, and imagination two symptoms open, viz. Frights in sleep, and great things: and first as to frights in sleep, they are nothing but sleep disturbed with terrible dreams, according to *Hippocrates*, *parvis & nuper natis puerulis accipit pavor res inter dormiendum*. The *Aristotle* says that Children do not dream before they are four years old: but experience teaches us otherwise; for it appears only, by their laughing and frights in sleep.

The cause of frights are impure vapours mingled with the animal Spirits, that disturb them, and represent to the imagination terrible Phantasms: These vapours arise from the Stomach, and are bred by ill concoction, and therefore this disease chiefly happens to such Children, as suck greedily, and more than the



the Stomach can Concoct, upon which account the milk corrupts, and raises vapours to the brain, that disturb the animal spirits, and it is not absurd to think that these vapours are sent to the head by the veins as well as by the Oesophagus: For as in the Night-Mare, that is generated by a too great quantity of food affording blood filled with gross wirrings, thick vapours ascend thro the vessels to the brain, and occasion this disorder; if Infants fill their Stomach with too much food, blood also full of gross vapours may be generated, which being elevated to the brain occasion this disease. These frights also happen in Fevers, and in the *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, and these also sometimes come from Worms.

This disease is easily known by the standers by; for the Children groan and shake in their sleep, and cry out of a sudden, and a hot and fetid vapour exhales from their mouth most commonly.

This disorder must not be contemned for it is often the forerunner of fits, wherefore you must endeavour to remove it in time, by removing the vitious humours from the stomach, that corrupt the meat: In order to which, the Nurse ought to be healthy, and to eat moderately.



erately of meats of good juice, and to abstain from all, that yeild an ill nourishment, that the milk which the Infant sucks may be good: The Infant also ought to suck sparingly, that the Stomach be not burthened, nor must the Infant after sucking or feeding be presently laid asleep, but must be kept up a while, that the meat may descend to the bottom of the Stomach, and be the easier concocted, and that the corrupt meat may be removed from the Stomach, or vomited up: Oyl of Sweet-Almonds may be given to the Child, or you may give a spoonful or two of Honey of Roses solutive, to carry off the vitious humours by stool.

The cause of the disease being taken off, the Stomach must be strengthened, which may conveniently be done with magistery of Coral, and confection of Hiacinth given in milk, and you may anoint the Stomach with the Oyls of Wormwood, Mint, Mastick, or Nutmegs: And before sleep it is good to give the Child a Lozenge of Diamosch dissolved in Milk: If this symptom proceed from a Fever, you must take care of that, if from Worms proper remedies must be used.

Some



Some in this case use Amulets, an Coral, or the tooth of a Wolf hung about the neck.

## CHAP. XII.

### *Of Watchings.*

**A**LL the while the Child is in the Womb, it is almost perpetually asleep, and for some times after it is born, if it be well, it is always almost asleep, for the brain is yet very moist, and abounds with a great deal of humidity, therefore when it watches much, and cannot be brought to rest, either by rocking, singing, or giving the breast, nor by any other way, it is to be reckoned of a sickly constitution. This Disease is very dangerous, and especially to children, because it is so contrary to the nature of them, and occasions, Convulsions, Fevers, and Catarrhs, and other Diseases.

If those acid Vapours that disturb sleep, and occasion watchings proceed from the corruption and fault of the milk, care must be taken for a Remedy.

If



If a Fever, or some pain be the cause, must be removed and the child must be cleansed, but Medicines that provoke sleep are not so safely used in Children, as grown-persons. Some Nurses indeed will wont to give Infants at bed time Symplic of Poppies, or the like, but this is very injurious to them; but if there be occasion, the Nurse ought rather to take things that cause sleep moderately, as sweet Almonds, Lettice, the seeds of white Poppie and the like. As to externals, the feet may be washed with a decoction of the tops of Dill, of the flowers of Camomile, and the heads of Poppies, and it is very good to anoint the soles of the feet with the marrow of a young birds bones, but strong Narcoticks must not be applyed to the head; for the moist weak brains of Infants will be thereby offended. It is safest to use fresh oyl of Dill for anointing the Temples, or you may anoint them with the oyl of Nutmegs mixed with a little oyl of Nutmegs, or you may apply a Cataplasme made of the seeds of white Poppies, a little Saffron, and Womans milk, and the temples may be anointed with a little oyl of Violets; if the brain be dry, a little dipt in Violet, or Lettice water,  
E and



and pressed out, may be applied to head.

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### C H A P. XIII.

#### *Of Childrens Convulsions.*

**C**Hildrens Convulsions are so frequent, that they are almost the only species of Convulsions; they are chiefly subject to them in the first months, and at time they breed their Teeth, but they also happen at other times, and proceed from other causes, in such are disposed to them. Sometimes they do not come presently after the Birth, but lie hid until the breeding of Teeth, or not till a great while after, and their rise from other evident causes, from an unhealthy, or big bellied Nourishment, from milk coagulated, or corrupted the Stomach, from a Feverish disposition, from Ulcers or Scabs in the head, or other parts, suddenly disappearing, from changes of the air, or from the conjunction or opposite aspects of the Sun and Moon. We must endeavour to prevent that Convulsions in Children and Infants,



to cure them, when they are come; for if the former Children of the same Parents have been subject to Convulsive Fits, this Disease ought to be prevented by the early use of Remedies, in such as are born after. To this end it is customary to give to new-born Babes, as soon as they begin to breath, some Medicine proper for Convulsions, as some drops of pure honey, a Spoonful of Canary Wine, sweetned with Sugar, oyl of sweet Almonds fresh drawn, a drop of oyl of Ambre, or half a Spoonful of Epileptick water; besides these things used at first, which certainly do good, some other Remedies ought to be administred. For instance, give a Spoonful twice a day of the following Liquor.

*Take of the waters of Black Cherries and Rue, each one ounce and an half, of Langiuses, Epileptick water, one ounce, of Syrup of Coral, six drams, of prepared Pearl fifteen grains; mingle them in the Viol.*

The third or fourth day after the Birth, make an Issue in the neck, and if the countenance be florid, evacuate by bleeding an ounce and an half, or two ounces of blood from the ingular Vein: But



take care that too much blood do not flow out in sleep. Rub gently the Temples with the following Linement.

*Take of oyl of Nutmegs by expression, twoo drams, of balsam of Copiaba, three drams, of Ambar one scruple; mix them.*

Hang round the neck the roots, and seeds of male Peony, and Elks-hoof sewed up in a rag. Moreover Medicines proper for Convulsions must be given daily to the Nurse. Let her take morning and evening a draught of Whey, wherein the roots of male Peony, or the seeds of sweet Fennel have been boyled.

*Take of the Conserves of the flowers of Bettony, Male Peony, and Rosemary flowers each two ounces; of the roots and flowers of Male Peony, each two drams; of red Coral prepared, and white Ambar, each one dram; of the the roots of Angelica, and Zedoary prepared, each half a dram, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Peony. Make an electuary; let the Nurse take the quantity of a Nutmeg of it morning and evening, and be very orderly in her diet.*

But



But if the Infant be actually seized with Convulsions, you must apply a Blister to the neck, or behind the ears, and if the Infant be of a hot Constitution, Leaches must be applied to the jugular Veins, and Liniments must be used to the temples, nostrils and neck, and to the soles of the feet, and glisters, which empty the belly plentifully, must be injected, and every sixth or eighth hour, specifick Remedies must be given.

Take of oyl of Copaiba, and Castor, each two drams, of oyl of Ambar, half a dram; make a Liniment.

Apply to the soles of the feet the Plaister with Euphorbium spread on Leather.

Take of prepared Pearle, of the Powder de Guttita, each one dram, mingle them for twelve Papers, whereof let the Child take one morning and evening in a Spoonfull of the following julep, drinking after it one or two Spoonfulls.

Take of the waters of black Cherries, and of Lilly of the Vallies, each two ounces; of Fennel water and Compound Peony water, each two drams; of Syrup of red Poppies six drams.



Take of the powder of the seeds of Rye, of Clastor, and Asafetida each a sufficient quantity, mingle them, and tye it up in a rag sprinkled with Vinegar, and put it often to the nostrils.

Unzerus Commends much the gall of a sucking kitling, all the juice being taken out out of the bladder, and mixed with a little water of Lime-flowers and given to the Child; and an excellent Physician says, that he knew several Children cured with this Remedy. When by reason of breeding Teeth difficultly Convulsions happen, this symptom is secondary, and less dangerous, and therefore does not require the first and chief work of healing; in this case we are more solicitous to ease the pain, and to take off the Fever; and therefore we order a thin cooling diet, and the eruption of the Teeth is to be endeavoured, either by rubbing, or cutting the Gums, and things that are annodyne are to be applyed to the swelled and pained parts, and blisters and bleeding are to be used often, and we ought to procure sleep, and to qualifie the fury of the blood: But in the mean time temperate



erate Medicines for Convulsions, and such as do the least stir the humours are to be used, and blisters often do also give relief.

But Children are sometimes seized with Convulsions, from other occasions and accidents; the cause most common of such, is either in the head or in the bowells; when the former is suspected, as is wont to be known by the signs, which shew watery humours heapt in the brain, the Medicines above-mentioned must be used. Moreover for those who bear purging well, a vomit,

gentle purge must be prescribed, Zine and Oxymel of Squills, also Mercurius Dulcis Rhubarb, and Rosin of Japan are of good use. When the cause

the Convulsions seems to be lodged in the bowels, or where Worms or sharp humours in the belly are the cause; for Worms, a purge of Rhubarb or of Mercurius dulcis with the rosin of Jalap, must be given, and the following Medicines are also of use.

Take of the roots of Virginia Snake-weed powdered, one dram; of Coral calcined till it is white, half a dram; make a powder. The dose is half a scruple, or a scruple

E. 4. twice



twice a day for three days following, drinking upon it the decoction of the roots of grass.

Take of *Hiera Picra*, and of *Venice Treacle*, each one dram; make a plaister for the belly.

If the Convulsions are thought to proceed from sharp humours, disturbing the bowels and stomach, purging upward or downward is to be ordered by turns; to this end a gentle vomit of Wine or Squills, or salt of vitriol is to be given, if the Child is inclined to vomiting of its own accord.

Take of Syrup of Peony three ounces; Salt of vitriol two scruples, of Compound Lavender-water one dram. Mingle them, give a Spoonfull three or four times in an hour till the Child has once vomited, or went to stool once.

But if evacuation downward seem most proper, give the infusion of Rhubarb, or the powder of it, or Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, or Syrup of roses with Agarick; and with these remedies, seasonably used, Convulsion fits have been often

tempered



ten cured in Children ; and moreover  
Glisters are to be used frequently, and  
external Medicines, namely Fomentations  
Linements, or Emplasters must be apply-  
ed to the belly.

Take of the leaves of Camomile cut small, two  
handfulls, put them into two bags made  
of fine Cloath, or of Silk, which being  
dipt in hot milk, and pressed out, are to  
be applied successively to the Belly.



## C H A P. XIV.

*Of Squinting.*

**S**Quinting belongs to animal Actions hurt, wherewith new born babes are seized. This Disease is either natural, by reason of an ill conformation of the eye, or is contracted by custom, the Infant turning its eye often in the Cradle to a Candle, or the light ill placed, or it is occasioned by a Disease, when after frequent fits, the muscles of the eyes are distorted.

If it be from the very birth, it is hardly cured, or when it proceeds from fits; but if it arise from an ill custom, it may be cured, if it be taken in time; but when it is let alone a long while, it is in a manner incurable.

It is cured by placing a Candle opposite to the part, whereunto the Eye is preternaturally inclined, or fine Pictures or the like may be offered to the sight in the same manner, and by constant and



and daily use, the eye may be reduced to a right position, or a mask may be so made that the sight may be directed right.

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C H A P. XV.

*Of the Pain, Inflammation, Moisture, Ulcers and Worms of the Ears.*

**A**Mongst Childrens Diseases, Hippocrates reckons the moisture of the ears; for the brain of Children being very moist, part of the humidity is sometimes evacuated by the ears: And this is seldom done without an inflammation; for most Commonly, if superfluous humours flow plentifully to the ears, an inflammation is occasioned, and pain arises from thence, and when it is not discussed by reason of the moisture of Childrens bodies, but turned to matter, afterwards blood, matter and senies flow, out, and sometimes Worms are bred in the ear.

These Diseases are not to be neglected, nor the pain which is most commonly joyred



joined with them, may kill a grown person in seven days, sayes *Hippocrates* and much easier a Child, or may occasion fits, or great watchings; besides because Childrens ears are very moist Worms are apt to be generated in them, and sometimes by a continual flux of humours, and by foul Ulcers, the bones of the ear are at length corrupted; and if the Ulcer is not cured in time an incurable deafness arises, and therefore the cure must be begun early. And first, if the pain be very violent, care must be taken to quiet it; but Childrens bodies cannot bear strong Medicines, is sufficient for them, that their ears be fomented with warm milk, with oyle of Roses, or Violets, or with a decoction of poppy heads, or you may put into the ear the white of an Egg with a little Saffron.

And to cleanse the ear from moisture it is good to use honey of Roses, or water of honey which must be put into the ear with a tent; and if these things are not sufficient, Allom diluted with Wine must be put into the ear with a little soft wool it is also good to put into the ear with soft wool the roots of Orris, Myrrh and Saffron, Nitre, Allom, and Saffron mixed with Wine and Honey. Or,

*Taken*



Take of Virgin-honey half an ounce, of red Wine two ounces, of Allom, Saffron and Nitre, each one scruple. Or the fresh oyl of Hempseeds mixed with a little Wine, may be dropt into the ear.

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## CHAP.



## C H A P. XVI.

*Of Aphthæ, Bladders of the Gums, and  
and an inflammation of the Almonds.*

**U**Lcers arise often in the mouths of Children, which are called Aphthæ; they are occasioned by ill milk, or by corruption of the stomach; for the internal parts of the mouths of Children being very soft and tender, and unaccustomed to meat in the Womb, if the milk be sharp or any otherwise faulty, their mouths are soon Ulcerated, or if acid vapours arise from corrupted milk in the stomach, their mouths may be easily Ulcerated this way; for the tunick of the Jaws is common to the Oesophagus, and so the faults of the stomach are easily communicated to the jaws.

The bladders of the Gums are much the same with the Aphthæ, and are also occasioned by corrupted milk, and the cure is the same.

*Take*



Take of Lentils excorticated, what quantity you please, powder them, and chew them, and apply them to the Gums. Or,

Take of the flower of Millium, half an ounce, of Rose water, and Omphacine oyl, each a sufficient quantity; make a Linement.

Hippocrates reckons an inflammation of the Almonds amongst Childrens distempers, they are most subject to it from the eleventh year of their age to the thirteenth. As to the cure, you must endeavour to keep the belly open, if there be occasion, you must give a Glister, and in the beginning repellents must be used, afterwards resolvents must be used with them at length resolvents only in a manner. The part affected must be anointed with honey of Roses, Syrup of dry'd Roses, Syrups of Myrtills, Pomgranats, or Diamoron, according as the state of the Disease requires; and the neck must be anointed with the oyls of Almonds, Camomile, or St. Johns wort. In some cases it is necessary to apply a blister to the poll.



## C H A P. XVII.

## Of breeding Teeth.

**A**Mongst all the Diseases and Symptoms which are wont to happen to Children, breeding of the Teeth is the most proper ; for tho' many other Diseases are familiar to Children, yet there are very few, that are unavoidable, excepting the breeding of the Teeth. Altho' the breeding of Teeth be Natures work, yet by reason of the Diseases and various Symptoms, which easily accompany it, it is reckoned amongst Childrens Diseases. As soon as Children are born, they have Teeth, but they lie in the gums : Yet some Children have been born with Teeth, appearing as *Pliny* relates in his natural History of *Marcus Curius*, who was therefore called *Dentatus*. But the Teeth most commonly do not come forth till the seventh Month ; first those that are called Incisores, afterwards the Dog Teeth, and at length the Grinders. There are many preternatural disorders.



disorders, that arise from the solution of continuity. First a great itching is perceived in the Gums, afterwards pricking as it were of needles, and this occasions great pain, watchings, inflammations of the Gums, Fevers, Loosness, Convulsions, and these commonly happen upon the coming forth of the Dog Teeth, commonly called the Eye Teeth, and therefore it is commonly said, that Parents should not reckon much upon their Childrens lives, till the Eye teeth are come forth. The first Teeth fall away about the seventh year, and new ones come in their room, without pain, because the Gums were perforated before.

Tho' Children cannot tell the pain they suffer in breeding Teeth, yet it may be known, first by the time they use to come out in, which is about the seventh month; and then because Children frequently put their fingers in their mouths to assuage the pain; thirdly, because the Mother or the Nurses perceive they squeeze the nipple harder than they used to do; fourthly, the Gums are white in the place where the Teeth endeavour to come out, and sometimes at length various ill Symptoms arise, as pains, watchings, Loosness, Fevers, and Convulsions.

As



As to the prognosticks, breeding off Teeth is often very dangerous, and many Children dye of the Diseases and Symptoms that are occasioned thereby.. Those Children that have a Loosness in breeding of Teeth, are least subject to Convulsions, and when an acute Fever happens, it most commonly prevents Convulsions, because the matter occasioning Convulsions is carried off by the Fever. Children breed their Teeth best in winter.

As to the cure, we must endeavour to loosen and mollifie the Gums, that the Teeth may come out the easier, and we ought to use cooling things to ease the pain and inflammation: But they must be mixed with Emollients; therefore rub the Gums with the finger dipt in honey, or with honey mixt with butter; or let the child bite a Candle made of Virgin Wax, or anoint the Gums with a mucilage of Quince-seed made in Mallow water, or rub the Gums with the brains of a Hare.

Foment the Jaws without with a decoction of Marsh mallow flowers of Camomile, and Dill, or with the mucilage of the seeds of Quinces, and Marsh mallows mixed with the yolk of an Egg, if  
the



Gums are inflamed, the juice of  
light-shade or of Lettice must be ad-  
ded to the former things. The Nurse  
must observe a good diet, rather cooling  
than hot, she must use Oatmeal and bar-  
ley-broaths, porched Eggs, Prunes, In-  
dian Lettice, and the like; she must ab-  
stain from salt and acid meats, and from  
wine.

C H A P. XVIII.

*loosening the String of the Tongue,  
and of the Ranula under the Tongue.*

It happens often in Infants, that the  
Tongue is bound so strait by the  
string, that it cannot well or freely move  
and sometimes in the place where the  
middle of the Tongue is, a soft and white  
swelling appears, which they call Ranula.  
The binding of the Tongue is most  
inconveniently removed by Surgery; for  
so' Midwives often break the string as  
soon as the Child is born, or cut it with a  
scalp, yet they often err in the operation,  
and do it many times when there is no  
occasion, therefore it is much safer to  
consult a skillful Surgeon; afterwards apply  
the following Linement.

*Take*



Take of barley meal half an ounce, mix  
it with a sufficient quantity of Clarified  
honey, and over a gentle fire let all the hu-  
midity exhale, that it may be reduced  
a powder, and with honey of Roses make  
Liniment.

As to the Ranula under the Tongue  
there are large and conspicuous Veins un-  
der the Tongue, which are sometimes  
filled with ill blood; therefore if a fleg-  
matick humour be gathered here, and  
sweats out thence, and sticks there with  
in the passage of the flesh, a tumour  
occasioned by it and the blood like  
Fungus generated upon a Tree; and if it  
continue long and increase, it hinders  
the speech; and therefore ought to be  
timely remedied; wherefore the tumour  
is to be removed by the application of  
Salt and Frankincense mixed, or with pow-  
der of Sage mixed with honey of Roses  
and a drop or two of spirit of Vitriol  
Or,

Take of Cattle bone, Sal Gemma and Pe-  
per, each one dram; of burnt sponge three  
drams; make a powder, wherewith rub  
the tumour or with the foregoing powder  
ana-



and honey make a Linement, and anoint the tumour with it, and apply under the chin a Plaister made with equal parts of Goose-dung and honey boyled in Wine to the consumption of the Wine.

CHAP. XIX.

*a Catarrh, Cough, and Difficulty of breaking.*

Atarrhs arise in Children from their natural constitution, and moist temper of their brains, whereby many excrements are heapt up there; for too great a quantity of milk burdening the stomach sends vapours to the head and fill the brain, and Children being unaccustomed in the Womb too cold, the extremeness of the air, or too much heat, or much Cloaths upon their heads, pour the matter upon the Nostrils, Jaws, or Ears, and if the excrementitious humours cannot be evacuated by the Nostrils they fall upon the Aspera Arteria, and cause a Cough; but if they fall upon the Bronchia of the Lungs, they cause Difficulty of breathing.

These



These Symptoms are easily discovered but whether the humour be cold or hot may be known in the following manner. If the humour be hot, the Catarrh is in the Children often sneeze, the face is florid and the jaws look red, and vapour exhales from their mouths, the Nurses perceive it when the Children suck. If the humour be cold, the mucus is thick, and the Children do not snuffle, nor is there any redness in the face or jaws nor heat in their mouth. But whether the difficulty of breathing comes from matter coming from the head or from phlegmatick blood, may be known as follows: If it come from the head there is a Catarrh, and also a Cough, and in breathing a noise is perceived, that does not passing freely through the obstructed Bronchia: But if it be occasioned by phlegmatick humour arising from the hypochonders, there is no Catarrh nor Cough, and the hypochonders appear flat and tumid.

Catarrhs, Coughs, and difficulty of breathing are not to be neglected in Children; for Coughs do not only occasion Watchings, and frequent Vomiting but also ruptures; and Catarrhs occasion suffocations, and sometimes kill.



They are not easily cured, because children cannot bear all sorts of Remedies, and besides they do not know how to spit up the matter.

We must principally endeavour, that the intempers which occasions the matter be rectified, and the fluxion of the humour to the breast hindered. But because children cannot take or bear many Medicines, and nature it, self without the help of Medicines, does most commonly concoct the cause of the Catarrh, and so stop it, if a good diet be observed; therefore great care must be taken that neither the Child or Nurse commit any errour in diet; wherefore the Infants stomach must not be filled with milk, or any other meat, and the nurse must abstain from Acid Salt, and acid things and all other things which send many vapours to the head, and it is useful to give a Pectoral decoction to the nurse.

*Take of figs and jujubs, each number ten, Sebestins number thirty, raisins stoned, ten drams, Liquorish  $\frac{1}{2}$  two drams, Maiden Hair, Hyssop and Violets, each half an ounce; boyl them in three pints of Fountain water to the Consumption of a third part.*

Care



Care must be taken to keep the belly loose with honey, Syrup of Roses, Solutive, Cassia, Manna, or with Glisters: it is also convenient to give a Spoonful of oyl of sweet Almonds fresh drawn, and mixed with Sugar Candy; for it loosens the belly, and eases the cough: or vomiting may be provoked by putting a finger in the childs mouth: But you must take a special care to keep the belly loose if difficulty of breathing arises from an repletion of the stomach, or Hypochondres, then it is also proper to give flaxseed with honey, and a little cummin-seed afterwards give the juice of Fennel with milk or Syrup of Jujubes and Maiden Hair, and if the matter be thick, Syrup of Hyssop, or an emulsion of sweet Almonds and Pine Nuts made in Scabious water: or some other convenient water; and sweetened with Sugar Candy; or a Linctus may be made of the species Diaireos, or Diatragacanth: Frigid, Penidiat Sugar, and with Syrup of Jujubes, or with honey, oyl of sweet Almonds, and the juice of Liquorish and Fennel.



But if the Catarrh be hot, an emulsion of the four greater cold seeds may be prepared in Mallow-water, and the species of Diatragacanth frigid, may be added to it; and to dry up the Matter of the Catarrh, hot linnen stups sprinkled with red Roses and Frankincense may be applied outwardly, and the Childrens feet may be washed with Beer, wherein Cephalick Herbs have been infused; afterwards anoint the soles of the Feet with Deers-suet, or the Oil of Saffron.

And because the Catarrh sometimes runs upon the Jaws and Aspera Arteria, because the Nostrils are stopt, anoint the Mouth with Butter, or with the Oil of sweet Almonds often in a day. Or,

Take of the Juice of Beets and Majoram, two drams, of Chickweed half an ounce, Oil of sweet Almonds one ounce, mingle them, and anoint the Nostrils therewith.

Or, put up the Nostrils Butter to the hardness of a Pea; or you may apply Marjoram to the Nostrils, that sneezing may be provoked, to evacuate through the Nostrils the matter which flows up the Aspera Arteria.

To conclude, some anoint the Breast

F

with



with Butter, Hens-fat, or Oyl of Camomile, and Oyl of Almonds, to render Respiration more easie.

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Chap. XX. *Of the Hickops.*

**T**He Hickops happen to Children, for reason of the corruption of Meat in the Stomach, or by the repletion of the Stomach with Milk, or because of the refrigeration of the Stomach by external Air, whereby the expulsive faculty of the Stomach is so much offended, and irritated to expel that which troubles it.

The Hickops, for the most part, are not dangerous in Children; but if the cause of it be so great, as to be communicated to the rest of the Nerves, and occasion other Convulsions, it is more commonly deadly.

If the Hickops be occasioned by a corruption of the Meat, it ought to be cured up by Vomitting, to which end, put your Finger in the Childs mouth, or a feather dipt in Oyl: afterwards strengthen the Stomach with things that cool the heat, and lessen the Childs diet.

If the Hickops are occasioned by a corruption, and fault of the Milk, it may



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amended with proper Remedies, and corrupted Milk must be carried off from the Childs stomach, with syrup, Honey of Roses solutive; and afterwards Conserve of Red Roses, with powder of Coral, and Bole-armonick to be given. If the Hickops are occasioned by Refrigeration, the stomach to be heated by external and internal medicines, give the Infant syrup of Mint, of Bettony; foment the stomach with decoction of the Leaves of Mint and wormwood, and with the Roots of Cyathus, and afterwards anoint with Oyl of Mint, Mastich, or Dill; or apply a Cataplasme made of Mint and the seeds of Dill beaten up with Oyl of Mastich, Mastich and Frankincense mixed with the White of an Egg, may be applied to the Orifice of the stomach. Or,

Take of Mastich one ounce, of Frankincense and the seeds of Dill, each two ounces, of Cummin-seed one dram; powder them; and mix them with the Juice of Lemon; apply a lenient stup dipt in it to the mouth.



Chap. XXI. *Of Vomiting.*

**T**His is occasioned in Infants most commonly by sucking too greedily, or by reason of Worms: it may also proceed from flegm in the stomach, sometimes from a weakness of it.

If Vomiting proceed from too great a quantity of Milk, the Nurse may know it, and the Child is at ease presently after vomiting: if it be occasioned from the corruption of the Milk, it may be known by what is brought up, it is either yellow, green, or some other vitious colour, and it smells ill. Worms may be known by their proper signs.

Vomiting in Children, is most commonly not dangerous, and Women commonly say, that those Children longest lived, who Vomit sometimes from the very Birth; and this opinion is not irrational; for Infants having collected some vitious Humours in the Womb, that lie in their stomachs, which is moreover laxed, humid, and warm, they easily generate crudities, by sucking too much, and so the Milk is corrupted; therefore if the vitious humours collected



the stomach, are ejected by vomiting, is much better, and more for their health, than if these humours were retained, and distributed to the innermost parts of the Body.

If Vomiting proceed from a great quantity of Milk, there is little danger; for most commonly the Children are better after it: but if it proceed from corruption of the Milk, it is ill; for many other symptoms are apt to accompany

If it continue long, it is dangerous; for it causes a Consumption, and often kills. If that which is rejected be white and flegmatick, it is better than that which is of a safron, green, or blackish colour.

If the Vomiting proceed from a great quantity of Milk, the Child must not suck often, nor never fill the stomach.

If the Vomiting proceed from a corruption of the Milk, it must be rectified by proper Remedies, and that which is corrupted, must be carried off with Syrup, Honey of Roses solutive; and to strengthen the Childs stomach, you must give Syrup of Mint, or Syrup of Quinces.

Take of the Wood of Aloes, Mastich, Corall, each half a dram; of Galingal, half a scruple



a scruple; mix them with the Syrup of Quinces, or the powder of them may be taken with the Nurse or Mother's Milk.

If the Humour be acid and hot, give Syrup of Pomegranates or Syrup of Coral: apply to the stomach the Stomach Cerate, or a Toast dipt in Malago Wine. Or,

Take of the Oyle of Mastich, Quince, Mint, Wormwood, each half an ounce of Oyl of Nutmegs by expression, half a dram of Powder of Cloves, one scruple.

Take of Red-Roses, half an handful; ~~drain one pint~~ of the Roots of Cypere and of Myrtle-berries, each two drams boyl them in Red-wine, dip a Spung in it Wine, and apply it to the stomach. Or,

Take a White-bread-Toast, moistened with Vinegar, three Yolks of Eggs boiled when they are hard; and of Mastich, Frankincense and Gum-Arabick, each a sufficient quantity, with the juice of Mint, make a Plaister. Or,

Take of Mastich, Frankincense, Red-Roses, each two drams; Cloves one scruple with the Juice or Water of Mint, make a Cataplasme.

If the Milk be hot, anoint the Stomach with the Oils of Roses, Myrtles, Quince As,

Take of the Oyls of Roses and Myrtles

each



each one ounce; Sperma Ceti two drams;  
of the Powders of Coral, and of all the San-  
gers, each half a dram; mingle them. Or,  
Take of Mastich, Red-Roses, each two  
drams; Balaustins one dram; of a Toast  
moistened with Rose-Vinegar, one ounce and  
an half; with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of  
Roses, make a Cataplasme. Coral is counted  
a Specifick in this case, and therefore is  
hung about Childrens Necks to prevent  
Vomiting.

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Chap. XXII. *Of the Gripes.*

**G**Ripes frequently happen to Chil-  
dren, either with a Loosness, or  
without it: They most commonly pro-  
ceed from the Milk, Wind, and acid  
Humours being generated by it; for  
if too great a quantity of Milk burthens  
the Stomach, Crudities and Wind are  
occasioned, and sometimes the Nurses  
eating windy things is the cause, or cold  
Air that offends the Child's belly; and  
if the Milk be corrupted in the Stomach,  
when it descends to the Guts, it gnaws,  
and vellicats them, and so causes pain.  
Worms in the bowels oftentimes causes pain.  
The Gripes in Children are known



by their restlessness, and continual crying, and refusing to suck, and by throwing themselves hither and thither. If the Pain be occasioned by Wind, it sometimes remits, and sometimes increases; if the Belly is inflated, the Child belches, and breaks Wind backwards; if it proceed from an Humour, the Pain is almost continual; and if the humour be flegmatick and viscid, the Belly is most commonly bound, and the Excrements are slimy. If the Pain proceed from corrupted Milk, or from bilious and choleric humours, there is most commonly a looseness joined with it, and the Excrement is of a saffron, or green colour. If the Pain proceed from Worms, there are signs of Worms.

The Gripes, if they continue long, weaken Children, and occasion Convulsions; but the worst Gripes proceed from corrupted Milk, and acid Humours, and those which proceed from Worms, are also dangerous.

If the Gripes take their rise from Wind and crude Humours, and the belly is bound, it is convenient to inject a Glister.

*Take of Pellitory of the Wall, and of the Flowers of Camomile, each half a handful, boil them*



them in the Broth of Flesh; take of the strained Lignor three or four ounces; of Honey of Roses strained an ounce, half the Yolk of an Egg, make a Glistre. This Glistre may be given to a Child of a Month, or two Months old, or you may give the Child Oyl of Sweet-Almonds fresh drawn, an hour before it eats, for it loosens the Belly, and eases the Pain.

Heurnius says, That he has found that a scruple of the Seed of Anise grossly beaten, being given to Children newborn, mixed in a spoonful of Pap, has freed them from green Choler, and filthy Flegm, and that it eases the Gripes. We must apply outwardly such things as gently heat, attenuate, dissipate and loosen, and are also anodyne; to which end you must anoint the Belly well with Oyl of Dill, or Pellitory bruised and mixed with Oyl of Camomile; or you may make a Fomentation of the Flowers of Camomile. Or,

Take of the Flowers of Camomile, and of the tops of Dill, each one handful; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each half an ounce, boil them in Wine, and foment the Belly with it twice a day.

But if the Gripes proceed from corrupted Milk, and acid Humours, things



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that cleanse must be used ; give therefore Syrup of Roses solutive, or Honey of Roses solutive, or Syrup of Succory with Rhubark, or a Glister may be injected made of a decoction of Bran and Pellitory, and Syrup of Roses solutive.

Or,  
Take of Barley-Water three or four ounces ; of Oyl of Dill one ounce, or one ounce and half, the Yolk of one Egg, make Glister.

Outwardly apply Oyl of Roses mixed with the Oyls of Dill and Camomile.

Chap. XXIII. *Of the Inflation of the Belly, and Hypochondres.*

**I**T often happens, that the Hypochondres and Belly of Children under the short Ribs swell, and are as it were inflated. These Swellings arise from sucking, or eating more than they can well concoct ; upon which account crudd Humours and Wind are heapt up in the Stomach and neighbouring parts, and in occasion this inflation of the Hypochondres.

The Disease is known by the inflation and hardness of the Stomach, and the Hypochondres.



Hypochondres, and the Children are afflicted with a narrowness and contraction of the mouth of the Stomach, and they breath difficultly.

This Disease is easily cured, if a good Diet be observed; wherefore the Children must feed sparingly, that the Crudities may be concocted; nor should they suck or eat, till that which was eaten before is concocted and it is good; to purge off the crude Humours with Honey of Roses solutive, and the Powder of the Roots of Pæony, Orris, and the Seeds may be given, or a Linctus may be made of the Powders with Honey, or the Oyl of Sweet-Almonds and Sugar, and the Hypochondres may be fomented with a decoction of the Flowers of Camomile, and the Seeds of Cummin; or they may be anointed with the Oyls of Camomile, Rue, or Lawrel.

*Chap. XXIV. Of a Loosness.*

**A** Loosness is very common to Children, and it most commonly happens about the time they are breeding their Teeth but sometimes also when they are not breeding their Teeth, when either their Stomach or Bowels are cooled by the external Air, and so a due concoction is hindred:



hindred; or it may happen though the Stomach be very well, when it is overburthened with too large a quantity of Meat or Drink, which breeds Crudities and corrupts the Meat, and Meat that is crude, unconcocted and corrupted, if it be not rejected by Vomit, causes a Looseness. A Looseness may also happen by a fault in the Milk or Meat, from whence ill chyle is generated in the Stomach which provokes Nature to frequent Evacuations; the humidity and looseness of the Bowels may be also a cause.

A Looseness appears of it self, but whether it be occasioned by breeding of Teeth, or from some other cause may be known by the signs of breeding of Teeth. If it proceed from an Intemperies of the Stomach and Bowels, some external causes went before, which might occasion a cold or moist Intemperies in the Stomach or Bowels. If this Flux proceed from an Humour falling from the Head, it may be known by Catarrh being present, and what the matter is, which is evacuated, may be easily known; for if the Humours are crude, the Meat is evacuated Unconcocted, the Child is troubled with belching, and the Excrements are flegmatic



and white; but if the Humours are hot, and the Meat is corrupted, those things which are evacuated, are yellow or green, and stink, and the Child is much griped.

What *Celsus* says in general of Fluxes in the Belly, is also true as to Children, viz. That a Loosness for a day or more is often good for the health if no Fever accompany it, and if it go off within seven days; and therefore a Loosness in Children, if they bear it well, must not be presently stopt; for corrupted Humours in the Stomach are often commodiously evacuated thereby, whereas if they were retained, many grievous symptoms would arise; and therefore *Hippocrates* says in his Book of breeding Teeth, that those Children that have a loosness in breeding Teeth, are least subject to Convulsions.

But if Children do not well bear their Loosness, and it takes away their Stomach, and makes them weak, it must be stopt; and a Loosness is dangerous in Children, if it come upon an acute Fever, and if that which is evacuated be black.

In the Cure, we must first consider, whether the Child sucks or not, and next, whether it be breeding the Teeth, or not; for if the Child yet suck, the cure must not be directed to the Child, but



to the Mother, or Nurse; and we must consider whether the Milk be good, or not: for if the Milk be bad, it must be amended, or if that cannot presently be done, the Nurse must be changed. The Nurse must use an astringent Diet, and must abstain from Fruits, and crude Meats, and such as are of difficult concoction. But if the Infant does not suck, the cure must be directed to it: but whether it suck or not, the vitious Humours that are evacuated, must not be unseasonably stopt, especially when Children are breeding their Teeth; for that which would otherwise occasion a Fever, and other mischief, is thereby evacuated; and therefore the business must be left to Nature, especially if the Flux be not large, and if the Child bear it well: but if it does not bear it well, the cause on which it depends must be removed, and the Humours must be carried off by such Medicines as afterwards bind, as by Syrup or Honey of Roses solutive, or with Conserve of Roses made with Manna. Or,

*Take of the decoction of the Seeds of Millium, and all the Myrobalans, each two or three ounces; of the Simple Syrup of Roses, one or two ounces, make a Glister, when the Humours*



Humours are cleansed away, if the cause be hot, give the Syrups of dry'd Roses, of Quinces, Myrtles, or Coral, or the Powders of Pearl, Coral, Mastichs, Harts-horn, and Red Roses, or the Powder of Myrtles with a little Dragons Blood. Or,

*Take of Nutmeg, and Mastich, each one scruple, give them mixed with Syrup of Quinces.*

Let the Belly be anointed with the Oyls of Myrtle, Roses, and Mastich. As,

*Take of Oyls of Myrtle one ounce, of Oyls of Mastich and Roses, each half an ounce, wax a little and mingle them.* Or foment the Belly with a decoction of Red Roses, Mullein, and Plantain made in Red Wine. Or,

*Take of Red Roses and Mullein, each one handful; of the Roots of Cyperus, two drams; of Mastich, half an ounce: make a Linnen Bag, put these Ingredients into it, and boil it in red astringent Wine, and apply the Bag to the Belly.* Or,

*Take of Quinces boiled in Red Wine, and pulped through a Sive, four ounces; of a Toast sprinkled with Vinegar, one ounce and an half, with a sufficient quantity of Oyl of Mastich, make a Cataplasme.* Or,

*Take of the Roots of Comfrey, one ounce;*  
of



of the Leaves of Platain and Mullein, each three handfuls; of Red Roses, one handfull of Balaustines, half an ounce, boil them in Water for a Bath.

But if the Loosness proceeds from a colic cause, and the Excrements are white give Syrup of Mastich, or Syrup of Quinces, mixed with Mint Water; and outwardly apply Medicines made of Mint, Wormwood, Mastich, or Cummin. Ass

Take of the Oyls of Nard, Mastich, Mint each half an ounce; of the Powder of Coral, half a dram; of Oyl of Nutmeg by expression two scruples, with a sufficient quantity of Wax, make an Oynment.

Or you may apply to the Belly, Mint boiled in Wine, or a crust of Bread moistened with Mint-Water, or a Bag of Mint, Wormwood, and Red Roses, Mastich, Nutmeg, and Cloves.

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### Chap. XXV. Of Costiveness in Children.

**I**T often happens that Children are bound in their Bodies, or go too Stool seldomer than they ought, which happens by reason of a cold and dry Intemperies of the Bowels, or because the Humourss



Humours are viscid and flegmatick; but this chiefly happens by a fault in the milk, when the Mother and Nurses use a gross, viscid, and astringent Diet, and drink too sparingly. A hot Intemperies of the Liver, Spleen, or Reins, may also occasion Costiveness, or an obstruction of the Gall, which should stimulate the Guts to excretion.

This Disease is manifest of it self, but what is the cause of Costiveness, or of going to stool seldom, must be carefully considered. If a natural dryness of the Guts is the cause, the Belly is scarce ever orderly discharged, if gross and viscid Flegm is the cause, the Excrements when they are evacuated, are covered with it; if any error in Diet of the Nurse or Mother be the cause, it may be known by them. If a hot and dry Intemperies of some neighbouring part be the cause, it will be manifested by the signs of them; if Choler, which irritates the Guts to excretion, does not flow to them, the Excrements will not be tinged, but be white, or of an Ash-colour, and the colour of the Childs body will be yellow.

Those grown People, whose Bellies are bound, are sometimes very healthy,  
Nature



Nature being accustomed to evacuate the liquid parts of the Excrements, or to discuss them insensibly: but it seldom happens that Children, whose Bellies are bound, are very healthy; and it is best for Young People to have their Bellies open; for when they are bound, Vapours from the Excrements are cast up on the whole Body, and gripes, pains of the Head, and other ill Symptoms are occasioned.

The cure of Costiveness in Children is to be performed two ways; first by removing the Cause, and then by loosening the Belly. First we must endeavour that the cause of Costiveness be removed, and if the temper of the Bowells be cold and dry, Children must be frequently washed, and when the Intemperies is cold, you must use a Bath of hot Stomach-Herbs; when it is dry, you must use things that moisten, as Mallows, Marsh-mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, and Bears-breech.

If the Mother or Nurse have used meats, which bind the Belly, as Quinces, Medlars, Pears, Beans, or the like, they must for the future, abstain from all such things, and instead of them, they must use such things as mollifie the Belly.



as Mallows, Raisins, Pruns, and the like.

If the Infant be pretty big, and eats as well as sucks, it must abstain from all astringent things, and use ~~such things as~~ <sup>loosen.</sup> If viscid Flegm stick to the Guts, and the Excrements are covered with it, things that incide and cleanse, must be used, as Honey of Roses solutive, or Syrup of Horehound, or the like: If any neighbouring part be hot and dry, the Intemperies of it must be corrected with the Syrups of Violets, or Succory, or with a decoction of Barly, or with an emulsion of the four greater cold Seeds, and the like. If the Choler does not pass from the Gall-Bladder to the Guts, the obstructed passages must be opened with a decoction of the roots of Grass, of Fennel, Asparagus, Maiden-hair, and the like.

But we must not always wait till the Causes are taken away; for the Belly must be seasonably loosned to prevent ill symptoms, which may be done by external and internal Medicines. Amongst Externals are Suppositories, which may be made of Honey and Salt, or with crude Honey put into a Rag, or  
with



with Lard, Soap, or the root of Mal-  
lows besmeared with Butter. Or,

*Take Mouse-dung, half a dram, with  
Goats-suet, make a Suppository.*

But Nature must not be accustomed  
to the too frequent use of Suppositories;  
for if so, she will not ease the Belly, un-  
less she be provoked by them: it is there-  
fore better to use Glisters, and other  
external things, which may also remove  
the cause of the Disease, and correct  
the dryness of the Guts, or carry off the  
viscid Flegm, according as their is occa-  
sion. As.

*Take of common Oyl three or four ounces,  
of brown Sugar two or three drams, the  
Yolk of one Egg, of Salt three grains,  
make a Glisten. Or,*

*Take of the Roots of Marsh-mallows, half  
an ounce; of Mallows and Pellitory of the  
Wall, each half an handful; of the Flowers  
of Camomile, one pugil; of the Seeds of Flax  
and Fenugreek, each one dram, boil them  
in Water. In three, five, or six ounces  
of the strained liquor, according to the  
age of the Child, dissolve two or three  
drams, or half an ounce of Cassia, of  
common Oyl one ounce, or one ounce and  
an half with the Yolk of one Egg;  
make:*



make a Glister. Such things may be applied to the Navel, as loosen the Belly, as Oyl of Sweet-Almonds alone, or with a grain or two of Scammony, or Coliquintida, or Butter, or Hen-fat, with Bulls gall, or with the Juice of Sowbread. Or,

*Take of Aloes, two drams; of the Gall of a Bull, one dram; of Scammony, one scruple, with a sufficient quantity of Butter, make an Oyntment; fill a Walnut-shell with it, and apply it to the Childs Navel.*

And the whole Belly may be anointed with an emollient Oyntment. As,

*Take of fresh Butter, and of Hens and Ducks Grease, each half an ounce; of Oyls of Sweet-Almonds and of Flax, each three drams; of Calves Marrow, of Oyntment of Marsh-Mallows, each two drams, with a little Wax, make an Oyntment. Or,*

*Take of the Leaves of Mallows and Marsh-mallows, each one handful; of the Seeds of Flax and Fenugreek, each half an ounce; of Figs, number six; boil them in Water, and pulp them through a Sive, and add of Butter and of Hens-fat, each one ounce; of Oyntment of Marsh-mallows half an ounce; of Saffron one Scruple; mix them, make a Cataplasme, to be applied to the Belly. If you would*

have



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have it loosen more forcibly, you must add Aloes, and other Purgers; or you may make a Cataplasme of fine Flower, and Juice of Dwarf-Elder. But you must take notice, that these Cataplasms, and other Purging medicines applied to the Belly, must not touch the stomach.

To the Children that are pretty big, you must give a scruple, or half a dram of Cyprean Turpentine; or a decoction of red Cabbage with Honey; or Syrup of Violets, Roses solitive, or loosning Raisins, or Cassia from two drams to six, or Manna, which may conveniently be dissolved in milk. Or,

*Take of the Pulp of fat Figs, and of Raisins stoned, each two drams; of Fijubes number seven; of Cassia, half an ounce; of the solutive Electuary of Sebestins and Pruns, each two Drams, with the Syrup of preserved Myrabolans called Chebuls, make an Electuary. The Dose is one Dram.*

Young Children may take sugared milk, or they may lick Honey, and such purging medicines as are agreeable to the age, and constitution of the Child, may be given to the Nurse.



Chap. XXVI. *Of Worms.*

**W**ORMS are chiefly bred in the bowels of Children, and some have them in the Womb after they are born, they are generated by eating too much, and by the confusion of the milk with other meats, and by reason of their hot and moist constitution, which is very apt to produce Worms; and the sweet things which Children eat, and are delighted with, are apt to generate Worms; but they are chiefly generated by Fruit, which Children eat greedily.

There are three sorts of Worms, round and long, like Earth-worms; broad and knotted, and the small which are called Ascarides. The first sort are most frequent to Children.

If Worms are ejected by stool or vomit, there is no need of other signs: but because they often lie hid a long while, before they are evacuated, and because Children do not understand, or cannot discover what they ail, there is need of signs to find out Worms. And first in general, when Worms lie hid in the Bowels, the mouth is full of Spittle,



Spittle, which often runs out, and a peculiar stink exhales from the Mouth they have terrible Dreams, as may be known by various motions in Sleep, they grind their Teeth after an unusual manner in Sleep, their Sleep is disturbed they put forth their Tongues, scratch their Noses often, and seem to Chew: they have a dry Cough, sometimes they are troubled with Nauseousness, Vomiting, and Hickops, sometimes they have too great an Appetite, and sometimes none at all; and they are most commonly Thirsty, the Belly is swelled; sometimes they are bound in their Bodies, but most commonly they are loose, their Urine is most commonly thick and white, they are grip'd, especially when the Belly is empty, and when the Worms want to be fed: The Body is thin, by reason of the defect of Nourishment, which the Worms consume. The Children are often troubled with cold Sweats, and sometime they have Flushing in their Faces, and presently again they are Pale. Sometimes they are seized with Convulsions; and often with ill Fevers: But these Signs belong chiefly to long and round Worms; for broad Worms, and the little ones called *Ascarides* have other signs;

for



and for those which have broad Worms  
 have too great an Appetite, and unless  
 they are supplied, they perceive a gnaw-  
 ing and pain in their Bellies, and some-  
 times they faint away, if they are not  
 presently fed; but otherwise, the Gripes  
 are very gentle; for the broad Worm  
 flows, and sticks to the Bowels, and  
 does not easily move from place to  
 place. The Body is much extenuated  
 and weak, and sometime also, some of  
 the Signs above-mentioned are present:  
 but the following is the most certain  
 sign, viz. if with the Excrements, some  
 corpuscles like the seeds of gourds are e-  
 jected. When there are Worms called  
*Ascarides*, there is a violent Itching in  
 the Fundament, and a continual endea-  
 vor to go to Stool; for, sticking in the  
 right Gut, they continually provoke it.  
 Children have Worms often a long  
 time without any great Detriment; but  
 sometimes grievous Symptoms come up-  
 on them, such as we mentioned above.  
 The *Ascarides* are the least hurtful; for  
 they are small, and stick in the right Gut,  
 in a place far distant from the noble Parts,  
 so that they are easily cast out; yet some-  
 times they occasion Ulcers in the right  
 Gut. The broad Worms are very dif-  
 ficultly



scarcely cured, and often grow old with the Man, yet they do not occasion grievous Symptoms, nor Death. The long and round Worms are the most hurtful for they induce sometimes various Symptoms, and it has been found, that they have eaten thro' the Guts, and Belly to the Heart. Those that are thin and extenuated, are not so bad as those that are thick and great, and full of Blood; for if they are thin, it is a sign that the matter wherewith they are nourished is not very copious; on the contrary, it is an argument, when they are big, there are many excrementitious humours in the body: White Worms are better than Yellow, Livid, Red, or Blackish. Those that are of a plain Figure are better than those that are of a Serpentine, or of a prodigious Figure: It is better that they should be evacuated by Stool, than by Vomit; and worst of all when they find their way out. Worms are dangerous when they are accompanied with a Fever; if Convulsions, and a grinding of Teeth come upon Worms, it is dangerous. If dead Worms cannot be expelled by the force of Remedies, or by the defect of Aliment, it is dangerous.

It is better to prevent the Generation



of Worms in Infants, than to kill and expel them, when they are Generated. The Generation of Worms is to be prevented by Diet and Medicines; the Diet ought to be such, as no way conduces to the Generation of them, namely, Meats of good Juice, sprinkled sometimes with the Juice of Pomgranats, Oranges, or Citrons; sweet, fat, and viscid things are to be avoided, especially the frequent use of Milk or Fish; also Summer Fruits, and Figs, Wine and clear Beer, is good against the Worms, it is good also to put into the Beer shavings of Harts-horn.

As to medicines, we must endeavour that the matter which generates Worms, be either evacuated, or rendered unfit to generate them; and therefore the Belly must be kept open, that the matter may be gently Evacuated. Some prescribe for Children Aloes, Hiera Picra, and Rhubarb in the form of Pills, or in a Bolus, but how they make them take it, I know not; for the Children, now a days, will not take any such thing, unless they are well grown. A decoction of Sebestins is more palatable, or Tablets of Diaturbith, with Rhubarb, or some Syrup made of Plants that kill Worms,



with the Leaves of Senna, Agarick, and a little Rhubarb. Amongst Medicines which resist the generation of Worms, bitter things are most proper, as Worm-wood, Scordium, and the like: But because Children will not easily take them, those things that are more pleasant, may be sometimes given, as a Decoction of the Roots of Grass, and of Mouse eare, the juice of Lemons, and Citron, and sometimes a drop or two, of Spirit of Vitriol, may be given in a convenient Liquor.

But if it plainly appears, that Worms are generated, we must endeavour to expel them.

Amongst the Medicines, which may be conveniently given to Children, the following are the chief, Coralline, Worm-seed, the Roots of white Dillany, Hartshorn, the Water and Decoction of Grass Roots, and Mercurius dulcis: As,

*Take of Worm-seed, two Drams, of Coralline and Hartshorn prepared, each one Dram, of the Roots of Peony, white Dillany, and Magistery of Coral, each one Scruple, make a Powder: Or,*

*Take of Worm-seed, Coralline, each one Dram and an half, of the Roots of white Dittany, and Tormentil, each half a Dram*



*make a Powder, or give the essence of Peach Flower, or half an Ounce, or an Ounce of the Water, or Decoction of Fern, or half a Scruple, or half a Dram of the Powder of Fern.*

But you must consider, whether a Fever accompany the Worms; for if there be a Fever, you must use cooling things, and add to them such things as resist Malignity, as the juices of Lemons, Pomgranats, Oranges, Vinegar, Hartshorn, Bezoar, and Confection of Hyacinth; or the following Potion may be given:

*Take of the Water of Grass, four Ounces, of Syrup of Sorrel, and Citron, each one Ounce, of Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, of Spirit of Vitriol, two or three Drops, mingle them, give a Spoonful or two at a time.*

Moreover you must observe, that Medicines to kill the Worms, especially bitter things, must be taken in by the Mouth, and that sweet things must be injected after the manner of a Glyster; for the Worms, hating bitter Medicines, will go downwards, and will be allured thither, by the sweet things, and so will be the easier ejected; and therefore, when Medicines are given to kill the



Worms, a Glister of Milk must be injected: Or,

Take of Raisins, number Ten, of Figs, number Seven, Boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water, in four, or six Ounces of the strained Liquor, dissolve an Ounce or an Ounce and an half of Sugar, and make a Glister.

It is to be noted also, that you must not always keep to one Medicine, for the Worms will be accustomed to it, and so will not be driven away.

Apply outwardly to the Belly, especially about the Navel, Medicines that are Proper to kill Worms, as the Leaves of Peach Tree, Wormwood, and Lupins of each a like quantity; or, apply to the Belly Cummin mixed with Bulls Gall, or a Cataplasme made of Wormwood, St. John's Wort, Bulls Gall: Or,

Take of the Powder of Wormwood, Nigella, the lesser Centaury, Wormseed, the Meal of Lupins, each half an Ounce, Oyl of Wormwood a sufficient quantity, Wax half an Ounce, mingle them over the Fire, make an Ointment, wherewith anoint the Belly: Or,

Take of the Powder of the Seeds of Nigella, and of Wormwood, each two Drams, of the Meal of Lupins two Ounces, of the



Take of Rue one ounce and an half, of the Juice of Wormwood four ounces, or if you cannot get the juices, make the Cataplasm with Oyl of Rue and Wormwood; apply it to the Navel in a Rag, as large as the Palm of the Hand: Or.

Take of Venice-Treacle, half an ounce, dissolve it in the Juice of Wormwood, and anoint the Belly therewith; or, take of the Meal of Lupins four ounces, of the Powder of Aloes, Myrrh, Tansie, Wormseed, each two drams, of Scordium Vinegar two ounces, of Bulls Gall half an ounce, with a sufficient quantity of the Juice, or Oyl of Wormwood, make a Cataplasm: Or, the following Bath may be prepared:

Take of the Leaves of the Peach Tree, and Wormwood, each a sufficient quantity, Boyl them in Water, and let the Child sit up to the Navel in it.

But if there be a Fever, more temperate things must be used: As,

Take of the Juices of Purslain, and of Peach Leaves, each three Ounces, of Vinegar one ounce; of the Meal of Lupins, a sufficient quantity, make a Cataplasm.



## Chap. XXVI. Of Ruptures.

**C**hildren are afflicted with Rupture by the fall of the small Guts into the Scrotum, the Peritoneum being relaxed, or broken by violent crying, cough, and much straining in going to Stool: But grown Children are sometimes bursten by violent motions of the Body, and indeed the Peritoneum in Children is tender, so that it may be easily relaxed, or broken.

There is another Tumor, which often happens in the Cod of Children new Born, which is commonly reckoned among Ruptures, and yet the Peritoneum is sound; it proceeds from watery Humours abounding in the Belly. A Rupture, or Tumor of the Scrotum appears to sight. But we must carefully mind, whether the Swelling be occasioned by the falling of the Gut into the Scrotum, or from watery Humour that flows thither; in a Rupture the Swelling is most commonly in one side of the Scrotum; for the Peritoneum is seldom broke in both sides, and you may perceive that by touching with your Finger, and the hole through



through which the Gut falls may be felt with the Finger: But the watery swelling of the Cod is most commonly on both sides, and the Scrotum is more inflamed than when there is a Rupture, and no Hole can be perceived in the Peritoneum, and no cause, that might produce a Rupture, went before, and there are signs of Crudity present.

A Rupture in Children is easier Cured than in grown persons, for the Peritoneum in them is soft and easily unites.

Some say, that all watery Swellings in the Scrotum, are harder cured than a Rupture, but this is false in Children; for experience Testifies, that this watery Swelling is easily Cured by Discutients, nay, it often goes away of it self, in progress of time, the Humours being dried up.

In the Cure of a Rupture, we must endeavour to keep the Childrens Bodies open, that they do not fill their Bellies too much, nor cry much, and if they are some what grown, they must abstain from all violent Motion.

You must lay them on their Backs, and gently put up the Gut, and apply a proper Plaister, or Cataplasim, and bind it on with a Truss.



Take of Plantain, Sanicle, each half ounce. of the Meal of Lentils, and Lupine and red Roses, each two drams, of Frankincense one dram, Alum half a dram make a Powder, and with a sufficient quantity of it, beaten up with the white of an Egg, make a Cataplasm to be applied to the part affected: Or,

Take of Frankincense, Cypress, Nuts Aloes, and Acacia, each two drams, Myrror one dram, make a Powder, mix it with Ising-glass, and apply it in form of a Plaster: Or,

Take of Cypress-Nuts, two drams of Balaustins, of the Powder of the Root of Comfry, Thorrow-wax, Sanicle, Rupture-wort, each one dram, Bdellium one dram and an half, Bole-Armentick two Drams, Dragons-Blood four Scruples, Greek Pitch one ounce, Resin of the Pine six drams, with Turpentine-wax, and Oyl of Eggs. make a Cerate: Or,

Take the green Leaves of Thorrow-wax, and the fresh Roots of Comfry, beat them them small, and with a third part of new Wax, make a Plaster, and apply it to the part affected: Or,

Take the Roots of Comfry cleansed, beat them, and beat them, and apply them in a Lin-



men Rag, and change them every twelve hours.

At the same time, inward Medicines must be used, which may help to Conglutinate. As,

Take of Sanicle, Plantain, each half an handful, of Agrimony, half an handful, of the Roots of Comfrey, half an ounce, boyl them in a pint of Water, in a double Vessel, strain the Liquor, and sweeten it with Sugar, and let the Child drink often of it hot.

Moufe-ear also is very good, gathered in May, the Powder of it being taken every day in Broath.

The Powder of the lesser Moon-wort, is also good, taken in red Wine, or in a Decoction of Comfrey. Thorrow-wax is also good, taken in a Powder, or in a Decoction, so are Rupture-wort, and the Roots of Comfrey.

If the swelling of the Scrotum be occasioned by a watery Humour, anoint the Scrotum with the Oyls of Lawrel, Elder, or Rue, and apply a Cataplasm, made of Bean-Meal, of the Seeds of Flax, and Fenu-Greek, of the Powder of the Flowers of Camomile, and Elder, and of the Seeds of Cumin.



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Chap. XXVII. *Of the sticking out of the Navel.*

**T**He sticking out of the Navel is near a kin to a Rupture; it happens when the Navel is not rightly bound, or when the Peritoneum is relaxed, and Humours, and Wind are collected there.

If the Midwife has not rightly cut the Navel, but left it longer than it ought to be it is incurable, but it is rather troublesome than dangerous; but if the Navel, being consolidated after the Birth, is afterwards too much extended or Bursten, or Ulcerated, it is often incurable if it be neglected at first, and if it be not cured in Infancy, it may in the adult age occasion a deadly Iliack passion, in the Guts that lie upon it are inflamed.

If the Peritoneum be only relaxed, things that bind and strengthen must be used, if it be Bursten, you must use things that unite, and consolidate; and if the Causes which extend, relax, or break the Peritoneum are present, they must be



be removed. You must therefore endeavour to keep the Child from crying, and as quiet as possible, and to hush it to sleep as often as you can; if there be a Cough, you must endeavour to stop it, and all violent motion must be avoided. Baths are not convenient, for they relax the Navel, the Child and Nurse must abstain from windy Meats: the Belly must be kept open; for straining in going to stool is injurious.

If the Peritoneum be too much dilated, and wind extends the Navel, make a Cataplasm in red Wine, with equal parts of the Powder of the Seeds of Cumin, Lawrel-berries, and the meal of Lupins, and apply it to the Navel; or make a bag of the Seeds of Cumin, and Celtick-Spike boyled in red Wine, and apply it to the Navel: afterwards apply Astringents, and a Bolster, and bind it on with a swaith. But if the Peritoneum be Bursten, you must first reduce the Guts, and afterwards use those Medicines which are proposed in the foregoing Chapter, and you must apply a Bolster to the Navel, and bind it on strait with a swaith, to prevent the falling out of the Guts again.

*Take*



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Take of Cypress-nuts, Frankincense Myrrh, Mastich, Sarcocole, Alom, and Ising-glass, each one dram, with the whites of Eggs make a Cataplasme; or you may apply to the Navel Mint beaten with the whites of an Egg, and you may give the Child such Medicines as are proper for Ruptures, as one scruple of Comfrey-root. Or,

Take of the root of Comfrey, red Corall Mastich, Shepherds-purse, each one dram, make a Powder.

If the Navel be Ulcerated, the cure must be ordered, as shall be said in the following Chapter, and to the Navel must be applied Oyl of Roses, wherein Ceruss washed has been rubbed, or the Plaister called Grysem.



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Chap. XXVIII. *Of an Inflammation  
of the Navel.*

**T**He Navel is sometimes inflamed in Infants, chiefly after the Abscission, for by reason of the pain, especially when the Ligature is not rightly made; and by reason of an injury from the external air, the Blood flows to it, and occasions an inflammation; it may be known by the swelling, hardness, redness, heat, and pulsation.

If care be taken of this inflammation at first, it is easily cured, otherwise a Fever usually happens, which endangers the Child. If it turn to an Abscess it often kills.

As to the cure, as in other inflammations, so here, The pain must be mitigated, and the Fluxion stopped, and that which flowed in must be discussed; apply the following Cataplasm to ease the pain.

*Take of Mallows boyled and bruised one  
ounce, of Barly-meal, half an ounce, of Lupins,*



pins, and Fenugreek, each two drams, with  
a sufficient quantity of Oyl of Roses, make  
Cataplasme: Or,

Take of Coltick Spike, half an ounce, of  
Turpentine three ounces; with Oyl of sweet  
Almonds, make an Oyntment.

To repel the Blood, use the following  
ing:

Take of the Powder of Frankincense one  
dram, of Acacia and Fleabane, each half  
a dram, with the white of an Egg, make  
Cataplasme, to be applied to the Navell.  
Suppuration must be hindred as much as  
is possible; but if it will come to Suppu-  
ration, use the following.

Take of Turpentine half an ounce, the  
yolk of one Egg, Oyle of Roses two ounces,  
mingle them.



Chap. XXIX. *Of the falling of the  
Fundament.*

**T**He falling of the Fundament sometimes happens to Children, either by reason of the looseness of the Muscle which shuts it, or by the too great moisture, and softness of it, which frequently follow upon a looseness; or it sometimes happens by the too great endeavours in going to Stool, or in a Tenesmus.

It is easily known, but whether it proceeds from too great moisture, and from humours following to the Belly, or from too great endeavours in going to Stool, may be easily known, by the By-standers. If it proceed from too great endeavours in going to Stool, it is easily cured, if it be taken in time; for the longer it is out of its place, the more it is altered, and the more difficultly put up: but if it proceed from too great moisture, it is difficultly cured, especially if a looseness accompany it;  
for



for it can scarce be perfectly cured, till the Flux be stopped: besides Medicines that are necessary are not easily retained, and the vertue of them is apt to be spoiled by the Excrements.

The whole cure consists in putting up the Fundament, and retaining it in its place; it ought therefore to be presently put up; but if it be so swell'd that it cannot easily be put up, it must first be fomented with a decoction of Mallows and Marsh-mallows, and anointed with the Oyl of white Lillies; or the Infant must sit in a bath made of the same Herbs, and afterwards the Fundament must be retained in its place by astringent Medicines.

Take of red Roses, Balaustines, Cypress-nuts, Pomgranate-peel, each half an ounce of Sumach, Frankincense, and Mastich, each two drams; boyl them in rough Wine, and foment the Anus with a sponge dipt in it.

After the Fomentation, use the following Powder:

Take of red Roses, and Balaustines, each half a dram, of Frankincense, Mastich, and Myrrh, each one scruple, make a Powder; put it in Cotton, and apply it to the Fundament; or you may make a fume of the Powder.



But because it cannot well be received by the Child, fume rags dipt in Alom-water, and apply them to the Anus ; and lest it should fall down again, the Child must keep its Legs together : and if they are very young, their Legs must be bound with a swaith.

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Chap. XXX. *Of the Stone in the Bladder.*

**T**He Stone is frequently generated in Childrens Bladders, and very seldom in their Reins; whereas, on the contrary, old Men are generally afflicted with the Stone in the Kidneys.

The Stone in the Bladder in Children is chiefly generated by Milk, and if it be impure, not only Stones but also other Diseases are generated ; but all impure Milk does not breed the Stone, but only that which is made of gross and viscid Meats, and of such as are apt to breed the Stone, especially if the Child suck greedily, and burthen the Stomach with those things that generate crudities : But because



cause we see many Children fed with Milk, and with Pap, and yet are not troubled with the Stone, other Cause must be added, namely first, some weakness of the Liver and Stomach, upon which account, the Meat is not well concocted, and that which is unprofitable is not separated, but much of the earthy and Stone making Juice remains in the Chyle, and moreover the hot intemperies of the Reins is a cause.

As soon as there is any rudiment of a Stone, new Matter gathers about it daily and grows to it; but Boys are more subject to the Stone, than Girls, because the urinary passages in Women is shorter and more open than in Men; and therefore the Matter which is apt to produce the Stone is easier ejected in Women.

You may know the Stone in Children by the following Signs; they make water with pain, and oft render it drop by drop; yea, often the Urine is quite suppressed and that Urine which is evacuated is sometimes clear as water, sometimes as white as Milk, or like Whey, and sometimes some Blood is evacuated with the Urine, and Sand appears with the Urine. Moreover Infants perceive an itching in the



the virile Member, and therefore they frequently scratch it, and at length there is sometimes an erection.

The Stone in the Bladder is a very desperate Disease; for tho' it does not presently kill, yet if it be not presently cured, it increases daily, and afterwards it cannot be remedied any other way, than by cutting or extraction of the Stone, which is very dangerous; for if the Stone be large, Children many times dye as well as grown People.

If from the difficulty of Urine, and other signs it appear, that the Child is disposed to the Stone, we must endeavour all we can to prevent the breeding of it; and therefore the Stomach must not be filled with too much Meat, and the Nurse and Infant must abstain from all Meats, that are gross and viscid, and apt to generate the Stone, and the Belly must be always kept loose, and the breeding of the Stone must be prevented by external and internal Medicines; and therefore a Bath must be prepared for the Infant, made of Mallows, Marshmallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Parsly, Dill, and of the seeds of Flax and Fenugreek. After the Bath, the parts about the Bladder must be anointed with Ointment



ment of Marsh-mallows, and Oyls of white Lillies and Scorpions, and a Cataplasm must be afterwards applied, made of green Pellitory of the Wall boyled in the Oyl of white Lillies, and Camomill and give the Child a scruple or two of the Powder of Crabs-eyes, or of white Armer, or of Goats-blood prepared in Parsley water: and it may be useful sometimes to give half a dram of Cyprean Turpentine.

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*Chap. XXXI. Of the difficulty, and retention of the Urine.*

Sometimes Children render their Urine with difficulty and pain, and often by drops, and sometimes it quite stopt. In Children there are two causes of this, namely that gross humour whereof the Stone is generated which also occasions a Stranguary and disury, and then the Stone which occasions a suppression of Urine: the causes which generate this gross humour, are gross and viscid Milk, Pap made of Flower and Milk, and Cheese.



The retention of the Urine plainly appears, if there be a difficulty of Urine, it may be known by being rendred by drops, and by the crying of the Child, and the Urine is gross and turbid : if there be a Stone, that may be found by the Catheter, and thereby it may be removed from the Orifice of the Bladder, to make a passage for the Urine.

This is a very dangerous Disease; for if it proceed from gross Matter, it will turn to the Stone, if it be not timely removed. If the Suppression of Urine proceed from the Stone, it is as dangerous as the Stone it self, and suppression of the Urine it self is dangerous, especially in Children, because no natural evacuation in them can be suppressed without danger.

The cure therefore must be begun early, and it is in a manner the same with that which was proposed in the foregoing Chapter of the Stone, namely the causes of the difficulty, or suppression of the Urine must be removed; therefore care must be taken in the first place, that the Nurse and Child use such Meats, which do not conduce to the production of the humour that generates the Stone, and then Medicines must be given that



that purge these humours, as Honey or  
Roses solutive, Cassia and Turpentine  
afterwards Baths, Fomentations, and  
Unctions made of those things, which  
are proposed in the foregoing Chapter :  
and let such Medicines be taken inward-  
ly as are mentioned there; for those  
which can expel the Stone can carry off  
the humour that generates it; and the  
water of Sea-grass, Rest-harrow, Fili-  
pendula, and a decoction of Vetches are  
useful.

If the Stone obstruct the Orifice of  
the Bladder, it must be removed thence  
by laying the Child upon its Back, and  
shaking its Legs, or by the Catheter.

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## Chap. XXXII. Of Incontinence of Urine.

Children when they are very Young, and when they lye in the Cradle, and know not what is filthy or neat, make Water in their Cloaths, and so by custom, they sometimes do so, when they are grown up in sleep, and some also when they are awake; for the Muscle that shuts the Orifice of the Bladder is accustomed to let the Urine go, when it is irritated by the quantity of it. But sometimes there is also a weakness of the Muscle, proceeding from a Cold, and moist Intemperies of it, contracted from abundance of gross and cold Humours, which are in the tender Age; or it may proceed from an Obstruction, and Compression of the Nerve of the Sphincter, and sometimes a Stone hinders the shutting of the Bladder.

This Disease is not easily known in infants; for then it is reckoned to proceed from their tender Age, and when

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they



they are a little grown, it may proceed from custom : But if it be from the Stone, it may be found by the Signs of the Stone.

If the occasion be custom, it most commonly goes off, in time of its own accord ; for they being ashamed of it, restrain it : But if the custom grow a habit, or if some Disease be joined with it, it seldom leaves them as long as they live. If it proceed from the Stone, cannot be cured, till the Stone is taken away.

If it proceed from an ill custom, Children must be admonished to make Water often. If it proceed from a cold and moist Intemperies, such things must be used as alter it, and the Flegmatic Humour must be dried and carried off, and the Nurses Diet must be hot and dry, and she must eat with her Meat, Sage, Hyssop, Marjoram, Fennel, and Savory. The Child must not drink much, and exercise must be taken, that its Belly be kept open, and the Region of the Bladder must be anointed with Oyl of Orris, or the like, or a Bath must be prepared of Sulphur, Nitre, and Oak-Leaves, until some Natural, Sulphurous, or Alom be can be had ; and let the following Powder be given.



*Take of an Hog, or Boar's Bladder dried, the Testicles of a Hare dried, the Throat of a Cock dried, each half an ounce, of Acorns, two Scruples, of the Leaves of Cat-vint, and Mace, each one Scruple; make a Powder, give a Scruple, or half a dram, in the Water of Oak-Leaves.*

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*Chap. XXXIII. Of the Galling of Children.*

**I**T frequently happens, that the Skin of the Hips, and the parts there about, in Children, is fretted off, which occasions pain, and makes them restless. It is caused by the Accimony of the Urine, when the Linnen is not often changed; for if they are kept clean, and the Linnen often changed, this seldom happens: But those Children that have an Acridurine, and are fat, are most Obnoxious to it.

It is easily Cured, but if it be let alone, it occasions Ulcers in those parts; therefore the Children must be often washed, and cleansed with a Bath made



of Mallows, marsh Mallows, Pellitory, Roses, and Bran, and after the Bath, these parts may be sprinkled, or touched with a Rag, filled with white Pompholix; or a fine Powder may be made, with Lycharge of Silver, Roses, Frankincense; and Burnt-Alom, or the part may be anointed with the Oyntment called Drapompholigos.

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Chah. XXXIV. *Of the Rickets.*

**T**HIS Disease began about sixty Yearss ago, in the West of *England*, it seizes Children when they are about halfe an Year old. The proportion of the parts is Irregular. The Head is bigger than ordinary, so is the Face; the Wit is sharper than is usual in such an Age, the Members are thin and wasted; the Skin is loose; the Bones are most commonly bowed, and the Joynts knotted. The Breast is narrow and sharp; the Ribs are knotted, and the Belly is big. These things are observed outwardly.



As to the inward parts, the Liver is larger than usual, the Stomach and Bowels are larger, than in those that are well; the Mesentery is affected with Glands, that are larger than ordinary, the Lungs are stuff'd and swell'd, and sometimes Purulent, and often stick to the Pleura. The Jugular Veins, and the Carotide Arteries are sometimes larger then they should be. All the parts are weak, and unfit for motion; and such Children will Play only sitting, and do not care to stand: And at length, the Head cannot be sustained by the weak Neck.

Tho' this Disease is not commonly deadly, yet the Symptoms growing to a height, it sometimes degenerates into a Consumption, hectic Fever, Dropsy of the Lungs, or an Ascites, and so at length is deadly.

The sooner it comes, the worse it is, if it be not Cured before Children are five Years old, they are ever after very Sickly. An Itch coming upon this Disease, much conduces to the Cure.

As to the Cure, we must begin with Purging; because most commonly, there is abundance of Flegmatick Humours heap'd up in the Belly, and the Bowels are frequently afflicted with Scrophulous Tumours.



If the Belly be bound, or the Bowell troubled with Wind, or Gripes, Glister must be used frequently, which must not be only Solutive, but sometimes Alterative, and Corroborative, for instance.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, one handfull, of the Flowers of Melilot, Camomile and Elder, each one Pugil, of the Seeds of Anise, and Fennel bruised, each half a dram boyl them in a sufficient quantity of new Goats Milk; to four, five, or six ounces of the strained Liquor, add of brown Sugar, and Syrup of Violets and Roses, each one ounce make a Glister, inject it warm a good while after Eating.

Corroborative Glisters may be made in the following manner.

Take of fresh Stone, Hors-dung, one ounce and an half, of the Flowers of Rosemary and Sage, each one Pugil, of Juniper-berries two drams, of the Seeds of Anise, and Fennel, each half a dram, infuse them close and warm in a sufficient quantity of Whey. In four ounces of the strained Liquor, dissolve one ounce of brown Sugar, and six drams of fresh Butter; mingle them, make a Glister. There may be also added, if it seem convenient, six drams of Manna.



If the Stomach be burthened with vitious Humours, and they tend upwards, Vomits may be given: But in the Prescription of them, respect must be had to the tender Age, and they should rather consist of Salt of Vitriol, and the Wine of Squills, than of stybeat Medicines; for it is not safe to give these to Infants, for fear of Convulsions.

*Give of Wine or Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce, or an ounce; half an hour after, give a large quantity of Posset drink, and provoke Vomitting with the Finger, and let it be repeated now and then.*

Some days after Vomitting, or if Vomittinig be not to be used, gentle Purging must be instituted, and repeated by intervals. As,

*Take of the Augustan Syrup, or of Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb, six drams, or an ounce, of Cream of Tartar, ten or fifteen grains, mingle them, let them be taken early in the morning, either by themselves, or in a draught of Posset drink.*

If the Sick be affected with Worms, or the King's-Evil, the following Bolus may be given by intervals.

*Take of Mercurius Dulcis, from six to ten grains, Rosin of Jallap or Scammony, two or four grains, of the Chymical Oyl of*



*Juniper*, one drop, make a Powder, which may be made into a Bolus with the Pap of a roasted Apple; let it be taken early in the morning.

After gentle Purging, if the Sick be of a Sanguine constitution, Blood-letting is of use. Issues are also very effectual in this Disease, especially an Issue made betwixt the first and second Vertebra of the Neck. Besides Purging and Chyrurgical Remedies, Specific altering Medicines are to be used; to which sometimes Diureticks, and Diaphoreticks are to be added. The Specific Remedies that are found most effectual to cure this Disease, are either simple or compound. Among Simples the following are most approved; Wood of Gujacum, and its Bark, Sassafras, Lentisk-wood, Rosemary, the knotty part of Firr, the Roots of China, and Sarsaparilla, the three Sanders, the Roots of Osmund Royal, or rather the Cloves of the Roots, the Roots of Sea-fern, or rather the Buds of them. Grass-roots, the Roots of Asparagus, Eringo, Succory, Burdock, the Barks of the Roots of Capers, the Capillary Herbs, and chiefly Trichomanes, Ceterach, Wall-rue, Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Male-speedwell, Agrimony, Brooklime,



lime, Watercresses, the Leaves and Flowers of Sage; Rosemary, Bettony, dead Nettle, and of Tamarisk. Also Steel prepared, or its Salt, or Vitriol, Tartar, Castor, Flowers of Sulphur, Earth Worms, Millepedes prepared, and the like, whereof Compositions may be made in the following manner :

*Take of the Cloves of the Roots of Osmund-Royal, or the Roots of Sea-fern, or the Twigs of the Roots of it, scarcely sprung above ground, one handful, boil them in a pint of Milk, or Spring-water, to the consumption of a third part, let the strained Liquor with Sugar be drank twice or thrice a day.*

*Take of the Leaves of Tea, one dram, of the Flowers of Sage and Bettony, each half a dram, put them in a convenient Vessel, and pour on them a pint of boiling water, let them stand close and warm about an hour; sweeten the strained Liquor with Sugar, and let it be drank in the same manner as the former.*

*Take of Lentisk-wood, Rosemary, of the Roots of Sarsaparilla, flowering Fern, or male-fern, each three ounces, of the Herbs Agrimony, Maiden-hair, Speedwell, Harts-tongue, Sage, Bettony, each two handfuls, of the tops of Fern and Tamarisk, each two handfuls, boil them in four Gallons of Ale, till one is consumed; when it has done work*



ing in the Vessel, put into a bag two hundred *Millepedes* washed in white Wine, and gently bruised, of *Juniper-berries*, two ounces, of *Nutmegs* sliced, number two, hang the bag in the Vessel, and put a piece of Steel in it to make it sink. If there be any suspicion of the *Scurvy*, you may add of *Water-creffes* and *Brooklime*, each two handfuls, after a fortnight, let it be drunk for the ordinary drink.

But the Medicine, which is most approved in this Disease, is *Ens veneris*, five or six grains of it may be taken every Night at Bedtime in half a spoonful of Syrup of Gilliflowers.

If the Lungs are stopped with viscid Humours, as happens often, and the Mesentery with scrophulous Glands, three or four drops of Balsom of Sulphur mixed with Sugar-candy powdered, may be given Morning and Evening.

*Note*, Steel must not be given in Coughs, Plurises, a stoppage of the Lungs, nor when there is a Hectic Fever.

The Bath water is very proper, and is excellent to take off the swelling of the Belly; the following artificial Bath is much commended. Place the Sick in a large Vessel, and put round him warm Barley Fermented, which has been a while



while infused in boiled water, as is usually done for making Beer, cover him well, and let him abide in it to provoke sweat.

Regard must be had to the Symptoms coming upon this Disease, the most frequent whereof is a Looseness: for the cure of which, gentle Purgers, as an infusion of Rhubarb, Tamarinds, and Sanders, or a Bolus made of them is of use, and sometimes astringents and gentle Opiats may be used; but Purging must go before. Sometimes immoderate sweating afflicts the child, which if it follow a Feverish Fit is critical, and ought not to be rashly stopt: but if it flow in ordinately, it is a sign, that the Body is oppressed with ill Humours; therefore this sort of sweat must be corrected by a gentle Purge, especially with Rhubarb. Apperitives also, and such things as help Concoction must not be omitted.

Breeding of the Teeth difficultly is familiar to this Disease, and often occasions a Fever; in which case, gentle evacuations, especially by Glisters, must be made; and sometimes it is necessary to cut the Gums, to make way for the Teeth, and to apply a Blister behind the Ears; and if there be great pain and watchings,

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Hypnoticks must be used, as a dram or two of Diacodium in a spoonful of Cow-slip water.

External things must be used, as Exercises of all sorts, and if the Child be able, walking frequently, if not, he must Play sitting, or be carried about in the Nurses Arms, or the like. Frictions are also good in this case, with warm Flannel the Parts to be rubbed are the Spine, which is primarily affected, and the Muscular parts: but you must not rub the Bones where they stick out, the Concave parts of the Bones, you must.

Ligatures are also of use, which are to be made above the Knee, and above the Elbow; but they ought to be soft and loose. Boots are also of use: but you must take care that they press a little upon the Protuberant part of the Bone, and scarce touch the Cavity. Bodice are also to be used, to keep the Body up-right. Swinging is also necessary.

A Fomentation of all sorts of Wine, and common *Aqua Vita* is also very good for this purpose to corroborate the nervous Parts, which must be used for the weak Parts, and especially for the Spine: which being done, the Parts must be anointed with Oyl, or some proper Oint-



Ointment, which we shall mention by and by; and instead of Wine, the following Decoction may be used.

Take of the Roots of *Osmund Royal*, or of *Male-fern*, three ounces, of the Leaves of *Bettony*, *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Marjoram*, *Water-creffes*, each one handful, of the Flowers of *Cammomile*, *Melilot*, and *Elder*, each one pugil, of the Berries of *Lawrel*, and *Juniper*, each half an ounce; boil them in a sufficient quantity of *Fountain water* to a quart, add of white *Wine*, or of common *Aqua Vita*, one pint. Keep the strained Liquor for use.

Take of the Leaves of *Elder*, *Lawrel*, *Marjorum*, *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Bettony*, and the tops of *Lavender*; each two handfuls, of the Berries of *Juniper*, and *Lawrel*, each one ounce; cut them and bruise them, and put them into a pot, with three pound of *May Butter*, or of *Fresh Butter*, and add to them half a pint of *Aqua Vita*, and while the strained Liquor is hot, add half an ounce of *Oyl of Nutmegs* by expression, and one dram of *Peruvian Balsom*, mix them, make an Ointment. Instead of *May Butter*, *Beef Marrow*, or *Deers Suet*, and *Oyl of Worms*, or *Oyl of Foxes*; each one pound and an half may be used. The Ointment must be applied warm, before a hot Fire, and the Parts must



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must be rubbed with a warm hand, till they are dry.

If the Belly be hard and swelled, the following Ointment must be applied.

Take of the Oyls of Capers, Worm-wood, and Elder, each one ounce, of the Ointments above prescribed, one ounce and an half; of Gumm Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar, half an ounce, make a Linement whilst the Ointments are applied to the Hypochondres, the Bowels must be handled by the Nurse.

If the Lungs are affected, the Breast must be anointed with some pectorall Ointment, or with the Ointment of Marshmallows, and at the time of Undi-  
on, a little Oyl of Nutmegs by expres-  
sion may be mixed with it.

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Chap. XXXV. *Of Childrens Wasting.*

**T**Hough the wasting of Children may be referred generally to the Diseases of Children, yet I think it necessary to mention it here; because Children



dren wax extreamly Lean, without any manifest cause, whereas the adult seldom grow Lean, but by reason of a Fever, a Consumption, or some other manifest Disease. Perhaps it may happen by a fault in the Milk, or for want of Milk; and sometimes Children waste much with one Nurse, but being remove to another, thrive well. Worms may be also the cause, for they destroy the nourishment; and so sufficient Blood cannot be generated for the nourishment of the Body; and if Blood should be generated, and transmitted thro' the Veins to the whole Body, yet if there are Worms in the Back, Arms, Legs, and almost over the whole Body, and there are so sometimes; the nourishment will be devoured by them. These Worms are very small, and are bred in the Skin, and the Heads of them appear like black hairs upon Friction in a Bath; they are generated by vitious Matter shut up in the Capillary Veins, turned into Worms, when transpiration is hindred.

If the wasting be occasioned by a fault in the Milk, the Milk must be amended; if Worms in the Bowels are the cause, Medicines prescribed in the Chapter of  
Worms



Worms must be used. If small Worms in the Back, Arms, and Legs are the cause, the Children must be bathed, and Honey must be mixed with the Bath, and the Mucous parts must be rubbed with a Liment made of crumbs of Bread and Honey.

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